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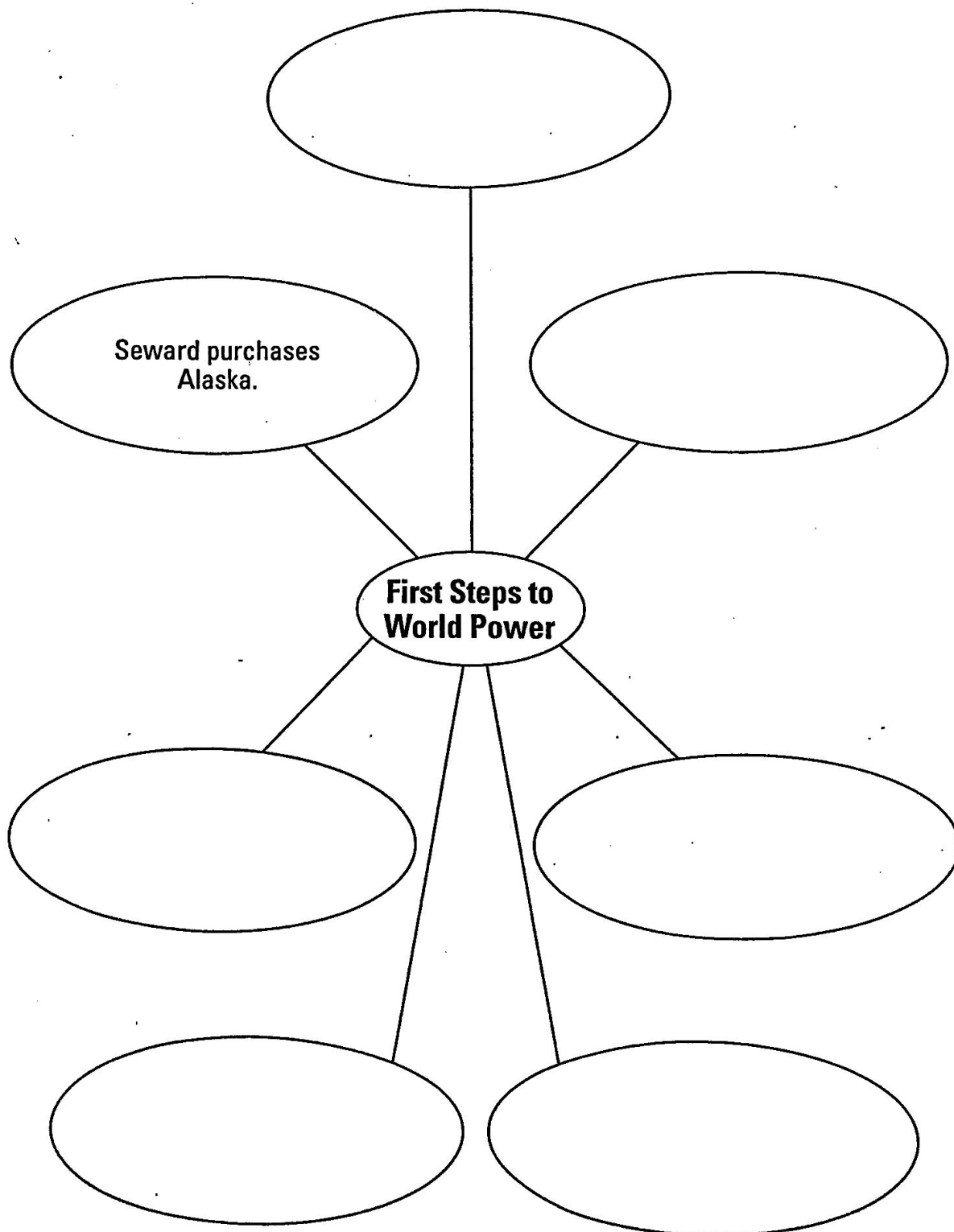
CHAPTER
18
SECTION 1

Note Taking Study Guide

THE ROOTS OF IMPERIALISM

Focus Question: How and why did the United States take a more active role in world affairs?

As you read, fill in the concept web below with the key events that marked America's first steps toward world power.



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CHAPTER

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SECTION 1

Section Summary

THE ROOTS OF IMPERIALISM

READING CHECK

How did Commodore Matthew Perry win the Japanese emperor's favor?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *commodities* mean in the underlined sentence? What clues can you find in the surrounding words, phrases, or sentences?

READING SKILL

Identify Main Ideas Locate the sentence that identifies the main idea of the summary. Write the sentence below.

