

STUDY GUIDE  
**AMERICAN IMPERIALISM 1890-1907**

THE ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS:

- To what extent did American economic and ideological interests benefit from the territorial expansion and imperialism of the late 1800s and early 1900s?

IN A NUTSHELL:

- The late 1800s marked a rise in imperialism in the U.S.
- After a war with Spain in 1898 the U.S. gained territory in the Pacific and in the Caribbean.
- Theodore Roosevelt expanded the original meaning of the Monroe Doctrine in Latin America

KEY TERMS

EVENTS

Purchase of Alaska, 1867  
U.S.S. Maine explodes, 1898  
Annexation of Hawaii, 1898  
Spanish-American War, 1898  
U.S. captures the Philippines, 1898  
Treaty of Paris, 1898  
John Hay issues the Open Door policy, 1899  
McKinley assassinated; Teddy Roosevelt becomes president, 1901  
Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty, 1903  
Roosevelt Corollary announced, 1907  
Gentleman's Agreement with Japan, 1907  
Panama Canal opened, 1914

PEOPLE

William Randolph Hearst  
Joseph Pulitzer  
William McKinley  
Theodore "Teddy" Roosevelt  
William Henry Taft  
Commodore George Dewey

OTHER TERMS

jingoism  
imperialism  
expansionism  
anti-imperialist  
Social Darwinism  
"Seward's folly"  
yellow journalism  
"white man's burden"  
"Cuba libre"  
"Remember the *Maine!*"  
De Lôme letter  
Rough Riders  
protectorate  
"bully pulpit"  
gunboat diplomacy  
big stick diplomacy