

## Chapter 27

### Empire and Expansion, 1890-1909

#### A. True or False

Where the statement is true, mark T. Where it is false, mark F, and correct it in the space immediately below.

- \_\_\_ 1. The American people and their government were deeply involved in the key international developments of the 1860s and 1870s.
- \_\_\_ 2. Alfred T. Mahan argued in his book that the control of colonies to provide raw materials and markets was the key to world history.
- \_\_\_ 3. The South American boundary dispute in 1895-1896 nearly resulted in a U.S. war with Venezuela.
- \_\_\_ 4. President Cleveland refused to annex Hawaii because he believed that the white planters there had unjustly deposed Queen Liliuokalani.
- \_\_\_ 5. Americans first became involved in Cuba because they sympathized with the Cubans' revolt against imperialist Spain.
- \_\_\_ 6. The Hearst press worked to promote a peaceful, negotiated settlement involving Cuban self-government under Spanish rule.
- \_\_\_ 7. President McKinley tried to resist the pressure for war with Spain coming from the businesspeople and the Wall Street financiers.
- \_\_\_ 8. Admiral Dewey's squadron attacked Spanish forces in the Philippines because of secret orders given by Assistant Navy Secretary Theodore Roosevelt.
- \_\_\_ 9. American forces were aided in capturing Manila by native Filipino insurgents who were rebelling against Spain.
- \_\_\_ 10. The American military conquest of Cuba was efficient, but very costly in battlefield casualties.
- \_\_\_ 11. President McKinley declared that religion played a crucial role in his decision to keep the Philippines as an American colony.
- \_\_\_ 12. The peace treaty with Spain that made the Philippines an American colony was almost universally popular with the U.S. Senate and the American public.

- \_\_\_ 13. The Supreme Court decided in the insular cases that American constitutional law and the Bill of Rights applied to people under American rule in Puerto Rico and the Philippines.
- \_\_\_ 14. The Filipino insurrection against U.S. rule was larger and more costly in lives than the Spanish-American War.
- \_\_\_ 15. The Spanish-American War made the Americans a full-fledged power in the Far East.
- \_\_\_ 16. John Hay's Open Door notes effectively rescued China from foreign intervention and partition.
- \_\_\_ 17. Theodore Roosevelt believed that America and its president should exercise restraint in international involvements.
- \_\_\_ 18. Roosevelt encouraged and assisted the Panamanian revolution against Colombia in 1903.
- \_\_\_ 19. The Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine stated that only the United States had the right to intervene in Latin American nations' affairs.
- \_\_\_ 20. The Japanese crisis of 1906 forced President Roosevelt to intervene in the policies of the San Francisco School Board.

**B. Multiple Choice**

Select the best answer and write the proper letter in the space provided.

- \_\_\_ 1. Alfred Thayer Mahan helped develop American interest in overseas expansion by
  - a. developing a lurid "yellow press" that stimulated popular excitement.
  - b. arguing that domination of the seas through naval power was the key to world domination.
  - c. provoking naval incidents with Germany and Britain in the Pacific
  - d. arguing that the Monroe Doctrine implied American of Latin America.
- \_\_\_ 2. Which of the following was *not* among the factors propelling America toward overseas expansion in the 1890's?
  - a. The desire to expand overseas agricultural and manufacturing exports
  - b. The "yellow press" of Joseph Pulitzer and William Randolph Hearst
  - c. The need to find new African and Asian sources of raw materials for U.S. industry
  - d. The ideologies of Anglo-Saxon superiority and social Darwinism
  - e. The intervention of the German Kaiser in Latin America
- \_\_\_ 3. The end result in of the Venezuelan-Guiana crisis with Britain was
  - a. a series of battles between British and American naval forces.
  - b. the intervention of the German Kaiser in Latin America.
  - c. American colonial control of Guiana.
  - d. British retreat and growing American-British friendship.

