

USII.5 Flyswatter Questions

1. The promise made by Germany during WWI not to sink passenger or merchant ships was known as the what? (Sussex Pledge)
2. When the U.S. became involved in war, it broke its tradition of practicing what? (isolationism)
3. At the end of WWI, President Wilson called for the formation of a peace keeping organization known as the what? (League of Nations)
4. German submarine warfare and the sinking of the Lusitania was a reason for? (U.S. involvement in WWI)
5. German submarines are called? (U-Boats)
6. Exaggerated news reports of events, or yellow journalism, was one what? (reason for the Spanish American War)
7. A group of countries that share allegiance to each other through treaties is called what? (alliance)
8. Cuba gained independence from Spain is a? (result of the Spanish American War)
9. Nations built colonies in varied areas of the world which created resentment in other nations. This is known as? (imperialism)
10. When the U.S. became involved in WWI, it ended a long tradition of avoiding involvement in what? (European conflicts)
11. The inability to remain neutral was one reason for? (U.S. involvement in WWI)
12. Publishing exaggerated or made up news stories to attract readers and influence their ideas is known as what? (yellow journalism)
13. Rising tensions as a result of the sinking of the U.S.S. Maine in Havana Harbor was one what? (reason for the Spanish American War)
14. What ended WWI in 1919? (Treaty of Versailles)
15. What sank the *Lusitania*? (U-Boat)
16. The U.S. gained possession of the Philippines, Guam, and Puerto Rico is a? (result of the Spanish American War)

17. The policy of making a show of force to prevent both Latin American instability and European interference in the Western Hemisphere is called? (Gunboat Diplomacy)
18. The document that showed that Germany was trying to make an alliance with Mexico in 1917 is called the what? (Zimmermann Note)
19. Protection of American business interests in Cuba was one what? (reason for the Spanish American War)
20. The U.S. policy in the early 1900's of investing money in Latin American countries in the hopes that more stable governments would develop is known as what? (Dollar Diplomacy)
21. The British passenger ship sunk by German U-Boats in 1915, killing 1200 people, including Americans, was called? (*Lusitania*)
22. The U.S. decided not to join this peace keeping organization after WWI. (League of Nations)
23. Great Britain, France, Russia, Serbia, and Belgium were known as the? (Allies)
24. What often influences U.S. involvement in international affairs? (economic interests and public opinion)
25. The idea that the U.S. should not become involved in foreign affairs, nor should the U.S. allow other countries to become involved in our affairs is known as? (isolationism)
26. The U.S. emerged as a world power is a? (result of the Spanish American War)
27. The policy that extended the Monroe Doctrine and said the U.S. had the right to force countries in the Western Hemisphere to pay their debts in order to prevent European interference is known as what? (Roosevelt Corollary)
28. The idea that people should decide for themselves what nation they belong to is known as? (self-determination)
29. The peace keeping plan developed by President Wilson in 1920, and Point 14 in his Fourteen Points speech to Congress in 1918 was called what? (League of Nations)
30. American support of Cuban rebels to gain independence from Spain was one what? (reason for the Spanish American War)
31. Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and the Ottoman Empire were known as the? (Central Powers)

32. When groups of countries have equal power it is known as? (balance of power)
33. Feelings of pride and loyalty people have for their country is called what? (nationalism)
34. The practice of establishing and controlling colonies is known as what? (imperialism)
35. U.S. political and economic ties to England was a reason for? (U.S. involvement in WWI)
36. Who developed the Fourteen Point Plan? (President Woodrow Wilson)
37. Who did Germany try to create an alliance with in 1917? (Mexico)
38. This advocated Big Stick Diplomacy. (Roosevelt Corollary)