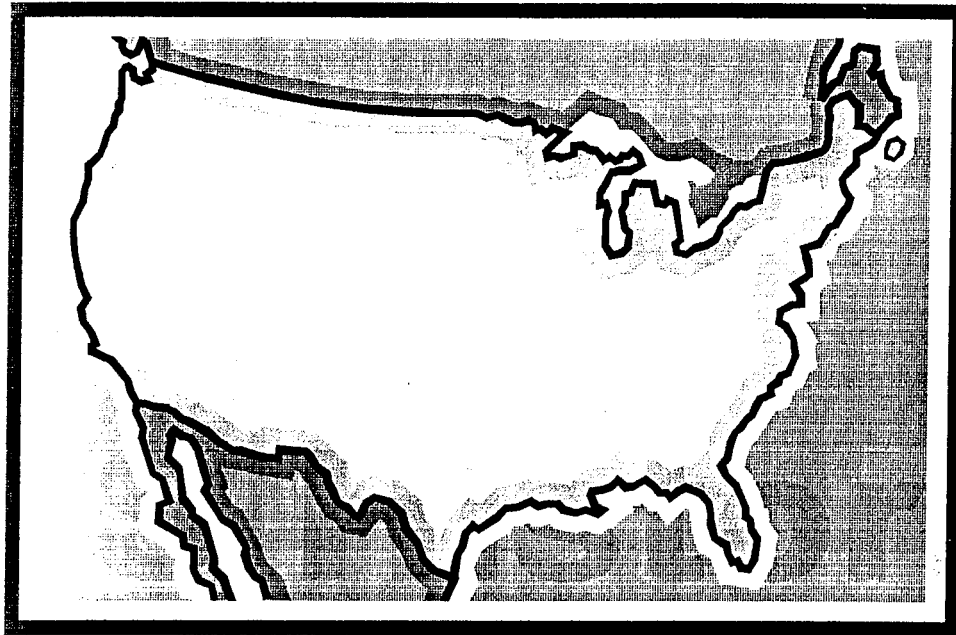


US History



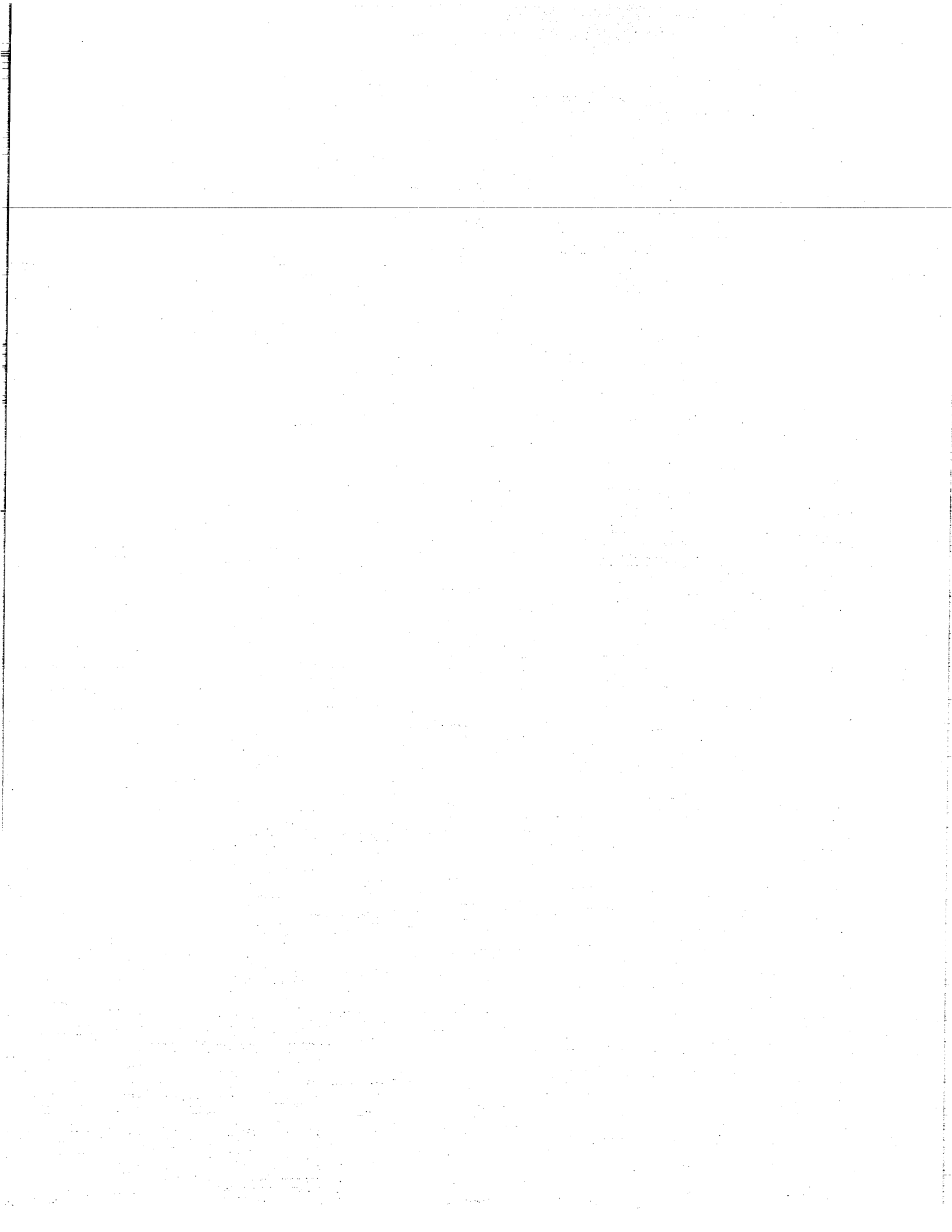
Chapter 18: America Claims an Empire 1890-1920

