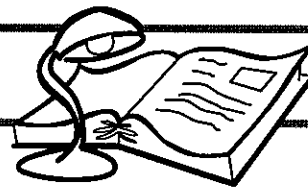


Study Guide



Chapter 17, Section 1

For use with textbook pages 520–525

THE IMPERIALIST VISION

KEY TERMS AND NAMES

- imperialism** the economic and political domination of a strong nation over other weaker nations (page 521)
- protectorate** territory in which an imperial power allowed the local rulers to stay in control while protecting them from rebellion and invasion (page 521)
- Anglo-Saxonism** the idea that English-speaking nations had superior character, ideas, and systems of government and were destined to control other nations (page 521)
- Matthew C. Perry** naval officer sent by the United States to negotiate a trade treaty with Japan (page 522)
- Queen Liliuokalani** ruler of Hawaii in the 1890s (page 523)
- Pan-Americanism** the idea that the United States and Latin American nations could work together to support peace and to increase trade (page 524)
- Alfred T. Mahan** an officer in the U.S. Navy who pushed for the need for the United States to have a large navy (page 525)
- Henry Cabot Lodge** senator who pushed for the construction of a new navy (page 525)

DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

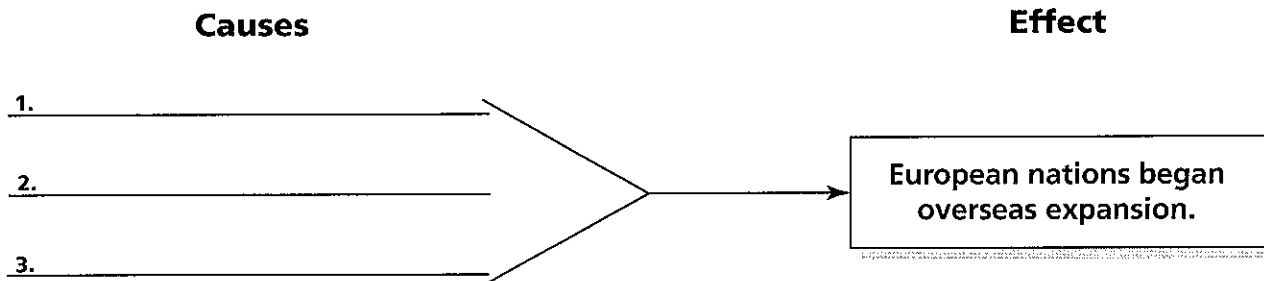
Think of all the products you use every day. Are all the products made in the United States? What products are made in other parts of the world?

In this section, you will learn how and why the United States became an imperial power.

ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

** Please create cause/effect diagram. (attached)*

Use the cause-and-effect diagram below to help you take notes. European nations in the late 1800s began expanding overseas. List the causes for this expansion.



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Ch. 17, Section 1: (p. 520-525 - textbook)

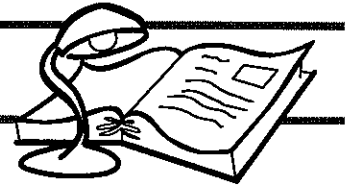
Causes / Effects - European Expansion Overseas - late 1800s

Causes

Effects

Study Guide

Chapter 17, Section 1 (continued)



READ TO LEARN

- **Building Support for Imperialism** (page 520)

In the 1880s, many Americans wanted to make the United States a world power. At the time, several European nations were expanding overseas. This expansion became known as the New Imperialism. **Imperialism** is the economic and political domination of a strong nation over other weaker nations.

The Europeans began expanding for several reasons. By the late 1800s, high tariffs had helped to reduce trade between industrial countries. This led these countries to look overseas for markets for their products. The possibilities for investment in Europe had slowed. Most of the industries that needed to be built already had been. As a result, Europeans began investing in industries in other countries, especially in Africa and Asia. To protect their investments in these territories, the European countries began exercising control there. Some areas became colonies, while other areas became **protectorates**. In a protectorate, the imperial power allowed the local rulers to stay in control and protected them against rebellion or invasion. However, in exchange for the protection, the local rulers had to follow advice from Europeans on how to govern.

