

Topic 3: Benchmark Key Terms (Group 1) – American Expansion and World War I

1. **Capitalism** is an economic system where private individuals or businesses own and control the means of production, with prices determined by free market competition. It emphasizes profit-making and minimal government interference in economic affairs.
2. **Communism** is a political and economic ideology advocating for a classless society where all property is publicly owned. In this system, the government controls all means of production to eliminate private ownership and wealth disparities.
3. **Socialism** is an economic system in which the community or the state owns and regulates the means of production to promote social welfare and economic equality. It seeks to reduce wealth gaps through government intervention and public services.
4. **Carrie Chapman Catt** was a leading suffragist who played a pivotal role in the fight for women's right to vote in the early 20th century. She served as president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and helped secure the passage of the 19th Amendment.
5. **Eugene Debs** was an influential socialist leader and labor activist who ran for president five times as a candidate for the Socialist Party of America. He advocated for workers' rights, better wages, and opposed U.S. involvement in World War I.
6. **Theodore Roosevelt** was the 26th President of the United States, known for his progressive reforms, including trust-busting and conservation efforts. He also championed a strong American presence in foreign affairs and oversaw the construction of the Panama Canal.
7. **William Howard Taft** was the 27th President of the United States, serving from 1909 to 1913, and later became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. He continued trust-busting efforts and implemented Dollar Diplomacy to promote American economic interests abroad.
8. **Woodrow Wilson** was the 28th President of the United States, serving during World War I, and is known for promoting the League of Nations and his Fourteen Points for peace. His presidency also faced challenges such as racial segregation and labor unrest.
9. **NAACP** (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) is a civil rights organization founded in 1909 to combat racial discrimination and promote equal rights for African Americans. It has played a crucial role in advocating for voting rights and challenging segregation laws.
10. **Monroe Doctrine** was a U.S. policy established in 1823 that opposed European colonization in the Americas. It asserted that any foreign intervention in the Western Hemisphere would be viewed as a threat to U.S. security and interests.

