US History H+ Name: quanga banga

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”?

The New imperialism that America was following was motivated by manifest destiny, a want to find and dominate new markets, as well as the search for new and needed resources. People of the United States believed it was their god given destinies to take over new lands and expand the United States so that is exactly what people moved to do as they packed up and started to move to the West. During this time as the economy was growing and companies wanted to make more profits that they had been doing before began to look for new markets that they would be able to sell their products in. This would in turn allow them to expand themselves even further so they could be larger just in general but also in the markets in whole. This expansion though required resources and to find these people thought that this new imperialism was the perfect way to find and harvest them for themselves. Another main reason for Americans new imperialism was the idea of racial superiority over other places and peoples, in that many people and Americans during this time believed themselves as being better than other lesser developed countries. This idea of superiority that was held by many white Americans led to the concept of one believing in white mans burden to help out these lesser developed countries to a place where they thought it was better for them. New imperialism connected with this idea in that the White men who had believed it was their burden to bear wanted to imperialize and take over these lesser countries just so they could help advance them.

1. Explain what America gained from the Spanish American War.

America gained many new territories from the Spanish American War that would expand the United States reach from these islands. These islands included Guam, Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines. This would not only help the United States acquire more land and islands that it could help see through but it lessened Spain’s influence in the western hemisphere by taking them out of a good amount of the lands they were inhabiting. Cuba was not actually used by the United States after the war ended though because the Teller Amendment vowed that the United States would take its military out of the country after it helped it gained independence. While not actually from the Spanish American War, the United States along with these other islands were able to take Hawaii during this time as well which was extremely important to the American economy and the sugar trade that boomed from the island.

1. Explain why many Americans opposed the acquisition of the Philippines.

Many Americans opposed the acquisition of the Philippines because it didn’t align with the ideas of the United States in that the country was built on the premise that people should be self-governing. People believed that this would either corrupt the government or show how corrupt our country now was that we would go against our own basic principles. Other Americans opposed the acquisition of Philippines because it would be extremely hard to not only govern it but also protect it especially if Japan or other Asian countries attacked. The Philippines were extremely close to Asia and Japan and because of this people became paranoid about the annexation of the Philippines. This would bring the United States closer to being drawn into possibly another war if they were to be invaded in the Philippines. Another group had argued that it wasn’t just to annex the country especially if Cuba was given its independence. These people argued on the premise that it wasn’t fair to annex the Philippines especially because we had created the Teller Amendment to make it so the United States had to take their military out of the country.

1. Using the cartoon on p. 920, describe the reasons for America’s Open-Door Policy.

The reasons for America’s Open-Door Policy were mainly the idea that the United States wanted part in having a sphere of influence in China during this time as most major countries in this time of history had one. These spheres of influence all throughout Asia and China were extremely important because they had allowed countries to simply move into the country and then dominate the local markets that were in their spheres of influence. The United States saw these spheres of influence within China and wanted to get a piece of it for themselves, so rather than taking out the other spheres of influence or working on actually getting better trade relations with China The United States created the Open Door policy so hold the door to China open so they could create a sphere for themselves.

1. How did the U.S. government interfere with Colombian politics in an effort to gain control of the canal?

The U.S. Government helped interfere in Colombian politics by helping a political insurrection of the people of Panama against the Columbians that held power over them just so they could build the Panama Canal. Prior to this insurrection, the United States had actually made several treaties with the Colombians to make a river called the Isthmus a neutral water way during the American gold rush, as this was a great way to get to California. Another one of these treaties included the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty that made it so the British could no longer acquire more land in Central America but could still build the Panama Canal but only if they had consent with the other party. This changed a little after this after the Spanish American War in 1898 another treaty was made regarding Columbia and the canal being that Ferdinand De Lesseps (A French Company that was commissioned for the Canal) dug less than a third than the full length of the canal under the newly made Hay-Pauncefote Treaty of 1901. The Americans at this point bought the progress on the Canal and proposed a deal to the ambassador of Columbia where the United States would pay their government over 10 million dollars for the next section of land where the canal would be built. The Colombian government was refusing to take the 10 million and wanted to be paid 25 million for their land. This sent the American government into a frenzy to the point where Roosevelt sent troops to help the Panamanians that were revolting against the Columbian government and the ones revolting easily won with this aid. After the Panamanians got their independence, they eagerly took the original deal that the united states had tried to make with Columbia for the same area of land.

1. Identify each of the following and their **significance**:
   1. Queen Liliuokalani

Queen Liliuokalani was the Queen of Hawaii (after the previous King of Hawaii, as she was his sister) and was eventually dethroned by the Americans that inhabited the island with what little Hawaiians were left. In the later 19th century, the United States and Hawaii formed a trade agreement between themselves where the sugar that was grow and produced by Hawaii would be traded to the United States trade free which helped to not only create a sugar boom on the island but help their economy as well. In 1987 America forced Hawaii to switch from a monarchy to a constitutional government which the United States which raised tensions for Hawaiians as they did not want the Americans and immigrant workers that were there to be there, especially changing their government. Queen Liliuokalani was extremely important during this time because when she got into power she attempted to try and reduce the power of the American sugar planters which had led to the uprising that was staged by the white population that was on the island. This was then helped by the US ambassador who sent marines to help with the revolt. This was then finished with the new Hawaiian government of planters that became the republic of Hawaii which then went to the president to ask for the islands to be annexed and this was granted when President McKinley was elected to presidency.

