

American Imperialism Worksheet Answer Key

Social Studies 8

Guided Reading Activity 22-2

Name _____

Date _____ Period _____

1. Geographically, where are the Hawaiian Islands? **Pacific Ocean, West of California (Between North America & Asia)**
2. Who controlled most of the land and businesses in Hawaii after the introduction of sugarcane in the 1830s? **America**
3. What did King Kalakaua allow in 1887 in return for the renewal of the trade agreement allowing no tariffs on Hawaiian sugar? **US to build a naval base at Pearl Harbor**
4. How did Hawaiian sugar planters plan to avoid the tariff when it was reinstated in the early 1890s? **Had to drop prices**
5. What change did Queen Liliuokalani make when she came to the throne? **She took away powers of American sugar planters**
6. What was the response of the white planters? **They overthrew her and established their own provisional government**
7. When did Hawaii become a territory of the United States? **1900**
8. What did Samoa give Americans in 1878? **Special trading rights and permission to build a naval station at Pago Pago**
9. Why did the United States, Great Britain, and Germany meet in Berlin in 1899? **To discuss how they would divide control of the Islands of Samoa**
10. What five nations had established spheres of influence in China by the late 1890s? **Japan, Germany, Great Britain, France and Russia**
11. Who proposed an Open Door policy for China? **John Hay (UNITED STATES)**
12. What was the Boxer Rebellion? **Chinese militia (Boxers) rebelled and fought against foreign troops trying to open the door to China (Boxers are crushed)**
13. What did the second Open Door policy stress? **Maintaining China's independence and respecting its borders**
14. What did Japan's disregard for the policy lead to? **War with Russia and conflict with the US**
15. What were the terms of the Treaty of Portsmouth? **Japan needs to stop expansion**
16. What did the San Francisco Board of Education do in 1906? **Segregated schools for Asians**

American imperialism worksheet answer key is a critical resource used in educational settings to help students understand the complexities and implications of American expansionist policies in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. American imperialism refers to the United States' extension of power and influence over other nations, often justified by a belief in cultural superiority and a desire for economic gain. This article will explore the historical context of American imperialism, key events and figures, the motivations behind imperialism, its consequences, and how educators can utilize worksheets to enhance student learning.

The Historical Context of American Imperialism

The roots of American imperialism can be traced back to the post-Civil War era, when the United States emerged as a global power. Several factors contributed to the rise of American imperialism during this time:

Economic Motivations

1. **Industrial Growth:** The United States experienced rapid industrialization, which created a need for new markets to sell goods and sources of raw materials.
2. **Overproduction:** American industries faced overproduction, leading to economic downturns. Expanding into foreign markets offered a solution.
3. **Desire for Investment Opportunities:** Investors sought new territories to invest in, particularly in agriculture and resource extraction.

Political Motivations

1. **Nationalism:** A growing sense of nationalism fueled a desire to compete with European powers, who were also expanding their empires.
2. **Strategic Interests:** Control over key territories provided military advantages and access to naval bases, enhancing national security.

Cultural Motivations

1. **Manifest Destiny:** The belief that it was the United States' divine right to expand its territory and influence was prevalent among many Americans.
2. **Social Darwinism:** Many Americans believed in the superiority of their culture and felt it was their duty to civilize "lesser" nations.

Key Events in American Imperialism

Several significant events marked the period of American imperialism, showcasing the various ways the United States expanded its influence:

The Spanish-American War (1898)

The Spanish-American War was a turning point in American imperialism. The U.S. intervened in Cuba's struggle for independence from Spain, resulting in a swift victory. The Treaty of Paris, signed in December 1898, led to the

following outcomes:

- The U.S. acquired Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines.
- Cuba became a protectorate of the United States.
- The war marked the U.S. as a global power.

The Annexation of Hawaii (1898)

Hawaii was strategically important for American interests in the Pacific. American planters overthrew the Hawaiian monarchy, and in 1898, Hawaii was annexed as a U.S. territory. This move facilitated military and commercial expansion.

The Open Door Policy (1899)

The Open Door Policy aimed to ensure equal trading rights for all nations in China. This policy reflected the U.S. desire to avoid colonial entanglements while still exerting influence over international markets.

