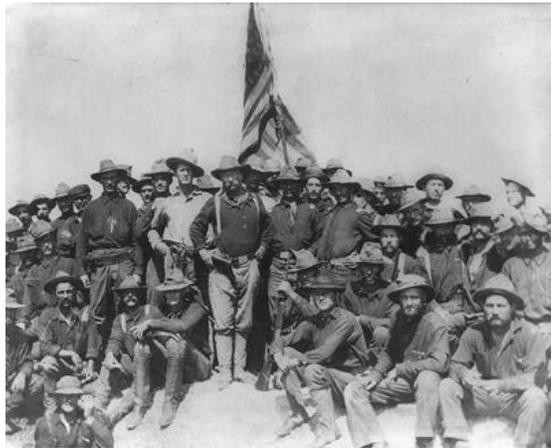


**Guided Reading & Analysis: Becoming a World Power, 1898-1917**

**Chapter 20- *Spanish American War, American Imperialism* pp 380-391**



Pictured: Theodore Roosevelt and the Rough Riders, Wiki Commons, Public Domain

**Reading Assignment:** Ch. 20 AMSCO; If you do not have the AMSCO text, use chapters 27-28 of *American Pageant* and/or online resources such as the website, podcast, crash course video, chapter outlines, Hippocampus, etc.

**Purpose:** This guide is not only a place to record notes as you read, but also to provide a place and structure for *reflections and analysis* using your noggin (thinking skills) with new knowledge gained from the reading. This guide, if **THOUGHTFULLY completed in its entirety BOP (Beginning of Period) by the due date**, can be used on the corresponding quiz as well as earn up to 10% bonus points. In addition, completed guides provide the student with the ability to correct a quiz for ½ points back! The benefits of such activities, however, go far beyond quiz help and bonus points. ☺

**Mastery of the course and AP exam await all who choose to process the information as they read/receive.** This is an optional assignment.

*So... young Jedi... what is your choice? Do? Or do not? There is no try.*

**Directions:**

1. **Pre-Read:** Read the prompts/questions within this guide before you read the chapter.
2. **Skim:** Flip through the chapter and note titles and subtitles. Look at images and read captions. *Get a feel for the content you are about to read.*
3. **Read/Analyze:** Read the chapter. If you have your own copy of AMSCO, **highlight key events and people as you read.** Remember, the goal is not to “fish” for a specific answer(s) to reading guide questions, but to **consider questions in order to critically understand what you read!**
4. **Write** Write (do not type) your notes and analysis in the spaces provided. Complete it in **INK!**

**Key Concepts FOR PERIOD 7:**

**Main Idea:** An increasingly pluralistic United States faced profound domestic and global challenges, debated the proper degree of government activism, and sought to define its international role.

**Key Concept 7.1:** Governmental, political, and social organizations struggled to address the effects of large-scale industrialization, economic uncertainty, and related social changes such as urbanization and mass migration.

**Key Concept 7.2:** A revolution in communications and transportation technology helped to create a new mass culture and spread “modern” values and ideas, even as cultural conflicts between groups increased under the pressure of migration, world wars, and economic distress.

**Key Concept 7.3:** Global conflicts over resources, territories, and ideologies renewed debates over the nation’s values and its role in the world, while simultaneously propelling the United States into a dominant international military, political, cultural, and economic position.

***This Guide has a slightly different format from the guides you completed last semester, FYI!***

**Pageant: begin on page 623**

**AMSCO begin on page 408**

**Some questions may require prior knowledge**

**Learning Goals:**

Trace the expansion of the United States political and economic power on the world stage at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Assess the role the United States played in world affairs by the time WWI erupted in Europe.

**Section 1 Period Overview, page 408**

<i>Overview</i>	<i>Alternate View</i>
<p><b>Explain how this Period illustrates a turning point.</b></p>	<p><b>Explain a different view... (a different turning point)</b></p>

**Guided Reading, pp 409-410**

1. **Main Idea and Overarching Question:** 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 and other territories. Analyze the causes and effects of imperialism.

<p><b>Main Events/Main Ideas</b> (Consider this left column the answer or outline to the main idea and overarching question above. Your goal is to understand the questions and answers after you read each section.)</p>	<p><b>Definitions/Explanations</b> (In this column, take notes as you read. These notes should define and explain the answer/outline in the left hand column.)</p>
<p>As a new nation under the Constitution, 1789, the United States began a policy of expansion yet determined to stay out of foreign affairs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Neutrality Policy</li> <li>b. Louisiana Purchase</li> <li>c. War of 1812</li> <li>d. Monroe Doctrine</li> <li>e. Mexican-American War</li> <li>f. French occupation of Mexico</li> <li>g. Seward's Folly</li> </ul>	
<p>The industrialization of the nation during the Gilded Age created a need for foreign entanglements in order to secure raw materials and markets. This led to increased government focus on international affairs, and increased public interest in other countries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Frederick Jackson Turner's Frontier Thesis, 1893</li> <li>b. Hawaiian Queen Liliuokalani overthrown by American settlers</li> <li>c. Senator Alfred Beveridge, 1898: "Today we are raising more than we can consume. Today we are making more than we can use... Therefore we must find new markets for our produce, new occupation for our capital, new work for our labor... Ah! As our commerce spreads, the flag of liberty will circle the globe and the highway of the ocean - carrying trade to all mankind -will be guarded by the guns of the republic. And as their thunders salute the flag, benighted (ignorant) peoples will know that the voice of liberty is speaking, at last, for them... that civilization is dawning at last, for them."</li> <li>d. Captain Alfred Thayer Mahan</li> <li>e. International Darwinism</li> <li>f. Josiah Strong</li> </ul>	

Securing the ideals of the Monroe Doctrine became increasingly important after the Civil War. The United States became involved in international affairs during the Gilded Age to secure that doctrine.

