



U.S. and the World
(1865-1917)

A Lost Way of Life

What is isolationism?

Answer: The belief that the U.S. should “stay to itself” and stay out of the affairs of other countries, believing that such involvements would lead to conflicts.

What was a fundamental issue the settlers and Indians during the western expansion?

Answer: The property given to settlers by the government had to be forcibly taken from the Indians by soldiers.

What president feared that there could be an ethnic extermination of the Indians and what did he try to do to prevent it?

Answer: President Grant who proposed that Indians be relocated to reservations.

What happened to the Indians on the reservations during the late 1800's?

Answer: Money allocated for the Indians was often taken by corrupt officials resulting in mass starvation and poor living conditions.

A Lost Way of Life

What was the Dawes Act?

Answer: An act passed by congress which tried to break up tribal lands and give it to individuals.

Why was this distribution of land to individuals not beneficial to Indians?

Answer: It undermined the tribal unity that made Indian cultures strong.

What was the Plains Indians final attempt at resistance?

Answer: The Ghost Dance Movement where several groups of Lakota Indians fled the reservations. The Army tracked them down and murdered 300 people at Wounded Knee, South Dakota

From Isolation to Empire

Why did Americans believe that it was important to progress into new lands?

Answer: They felt that America had “grown” beyond its borders and it needed new raw materials and markets to sell their goods.

What purchase was prompted by Secretary of State William Seward was considered ahead of his time?

Answer: The purchase of Alaska.

How much was Alaska purchased for and from who was it purchased?

Answer: It was purchased for 7 million dollars from Russia.

What was the reasoning behind why the people of America approved of the purchase?

Answer: They believed that one day Canada would be part of the U.S.

From Isolation to Empire

Why was Seward ridiculed for pushing to purchase Alaska and what did they call this purchase?

Answer: Many considered it just wasted desolate land and they called it Seward's Folly.

After the purchase of Alaska, where did Americans wish to expand and why?

Answer: Into the South Pacific because they wanted military bases in that region and wanted to get in on the booming whale and seal industries.

What did Americans believe in relation to their expansion into the rest of the world?

Answer: They believed that they could help less fortunate countries by improving living conditions and bringing them the Gospel of the Lord.

What was one negative aspect of the American colonization?

Answer: They inadvertently brought diseases that peoples of other lands weren't immune to.

From Isolation to Empire

What island territory did Americans begin to colonize to meet their needs in the Pacific?

Answer: Hawaii

What crops were produced in Hawaii?

Answer: Sugar Cane, pineapples

Why did America begin to bolster its navy?

Answer: Its Navy was inferior and European powers were ignoring American warning not to encroach into Central America.

What did the U.S. do to initially strengthen its fleet?

Answer: It built three steel clad ships.

The Spanish-American War

What initial event occurred in February of 1895 that began to pave the way toward conflict between the U.S. and Spain?

Answer: Cuban nationalists rebelled against Spanish rulers resulting in the massacre of many Cubans.

What two publishers sensationalized these atrocities?

Answer: Joseph Pulitzer and William Hurst

What does sensationalizing mean?

Answer: To exaggerate or distort information or only report one side of a story.

What is one example of sensationalizing used to today's media?

Answer: The vastly negative slant of the War Against Terror.

The Spanish-American War

What was the result of this sensationalizing?

Answer: People became sympathetic toward the Cuban people and they demanded action.

What event occurred on February 15, 1898 that started the armed conflict with Spain?

Answer: The American Battleship Maine was sunk by the Spanish.

How did America respond?

Answer: On April 11TH , President McKinley declared that the war in Cuba must stop.

How did Spain respond to the U.S. building up troops for a possible conflict?

Answer: They declared war on the U.S.

The Spanish-American War

How long did the Spanish-American War last?

Answer: three months.

What was the Spanish-American War nicknamed?

Answer: The Splendid Little War

What was the result of the war?

Answer: The U.S. annexed Hawaii and Samoa.

The American Empire

What questions arose from the acquisition of new territories after the Spanish-American War?

Answer: 1) What would become of the multitude of non-whites in the territories? 2) Where the territories colonies? 3) Could they become states? 4) Would they fall under the jurisdiction of the Constitution?

Where did the U.S. establish a presence in the South Asia region?

Answer: The Philippines

What percentage of non-European lands were claimed by European countries?

Answer: 80%

What did Secretary of State John Hayes propose to gain access to China?

Answer: The Open Door Policy

The American Empire

What was the Open Door Policy?

Answer: European nations would be urged to agree to the right of free trade between China and any country wanting to do business with them and respect China's independence.

What country rebelled against American presence and resulted in a bloody conflict?

Answer: The Philippines

America in the Caribbean

What did the U.S. do with the territories it controlled in the Caribbean?

Answer: It kept Puerto Rico and Guam as territories and eventually relinquished Cuba

The Panama Canal

Why was Panama important?

Answer: Because it was a good place to build a canal that made a “short cut” between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans

Which president was assassinated, leaving Roosevelt as president?

Answer: President McKinley

What statement did President Roosevelt use to describe his foreign policy?

Answer: Speak softly and carry a big stick.

The United States and Latin America

What did the U.S. do to prevent European countries from coming into South America and Latin America?

Answer: Roosevelt created a corollary to the Monroe doctrine that promised that the U.S. would intervene and regulate activities in the Americas.

How did the U.S. enforce it?

Answer: They sent troops and various times to different countries.