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# 28

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## America on the World Stage, 1899-1909

### PART I: Reviewing the Chapter

#### A. Checklist of Learning Objectives

After mastering this chapter, you should be able to

1. describe the Filipino rebellion against U.S. rule and the war to suppress it.
2. explain the U.S. "Open Door" policy in China.
3. discuss the significance of the "proimperialist" Republican victory in 1900 and the rise of Theodore Roosevelt as a strong advocate of American power in international affairs.
4. describe the aggressive steps Roosevelt took to build a canal in Panama and explain why his "corollary" to the Monroe Doctrine aroused such controversy.
5. discuss Roosevelt's other diplomatic achievements, particularly in relation to Japan.

#### B. Glossary

To build your social science vocabulary, familiarize yourself with the following terms.

1. **Americanization** The process of assimilating American character, manner, ideals, culture, and so on. "The Filipinos, who hated compulsory Americanization, preferred liberty." (p. 648)
2. **sphere of influence** In international affairs, the territory where a powerful state exercises the dominant control over weaker states or territories. ". . . they began to tear away valuable leaseholds and economic spheres of influence from the Manchu government." (p. 648)
3. **partition** In politics, the act of dividing a weaker territory or government among several more powerful states. "Defenseless China was spared partition during these troubled years." (p. 649)
4. **blue blood** Person descended from nobility or aristocracy. "What manner of man was Theodore Roosevelt, the red-blooded blue blood?" (p. 653)
5. **bellicose** Disposed to fight or go to war. "Incurably boyish and bellicose, Roosevelt loved to fight. . . ." (p. 654)
6. **preparedness** The accumulation of sufficient armed forces and matériel to go to war. "[Roosevelt was] an ardent champion of military and naval preparedness. . . ." (p. 654)
7. **corollary** A secondary inference or deduction from a main proposition that is taken as established or proven. "Roosevelt therefore devised a devious policy of 'preventive intervention,' better known as the Roosevelt Corollary of the Monroe Doctrine." (p. 657)
8. **dictum** An authoritative edict or assertion. "Roosevelt's corollary . . . bore only a strained relation to the original dictum of 1823." (p. 657)
9. **preemptive** The prior appropriation of land or other goods, in order to prevent their appropriation by others. "Yet in its own right the corollary had considerable merit as a preemptive stroke." (p. 658)
10. **indemnity** A payment assessed to compensate for an injury or unwarranted action. "The Japanese presented stern demands for a huge indemnity." (p. 659)

## PART II: Checking Your Progress

### A. True-False

Where the statement is true, mark T. Where it is false, mark F, and correct it in the space immediately below.

1. The Filipino insurrection against U.S. rule was larger and more costly in lives than the Spanish-American War.
2. John Hay's Open Door notes effectively saved China from foreign intervention and partition.
3. The McKinley-Roosevelt victory in 1900 over the anti-imperialist campaign of William Jennings Bryan was interpreted as a public mandate for American imperialism.
4. Theodore Roosevelt believed that America and its president should exercise restraint in international involvements.
5. Roosevelt encouraged and assisted the Panamanian revolution against Colombia in 1903.
6. Roosevelt took strong action to acquire canal rights in Panama because there was no alternative route for a Central American canal.
7. The Roosevelt corollary to the Monroe Doctrine stated that only the United States had the right to intervene in Latin American nations' affairs.
8. Roosevelt's negotiation to bring about a peace treaty between Russia and Japan earned the United States the gratitude of both nations.
9. The Japanese crisis of 1906 forced President Roosevelt to intervene in the policies of the San Francisco School Board.
10. The "Gentlemen's Agreement" and the Root-Takahira agreement demonstrated Roosevelt's eagerness to avoid a major conflict with Japan.

### B. Multiple Choice

Select the best answer and write the proper letter in the space provided.

