

United States History
Chapter 9 – An Emerging World Power 1890 to 1917
Outline

I. The Roots of Imperialism

A. The Causes of Imperialism

1) Imperialism Seek Economic Benefits

2) Imperialism Stress Military Strength

3) Imperialism Believe in National Superiority

B. America's First Steps Toward World Power

1) U.S. Power Grows in the Pacific

2) Seward Purchases Alaska

3) U.S. Influence Grows in Latin America

C. The United States Acquires Hawaii

1) American Planters Increase Their Power

2) The United States Annexes Hawaii

II. The Spanish-American War

A. Causes of the War

1) Cubans Rebel Against Spanish Rule

2) The Yellow Press Inflames Opinion

3) The Maine Blows Up

4) The Nation Goes To War

B. American Troops Battle the Spanish

1) Dewey Takes the Philippines

2) U.S. Forces Win Cuba

C. Effects of the War

1) The Treaty of Paris

2) Americans Debate Imperialism

3) America Assumes a New Role in the World

III. The United States and East Asia

A. Filipinos Rebel Against U.S. Rule

1) Guerrilla War Erupts in the Philippines

2) Reforms Lead to Promise of Self-Rules Rights

B. The United States Pursues Interests in China

1) America Declares Equal Trade in China

2) The U.S. Intervenes in the Boxer Rebellion

- 3) Hay reaffirms the Open Door Policy

C. Tensions Rise Between America and Japan

- 1) Roosevelt Settles the Russo-Japanese War

- 2) Anti-Asian Prejudice troubles Relations

- 3) The Great White Fleet Sets Sail

IV. The United States and Latin America

A. U.S. Policy in Puerto Rico and Cuba

1) Civil Government in Puerto Rico

2) U.S. Establishes Cuban Protectorate

B. Roosevelt Pursues “Big Stick” Diplomacy

1) America Builds the Panama Canal

2) Roosevelt Updates the Monroe Doctrine

3) Latin Americans React to the Roosevelt Corollary

4) Taft Switches to Dollar Diplomacy

C. Wilson Pursues Moral Diplomacy Rights

1) U.S. Supports Honest Government in Latin America

2) Wilson Sends U.S. Troops into Mexico.
