

AMERICA'S ERA OF GLOBAL EXPANSIONISM

Study Thing

- Define/describe the following concepts:
 - imperialism =
 - expansionism =
 - patriotism =
 - nationalism =
 - jingoism =
 - diplomacy =
 - colonization =
- 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 T. 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)?
- How did the United States acquire Alaska?
- Why did America purchase the Virgin Islands from Denmark?
- 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 were the provisions of the Monroe Doctrine of 1823? Was it ever used?
- It has been said that the Monroe Doctrine protected Latin America from Europe but not from the United States. Explain.
- 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 were the Insular Cases?
- What was the "yellow press" and how did it contribute 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"?
- What was the Great White Fleet?
- Identify the following:
 - Teller Amendment =
 - Platt Amendment =
 - "Rough Riders" =
 - San Juan Hill =
 - General Leonard Wood =
 - Admiral William T. Sims =
 - Commodore George Dewey =

DIRECTIONS: *Indicate the best single response for each of the following items.*

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

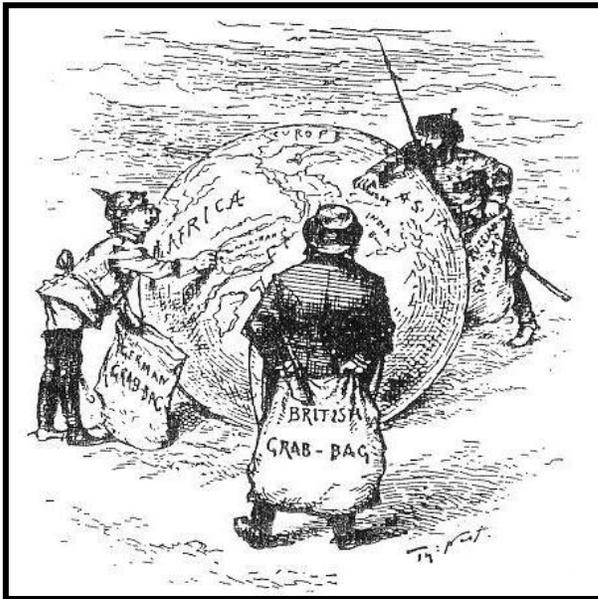
5. The Secretary of State who arranged purchase of Alaska from Russia in 1867 for \$7.2 million was:
 - a. William Seward
 - b. James Blaine
 - c. John Hay
 - d. Elihu Root

6. President Woodrow Wilson faced troubles with Mexico from the outset 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

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. Commodore George Dewey
 - d. Captain Alfred Thayer Mahan

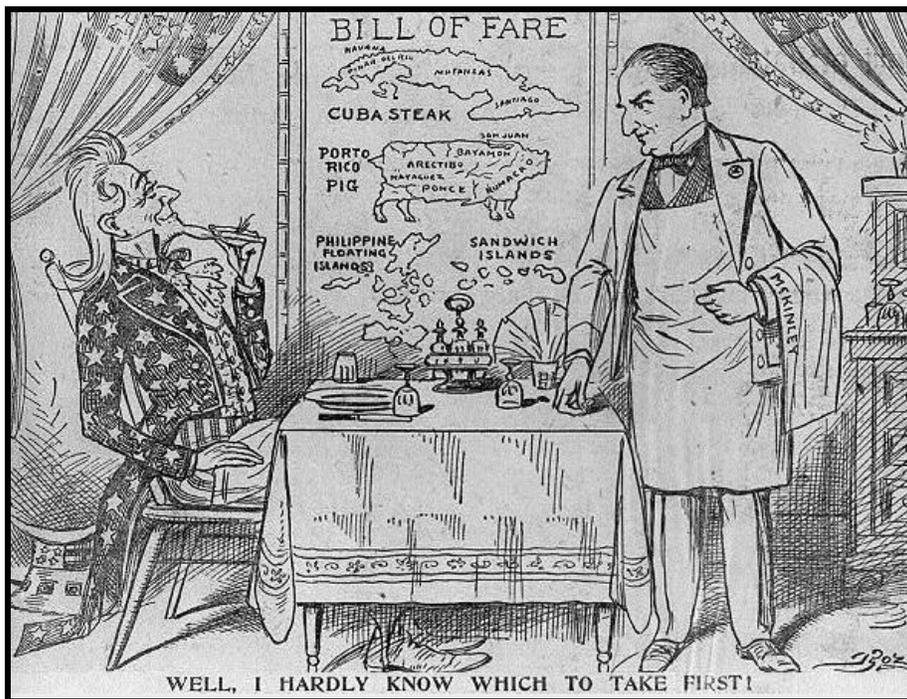
8. The United States vow to “speak softly and carry a big stick” with regard to affairs in Latin America expresses the concept of:
- a. nationalism
 - b. jingoism
 - c. patriotism
 - d. isolationism
9. All of the following influenced the United States decision to declare war on Spain in 1898 except:
- 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
10. President Woodrow Wilson responded to the raid of Pancho Villa on Columbus, New Mexico, resulting in several 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. 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
12. The Open Door policy involved:
- a. equal commercial opportunities in China for all interested nations
 - b. relaxation of existing American immigration quotas placed on East Asian countries
 - c. open use of the Panama Canal by all nations regardless of any international political issues
 - d. the decision of many Taco Bell restaurants to remain open until after midnight on Fridays
13. The series of Supreme Court rulings known as the Insular Cases determined that:
- a. the Constitution does not always follow the flag
 - b. the United States must maintain a policy of isolationism toward Europe
 - c. all islands adjacent to North America are territorial property of the United States
 - d. United States warships are permitted to enter the harbors of any Latin American nation without seeking official permission to do so
14. The first “modern” American battleship was the:
- a. USS *Montana*
 - b. USS *Texas*
 - c. USS *Maine*
 - d. USS *Oregon*

