**Ch. 27 Empire and Expansionism, 1890 – 1909 Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**An increasingly pluralistic United States faced profound domestic and global challenges, debated the proper degree of government activism, and sought to define its international role.**

**Key Concept 7.1:** Governmental, political, and social organizations struggled to address the effects of large-scale industrialization, economic uncertainty, and related social changes such as urbanization and mass migration.

**Key Concept 7.2:** A revolution in communications and transportation technology helped to create a new mass culture and spread “modern” values and ideas, even as cultural conflicts between groups increased under the pressure of migration, world wars, and economic distress.

**Key Concept 7.3:** Global conflicts over resources, territories, and ideologies renewed debates over the nation’s values and its role in the world while simultaneously propelling the United States into a dominant international military, political, cultural, and economic position.

**Chapter 27 Terms – Terms you need to know are in bold type in the questions**

chapter 27 summary

Various developments provoked the previously isolated United States to turn its attention overseas in the 1890s. Among the stimuli for the new imperialism were the desire for new economic markets, the sensationalistic appeals of the yellow press, missionary fervor, Darwinist ideology, great-power rivalry, and naval competition.

Strong American intervention in the Venezuelan boundary dispute of 1895–1896 demonstrated an aggressive new assertion of the Monroe Doctrine and led to a new British willingness to accept American domination in the Western Hemisphere. Longtime American involvement in Hawaii climaxed in 1893, in a revolution against native rule by white American planters. President Cleveland temporarily refused to annex the islands, but the question of incorporating Hawaii into the United States triggered the first full-fledged imperialistic debate in American history.

The splendid little Spanish‑American War began in 1898 over American outrage about Spanish oppression of Cuba. American support for the Cuban rebellion had been whipped up into intense popular fervor by the yellow press. After the mysterious *Maine* explosion in February 1898, this public passion pushed a reluctant President McKinley into war, even though Spain was ready to concede on the major issues.

An astounding first development of the war was Admiral Dewey’s naval victory in May 1898 in the rich Spanish islands of the Philippines in East Asia. Then in August, American troops, assisted by Filipino rebels, captured the Philippine city of Manila in another dramatic victory. Despite mass confusion, American forces also easily and quickly overwhelmed the Spanish in Cuba and Puerto Rico.

After a long and bitter national debate over the wisdom and justice of American imperialism, which ended in a narrow pro-imperialist victory in the senate, the United States took over the Philippines and Puerto Rico as colonial possessions. Regardless of serious doubts about imperialism, the United States had strongly asserted itself as a proud new international power.

America’s decision to take the Philippines aroused violent resistance from the Filipinos, who had expected independence. The brutal war that ensued was longer and costlier than the Spanish‑American conflict.

Imperialistic competition in China deepened American involvement in Asia. Hay’s Open Door policy helped prevent the great powers from dismembering China. The United States joined the international expedition to suppress the Boxer Rebellion.

Theodore Roosevelt brought a new energy and assertiveness to American foreign policy. When his plans to build a canal in Panama were frustrated by the Colombian senate, he helped promote a Panamanian independence movement that enabled the canal to be built. He also altered the Monroe Doctrine by adding a Roosevelt Corollary that declared an American right to intervene in South America.

Roosevelt negotiated an end to the Russo‑Japanese War but angered both parties in the process. Several incidents showed that the United States and Japan were now competitors in East Asia.

**Ch. 27 Empire and Expansionism, 1890 – 1909**

**AMERICANS TURN OUTWARD**

1. List 6 factors which stimulated American interest in the rest of the world.
2. What was **Reverend Josiah Strong’s** role in pushing America to be a full participant in the **“age of empire”?**
3. What role did **manifest destiny** play in America’s entrance into the “age of empire”?
4. What role did the **“yellow press”** play in America’s entrance into the “age of empire”?
5. What was **Capt. Alfred Thayer Mahan’s** claim in his book, *The Influence of Sea Power Upon History*?
6. What was **Secretary of State James Blaine’s Big Sister policy**?

