Chapter 27: The Path of Empire, 1890—1899 (Pages 626—653) Name _____

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I. America Turns Outward

A. **Motives** for overseas expansion

1. Farmers and industrialists

2. The "yellow press"

3. Role of religion

4. Role of Darwinism

5. Role of navy—importance of **Captain Alfred Thayer Mahan**

B. How America's new internationalism was demonstrated:

1. **"Big Sister" policy**—what it was

2. Importance of first **Pan-American Conference** in 1899

3. America's willingness to risk war over trivial incidents—an example

C. Crisis between U.S. and Britain over Venezuela (1895-1896)

1. Cause of conflict between **Venezuela and Britain and U.S. involvement**

2. What the U.S. demanded and how Britain responded

3. Why Britain backed down

4. Effect of this conflict for America

II. Spurning the Hawaiian Pear

A. What American groups had settled in Hawaii

B. What caused trouble for Americans in Hawaii in 1890

C. What "solution" the American planters in Hawaii wanted

D. Role of Queen Liliuokalani

E. **How the American planters took over Hawaii**

F. Why Cleveland did not want to annex Hawaii in 1893/why Cleveland was criticized for this

III. Cubans Rise in Revolt

A. Basis of Cuban economy

B. Why the Cubans were trying to revolt against their Spanish government in 1895

C. Why the Cubans used a **"scorched earth" policy**

D. Why most Americans favored the Cuban revolutionaries

E. How the Spanish **General Weyler** made things even worse

F. How **yellow journalism** played into America's view of the conflict in Cuba—role of William Randolph **Hearst** and Joseph **Pulitzer**

G. Why the letter that **Dupuy de Lome** wrote caused so much anger among the U.S. public

H. Why the U.S. sent the battleship the *Maine* to Cuba

I. February 15, 1898: The *Maine* blew up—what two different versions did the Spanish and the Americans have?

J. The most plausible reason why the *Maine* blew up—why didn't Americans believe the Spanish?

K. What were **McKinley's feelings** regarding the issue of war with Spain?

L. What were several reasons why McKinley finally decided to ask Congress for a declaration of war against Spain?

M. What was the **official reason** the U.S. went to war against Spain in 1898?

IV. Dewey's May Day Victory at Manila
A. **Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Theodore Roosevelt:** What did he do when his superior, John D. Long, was away?

B. Commodore **George Dewey's role** in the Spanish-American war

C. Dewey's main problem after he had defeated Spanish navy in the Philippines—how this problem was overcome

D. Role of **Emilio Aguinaldo** in the American conquest of the Philippines

E. **Annexation of Hawaii** by the U.S. during the Spanish-American War: Why?

V. The Confused Invasion of Cuba
A. War in the tropics: Preparation?

B. **The "Rough Riders"**
1. Who organized them—who commanded them?

2. What role they played in the war

C. The Battle of Santiago—what happened

D. Actions of U.S. in Spanish colony of **Puerto Rico**

E. Leading cause of death for Americans in Spanish-American War

VI. America's Course (Curse?) of Empire
A. **Former Spanish colonies that U.S. gained** through Spanish-American War?

B. Why U.S. didn't give the Philippines independence

C. **What groups of Americans favored taking over the Philippines**

D. Why America finally agreed to pay $20 million to Spain for the Philippines

E. The Battle in the Senate Over Ratification of the Treaty of Paris (which ended the Spanish-American War)

1. **Anti-Imperialist League:** What were there reasons for opposing the U.S. takeover of Philippines?

2. Famous members of the Anti-Imperialist League

3. **Reasons imperialists gave** to support takeover of the Philippines

4. Significance or meaning of Rudyard Kipling's quoted poem

VII. Perplexities in Puerto Rico and Cuba

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B. Importance of ***Insular Cases***—Did Puerto Ricans have the same rights as Americans?

C. Most important health contribution of U.S. to Cuba

D. Role of **William Gorgas** and **Walter Reed**

E. **Teller Amendment of 1898**—How did the U.S. honor this agreement in Cuba?

F. **The Platt Amendment of 1901**—How did this amendment restrict the independence of Cuba, even though the war was fought to liberate Cuba?

VIII. New Horizons in Two Hemispheres

A. Impact of the Spanish-American War on U.S. foreign relations

B. Impact of the war on American attitudes—look at the picture on page 641—what is ***jingoism***?

C. Importance of **Elihu Root**

D. Impact of the war on national unity

IX. *Makers of America*: The Puerto Ricans (pages 638-39)

A. Impact of citizenship law of 1917 on migration

B. How the textbook explains the fact that Puerto Ricans' education and English proficiency are far below the national average

X. "Little Brown Brothers" in the Philippines

A. **Filipino insurrection** against American rule/role of **Emilio Aguinaldo**/nature of the warfare (see photos on pages 634 and 642)

B. Types of American tactics used to put down the Filipino insurrection

C. **William Howard Taft's** role in the Philippines and his attitude toward the people there

D. Types of actions taken in the Philippines to **assimilate the people and westernize the culture**

E. Date of Philippine Independence Day

XI. Hinging the Open Door

A. European action in China from 1894-95

B. Two groups opposed to what was going on in China and why

C. **Open Door Note** – issued by **John Hay** (Secretary of State):

1. What it asked for

2. How the other nations responded to it

D. **Boxer Rebellion**

1. Who the Boxers were

2. What they did

3. How the rest of the world responded to the Boxer Rebellion – how this was uncharacteristic of the United States

4. How the allies punished China – U.S. response to this

5. **Second Open Door** note issued by John Hay
   a. The note was based on Hay's fear of what?

   b. What the note announced

XII. Imperialism or Bryanism in 1900?

A. Reasons why the Republicans renominated McKinley as their candidate

B. McKinley's vice-presidential running mate: Theodore Roosevelt – main reasons for nomination

C. William Jennings Bryan: Democratic candidate for President – his campaign platform

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XIII. TR: Brandisher of the Big Stick

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XIV. Building the Panama Canal

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   1. **Clayton-Bulwer Treaty of 1850**: why it was an obstacle
      a. **Hay-Pauncefote Treaty**—how this new treaty cleared the way
      b. Why Britain was willing to give in to the U.S.
   2. Choosing a site for the canal
      a. Why U.S. decided on Panama rather than Nicaragua
      b. Role of **Philippe Bunau-Varilla**
   3. How **Colombia** was an obstacle to building of the canal

C. How the **Panamanian Revolution** was "put together"

D. Why Colombia did not stop the revolution

E. The **Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty**

F. **Canal construction:** Problems, role of William Gorgas, cost, date of opening

XV. TR's Perversion of Monroe's Doctrine

A. **Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine**—what it said

B. Use of the corollary in the Dominican Republic in 1905—explain

C. The **negative effect** of the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine

XVI. Roosevelt on the World Stage

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   1. Importance of **Port Arthur** to Russia—where, why important

   2. Why Japan opposed Russian moves

   3. What side—Japan or Russia—had upper hand in the beginning of the war—and why this was so surprising to the world

   4. Roosevelt's actions at **Portsmouth, New Hampshire**, in 1905
      a. How he was invited to get involved in the conflict between Russia and Japan

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XVII. Japanese Laborers in California

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   3. **The "Gentlemen's Agreement"—**what each side agree to do

C. **T.R.'s Great White Fleet**
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B. Lack of Filipino female immigrants and issue of intermarriage

C. Year when Filipinos became eligible for U.S. citizenship

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