- \_\_\_ 4. President Cleveland refused to annex Hawaii because
- white planters had illegally overthrown Queen Liliuokalani against the wishes of most native Hawaiians.
  - there was no precedent for the United States to acquire territory except by purchase
  - the Germans and the British threatened possible war.
  - he knew the public disapproved and the Senate would not ratify a treaty of annexation.
- \_\_\_ 5. Americans first became concerned with the situation in Cuba because
- Spanish control of Cuba violated the Monroe Doctrine.
  - imperialist and business leaders were looking to acquire colonial territory for the United States.
  - Americans sympathized with Cuban rebels in their fight for freedom from Spanish rule.
  - the Battleship *Maine* exploded in the Havana harbor.
- \_\_\_ 6. Even before the sinking of the *Maine*, the American public's indignation at Spain had been whipped into a frenzy by
- the Spanish Catholics' persecution of the Protestant minority in Cuba.
  - Spain's aggressive battleship-building program.
  - William Randolph Hearst sensational newspaper accounts of Spanish atrocities in Cuba.
  - the Spanish government's brutal treatment of American sailors on leave in Havana.
- \_\_\_ 7. Even after the *Maine* exploded, the United States did not immediately declare war on Cuba because
- the public was reluctant to get into a war.
  - President McKinley was reluctant to get into a war.
  - the Cubans did not want Americans to intervene in their affairs.
  - there was no real clear evidence that the Spanish had really blown up the *Maine*.
- \_\_\_ 8. As soon as war was declared on Spain, Commodore George Dewey sailed to the Philippine Islands because
- that was the best place to strike a blow for a free Cuba.
  - he had been given orders to do so by Assistant Navy Secretary Theodore Roosevelt
  - the American navy happened to be on tour of East Asian ports.
  - he was invited to do so by the Philippine nationalists.
- \_\_\_ 9. Emilio Aguinaldo was
- the leader of Cuban insurgents against Spanish rule.
  - the leader of Filipino insurgents against Spanish rule.
  - the commander of the Spanish navy in the Battle of Manila Bay.
  - the first native Hawaiian to become governor of the islands after the American takeover.

- \_\_\_ 10. The largest cause of American deaths in Cuba was
- the direct-charge tactics of Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Riders.
  - the effective artillery bombardments of the Spanish navy.
  - armed clashes with the Cuban rebels and civilians.
  - bad food, disease, and unsanitary conditions.
- \_\_\_ 11. Which of the following was NOT among the colonial territories that the United States acquired in the Spanish-American War?
- Puerto Rico.
  - the Virgin Islands.
  - the Philippines.
  - Guam.
- \_\_\_ 12. President McKinley based his decision to make the Philippines an American colony on
- the belief in white Anglo-Saxon superiority to the Asian Filipinos.
  - a combination of religious piety and material economic interests.
  - the belief that the Philippines would be the first step toward an American empire in China.
  - the strong agitation for empire coming from the Hearst and Pulitzer yellow press.
- \_\_\_ 13. Among prominent Americans who opposed annexation of the Philippines were
- Leonard Wood and Walter Reed.
  - William Randolph Hearst and Theodore Roosevelt.
  - Mark Twain and William James.
  - Mark Hanna and "Czar" Thomas Reed.
- \_\_\_ 14. Pro-imperialist Americans argued that the Philippines should be seized because of
- patriotism and economic opportunities.
  - the Monroe Doctrine and national security.
  - the Declaration of Independence and the wishes of the Philippine people.
  - overpopulation and the need to acquire new land for American settlers.
- \_\_\_ 15. The most immediate consequence of American acquisition of the Philippines was
- the establishment of Manila as a crucial American defense post in East Asia.
  - an agreement between Americans and Filipinos to move toward Philippine independence.
  - a guerilla war between the United States and Filipino rebels.
  - threats by Japan to seize the Philippines from American control.
- \_\_\_ 15. The Platt Amendment provided that
- the people of Puerto Rico were citizens of the United States.
  - the United States would eventually grant independence to the Philippines and Puerto Rico.
  - No European power could establish new bases or colonies in the Pacific.
  - the United States had the right to intervene with and maintain military bases in Cuba.

