

Your Task: Using the blue highlighted links and your *American Journey* text answer the following questions in your notebooks.

Area 1 Expansion Over Seas

- 1) Who was [Alfred Thayer Mahan](#), and what was his argument for why the United States should have a strong Navy?

A. Extended Response: What nation was the strongest imperial power during this time period? Why?

Scroll down the [Letter to the Emperor](#) section of this web page to answer questions 2-4.

- 2) What was the purpose of Commodore Perry's trip to Japan in 1853?
- 3) What did the Japanese agree to in this letter from U.S. President Fillmore? Why?
- 4) Why did the United States Navy come back with *eight* warships in February 1854?
- 5) In March of 1867 the United States purchased Alaska from the Russians for how much? Why was this purchase known as [Seward's Folly](#)? Why did this perception [change](#) in the 1890s?

- 6) What other areas did Seward believe the United States should acquire in the Pacific?

- 7) Who was [Sanford B. Dole](#)?

Area 2 Spanish American War

- 1) Describe the reward offered for the "[detection of the Perpetrator of the Maine Outrage.](#)" (How much, and who posted it?) What new evidence suggests the explosion may have been an accident?

- 2) Explore the [Headline Gallery](#) and select one of the samples. Write down the headline. Explain how this might have inflamed American passions for war.

- 3) Who is called the "[father of Yellow Journalism](#)"? Why?

- 4) [Private Manning](#), a member of the 33rd Michigan Volunteer Infantry, was the first soldier of the war to have what?

- 5) In April 1898 Senator Henry M. Teller (Colorado) proposed an [amendment to the U.S. declaration of war against Spain](#). What did this amendment say? What was the Platt Amendment?

- 6) Who commanded the "[Rough Riders](#)", and what was this unit's official name?

- 7) [John Hay, Secretary of State](#), wrote a letter to Theodore Roosevelt describing the Spanish-American war as
" _____ "

- 8) What [disease](#) caused more American casualties in Cuba than Spanish bullets? [Who led the battle](#) against it, and what were the [symptoms](#)?

Area 3 Progressivism and Anti-Imperialism

- 1) What was the [Anti-Imperialist League](#)? Describe completely the issues this organization addressed.

- 2) What [prominent individuals](#) from this time period were involved with this group? (*Hint--You need to find 5 members mentioned in the article---YES they are all there!*)

- 3) When the United States refused to give the Philippines their independence, [who led the Filipino forces in opposition to the U.S.?](#) What kind of war was it? (Scroll down to RENEWED CONFLICT IN THE PHILIPPINES)

- 4) Why did many [suffragists](#) consider themselves to be victims of “*Domestic Imperialism?*” Why did other suffragists support American Imperialism?

Area 4 Spheres Of Influence

- 1) What was the [Open Door Policy](#) and why did John Hay want to implement this policy? Be sure to define spheres of influence in your explanation.
- 2) What countries were involved in this agreement?
- 3) Explain fully the [Boxer Rebellion](#).
- 4) What was the [Roosevelt Corollary?](#) How many times did the U.S. send [troops](#) to Latin America between the eve of the Spanish-American and the dawn of the Great Depression?
- 5) What was the [Monroe Doctrine?](#) How did [Roosevelt](#) justify using this document as part off his policy in Latin America?
- 6) How did Roosevelt use the ideas mentioned above to acquire land for the [Panama Canal?](#) Why did Roosevelt consider the Canal to be his greatest achievement as President?

Identify completely the following using your *Why We Remember* text in your notebook:

- Taft's Dollar Diplomacy; Wilson's Moral Diplomacy; Pancho Villa and the War with Mexico

Unit Summary

Historical Context: By the late 1800s and early 1900s, the United States fulfilled its Manifest Destiny of extending its borders from sea to shining sea, had reached new technological heights through the industrial revolution and had bustling cities that rivaled many of the imperial empires in Europe. Now, the U. S. wanted to expand its borders even further and yearned for an empire of its own. This progressive movement was a break from the traditional American foreign policy and was a reflection of the growing desire of many Americans to make their presence known on the world scene.