

U.S. HISTORY STUDY GUIDE
CHAPTER 18: AN EMERGING WORLD POWER, 1890-1917

GEORGIA STANDARDS OF EXCELLENCE (YOUR OBJECTIVES FOR THIS CHAPTER):

SSUSH14 Explain America's evolving relationship with the world at the turn of the twentieth century.

- a. Describe how the Spanish-American War, war in the Philippines, and territorial expansion led to the debate over American imperialism.
- b. Examine U.S. involvement in Latin America, as reflected by the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine and the creation of the Panama Canal.

U.S. PRESIDENTS AND THEIR TERMS OF OFFICE: 1897-1921

William McKinley, 1897-1901

Theodore Roosevelt, 1901-1909

William Howard Taft, 1909-1913

Woodrow Wilson, 1913-1921

KEY TERMS

imperialism the economic and political domination of a strong nation over other weaker nations

extractive economy system in which an imperial power benefits by siphoning resources and raw materials from its colonies

protectorate territory in which an imperial power allowed the local rulers to stay in control while protecting them from rebellion and invasion

Social Darwinism the idea that certain nations or races had superior character, ideas, and systems of government and were destined to control other nations

Queen Liliuokalani ruler of Hawaii in the 1890s

Pan-Americanism the idea that the United States and Latin American nations could work together to support peace and to increase trade

Alfred T. Mahan an officer in the U.S. Navy who pushed for the need for the United States to have a large navy

Henry Cabot Lodge senator who pushed for the construction of a new navy

yellow journalism sensationalist reporting in which writers often exaggerate or make up stories to attract readers

jingoism an attitude of aggressive nationalism

Theodore Roosevelt one of the leaders of the Rough Riders, later became U.S. President

Platt Amendment an amendment added to the Cuban constitution that ensured that Cuba would remain tied to the United States

sphere of influence an area in a country where a foreign nation controlled economic development

Open Door policy a policy in which all countries were allowed to trade in China

Boxer Rebellion a rebellion led by a Chinese secret society to rid China of foreign control

"Great White Fleet" battleships of the United States Navy sent around the world to show America's military power

Hay-Pauncefote Treaty the treaty that gave the United States the exclusive right to build and control a canal through Central America

Roosevelt Corollary an addition to the Monroe Doctrine, in which President Roosevelt stated that the United States would intervene in Latin American affairs when necessary to maintain economic and political stability in the Western Hemisphere

Panama Canal man-made waterway linking the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans

dollar diplomacy President Taft's policy of influencing Latin American and Asian nations through American businesses rather than military force

MAJOR TOPICS

imperialism and its causes (search for markets and territories; Social Darwinism; "safety valve" thesis)

Hawaii & Queen Liliuokalani

Japan & Commodore Perry

China: Boxer Rebellion & Open Door policy

yellow journalism

jingoism

Spanish-American War (1898)

Treaty of Paris (Dec. 10, 1898)

Cuba, Philippine Islands, Puerto Rico, Guam

Panama Canal

Hay-Pauncefote Treaty (1901)

"big stick" diplomacy

Roosevelt Corollary

dollar diplomacy

Alaska Purchase

anti-imperialists

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. Why did the U.S. desire to become a world power in the 1890s?
2. How did jingoism influence American support of the Cuban revolution?
3. What was dollar diplomacy?
4. What did Theodore Roosevelt mean by "big stick" diplomacy?
5. What was the Roosevelt Corollary?
6. Why did American sugarcane planters in Hawaii revolt against the Queen's government?
7. When, why and how did the U.S. build and control the Panama Canal?
8. Discuss U.S. influence in the Far East (Japan and China) from 1890-1920.