Section 1: Imperialism and America

Section 2: The Spanish-American War

Section 3: Acquiring New Lands

Section 4: America as a World Power



Chapter 18: America Claims an Empire, 1890-1920

Section 1: Imperialism and America

Queen Liliuokalani _____

imperialism _____

Alfred T. Mahan _____

William Seward _____

Pearl Harbor _____

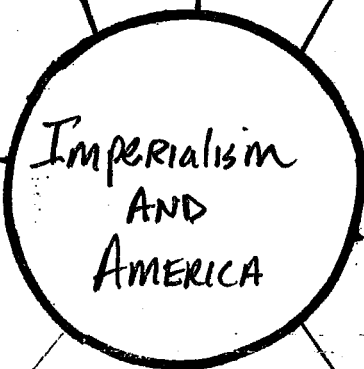
Sanford B. Dole _____

Annexation of Hawaii

Expansionism + Globalization

Monarchy Ends

US Takes Hawaii



Imperialism
AND
AMERICA

Desire for Military Strength

Belief in Cultural Superiority

US Acquires Alaska

New Markets

Section 2: The Spanish-American War

José Martí _____

Valeriano Weyler _____

yellow journalism _____

U.S.S. Maine _____

George Dewey _____

Rough Riders _____

San Juan Hill _____

Treaty of Paris _____

Rough Riders

Cubans Rebel against Spain

Treaty of Paris

WAR IN CARIBBEAN



Spanish
American
WAR

Head line Wars + Yellow Journalism

USS MAINE

WAR IN Philippines

DeLome Letter

Section 3: Acquiring New Lands

Foraker Act _____

Platt Amendment _____

protectorate _____

Emilio Aguinaldo _____

John Hay _____

Open Door notes _____

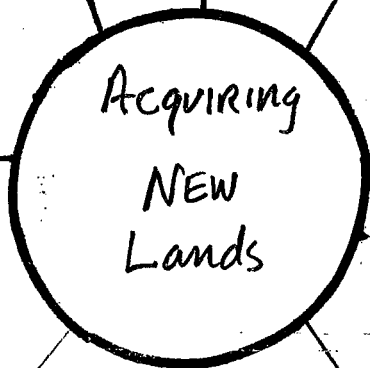
Boxer Rebellion _____

Foreign Influence in China

Ruling Puerto Rico

Impact of US Gains

Philippine War + Aftermath



Cuba + The U.S.

