

Terms

imperialism (we'll define in class)
Alfred T. Mahan (Mahanism)
International Social Darwinism
jingoisism
yellow journalism / yellow press
Battleship <i>Maine</i>
Teller Amendment (1898)
Treaty of Paris (1898)
Anti-Imperialist League
American-Filipino War (1899-1902)
Emilio Aguinaldo
Platt Amendment (1901)
insular cases (1901-1904)
Open Door notes
John Hay
“sphere of influence”
“balance of power”

Boxer Rebellion (1900)
Roosevelt Corollary (1904)
Panama Canal
“gentlemen’s Agreement” (1906)
“Great White Fleet” (TR; 1906-1908)
Dollar Diplomacy
realism / realpolitik (we’ll cover in class)
“idealism” / Wilsonianism (we’ll cover in class)
neo-imperialism / economic imperialism / “Open Door” imperialism

Questions

1. Which three groups of Americans were the greatest proponents of American overseas expansion by the late 19th Century?
2. Before 1898, where had the USA already territorially expanded or projected its power overseas?
3. Identify and briefly describe at least 3 major causes of the Spanish-American War.

4. What did the U.S.A. get from Spain in return for \$20 million at the 1898 Treaty of Paris?
5. Identify and briefly describe some of the major arguments for and against imperialism, especially regarding the acquisition of colonies. (Identify at least 3 on each side.)

FOR imperialism	AGAINST imperialism

6. Delineate the U.S.A.'s treatment of different island territories after the Spanish-American War, using the chart below.

Place	U.S. Policy made it a... (colony, protectorate, territory, “unincorporated territory, etc.)	How treated (place and people)? (Did the “constitution follow the flag”? eligible for statehood? Residents citizens of U.S.?)
Philippines		
Cuba		
Puerto Rico		
Hawaii		
Guam		

7. Why was the building of the Panama Canal so critical to the U.S.A., economically and strategically?
8. What were the U.S.A.'s main aims in China, and Asia in general, during this period (1898 to 1914)? Did it achieve its aims?
9. During the years 1898 to 1914, in which area of the world was the U.S.A. most active (economically, diplomatically, militarily)—Europe, Asia, or Latin America & the Caribbean?
10. Identify and briefly explain 2-3 ways in which Roosevelt's approach to diplomacy differed from Wilson's.