

AMERICAN IMPERIALISM

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Outcomes: Students will

1. Explain why the United States suddenly abandoned its isolationism and turned outward at the end of the nineteenth century.
2. Indicate how the Venezuelan and Hawaiian affairs expressed the new American assertiveness as well as American ambivalence about foreign involvement.
3. Describe how America became involved with Cuba and explain why a reluctant President McKinley was forced to go to war with Spain.
4. State the unintended consequence of Dewey's victory at Manila Bay.
5. Describe the easy American conquest of Cuba and Puerto Rico.
6. Explain McKinley's decision to keep the Philippines and list the opposing arguments in the debate about imperialism.
7. Analyze the long-term consequences and significance of the Spanish-American War
8. describe the Filipino rebellion against U.S. rule and the war to suppress it
9. Explain the "Open Door" policy in China.
10. Discuss the significance of the "proimperialist" Republican victory in 1900 and the rise of Theodore Roosevelt as a strong advocate of American power in international affairs.
11. Describe the aggressive steps Roosevelt took to build a canal in Panama and explain why his "corollary" to the Monroe Doctrine aroused such controversy.
12. Discuss Roosevelt's other diplomatic achievements, particularly in relation to Japan.
13. Explain the synergies between business and government foreign policy attempted by Taft's Dollar Diplomacy
14. State the basic features of Wilson's foreign policy and explain how they drew him into intervention in Latin America

Resources

- A. texts, chapters 27-28 (all); ch. 29 p. 683-684; ch. 30 p. 693-696
1. History ChannelHistory Channel, *SPAM: As It Happened*

Outline

- I. Origins of American Imperialism
 - A. Why now?
 - B. The New paradigm v. the Old Paradigm
 1. Venezuela
 2. Hawaii
- II. The Spanish-American War
 - A. Causes
 1. Cuba
 2. the *U.S.S. Maine*
 3. yellow journalism
 - B. fighting the war
 1. Philippines
 2. invasion of Cuba
 - C. results

- III. The Dark Side of Imperialism: The White Man's Burden?
 - A. imperialist-anti-imperialist debate
 - B. war in the Philippines
 - C. dealing with Cuba
 - D. China
 - 1. John Hay & the Open Door notes
 - 2. the "Boxer" Rebellion
- IV. Theodore Roosevelt: Big Stick Diplomacy
 - A. Panama Canal
 - 1. acquisition
 - 2. construction
 - B. the big stick & the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine
 - C. Roosevelt on the World Stage
 - D. The Far East & the Japanese in California
- V. William Howard Taft & Dollar Diplomacy
- VI. Woodrow Wilson: Moral Diplomacy
 - A. Toward Latin America
 - B. Mexico

Vocabulary

Ch. 27

Alfred Thayer Mahan
 James G. Blaine
 Richard Olney
 Valeriano Weyler
 Dupuy de Lôme
 Theodore Roosevelt
 George Dewey
 Emilio Aguinaldo
 Joseph Pulitzer
 Queen Liliuokalani
 William McKinley
 William Randolph Hearst

reconcentration
 jingoism
 imperialism
 Pan-American Conference
U.S.S. Maine
 Teller Amendment
 Rough Riders
 Treaty of Paris
 Anti-Imperialist League
 Foraker Act
 insular cases

Platt Amendment
 Venezuela affair
 yellow journalism

Ch. 28

William Howard Taft
 John Hay
 Philippe Bunau-Varilla
 George Washington Goethals

guerrilla warfare
 spheres of influence
 yellow peril
 Philippine insurrection
 Open Door notes
 Boxer Rebellion
 big-stick diplomacy
 Clayton-Bulwer Treaty
 Hay-Pauncefote Treaty
 Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty
 Panama Canal
 Roosevelt Corollary
 Russo-Japanese War
 Portsmouth Conference
 Gentlemen's Agreement

Great White Fleet
 Root-Takahira agreement
 Algeciras Conference

Ch. 29

dollar diplomacy
 Manchuria
 Philander C. Knox

Ch. 30

ABC Powers
 moral diplomacy
 Jones Act
 Panama Canal Tolls Act
 Veracruz

Francisco "Pancho" Villa
 Francisco Madero
 John J. Pershing
 Porfirio Diaz
 Venustiano Carranza
 Victoriano Huerta
 William Jennings Bryan