15. The United States purchased the Virgin Islands from:
- Germany in 1890
 - Belgium in 1901
 - France in 1910
 - Denmark in 1917
16. In the year 2000, control of the Panama Canal was transferred from the United States to:
- Panama
 - the United Nations
 - Spain
 - Columbia



17. The drawing above, published in 1885, shows some imperialistic nations:
- attempting to bring peace and stability to war-torn countries worldwide
 - carefully applying the Open Door policy
 - searching for an exact location to construct a canal through Latin America
 - wholeheartedly claiming colonies around the world
18. As a result of the Spanish-American War, the United States acquired all of the following except:
- Guam
 - the Philippines
 - Cuba
 - Puerto Rico
19. Hawaii was an especially attractive colonial possession because of its:
- coconuts
 - hula girls
 - climate
 - location

20. The Treaty of Portsmouth:
- annexed Wake Island to the United States
 - ended war between Japan and Russia
 - created Guantanamo Naval Base in Cuba following the Spanish-American War
 - allowed the United States special trading privileges in Hawaii
21. The “ABC Powers” were:
- Argentina, Brazil, and Chile
 - Australia, Britain, and Canada
 - Argentina, Bolivia, and Colombia
 - Guatemala, Japan, and Spain



22. The above drawing, which first appeared in the Boston *Globe* in 1898, supports all the following statements regarding American foreign action during the late 1800s except:
- the United States was imperialistic
 - the Republican Party, profoundly more than the Democratic Party, favored aggressive international intervention by the United States
 - United States interest in expansion was global and not limited to the Western Hemisphere only
 - the vast portion of American politicians favored expansionism
23. According to the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty of 1850, the United States agreed to construct an isthmian canal in conjunction with:
- France
 - Panama
 - Great Britain
 - Japan

24. The United States vow to “speak softly and carry a big stick” is closely associated with all of the following except:
- President Theodore Roosevelt
 - “gunboat diplomacy”
 - Latin America
 - Treaty of Kanagawa
25. The President who admonished the United States to avoid “foreign entanglements” in his Farewell Address is:
- George Washington
 - Thomas Jefferson
 - Grover Cleveland
 - William McKinley
26. The correct chronological order of the following events regarding Hawaii is:
- McKinley Tariff → Reciprocity Treaty → Queen Lil deposed → Pearl Harbor Naval Base est'd
 - Reciprocity Treaty → McKinley Tariff → Pearl Harbor Naval Base est'd → Queen Lil deposed
 - Pearl Harbor Naval Base est'd → McKinley Tariff → Queen Lil deposed → Reciprocity Treaty
 - Reciprocity Treaty → Pearl Harbor Naval Base est'd → McKinley Tariff → Queen Lil deposed
27. East Asia is a global source for all of the following spices except:
- cinnamon
 - pepper
 - nutmeg
 - paprika
28. The purpose of the Pan-American Conference in 1889 was to:
- lay foundation for United States leadership within a hemisphere committed to international cooperation and support
 - consider the future of Cuba in light of its desire to become independent from Spain
 - seek hemispheric approval of the Roosevelt Corollary
 - create a mass alliance system in the Western Hemisphere to discourage future hostile European invasion
29. The correct match for Sanford Dole with regard to region of expansion and purpose for expansion is:
- East Asia → territorial acquisition
 - Pacific → military strength
 - Latin America → missionary activity
 - Hawaii → business interests
30. All of the following are contributing reasons why the Spanish-American War was hugely popular among the American public except:
- the war was relatively short
 - Secretary of State John Hay called it a “splendid little war”
 - the United States soundly defeated Spain
 - expansionism, in various forms, was widely embraced by Americans

DIRECTIONS: Match each important person with one of the descriptions that follow.

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|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 31. _____ Grover Cleveland | 37. _____ William Randolph Hearst |
| 32. _____ William McKinley | 38. _____ Josiah Strong |
| 33. _____ Theodore Roosevelt | 39. _____ Alfred Thayer Mahan |
| 34. _____ William Howard Taft | 40. _____ John J. Pershing |
| 35. _____ Woodrow Wilson | 41. _____ Leonard Wood |
| 36. _____ John Hay | 42. _____ Walter Reed |

- A. President whose foreign policy in Latin America is called “gunboat diplomacy.”
- B. President whose foreign policy in Latin America is referred to as “dollar diplomacy.”
- C. President whose foreign policy in Latin America is known as “moral diplomacy.”
- D. President who refused to annex the Hawaiian Islands despite heavy pressure from various American elements, including businessmen and politicians.
- E. President when the Spanish-American War broke out.
- F. Secretary of State responsible for the Open Door notes regarding China.
- G. Newspaper publisher who instructed one of his artist correspondents sent to Cuba, “You furnish the pictures and I’ll furnish the war.”
- H. Army doctor who conducted experiments to prove that yellow fever was transmitted by mosquitoes.
- I. 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.
- J. Authored *The Influence of Sea Power Upon History* (1890) which advocated that America needed naval bases worldwide in order to build a strong military.
- K. Author of *Our Country* (1885) which argued that the Anglo-Saxon race was superior and would ultimately infiltrate and overcome all other races throughout the world.
- L. 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.