



TERMS & NAMES

1. Queen Liliuokalani, p. 548
2. imperialism, p. 548
3. José Martí, p. 553
4. yellow journalism, p. 553
5. USS *Maine*, p. 554
6. protectorate, p. 560
7. Open Door notes, p. 562
8. Boxer Rebellion, p. 563
9. Panama Canal, p. 566
10. Roosevelt Corollary, p. 568

MAIN IDEAS

1. Economic competition; political and military competition; a belief in the racial and cultural superiority of Anglo-Saxons
2. She wanted to preserve Hawaii for Hawaiians, while American imperialists wanted to annex the islands.
3. U.S. businessmen sided with Spain because they wanted to protect their investments. The Americans, however, sympathized with the Cuban demand for independence.
4. Cuba's independence; Spain's relinquishing of Puerto Rico and Guam to the United States; U.S. payment of \$20 million for the Philippines
5. Puerto Rico was strategically important to the United States as a way to assert its presence in the Caribbean and as a base for protecting a possible canal through the Isthmus of Panama.
6. The Boxers staged a revolt to expel foreigners from China. In August 1900, troops from Britain, France, Germany, Japan, and the United States marched on the Chinese capital. The international force put an end to the rebellion.
7. U.S. economy's dependence on exports to ensure growth; U.S. right to intervene abroad to keep foreign markets open; closing an area to American products threatened U.S. survival
8. A dispute over Korea
9. To construct the canal, workers fought diseases, such as yellow fever and malaria. They also fought soft volcanic soil that was difficult to remove. Thousands died of disease or accidents.
10. Teddy Roosevelt's "big stick" diplomacy demanded that European countries stay out of the affairs of Latin American nations. Wilson's "missionary diplomacy" demanded that countries in Latin America set up democracies.

VISUAL SUMMARY

AMERICA CLAIMS AN EMPIRE

CAUSES

- Economic competition among industrial nations
- Political and military competition, including the creation of a strong naval force
- A belief in Anglo-Saxon superiority

AMERICAN IMPERIALISM



EFFECTS

- The U.S. purchased Alaska in 1867.
- The U.S. annexed Hawaii in 1898.
- In 1898, the U.S. helped Cuba win independence from Spain.
- In the Treaty of Paris, the U.S. gained Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippine Islands.
- Following the Spanish-American War, the U.S.
 - reorganized the government of Puerto Rico
 - established a protectorate over Cuba
 - crushed a revolt in Philippines
- In 1899, the Open Door policy established U.S. trading rights in China.
- In the early 1900s, President Roosevelt initiated plans for the Panama Canal and asserted the right of the U.S. to exercise police power in the Western Hemisphere.
- President Wilson pressured Mexico and other countries in the Western Hemisphere to establish democratic governments.

TERMS & NAMES

For each term or name below, write a sentence explaining its significance to U.S. foreign policy between 1890 and 1920.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Queen Liliuokalani | 6. protectorate |
| 2. imperialism | 7. Open Door notes |
| 3. José Martí | 8. Boxer Rebellion |
| 4. yellow journalism | 9. Panama Canal |
| 5. U.S.S. <i>Maine</i> | 10. Roosevelt Corollary |

MAIN IDEAS

Use your notes and the information in the chapter to answer the following questions.

Imperialism and America (pages 548–551)

1. What three factors spurred American imperialism?
2. How did Queen Liliuokalani's main goal conflict with American imperialists' goals?

The Spanish-American War (pages 552–557)

3. Why was American opinion about Cuban independence divided?
4. Briefly describe the terms of the Treaty of Paris of 1898.

Acquiring New Lands (pages 558–564)

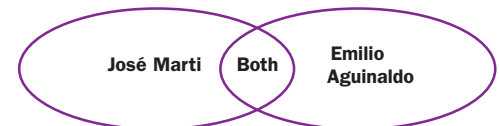
5. Why was the U.S. interested in events in Puerto Rico?
6. What sparked the Boxer Rebellion in 1900, and how was it crushed?
7. What three key beliefs about America's industrial capitalist economy were reflected in the Open Door policy?

America as a World Power (pages 565–571)

8. What conflict triggered the war between Russia and Japan?
9. Why is the construction of the Panama Canal considered one of the world's greatest engineering feats?
10. Explain the key difference between Woodrow Wilson's moral diplomacy and Teddy Roosevelt's "big stick" diplomacy.

