Theme: In the 1890s a number of economic and political forces sparked a spectacular burst of imperialistic expansionism for the United States that culminated in the Spanish-American War—a war that began over freeing Cuba and ended with the highly controversial acquisition of the Philippines.

Theme: In the wake of the Spanish-American War, President Theodore Roosevelt pursued a bold and sometimes controversial new policy of asserting America’s influence abroad, particularly in East Asia and Latin America.

Summary:
Various Developments provoked the previously isolated United States to turn its attention overseas in the 1890s. Among the stimuli for the new imperialism were the desire for new economic markets, the sensationalistic appeals of the "yellow press," missionary fever, Darwinistic ideology, great-power rivalry, and naval competition.

Strong American intervention in the Venezuelan boundary dispute of 1895-96 demonstrated an aggressive new assertion of the Monroe Doctrine and led to a new British willingness to accept American domination in the Western Hemisphere. Longtime American involvement in Hawaii climaxed in 1893 in a revolution against native rule by white American planters. President Cleveland temporarily refused to annex the islands, but the question of incorporating Hawaii into the United States triggered the first full-fledged imperialistic debate in American history.

The "splendid little" Spanish-American War began in 1898 over American outrage about Spanish oppression of Cuba. American support for the Cuban rebellion had been whipped up into intense popular fervor by the "yellow press." After the mysterious Maine explosion in February 1898, this public passion pushed a reluctant President McKinley into war, even though Spain was ready to concede on the major issues.

An astounding first development of the war was Admiral Dewey's naval victory in May 1898 in the rich Spanish islands of the Philippines in East Asia. Then in August, American troops, assisted by Filipino rebels, captured the Philippine city of Manila in another dramatic victory. Despite mass confusion, American forces also easily and quickly overwhelmed the Spanish in Cuba and Puerto Rico.

After a long and bitter national debate over the wisdom and justice of American imperialism, which ended in a narrow pro-imperialist victory in the Senate, the United States took over the Philippines and Puerto Rico as colonial possessions. Regardless of serious doubts about imperialism, the United States had strongly asserted itself as a proud new international power.

America’s decision to take the Philippines aroused violent resistance from Filipinos, who had expected independence. The brutal war that ensued was longer and costlier than the Spanish-American conflict.

Imperialistic competition in China deepened American involvement in Asia. Hay’s Open Door Policy helped prevent the great powers from dismembering China. The United States joined the international expedition to suppress the Boxer Rebellion.

Theodore Roosevelt brought a new energy and assertiveness to American foreign policy. When his plans to build a canal in Panama were frustrated by the Colombian Senate, he helped promote a Panamanian independence movement that enabled the canal to be built. He also altered the Monroe Doctrine by adding a “Roosevelt Corollary” that declared an American right to intervene in Latin America. Roosevelt negotiated an end to the Russo-Japanese War but angered both parties in the process. Several incidents showed that the United States and Japan were now competitors in East Asia.

Key Terms:
Josiah Strong
Capt. Alfred Thayer Mahan
Pan-American Conference
Port of Valparaiso incident
Venezuelan Crisis
Richard Olney
President Grover Cleveland
The Great Rapprochement
Queen Liliuokalani
Gen. Valeriano "Butcher" Weyler
William R. Hearst
The Maine
William McKinley
Teller Amendment
Theodore Roosevelt
Commodore George Dewey
Emilio Aguinaldo
"Rough Riders"
Anti-Imperialist League
Expanstonists/imperialists
"White Man's Burden"
Foraker Act of 1900
The Insular Cases
Platt Amendment
Filipino insurrection
William H. Taft
"benevolent assimilation"
John Hay
Open Door Policy
Boxer Rebellion
William McKinley
Election of 1900
Theodore Roosevelt
Hay-Pauncefote Treaty of 1901
The Panama Revolution
Roosevelt Corollary
“Big Stick” Diplomacy
Portsmouth Treaty
the “yellow peril”
“Gentlemen’s Agreement”
“The Great White Fleet”
Key Questions:
1. What were the causes and signs of America's sudden turn toward international involvement at the end of the nineteenth century?
2. Demonstrate how the political impact of the Spanish-American War was much greater than the impact of the actual chaotic fighting?
3. Explain why the question of whether to hold on to the Philippines was so controversial and why the pro-imperialist forces were able to win by a narrow margin.
4. Why was the Philippine-American War such a brutal affair, and why is it not as well remembered as the less costly Spanish-American War?
5. Did “TR” more often “speak softly” or use the “big stick”? Was his approach to foreign policy aggressive or simply energetic? Use examples to support your answer.
6. The text states that the Roosevelt corollary to the Monroe Doctrine distorted the original policy statement of 1823. How did it do so? (See Chapter 11.) Compare the circumstances and purposes of the two policies.

Identification  Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

1. Remote Pacific site of a naval clash between the United States and Germany in 1889
2. South American nation that nearly came to blows with the United States in 1892 over an incident involving the deaths of American sailors
3. The principle of American foreign policy invoked by Secretary of State Olney to justify American intervention in the Venezuelan boundary dispute
4. Term for the sensationalistic and jingoistic prowar journalism practiced by W. R. Hearst and Joseph Pulitzer
5. American battleship sent on a “friendly” visit to Cuba that ended in disaster and war
6. Site of the dramatic American naval victory that led to U.S. acquisition of rich, Spanish-owned Pacific islands
7. Colorful volunteer regiment of the Spanish-American War led by a militarily inexperienced but politically influential colonel
8. The Caribbean island conquered from Spain in 1898 that became an important American colony
9. Supreme Court cases of 1901 that determined that the U.S. Constitution did not apply in all territories under the American flag
10. John Hay’s clever diplomatic efforts to preserve Chinese territorial integrity and maintain American access to China
11. Antiforeign Chinese revolt of 1900 that brought military intervention by Western troops, including Americans
12. Diplomatic agreement of 1901 that permitted the United States to build and fortify a Central American canal alone, without British involvement
13. Nation whose senate in 1902 refused to ratify a treaty permitting the United States to build a canal across its territory
14. Questionable extension of a traditional American policy; declared an American right to intervene in Latin American nations under certain circumstances
15. Diplomatic understanding of 1907-1908 that ended a Japanese American crisis over treatment of Japanese immigrants to the U.S.
Putting Things in Order
Put the following events in correct order by numbering them from 1 to 5.

