

America Becomes A World Power Answer Key

Name _____ Date _____

Chapter 18 OUTLINE MAP *America Becomes a World Power*
Section 8

A. Review the maps of U.S. possessions, the United Kingdom, and U.S. Dependencies on textbook pages 384, 42, and A15-19. Then label the following bodies of water and land areas on the accompanying outline map.

Bodies of Water	U.S. Possessions and Protectorates	Other Areas
Pacific Ocean Atlantic Ocean Caribbean Sea	Cuba Guam Puerto Rico Panama Canal Zone Midway Island	Philippines Japan Korea South America British Isles

B. After labeling the map, highlight the areas of U.S. influence outside of its borders and use the completed map to answer the following questions.

1. Which possession or protectorate is farthest from the United States? _____
Which has more states from the United States is it? _____
2. Which possession or protectorate is located at approximately 180°E longitude and 19°N latitude? _____
3. Which of the possessions or protectorates was closest to the United States? _____
4. One of the possessions or protectorates served as a shipping station for ships traveling from the United States to Australia. Which one do you think it was? _____
5. Give a possible explanation for how Midway Island got its name. _____
6. Which possession or protectorates are not islands? _____
7. Describe the path that a ship sailing from Hawaii to the East Coast of the United States was likely to take. _____
8. What is the approximate grid location of Guam? _____

26 **UNIT 3, CHAPTER 18**

America becomes a world power answer key is a comprehensive examination of the factors, events, and implications that led the United States to emerge as a dominant global force in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. This transformation was not a singular event but rather a complex interplay of economic, political, military, and cultural changes that collectively redefined America's role on the world stage. This article will explore the key elements that contributed to this significant shift, including the impact of the Spanish-American War, industrial growth, and the influence of foreign policy.

Historical Context

To understand how America becomes a world power answer key fits into the broader narrative of U.S. history, it is essential to consider the historical context of the late 19th century. Following the Civil War, the United States underwent a period of rapid industrialization and expansion that set the stage for its emergence as a global power.

The Gilded Age

The Gilded Age, which lasted from the 1870s to about 1900, was characterized by:

- **Economic Expansion:** The U.S. experienced unprecedented economic growth, driven by industrialization, the expansion of the railroads, and the rise of big businesses.
- **Urbanization:** Millions of people moved to cities in search of jobs, leading to significant

demographic shifts and cultural changes.

- Immigration: Waves of immigrants from Europe and Asia contributed to the labor force and enriched American culture, while also creating tensions and challenges.

Imperialism and Expansionism

During this period, the ideology of Manifest Destiny evolved, leading to a more assertive foreign policy. Key elements of this shift included:

- Acquisition of Territories: The U.S. acquired Alaska from Russia in 1867 and annexed Hawaii in 1898.
- Influence in the Caribbean and Pacific: American interests expanded into areas such as Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines, largely as a result of the Spanish-American War.

The Spanish-American War

One of the most significant events that signaled America becomes a world power answer key was the Spanish-American War of 1898. This conflict marked a turning point in U.S. foreign policy and established the nation as a formidable military power.

Causes of the War

Several factors led to the outbreak of the Spanish-American War:

1. Cuban Struggle for Independence: The Cuban fight against Spanish colonial rule garnered significant sympathy in the U.S., spurred by sensationalist journalism.
2. The Explosion of the USS Maine: The mysterious sinking of the American battleship in Havana Harbor was a catalyst for war, leading to cries for intervention.
3. Economic Interests: The U.S. had substantial investments in Cuban sugar plantations and sought to protect those interests.

Major Events of the War

The war was brief but impactful, featuring:

- Naval Battles: The U.S. Navy's victory at the Battle of Manila Bay showcased American naval power.
- Ground Campaigns: Troops, including the Rough Riders led by Theodore Roosevelt, engaged in significant land battles such as the Battle of San Juan Hill.

Consequences of the War

The outcomes of the Spanish-American War included:

- Treaty of Paris (1898): Spain ceded Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines to the United States, marking a substantial territorial expansion.
- Rise of American Imperialism: The war signaled the start of an era of American imperialism, as the U.S. began to exert influence over foreign territories.

