
AN AMERICAN EMPIRE

CHAPTER OBJECTIVES

After you finish reading and studying this chapter, you should be able to

1. Explain why the United States pursued a policy of imperialism.
2. Account for the outbreak of the Spanish-American War.
3. Explain the course of United States relations with Latin America during the late nineteenth century and its impact on later relations with Latin America.
4. Contrast the arguments for and against imperialism in 1899.
5. Explain the development of America's policy to deal with its imperial possessions.
6. Account for the acquisition of the Panama Canal.
7. Assess the foreign policies of Theodore Roosevelt.

CHAPTER OUTLINE

- I. The new imperialism
 - A. Global context
 1. Economic sources
 2. Europeans in Asia and Africa
 - B. American imperialism
 1. Extra-continental territories
 2. Debate over expansion
 3. Alfred Thayer Mahan
 - C. Imperialist theories

1. Anglo-Saxon superiority
 2. Christian mission
- II. Expansion in the Pacific
- A. Seward and the purchase of Alaska
 - B. Involvement in Samoa
 - C. Relations with Hawaii
 1. Reciprocal trade agreement
 2. Economic crisis
 3. Revolution and U.S. intervention
 4. Annexation by the United States.
- III. Development of the Spanish-American War
- A. Effects of American investments and tariffs
 - B. Guerrilla warfare by revolutionaries
 - C. W Tyler's reconcentration policy
 - D. Role of the press in the war
 1. Contest between Hearst's *Journal* and Pulitzer's *World*
 2. Examples of yellow journalism
 - E. Cleveland's efforts for compromise
 - F. Spanish response to McKinley's stance
 - G. Arousal of public opinion
 1. de Lôme letter (Feb. 9, 1898)
 2. Sinking of the *Maine* (Feb. 15, 1898)
 - H. Final moves to war
 - I. Motives for war
- IV. Fighting the "splendid little war"
- A. Naval victory at Manila Bay
 - B. Cuban campaign
 1. Problems of the army
 2. Rough Riders
 3. Siege of Santiago
 - C. Terms of the armistice
 1. Results of the war
 - A. Treaty of Paris
 1. Negotiations
 2. Motives for annexation
 3. Terms of the treaty
 - B. Other territorial acquisitions
 - C. Debate over treaty
 1. Anti-imperialist arguments
 2. Bryan's support
 3. Ratification
- D. Guerrilla war in Philippines
- E. Anti-Imperialist League
- F. Organizing acquisitions
- V. Results of the war

KEY ITEMS OF CHRONOLOGY

Clayton-Bulwar Treaty	1850
United States purchased Alaska	1867
Alfred Thayer Mahan's <i>The Influence of Seapower upon History, 1660-1783</i>	1890
Wilson-Gorman Tariff	1894
de Lôme letter made public	February 9, 1898
Sinking of the <i>Maine</i>	February 15, 1898
Teller Amendment	April 1898
Declaration of war against Spain	April 25, 1898
Hawaii annexed	1898
Treaty of Paris	December 10, 1898
Rudyard Kipling's "The White Man's Burden"	February 1899
Foraker Act	1900
Boxer Rebellion	1900
Hay Pauncefote Treaty	1901
Platt Amendment	1901
William McKinley assassinated and Theodore Roosevelt became president	September 6, 1901
Hay-Herran Treaty	1903
Roosevelt Corollary	1904
Russo-Japanese War	1904-1905
Treaty of Portsmouth	1905
Gentlemen's Agreement	1907
Great White Fleet	1907-1909
Panama Canal opened	August 15, 1914
Jones Act	1917
Tydings-McDuffie Act	1934

TERMS TO MASTER

Listed below are some important people or terms with which you should be familiar after your study of this chapter. Identify each name or term.

1. imperialism
2. jingoism
3. expansionist
4. Alfred Thayer Mahan
5. John Fiske
6. Josiah Strong
7. William H. Seward
8. Seward's folly
9. Wilson-Gorman Tariff
10. William Randolph Hearst
11. yellow journalism
12. de Lôme letter
13. U.S.S. *Maine*
14. Teller Amendment
15. George Dewey
16. Theodore Roosevelt

