

CHAPTER 27: EMPIRE AND EXPANSIONISM

Identify the following. Be as specific as possible, and include names, dates, and relevant facts as appropriate. Be sure to explain the *significance* of the person or term. **New requirement: Underline or separate each ID. Half credit is this is not done. Make sure you know how these terms relate to the APUSH Framework.**

Key Concept 7.3: Participation in a series of global conflicts propelled the United States into a position of international power while renewing domestic debates over the nation's proper role in the world.

I. In the late 19th century and early 20th century, new U.S. territorial ambitions and acquisitions in the Western Hemisphere and the Pacific accompanied heightened public debates over America's role in the world.

A) Imperialists cited economic opportunities, racial theories, competition with European empires, and the perception in the 1890s that the Western frontier was "closed" to argue that Americans were destined to expand their culture and institutions to peoples around the globe.

B) Anti-imperialists cited principles of self-determination and invoked both racial theories and the U.S. foreign policy tradition of isolationism to argue that the U.S. should not extend its territory overseas.

C) The American victory in the Spanish–American War led to the U.S. acquisition of island territories in the Caribbean and the Pacific, an increase in involvement in Asia, and the suppression of a nationalist movement in the Philippines.

1) Imperialist arguments, economic opportunities, racial theories, frontier closed, competition with European empires

2) Alfred T. Mahan's "The Influence of Sea Power upon History", Josiah Strong "Our Country"

3) U.S. Intervention in Hawaii, Queen Liliuokalani, Hawaiian annexation

4) William Randolph Hearst & Joseph Pulitzer, yellow journalism

5) the *Maine and other Causes of the Spanish American War*

6) Teller Amendment, Platt amendment

7) Spanish American War & Consequences of the war

8) Emilio Aguinaldo and U.S. war in the Philippines, suppression of nationalist movement

9) Anti-Imperialist League, arguments against imperialism, idea of self determination, tradition of isolationism

10) China, spheres of influence, Boxer Rebellion, Open Door Policy

11) Hay-Herrán Treaty and Panama Canal

12) Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine, Big Stick Policy

13) "gentlemen's agreement"

- What were the main reasons for America turning outward (i.e., becoming an international or global power)?
- Describe the biggest challenges facing America with the acquisition of their island territories?
- Consider 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. The discussion might center on both the short- and long-term consequences of the Philippine acquisition.
- **How was American expansionism overseas similar to previous continental expansion westward, and how was it different?**
- What are the main features of Teddy Roosevelt's Big Stick policy and the Roosevelt Corollary?
- Was the taking of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines really a violation of fundamental American ideals of self-government and democracy?
- 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?
- How did the Roosevelt Corollary distort the Monroe Doctrine? What were the consequences of the Roosevelt Corollary for American relations with Latin America?
- Was the United States essentially acting as a white, Western imperialist power, or did American democratic ideals substantially restrain the imperialist impulse?