1. The most immediate consequence of American acquisition of the Philippines was
  - a. the establishment of Manila as a crucial American defense post in East Asia.
  - b. an agreement between Americans and Filipinos to move toward Philippine independence.
  - c. a guerrilla war between the United States and Filipino rebels.
  - d. threats by Japan to seize the Philippines from American control.
2. In the Open Door notes, Secretary of State John Hay called on all the imperial powers to
  - a. guarantee American control of the Philippines.
  - b. reduce the arms race in China and the Pacific.
  - c. respect Chinese rights and permit economic competition in their spheres of influence.
  - d. grant the United States an equal share in the colonization of China.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The Boxer Rebellion marked a sharp departure for American foreign policy because
- the United States had previously backed anti-imperialist nationalist forces in China.
  - the United States had never before sent military forces to intervene on the East Asian mainland.
  - it involved the United States in military cooperation with Japan.
  - it contradicted the policies spelled out in Secretary Hay's Open Door notes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Theodore Roosevelt was nominated as President McKinley's vice-presidential running mate in 1900 because
- his exploits in the Spanish-American War had made him a national hero.
  - the midwestern McKinley needed an easterner to balance the ticket.
  - McKinley wanted to take advantage of Roosevelt's military experience in the Spanish-American War.
  - local political bosses in New York wanted to get Roosevelt out of the state.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. In the election of 1900, Democrat William Jennings Bryan declared that the key issue was
- American imperialism in the Philippines.
  - Republican mismanagement of the economy.
  - American foreign policy toward China.
  - social reform in both cities and agricultural areas.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. As president, Theodore Roosevelt gained political strength especially through
- his careful use of traditional diplomacy.
  - his willingness to follow Congress's lead in domestic policy.
  - his personal popularity with the public and his belief in direct action.
  - his ability to subordinate his own personality to that of his cabinet.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Besides Panama, the primary alternative site for a Central American canal was
- Cuba.
  - Nicaragua.
  - Mexico.
  - Colombia.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Roosevelt overcame Colombia's refusal to approve a canal treaty by
- increasing the amount of money the United States was willing to pay for a canal zone.
  - encouraging Panamanian rebels to revolt and declare independence from Colombia.
  - looking for another canal site elsewhere in Central America.
  - seeking mediation of the dispute by other Latin American nations.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The Roosevelt corollary to the Monroe Doctrine declared that
- no European powers could intervene in or colonize Latin America.
  - the United States had a right to build, maintain, and defend the Panama Canal.
  - the United States would take no more colonial territory in Latin America.
  - the United States had the right to intervene in Latin American countries to maintain financial and political order.

- \_\_\_ 10. Roosevelt's policies in Panama and elsewhere in Latin America led to
- a Good Neighbor policy between the United States and its "little brothers" in Latin America.
  - resentment and hostility toward American intervention in Latin America.
  - growing tension between the United States and Germany over influence in the region.
  - anti-Roosevelt feeling among the Hispanic population in the United States.
- \_\_\_ 11. Theodore Roosevelt's slogan that stated his essential foreign policy principle was
- "Open covenants openly arrived at."
  - "Millions for defense but not one cent for tribute."
  - "Speak softly and carry a big stick."
  - "Democracy and Liberty in a New World Order."
- \_\_\_ 12. Roosevelt mediated the Portsmouth Treaty to settle the war between
- Britain and Japan.
  - Russia and Japan.
  - China and Japan.
  - Spain and North Africa.
- \_\_\_ 13. The diplomatic crisis between the United States and Japan in 1906 was caused by
- confrontations between the American and Japan navies.
  - American refusal to recognize Japanese spheres of influence in China.
  - the San Francisco School Board's segregation of Japanese immigrant children.
  - American prohibition of all immigration from Japan.
- \_\_\_ 14. The Gentlemen's Agreement" between the United States and Japan provided that
- the Americans and Japanese would each guarantee the other's rights in China.
  - the San Francisco schools would be integrated in exchange for Japan putting an end to Japanese immigration to America.
  - Japan would recognize American control of the Philippines in exchange for American acceptance of Japan's domination of Manchuria and Korea.
  - Japanese immigrants would be able to work in the United States but not become citizens.
- \_\_\_ 15. Roosevelt's "Great White Fleet" essentially served as
- a support force for the Roosevelt corollary to the Monroe Doctrine.
  - a demonstration of American naval power in East Asia.
  - a sign that America would intervene in China if necessary.
  - a means of providing relief shipment of food to famine victims in Latin America and Asia.

### C. Identification

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. John Hay's clever diplomatic efforts to preserve Chinese territorial integrity and maintain American access to China
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Antiforeign Chinese revolt of 1900 that brought military intervention by Western troops, including Americans

- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Proverbial symbol of Roosevelt's belief that presidents should engage in diplomacy but also maintain a strong military readiness to back up their policy
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Diplomatic agreement of 1901 that permitted the United States to build and fortify a Central American canal alone, without British involvement
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Nation whose senate in 1902 refused to ratify a treaty permitting the United States to build a canal across its territory
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Agreement between the United States and the revolutionary government of Panama granting America the right to build a canal
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Questionable extension of a traditional American policy; declared an American right to intervene in Latin American nations under certain circumstances
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. War concluded by Roosevelt-mediated treaty that earned TR the Nobel Peace Prize but caused much ill will toward America from the two signatories
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Diplomatic understanding of 1907-1908 that ended a Japanese-American crisis over treatment of Japanese immigrants to the U.S.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Large U.S. naval force sent on a peaceful but highly visible voyage to Japan and elsewhere in 1907

**D. Matching People, Places, and Events**

Match the person, place, or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column by inserting the correct letter on the blank line.

