

UNIT VII (1898-1945) Ch. 20 Student Outline – BECOMING A WORLD POWER

Summarize, do not quote exact wording:

Section 1 Period Overview, page 408

<i>Overview</i>	<i>Alternate View</i>
<i>Explain how this Period illustrates a turning point.</i>	<i>Explain a different view... (a different turning point)</i>

1. Describe the significance of **William Seward** in American expansionism –

2. Explain how the **industrial revolution** turned the United States from isolationist to expansionist –

3. Explain how **social Darwinism** was used on a global scale to rationalize American expansionism –

4. Define **imperialism**:

5. Explain how each of the following groups/individuals advocated for American expansion:
 - a. **Missionaries** –

 - b. **Politicians** –

 - c. **Military officers** –

 - d. **Popular press** –

6. Describe the significance of the United States invoking the Monroe Doctrine to help arbitrate the territorial dispute in **Venezuela** –

7. Explain how each of the following led to the **Spanish-American War (SAW)**:
 - a. **Jingoism** –

 - b. **Cuban Revolt** –

 - c. **Yellow journalism** –

 - d. **De Lome Letter** –

 - e. **Sinking of the USS Maine** -

 - f. **Teller Amendment** –

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- 8. Explain why the SAW was called “**a splendid little war**” –
- 9. Explain why the United States was able to conquer the **Philippines** so easily -
- 10. Describe the biggest obstacle the US military faced **invading Cuba** –
- 11. Describe the circumstances behind the annexation of the **Hawaiian Islands** –

Arguments of the Philippines Debate	
Anti-Imperialists	Expansionists or Imperialists
Anti-Imperialist League:	

- 12.
- 13. Describe the outcome of the **insular cases** on American territories (refer to John Oliver video on my website) –
- 14. Compare and contrast the **Teller Amendment** with the **Platt Amendment** focusing on the relationship they created between the US and Cuba –

1900 Election	
Republican Candidate	
Platform	
Democratic Opponent	
Opponents Platform	

- 15.
- 16. Explain how US expansionist rhetoric and victories affected **sectionalism** –

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17. Describe the *sphere of influence* in China –

- a. Describe how the **Open Door notes** written by John Hay, along with the results of the **Boxer Rebellion**, changed this sphere of influence:

18. Describe Theodore Roosevelt's (TR's) "**big stick**" policy –

***TR is such a badass. He started a revolution in Panama to get Colombia out so he could give America a canal. You go TR!

19. Compare and contrast the **Roosevelt Corollary** and the **Monroe Doctrine** –

20. Explain the significance of each of the following on American foreign policy under TR:

- a. **Russo-Japanese War** -
- b. "**Gentlemen's Agreement**" –
- c. **Great White Fleet** –

21. Explain how **Taft's Dollar Diplomacy** differed from TR's "**big stick**" diplomacy –

22. Explain how **Wilson's Moral Diplomacy** differed from **Taft's Dollar Diplomacy** and TR's "**big stick**" diplomacy –

23. Explain how Wilson's Moral Diplomacy was tested in **Mexico** –

Historical Perspectives: Did Economics Drive Imperialism? (page 424)

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Yes, it was economically motivated:

No, it had other causes:

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One more thing....

Review the terms below and then summarize their historical significance in terms of American imperialism.

<p>The "White Man's Burden" is a poem by Rudyard Kipling expounding the duty of the Western world to colonize and civilize "barbarians" in Africa and other non-white places by forcing upon them religion and Anglo-Saxon values. This was mostly used as an excuse to exploit their underprivileged <i>lessers</i> under the guise of helping them.</p>	<p>How is the White Man's Burden a cause for imperialism? What role did it play in later involvement in foreign affairs?</p>
<p>Puerto Rico was neither a state nor a territory. However, the Foraker Act of 1900 granted a limited degree of popular government to the Puerto Ricans. Puerto Rico is still an American territory today.</p>	<p>What other territories did America acquire during this era? Why were they desired?</p>
<p>John Philip Sousa wrote rousing military marching band music that boosted patriotism and support for the Spanish-American War. Patriotism continued to increase following the war.</p>	<p>How did the war impact relations between North and South?</p>
<p>William Howard Taft was so fond of the Filipino people that he called them his "little brown brothers." William Howard Taft became the civil governor of the Philippines in 1901, and then president of the United States in 1909.</p>	<p>What does Taft's view of Filipinos reveal about American foreign policy?</p>
<p>In the summer of 1899, John Hay urged trading powers to announce their leaseholds or spheres of influence in China with the Open Door Note. This note also promoted the respect of certain Chinese rights and the ideal of fair competition, but Hay did not consult the Chinese. All trading powers agreed except for Russia.</p>	<p>What does the Open Door Policy reveal about American foreign policy?</p>
<p>The "Boxers" were <i>uber</i> patriotic Chinese who did not approve of the Open Door Policy. Their war cry was to "Kill foreign devils!" They killed 200 whites including many Christian missionaries. It is known as the Boxer Rebellion.</p>	<p>What was the result of the Boxer Rebellion?</p>

Answer the following Multiple Choice questions in the space below:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

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Please answer Short Answer #3 in the space below:

Write your answer to **SHORT-ANSWER QUESTION 3 or 4** on this page only. Do **NOT** write outside the box.

Q3
or
Q4