

CHAPTER 27

U.S. Imperialism, 1890–1899

Note: The next two chapters cover the second great wave of expansionist fever to hit the country—after the “Manifest Destiny” phase of the 1840s. Think about why it was that, at the end of the century, the feeling again arises that the country must “expand or explode.”

- 1. Imperialist Stirrings (pp. 623–625)** What do the authors mean by the following causes they ascribe to the new imperialist stirrings:
 - (1) Overseas markets:
 - (2) “Yellow press”:
 - (3) Missionary impulse:
 - (4) Racism/Darwinism:
 - (5) New Steel Navy:
- 2. Venezuela and Hawaii (pp. 625–628)** In 1895–1896, when President Cleveland thought that _____ (a European country) was getting too powerful in Latin America, his Secretary of State Richard _____ tried successfully to invoke the _____ Doctrine in a boundary dispute with Venezuela. Although war almost resulted, the precedent of the United States acting as the “protector” of Latin America was further established. *** After reading the section on the 1893 planter “revolt” in Hawaii and the eventual annexation of Hawaii in 1898, do you see any similarities between these events and the way that Texas and California came into the Union?
- 3. Cuba and War with Spain (pp. 628–631)** Americans sympathized with the renewed Cuban fight for independence from Spain, especially when the incoming Spanish General “_____” Weyler attempted its violent suppression. To sell newspapers, the two big “_____” (a color) journalists, William R. _____ and Joseph _____ played up this brutality. They got their sensational story in February 1898 when the battleship _____ blew up in Havana Harbor. Although the American reaction was one of outrage, the authors conclude that the Spanish probably _____ (did or did not) blow up this ship. When McKinley asked for a war declaration, Congress agreed and further “self-righteously” passed the _____ Amendment, which forbade annexation of Cuba after a successful war. *** Pause here to reflect on the causes and justification for war with Spain. In 1898, would you have been one of those pushing for intervention, or would you have opposed a war declaration? Why?
- 4. Spanish-American War of 1898 (pp. 631–636)** Going beyond his authority, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Theodore _____ had ordered Commodore George _____ to attack the Spanish outpost in _____ should war break out. Although having little relevance to the liberation of Cuba, this attack was a _____ (success or failure). The capture of Manila was aided by the local revolutionary leader Emilio _____.

Theodore _____ resigned from the government and helped form a regiment called the Rough _____ that captured _____ Hill near the city of _____, leading to a naval victory over the Spanish fleet. Many more Americans died of tropical diseases than from bullet wounds, and the war was over within four months. *** Secretary of State John Hay dubbed this a “splendid little war.” After reading the military history, what do you think?

- 5. Annexing the Philippines—Imperialism or No? (pp. 636–639)** As a result of the peace treaty signed with Spain in 1898, Cuba was freed (with reservations!) and the United States took over responsibility for the former Spanish possessions of _____, _____, and the _____. President _____ then faced the “devil’s dilemma”—what to do with the Philippines. Should he keep them and try to join the world’s imperialist powers, or should he set them free as had been done in Cuba? List three imperialistic factors that convinced McKinley to keep the islands and three arguments against annexation used by the newly organized Anti-Imperialist League. ***Evaluate these arguments. Which arguments are strongest and weakest in your opinion?

Imperialist Arguments

Anti-Imperialist Arguments

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4) Your opinion:

- 6. Problems of Empire (pp. 639–643)** Congress granted limited self-government to the island of _____ and, in 1917, gave its people U.S. citizenship. Cuba was governed until 1902 by U. S. General Leonard _____, after which, as required under the _____ Amendment, U.S. troops withdrew. However, Cuba was forced to write the so-called _____ Amendment into its own constitution. What were the three conditions of Cuban independence (the consequences of which are still evident today) written into this amendment?

(1)

(2)

(3)

CHAPTER 27 TERM SHEET

U.S. Imperialism

Pages 623–625

“Yellow press”

Joseph Pulitzer

William Randolph Hearst

Rev. Josiah Strong

Capt. Alfred Thayer Mahan

“Big Sister” policy

Pan-American Conference (1889)

Pages 625–628

Richard Olney

Monroe Doctrine

Great Rapprochement

Queen Liliuokalani

Hawaiian planter “revolt” (1893)

Pages 628–631

Cuban *insurrectos*

Gen. “Butcher” Weyler

de Lome letter (February 1898)

“Remember the Maine” (February 1898)

McKinley’s war message (April 1898)

Teller Amendment

Pages 531–536

John D. Long

Theodore Roosevelt

Com. George Dewey

Manila Harbor (May 1898)

Emilio Aguinaldo

Hawaiian Annexation (July 1898)

Adm. Cervera

Gen. William R. Shafter

Roosevelt's "Rough Riders"

Col. Leonard Wood

San Juan Hill

Santiago (July 1898)

Gen. Nelson A. Miles

Pages 636–639

Treaty with Spain

Philippine annexation

Anti-Imperialist League

William Jennings Bryan

Pages 639–643

Foraker Act (1900)

Insular Cases (1901)

Dr. Walter Reed

Platt Amendment (1901)

Guantanamo Bay

Elihu Root