

Mr. Saccullo

8th Grade Social Studies

MILESTONES OF U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

- **Washington's Farewell Address (1796)** - Isolationism, "avoid entangling alliances with European nations.
- **War of 1812**- War with Britain to stop the impressments of American sailors. Ended without a victor.
- **Monroe Doctrine (1823)** - U.S. would oppose attempts by European nations to reconquer or establish colonies in the Western Hemisphere.
- **Manifest Destiny (early 1800s)** - U.S. should expand to the Pacific coast and the desire to expand led to the Mexican-American War.
- **Spanish-American War (1898)** - War with Spain to win Cuban independence. After winning the war the U.S. gained the Philippines and other colonial possessions such as Puerto Rico.
- **American Imperialism (1898-early 1900s)** -After the Spanish-American War, the U.S. became an Imperial power by annexing the Philippines, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and Samoa. The U.S. also developed trade with China and Japan.
 - **Sphere's of influence**- zones created by European nations in China where the Europeans had rights as if they were in their own nation. The zones were colonial outposts where the nations had special trading privileges.
 - **Open Door Policy**- To preserve its own trading rights the U.S. pushed for this agreement that guaranteed its rights to trading privileges in the sphere's of influence of all the colonial powers.
- **Panama Canal and the Big Stick Policy (1902-1914)** -Teddy Roosevelt backed Panamanian rebels against Columbia in order to gain their independence and insure the U.S. access to build the Panama Canal. His Big Stick policy (U.S. Navy) used military force and coercion to bring the Caribbean region under U.S. control.
- **WWI (1917- 1918)** - War in Europe started in 1914 with America at first neutral. In 1917, America entered the war because of attacks by German U-boats and the Zimmerman Note. American entry into the war brought it to a quick conclusion in 1918.
- **Wilson's Fourteen Points and the Treaty of Versailles** -Wilson's plan for a peace treaty to end WWI. It included ideas to allow nations the freedom to determine their own governments and the League of Nations. His points were rejected by France and England when the Treaty of Versailles was finished and harsh punishment was placed on the Germans that led to WWII. The League was adopted but the U.S. failed to ratify the treaty with Congress feeling the League would put U.S. troops under foreign control. The League without the U.S. proved ineffective in acting to prevent WWII.

- **Isolationism (1919-1941)** - After WWI the U.S attempted to stay out of foreign wars and alliances, raised tariffs, and restricted immigration from Southern and Eastern Europe, China and Japan.
- **World War II (1939-1945)** -Started when Germany invaded Poland after attempts by France and England to appease Adolph Hitler by giving him the Sudetenland. At first, America was neutral but in 1941, Japan attacked Pearl Harbor and the U.S. entered the two front war. The war ended in 1945 after the U.S dropped two atomic bombs on Japan.
- **The Cold War (1946-1989)** - After WWII the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. emerged as superpowers with the Soviets controlling the Warsaw Pact countries of Eastern Europe. The U.S formed the NATO alliance and was no longer isolated from Europe as used the policy of containment to stop the spread of communism. The two countries stockpiled nuclear weapons but never went to war with each other. Key events of the Cold War were:
 - **The Berlin Airlift 1946**
 - **1947 Truman Doctrine**
 - **1947 Marshall Plan**
 - **The Korean War 1950**
 - **The Space Race Late 1950s - 1960s**
 - **Berlin Wall built 1961**
 - **The Bay of Pigs Invasion 1961**
 - **The Cuban Missile Crisis 1962**
 - **The Vietnam War 1964 (advisors started as early as 1958)**
 - **Nixon's Visit to China 1972**
 - **Nixon's Détente with the USSR and the Salt Agreement 1973**
 - **Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan 1979**
 - **Ronald Regan's Star Wars defense (SDI) plan.1983**
 - **Mikhail Gorbachev the Soviet leader's policy of glasnost (opening new ideas to Soviet citizens) and perestroika (encouraging change in the Soviet Union) leads to the signing of the INF Nuclear Weapons Treaty.1985**
 - **Polish labor leader Lech Walesa leads strikes in Poland and the Soviets do not intervene. The communist governments of Eastern Europe collapse as the Iron Curtain comes down.1989 the Cold War ends.**
 - **Berlin Wall comes down and Germany reunites 1989.**
 - **1991 the Soviet Union collapses.**
- **The Persian Gulf War (1990)** -President George H. W. Bush forced the Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait in the Persian Gulf. Saddam Hussein was left in power until President George W. Bush began the war with on Terrorism after 911.