During the late 1800s, the United States began to acquire influence and territory outside of its continental borders. It pursued a policy of **imperialism**, or the use of economic, political, and military control over weaker territories. Many imperialist nations wanted colonies to serve as **extractive economies**. Raw materials would be removed from these colonies and sent to the home country. In America there was a surplus of goods. American industrialists would benefit because they could sell their commodities in new colonial markets around the world.

Alfred T. Mahan, a historian and officer in the United States Navy, called upon the government to build a large navy in order to protect American interests around the world. To justify imperialism, many imperialists used ideas of racial, national, and cultural superiority. One of these ideas was **Social Darwinism**, the belief that life is a competitive struggle and that some races are superior to others and more fit to rule. Historian Frederick J. Turner wrote that America needed a large amount of unsettled land to succeed. Some Americans felt that the nation should expand into foreign lands.

In 1853, Commodore Matthew Perry sailed a large naval force to Japan. Perry won the Japanese emperor's favor by showering him with lavish gifts. Within a year, Japan agreed to trade with the United States. In 1867, Secretary of State William Seward bought Alaska from Russia. The purchase almost doubled the size of the United States and provided timber, oil, and other natural resources. In Latin America, U.S. businessmen sought to expand their trade and investments, which expanded the U.S. sphere of influence.

The Hawaiian Islands had been economically linked to the United States for almost a century. American sugar planters owned much of the Hawaiian land. They used their influence to exclude many Hawaiians from the voting process. Queen Liliuokalani, the ruler of Hawaii, tried to limit the political power of the white minority. In 1893, the planters overthrew the queen and set up a new government. The United States annexed Hawaii in 1898. The United States was abandoning isolationism and emerging as a new power on the global stage.

Review Questions

1. How did Social Darwinism contribute to imperialism?

2. What led to the annexation of Hawaii?

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CHAPTER

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SECTION 3

Section Summary

THE UNITED STATES AND EAST ASIA

READING CHECK

What is a sphere of influence?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *rigors* mean in the underlined sentence?

What clues can you find in the surrounding words, phrases, or sentences?

READING SKILL

Recognize Sequence Number the following events in chronological order.

- Great White Fleet sails
- China carved into spheres of influence
- Roosevelt negotiates "Gentlemen's Agreement"

During the Spanish-American War, Filipino nationalist Emilio Aguinaldo viewed America as an ally in the Filipino struggle for independence. However, when the United States kept possession of the Philippines after the war, Aguinaldo grew disillusioned. He helped organize an **insurrection**, or rebellion, against U.S. rule.

The Filipino insurgents relied on **guerrilla warfare** tactics, including surprise raids and hit-and-run attacks. In turn, the U.S. military used extraordinary measures to crush the rebellion. The war in the Philippines highlighted the rigors of fighting against guerrilla insurgents. Nearly 5,000 Americans and 200,000 Filipinos were killed in the fighting.

The United States also wanted to increase trade with China. By 1899, Britain, France, Germany, and Russia had carved China into distinct **spheres of influence**, or zones. Because the United States did not have a zone, this system of privileged access to Chinese markets threatened to limit American trade. U.S. Secretary of State John Hay made it clear that America demanded equal trade access.

In May 1900, a Chinese nationalist group launched the **Boxer Rebellion** in objection to the presence of foreigners. As the rebellion engulfed China, Secretary of State Hay reasserted America's **Open Door Policy**, which stated that the United States wanted free trade, not colonies, in China. A multinational force of European, American, and Japanese troops put down the uprising.

In 1905, President Roosevelt negotiated an end to the **Russo-Japanese War**. The President's intervention displayed America's growing role in world affairs. However, in 1906, the segregation of Japanese children in San Francisco schools drew Japan's immediate wrath. President Roosevelt negotiated a "**Gentlemen's Agreement**" with Japan to ease the tension.

While Roosevelt used diplomacy with Japan, he also promoted military preparedness to protect U.S. interests in Asia. In 1907, Roosevelt sent a force of navy ships, known as the **Great White Fleet**, on a cruise around the world to demonstrate America's increased military power.

Review Questions

1. What problem did U.S. forces face in the Philippines?

2. What was the purpose of proclaiming the Open Door Policy?

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CHAPTER
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SECTION 4

Note Taking Study Guide

THE UNITED STATES AND LATIN AMERICA

Focus Question: What actions did the United States take to achieve its goals in Latin America?

B. *As you read, compare Wilson's moral diplomacy with the foreign policies of Roosevelt and Taft by completing the flowchart below.*

United States Foreign Policy		
Roosevelt	Taft	Wilson
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • Supported rebellion in Panama • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Moral diplomacy" • • •