

## America as a World Power 1867–1920

In this chapter you will learn about how the United States became a global power in the late 1800s and early 1900s. Through a combination of economic strength, military might, and aggressive foreign policy, America made its presence known in many parts of the world. The United States has remained a powerful force on the international stage to this day.



**Focus on Themes** In this chapter, you will learn about how the physical **geography** of the United States changed as it acquired overseas territories. You will also read about how national

and international **politics** affected foreign policy and brought new responsibilities to the government of the United States.

## The United States Gains Overseas Territories

### Section 1 Page 692

#### End of Isolation:

1. Define imperialism-
2. Why were countries expanding?
3. Define isolationism-

#### Seward's Folly:

4. What did William H. Seward?
5. Where else did we expand?

#### Hawaii Becomes a Territory:

6. In your own words, explain how Hawaii became part of the United States:

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#### Opening Trade with Japan:

7. What did president Millard Fillmore do?
8. What typed of gifts did they give the Japanese?
9. What did this persuade Japan to do?

#### China, Japan, Russia, America:

10. What did Japan gain in the victory in the Sino-Japanese war?
11. What happened in 1904?
12. How did Theodore Roosevelt respond?

#### Foreign Powers in China:

13. What were the spheres of influence?
14. Describe the "open door policy"?

#### Main Ideas

1. The United States ended its policy of isolationism.
2. Hawaii became a U.S. territory in 1898.
3. The United States sought trade with Japan and China.



#### The Big Idea

In the last half of the 1800s, the United States joined the race for control of overseas territories.

#### Key Terms and People

imperialism, p. 692

isolationism, p. 693

William H. Seward, p. 693

Liliuokalani, p. 694

spheres of influence, p. 695

Open Door Policy, p. 695

Boxer Rebellion, p. 695

**Boxer Rebellion:**

15. How did the Chinese feel about other nation's interests in their country?

16. In your own words, describe the Boxer Rebellion:

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**Reviewing Ideas, Terms, and People:**

1. a. Describe What policy had the United States followed regarding other countries before the late 1800s?

b. Analyze Why did the United States expand to Alaska and to islands in the Pacific?

2. a. Recall What became Hawaii's leading export?

b. Sequence What events led to Hawaii's annexation as a U.S. territory?

3. a. Describe How did the United States persuade Japanese leaders to sign a trade treaty?

b. Contrast How was the U.S. experience establishing trade with China different from U.S. attempts to open trade with Japan?

c. Evaluate Do you think Japan made the right decision in agreeing to open trade with the United States? Explain your answer.

## The Spanish American War

### Chapter 22 Section 2 Page 697

#### Yellow Journalism:

1. Who printed sensational, often exaggerated news stories?
2. Define yellow journalism?

#### War With Spain:

3. Describe "Enrique Dupuy de Lôme"?
4. What happened to the USS Maine?

#### Teller Amendment:

5. What actions did congress take on Cuba?
6. How did Spain respond?
7. What was the Teller Amendment?

#### War in the Philippines:

8. What happened in the Philippines?

#### War in the Caribbean:

9. What impact did the rise in number of soldier have on the US military?

#### Rough Riders:

10. Who were the Rough Riders?
11. Who was second in command?
12. What impact did the Rough Riders have on the war?

#### Territories:

13. What did the peace treaty do?

**Main Ideas**

1. In 1898 the United States went to war with Spain in the Spanish-American War.
2. The United States gained territories in the Caribbean and Pacific.

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**The Big Idea**

The United States expanded into new parts of the world as a result of the Spanish-American War.

**Key Terms and People**

yellow journalism, p. 697  
Teller Amendment, p. 698  
Emilio Aguinaldo, p. 699  
Anti-Imperialist League, p. 700  
Platt Amendment, p. 701

14. In your own words, describe our relationship with each of the following places:

a. Cuba-

b. Puerto Rico-

c. The Philippines-

Reviewing Ideas, Terms, and People:

1. a. Recall What was the cause of the conflict between Cuba and Spain?

b. Analyze How did yellow journalism affect public support for U.S. military action in Cuba?

2. a. Identify What territories did the United States gain as a result of the war?

b. Analyze Why did some Americans oppose the annexation of the Philippines?

## The United States and Latin America

### Chapter 22 Section 3 Page 704

Building the panama canal:

1. What impact did the Panama Canal have on travel and trade in the US?

Revolution in Panama:

2. What nation owned the panama isthmus?
3. What were relations like between the people living there?
4. How did the US get involved in this conflict?
5. What was the outcome?

Building the Canal:

6. How did tropical disease cause a problem while building the canal?
7. What other dangers did they face?

U.S. Policy Toward Latin America:

8. What did teddy Roosevelt believe?
9. Describe the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine:

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US Interests in Latin America:

10. What is Dollar Diplomacy?
11. Who used Dollar Diplomacy?
12. Who disagreed with Dollar Diplomacy?

The Mexican Revolution:

13. What were business men afraid would happen during this time?
14. How did Woodrow Wilson respond to the revolution?

#### Main Ideas

1. The United States built the Panama Canal in the early 1900s.
2. Theodore Roosevelt changed U.S. policy toward Latin America.
3. Presidents Taft and Wilson promoted U.S. interests in Latin America.

#### The Big Idea

The United States expanded its role in Latin America in the early 1900s.

#### Key Terms and People

Panama Canal, p. 705  
Roosevelt Corollary, p. 707  
dollar diplomacy, p. 708  
Mexican Revolution, p. 708  
John J. Pershing, p. 709  
Francisco "Pancho" Villa, p. 709

15. Describe the following people:

a. General John J. Pershing

b. Francisco "Pancho" Villa

16. What did this violence cause?

#### Reviewing Ideas, Terms, and People

1. a. Recall Why did the United States want to build a canal?

b. Analyze What challenges did the builders of the Panama Canal face, and how did they overcome them?

d. Elaborate Defend or criticize the U.S. decision to support the revolution in Panama.

2. a. Describe What problem was causing conflict between European and Latin American nations?

b. Summarize How and why did Theodore Roosevelt change U.S. policy toward Latin America?

3. a. Recall What did Woodrow Wilson believe was the United States's obligation to Latin America?

b. Compare and Contrast How were the policies of Taft and Wilson toward Latin America similar, and how were they different?