- \_\_\_ 16. Roosevelt overcame the Colombian refusal to approve a canal treaty by
- increasing the amount of money the United States was willing to pay for the canal zone.
  - encouraging the Panamanian rebels to revolt and declare independence from Colombia.
  - looking for another canal site elsewhere in Central America.
  - seeking mediation of the dispute by other Latin American nations.
- \_\_\_ 17. The Roosevelt corollary to the Monroe Doctrine declared that
- no European powers can intervene or colonize Latin America.
  - The United States had the right to build, maintain, and defend the Panama Canal.
  - The United States will take no more territory except Puerto Rico.
  - The United States had the right to intervene in Latin American countries to maintain financial and political order.
- \_\_\_ 18. Roosevelt's policy in Panama and elsewhere in Latin America led to
- considerable good will toward the United States as the "big brother" of Latin America.
  - considerable resentment and hostility toward American intervention in Latin America.
  - Growing tension between the United States and Germany over influence in the region.
  - anti-Roosevelt feeling among the Hispanic population in the United States.
- \_\_\_ 19. Roosevelt mediated the Portsmouth Treaty to settle the war between
- Britain and Japan
  - Russia and Japan
  - China and Japan
  - Spain and North America
- \_\_\_ 20. Roosevelt's mediation of the Portsmouth treaty led to growing tension between the United States and
- China and the Philippines
  - Russia and Japan
  - Mexico and Colombia
  - Germany and Spain
- \_\_\_ 21. The diplomatic crisis between the United States and Japan in 1906 was caused by
- confrontations between American and Japanese navies.
  - American refusal to recognize Japanese spheres of influence in China.
  - the San Francisco School Board's segregation of Japanese immigrant children.
  - American prohibition of all immigrants from Japan.
- \_\_\_ 22. The "Gentlemen's Agreement" between the United States and Japan provided that
- the Americans and Japanese would each guarantee the other's right in China.
  - The San Francisco schools would be integrated and Japan would stop the flow of Japanese immigrants to America.
  - Japan would recognize American control of the Philippines and the United States would accept Japan's control over Manchuria.
  - Japanese would be able to work in the United States but not to stay permanently.

- \_\_\_ 23. Roosevelt's "Great White Fleet" served as
- a support force for the Roosevelt corollary to the Monroe Doctrine.
  - a demonstration of American naval power.
  - a provocation to war with Japan.
  - a means of providing relief shipments of food to Latin America and Asia.
- \_\_\_ 24. Theodore Roosevelt's slogan that stated his essential foreign policy principle was
- "Open covenants openly arrived at."
  - "Millions for defense but not one cent for tribute."
  - "Speak softly and carry a big stick."
  - "Democracy and Liberty in a New World Order."

### C. Identification

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Path-breaking meetings of all Latin American and North American nations in Washington in 1889
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Remote Pacific site of a naval clash between the United States and Germany in 1889
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. South American nation that nearly came to blows with the United States in 1892 over an incident involving the deaths of American sailors
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The principle of American foreign policy invoked by Secretary of State Olney to justify American intervention in the Venezuelan boundary dispute
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Term for the sensationalistic and jingoistic pro-war journalism practiced by W.R. Hearst and Joseph Pulitzer
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. American battleship sent on a "friendly" visit to Cuba that ended in disaster and war
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Amendment to the declaration of war with Spain that stated the United States would grant Cubans their freedom.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Site of the dramatic American naval victory that set the stage for putting a group of rich Spanish-owned islands into the hands of the United States
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Colorful volunteer regiment of the Spanish-American War led by a military inexperienced but politically influential colonel
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The Caribbean island conquered from Spain in 1898 that became an American colony

- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Group that battled against American colonization of the Philippines, which included such influential citizens as Mark Twain and Andrew Carnegie
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Supreme Court cases in 1901 that determined that the U.S. Constitution did not apply in all the territories under the American flag
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. John Hay's clever diplomatic efforts to preserve Chinese territorial integrity and maintain American access to China.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. American-imposed restriction written into the constitution of Cuba that guaranteed American naval bases on the island and declared that the United States had the right to intervene in Cuba
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Anti-foreign Chinese revolt of 1900 that brought military intervention by Western troops, including Americans
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Diplomatic agreement of 1901 that permitted the United States to build and fortify a Central American canal alone, without British involvement.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Nation whose senate in 1902 refused to ratify a treaty permitting the United States to build a canal across its territory
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. Questionable extension of a traditional American policy; declared an American right to intervene in Latin American nations under certain circumstances
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Diplomatic understanding of 1907-1908 that ended a Japanese American crisis over treatment of Japanese immigrants to the U.S.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. Agreement between the United States and the revolutionary government of Panama granting America the right to build a canal
- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. War concluded by Roosevelt-mediated treaty that earned TR the Nobel Peace Prize but caused much ill will toward America from the two signatories

**D. Matching People, Places, and Events**

Match the person, place, or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column by inserting the correct letter on the blank line.

