

Imperialism Study Guide

I. The United States Expands Its Territories



- a. **Imperialism** – the political and economic control over another area (when one country controls another country)
- b. Causes of Imperialism – to acquire natural resources, get new markets to sell products to, belief your nation has a superior culture and must spread it, better technology made it easier to colonize other areas
- c. Opponents of imperialism and their viewpoints



- d. U.S. Imperialism
 - i. Major reason for U.S. expansion was economic reasons
 - ii. **Alaska** – purchased by Secretary of State **William Seward** from Russia in 1867, called “**Seward’s Folly**” because people thought it was a bad deal, but it turned out to be a bargain
 - iii. **Hawaii** – annexed (added to) Hawaii because U.S. wanted to preserve the sugar plantations



A New Foreign Policy

- a. Japan
 - i. Commodore **Matthew Perry** went to Japan in 1853 to open Japan to trade with U.S.
- b. China
 - i. **Spheres of Influence** – China was divided by European countries who each had a sphere that they controlled and had special trading privileges, U.S. was upset because they were left out
 - ii. **Open Door Policy** – U.S. plan for China that opened all of China to trade with any country, ending spheres of influence and getting U.S. trade in China
 - iii. **Boxer Rebellion** – Chinese attempt to expel all foreigners from China



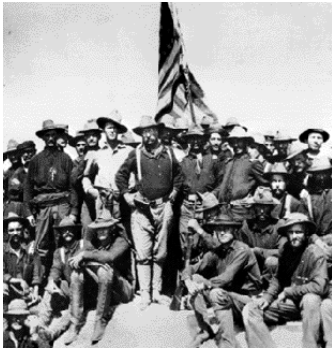
III. The Spanish-American War (1898)

a. Causes



- i. **Imperialism** – a desire to expand the U.S.
- ii. Spanish, who controlled Cuba, were mistreating the Cubans
- iii. **Yellow Journalism** – newspapers exaggerated headlines in order to sell papers (ex. **William Randolph Hearst** owned the New York Journal)
- iv. Jose Martí and Emilio Aguinaldo
- v. Sinking of the **U.S.S. Maine** – immediate cause, Spain blamed although it turned out to be an internal explosion

b. The War Against Spain



- i. **William McKinley** (1897 – 1901) – U.S. President during the Spanish-American War
- ii. Fighting took place on two fronts, Cuba and the Philippines (both owned by Spain)
- iii. **Rough Riders** – cavalry unit led by Teddy Roosevelt
- iv. Quick war, most Americans died from yellow fever and disease, not enemy fire
- v. Naval scare and its consequences

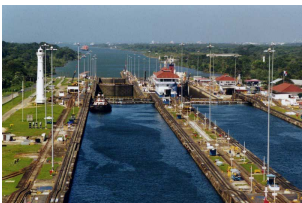
c. Results



- i. U.S. acquired land from Spain including Puerto Rico, the Philippines, Guam, and control over Cuba
- ii. Filipinos rejected American rule, expecting to become independent after the war
- iii. Cuba agrees to the **Platt Amendment** – U.S. allowed to build military bases in Cuba and intervene in Cuba whenever necessary

IV. United States Policies in Latin America

- a. U.S. involvement in Latin America was mostly for economic and business reasons



- b. Cuba (see above)

c. Panama Canal

- i. Started under President Theodore Roosevelt.
- ii. U.S. supported Panama to revolt against Columbia, after which Panama would allow U.S. to build canal
- iii. Canal linked the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans
- iv. Many people died building canal from diseases like malaria



- d. Theodore Roosevelt and Latin America

- i. **Roosevelt Corollary** to the Monroe Doctrine – Roosevelt said U.S. was policeman of Western Hemisphere and could send its

military to any Latin American country whenever necessary (**Big Stick Policy**)

- e. U.S. involvement in Latin America caused tension
- f. Dollar Diplomacy
- g. Missionary or Moral Diplomacy
 - i. Carranza, Villa, the Mexican Fiasco and its impact
- h. The imperialism from the similar projects e.g. Hawaii and Queen

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WW1 STUDY GUIDE

M = Militarism -Building up military, causing high spending & an arms race

A = Alliances -Partnerships for economic & political reasons that become “sides” in war

N = Nationalism -Extreme love & devotion for one’s own country; can instigate issues w/ nations

I = Imperialism -Large country dominates a smaller country to increase resources & power

A = Archduke

Why was the United States neutral at the beginning of the war? (come up with 2 reasons)

How did the US get the public to support the war, end resistance, and get soldiers ready?

How did the United States’ foreign policy shift from neutrality to involvement during WWI? (Don’t just list the reasons – explain how they impacted foreign policy!)

Put the following in the correct chronological order by number them 1-8. *Be sure you can explain all events.*

U.S. Declares War on Germany Sinking of the Lusitania

Wilson presents his 14 Points Armistice Day

Germany Retreats Treaty of Versailles

Archduke Ferdinand is assassinated War breaks out in Europe

Propaganda in WW1

Big 4 (3)

Woodrow Wilson (USA) David Lloyd George (GB) Georges Clemenceau (FR)

What was the purpose of the League of Nations and who created it? Why did the USA not join?

Know a map of Europe before WW1 and USA in 1920

1920s:

People:

Ansel Adams
William Jennings Bryan
Al Capone
Charlie Chapman
Calvin Coolidge
Clarence Darrow
Albert B. Fall
F.Scott Fitzgerald
Henry Ford
Marcus Garvey
George Gershwin
Warren G. Harding
Ernest Hemingway
Herbert Hoover-
Langston Hughes
Zora Neale Hurston
Al Jolson
Robert Lafollette
Charles Lindbergh
Andrew Mellon
Georgia O'keeffe
Mary Pickford
Babe Ruth
Margaret Sanger
Al Smith
Rudolph Valentino

Terms:

18th Amendment
19th Amendment
21st Amendment
Mass Production
Assembly Line
"Black is Beautiful"
Bootleggers
Bull Market
Buying on Margin
Consumer Revolution
Dawes Plan
Doughboys
Flappers
Fundamentalism
Installment Buying
Kellogg-Briand Pact
(purpose and effectiveness)-
Ku Klux Klan
Modernism

Quota System
Emergency Quota Act
National Origins Act
Red Scare
Sacco-Vanzetti Trial
Scientific Management
Scopes Trial
Seattle General Strike
Speakeasies
Teapot Dome Scandal-
Volstead Act
Washington Naval
Conference-

Concepts

Be able to describe and explain the following concepts in detail:

1. What did President Harding mean by "A Return to Normalcy"?
2. Cite two foreign policy problems the United States faced after the war.
3. What were some of the advantages and disadvantages of prohibition?
4. List three ways that the automobile changed American life.
5. Describe the correlation between the rise of the teenager in the 1920's and the automobile.
6. Summarize the farmers' situation in the 1920's and how government reacted to their economic condition.
7. List three ways that radio and motion pictures changed the nature of entertainment in American.
8. Discuss the significance of the Harlem Renaissance.
9. Describe three cultural achievements of the 1920's.

10. Describe how the consumer economy affected America in the 1920's.
11. Describe the rise of the KKK during the 1920's and how it was different from the KKK in the 19th century following the Civil War.
12. Explain the causes and consequences of the cultural conflicts that took place during the 1920's.
13. How did the booming economy of the 1920's lead to changes in American life
14. How did domestic and foreign policy change direction under Harding and Coolidge?
15. How did Americans differ on major social and cultural issues?
16. How did the new mass culture reflect technological and social changes?
17. How did African Americans express a new sense of hope and pride?
18. What are the slogans of the presidents during this period? (1900-1928)