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>_____ 1. Emilio Aguinaldo</li> <li>_____ 2. John Hay</li> <li>_____ 3. William Jennings Bryan</li> <li>_____ 4. Theodore Roosevelt</li> <li>_____ 5. Philippe Bunau-Varilla</li> <li>_____ 6. Thomas Platt</li> <li>_____ 7. George Washington Goethals</li> <li>_____ 8. Portsmouth, New Hampshire</li> <li>_____ 9. San Francisco, California</li> <li>_____ 10. Algeciras, Spain</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. American engineer who organized the building of the Panama Canal</li> <li>B. Site of a Roosevelt-mediated international conference on Morocco</li> <li>C. Place where a local school board's attempt to segregate Japanese children created an international incident</li> <li>D. American secretary of state who attempted to preserve Chinese independence and protect American interests in China</li> <li>E. Site of Roosevelt-sponsored negotiations that ended the Russo-Japanese War</li> <li>F. Scheming French engineer who helped stage a revolution in Panama and then became the new country's "instant" foreign minister</li> <li>G. Filipino leader of a guerilla war against American rule from 1899 to 1901</li> <li>H. Diplomat, moralizer, wielder of the big stick, "a combination of St. Paul and St. Vitus"</li> <li>I. Politician who successfully schemed to get TR out of New York and off to Washington</li> <li>J. Candidate who waged an unsuccessful presidential campaign on the issue of American imperialism in the Philippines</li> </ul> |
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### E. Putting Things in Order

Put the following events in correct order by numbering them from 1 to 5.

- \_\_\_ TR mediates a peace treaty between two combatants in the Far East.
- \_\_\_ A Chinese uprising against foreigners brings American troops to Beijing (Peking).
- \_\_\_ "That damn cowboy" becomes president of the United States after an assassination.
- \_\_\_ A school-spawned crisis provokes the end of Japanese immigration to America and a flurry of diplomacy to smooth relations between U.S. and Japan.
- \_\_\_ Questionable Roosevelt actions in Central America help create a new republic and pave the way for a U.S.-built canal.

### F. Matching Cause and Effect

Match the historical cause in the left column with the proper effect in the right column by writing the correct letter on the blank line.

Cause	Effect
___ 1. The Filipino rebellion against the United States	A. Led to John Hay's energetic and clever Open Door diplomacy
___ 2. The threat of European partition of China	B. Paved the way for the Root-Takahira agreement between the United States and Japan
___ 3. The Boxer Rebellion	C. Sent TR to the vice presidency and from there to the White House
___ 4. Boss Platt's desire to get Roosevelt out of New York	D. Convinced the San Francisco School Board to allow Japanese children into the city's schools
___ 5. The Colombian Senate's refusal to ratify a canal treaty	E. Led to a costly, dirty war that shocked and dismayed Americans
___ 6. The "Roosevelt corollary" to the Monroe Doctrine and U.S. intervention in Cuba and the Dominican Republic	F. Resulted in a pro-American and procanal revolution that declared an independent Panama
___ 7. The Russo-Japanese War	G. Sent waves of new Japanese immigrants into California
___ 8. West Coast fear of the "yellow peril" of Japanese immigration	H. Brought a foreign expedition into China and forced China to pay an indemnity to the United States
___ 9. Roosevelt's intervention in the San Francisco School Board crisis	I. Created strong anti-American feeling in Latin America
___ 10. The Great White Fleet's visit to Japan	J. Prompted the San Francisco school segregation crisis of 1906

## G. Developing Historical Skills

### Main Ideas and Supporting Evidence

Historical writing, like many other kinds of writing, develops a main idea with supporting detailed evidence. Each of the five statements below is the main idea of one section of Chapter 28. For each main idea in these headed subsections, list three factual details from the text that support it.

1. *"Little Brown Brothers" in the Philippines* (pp. 646–648)

Assuming control of the Philippines caused terrible military and political conflict between the American government and the Filipinos.

2. *TR: Brandisher of the Big Stick* (pp. 653–655)

Theodore Roosevelt was a very energetic and able politician who overcame all kinds of obstacles.

3. *Uncle Sam Creates Puppet Panama* (pp. 655–656)

Frustrated by Colombian opposition, Theodore Roosevelt encouraged a group of Panamanians to stage a revolution and pave the way for an American canal.

4. *TR's Perversion of the Monroe Doctrine* (pp. 657–658)

Roosevelt's "corollary" to the Monroe Doctrine distorted traditional American policy, aroused Latin American resentment, and led to frequent American interventions in the region.

5. *Roosevelt on the World Stage* (pp. 658–659)

Roosevelt successfully resolved the Russo-Japanese War, but at some cost to American relations with the two countries.

### PART III: Applying What You Have Learned

1. What were the effects of America's new East Asian involvement in both the Philippines and China in 1899–1901?
2. What were the essential principles of Theodore Roosevelt's foreign policy, and how did he apply them to specific situations?
3. How did Roosevelt's policies in Latin America demonstrate American power in the region, and why did they arouse opposition from Latin Americans?
4. What were the central issues in America's relations with China and Japan? How did Roosevelt handle tense relations with Japan?
5. What were the strengths and weaknesses of Theodore Roosevelt's aggressive foreign policy? What were the benefits of TR's activism and what were its drawbacks?
6. The text states that the Roosevelt corollary to the Monroe Doctrine distorted the original policy statement of 1823. How did it do so? (See Chapter 10.) Compare the circumstances and purposes of the two policies.