

## Ch. 27 Study Guide

*Expansion and Empire, 1890-1909*

## AP US HISTORY

**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 1890's. 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  
Expansionists/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 Liliuokalani
- \_\_\_ 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

#### Cause

- \_\_\_1. Economic expansion, the yellow press, and competition with other powers
- \_\_\_2. The Venezuelan boundary dispute
- \_\_\_3. The white planter revolt against Queen Liliuokalani
- \_\_\_4. The Cuban revolt against Spain
- \_\_\_5. The *Maine* explosion
- \_\_\_6. Theodore Roosevelt's secret orders to Commodore Dewey
- \_\_\_7. The Boxer Rebellion that attempted to drive all foreigners out of China
- \_\_\_8. McKinley's decision to keep the Philippines
- \_\_\_9. Columbia's refusal to permit the United States to build a canal across its province of Panama
- \_\_\_10. The Spanish-American War

#### Effect

- A.** Brought American armed forces onto the Asian mainland for the first time
- B.** Created an emotional and irresistible public demand for war with Spain
- C.** Strengthened the Monroe Doctrine and made Britain more willing to accommodate U.S. interests
- D.** Led to the surprising U.S. victory over Spain at Manila Bay
- E.** Set off first debate about the wisdom and rightness of American overseas imperialism
- F.** Turned America away from isolationism and toward international involvements in the 1890's
- G.** Aroused strong sympathy from most Americans
- H.** Enhanced American national pride and made the United States an international power in East Asia
- I.** Set off bitter debate about imperialism in the Senate and the country
- J.** Led President Theodore Roosevelt to encourage a revolt for Panamanian independence

### ANSWERS:

#### Identification:

1. Samoa (Samoa 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

#### Putting Things in Order

- 1, 3, 2, 5, 4

#### Cause and Effect

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