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Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

America as a World Power



GRAPHIC ORGANIZER ACTIVITIES

U.S. Involvement Overseas

Complete the graphic organizer by filling in the correct information about U.S. involvement with other countries and territories in the late 1800s and early 1900s. Some of the answers have been filled in for you.

Place	People and Groups Involved	Actions Taken	Effects
Hawaii			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> monarchs lost power Hawaii was eventually annexed to the United States
Japan	Commodore Matthew Perry, President Millard Fillmore, Townsend Harris		
Cuba			
Panama		United States helped Panamanian rebels win independence from Colombia	
Nicaragua	U.S. bankers, Secretary of State Chase Knox		
Mexico			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Huerta lost power in Mexico

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CHAPTER

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America as a World Power

MAIN IDEA ACTIVITIES 21.1
VOCABULARY**Some terms to understand:**

- empire (640): a political unit made up of territories and nations that are conquered
- annex (642): to incorporate a territory
- imperial (642): having to do with an empire

UNDERSTANDING MAIN IDEAS For each of the following, write the letter of the best choice in the space provided.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>_____ 1. A nation that extends its power by gaining colonial territories is practicing</p> <p>a. imperialism.
b. isolationism.
c. Mahanism.
d. George Washington's advice.</p> <p>_____ 2. The purchase of Alaska for \$7.2 million was negotiated by</p> <p>a. James Cook.
b. Alfred Thayer Mahan.
c. Henry Cabot Lodge.
d. William Seward.</p> <p>_____ 3. Alfred Thayer Mahan argued that</p> <p>a. the U.S. policy of isolation should be followed.
b. the United States should establish a great empire.
c. a strong navy was needed to protect U.S. interests.
d. Hawaii should not be annexed by the United States.</p> | <p>_____ 4. In 1887, planters in Hawaii</p> <p>a. worked only as missionaries.
b. controlled the Hawaiian parliament.
c. united Hawaii's eight major islands.
d. suffered a severe economic setback.</p> <p>_____ 5. The McKinley Tariff</p> <p>a. placed high taxes on sugar imports.
b. gave U.S. sugar producers a bonus payment.
c. improved the Hawaiian economy.
d. ended the war with Samoa.</p> <p>_____ 6. Who led warships into Edo Harbor to convince Japan to trade with the United States?</p> <p>a. Matthew Perry
b. William Seward
c. Millard Fillmore
d. William McKinley</p> |
|---|---|

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Main Idea Activities 21.1 continued

- _____ 7. When China was weakened by a Japanese attack, many nations began
- working to protect the rights of the Chinese people.
 - declaring war on each other in an attempt to take over China.
 - claiming spheres of influence.
 - supporting the Boxer Rebellion.

- _____ 8. The main goal of the Open Door Policy was to
- protect the Chinese people from hostile nations.
 - protect U.S. markets in China.
 - take over China.
 - support the Boxer Rebellion.

ORGANIZING INFORMATION Complete the graphic organizer by placing each argument listed below in the correct column.

- ◆ The United States should stay away from making permanent alliances with other nations.
- ◆ The United States could gain new sources of raw materials such as copper, tin, and rubber.
- ◆ The United States should stay out of overseas conflicts.
- ◆ Commerce will extend as far as U.S. power extends.

ISOLATIONISM	IMPERIALISM
1. _____	3. _____
2. _____	4. _____
The British navy protects the United States.	Colonies can be a source of power and national pride.

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CHAPTER

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MAIN IDEA ACTIVITIES 21.2

VOCABULARY

Some terms to understand:

- sensational (646): startling; highly dramatic
- walks of life (648): backgrounds; lifestyles
- cease-fire (649): agreement to stop fighting

IDENTIFYING CONCEPTS Match the letters of the descriptions with the appropriate terms or names.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| _____ 1. yellow journalism | _____ 4. Teller Amendment |
| _____ 2. William Randolph Hearst | _____ 5. Rough Riders |
| _____ 3. Emilio Aguinaldo | _____ 6. George Dewey |

- a. stated that the United States would not take over Cuba
- b. group of volunteers organized by Theodore Roosevelt to fight in Cuba
- c. Philippine rebel leader who helped the United States capture Manila
- d. use of sensational, often exaggerated stories to sell newspapers
- e. publisher of the *New York Journal*
- f. U.S. naval commander who destroyed Spain's Pacific fleet, leading to the capture of the Philippine Islands

REVIEWING FACTS Choose the correct item from the following list to complete the statements below.

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| guerrilla war | Jones Act | consent |
| Philippines | military government | Platt Amendment |

1. Spain surrendered the _____ to the United States in exchange for \$20 million.
2. Some people believed that it would be wrong to take control of the Philippines without the _____ of the Filipinos.
3. When the United States decided to keep the Philippines, angry Filipinos started a _____ against U.S. forces.

