[**Chapter 27 Empire and Expansion**](http://apush3.tumblr.com/post/35864364224/chapter-27-empire-and-expansion)

1.    In his book*Our Country: Its Possible Future and Its Present Crisis*, the Reverend Josiah Strong advocated American expansion to spread American religion and values.

2.    By the 1890s, the United States was bursting with a new sense of power generated by an increase in population, wealth, and industrial production.

3.    A major factor in the shift in American foreign policy toward imperialism in the late nineteenth century was the need for overseas markets for increased industrial and agricultural production.

4.    The clash between Germany and America over the Samoan islands eventually resulted in a colonial division of the islands between Germany and the United States.

5.    U. S. naval captain Alfred Thayer Mahan argued that control of the sea was the key to world domination.

6.    The numerous near-wars and diplomatic crises of the United States in the late 1880s and 1890s demonstrated the aggressive new national mood.

7.    To justify American intervention in the Venezuela boundary dispute with Britain, Secretary of State Olney invoked the Monroe Doctrine.

8.    During the boundary dispute between Venezuela and Britain, the United States threatened war unless Britain backed down and accepted Venezuela’s claim.

9.    A primary reason that the British submitted their border dispute with Venezuela to arbitration was that their growing tensions with Germany made Britain reluctant to engage in conflict with the United States.

10.The Venezuela boundary dispute was settled by arbitration of the Venezuelan and British claims.

11.One reason that the white American “sugar lords” tried to overthrow native Hawaiian rule and annex the islands to the United States was they feared that Japan might intervene in Hawaii on behalf of abused Japanese imported laborers.

12.Hawaii’s Queen Liliuokalani was removed from power because she opposed annexation to the United States and insisted that native Hawaiians should continue to control Hawaii

13.Grover Cleveland was the least enthusiastic about U.S. imperialistic adventures in the 1890s.

14.Before a treaty annexing Hawaii to the United States could be rushed through the U.S. Senate in 1893, President Harrison’s term expired and anti-imperialist Grover Cleveland became president.

15.President Grover Cleveland rejected the effort to annex Hawaii because he believed that the native Hawaiians had been wronged and that a majority opposed annexation to the United States.

*16.*In an attempt to persuade Spain to leave Cuba or to encourage the United States to help Cuba to gain its independence, Cuban *insurrectos*adopted a scorched-earth policy of burning cane fields and sugar mills.

*17.*Americans favored providing aid to the Cuban revolutionaries for all of the following reasons;popular outrage at the Spanish use of  reconcentration camp, fear that Spanish misrule in Cuba menaced the Gulf of Mexico and the route to the proposed Panama Canal, sympathy for Cuban patriots fighting for their freedom, and the atrocity stories reported in the “yellow press.”

18.The battleship *Maine*was officially sent to Cuba to protect and evacuate American citizens.

19.The battleship *Maine*was sunk by an explosion on the ship.

20.President William McKinley asked Congress to declare war on Spain mainly because the American people demanded it.

21.The United States declared war on Spain even though the Spanish had already agreed to sign an armistice with the Cuban rebels.

22.The Teller Amendment guaranteed that the United States would uphold the independence of Cuba.

23.American military strength during the Spanish-American War came mainly from its new steel navy.

24.A major weakness of Spain in the Spanish-American War was the wretched condition of its navy.

25.The Philippine nationalist who led the insurrection against both Spanish rule and the later United States occupation was Emilio Aguinaldo.

26.When the United States captured the Philippines from Spain, Hawaii was annexed by the United States as a key territory in the Pacific.

27.The “Rough Riders,” organized principally by Teddy Roosevelt, were commanded by Colonel Leonard Wood.

28.During the Spanish-American War, the entire Spanish fleet was destroyed at the Battle of Manila Bay.

29.When the United States invaded Puerto Rico during the Spanish-American War, most of the population greeted the invaders as liberating heroes

30.The greatest loss of life for American fighting men during the Spanish-American War resulted from sickness in both Cuba and the United States.

31.At the time, the most controversial event associated with the Spanish- American War was the acquisition of the Philippines.

32.Puerto Rico, Guam, the Philippine Islands, and Manila are all of the following that became possessions of the United States under the provisions of the Treaty of Paris with Spain.

33.President McKinley justified American acquisition of the Philippines primarily by emphasizing that there was no acceptable alternative to their acquisition.

34.American imperialists who advocated acquisition of the Philippines especially stressed their economic potential for American businessmen seeking trade with China and other Asian nations.

35.Anti-imperialists presented all of the following arguments against acquiring the Philippine Islands;  it would violate the consent of the governed philosophy of the Declaration of Independence, despotism abroad might lead to despotism at home, annexation would propel the United States into the political and military cauldron of the Far East, and the Filipinos wanted freedom, not colonial rule.

36.Starting in 1917, many Puerto Ricans came to the mainland United States seeking citizenship.

37.On the question of whether American laws applied to the overseas territory acquired in the Spanish-American War, the Supreme Court ruled that American laws did not necessarily apply.

38.The United States gained a virtual right of intervention in Cuba in the Platt Amendment.