____ American rebels in Hawaii seek annexation by the United States, but the American president turns them down.
____ A battleship explosion arouses fury in America and leads the nation into a “splendid little war” with Spain.
____ A South American boundary dispute leads to aggressive American assertion of the Monroe Doctrine against Britain.
____ Questionable Roosevelt actions in Central America help create a new republic and pave the way for a U.S.–built canal
____ A San Francisco School Board dispute leads to intervention by President Roosevelt and a “Gentleman’s Agreement” to prohibit further Japanese immigration to the United States

Matching People, Places and Events
Match the person, place or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column by inserting the correct letter on the blank line.

___ 1. Josiah Strong
___ 2. Alfred Thayer Mahan
___ 3. Emilio Aguinaldo
___ 4. Queen Liliukalini
___ 5. Grover Cleveland
___ 6. “Butcher” Weyler
___ 7. William R. Hearst
___ 8. William McKinley
___ 9. George E. Dewey
___ 10. Theodore Roosevelt
___ 11. John Hay
___ 12. Philippe Bunau-Varilla
___ 13. William James
___ 14. William Jennings Bryan
___ 15. Thomas Platt

A. Imperialist advocate, aggressive assistant navy secretary, Rough Rider
B. Harvard philosopher and one of the leading anti-imperialists opposing U.S. acquisition of the Philippines
C. Spanish general whose brutal tactics against Cuban rebels outraged American public opinion
D. Native Hawaiian ruler overthrown in a revolution led by white planters and aided by U.S. troops
E. Scheming French engineer who helped stage a revolution in Panama and then became the new country’s “instant” foreign minister
F. American naval officer who wrote influential books emphasizing sea power and advocating a big navy
G. Naval commander whose spectacular May Day victory in 1898 opened doors to American imperialism in Asia
H. Vigorous promoter of sensationalistic anti-Spanish propaganda and eager advocate of imperialistic war
I. New York politician who successfully schemed to get TR out of New York and into the vice presidency in Washington
J. American clergyman who preached Anglo-Saxon superiority and called for stronger U.S. missionary effort overseas
K. Filipino leader of a guerilla war against American rule from 1899 to 1901
L. President who initially opposed war with Spain but eventually supported U.S. acquisition of the Philippines
M. Leading Democratic politician whose intervention narrowly tipped the Senate vote in favor of acquiring the Philippines in 1899
N. American president who refused to annex Hawaii on the grounds that the native ruler had been unjustly disposed
O. American secretary of state who attempted to preserve Chinese independence and protect American interests in China
Matching Cause and Effect

Match the historical cause in the left column with the proper effect in the right column by writing the correct letter on the blank.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Effect</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Economic expansion, the yellow press, and competition with other powers</td>
<td>A. Brought American armed forces onto the Asian mainland for the first time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The Venezuelan boundary dispute</td>
<td>B. Created an emotional and irresistible public demand for war with Spain</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. The white planter revolt against Queen Liliuokalani</td>
<td>C. Strengthened the Monroe Doctrine and made Britain more willing to accommodate U.S. interests</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. The Cuban revolt against Spain</td>
<td>D. Led to the surprising U.S. victory over Spain at Manila Bay</td>
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<td>5. The Maine explosion</td>
<td>E. Set off first debate about the wisdom and rightness of American overseas imperialism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Theodore Roosevelt’s secret orders to Commodore Dewey</td>
<td>F. Turned America away from isolationism and toward international involvements in the 1890’s</td>
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<td>7. The Boxer Rebellion that attempted to drive all foreigners out of China</td>
<td>G. Aroused strong sympathy from most Americans</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. McKinley’s decision to keep the Philippines</td>
<td>H. Enhanced American national pride and made the United States an international power in East Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Columbia’s refusal to permit the United States to build a canal across its province of Panama</td>
<td>I. Set off bitter debate about imperialism in the Senate and the country</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. The Spanish-American War</td>
<td>J. Led President Theodore Roosevelt to encourage a revolt for Panamanian independence</td>
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ANSWERS:

**Identification:**
1. Samoa (Samoan Islands)
2. Chile
3. Monroe Doctrine
4. yellow journalism or yellow press
5. Maine
6. Manila Bay
7. Rough Riders
8. Puerto Rico
9. insular cases
10. Open Door notes
11. Boxer Rebellion
12. Hay-Pauncefote Treaty
13. Colombia
14. Roosevelt Corollary (to the Monroe Doctrine)
15. Gentleman’s Agreement

**People, Places, and Events:**
1. J
2. F
3. K
4. D
5. N
6. C
7. H
8. L
9. G
10. A
11. O
12. E
13. B
14. M
15. I

**Cause and Effect:**
1. F
2. C
3. E
4. G
5. B
6. D
7. A
8. I
9. J
10. H

**Putting Things in Order:**
1, 3, 2, 5, 4