

# ***AMERICA'S ERA OF GLOBAL EXPANSIONISM***

## *Chapter 7 Study Thing*

### **Section 1**

- Define/describe the following concepts:
  - imperialism =
  - expansionism =
  - patriotism =
  - nationalism =
  - jingoism =
  - diplomacy =
  - colonization =
  - protectorate =
- What factors fueled American imperialism during the late 1800s? What world regions were most attractive to the United States?
- Why was there limited interest in overseas expansion prior to the late 1800s?
- What similar impact did Alfred Thayer Mahan, Josiah Strong, and Henry Cabot Lodge have on American expansionism?
- When was Hawaii annexed to the United States?
- Who was President when Hawaii was annexed? What President had earlier refused to annex Hawaii?
- What was the Treaty of Kanagawa (1853)?
- What is the capital of Louisiana?

## Section 2

- What was the “yellow press” and how did it lead to American involvement in Cuba?
- What two incidents heavily contributed to war with Spain in 1898?
- How long did the war last? Who referred to the Spanish-American War as a “splendid little war”?
- Identify the following:
  - Teller Amendment =
  - Platt Amendment =
  - “Rough Riders” =
  - San Juan Hill =
  - General Leonard Wood =
  - Admiral William T. Sampson =
  - Commodore George Dewey =

## Section 3

- What was the purpose of America's Open Door policy toward China?
- What was the Boxer Rebellion?
- Who was the first President to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize?
- Why did the Spanish-American War (1898) occur?
- What was the purpose of the Panama Canal and when was it completed?
- What was the Roosevelt Corollary? What assumptions were made by the United States when it implemented the Roosevelt Corollary?
- What President's attitude toward Latin America became known as "gunboat" or "big stick" diplomacy?
- What President's actions in Latin America were described as "dollar" diplomacy?
- What President favored "missionary" or "moral" diplomacy when dealing with Latin America?
- Who won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1906?
- What was the Great White Fleet?

1. The first President to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize is:
  - a. Grover Cleveland
  - b. William McKinley
  - c. Theodore Roosevelt
  - d. William Howard Taft
  
2. Alaska and Hawaii achieved statehood in:
  - a. 1898
  - b. 1905
  - c. 1959
  - d. 1978
  
3. Most of the Americans who died in the Spanish-American War:
  - a. were combat casualties
  - b. were killed by accidents due to stormy weather while in transit to Cuba
  - c. perished in prisoner-of-war camps
  - d. were victims of infectious tropical diseases such as malaria and yellow fever
  
4. Queen Liliuokalani's "Hawaii for the Hawaiians" movement and the Boxer Rebellion are most similar in that:
  - a. both were angry responses to the Roosevelt Corollary
  - b. they represent attempts by nationalist forces to rid their home soil of foreign intervention
  - c. both were supported by American troops
  - d. the results were economically devastating to the United States
  
5. The Secretary of State who arranged the purchase of Alaska from Russia in 1867 for \$7.2 million was:
  - a. William Seward
  - b. James Blaine
  - c. John Hay
  - d. Elihu Root
  
6. The idea that "chronic wrongdoing" by any country in the Western Hemisphere would cause the United States to intervene as an "international police force" was expressed in the:
  - a. Monroe Doctrine
  - b. Platt Amendment
  - c. Treaty of Paris
  - d. Roosevelt Corollary
  
7. The event historically referred to as the "opening of Japan" occurred in 1853, when American warships arrived in Tokyo Bay and effected a meeting with the Japanese emperor. The commander of the naval squadron was:
  - a. Commodore Matthew Perry
  - b. Admiral William T. Sampson
  - c. Captain Alfred Thayer Mahan
  - d. Commodore George Dewey
  
8. All of the following influenced the United States decision to declare war on Spain in 1898 except:
  - a. the so-called "yellow press" campaign of the New York *Journal* and New York *World*
  - b. the Depuy de Lôme letter
  - c. explosion of the USS *Maine* in Havana Harbor
  - d. the unprovoked attack by Spanish forces on Lt. Col. Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Riders at San Juan Hill
  
9. President Woodrow Wilson faced troubles with Mexico from the beginning of his first term because Mexico:
  - a. was ravaged by revolution
  - b. invaded several Central American countries
  - c. violated American waters with warships
  - d. declared outright war on the United States
  
10. President Woodrow Wilson responded to Pancho Villa's raid on Columbus, New Mexico, resulting in American deaths, by:
  - a. organizing the Pan-American Conference
  - b. dispatching the USS *Nashville* to the port of Veracruz
  - c. sending American troops to capture him
  - d. declaring war on Mexico

11. John "Black Jack" Pershing was:
- commander of the American volunteer forces in Cuba during the Spanish- American War, and would later be appointed the post-war military governor of Cuba
  - Army doctor who conducted experiments to prove that yellow fever was transmitted by mosquitoes
  - general who tried unsuccessfully to capture Pancho Villa, then fought in the Spanish-American War, and later commanded United States ground forces in World War I
  - author of *The Influence of Sea Power Upon History* (1890) which advocated that America needed naval bases worldwide in order to build a strong military
12. The Open Door policy involved:
- equal commercial opportunities in China for all interested nations
  - relaxation of existing American immigration quotas placed on East Asian countries
  - open use of the Panama Canal by all nations regardless of any international political issues
  - the decision of many Taco Bell restaurants to remain open until after midnight on Fridays and Saturdays
13. All of the following countries were among those which attended the Pan-American Conference in 1889 except:
- Costa Rica
  - Nicaragua
  - the Dominican Republic
  - Mexico
14. The United States purchased the Virgin Islands from:
- Germany in 1890
  - Belgium in 1901
  - France in 1910
  - Denmark in 1917
15. In the year 2000, control of the Panama Canal was transferred from the United States to:
- Panama
  - the United Nations
  - Spain
  - Colombia
16. As a result of the Spanish-American War, the United States acquired all of the following except:
- Guam
  - the Philippines
  - Cuba
  - Puerto Rico
17. Hawaii was an especially attractive colonial possession because of its:
- coconuts
  - hula girls
  - climate
  - location
18. The first "modern" American battleship was the USS:
- Ohio*
  - Texas*
  - Maine*
  - Oregon*
19. The United States vow to "speak softly and carry a big stick" with regard to affairs in Latin America expresses the concept of:
- nationalism
  - jingoism
  - patriotism
  - isolationism
20. The President who admonished the United States to avoid "foreign entanglements" in his Farewell Address is:
- George Washington
  - Thomas Jefferson
  - Grover Cleveland
  - Theodore Roosevelt