39.By acquiring the Philippine Islands at the end of the Spanish-American War, the United States assumed rule over millions of Asian people, became a full-fledged East Asian power, assumed commitments that would be difficult to defend, and developed popular support for a big navy.

40.Arrange the following events in chronological order: sinking of the*Maine* , American declaration of war on Spain, passage of the Teller Amendment, passage of the Platt Amendment.

41.In 1899, guerilla warfare broke out in the Philippines because the United States refused to give the Filipino people their independence.

42.The Philippine insurrection was finally broken in 1901 when Emilio Aguinaldo, the Filipino leader, was captured.

43.The American war against the Philippine insurrectionists promoting Philippine independence resulted in torture and atrocities committed by both sides.

44.President McKinley’s policy of “benevolent assimilation” in the Philippines was not appreciated by the Filipinos.

45.When Filipinos first came to the United States, they worked mainly as agricultural laborers.

46.Many Americans became concerned about the increasing foreign intervention in China because they feared that American missions would be jeopardized and Chinese markets closed to non-Europeans.

47.America’s initial Open Door policy was essentially an argument to promote free trade in China.

48.China’s Boxer Rebellion was an attempt to throw out or kill all foreigners.

49.In response to the Boxer Rebellion, the United States abandoned its general principles of nonentanglement and noninvolvement in overseas conflict.

50.Once the Boxer uprising ended, China was spared further partition by foreign powers.

51.Teddy Roosevelt received the Republican vice-presidential nomination in 1900 mainly because New York party bosses wanted him out of the governorship.

52.The extended Open Door policy advocated in Secretary John Hay’s second note called on all big powers, including the United States, to observe the territorial integrity of China.

53.Just before his nomination for vice president on the Republican ticket in 1900, Theodore Roosevelt served as governor of New York.

54.In the 1900 presidential election, the Democratic party and its candidate, William Jennings Bryan, insisted that imperialism was the “paramount issue” of the campaign.

55.As a vice-presidential candidate in 1900, Teddy Roosevelt matched William Jennings Bryan’s travels in a flamboyant campaign.

56.The Republicans won the 1900 election mainly because of the prosperity achieved during McKinley’s first term.

57.Theodore Roosevelt can best be described as highly energetic and egotistical.

58.As president, Teddy Roosevelt proved progressive but willing to compromise.

59.Regarding the presidency, Teddy Roosevelt believed that the President could take any action not specifically prohibited by the laws and the Constitution.

60.Construction of an isthmian canal was motivated mainly by a desire to improve the defense of the United States.

61. The British gave up their opposition to an American-controlled isthmian canal because they confronted an unfriendly Europe and were bogged down in the Boer War.

62.The alternative route to Panama seriously considered as the location for a canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans was Nicaragua.

63.The United States entered the Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty with Panama, the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty with Britain, and the Gentlemen’s Agreement with Japan.

64.The United States gained a perpetual lease on the Panama Canal Zone in the Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty.

65.The Colombian Senate rejected the treaty with the United States for a canal because the United States was not paying the Colombian government enough money.

66.Teddy Roosevelt’s role in the Panamanian Revolution involved using American naval forces to block Colombian troops from crossing the isthmus and crushing the revolt.

67.The revolution in Panama began when a Chinese civilian and donkey were killed.

68.Teddy Roosevelt wanted an isthmian canal constructed quickly because the presidential election of 1904 was approaching.

69.During the building of the Panama Canal, all of the following difficulties were encountered***;*** labor troubles, landslides, poor sanitation, yellow fever.

70.Theodore Roosevelt defended his building of the Panama Canal by claiming that he had received a “mandate from civilization.”

71.American involvement in the affairs of Latin American nations at the turn of the century usually stemmed from the fact that they were chronically in debt.

72.The Roosevelt Corollary added a new provision to the Monroe Doctrine that was specifically designed to stop European colonization in the Western Hemisphere.

73.Teddy Roosevelt promoted what might be called a “Bad Neighbor” policy by adding the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine.

74.The United States’ frequent intervention in the affairs of Latin American countries in the early twentieth century left a legacy of ill will and distrust of the United States throughout Latin America.

75.In 1904, the Russo-Japanese War started because Russia was seeking ice-free ports in Chinese Manchuria.

76.Theodore Roosevelt became involved in the peace settlement for the Russo-Japanese War when Japan secretly asked him to help.

77.President Roosevelt organized a conference in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1905 to mediate a conclusion to the Russo-Japanese War.

78.As a result of the Russo-Japanese War, Japan won a territorial concession on Sakhalin Island.

79.The “Gentlemen’s Agreement” that Teddy Roosevelt worked out with the Japanese in 1907-1908 caused Japan to halt the flow of laborers to America in return for the repeal of a racist school decree by the San Francisco School Board.

80.Japanese immigrants first entered U.S. territory to work as laborers on Hawaii’s sugar plantations.

81.In the Root-Takahira agreement of 1908, the United States and Japan agreed to respect each other’s territorial holdings in the Pacific.

82.A group of historians known as the A New Left revisionists argued that the United States’ burst of overseas expansion was designed to create an “informal empire” that would guarantee American economic dominance of foreign markets and investments.