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Chapter 22

**Directions**: answer the following questions completely. No answer should be one word or sentence. Use the who, what, when, where, why, and how as a guide to answering the questions.

1. **What motivated America’s “new imperialism”?** America’s “new imperialism” was motivated by the ideology of Manifest Destiny. Manifesting Destiny was the idea that the United States has God’s approval to expand the country by conquering land. The 19th century American expansion belief was fueled by America’s need for new markets for their goods and services. Furthermore, the idea of Social Darwinism was about the belief that only the fittest would survive in an economic and political struggle. Charles Darwin’s idea was used to justify that the colonization of other nations is fine. America would be influenced by their belief that they were the superior country and that they had a duty to “correct” other cultures.
2. **Explain what America gained from the Spanish American War.** America would gain many things from the Spanish-American War. The United States would acquire land, garner a reputation, and help Cuba get its independence. After the United States won the Spanish-American War, they would conquer land such as Guam, the Philippines and Puerto Rico. The Americans captured Guam on June 21, 1898, Puerto Rico was handed over to the U.S. on October 18, 1898, and the Philippines were acquired in 1898. Then, the territories would be formally acquired by the United States when the Treaty of Paris of 1898 was signed. Furthermore, after defeating Spain, the United States would emerge and be recognized as a world power. In addition, America helped Cuba get its independence from Spain after winning the war.
3. **Explain why many Americans opposed the acquisition of the Philippines.** Many Americans opposed the acquisition of the Philippines. There were two sides. People who believed that it was wrong for America to colonize a country and get rid its independence. Then, there were people who thought it was bad because they didn’t like the Filipinos, or any foreigners being included as Americans. Mark Twain thought it was not right and hypocritical that America, a former colony of Great Britain in the 18th century, had the same goal as the Filipinos now. Both wanted to be free from their mother country that was oppressive. Furthermore, after the United States acquired the Philippines, it would mean the Filipinos would be American citizens or part of America. The Americans did not like this and opposed the acquisition of the Philippines.
4. **Using the cartoon on p. 920, describe the reasons for America’s Open-Door Policy.** The Open-Door Policy was a policy of the United States, stating that China should be open to all countries that wanted to trade with China. Using the cartoon on page 920, the reasons for America’s Open-Door Policy were to exploit China’s markets and that the United States wanted to participate in China’s spheres of influence. The cartoon depicts an Uncle Sam knocking on a door labeled The Open Door in China. There are other countries waiting there already, but Uncle Sam has a brick that is labeled “U.S. Army and Navy Prestige” symbolizing that the United States will use force if they don’t get what they want. The cartoon’s meaning is, the United States favored American interests above foreign interests in China.
5. **How did the U.S. government interfere with Colombian politics in an effort to gain control of the canal?** The United States government interfered with Colombian politics in an effort to gain control of the canal by threatening Colombia with its military. Columbia was the colonial power of Panama, and Panama wanted to be independent from Columbia. The United States government would assist Panama’s independence from Colombia in exchange for land for a canal. The United States government used the navy and its military against Colombia, then Panama issues a Declaration of Independence from Colombia.
6. **Identify each of the following and their significance:**
   1. **Queen Liliuokalani** – Queen Liliuokalani was the queen of the Hawaiian Islands after her brother, King Kalakaua, died in 1891. Liliuokalani was the successor and the last reigning monarch of Hawaii. Queen Liliuokalani heavily opposed Hawaii annexation to the United States and disliked American control of the Hawaiian Islands. She sought to preserve her country’s independence and tried to restore the monarchy of Hawaii. President McKinley sent U.S. warships to Hawaii and tried to annex the Hawaiian Islands. His request to annex the islands was not fulfilled by the Senate and he had to resort to doing a joint resolution of both the Senate and the House of Representatives. The annexation treaty was passed in both houses and Hawaii was annexed by the United States in 1898.
   2. **Yellow journalism** – Yellow journalism was a type of journalism that was used to drive newspaper sales. Yellow journalism exaggerated news stories or distorts news titles to lure people into buying the newspaper and attract readers. Yellow journalism played a big role in the United States when the U.S.S. Maine was blown up in the Cuban harbor. Yellow journalists wrote papers that blamed the explosion of the ship on Spain without evidence and social pressure would build up. This pressure would cause President William McKinley to make the United States enter a war with Spain in 1898. The Spanish-American War was primarily caused by yellow journalism.