The United States also became interested in expanding overseas. Before the late 1800s, the United States expanded by settling more territory in North America. With most of the frontier settled by the late 1800s, many Americans looked to develop overseas markets.

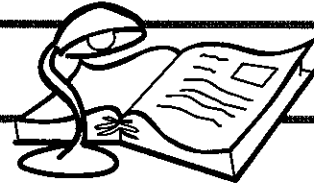
Many Americans used the ideas of Social Darwinism—that the strongest nations would survive—to justify increasing American influence overseas. Some took the idea even further, stating that English-speaking nations had superior character and systems of government and were therefore destined to control other nations. This idea became known as **Anglo-Saxonism**.

4. Why did Americans become interested in expanding overseas in the late 1800s?

- **Expansion in the Pacific** (page 522)

In the 1800s, many Americans began looking to expand across the Pacific Ocean. Business leaders wanted to trade with Japan and China. Japan's leaders believed that contact with the West would destroy Japanese culture. As a result, they allowed their nation to trade only with the Chinese and the Dutch.

Study Guide



Chapter 17, Section 1 (continued)

In 1852 President Franklin Pierce decided to force Japan to trade with the United States. He sent Commodore **Matthew C. Perry** to take a naval expedition to negotiate a treaty with Japan. Perry entered the Japanese waters with four American warships. The Japanese were impressed by American technology and power. They realized that they could not compete against modern Western technology. As a result, the Japanese opened two ports to American trade. They also decided to Westernize their country by starting their own industrial revolution. By the 1890s, the Japanese set out to build their own empire in Asia.

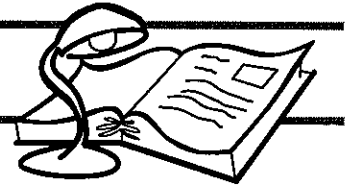
In addition to being interested in China and Japan, Americans became interested in Hawaii. Whaling and merchant ships crossing the Pacific began using Hawaii as a base. In 1819 American missionaries settled there. Americans soon discovered that the soil and climate of Hawaii were suitable for growing sugarcane. By the mid-1800s, many sugarcane plantations had been started there. In 1875 the United States signed a treaty that exempted Hawaiian sugar from tariffs. This led to a boom in the Hawaiian sugar industry and wealth for the planters. In 1887 the planters pressured the Hawaiian king into signing a constitution that would limit the king's power but increase the planters' power. This angered the Hawaiian people.

When Congress passed the McKinley Tariff in 1890, it eliminated all taxes on sugar. However, it also gave subsidies to sugar producers in the United States. This meant that Hawaiian sugar was now more expensive than American sugar. This caused the sales of Hawaiian sugar to decrease and the Hawaiian economy to weaken.

In 1891 **Queen Liliuokalani** became the Hawaiian queen. She disliked the influence that Americans were gaining in Hawaii, and tried to create a new constitution that reestablished her authority as a ruler of the Hawaiian people. The planters responded by overthrowing the government and forcing the queen to give up her power. They then set up their own government and asked the United States to annex the islands.

5. How did American planters react to Queen Liliuokalani's attempt to reestablish her authority?

Study Guide



Chapter 17, Section 1 (continued)

- **Trade and Diplomacy in Latin America** (page 523)

The United States also wanted to increase the sale of its products to Latin America. They wanted Europeans to see the United States as the dominant power in Latin America. In 1889 the United States invited the Latin American nations to a conference in Washington, D.C., to discuss ways in which the nations could work together to increase trade. The idea of working together became known as **Pan-Americanism**. The nations in the conference agreed to create an organization that worked to promote cooperation among the nations of the Western Hemisphere.

6. Why did the United States invite Latin American nations to a conference?

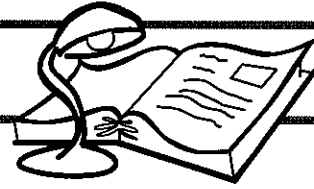
- **Building a Modern Navy** (page 524)

In the late 1800s, the United States began taking a more assertive role in foreign affairs. The nation was more willing to risk war to defend its interests overseas. Many people, particularly Captain **Alfred T. Mahan**, believed that the United States needed a powerful navy. Mahan believed that a nation needed a large navy to protect its merchant ships and to defend its right to trade with other countries. Mahan also believed that building a large navy made it necessary for the United States to get territory for naval bases overseas.

