

## CHAPTER 28

# America on the World Stage, 1899–1909

---

- 1. Part Five Introduction (pp. 644–646)** This introduction gives you a preview of the authors’ answers to the many key questions about America in the first half of the twentieth century that will be addressed in the next nine chapters. Look at this section and list three major questions that may interest you.

(1)

(2)

(3)

- 2. Philippine “Insurrection” (pp. 646–648)**

a. The authors devoted eight pages in the last chapter to the five-month Spanish-American War, but only two pages here to the far more brutal three-year war against Filipino nationalists seeking their independence. The U.S. president who decided to keep the Philippines after the war was William \_\_\_\_\_. The leader of the “insurrection” in the Philippines was Emilio \_\_\_\_\_, while the first American governor of the Philippines was future president William Howard \_\_\_\_\_. The Philippines were not granted their independence until after World War II, in 19\_\_\_\_\_.

b. \*\*\* Given what you may already know about American involvement in Vietnam in the 1960s, compare and contrast that experience with our suppression of the Philippine independence movement in 1899–1901. Would you have pursued the same or a different policy?

(1) Similarities:

(2) Differences:

(3) Your view:

- 3. China and the “Open Door” (pp. 648–651)** Trade with China has always been a prize coveted by countries around the world. At the turn of the century, a weak China was being carved up by European powers and the United States was late getting into the game. Secretary of State John \_\_\_\_\_ then worked to get acceptance of an “\_\_\_\_\_ Door Policy” which would respect Chinese rights while opening up the market to all comers. Anti-foreign feelings in China erupted in the “\_\_\_\_\_ Rebellion” of 1900, which was suppressed by a large international military force.

- 4. The Rise of Roosevelt (pp. 652–655)**

a. Look at the highlighted quotes from Senators Beveridge and Hoar on p. 653. What is the essence of their arguments for and against U.S. imperialism?

(1) Pro-imperialism (Beveridge):

(2) Anti-imperialism (Hoar):

b. In the election of 1900, the Republicans renominated William \_\_\_\_\_ but then added the young war hero Theodore \_\_\_\_\_ to the ticket as vice president. The Democrats again nominated the energetic orator William Jennings \_\_\_\_\_. The party that stressed free silver and anti-imperialism in the election was the \_\_\_\_\_, while the \_\_\_\_\_ Party stressed prosperity and the gold standard. In September 19\_\_\_\_, the re-elected McKinley was assassinated and the amazing Roosevelt took over. List a few of the words used by the author to describe this remarkable man:

c. \*\*\* What is your view as to whether or not a virile, cheerleading flag-waver such as Roosevelt could get elected in America today? Why or why not?

**5. Panama Canal (pp. 655–657)**

a. Why did the United States want to see a canal built across Central America?

b. The French had tried unsuccessfully to build a canal across the Isthmus of Panama and were willing to sell their rights to the United States. Panama was then a province of \_\_\_\_\_. When that country did not accept the American proposal to build a canal across its territory, what was Roosevelt’s aim in so quickly coming to the aid of those who wanted to secure independence for Panama? Was his ploy successful?

**6. “Big Stick” in the Caribbean (pp. 657–658)**

a. The policy used by Roosevelt to justify intervening in Latin American countries to help collect the debts owed to European countries (ostensibly to keep the European countries from intervening to collect the debts themselves) was called the \_\_\_\_\_ to the Monroe Doctrine. What is the essence of the Monroe Doctrine and how was this essence modified by Roosevelt?

(1) Monroe Doctrine:

(2) Roosevelt’s “Corollary”:

b. What does Roosevelt’s “Big Stick” Policy in the Caribbean refer to? \*\*\* What do you think of this view that the U.S. should be the “protector” of Latin America?

(1) “Big Stick”:

(2) Your view:

7. **Asian Relations (pp. 658–661)** This section discusses how the great warrior Roosevelt actually won the \_\_\_\_\_ Peace Prize for mediating the 1904–1905 \_\_\_\_\_-Japanese War. It also talks about the influx of \_\_\_\_\_ (nationality) workers into Hawaii and California before and after this war. An incident of school segregation in the “liberal” city of San \_\_\_\_\_ in 1906 caused an international crisis that only ended with the so-called “\_\_\_\_\_ Agreement,” whereby the Japanese government stopped issuing visas to additional immigrants. **(Note: You will see in Chapter 36 how many of these Japanese immigrants, and their offspring, ended up in internment camps during World War II.)** As a final show of American power in the Orient, in 1907 Roosevelt sent a naval task force called the “\_\_\_\_\_ Fleet” on a world tour ending in Tokyo Harbor and leading to the Root-\_\_\_\_\_ Agreement with Japan.

## VARYING VIEWPOINTS

### American Imperialism

1. The authors rightly point out the contradiction between American imperialism and the ideals of the American Revolution combined with the country's democratic ideals. Summarize the three interpretations for American expansionism at the turn of the century (and, off and on, throughout our history) that the authors discuss in this section.
  - a. The "Aberration" School (Pratt, Hofstadter, Beale)
    - Yellow Press:
  
    - "Psychic Crisis" of the 1890s:
  
    - "International Peer Pressure":
  - b. The "New Left" School (Williams, Lenin, LaFeber)
    - Economic motivation:
  
    - Strategy of "Informal Empire":
  - c. "Race/Gender" Interpretation
    - Race:
  
    - Gender:
2. \*\*\* Of this mix of explanations, which ones do you feel the authors stressed most in the last two chapters? Do you have any views on the motivations behind American expansionism?

## CHAPTER 28 TERM SHEET

### America on the World Stage

---

#### **Pages 646–648**

Emilio Aguinaldo

William Howard Taft

Philippine Independence (July 4, 1946)

#### **Pages 648–651**

John Hay

“Open Door” Policy

Boxer Rebellion (1900)

#### **Pages 652–655**

William McKinley (election of 1900)

Theodore Roosevelt

William Jennings Bryan

Imperialism

Anti-imperialism

McKinley assassination (1901)

#### **Pages 655–657**

Clayton-Bulwer Treaty (1850)

Hay-Ponceforte Treaty (1901)

French Canal Company

Philippe Buneau-Varilla

Panamanian “Revolution” (1903)

Hay/Bunau-Varilla Treaty

Col. George Washington Goethals

Col. William C. Gorgas

Panama Canal completion (1914)

#### **Pages 657–658**

Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine

Dominican intervention (1905)

Cuban intervention (1906)

**Pages 658–661**

Russo-Japanese War (1904–1905)

Portsmouth Conference (1905)

Japanese immigration/San Francisco school incident (1906)

“Gentlemen’s Agreement” with Japan (1908)

The Great White Fleet (1907)

Root-Takahira Agreement (1908)