- a. Big Sister Diplomacy
- b. Pan-American Conference of 1889
- c. Venezuela and British Guiana border dispute, 1895
- d. Spanish-American War

2. What is the historical significance of the Ostend Manifesto in terms of American interest in Cuba and the Spanish-American War in 1898?

3. Analyze the causes and effects of the Spanish-American War. Your notes should include basic descriptions but also connect to the question.

Causes	Effects
<p>Jingoism                      Cuban Revolt of 1895                      Yellow Journalism                      De Lome Letter, 1898                      Sinking of the <i>USS Maine</i>, 1898                      McKinley's ultimatum to Spain                      McKinley's call for war                      Teller Amendment</p>	<p>Treaty of Paris, 1898                      Annexation of Hawaii, 1898                      Filipino Insurrection, 1899-1902                      Insular Cases                      Platt Amendment                      The Great Rapprochement</p>

4. What role did Commodore George Dewey play in the Spanish American War?

5. What role did Theodore Roosevelt play in the Spanish American War?

6. Compare the two sides of this debate.

Arguments of the Philippines Debate	
Anti-Imperialists	Expansionists or Imperialists
<p>□Anti-Imperialist League:</p>	

7. Were the anti-imperialists successful in the election of 1900?

1900 Election	
Republican Candidate	
Platform	
Democratic Opponent	
Opponents Platform	

8. Why was Theodore Roosevelt selected to by McKinley's running mate in 1900?

TR: Brandisher of the Big Stick

September 1901:

□Roosevelt became the youngest president of U.S. at the age of 42 after McKinley was assassinated.

9. One effect of the Spanish-American War was increased interest in foreign trade. This led to the building of the Panama Canal. Explain how Theodore Roosevelt led this mission to create a shortcut through Latin America. Include in your explanation the following treaties: Hay- Pauncefote Treaty, Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty.

10. In what other ways did Theodore Roosevelt expand American influence abroad?

Main Events	Impact on American foreign policy and international relations
Roosevelt Corollary	
Russo-Japanese War	
Gentlemen's Agreement	
Great White Fleet	
Root-Takahira Agreement	

11. In what ways did President William Howard Taft differ from his predecessor, Theodore Roosevelt, in his approach to American imperialism?

Main Events	Impact on American foreign policy and international relations and how it differed from Teddy
Dollar Diplomacy	
Chinese Railroads	
Nicaragua	
Lodge Corollary	

12. In what ways did President Woodrow Wilson differ from his predecessors, Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft, in his approach to American imperialism?

Main Events	Impact on American foreign policy and international relations and how it differed from Teddy & William
Moral Diplomacy	
Jones Act	
U.S. Citizenship for Puerto Ricans	
Panama Canal tolls	
Conciliation treaties	
Tampico Incident	
Pancho Villa	

### Historical Perspectives: Did Economics Drive Imperialism? (page 424)

Yes, it was economically motivated:	No, it had other causes:
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One more thing....

**Review the terms below and then summarize their historical significance in terms of American imperialism.**

<p>The "<b>White Man's Burden</b>" is a poem by <b>Rudyard Kipling</b> expounding the duty of the Western world to colonize and civilize "barbarians" in Africa and other non-white places by forcing upon them religion and Anglo-Saxon values. This was mostly used as an excuse to exploit their underprivileged <i>lessers</i> under the guise of helping them.</p>	<p>How is the White Man's Burden a cause for imperialism? What role did it play in later involvement in foreign affairs?</p>
<p><b>Puerto Rico</b> was neither a state nor a territory. However, the <b>Foraker Act of 1900</b> granted a limited degree of popular government to the Puerto Ricans. Puerto Rico is still an American territory today.</p>	<p>What other territories did America acquire during this era? Why were they desired?</p>
<p><b>John Philip Sousa</b> wrote rousing military marching band music that boosted patriotism and support for the Spanish-American War. Patriotism continued to increase following the war.</p>	<p>How did the war impact relations between North and South?</p>
<p><b>William Howard Taft</b> was so fond of the Filipino people that he called them his "little brown brothers." William Howard Taft became the civil governor of the Philippines in 1901, and then president of the United States in 1909.</p>	<p>What does Taft's view of Filipinos reveal about American foreign policy?</p>
<p>In the summer of 1899, <b>John Hay</b> urged trading powers to announce their leaseholds or spheres of influence in China with the <b>Open Door Note</b>. This note also promoted the respect of certain Chinese rights and the ideal of fair competition, but Hay did not consult the Chinese. All trading powers agreed except for Russia.</p>	<p>What does the Open Door Policy reveal about American foreign policy?</p>
<p>The "Boxers" were <i>uber</i> patriotic Chinese who did not approve of the Open Door Policy. Their war cry was to "Kill foreign devils!" They killed 200 whites including many Christian missionaries. It is known as the <b>Boxer Rebellion</b>.</p>	<p>What was the result of the Boxer Rebellion?</p>