In Congress, two senators, including **Henry Cabot Lodge**, pushed to build a strong navy. By the late 1890s, the United States was on its way to becoming one of the world's big naval powers.

7. What did Captain Alfred T. Mahan believe?

Study Guide



Chapter 17, Section 2

For use with textbook pages 527–533

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

KEY TERMS AND NAMES

- José Martí** leader of Cuban rebels fighting for independence from Spain (page 528)
- William Randolph Hearst** publisher of the *New York Journal*, whose sensational reporting led to U.S. support of Cuba (page 528)
- Joseph Pulitzer** publisher of the *New York World*, whose sensational reporting led to U.S. support of Cuba (page 528)
- yellow journalism** sensationalist reporting in which writers often exaggerate or make up stories to attract readers (page 528)
- jingoism** an attitude of aggressive nationalism (page 529)
- Theodore Roosevelt** one of the leaders of the Rough Riders (page 529)
- Platt Amendment** an amendment added to the Cuban constitution that ensured that Cuba would remain tied to the United States (page 533)

DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

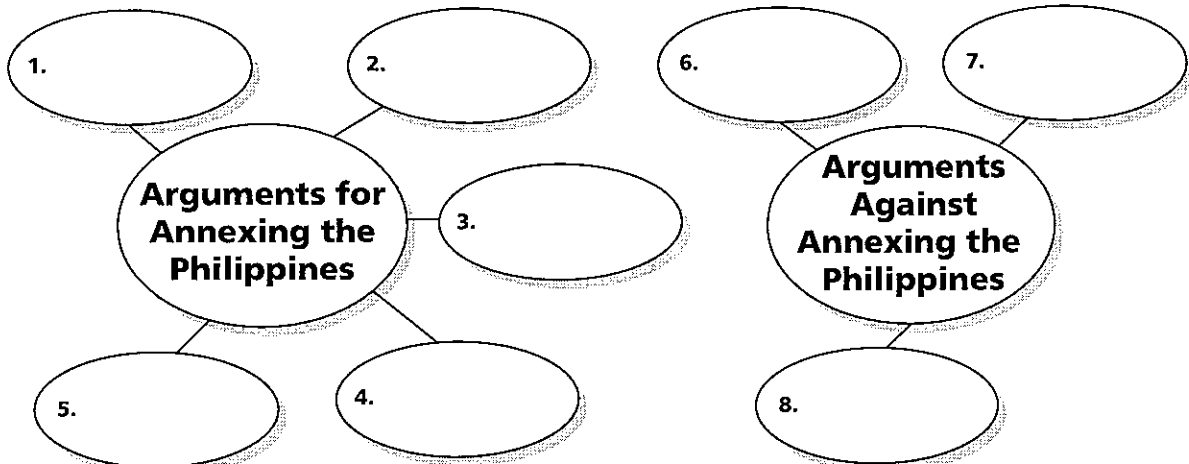
What do you know about Cuba? What relationship does the United States have with Cuba today?

The last section explained the reasons the United States began expanding overseas. This section discusses the Spanish-American War and the results of the war.

ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Complete on separate paper. (attached)

Use the diagram below to help you take notes. After the Spanish-American War, the U.S. had to decide what to do with the Philippines. Describe the arguments for and against annexing the Philippines.



Ch. 17, Section 2. (527-533 - textbook)

Arguments For / Against Annexing Philippines

For

Against

Ch. 17, Section 2

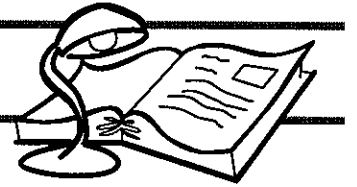
Spanish-American War - Causes / Effects

Causes

Effects

Study Guide

Chapter 17, Section 2 (continued)



READ TO LEARN

- **The Coming of War** (page 527)

On February 1898 the U.S.S. *Maine* blew up in the harbor in Havana, Cuba. No one is sure why it happened. Some experts believe that the ship's ammunition supply accidentally blew up. Others think a mine had exploded near the ship and had set off the ammunition. Many Americans blamed the explosion on Spain.

