**Chapter 27**

**Empire and Expansion**

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| **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.** 1. Many Americans began to advocate overseas expansionism in the late 19th century, leading to new territorial ambitions and acquisitions in the Western Hemisphere and the Pacific. **(WOR-6) (WOR-7) (ENV-5) (POL-6)**
2. The perception in the 1890s that the western frontier was “closed,” economic motives, competition with other European imperialist ventures of the time, and racial theories all furthered arguments that Americans were destined to expand their culture and norms to others, especially the nonwhite nations of the globe.
3. The American victory in the Spanish-American War led to the U.S. acquisition of island territories, an expanded economic and military presence in the Caribbean and Latin America, engagement in a protracted insurrection in the Philippines, and increased involvement in Asia.
4. Questions about America’s role in the world generated considerable debate, prompting the development of a wide variety of views and arguments between imperialists and anti-imperialists and, later, interventionists and isolationists.
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1. Why was global expansion at odds with “American” ideals?

1. Why did the U.S begin to turn toward imperialism in the late 1800s?
2. Why did the U.S. feel they needed the Hawaiian Islands?
3. What was the main economic export from Hawaii?
4. Why did the American government become more aggressive in Cuba?
5. Why did many Americans sympathize with the Cubans?
6. What heightened tension with the Cubans (two things).
7. What was the importance of the Teller Amendment?
8. What was more deadly than the war itself?
9. The Treaty of Paris gave the U.S. control over what new territories?
10. Why were the Philippines the biggest “problem”?
11. Why did many think that we needed to be there?
12. Who disagreed? Why?
13. What was the Foraker Act?
14. What were the insular cases?
15. What was the Jones Act?

***\*all of these brought out the question did the rights of American citizens and protections of the Constitution follow conquest? Did these right s apply to conquered peoples in territory under U.S. protection?***

1. What positive results did the U.S. have in Cuba?
2. What was the Platt Amendment?
3. Why did Aguinaldo and the Filipinos resist American control?
4. What measures did the U.S. take to assert control?
5. How did the U.S. help the Philippines?
6. What was the fear of European control of China for America?
7. What was the Open Door note?
8. What caused the Boxer Rebellion? What was the result?
9. What was a result of Roosevelt’s aggressive foreign policy?
10. What was the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine?
11. How did Latin American countries feel about this?
12. What did Roosevelt do to receive the Nobel Prize?
13. How was this considered a shift for Roosevelt?
14. What was the cause and result of the “Gentleman’s Agreement between Japan and the U.S?
15. Why did the Great White Fleet sail around the world?
16. What was Dollar Diplomacy?
17. What was Moral Diplomacy?
18. Why did the U.S. become involved in Mexico?
19. What was the importance of American involvement in Mexico?
20. What other areas did the U.S. interfere in Latin America?