- |                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| ___ 1. Josiah Strong           | A. Imperialist advocate, aggressive assistant navy secretary, Rough Rider   |
| ___ 2. Alfred Thayer Mahan     | B. Harvard philosopher and one of the leading anti-imperialists opposing U.S. acquisition of the Philippines                      |
| ___ 3. Emilio Aguinaldo        | C. Spanish general whose brutal tactics against Cuban rebels outraged American public opinion.                                    |
| ___ 4. Queen Liliuokalani      | D. Native Hawaiian ruler overthrown in a revolution led by white planters and aided by the U.S. troops                            |
| ___ 5. Grover Cleveland        | E. Scheming French engineer who helped stage a revolution in Panama and then became the new country's "instant" foreign minister  |
| ___ 6. "Butcher" Weyler        | F. American naval officer who wrote influential books emphasizing sea power and advocating a big navy                             |
| ___ 7. William Randolph Hearst | G. Naval commander whose spectacular May Day victory in 1898 opened doors to American imperialism in Asia                         |
| ___ 8. William McKinley        | H. Vigorous promoter of sensationalistic anti-Spanish propaganda and eager advocate of imperialistic war                          |
| ___ 9. George E. Dewey         | I. New York politician who successfully schemed to get TR out of New York and into the vice presidency in Washington              |
| ___ 10. Theodore Roosevelt     | J. American clergyman who preached Anglo-Saxon superiority and called for stronger U.S. missionary effort overseas                |
| ___ 11. John Hay               | K. Filipino leader of a guerilla war against American rule from 1899 to 1901  |
| ___ 12. Philippe Bunau-Varilla | L. President who initially opposed war with Spain but eventually supported U.S. acquisition of the Philippines                    |
| ___ 13. William James          | M. Leading Democratic politician whose intervention narrowly tipped the Senate vote in favor of acquiring the Philippines in 1899 |
| ___ 14. William Jennings Bryan | N. American president who refused to annex Hawaii on the grounds that the native ruler had been unjustly deposed                  |
| ___ 15. Thomas Platt           | O. American secretary of state who attempted to preserve Chinese independence and protect American interests in China             |

**E. Matching Cause and Effect**

Match the historical cause in the left column with the proper effect in the right column by writing the correct letter on the blank line.

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Effect</u>
___ 1. Economic expansion, the yellow press, and competition with other powers	A. Brought American armed forces onto the Asian mainland for the first time
___ 2. The Venezuelan boundary dispute	B. Created an emotional and irresistible public demand for war with Spain
___ 3. The white planter revolt against Queen Liliuokalani	C. Strengthened the Monroe Doctrine and made Britain more willing to accommodate U.S. interests
___ 4. The Cuban revolt against Spain	D. Led to the surprising U.S. victory over Spain at Manila Spain
___ 5. The <i>Maine</i> explosion	E. Set off the first debate about the wisdom and rightness of American overseas imperialism
___ 6. Theodore Roosevelt's secret orders to Commodore Dewey	F. Turned America away from isolationism and toward international involvements in the 1890s
___ 7. The Boxer Rebellion that attempted to drive all foreigners out of China	G. Aroused strong sympathy from most Americans
___ 8. McKinley's decision to keep the Philippines	H. Enhanced American national pride and made the United States an international power in the Far East
___ 9. Colombia's refusal to permit the United States to build a canal across its province of Panama	I. Set off a bitter debate about imperialism in the Senate and the country
___ 10. The Spanish-American War	J. Led President Roosevelt to encourage a revolt for Panamanian independence

**G. Map Mastery**

Using the maps and charts in Chapter 27, answer the following questions.

1. In the Venezuelan boundary conflict, which nation—Britain or Venezuela—gained more of the disputed territory in the final settlement?
2. What two prime naval harbors did the United States acquire in (a) Samoa and (b) in Hawaii?
3. Which of the two Spanish-owned Caribbean islands conquered by the United States in 1898 was farthest from Florida?