1. Philippines under Taft
2. Civil government in Puerto Rico
3. Insular Cases
- G. Situation in Cuba
 1. Leonard Wood as governor
 2. Yellow fever
 3. Cuban constitution
 4. Platt Amendment
 5. Insurrection of 1906
- VI. Imperial rivalries in the Far East
 - A. Japan's modernization
 - B. Scramble for spheres of influence in China
 - C. The Open-Door Policy
 1. British initiatives
 2. Unilateral action
 3. Policies of the Open-Door Note
 4. Reactions of other nations
 - D. The Boxer Rebellion
 - E. Success of Hay's policy
- VII. Roosevelt and diplomacy
 - A. Background of Theodore Roosevelt (TR)
 - B. Imperialism and the 1900 election
 - C. TR as president
 - D. The Panama Canal
 1. Need for the canal
 2. Negotiations with the British and French
 3. Difficulties with Colombia
 4. Panamanian revolution
 5. End to negotiations
 6. Construction of the canal
 7. Legacies of the incident
 - E. Roosevelt Corollary
 1. Problems of debt collection
 2. Formulation of the corollary
 - F. Russo-Japanese War
 1. Cause of war
 2. TR's efforts for peace
 - G. United States's relations with Japan
 1. Respect for possessions
 2. Fears of the "yellow peril"
 3. Gentlemen's Agreement of 1907
 - H. Other diplomatic efforts
 1. Algeciras Conference (1906)
 2. The "Great White Fleet"

1. The "new imperialism" of the 1890s especially stressed
 - A. access to new markets.
 - B. converting heathens to Christianity.
 - C. annexing territory to the United States.
 - D. military conquests of other nations.
2. Albert J. Beveridge, Henry Cabot Lodge, and Theodore Roosevelt agreed on
 - A. low tariffs for agricultural products.
 - B. obtaining overseas possessions.
 - C. opposition to the Spanish-American War.
 - D. the need for a small navy.
3. Alfred Thayer Mahan is best known for his writings about the
 - A. dangers of annexing the Philippines.
 - B. importance of sea power.
 - C. irrelevance of an isthmian canal.
 - D. sinking of the *Maine*.
4. William Randolph Hearst was a leading proponent of
 - A. anti-imperialism.
 - B. the Teller Amendment.
 - C. the white man's burden.
 - D. yellow journalism.
5. The *Maine* probably blew up as a result of
 - A. Cuban terrorists.
 - B. an accident.
 - C. Spanish sabotage.
 - D. a devastating hurricane.
6. The Teller Amendment
 - A. justified the sinking of the *Maine*.
 - B. declared Puerto Rico and Hawaii U.S. possessions.
 - C. denied the intention to take Cuba.
 - D. laid claim to an isthmian canal route.
7. Admiral Dewey scored an early victory in the Spanish-American War at
 - A. Hawaii.
 - B. Puerto Rico.
 - C. Cuba.
 - D. Philippines.
8. Opponents of the Treaty of Paris argued that
 - A. foreign involvements would undermine the Monroe Doctrine.
 - B. the Philippines would be difficult to defend.
 - C. bringing large numbers of aliens into U.S. life would threaten the welfare of the nation.
 - D. all of the above

17. Rough Riders
18. Treaty of Paris
19. anti-imperialist
20. "The White Man's Burden"
21. Anti-Imperialist League
22. William Howard Taft
23. Tydings-McDuffie Act
24. Foraker Act
25. Jones Act
26. Dr. Walter Reed
27. Platt Amendment
28. Open-Door Policy
29. Boxer Rebellion
30. Clayton-Bulwar Treaty
31. Hay Pauncefote Treaty
32. Hay-Herran Treaty
33. Roosevelt Corollary
34. Treaty of Portsmouth
35. Gentlemen's Agreement

VOCABULARY BUILDING

Listed below are some words or phrases used in this chapter. Look up each word in your dictionary unless the meaning is given here.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| languid | autonomy |
| bask | impale |
| ordain | treachery |
| replenish | unilateral |
| burgeoning | levy (v.) |
| isthmian | fray |
| buttness (v.) | decrepit |
| sanction | protocol |
| covetous | annexation |
| tripartite | illimitable |
| reciprocal | tutelary |
| coup | integral |
| ambivalence | tinhorn |
| inhibition | armistice |
| guerrilla | ranking |

EXERCISES FOR UNDERSTANDING

When you have completed reading the chapter, answer each of the following questions. If you have difficulty, go back and reread the section of the chapter related to the question.

Multiple-Choice Questions

Select the letter of the response that best completes the statement.

