	AMERICA IN THE WORLD	POWER	AMERICAN & NATIONAL IDENTITY	CULTURE & SOCIETY	WORK, EXCHANGE, & TECHNOLOGY
	Congress funds construction of modern battleships U.Sbacked planters overthrow Hawaii's queen (1892) U.S. wins War of 1898 against Spain; claims Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, and Philippines	congressional elections as Americans respond	 "American exceptionalism" and rise of imperialism Alfred Mahan, The Influence of Sea Power upon History (1890) 	"Remember the Maine" campaign fuels surge in nationalism "The surge in nationalism" in the surge in nationalism in the surge in	Depression of 1890s increases pressure for U.S. to secure foreign markets
1900	U.S. war against Philippine revolutionaries Roosevelt Corollary to Monroe Doctrine (1904)	William McKinley reelected on pro-imperialist platform (1900) William McKinley assassinated; Theodore Roosevelt becomes president (1901)	 Insular Cases establish noncitizenship status for new territories (1901) California, Washington, and Hawaii limit rights for Asian immigrants 	Rise of modernism	Root-Takahira Agreement affirms free oceanic commerce (1908)
1910	 Wilson intervenes in Mexico (1914) Panama Canal opened (1914) United States enters WWI (1917) War ends; Wilson seeks to influence peace treat negotiations (1918) 		Post-WWI race riots	Moviemaking industry moves to southern California Birth of a Nation glorifies the Reconstruction-era Kla (1915) Radio Corporation of America created (1915)	African Americans to northern cities, Mexicans north to United States • Assembly-line production begins
1920	Heyday of "dollar diplomacy" U.S. occupation of Hait and other Caribbean and Central American nations	Nineteenth Amendment grants women's suffrage (1920) Prohibition (1920–1933) Teapot Dome scandal (1923) Republican "associated state," probusiness policies (1920–1932)	limits immigration_ (1924)	Rise of Hollywood Harlem Renaissance Popularity of jazz mus Scopes "monkey trial" (1925)	Fra of welfare
193	Rise of European fascing powers Japan invades China (1937)	Franklin Roosevelt elected president (1932) First New Deal (1933) Second New Deal (1935) Roosevelt attempts to reform Supreme Court (1937)	Act (1934)	Documentary impulse in arts WPA assists artists Federal Writers' Project	(1929–1941) • Rise of CIO and organized labor
194	United States enters WWII (1941) Atomic bombing of Japan and end of WWI (1945) United Nations founder (1945)	president (1945)	 Internment of Japanes Americans Segregation in armed services until 1948 	e • Film industry aids war effort	War spending ends depression Rationing curbs consumer spending Married women take war jobs