

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

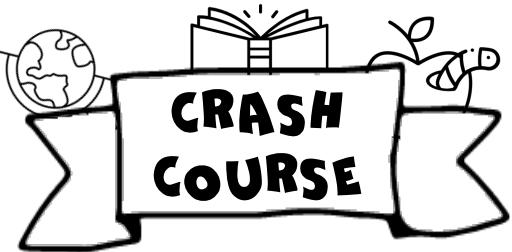
Teacher: \_\_\_\_\_

# 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 \_\_\_\_\_



Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher: \_\_\_\_\_

# 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 \_\_\_\_\_



Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher: \_\_\_\_\_

**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**.