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Countries Involved** | **Description** | **Resolution** |
| **USA vs. Germany** |  |  |
| **USA vs. Italy** |  |  |
| **USA vs. Chile** |  |  |
| **USA vs. Britain** |  |  |

1. What country did the U.S. almost go to war with in the Venezuelan Boundary dispute and what encouraged America to defend Venezuela?
2. Why did the British choose to cultivate American friendship after the Venezuelan incident?
3. What was the **Great Rapprochement**?

**SPURNING THE HAWAIIAN PEAR**

1. How did Americans come to settle in Hawaii and what were their economic and religious interests in the islands?
2. How did the McKinley Tariff affect the sugar industry in Hawaii?
3. Explain the quote, “The Hawaiian pear is ripe for the plucking..”
4. Who was **Queen Liliuokalani** and why was she seen as a threat by Americans living in Hawaii?
5. How did President Cleveland react to the proposed **annexation of Hawaii**?
6. Which president did NOT annex Hawaii when he could have? Which president DID annex Hawaii when he got the chance?

**CUBANS RISE IN REVOLT**

1. what tactics were Cuban ***insurrectos*** using against the Spanish in the mid-1890s?
2. List two reasons why the U.S. had a stake in Cuba’s future?
3. List three factors or incidents that led America to enter into a war with Spain.
4. What is **“*jingoism*”?**
5. Who was **Butcher” Weyler**?
6. *What is* ***Yellow Journalism****?*
7. What role did artist **Frederick Remington** play in the Cuban situation?
8. What part did the ***USS Maine*** play in the Spanish-American War?
9. What were the findings of the two investigations into the explosion of the *USS Maine*?
10. What was the significance of the **DeLome Letter**?
11. What were the provisions of the **Teller Amendment**?
12. Who told **Commodore George Dewey** to sail to the Philippines in case of the outbreak of war with Spain?
13. What happened on May 1, 1898?
14. How much resistance did the Spanish fleet give Dewey’s fleet in the Philippines?
15. What happened on August 13, 1898?
16. How did events in Philippines affect the United States’ relationship with Hawaii?

**THE CONFUSED INVASION OF CUBA**

1. Who were the **“Rough Riders”** and who was primarily responsible for organizing this unit?
2. What was the cause of most American casualties in the fighting that went on in Cuba?
3. Why was the American army in Cuba described as an “army of convalescents”?

**AMERICA’S COURSE (CURSE?) OF EMPIRE**

1. List 3 acquisitions the U.S made from Spain at the conclusion of the Spanish American War.
2. According to McKinley, what led him to his decision about the Philippines?
3. How much did the US pay Spain for the Philippines? Why did the US have to pay Spain for the Philippines?
4. List 3 reasons why the Philippines were not granted their immediate freedom like Cuba was?
5. List three famous Americans who aligned themselves with the **Anti-Imperialist League.**
6. What were the arguments made by the Anti-Imperialists with regard to the annexation of the Philippines?
7. In what ways was the Spanish-American War **“a splendid little war”?**
8. How did America change as a result of the war?
9. What does the book mention as one of the most beneficial results of the conflict?
10. What were the arguments made by the “expansionist” with regard to the annexation of the Philippines?
11. What did **Rudyard Kipling** and other imperialists mean by the phrase “Take up the white man’s burden.”?

**PERPLEXITIES IN PUERTO RICO AND CUBA**

1. Describe the uncertainty Puerto Ricans felt after the United States had annexed their nation.
2. What were the provisions of the **Foraker Act, 1900**?
3. What the Supreme Court rule in the ***Insular Cases***?
4. What did **William C. Gorgas** and **Walter Reed** contribute to world-wide health?
5. (Makers of America) What did most Puerto Ricans come to the U.S. to do?
6. To what part of the United States did Puerto Ricans usually travel?
7. What were Puerto Ricans granted in 1917?
8. List 3 provisions of the **Platt Amendment**.
9. What is meant by “Plattism”?

