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| **GLOBAL PASSAGES**   * What factors account for the identification of African Americans with Cubans and Filipinos? * What factors inhibited this identification? | |  | |
| **OUTLINE**  **The New Imperialism**  A Global Grab for Colonies  Race, Empire, Bibles, and Businessmen  Precedent for American Empire  The Crises of the 1890s  **The United States Flexes Its Muscles**  Latin America  Hawaii  The Cuban Crisis  “A Splendid Little War”  **The Complications of Empire**  Cuba and Puerto Rico  The Philippines  The Debate Over Empire  *Global Passages: African Americans and International Affairs*  The American- Philippine War  China  **The U.S. on the World Stage: Roosevelt and Taft**  Roosevelt’s “Big Stick”  Taft’s Dollar Diplomacy | |  | |
| **WHO?**  Emilio Aguinaldo  Clara Barton  Albert Beveridge  James G. Blaine  Cixi, Empress Dowager  George Dewey  Sanford B. Dole  W.E.B. Du Bois  Enrique Dupuy de Lome  Benjamin Harrison  John Hay  William Randolph Hearst  George Frisbee Hoar  Liluokalani (Queen)  Alfred Thayer Mahan  William McKinley  Joseph Pulitzer  William Howard Taft  Frederick Jackson Turner  Booker T. Washington  Leonard Wood |  | **WHAT?**  Anti-Imperial League  “Gentlemen’s agreement”  Insular Cases  *Maine* (battleship)  McKinley Tariff  Open Door Policy  Panama Canal  Platt Amendment  Roosevelt Corollary  Rough Riders  Russo-Japanese War  Teller Amendment  United Fruit Company  Yellow journalism |  |
| **REVIEW QUESTIONS**   1. What assumptions did the foreign policies of Presidents McKinley, Roosevelt, and Taft share? Where did their foreign policies diverge? Were their foreign policies more similar than different? Defend your answer. 2. What did the United States gain by expanding political and commercial empire? What were the costs of empire? Did gains outweigh costs? Explain. | |  | |
| **NOTES: TO FOLLOW UP / QUESTIONS TO ASK IN CLASS** | | | |