   3. **The deLome letter** – The deLome letter was written by a Spanish ambassador calling President William McKinley weak and a coward. The deLome letter was stolen by a Cuban spy from the post office. The New York Journal would publish the letter in February 9th, 1898 and exaggerated the story. The insult of the president threw the American public into a fit of rage and caused Americans to dislike Spain. Then, around a week later on February 15, 1898, the U.S.S. Maine blew up and sank near the Havana harbor. After the sinking of the U.S.S. Maine, yellow journalists flocked to the scene to write about how the Spain exploded the U.S.S. Maine. This created tension between Spain and America. Furthermore, the deLome letter would increase the tensions between Spain and United States.
   4. **Teller Amendment** – The Teller Amendment was passed on April 20th, 1898 and was a joint resolution. The Teller Amendment declared that the United States had no intent to take over Cuba. Moreover, the amendment stated that Cuba could control their own government after peace was reinstated back onto the island. An impact of the Teller Amendment was the American public believing that the purpose of the Spanish-American war was for Cuban freedom. The Americans would realize after the Teller Amendment was passed that the war was not for imperialist reasons.
   5. **George Dewey** – George Dewey was a United States naval commander that was known for his leadership that helped the U.S. to win a battle during the Spanish-American War. Dewey was the commander of a small United States fleet in Southeast Asia and led the U.S. an unexpected win at Manila Bay in the Philippines in 1898. Before the Spanish-American war started, 26th American president Theodore Roosevelt ordered Dewey to engage the Spanish military in the Philippines to protect Cuba. On April 30th, Dewey arrived with two gunboats and four cruisers that quickly defeated the Spanish warships in Manila Bay.
   6. **Emilio Aquinaldo** – Emilio Aquinaldo was the leader of the Filipino nationalist movement during the Spanish-American War. Aquinaldo declared the Philippines’ independence on June 12th, 1898. Aquinaldo led his Filipino forces against Spain in the Philippine Revolution. Then, Aquinaldo helped the United States fend off the Spanish naval troops in the Philippines during the Spanish-American War. After the United States naval troops captured Manila on August 13th, 1898, Aquinaldo led a Filipino resurrection against the United States during the Philippine American War. In 1901, Aquinaldo was captured by the United States, and he swore an oath of allegiance to the United States.
   7. **Dr. Walter Reed** ­– Dr. Walter Reed, a United States Army Physician, helped with the problem of diseases in Cuba during the Spanish-American War. Dr. Reed was the head of the Army Yellow Fever Commission in 1900. He proved that diseases, Malaria and Yellow Fever, were transmitted by mosquitos. His scientific discoveries helped to clear the air with diseases that were believed to be caused by spiritual reasons. Furthermore, Dr. Reed eliminated as many mosquito breeding locations as he could, and the Walter Reed General Hospital opened in 1909.
   8. **Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine** – The Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine was a United States policy in the formulated by President Theodore Roosevelt in the Caribbean. In Roosevelt’s annual address in 1904 to Congress, he touched on The Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine, which expanded and added upon the Monroe Doctrine. The Monroe Doctrine prohibited any European intervention in the Western Hemisphere. Then, the Roosevelt Corollary added that the United States would be allowed to step in and eliminate any European threats in the Western Hemisphere.
7. **On a scale ranging from excellent to awful, how do you rate Theodore Roosevelt’s record as president? What would you identify as his greatest achievement and most significant failure?** On a scale from excellent to awful, Theodore Roosevelt’s record as president would be in the middle. He made some mistakes and had a positive impact on America. I believe Roosevelt was excellent on his foreign policies when it came to the United States. Roosevelt knew how to develop foreign policies that didn’t threaten other nations but also prioritized and benefited the United States. His policies prioritized the interests of workers and stabilized America. Roosevelt’s Big Stick Policy in 1901 was his greatest achievement and worst failure. The Big Stick Policy made the United States a world power, persuading other countries that there will be consequences if the United States doesn’t get what it wants. Furthermore, the Big Stick Policy would be bad since it used threats to gain and force American interest. Thus, the relationships of other countries would deteriorate.