

7 Empire, progressivism, and a war abroad – Part 1

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Vocabulary

Write each word three times.

English

Write it 3 times (English)

racial theories

Recall

- You know a debate can use the same argument on both sides.
- You have seen a movement disagree with itself.
- You know a country can be persuaded to fight and then refuse a treaty.

New ideas

Read these first. Each idea has a short worked example. Then do the Practice below.

■ 1 Both sides, one theory

Imperialists cited economic opportunities, **racial theories**, competition with European empires and the closed frontier; anti-imperialists cited self-determination, **racial theories** and isolationism. The same body of thought served both.

Worked example. Premises do not determine conclusions, which is why the CED lists racial theory twice.

■ 2 A divided movement

Progressives sought federal legislation to regulate the economy, expand democracy and generate moral reform - and were **divided** over segregation, over expert versus popular government, and over immigration restriction.

Worked example. Treating the Progressives as one position contradicts the CED's own sentence.

■ 3 Entering and withdrawing

The nation entered the First World War, **departing from** its tradition of noninvolvement, and the Senate then refused to ratify the Treaty of Versailles or join the League of Nations.

Worked example. The tradition departed from in 1917 reasserted itself in 1919.

Watch out: The suppression of a nationalist movement in the Philippines happened while anti-imperialists at home were citing self-determination. Name that tension rather than avoiding it.

Practice

2.1 Name three imperialist arguments. [3]

2.2 State which argument appears on both sides and what that shows. [2]

2.3 Name the three aims of national Progressive legislation. [3]

2.4 State what the Senate refused after the war. [2]