Protecting US Businesses

Filipinos Rebel

PLATT Amendment

Section 4: America as a World Power

Panama Canal _____

Roosevelt Corollary _____

dollar diplomacy _____

Francisco "Pancho" Villa _____

Emiliano Zapata _____

John J. Pershing _____

Mexican Revolution + Intervention

TR the Peacemaker

Villa + Zapata

Wilson's Missionary Diplomacy

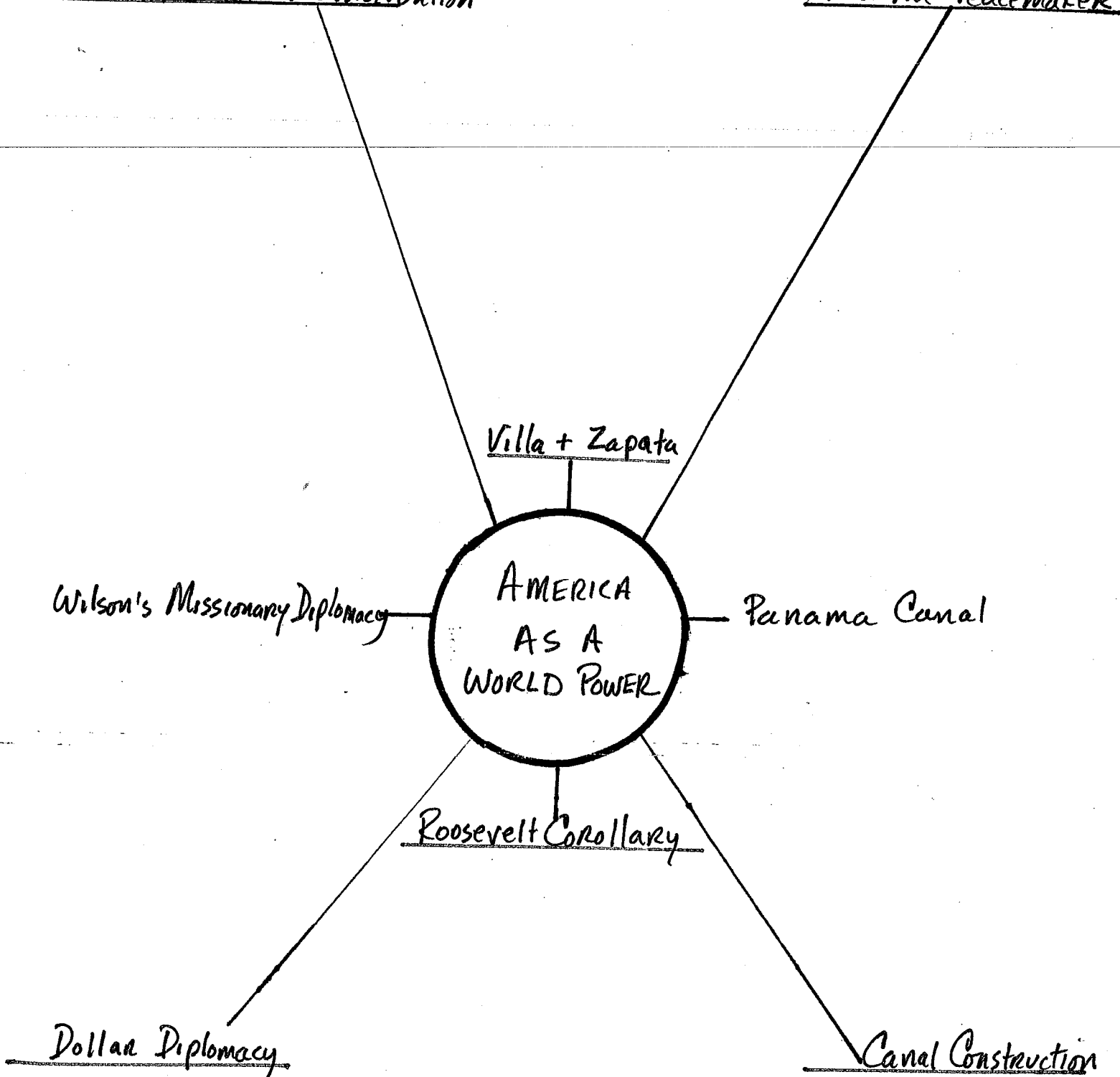
Panama Canal

Roosevelt Corollary

AMERICA AS A WORLD POWER

Dollar Diplomacy

Canal Construction



Glossary**CHAPTER 18 America Claims an Empire**

abolish Put an end to
annex Add to a country as a territory or protectorate
brutality Cruelty

