**Chapter 27 Focus Question:** Assess the relative importance of the following as factors in the development of an interventionist US foreign policy between 1890 and 1909:

 Missionary Spirit

 Economic Interest

 National Security

**Chapter 27 Objective**

1. What book was written by the Rev. Josiah Strong and what was the point of the book?
2. What factors combined by the end of the nineteenth century to account for the shift of American foreign policy toward imperialism?
3. How was the rivalry between the US and Germany over possession of the Samoan Islands resolved?
4. What book was written by the US Naval Captain Alfred Thayer Mahan and what was the book’s thesis?
5. Which doctrine was invoked by Secretary of State (formerly Attorney General during the Pullman Strike) Richard Olney, to justify American intervention in the Venezuelan boundary?
6. How did Latin American nations respond to American intervention in the Venezuelan boundary dispute?
7. Who was Liliuokalani and why was she removed from power?
8. How did Grover Cleveland respond to the petition for Hawaiian annexation and what does his response say about his enthusiasm for imperialism?
9. Who were the Cuban insurrectos and how did they provoke American interests in the situation in Cuba?
10. What factors prompted the American public to sympathize with the Cuban rebellion?
11. How and why did Pulitzer and Hearst contribute to the growing demands for American intervention on behalf of Cuba against Spain?
12. Who was “Butcher Weyler,” how had he acquired that nickname and how did American concern affect Spain’s decision concerning his position of authority in 1897?
13. What information was contained in the de Lome letter and how did Americans react?
14. What happened to the Battleship Maine and what assumption was made by the yellow press and believed by American public?
15. How was President McKinley under pressure in the spring of 1898 over the issues of declaring war on Spain?
16. What was the Teller Amendment?
17. Identify John D. Long, Theodore Roosevelt, and George Dewey and summarize the readiness of the US Navy for combat during the Spanish-American War?
18. What nation’s navy appeared in the waters off the Philippines following Dewey’s dramatic victory over Spain in the Battle of Manila Bay?
19. How consistent was the beginning of the war in the Philippines with the objective for war as established in the Teller Amendment?
20. Who was Filipino nationalist who led the rebellion against Spain before war and the would lead a rebellion against the US after the war?
21. What decision was made concerning the Hawaiian Islands as a result of American naval actions against Spain in the Philippines?
22. How was the Battle of Santiago similar to the Battle of Manila Bay?
23. Who led the “Rough Riders” and where did they gain fame?
24. How did Puerto Rico become and American possession?
25. What caused the most US deaths in the Spanish-American War?
26. What possessions were acquired by the US as a result of the 1898 Treaty of Paris?
27. What were the arguments of the imperialists supporting the acquisition of the Philippines and what argument was particularly emphasized?
28. What were the arguments of the anti-imperialist in opposition to the acquisition of the Philippines and who were some of the well-known members of this group?
29. What point was emphasized by President McKinley in his decision to urge the ratification of the treaty and the acquisition of the Philippines?
30. How did the Supreme Court decide the issue of US citizenship for the people of conquered territories in the “insular cases?”
31. What points were outlined in the Platt Amendment and how did these additions to the Cuban Constitution align with the Teller Amendment?
32. Summarize the meaning of America’s involvement and the winnings in the Spanish-American War with your attention focused on the role that the US had assumed
33. Why did an insurrection begin in the Philippines after the Spanish-American War?
34. What tactics were employed by both sides in the Filipino Insurrection and how did the US finally break the backbone of the insurgency?
35. What was McKinley’s policy of “benevolent assimilation” and who was sent to administer it in the Philippines?
36. What motivated John Hay’s creation of the US open Door Policy?
37. What was the point of the original Open policy and how was the proposal received by the six powers with “spheres of influence” in China?
38. What was the “Boxer Rebellion,” how was it handled, and how did the US participate?
39. What was the point contained in Hay’s second Open Door Note and when added to his first note, what is the full US Open Door Policy in China?
40. What status was given to Filipino people and what were the economic opportunities open to them in the US?
41. Why was Theodore Roosevelt offered the Republican Vice-Presidential nomination in 1900 after becoming Governor of New York only one year earlier?
42. Who was the Democrat’s presidential nominee in 1900 and what issue did he decide to focus on in the campaign?
43. How was Theodore Roosevelt useful in responding to Bryan’s campaign?
44. According to the text, was McKinley’s re-election a clear mandate for imperialism?
45. Describe the character of Theodore Roosevelt. (Include in your response his patience and self-confidence).
46. What was the primary motive behind Roosevelt’s decision to build the Panama Canal?
47. What other choice existed besides Panama as the site for the canal and how did that other nation “lose out” in the decision?
48. Why did Britain agree to let the US build the canal alone in the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty?
49. Which nation’s canal company had to be bought out by the US before negotiations began with Columbia for the right to build the Panama Canal and who was the represenative of that company?
50. What deal was struck between the US and Columbia in the treaty following the US to build the Panama Canal and why was that deal not put into effect?
51. How did Roosevelt respond to Columbia’s unwillingness to accept the agreement?
52. Who signed the treaty with John Hay on behalf of Panama and what were the terms of the 1903 Panama Canal Treaty?
53. How did Latin-American debt helped shape Roosevelt’s Latin-American policy and what is his major pronouncement concerning the change in the policy called?
54. What was actual change in the Monroe Doctrine and how did Latin-American nations generally react to that change?
55. Why did the Russo-Japanese War begin and what motivated Theodore Roosevelt to intervene?
56. What were the terms of the Treaty of Portsmouth, how did both Russian and Japan eventually view America’s intervention, and what award was given to TR for his role in ending the war?
57. What was the “yellow peril” and what event in San Francisco in 1906 led to changes in the law motivated by the “yellow peril?”
58. How did TR respond to the crisis in San Francisco and what “agreement” did he reach with Japan?
59. What was the “Great White Fleet” and how did it result in the Root- Takahira Agreement, and what was that agreement?
60. How do “New Left” historians describe the version of US imperialism that emerged in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century?