

Name _____

Date: _____

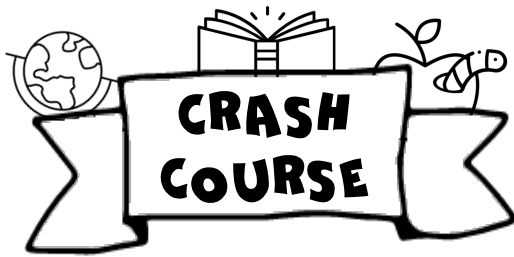
Teacher: _____

US HISTORY #28-AMERICAN IMPERIALISM

Directions: While watching the video, fill in the blanks.

Guam	Hawaii	Spain	nationalism	trade
European	commonwealth	Mexicans	racial	economics

- ☐ 1. So the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries were a period of expansion and colonization in Asia and Africa, mostly by _____ powers.
- ☐ 2. The obvious victims of this expansion-slash-imperialism were the Native Americans, but we can also include the _____ who lost their sovereignty after 1848.
- ☐ 3. One of the primary causes of the phenomenon of American imperialism was _____; we needed places to sell our amazing new products.
- ☐ 4. Also _____ and the accompanying pride in one's country was a worldwide phenomenon to which the U.S. was not immune.
- ☐ 5. By far America's best piece of imperial business before 1898 was _____.
- ☐ 6. And at last we come to President William McKinley, who responded cautiously with a demand that _____ get out of Cuba or face war.
- ☐ 7. As a result of the war, the U.S. got a bunch of new territories; notably the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and _____.
- ☐ 8. Now, it's a _____, with its own government that has no voice in the U.S. Congress or presidential elections and no control over its own defense or environmental policy.
- ☐ 9. There were lots of people who objected to imperialism on _____ grounds, arguing that it might lead to like, diversity.
- ☐ 10. Underneath it all, imperialism was all about _____.



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US HISTORY #28-AMERICAN IMPERIALISM

Directions: Write one thing you think you know about the topic.

1. _____

Directions: While watching the video, fill in the blanks.

- ☐ 1. So the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries were a period of expansion and colonization in Asia and Africa, mostly by _____ powers.
- ☐ 2. The obvious victims of this expansion-slash-imperialism were the Native Americans, but we can also include the _____ who lost their sovereignty after 1848.
- ☐ 3. One of the primary causes of the phenomenon of American imperialism was _____; we needed places to sell our amazing new products.
- ☐ 4. Also _____ and the accompanying pride in one's country was a worldwide phenomenon to which the U.S. was not immune.
- ☐ 5. By far America's best piece of imperial business before 1898 was _____.
- ☐ 6. And at last we come to President William McKinley, who responded cautiously with a demand that _____ get out of Cuba or face war.
- ☐ 7. As a result of the war, the U.S. got a bunch of new territories; notably the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and _____.
- ☐ 8. Now, it's a _____, with its own government that has no voice in the U.S. Congress or presidential elections and no control over its own defense or environmental policy.
- ☐ 9. There were lots of people who objected to imperialism on _____ grounds, arguing that it might lead to like, diversity.
- ☐ 10. Underneath it all, imperialism was all about _____.



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Answer Key

US HISTORY #28-AMERICAN IMPERIALISM

Directions: While watching the video, fill in the blanks.

Guam	Hawaii	Spain	nationalism	trade
European	commonwealth	Mexicans	racial	economics

- ☐ 1. So the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries were a period of expansion and colonization in Asia and Africa, mostly by European powers.
- ☐ 2. The obvious victims of this expansion-slash-imperialism were the Native Americans, but we can also include the Mexicans who lost their sovereignty after 1848.
- ☐ 3. One of the primary causes of the phenomenon of American imperialism was economics; we needed places to sell our amazing new products.
- ☐ 4. Also nationalism and the accompanying pride in one's country was a worldwide phenomenon to which the U.S. was not immune.
- ☐ 5. By far America's best piece of imperial business before 1898 was Hawaii.
- ☐ 6. And at last we come to President William McKinley, who responded cautiously with a demand that Spain get out of Cuba or face war.
- ☐ 7. As a result of the war, the U.S. got a bunch of new territories; notably the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Guam.
- ☐ 8. Now, it's a Commonwealth, with its own government that has no voice in the U.S. Congress or presidential elections and no control over its own defense or environmental policy.
- ☐ 9. There were lots of people who objected to imperialism on racial grounds, arguing that it might lead to like, diversity.
- ☐ 10. Underneath it all, imperialism was all about trade.