* 1. Yellow journalism

Yellow Journalism during this time was extremely important as it took events like the explosion of the USS Maine and portrayed in a light that would arouse the people of America to act or think a certain way. Yellow Journalism was more a form of propaganda than actual journalism in this idea because it twisted the truth to further their agenda and idea of how people should think. Some of the most important yellow journalism of this time was the journalism regarding the USS Maine exploding and how it was painted by this journalism to be from the Spanish military and government blowing up the American battleship. Even though the USS Maine after it exploded was reported to not have a known cause at first, Yellow Journalists and journalism during this time completely changed how the report was given and made it seem like the Spanish had ruthlessly blown up the USS Maine.

* 1. The deLome letter

The deLome letter was a letter written by Spanish ambassador Depuy de Lome that was stolen by a Cuban spy while in a post office that had called out President McKinley as being weak and a coward. The deLome letter by itself wasn’t extremely important but coupled with the explosion of the USS Maine led to the United States being plunged into the war of 1898. This had increased tensions between the US and the Spanish because it had essentially made fun and embarrassed President McKinley. This letter was extremely important because it was one of the main causes of the Spanish American war along with the explosion of the USS maine again because both increased tensions with the Spanish during this time.

* 1. Teller Amendment

The teller amendment was an amendment put to senate during President McKinley’s time as president and had stated that while the United States would help Cuba gain its independence, it would leave the country to its own devices after this was accomplished, and the US pulled out their troops. This amendment was added to the war resolution while the Spanish American war was ending and was even signed by President McKinley while he was in office. The Teller Amendment is extremely important because it completely went against the common ideas during this time being manifest destiny in the United States. The United States could have easily stayed inhabiting the island and bent them to whatever will they had wanted but the country refrained and pulled out of Cuba.

* 1. George Dewey

Commodore George Dewey was an extremely important naval commander during this time as he had helped bring American forces into the Philippines. During the War of 1898, Commodore George Dewey was sent to the Philippines to take out the Spanish armada and ships that were surrounding it and easily did just that. Although Dewey did not have any ground forces with him to take the island, so he was forced to sit in the Filipino bay waiting for reinforcements to be sent to him from the United States government. This although was not needed because Emilio Aquinaldo helped the US inhabit the island just so the Spanish could not be in control of the Philippines any longer.

* 1. Emilio Aquinaldo

Emilio Aquinaldo was the leader of nationalist Filipino movement within the country and declared that the country was independent on June 12. This helped the US extremely during this time as Commander George Dewey was surrounding the Philippines while waiting for reinforcements from the rest of the navy and Emilio Aquinaldo had declared this independence while this was going on. To help get the Philippines out of the clutches of spain, Aquinaldo worked on bringing and helping the American forces into the country so as to have them inhabit and have military forces on the island rather than the Spanish. He was extremely important because without his help the United States might have not have gotten military into the Philippines or might have allowed Germany, Britain

* 1. Dr. Walter Reed

In the late 19th century yellow fever was sweeping all through Cuba and killing many people as it did so. Dr. Walter Reed is extremely important during this time as he had figured out through his work that Mosquitoes were actually the cause and main contributors to the spread of the disease. As head of Army Yellow Fever Committee which he was named in 1900 he had proved that mosquitos were the cause of the disease and then continued doing experiments regarding the disease, helping to control it worldwide. Without the work done by Dr. Walter Reed, yellow fever could have stayed a rampant issue all throughout the world.

* 1. Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine

The Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine was the difference of action and show of power to simply stating that something was wrong. The Monroe Doctrine was a document maed by James Monroe that simply stated that any foreign influence in the Western Hemisphere with the United States was not allowed and that no foreign country was allowed to colonize or inhabit the Western Hemisphere. The Roosevelt Corollary on the other hand was a document put in place by Theodore Roosevelt that stated any foreign influence in the Western Hemisphere gave the United States the right to meddle in these countries affairs in order to remove said foreign influence from the hemisphere. The Roosevelt Corollary was extremely important during this time as it made the United States much more active in foreign relations and issues as well as make the US seem much more powerful than it seemed prior with the lax and almost nervously charged Monroe Doctrine.

1. 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?

Theodore Roosevelt was an excellent president because he actually worked for reforms within society that weren’t just about the military and on top of this, he was generally the peoples president, helping support labor Unions as well as went against the massive businesses that dominated the economy and ruined it for the little guys. The square plan of Roosevelt helped to effectively battle trusts and large monopolies in the country by utilizing the Sherman antitrust act to take down these large unjust companies like the Northern Securities Company case. Roosevelts Big Stick Policy was also extremely important because it showed the power and strength of the United States without the need of a war. I would identify his greatest achievement of being the conservation of millions of acres of land all across the United States just because there were not many presidents that focused on the ecological and nature side of the United States. The Meat inspection act was the greatest significant failure as most of his other endeavors were very well made and implemented in society. The meat inspection act didn’t actually stop companies from using poor packing practices as it could not regulate and force these companies to effectively do so.