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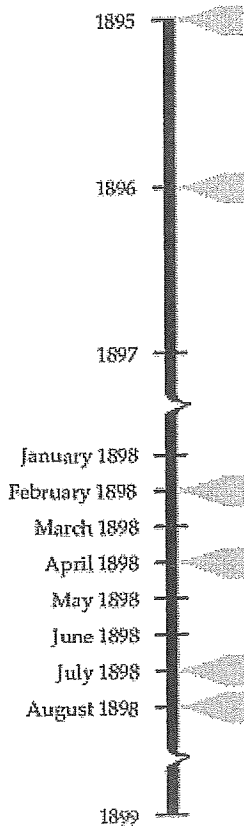
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Main Idea Activities 21.2 continued

4. President McKinley established a _____ in Cuba.
5. The _____ allowed the United States a great deal of control over Cuba.
6. In 1916 the _____ gave U.S. citizenship to Puerto Ricans and opened both houses of Puerto Rico's legislature to free elections.

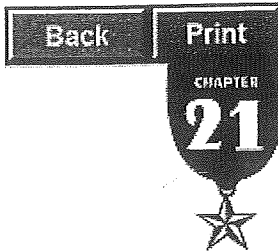
UNDERSTANDING TIME LINES Place the following events in chronological order by writing the letter of each in the correct box on the time line.

- a. The *Maine* sinks in Havana Harbor.
- b. William McKinley, who favors independence for Cuba, is elected president of the United States.
- c. Cubans revolt against Spanish rule.
- d. Spain signs a cease-fire agreement.
- e. War is declared by Spain and the United States.
- f. The Spanish surrender at Santiago.



176 Call to Freedom * Main Idea Activities

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MAIN IDEA ACTIVITIES 21.3

VOCABULARY

Some terms to understand:

- isthmus (654): narrow strip of land connecting two larger areas of land
- moral (659): right or just
- martial law (659): government by the military

EVALUATING INFORMATION Mark each statement T if it is true or F if it is false.

- _____ 1. The United States needed a canal across Central America so that it could move its navy more quickly between the Caribbean and the Pacific Ocean.
- _____ 2. As U.S. president, Theodore Roosevelt thought the Panama Canal was a bad idea.
- _____ 3. The Hay-Herrán Treaty was accepted by the Colombian senate.
- _____ 4. The United States gained control of the canal zone by discouraging a revolution in Panama.
- _____ 5. The Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty widened the canal zone to 10 miles.

REVIEWING FACTS Choose the correct item from the following list to complete the statements below.

Roosevelt Corollary	William C. Gorgas	Venezuela
yellow fever	Monroe Doctrine	6,000
dollar diplomacy	big business	

1. Tropical diseases such as _____ caused many problems for workers building the canal.
2. Dr. _____ organized a huge effort to rid the canal route of mosquitoes.
3. Some _____ lives were lost in building the canal, and it cost well over \$600 million between the French and American efforts.
4. The _____ said that the United States would not allow any European nation to colonize the American continents.
5. The U.S. government allowed Britain and Germany to use force to collect their debts from _____.

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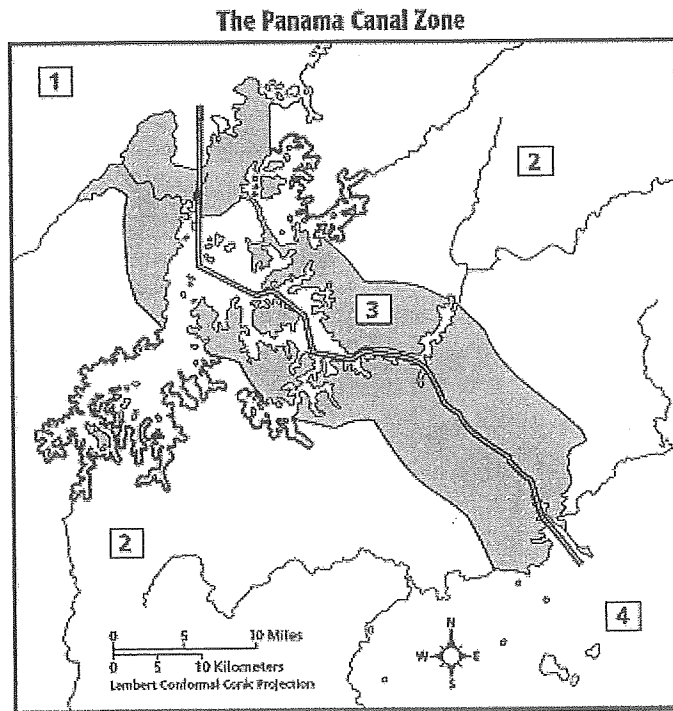
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Main Idea Activities 21.3 continued

- 6. The _____ was added to the Monroe Doctrine, establishing the United States as the "police officer" of the Western Hemisphere.
- 7. President Taft's policy, called _____, emphasized using U.S. economic power and business investment to influence Latin American governments.
- 8. President Wilson did not think _____ should influence foreign affairs.

UNDERSTANDING GEOGRAPHY Identify each of the following by placing the numbers on the map next to the correct item.