At the time, Cuba was fighting for independence from Spain. In 1878 the rebellion collapsed. Many rebels, including **José Martí**, fled to the United States. Martí lived in New York City and brought together many other Cuban exiles living in the United States. They raised money to buy weapons. They also trained their troops to prepare an invasion of Cuba.

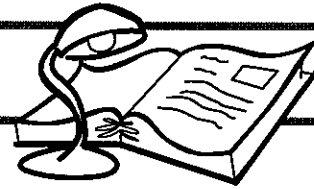
By the 1890s, the United States and Cuba had become linked economically. The United States imported sugar from Cuba. Americans had invested millions of dollars in Cuba's railroads and sugar plantations. However, when the United States placed a tariff on imported sugar, the sale of Cuban sugar in the United States fell. The Cuban economy was devastated. Martí and his followers started a rebellion in February 1895. They took control of eastern Cuba and declared Cuba independent.

At first the United States government stayed neutral. However, many Americans supported the Cuban rebels. Americans were especially influenced by the gruesome stories of Spanish brutality that they read about in the newspapers. The *New York Journal*, published by **William Randolph Hearst**, and the *New York World*, published by **Joseph Pulitzer**, reported outrageous stories of how the Spanish were treating the Cubans. This sensational reporting of exaggerated and sometimes untrue stories written to attract readers became known as **yellow journalism**.

Although many stories were exaggerated, the Cubans did suffer under the Spanish. Cuban rebels carried out raids, burning plantations and sugar mills and destroying railroads. They knew that many Americans invested in the plantations and the railroads. They hoped that destroying this property would lead the United States to intervene in the war. The governor of Cuba, who was appointed by Spain, wanted to prevent Cuban villagers from helping the rebels. So he placed hundreds of thousands of villagers—men, women, and children—into reconcentration camps. Thousands died of starvation and disease in these camps. When Americans heard about this brutality, they called for American intervention on behalf of the Cubans.

President McKinley did not want the United States to get involved. He asked Spain if the United States could help negotiate an end to the problem. The Spanish government responded by removing the Spanish governor. They offered Cuba self-rule but only if it remained part of the Spanish empire. The Cubans refused, because they wanted full independence.

Study Guide



Chapter 17, Section 2 (continued)

In January 1898, people loyal to Spain rioted in Havana. President McKinley was worried that American citizens there might be attacked, so he sent the battleship *Maine* to Havana in case the Americans had to be evacuated. In February 1898, the *New York Journal* published a private letter that the Spanish ambassador to the United States had sent. The letter described McKinley as being weak. Many Americans were angry about the insult. Then the *Maine* exploded, and Americans quickly blamed Spain. Many young members of the president's political party held attitudes of aggressive nationalism, or **jingoism**. They pressured the president to declare war on Spain, which he did on April 11, 1898. On April 19, Congress declared Cuba independent. It demanded that Spain withdraw from Cuba and gave the president the authority to use armed forces. Spain then declared war on the United States.

9. How did American newspapers contribute to Americans' feelings against Spain?

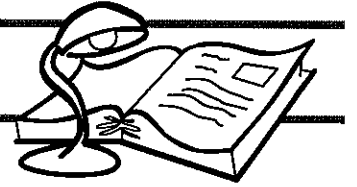
• A War on Two Fronts (page 529)

Spain was not prepared for war. However, the United States Navy was ready for war. A navy fleet blockaded Cuba. Another fleet in the Pacific was ordered to attack the Spanish fleet in the Philippines to prevent the fleet from attacking the United States. Under the command of Commodore George Dewey, the navy quickly destroyed the Spanish warships. Surprised by the quick victory, the U.S. army sent about 20,000 troops to the Philippines.

In the meantime, Filipinos were staging a rebellion against Spanish rule in the Philippines. The rebellion was led by Emilio Aguinaldo. At first Aguinaldo believed that the American troops would help him. However, he soon became suspicious of the Americans. The Americans quickly took Manila, the capital of the Philippines, from the Spanish. However, they refused to let the rebel troops into the city. They also refused to recognize Aguinaldo's rebel government. Hostility between the rebels and the Americans grew.