**NEW HORIZONS IN TWO HEMISPHERES**

1. In what ways was the Spanish-American War **“a splendid little war”?**
2. How did America change as a result of the war?
3. What does the author of this book mention as one of the beneficial results of the conflict?
4. How did **John Philip Souza** contribute to a boost in American pride?

**“LITTLE BROWN BROTHERS’ IN THE PHILIPPINES**

1. Why was the US involved in a war with the Filipinos?
2. Who was the leader of the Filipino insurgents who resisted the American annexation of their country?
3. What did William Howard Taft call the Filipinos?
4. What was William Howard Taft’s role in the Filipino government?
5. What “improvements” did Americans make in the Philippines?

**HINGING THE OPEN DOOR TO CHINA**

1. What happened in China after its defeat by Japan?
2. Why were Americans concerned about the?
3. List three groups who were afraid of European domination of China and why.
4. What was John Hay’s policy of recommendation on China called?
5. What did the **Open Door note** announce?
6. Who were the **“Boxers”** and what happened in their rebellion?
7. What were the provisions of the **Treaty of Wanghai**?

**IMPERIALISM OR BRYANISM IN 1900**

1. Why was McKinley’s re-nomination a no-brainer?
2. Who was the Democrat candidate in 1900?
3. What role did **Teddy Roosevelt** play in the election of 1900?
4. Why did New York political bosses want Roosevelt to become Vice President?
5. What happened to William McKinley and what impact did that have on Teddy Roosevelt?

**TR: BRANDISHER OF THE BIG STICK**

1. What was TR’s “pet” proverb?
2. What was TR’s philosophy on the office of presidency?

**BUILDING THE PANAMA CANAL**

1. What had the Spanish-American War proved was necessary?
2. What did the **Hay-Pauncefote Treaty** allow?
3. What did the Colombian Senate think of the initial arrangement between the U.S. and Colombia for rights to the canal zone?
4. What were the terms of the **Hay-Bunau Varilla Treaty**?
5. List 3 problems that had to be overcome in building the Panama Canal.
6. What role did **William Gorgas** and **Walter Reed** play in building the Panama Canal?
7. When did canal construction begin? When was it completed?

**TR’S PERVERSION OF MONROE’S DOCTRINE**

1. In the early 1900s, America was forced to intervene in Latin affairs in the Caribbean region. What incidents forced this action?
2. What was Roosevelt’s policy of **“preventive intervention”** in Latin America known as?
3. In effect, what did the **Roosevelt Corollary** make the U.S.?
4. What were two Caribbean countries in which Roosevelt had U.S. troops militarily intervene?

**ROOSEVELT ON THE WORLD STAGE**

1. What part of China did Japan and Russia go to war over in 1904?
2. What role did TR play in the **Russo-Japanese War**?
3. What were the provisions of the **Treaty of Portsmouth**?
4. What effect did the Treaty of Portsmouth have on American’s relationship with Russia? With Japan?
5. \*\*Trivia: What award did these negotiations help to earn TR?
6. What were 2 provisions of the **“Gentleman’s Agreement”?**
7. What did TR do in 1907 in order to dissuade Japan from thinking that he negotiated with them out of fear?

**JAPANESE LABORERS IN CALIFORNIA**

1. What was the “yellow peril” that endangered California?
2. What were the provisions of the Gentleman’s Agreement?
3. What was the **“Great White Fleet”?**
4. What were two provisions of the **“Root-Takahira” agreement**?

**POLITICAL CARTOON AND PICTURE ANALYSIS**

1. Who are the characters in the political cartoon on page 608 and what is the cartoonist making fun of?
2. Who are the characters in the political cartoon on page 609 and what does the cartoon represent in terms of U.S. foreign policy?
3. What is the picture on page 612 and what newspaper tactic does it represent?
4. The picture on page 620 is represented by what term found in this chapter?
5. What does the cover of Leslie’s Weekly tell us about the term “jingoism” on page 620?
6. What is Teddy Roosevelt doing in the photograph on page 626?
7. What concept does the political cartoon on page 628 represent?