9. Jane Addams, William James, and Andrew Carnegie all
 - A. signed a petition supporting the annexation of Cuba.
 - B. called for President McKinley's resignation.
 - C. advocated invading Spain after Cuba was defeated.
 - D. belonged to the Anti-Imperialist League.
10. Decades after the Spanish-American War, the United States granted citizenship to the residents of
 - A. Cuba.
 - B. Philippines.
 - C. Puerto Rico.
 - D. none of the above
11. The proposal that each nation should have equal access to trade with China was known as the
 - A. Gentlemen's Agreement.
 - B. Open-Door Policy.
 - C. Teller Amendment.
 - D. white man's burden.
12. During the Spanish-American War, Theodore Roosevelt was
 - A. president of the United States.
 - B. governor of New York.
 - C. secretary of war.
 - D. assistant secretary of the Navy.
13. Theodore Roosevelt became president as a result of the death of
 - A. Grover Cleveland.
 - B. James A. Garfield.
 - C. Woodrow Wilson.
 - D. William McKinley.
14. In the 1880s, an attempt to build a canal across Central America was made by the
 - A. British.
 - B. Colombians.
 - C. French.
 - D. Germans.
15. The Treaty of Portsmouth resulted from American intervention in the
 - A. Boxer Rebellion.
 - B. Russo-Japanese War.
 - C. Dominican Republic.
 - D. Panama Canal.

True-False Questions

Indicate whether each statement is true or false.

1. In the 1880s the major field of United States overseas activity was the Pacific Ocean.
2. Alaska was known as "Blaine's Folly."
3. John Fiske used Darwinian ideas to justify Anglo-Saxon dominance.
4. Josiah Strong defended imperialism for economic reasons.
5. In the 1890s American tariff policies on sugar upset the economies of Hawaii and Cuba.
6. A letter from Deputy de Lôme played a significant role in creating tensions that led to the annexation of Hawaii.
7. In the Spanish-American War, more American armed forces died from disease than from combat.
8. As a result of the Spanish-American War, the United States annexed the Philippines.
9. The Platt Amendment annexed Cuba.
10. The Foraker Act set up a civil government in Cuba.
11. In the Spanish-American War, U.S. forces suffered heavy losses in Cuba.
12. United States forces participated in the suppression of the Boxer Rebellion in China.
13. The Panama Canal opened in 1909 at the end of Theodore Roosevelt's administration.
14. In the Russo-Japanese War, the United States fought with the Japanese.
15. The Roosevelt Corollary applied the Monroe Doctrine to Hawaii.

Essay Questions

1. What forces propelled Americans toward imperialism in the late nineteenth century?
2. What caused the Spanish-American War?
3. Discuss the U.S. military actions in the Spanish-American War.
4. What were the major results of the Spanish-American War?

5. Explain the debate over imperialism after the Spanish-American War.
6. How did United States policy in Latin America change between 1890 and 1912?
7. Compare our foreign policies toward Cuba and China around the turn of the last century.
8. How did the United States obtain the Panama Canal?
9. What did Theodore Roosevelt mean by “Speak softly, and carry a big stick”? How did he implement such a policy?

ANSWERS TO MULTIPLE-CHOICE AND TRUE-FALSE QUESTIONS

Multiple-Choice Questions

1-A, 2-B, 3-B, 4-D, 5-B, 6-C, 7-D, 8-C, 9-D, 10-C, 11-B, 12-D, 13-D, 14-C, 15-B

True-False Questions

1-T, 2-F, 3-T, 4-F, 5-T, 6-F, 7-T, 8-F, 9-F, 10-F, 11-T, 12-T, 13-F, 14-F, 15-F

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THE PROGRESSIVE ERA

CHAPTER OBJECTIVES

After you finish reading and studying this chapter, you should be able to

1. Explain the nature and the goals of the progressive movement.
2. Compare the progressive movement with the populist movement.
3. Describe Roosevelt's brand of progressivism.
4. Account for Taft's mixed record as a progressive.
5. Describe Wilson's efforts for progressive reform.
6. Assess the impact of progressivism on U.S. politics, society, and economy.

CHAPTER OUTLINE

- I. Progressivism
 - A. General features
 1. Aimed against the abuses of the Gilded-Age bosses
 2. More businesslike and efficient than populism
 3. Paradox of regulation of business by business leaders
 4. Not an organized group or party
 - B. Antecedents
 1. Populism
 2. Mugwumps
 3. Socialist critiques
 4. Muckrakers
 - a. Henry Demarest Lloyd and Jacob Riis
 - b. Golden Age of Muckraking