

Chapter 21 Study Sheet

An Emerging World Power, 1877-1914

Terms and Identifications: Analyze the following terms; include historical context, chronology, drawing conclusions, and cause/effect *where appropriate*. Each identification is worth one extra credit point; pick the terms you need the most help with to understand. Use a separate sheet of paper and attach to study sheet. You may have your identifications with you to refer to while taking your quiz.

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| 1. Aguinaldo, Emilio/Filipino Insurrection | 2. Anti-Imperialist League |
| 3. Boxer Rebellion | 4. Influence of Sea Power Upon History (Alfred Mahan) |
| 5. Liliuokalani | 6. Platt Amendment |
| 7. Teller Amendment | 8. U.S.S. Maine |
| 9. yellow journalism (Hearst & Pulitzer) | 10. Battle of Manila Bay |
| 11. Teddy Roosevelt and the Rough Riders | 12. Treaty of Paris 1899 |
| 13. Russo-Japanese War | 14. Roosevelt Corollary |
| 15. Open Door Policy | 16. Dollar diplomacy |
| 17. jingoism | |

Thought Questions: While you are reading the chapter for the first time, write down a couple questions or observations that come to mind for class discussion. These thoughts could be about ideas you do not understand or ideas you find curious or interesting.

1.

2.

Short Answer: The following short-answer exercises will help you to assess your comprehension of the major themes of your reading. Before you begin, review the material in each section (bolded below) of your textbook. When you are ready, write a brief paragraph-length response to each of the questions.

The Roots of Expansion.

1. What is the relationship between America's economic interests abroad and the expansionist impulse of the late nineteenth century?

2. What was the importance of the Venezuelan crisis of 1895 for American foreign policy?

3. Describe Alfred T. Mahan's impact on American strategic thinking in the late nineteenth century.

4. How did John Fiske enlarge the notion of Manifest Destiny?

An American Empire

1. Why should a rebellion in Cuba – after all, an internal affair of Spain’s – have become a cause for war with the United States?

2. If American’s quarrel with Spain was over Cuba, why was the most important engagement of the Spanish-American War Dewey’s naval victory in the Philippines?

3. If, as Americans repeatedly said, they had fought Spain to help the Cuban people gain independence, how did the United States find itself fighting the Filipino people for just the opposite reason, that is, to prevent them from having independence?

3. What military policies were adopted by U.S. troops seeking to suppress the Philippine Rebellion?

Onto the World Stage.

1. What was the significance of the "open-door" policy advocated by Secretary of State Hay?

2. What did Roosevelt mean when he said the United States had to be the "policeman" of the Caribbean?

3. Woodrow Wilson believed the United States should be true to its democratic principles in dealing with Latin America. How would you rate Wilson's approach when he applied it to the Mexican Revolution?

Voices from Abroad: American Goliath (p.624)

1. The theme of the chapter is the emergence of the United States as a Great Power. What evidence is there in these documents that foreigners actually say the United States that way?

2. In world affairs Americans generally had a pretty good opinion of themselves - better, certainly, than of the corrupt Europeans. Do these documents suggest that Europeans took the Americans as their own word?