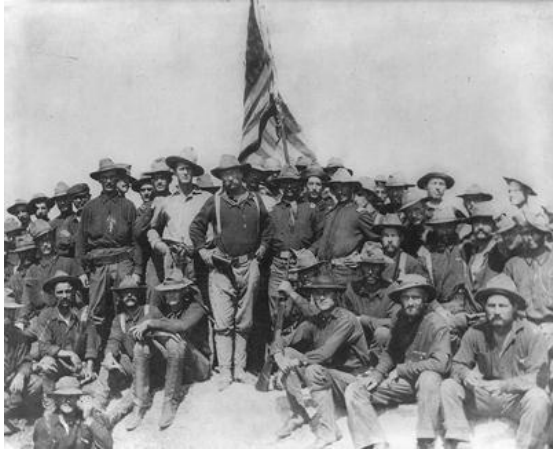


Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class Period: \_\_\_\_\_ Due Date: \_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_

**Guided Reading & Analysis: The Path of Empire, 1890-1899**



**Reading Assignment:** *American Pageant*, Chapter 27: The Path of Empire, 1890-1899, pages 623-642

Pictured: Theodore Roosevelt and the Rough Riders, Wiki Commons, Public Domain

**Directions:**

1. **Pre-Read:** Read the prompts/questions within this guide before you read the chapter.
2. **Skim:** Flip through the chapters and note titles and subtitles. Look at images and read captions. *Get a feel for the content you are about to read.*
3. **Read/Analyze:**
  - Read the chapter.
    - DO NOT START WITH WIKIPEDIA, DO NOT START WITH AMSCO.
    - You may even print out the PDF of the *American Pageant* chapter.
    - MPORTANT: READ THE AMERICAN PAGEANT CHAPTER FIRST.
  - If you have your own copy of AMSCO, highlight key events and people as you read.
  - Remember, the goal is not to “fish” for a specific answer(s) to reading guide questions.

**Key Concepts FOR PERIOD 7:**

**Key Concept 7.1:** Growth expanded opportunity, while economic instability led to new efforts to reform U.S. society and its economic system.

**Key Concept 7.2:** Innovations in communications and technology contributed to the growth of mass culture, while significant changes occurred in internal and international migration patterns.

**Key Concept 7.3:** Participation in a series of global conflicts propelled the United States into a position of international power while renewing domestic debates over the nation’s proper role in the world.

***This Guide has a slightly different format from the guides you completed last semester, FYI!  
Some questions may require prior knowledge or researching sources such as your book, historical websites, or prior class materials.***

**Learning Goals:**

Trace the expansion of the United States political and economic power on the world stage at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Assess the role the United States played in world affairs by the time WWI erupted in Europe.

**1. Analytic Turning Point - Hypothesize**

<b><i>Overview</i></b>	<b><i>Alternate View</i></b>
<p><b><i>Identify a specific event during the period of American Imperialism represented a turning point.</i></b></p>	<p><b><i>Explain how a different event during the era of American Imperialism represents a stronger example of a turning point.</i></b></p>

## 2. Main Idea and Overarching Question:

In the 1890s a number of economic and political forces sparked a spectacular burst of imperialistic expansionism for the United that culminated in the Spanish-American War—a war that began over freeing Cuba and ended with the highly controversial acquisition of the Philippines and other territories.

Analyze the causes and effects of imperialism, using the below to create SYNTHESIS as you analyze reasons for American policies related to territorial expansion.

<p><b>REVIEW!</b></p> <p><b>Main Events/Main Ideas SYNTHESIS CONNECTIONS TO AMERICAN IMPERIALISM!</b></p>	<p><b>Definitions/Explanations</b></p>
<p>a. <b>Neutrality Policy</b></p> <p>b. <b>Louisiana Purchase</b></p> <p>c. <b>Barbary Pirates</b></p> <p>d. <b>War of 1812</b></p> <p>e. <b>Monroe Doctrine</b></p> <p>f. <b>Mexican-American War</b></p>	

<p>3. Think of the statement to the right as a thesis statement for a Free Response Essay. How would you use the historical information below in order to support this argument?</p>	<p>The industrialization of the nation during the Gilded Age created a need for foreign entanglements in order to secure raw materials and markets. This led to increased government focus on international affairs, and increased public interest in other countries.</p> <p><b>IMPORTANT:</b> in the information to the right, you should also include at least one other related event which would support your thinking:</p>
<p>a. Frederick Jackson Turner's Frontier Thesis, 1893</p> <p>b. Hawaiian Queen Liliuokalani overthrown by American settlers</p> <p>c. Senator Alfred Beveridge, 1898:</p> <p>"Today we are raising more than we can consume. Today we are making more than we can use... Therefore we must find new markets for our produce, new occupation for our capital, new work for our labor... Ah! As our commerce spreads, the flag of liberty will circle the globe and the highway of the ocean - carrying trade to all mankind -will be guarded by the guns of the republic. And as their thunders salute the flag, benighted (ignorant) peoples will know that the voice of liberty is speaking, at last, for them... that civilization is dawning at last, for them."</p> <p>d. Captain Alfred Thayer Mahan</p> <p>f. Josiah Strong</p>	

