**Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**An Age of Imperialism**

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| **44. Seeking an Empire**  How did the views of expansion differ from the 19th century to the 20th century?  Explain why each of the following groups wanted to expand the United States overseas: Industrialists: Nationalists: Missionaries: Social Darwinists: Navy/Alfred Mahan:  By the 1890s, what two lands were added to the United States that would later become states?  ***Skip 44a.*** |
| **44b. Hawaii Annexation**  Why did Americans first start going to Hawaii in the 1820s?  By the 1840s, what was the foreign policy goal of the US with regards to Hawaii?  What industry in Hawaii ultimately helped lead to the American annexation of the island chain?  President Grover Cleveland was anti-imperialist, and therefore against the acquisition of Hawaii. Which president annexed the territory in 1898, and what was its military significance?  What year did the territory become a state? |
| **44c. Remember the Maine**  As the American military became stronger, what Doctrine did many feel needed to be enforced?  Spain was controlling Cuba in the late 1890s. How did the Spanish treat Cubans who supported independence? How many died at Cuban concentration camps?  Which two newspaper reporters published information on what was happening in Cuba?  How did the explosion of the U.S.S. Maine ultimately lead to war?  How did the Teller Amendment convince the world that the U.S. supported Cuba’s independence, rather than wanting to annex the island? |
| **44d. The Spanish-American War and its Consequences**  Despite being unprepared for war, what reality allowed the U.S. to ultimately defeat Spain?  The first battle of the Spanish American War actually took place in Manila Bay, in the Philippines (Pacific Ocean). Why was the US navy superior to the Spanish navy (in looking at their ships); and what was the result of that battle?  When the fighting took place in Cuba, which group had the most successful military campaign, and who was their leader?  As a result of the treaty ending the war, what three territories became controlled by the United States?  What did Cuba gain from this war, and what was Spain offered?  What criticism did the Anti-imperialists offer in regards to this war?  Following the Spanish American War, the U.S. took over the Philippines. How did the casualties compare in two affairs? |
| **44e. The Roosevelt Corollary and Latin America**  Why did most European powers not take the Monroe Doctrine seriously from 1820 to 1900?  The Platt Amendment of 1901 basically told Cuba that if they do anything that may screw up their independence, the United States would intervene. In addition, what territory did the U.S. gain from Cuba through this treaty, and what was its purpose?  The Roosevelt Corollary was an addition to the Monroe Doctrine. This gave this give to the U.S. ‘police power’ in the Western Hemisphere. What could the U.S. do with any country that was seen as having a ‘wrongdoing’?  The thought behind the Roosevelt Corollary was that by acting as a police power, the U.S. could keep stability in Latin American nations, thereby making them less vulnerable to attack from European powers.  In Teddy Roosevelt’s policy of “Speak Softly and Carry a Big Stick,” what was the big stick?  What did this policy imply?  How did Latin Americans view the Roosevelt Corollary?  By the end of the 20th century, how many times would the U.S. invade Latin American countries? |
| **44f. Reaching to Asia**  Understand this – with the U.S. acquisition of Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, as well as Hawaii, Alaska, and the American Samoa, these territories needed supply routes. This led to an interest in trade with China.  What is the name of the policy that opened up trade with China, and made it accessible for all countries?  Secretary of State John Hay only had British support for open trade of China, but he lied and said all the other nations agreed to it as well. They couldn’t deny this, because it would have made them all look greedy/bad on a world scale.  Who won a Nobel Peace Prize for negotiating a peace treaty between Russia in Japan in 1904?  The Gentleman’s Agreement of 1907 with Japan gave what to each side?  What was the name of the series of naval ships that Roosevelt had built, and what did he do with them? |

Be able to:

1. Explain the U.S. argument for expansion from multiple perspectives (Industrialists; Nationalists; Missionaries; Social Darwinists; Military
2. Explain how industrial growth led to the acquisition of Hawaii
3. Explain why the Spanish-American War happened, as well as the results of the war from the perspective of Cuba, Spain, the United States, and the Philippines
4. Analyze Teddy Roosevelt’s foreign policy, including the Roosevelt Corollary, the Great White Fleet, the Open Door Policy with China, and Gentleman’s Agreement with Japan