The Role of Economic Power

As America becomes a world power answer key, economic strength played a crucial role in shaping its global influence.

Industrial Growth

The late 19th century saw rapid industrial growth, characterized by:

- Technological Advancements: Innovations in manufacturing, such as the assembly line, increased productivity.
- Resource Exploitation: Abundant natural resources fueled industries, making the U.S. a manufacturing giant.

Global Trade and Markets

The expansion of American industry necessitated new markets for goods:

- Open Door Policy: Initiated by Secretary of State John Hay, this policy aimed to ensure equal trading rights for all nations in China, reflecting America's desire to participate in global trade without direct colonial control.
- Economic Diplomacy: The U.S. began using its economic power to influence other nations, often supporting regimes that favored American interests.

Military Expansion

The transition to a world power also required a robust military presence.

Building a Modern Navy

Recognizing the need for a strong naval presence, the U.S. undertook significant naval reforms:

- The Great White Fleet: A fleet of battleships was sent on a world tour to demonstrate American naval power and deter potential adversaries.
- Naval Bases: Establishing bases in the Caribbean and Pacific allowed for quicker military response and protection of U.S. interests abroad.

Interventions and Influence

The U.S. became increasingly involved in international affairs, as seen through:

- The Roosevelt Corollary: An extension of the Monroe Doctrine, this policy asserted the U.S. right to intervene in Latin American affairs to stabilize the region.
- World War I: America's entry into the war in 1917 marked its transition from isolationism to active participation in global conflicts.

Cultural Influence and Soft Power

Alongside military and economic power, cultural influence also played a role in establishing America's status as a world power.

The Rise of American Culture

American culture began to spread globally, characterized by:

- Hollywood and Entertainment: The film industry became a significant cultural export, influencing global entertainment.
- Consumerism: American products and lifestyles became symbols of modernity and success worldwide.

Education and Ideological Exportation

The U.S. also exported ideas and values:

- Democracy and Freedom: American ideals of democracy began to resonate globally, inspiring movements for independence and self-determination.
- International Organizations: The U.S. played a key role in the creation of organizations such as the League of Nations, promoting collective security and cooperation.

Conclusion

In summary, America becomes a world power answer key encapsulates the multi-faceted journey of the United States from a relatively isolated nation to a dominant global force. The interplay of

military might, economic expansion, and cultural influence laid the foundation for America's leadership role in the 20th century. This transformation was not without its challenges, as the U.S. navigated the complexities of global diplomacy and the responsibilities that came with its newfound status. Understanding this historical shift is crucial for comprehending America's current role in international relations and its ongoing influence in the world today.

Frequently Asked Questions

What key events contributed to America's rise as a world power in the late 19th century?

Key events include the Spanish-American War in 1898, which showcased American military strength and resulted in territorial acquisitions like Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines. Additionally, industrialization and economic expansion during this period played a significant role.

How did the United States' involvement in World War I affect its status as a world power?

The U.S. entry into World War I in 1917 marked a turning point, as American troops and resources helped to tip the balance in favor of the Allies. Post-war, the U.S. emerged as a leading economic and military power, influencing global politics and the creation of the League of Nations.

What role did the Monroe Doctrine play in America's path to becoming a world power?

The Monroe Doctrine, proclaimed in 1823, asserted U.S. influence in the Western Hemisphere and warned European powers against colonization. It established a precedent for American intervention in regional affairs, paving the way for the U.S. to assert itself as a dominant force in international diplomacy.

In what ways did the Cold War solidify America's position as a superpower?

The Cold War solidified America's superpower status through military alliances like NATO, economic aid programs such as the Marshall Plan, and its role in global institutions like the United Nations. The competition with the Soviet Union also led to advancements in technology and military capabilities.

What economic factors contributed to America's emergence as a global leader in the 20th century?

Post-World War II economic prosperity, characterized by industrial growth, technological innovation, and increased consumer spending, positioned the U.S. as a global economic leader. The Bretton Woods Conference established the dollar as the world's primary reserve currency, further enhancing American economic influence.

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