The U.S. army was not as ready for war as the navy was. The army did not have the resources necessary to train the volunteers. Training camps had unsanitary conditions, and many Americans died from disease. On June 14, 1898, about 17,000 soldiers landed in Cuba, in the city of Santiago. In addition to the troops, a volunteer cavalry regiment from the United States advanced into Santiago. They were a group of cowboys, miners, and law officers known as the "Rough Riders." Their commander was Leonard Wood, and the second

Study Guide



Chapter 17, Section 2 (continued)

in command was **Theodore Roosevelt**. He had resigned from the government to join the cavalry.

The Rough Riders and the army troops defeated the Spanish in two battles. The victories panicked the Spanish commander in Santiago, who ordered the Spanish fleet in the harbor to leave. As the ships left the harbor, the American warships attacked them and sank every ship. The Spanish occupying Santiago surrendered. Soon American troops occupied the Spanish colony of Puerto Rico. On August 12, 1898, Spain and the United States agreed to a cease-fire.

10. Why did hostilities develop between Emilio Aguinaldo and the United States?

• **An American Empire is Born** (page 531)

After the war, Cuba obtained its freedom, and the United States annexed Guam and Puerto Rico. The question that remained was what to do with the Philippines. Some Americans pushed for annexing the Philippines. They believed that the Philippines would have economic and military benefits. They would also give the United States a naval base in Asia and a market for American goods. Some people believed it was America's duty to teach "less civilized" people how to live properly.

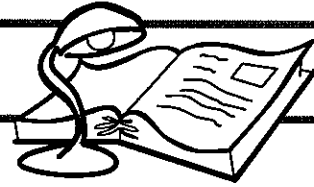
Some Americans opposed annexation. Some thought it would be too expensive to keep an empire. Others believed that cheap Filipino labor would drive down wages. Some believed that imperialism went against American principles.

The United States and Spain signed the Treaty of Paris on December 10, 1898. Under the treaty, Cuba became independent and the United States got Puerto Rico and Guam. The United States also agreed to pay \$20 million to annex the Philippines. The United States now became an imperial power.

Aguinaldo viewed the annexation of the Philippines as an aggressive act. He ordered his troops to attack the American soldiers stationed in the Philippines. To fight the guerrillas, the United States army did some of the same things that the Spanish did in Cuba. They set up reconcentration camps to separate the guerrillas from the people who supported them. Thousands of Filipinos died in these camps.

In the meantime, William Howard Taft, the first U.S. civilian governor of the islands, tried to win over the people by introducing reforms. New bridges,

Study Guide



Chapter 17, Section 2 (continued)

railroads, and telegraph lines helped the economy. The United States helped set up a public school system. New health care policies helped eliminate certain diseases. These reforms helped to decrease the Filipino hostility towards the United States. Filipino resistance ended by April 1902. Over the years, the United States gave the Filipinos more control in governing their own country. It finally granted independence to the Philippines in 1946.

The United States had to figure out how to govern Puerto Rico. At first Congress made Puerto Rico an unincorporated territory. This meant that Puerto Ricans were not citizens and had no constitutional rights. It also meant that Congress could pass whatever laws it wanted for Puerto Rico.

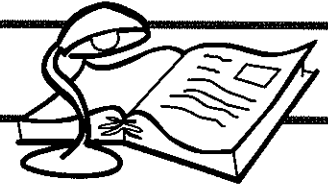
Congress gradually gave Puerto Rico some self-government. Puerto Ricans were made citizens of the United States in 1917. In 1947 the island was allowed to elect its own governor. The debate over whether Puerto Rico should become a state, an independent country, or remain a Commonwealth of the United States continues today.

After the Spanish-American War, the United States set up a military government in Cuba. Many Americans did not support giving Cuba its independence. They believed that Cubans would not be able to govern themselves. Others believed that if it became independent, Cuba would be taken over by some other imperial power. President McKinley supported Cuban independence. However, he made sure that Cuba would remain tied to the United States. He allowed the Cubans to set up a new constitution, but he set up conditions. These conditions became known as the **Platt Amendment**. It said that Cuba could not make any treaty with another nation that would weaken its independence. Cuba could not allow a foreign power to get territory in Cuba. Cuba had to let the United States lease naval stations in Cuba. Cuba's debts had to stay low so that foreign countries would not try to invade it to get their payments. The United States had the right to intervene to protect Cuban independence.

