

★ **Vocabulary Activity 22**

DIRECTIONS: Understanding Definitions Select the term that answers each question below. Write the correct term in the space provided.

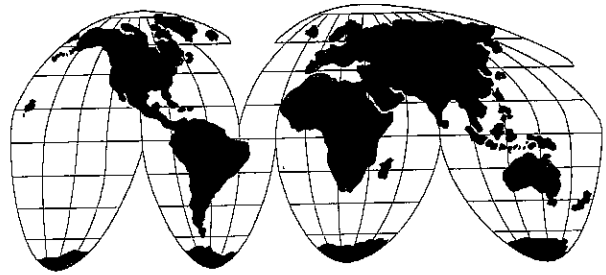
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|---------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| protectorate | anarchy | spheres of influence | expansionism |
| annexation | armistice | yellow journalism | isolationism |
| imperialism | isthmus | Open Door policy | dollar diplomacy |

1. What term refers to a time when powerful nations created large empires by exercising economic and political control over weaker territories? _____
2. What term is sensational, biased, and often false reporting by the press?

3. What term means disorder and lawlessness? _____
4. What term means the addition of an area to the United States? _____
5. What term refers to sections of a country where foreign nations enjoy special rights and powers? _____
6. What term refers to a policy of joining American business interests with diplomatic interests abroad? _____
7. What is the term that means a peace agreement? _____
8. What term describes the movement to territories in the West and the South by Americans seeking land and better opportunities? _____
9. What is a narrow strip of land connecting two larger bodies of land?

10. What term refers to John Hay's proposal, which addressed trade with China?

11. What term describes noninvolvement in world affairs? _____
12. What is a country that is technically independent but actually under the control of another country?



★ Guided Reading Activity 22-1

DIRECTIONS: Filling in the Blanks Use your textbook to fill in the blanks using the words in the box. Use another sheet of paper if necessary.

Commodore Matthew Perry	world markets	trade	Japan
Treaty of Kanagawa	economic	Alaska	annex
Alfred Thayer Mahan	steel-hulled	Africa	1890
William H. Seward	Pan-American Union	expansionism	

American Foreign Policy

For years American settlers moved west and south dreaming of expanding the United States. (1) _____ was a driving force in American history. In (2) _____ the government announced the end of the "frontier." Americans began looking to overseas frontiers where they could expand (3) _____ and compete for political influence. In the mid-1800s American merchants already traded with China, but many hoped to begin trading with (4) _____. In 1853 (5) _____ sailed warships into Tokyo Bay, which persuaded Japan to sign the (6) _____ and open ports to American ships.

An Age of Imperialism

In the late 1800s and early 1900s, many European nations created large empires by exerting (7) _____ and political control over weaker regions. European countries competed for power in Asia and (8) _____. After the Civil War, many wanted the United States to (9) _____ new lands. Secretary of State (10) _____ pictured an American empire that included the Caribbean, Central America, and the Pacific. In 1867 a treaty with Russia to buy (11) _____ for \$7.2 million was ridiculed. At an 1889 conference, Latin American countries established the (12) _____. As the United States expanded, Captain (13) _____ argued that improving naval power would protect shipping and provide access to (14) _____. In 1883 Congress authorized construction of the first (15) _____ warships.

SECTION 22-1

UNIT 8

★ **Guided Reading Activity 22-2**

DIRECTIONS: Recalling the Facts Use the information in your textbook to answer the questions. Use another sheet of paper if necessary.

1. Where do the Hawaiian Islands lie? _____
2. Who controlled most of the land and businesses in Hawaii after the introduction of sugarcane in the 1830s? _____
3. What did King Kalakaua allow in 1887 in return for the renewal of the trade agreement allowing no tariffs on Hawaiian sugar? _____
4. How did Hawaiian sugar planters plan to avoid the tariff when it was reinstated in the early 1890s? _____

5. What change did Queen Liliuokalani make when she came to the throne? _____

6. What was the response of the white planters? _____
7. When did Hawaii become a territory of the United States? _____
8. What did Samoa give Americans in 1878? _____
9. Why did the United States, Germany, and Great Britain meet in Berlin in 1899? _____

10. What five nations had established spheres of influence in China by the late 1890s? _____

11. Who proposed an Open Door policy for China? _____
12. What was the Boxer Rebellion? _____

13. What did the second Open Door policy stress? _____
14. What did Japan's disregard for the policy lead to? _____
15. What were the terms of the Treaty of Portsmouth? _____
16. What did the San Francisco Board of Education do in 1906? _____
17. What was the "Great White Fleet"? _____

SECTION 22-2

★ **Guided Reading Activity 22-3**

DIRECTIONS: Recalling the Facts Use the information in your textbook to answer the questions. Use another sheet of paper if necessary.

1. Who led a revolt against Spanish rule in Cuba in 1895? _____
2. How did the Spaniards retaliate? _____
3. For each group of Americans, tell why they had sympathy for the Cubans.
 - a) Businesspeople _____
 - b) Government leaders _____
 - c) Other Americans _____
4. How did the press increase prowar feelings in the United States? _____

5. Why did William McKinley send the battleship *Maine* to Havana Harbor in 1898?

6. Explain the events behind and the significance of the slogan "Remember the *Maine*." _____

7. What three things did Congress do on April 19, 1898? _____

8. When did Congress declare war on Spain? _____
9. What happened early on May 1, 1898? _____
10. What happened at San Juan Hill on July 1, 1898? _____
11. Where did the United States turn its attention after Cuba? _____
12. When did the war end? _____
13. Why did John Hay call the war "a splendid little war"? _____
14. When did the United States and Spain sign the Treaty of Paris? _____
15. What were the terms of the treaty? _____
16. What was the Platt Amendment? _____
17. Who led the revolt against American rule in the Philippines? _____

SECTION 22-3

★ **Guided Reading Activity 22-4**

DIRECTIONS: Outlining Locate the heading in your textbook. Then use the information under the heading to help you write each answer. Use another sheet of paper if necessary.

I. Panama

- A.** Introduction—Why did Colombia reject John Hay’s treaty? _____
- B.** Revolution in Panama—What effect did the presence of the *Nashville* have on the Panamanians? _____
- C.** The Panama Canal—How did William Gorgas aid in the building of the Panama Canal? _____
- D.** The Grand Opening—When did the Panama Canal open? _____

II. Policing the Western Hemisphere

- A.** Introduction—What did Theodore Roosevelt mean when he quoted the African proverb “Speak softly and carry a big stick”? _____

B. Roosevelt Corollary

- 1. Why did Roosevelt worry about instability in the Caribbean region? _____
- 2. What right did the United States claim under the Roosevelt Corollary? _____

C. Dollar Diplomacy

- 1. What effects did Taft feel American investments in other nations would have? _____
- 2. How did American investments benefit Latin America in the early 1900s? _____

III. Relations with Mexico

- A.** Introduction—What happened in Mexico in 1911? _____
- B.** Wilson’s “Moral Diplomacy”—How did Woodrow Wilson’s foreign policy differ from Roosevelt’s and Taft’s? _____
- C.** Francisco “Pancho” Villa—What effect did Pancho Villa hope for in his action against Americans? _____

SECTION 22-4