- _____ Pacific Ocean
- _____ Caribbean Sea
- _____ Panama Canal Zone
- _____ Panama



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The Spirit of Reform



MAIN IDEA ACTIVITIES 20.5
VOCABULARY

An expression to understand:

- point-blank range (625): aimed straight and close to the target

Other terms:

- anarchist (625): person who believes all governments are bad and should be done away with
- slogan (626): catch phrase
- logging (627): cutting down trees and sending them to a mill
- wildlife refuges (627): places where wild animals are protected

IDENTIFYING CONCEPTS Match the letters of the descriptions with the appropriate terms.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| _____ 1. Square Deal | _____ 6. Underwood Tariff Act |
| _____ 2. arbitration | _____ 7. Sixteenth Amendment |
| _____ 3. Pure Food and Drug Act | _____ 8. Federal Reserve Act |
| _____ 4. conservation | _____ 9. Clayton Antitrust Act |
| _____ 5. Bull Moose Party | _____ 10. Federal Trade Commission |

- brought the lowest tariff rates in many years
- the effort to preserve nature and its resources
- Theodore Roosevelt's policy of balancing the interests of business, labor, and consumers
- formal meeting between strikers and managers to discuss and settle disagreements
- allows the government to pass direct taxes, such as the income tax
- created a banking system called the Federal Reserve
- prohibited the manufacture, sale, or transportation of mislabeled or contaminated food and drugs sold in interstate commerce
- investigated corporations and issued restraining orders to prevent unfair trade practices
- nickname for the Progressive Party founded by Teddy Roosevelt and his followers
- strengthened federal laws against monopolies

Main Idea Activities 20.5 continued

REVIEWING FACTS Choose the correct item from the following list to complete the statements below.

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| trusts | Gifford Pinchot | <i>The Jungle</i> |
| William Howard Taft | Woodrow Wilson | Louis Brandeis |

1. President Roosevelt made regulating _____ an important goal of his first administration.
2. Public outrage at Upton Sinclair's account of the horrors of the meat-processing industry in his novel _____ caused Roosevelt to launch an investigation.
3. A leading conservationist and chief of forestry under Roosevelt was _____.
4. President _____ started twice as many antitrust suits as Theodore Roosevelt.
5. The 1912 presidential candidate who based his campaign on a program called the New Freedom was _____.
6. The first Jewish person to become a justice on the U.S. Supreme Court was _____.

ORGANIZING INFORMATION Complete the following graphic organizer that compares presidents during the Progressive Era.

PRESIDENT	POLITICAL PARTY	PRIORITIES AND ACTIONS IN OFFICE
Theodore Roosevelt	1. _____	2. _____
William Howard Taft	3. _____	4. _____
Woodrow Wilson	5. _____	6. _____

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CHAPTER 21

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America as a World Power

DAILY QUIZ 21.2

TRUE/FALSE 10 points each Indicate whether each statement below is true or false by writing T or F in the space provided. If the statement is false, explain why.

- _____ 1. In 1895 Puerto Ricans revolted against Spain.

- _____ 2. Yellow journalism is the use of sensational, often exaggerated stories to attract readers.

- _____ 3. After U.S. forces led by Commodore Dewey destroyed Spain's Pacific fleet in Manila Bay, U.S. and Filipino forces took control of the Philippine capital, Manila.

- _____ 4. The Teller Amendment said that the United States intended to take over Cuba.

- _____ 5. In the battle at Santiago every U.S. ship was destroyed.

- _____ 6. The treaty that ended the Spanish-American War placed Cuba, Guam, the Philippines, and Puerto Rico under Spanish control.

- _____ 7. The Anti-Imperialist League accused the United States of building a colonial empire.

- _____ 8. In 1946 the United States granted full independence to the Philippines.

- _____ 9. The Platt Amendment forbade the United States to intervene in Cuban affairs.

- _____ 10. Puerto Ricans gained U.S. citizenship with the passage of the Jones Act.

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DAILY QUIZ 20.5

FILL IN THE BLANK *10 points each* For each of the following statements, fill in the blank with the appropriate word, phrase, or name.

1. After the assassination of President _____ in 1901, Vice President Theodore Roosevelt took the oath of office.
2. President Roosevelt called his policy of balancing the interests of business, labor, and consumers the _____.
3. During a coal miners' strike in 1902, President Roosevelt brought together the strikers and managers for _____, a formal meeting to discuss and settle disagreements.
4. The most important goal of President Theodore Roosevelt's first administration was regulating _____.
5. In 1906 the U.S. Congress passed the _____ Act, which prohibited the manufacture, sale, or transportation of mislabeled or contaminated food and drugs sold in interstate commerce.
6. President Roosevelt joined other progressives in the _____ movement, the effort to preserve nature and its resources.
7. After Roosevelt lost the 1912 Republican nomination to William Howard Taft, he and his followers formed the Progressive Party, which was nicknamed the _____.
8. President Woodrow Wilson supported the _____ Act of 1913, which brought the lowest tariff rates the nation had seen in many years.
9. The Federal Reserve system, which was created in 1913 by the passage of the Federal Reserve Act, is made up of _____ regional Federal Reserve banks as well as many privately owned banks.
10. The _____, established in 1914, can investigate corporations and issue restraining orders to prevent unfair trade practices.