The Cubans opposed the Platt Amendment. However, they did not want the United States to keep its military government there. So they added the amendment to their constitution. The Platt Amendment had in actuality made Cuba a protectorate of the United States.

11. Why did the Cubans agree to include the Platt Amendment in their constitution?

Study Guide



Chapter 17, Section 3

For use with textbook pages 536–541

NEW AMERICAN DIPLOMACY

KEY TERMS AND NAMES

sphere of influence an area in a country where a foreign nation controlled economic development (page 538)

Open Door policy a policy in which all countries were allowed to trade in China (page 538)

Boxer Rebellion a rebellion led by a Chinese secret society to rid China of foreign control (page 539)

“Great White Fleet” battleships of the United States Navy sent around the world to show America’s military power (page 539)

Hay-Pauncefote Treaty the treaty that gave the United States the exclusive right to build and control a canal through Central America (page 540)

Roosevelt Corollary an addition to the Monroe Doctrine, in which President Roosevelt stated that the United States would intervene in Latin American affairs when necessary to maintain economic and political stability in the Western Hemisphere (page 541)

dollar diplomacy President Taft’s policy of influencing Latin American and Asian nations through American businesses rather than military force (page 541)

DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

What countries today are considered world powers? What do you think helps to make the United States a world power?

The last section discussed the lands acquired by the United States after the Spanish-American War. This section discusses the role of President Theodore Roosevelt’s administration in foreign affairs.

ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the chart below to help you take notes. President Roosevelt wanted to make the United States a world power. List the ways in which he attempted to do so.

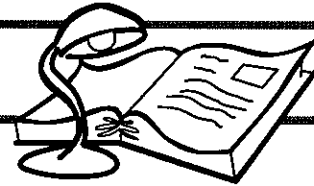
Complete (attached)

Ways Roosevelt Helped Make the U.S. a World Power	
1.	_____
2.	_____
3.	_____
4.	_____

Ch. 17, Section 3 (textbook 536-541)

Ways Roosevelt Helped Make the U.S. a World Power

Study Guide



Chapter 17, Section 3 (continued)

READ TO LEARN

• Theodore Roosevelt's Rise to Power (page 536)

In the election of 1900, President McKinley once again ran against William Jennings Bryan. He asked Theodore Roosevelt to run as his vice president. McKinley won the election by a wide margin. On September 6, 1901, as President McKinley was making a public appearance in Buffalo, New York, he was shot by Leon Czolgosz, an anarchist who opposed all forms of government. McKinley died a few days later of his wounds. Theodore Roosevelt, just 42 years of age, became the youngest person ever to become president. Many Republicans chose Roosevelt to be McKinley's running mate because they hoped that the powerless position would quiet him down. Now they were worried about having a headstrong person in the White House.

Roosevelt was an energetic president. Although often sick as a child, Roosevelt pushed himself to overcome his frailties. He became a marksman and an excellent horseback rider. He also boxed and wrestled. As president, Roosevelt believed in making the United States a world power.

5. What event made Theodore Roosevelt president of the United States?

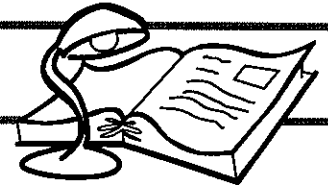
• American Diplomacy in Asia (page 537)

By 1899 the United States had bases all across the Pacific Ocean and was a major power in Asia. The United States was very interested in developing trade in Asia. By 1900 American exports to China had quadrupled.

In 1894 China and Japan went to war over Korea, which was part of the Chinese empire. The United States expected China to win easily, but Japan easily defeated China. The peace treaty that ended the war gave Korea its independence. It also gave Japan a part of Manchuria. The defeat of China showed other nations that it was weaker than everyone thought.

Japan's increasing power worried Russia. They did not want Japan to have territory in Manchuria because it bordered Russia. The Russians forced Japan to return the part of Manchuria it got from China. Then Russia demanded that China lease that part of Manchuria to Russia instead. Leasing the territory meant that it would still belong to China but it would be under Russia's control. Then Germany, France, and Britain also wanted China to lease territory to them. Each part that was leased became the center of a **sphere of influence**.