4. **What is the historical significance of the Ostend Manifesto (SEE CHAPTERS 19/20 in *American Pageant*) in terms of American interest in Cuba and the Spanish-American War in 1898? Why was there so much interest in Cuba both before and after the Civil War?**

5. **Evaluate** the causes and effects of the Spanish-American War. Your notes should include
- basic descriptions of each cause and/or effect listed
  - analysis which ranks the three most important causes and/or effects and explains **WHY** the event is pivotal
  - **HINT: Think of this as an outline for a Cause/Effect Free Response Question Essay.**

Causes	Effects
<p>Jingoism, Cuban Revolt of 1895, Yellow Journalism, De Lôme Letter, Sinking of the <i>USS Maine</i>, Teller Amendment</p>	<p>Treaty of Paris, Annexation of Hawaii, Filipino Insurrection, 1899-1902, Platt Amendment</p>

6. One effect of the Spanish-American War was increased interest in foreign trade. This led to the building of the Panama Canal. Explain how Theodore Roosevelt led this mission to create a shortcut through Latin America.

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7. In what other ways did Theodore Roosevelt expand American influence abroad?

Main Events...	Impact on American foreign policy and international relations...
Roosevelt Corollary	
Russo-Japanese War	
Gentlemen's Agreement	
<u>Great White Fleet</u>	

8. In what ways did President William Howard Taft differ from his predecessor, Theodore Roosevelt, in his approach to American imperialism? (explain strategy/event while also comparing to TR)

Main Events	Impact on American foreign policy and international relations and how it differed from TR
Dollar Diplomacy	

9. **In what ways did President Woodrow Wilson differ from his predecessors, in his approach to American imperialism?** (explain strategy/event while also comparing to TR and WHT)

Main Events	Impact on American foreign policy and international relations and how it differed from Teddy & William
Moral Diplomacy	
Jones Act	
U.S. Citizenship for Puerto Ricans	
Panama Canal tolls	

10. **Historical Perspectives: Did Economics Drive Imperialism?** (AMSCO page 424) *Explain and defend* each position with SPECIFIC historical evidence.

<p><b>Yes, it was economically motivated:</b></p>	<p><b>No, it had other causes:</b></p>
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11. One more thing:

Review the terms below and then summarize their historical significance in terms of American imperialism.

<p>The “<b>White Man’s Burden</b>” is a poem by <b>Rudyard Kipling</b> expounding the duty of the Western world to colonize and civilize “barbarians” in Africa and other non-white places by forcing upon them religion and Anglo-Saxon values. This was mostly used as an excuse to exploit their underprivileged <i>lessers</i> under the guise of helping them.</p>	<p><b>How is the White Man’s Burden a cause for imperialism? What role did it play in later involvement in foreign affairs?</b></p>
<p><b>William Howard Taft</b> was so fond of the Filipino people that he called them his “little brown brothers.” William Howard Taft became the civil governor of the Philippines in 1901, and then president of the United States in 1909.</p>	<p><b>What does Taft’s view of Filipinos reveal about American foreign policy?</b></p>
<p>In the summer of 1899, <b>John Hay</b> urged trading powers to announce their leaseholds or spheres of influence in China with the <b>Open Door Note</b>. This note also promoted the respect of certain Chinese rights and the ideal of fair competition, but Hay did not consult the Chinese. All trading powers agreed except for Russia.</p>	<p><b>What does the Open Door Policy reveal about American foreign policy?</b></p>
<p>The “Boxers” were <i>uber</i> patriotic Chinese who did not approve of the Open Door Policy. Their war cry was to “Kill foreign devils!” They killed 200 whites including many Christian missionaries. It is known as the <b>Boxer Rebellion</b>.</p>	<p><b>What was the result of the Boxer Rebellion?</b></p>

**Closing thoughts...**

Consider the two questions below and ask yourself if you are prepared to answer them with evidence. These are the most important thematic objectives you must be ready to address!

1. How did ideas about national identity change in the United States in response to involvement in the Spanish – American War and the foreign policies that followed it?
2. What were the causes and effects of the Spanish-American war, Big Stick foreign policy, Dollar Diplomacy, and Moral Diplomacy?

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Sources include but are not limited to: 2015 edition of AMSCO's *United States History Preparing for the Advanced Placement Examination*,

2015 Revised College Board Advanced Placement United States History Framework, *and other sources as cited in document and collected/adapted over 20 years of teaching and collaborating*