CRITICAL THINKING

1. **USING YOUR NOTES** Create a Venn diagram like the one below to show the similarities and differences between José Martí of Cuba and Emilio Aguinaldo of the Philippines.



2. **HYPOTHESIZING** Would Cuba have won its independence in the late 19th century if the United States had not intervened there? Support your opinion with details from the text.
3. **INTERPRETING MAPS** Look carefully at the Caribbean map on page 555 and the world map on page 562. Why do you think American naval bases in the Caribbean and the Pacific were beneficial to the United States?

CRITICAL THINKING

1. **Using Your Notes** **Martí**—Cuba; lived in exile in New York; worked as journalist and poet; died fighting for Cuban independence in 1895; revered today as a hero
Both—Born in former Spanish colony; feared American domination; political activist and rebel leader; fought for independence and used guerrilla tactics
Aguinaldo—Philippines; proclaimed the Philippines an independent republic; February 1899, led a Filipino armed revolt;
2. **Hypothesizing** Spain might have kept Cuba from achieving independence at first, but since Cuba had a history of rebellion, it probably would have won independence eventually.
3. **Interpreting Maps** The nearness of Cuba to Florida meant that the United States could better defend its coast; bases on Pacific islands would afford the United States strategic defensive and offensive military positions, could provide stops for trading ships, and would spread U.S. influence.

Standardized Test Practice

Use the cartoon and your knowledge of U.S. history to answer question 1.



1. What is the cartoonist's point of view concerning the relationship between the United States and Cuba?
 - A The United States wishes to be friends with Cuba.
 - B The United States will devour Cuba.
 - C The United States is wasting its time fighting over such a small area.
 - D The United States has no interest in Cuba.

Use the map and your knowledge of U.S. history to answer question 2.



2. How did the building of the Panama Canal support United States efforts to become a world power?
 - F It gave the United States a colony in Central America.
 - G It prevented Japan and China from attacking Hawaii.
 - H It opened up a new avenue for trade with China.
 - J By providing a shortcut between the Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean, it opened up new trading opportunities.

ADDITIONAL TEST PRACTICE, pages S1–S33.



ALTERNATIVE ASSESSMENT

1. **INTERACT WITH HISTORY** Recall your discussion of the question on page 547:

Does the U.S. have a duty to fight for freedom in neighboring countries?

Suppose you are a journalist at the end of the Spanish-American War. You work for William Randolph Hearst's the *New York Journal*. Write a newspaper editorial that presents your point of view about whether or not the Senate should ratify the Treaty of Paris, thus annexing the Philippines.

2. **LEARNING FROM MEDIA** Use the CD-ROM *Electronic Library of Primary Sources* and other resources to research opinions on imperialism between 1895 and 1920.
 - Choose a document, incident, or piece of writing about imperialism. Decide if you support it or disagree with it.
 - Write a speech that presents your point of view. Decide how you will make your arguments clear and convincing while also addressing opposing concerns.
 - Practice your speech aloud and then present it to the class.

Formal Assessment
 · Chapter Test, Forms A, B, and C,
 pp. 332–333

Standardized Test Practice

1. The correct answer is letter B. Point out to students that the cartoonist has portrayed the United States as the head of Uncle Sam. The expression is menacing. None of the other answers involve a menacing attitude.
2. The correct answer is letter J. Building the canal allowed the United States more access to trade with Asia. The letter F is not correct because the Canal Zone technically was not considered a colony. The letter G is not correct because the canal would not have an impact on the ability of China or Japan to attack Hawaii. The letter H is not correct because trade included more than just China.

UNIT

PROJECT

NEWS STORY

Tips for Teaching

- Have students submit their headlines and a one paragraph summary of their articles.
- Provide a checklist for the students to monitor their work. For example: Have I checked my spelling, punctuation, grammar, and paragraph construction?

The Unit Project is introduced on page 508 of the student text.

ALTERNATIVE ASSESSMENT

1. INTERACT WITH HISTORY

Rubric

The editorial should . . .

- clearly state a position on the annexation of the Philippines
- present both sides of the issue and then strategically refute the counterargument with facts
- demonstrate in-depth understanding of the issues surrounding the annexation of the Philippines

2. LEARNING FROM MEDIA

Rubric

The speech should . . .

- identify the document, incident, or piece of writing and its connection to imperialism
- clearly state a position and give information to support the position taken
- contain a conclusion that summarizes the main points and restates the speaker's position
- capture the attention of the audience with an interesting presentation