Study Guide



Chapter 17, Section 3 (continued)

This is an area where a foreign nation controlled economic development such as mining and railroad building.

The United States supported an **Open Door policy**, in which all countries would be allowed to trade with China. The United States Secretary of State John Hay called on all nations who had leaseholds in China to keep the Chinese ports open to ships of all nations.

In the meantime, secret Chinese societies were working to rid China of foreign control. One of these groups was the Boxers. In 1900 in the **Boxer Rebellion**, members of the organization seized foreign embassies in Beijing and killed more than 200 foreigners. An international force, including U.S. soldiers, crushed the rebellion. Some nations wanted to use the rebellion as an excuse to divide China among themselves. However, the country was never broken up into colonies, and the United States continued its trade with China.

President Roosevelt supported the Open Door policy. He did not want any single nation to monopolize trade there. For this reason, Roosevelt stepped in to negotiate a peace treaty between Japan and Russia in 1905 in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He persuaded Russia to recognize the territories that Japan had gained. He persuaded Japan to stop fighting and to not try and gain more territory.

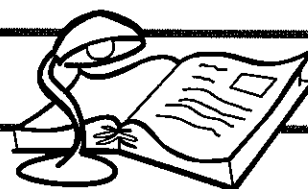
After the treaty, relations between Japan and the United States worsened. The two nations both looked to gain influence in Asia. Through several agreements, they agreed to respect each other's possessions and to uphold the Open Door policy in China. In 1907 President Roosevelt sent 16 battleships of the United States Navy, known as the "**Great White Fleet**," on a trip around the world to show the military power of the United States. The fleet made a stop in Japan, which increased the tensions between the two countries.

6. Why did President Roosevelt send the "Great White Fleet" on a trip around the world?

- **A Growing Presence in the Caribbean** (page 540)

Roosevelt believed that if the United States displayed its power, it would make other nations think twice about fighting. He believed in the West African saying, "Speak softly and carry a big stick." He applied the "big stick" policy in the Caribbean. In 1903 Roosevelt purchased the Panama Canal Zone. He believed that a canal through Central America was important to American power in the world. It would save time and money in shipping.

Study Guide



Chapter 17, Section 3 (continued)

In 1901 the United States and Great Britain signed the **Hay-Pauncefote Treaty**. The treaty gave the United States the exclusive right to build and control a canal through Central America. The United States decided to build a canal through Panama. In 1903 Panama was still a part of Colombia. Secretary of State Hay offered Colombia \$10 million and a yearly rent for the right to build a canal and control a strip of land on either side of it. The Colombian government refused the offer.

The Panamanians wanted the benefits of having a canal. They also did not want to be under Colombian control. As a result, Panamanian officials decided that the only way to get the canal was to declare independence from Colombia and make its own deal with the United States. A small army staged an uprising in Panama against Colombia. President Roosevelt sent ships to Panama to prevent Colombia from interfering. The United States recognized Panama's independence, and the two nations signed a treaty allowing the canal to be built. Protesters in the United States and in Latin America condemned the nation's actions. Roosevelt justified U.S. actions by stating that the canal shortened the distance from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean by about 8,000 nautical miles.

In 1904 President Roosevelt expanded his "big stick" diplomacy. In an address to Congress he declared the **Roosevelt Corollary** to the Monroe Doctrine. In it, he said that the United States would intervene in Latin American affairs when necessary to help keep the Western Hemisphere economically and politically stable.

The United States applied the Roosevelt Corollary in the Dominican Republic. The nation had fallen behind in paying its debts to European nations. In 1905 the United States took on the responsibility of collecting tariffs in the Dominican Republic. Latin American nations resented the extent of American involvement in the Caribbean. President William Howard Taft, Roosevelt's successor, continued Roosevelt's policies. Taft focused more on helping the region's industries than on military force. He believed that helping the industries would increase U.S. trade, increase American businesses' profits, and help get Latin American countries out of poverty. Taft's policy became known as **dollar diplomacy**.

7. Why did President Roosevelt want to build a canal across Panama?
