**APUSH Period 7 Study Guide**

**Key Concept 7.1:** Growth expanded opportunity, while economic instability led to new efforts to reform U.S. society and its economic system.

**Key Concept 7.2:** Innovations in communications and technology contributed to the growth of mass culture, while significant changes occurred in internal and international migration patterns.

**Key Concept 7.3:** Participation in a series of global conflicts propelled the United States into a position of international power while renewing domestic debates over the nation’s proper role in the world.

**Essential Questions/ Vocabulary:**

**Ch. 27: *Empire and Expansion*, 1890-1909**

How did many Americans begin to advocate overseas expansionism in the late nineteenth century?

Discuss why many Americans’ advocacy for overseas expansionism led to new territorial ambitions and acquisitions in the Western Hemisphere and the Pacific?

How did the perception in the 1890s that the western frontier was “closed,” economic motives, competition with other European imperialist ventures of the time, and racist theories all further arguments that the Americans were destined to expand their culture and norms to others, especially the nonwhite nations of the globe?

Why did the American victory in the Spanish-American War lead to the U.S. acquisition of island territories, an expanded economic and military presence in the Caribbean and Latin America, engagement in a protracted insurrection in the Philippines, and increased involvement in Asia?

Why did questions about America’s role in the world generate considerable debate and promote the development of a wide variety of views and arguments between imperialists and anti-imperialists?

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| ***Tell the Story of…*** | | | |
| **- Great Rapprochement**  **- Root-Takahira agreement**  **- Open Door Policy**  **- McKinley Tariff** | **- Insurrectos**  **- Emilio Aguinaldo**  **- Queen Liliuokalani**  **- Teller Amendment**  **- Anti-Imperialism League**  **- Boxer Rebellion** | **- Josiah Strong**  **- Alfred Thayer Mahan**  **- Admiral Dewey**  **- Yellow Journalism**  **- “Remember the Maine”**  **- “Butcher” Weyler** | **- Platt Amendment**  **- Roosevelt Corollary**  **- “Speak Softly…Big Stick”**  **- Spanish-American War**  **- Panama Canal** |

**Ch. 28: *Progressivism and the Roosevelt Republic*, 1901-1912**

How did government agencies and conservationist organizations contend with corporate interests about the extension of public control over natural resources, including land and water?

How did Progressive reformers in the late 1890’s and early twentieth century work to reform existing social and political institutions at the local, state, and federal levels by creating new organizations aimed at addressing social problems associated with an industrial society?

To what extent did Progressive reformers respond to economic instability, social inequality, and political corruption by calling for government intervention in the economy, expanded democracy, greater social justice, and conservation of natural resources?

Explain how Progressives promoted federal legislation to regulate the abuses of the economy and the environment, and many sought to expand democracy.

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| ***Tell the Story of…*** | | | |
| **- Social Gospel**  **- Muckrakers**  **- “The Jungle”**  **- Ida Tarbell**  **- Jacob A. Riis** | **- Initiative/Referendum**  **- Primary/Caucus**  **- Recall**  **- Australian ballot**  **- 17th Amendment**  **- “Fighting Bob” La Follette** | **- Muller v. Oregon**  **- Woman’s Christian Temperance**  **Union (WCTU)**  **- Elkins/ Hepburn Act**  **- Meat Inspection Act**  **- Pure Food and Drug Act**  **- Square Deal** | **- Debate: Ballinger v. Pinchot**  **- Dollar diplomacy**  **- Payne-Aldrich Bill**  **- New Freedom**  **- New Nationalism** |