capitalist A person who invests money in business

diplomat A person sent to another country as a representative

duty-free Free from government tax

engineering Applying science and mathematics to practical problems

Filipino A native or inhabitant of the Philippines

in exile Not allowed to live in one's own country

intervention To interfere in the affairs of another country

isthmus A narrow strip of land

mediate To help two sides negotiate, as a peacemaker

moral Based on a judgment of right and wrong

negotiate To try to reach an agreement by talking

occupation The act of taking over and holding a place

oppressive Cruel, harsh

racist Based on the prejudice that one race is better than another

recognize To accept officially that a government has the right to be in power

technology Practical devices and machines invented by science

territory Area under the control of a country as a colonial possession

turmoil Confusion and upset

AFTER YOU READ**Terms and Names**

A. Write the letter of the name that best matches each description.

- a. Francisco "Pancho" Villa
- b. Alfred T. Mahan
- c. Theodore Roosevelt
- d. Woodrow Wilson
- e. John Hay
- f. José Martí

- _____ 1. U.S. naval officer who supported imperialism
- _____ 2. Cuban poet and journalist who launched a revolution
- _____ 3. Secretary of state who issued the Open Door notes
- _____ 4. President who used missionary diplomacy
- _____ 5. Mexican revolutionary leader American troops tried to capture

B. Fill in the blank with the letter of the name or term that best completes each sentence.

- a. Rough Riders
- b. the Philippines
- c. Sanford B. Dole
- d. Roosevelt Corollary
- e. Platt Amendment
- f. U.S.S. *Maine*
- g. San Juan Hill
- h. Boxer Rebellion
- i. Panama
- j. Emilio Aguinaldo

- 1. American business groups created a government in Hawaii with _____ as president.
- 2. The United States declared war on Spain, soon after the _____ exploded in a Cuban harbor.
- 3. After the Spanish-American War, the United States paid Spain \$20 million to annex _____.
- 4. The _____ gave the United States broad rights in the affairs of Cuba.
- 5. The Filipino rebel leader _____ believed that the United States had betrayed his people.
- 6. The United States helped to start a revolution in _____ in order to get land for a canal.
- 7. The battle of _____ in Cuba helped the United States defeat Spain.

AFTER YOU READ (continued) **CHAPTER 18** America Claims an Empire

- 8. A Chinese secret society led the _____ to protest Western influence in their country.
- 9. The _____ stated that the United States could intervene in Latin American countries.
- 10. _____ was the nickname of Theodore Roosevelt's cavalry unit.

Main Ideas

1. What benefits did countries get from practicing imperialism?

2. How were Americans divided about Cuban independence?

3. What sparked the Boxer Rebellion in 1900 and how was it crushed?

4. How did the Roosevelt Corollary lead to dollar diplomacy?

5. How did President Wilson justify his invasion of Mexico?

Thinking Critically

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

- 1. Which of Admiral Mahan's goals for becoming a world power do you consider most important? Why?
- 2. Do you think it was right for the United States to get involved in the affairs of Columbia, Nicaragua, and Mexico? Why or why not?

US History Chp 18 essay test.

Choose one

1. How was US imperialism, in the early 1900's similar to the concept of Manifest Destiny which was popular during the 1800's? How was it different? Include:

- a. goals of both
- b. actions taken to achieve both
- c. results of both
- d. justification

2. What happened as a result US imperialism in Cuba, the Philippines, and Hawaii? Include:

- a. How the US gained control over the countries
- b. How the US treated the native peoples of each country
- c. How the native peoples reacted to the US
- d. How anti-imperialists in the US reacted