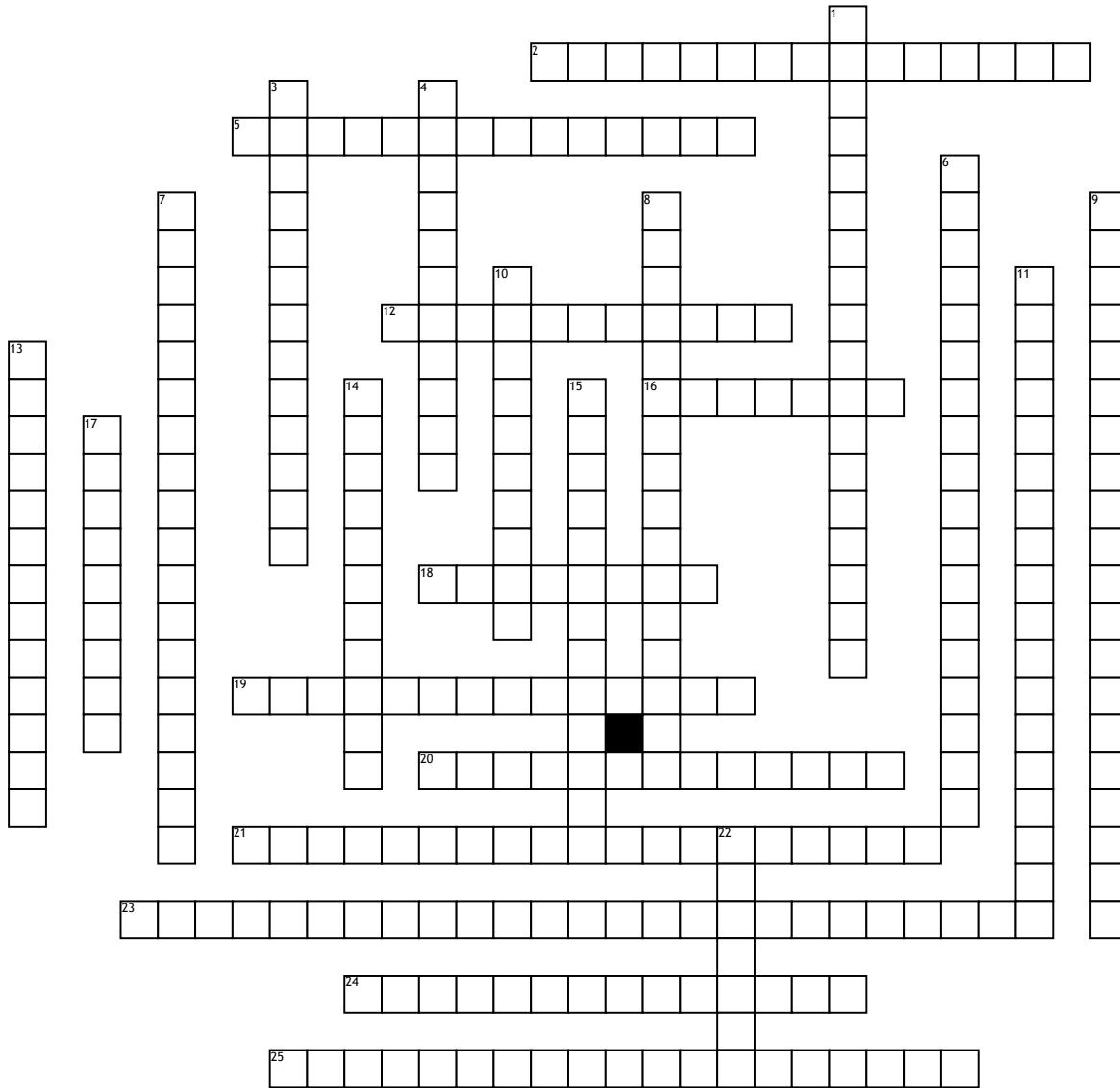


World War 1



Across

2. the United States policy of using the nation's economic power to exert influence over other countries.

5. the large-scale movement of African-Americans from the South to Northern cities in the early 20th Century.

12. a devotion to the interests and culture of one's nation.

16. debt securities issued by a government for the purpose of financing military operations during times of war

18. a United States warship that mysteriously exploded and sank in the harbor of Havana Cuba, on February 15, 1898.

19. a United States policy asking other imperialistic nations not to interfere with the United States trading rights in China.

20. a message sent in 1917 by the German Foreign Minister to the German Ambassador in Mexico, proposing a German-Mexican alliance and promising to help Mexico regain Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona if the United States entered World War I.

21. a law, enacted in 1917, that required men to register for military service.

23. two laws, enacted in 1917 and 1918, that imposed harsh penalties on anyone interfering with or speaking against the United States involvement in World War I.

24. a series of provisions that, in 1901, the United States insisted that Cuba add to its new constitution, commanding Cuba to stay out of debt and giving the United States the right to intervene in the country and the right to buy or lease Cuban land for naval or refueling stations.

25. the treaty ending the Spanish-American War, in which Spain freed Cuba, turned over the islands of Guam and Puerto Rico to the United States, and sold the Philippines to the United States for \$20 Million.

Down

1. a region over which a country has significant cultural, economic, military, or political influence.

3. military operations in which opposing forces attack and counterattack from systems of fortified ditches rather than an open battlefield.

4. the policy of extending a nation's authority over other countries by economic, political, or military means.

6. the privilege, claimed by the president for the executive branch of the US government, of withholding information in the public interest

7. an extension of the Monroe Doctrine, announced by Theodore Roosevelt in 1904, under which the United States claimed the right to protect its economic interests by means of military intervention in the affairs of Western Hemisphere nations.

8. the use of sensationalized and exaggerated reporting by newspapers and magazines to attract readers.

9. was a United States Supreme Court decision that upheld the Espionage Act of 1917 and concluded that a defendant did not have a First Amendment right to express freedom of speech against the draft during World War I.

10. the policy of building up armed forces in aggressive preparedness for war and their use as a tool of diplomacy

11. the 1919 peace treaty at the end of World War I which established new nations, borders, and war reparations.

13. the group of nations - led by Great Britain, France, and Russia - that opposed the Central Powers in World War I

14. an artificial waterway cut through the Isthmus of Panama to provide a shortcut between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, opened in 1914.

15. the group of nations - led by Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman Empire - that opposed the Allies in World War I

17. a British passenger ship that was sunk by a German U-Boat in 1915.

22. a narrow strip of land with sea on either side, forming a link between two larger areas of land.