The Panama Canal (1914)

The construction of the Panama Canal was a monumental engineering achievement that significantly shortened maritime travel between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The U.S. supported Panama's independence from Colombia to secure the canal zone, further demonstrating its imperial ambitions.

Consequences of American Imperialism

American imperialism had far-reaching consequences, both domestically and internationally.

Domestic Consequences

1. Economic Growth: The expansion of markets led to significant economic growth, enabling the U.S. to emerge as a leading global economy.
2. Cultural Tensions: The influx of immigrants from newly acquired territories led to cultural tensions and debates over American identity.
3. Political Debates: Imperialism sparked debates about the morality and legality of expansion, which influenced domestic policy and politics.

International Consequences

1. Resistance and Conflict: Many nations resisted American intervention, leading to conflicts such as the Philippine-American War (1899-1902), where the U.S. faced strong resistance from Filipino nationalists.
2. Global Perception: American imperialism altered the global perception of the U.S., moving from a nation of liberation to one of domination.
3. Legacy of Intervention: The patterns of intervention established during this time have continued to influence U.S. foreign policy in the 20th and 21st centuries.

Using Worksheets in Education

Worksheets on American imperialism are valuable educational tools that can enhance students' understanding of this complex topic. Here are some strategies for effectively using these worksheets:

Worksheet Components

1. Key Terms and Definitions: Include lists of important terms related to imperialism, such as "colonialism," "protectorate," "annexation," and "nationalism."
2. Timeline Activities: Encourage students to create a timeline of key events, helping them visualize the chronological progression of American imperialism.
3. Analysis Questions: Incorporate open-ended questions that challenge students to think critically about the motivations and consequences of imperialism.

Engaging Activities

1. Group Discussions: Use the worksheet as a basis for group discussions where students can share their insights and interpretations of events.
2. Debates: Organize debates on the morality of imperialism, allowing students to explore different perspectives.
3. Research Projects: Assign research projects on specific events or figures related to American imperialism, encouraging deeper exploration of the topic.

Conclusion

The study of American imperialism is crucial for understanding the historical context of the United States' role in the world today. The use of an American

imperialism worksheet answer key can facilitate learning by providing structured activities that engage students with the material. Through a comprehensive examination of the motivations, events, and consequences of American imperialism, students can gain valuable insights into the complexities of U.S. foreign policy and its lasting impacts on global relations. By fostering critical thinking and discussion, educators can help students develop a nuanced understanding of this significant period in American history.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is American imperialism?

American imperialism refers to the policy and practice of the United States extending its influence and control over foreign territories, often through military, economic, or political means.

What time period is most associated with American imperialism?

The late 19th century to the early 20th century, particularly from the 1890s to World War I, is most associated with American imperialism.

What major events are considered examples of American imperialism?

Key examples include the annexation of Hawaii, the Spanish-American War, the acquisition of Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines, and the establishment of a protectorate over Cuba.

How did the concept of Manifest Destiny relate to American imperialism?

Manifest Destiny was the 19th-century belief that the expansion of the US across the American continents was both justified and inevitable, and it provided a rationale for American imperialism beyond continental borders.

What role did economic interests play in American imperialism?

Economic interests, such as the desire for new markets, access to raw materials, and investment opportunities, played a significant role in driving American imperialism.

How did American imperialism affect indigenous

populations?

American imperialism often led to the displacement, exploitation, and cultural assimilation of indigenous populations, resulting in significant social and economic challenges for these communities.

What was the Open Door Policy and how did it relate to American imperialism?

The Open Door Policy was a principle aimed at ensuring equal trading rights for all nations in China and preventing any single power from monopolizing trade, reflecting America's imperial interests in Asia.

What criticisms are often levied against American imperialism?

Critics argue that American imperialism was hypocritical, often undermining principles of self-determination and democracy, and led to violence and oppression in colonized regions.

How does American imperialism impact contemporary international relations?

The legacy of American imperialism continues to shape contemporary international relations, influencing debates on foreign policy, military intervention, and the US's role in global governance.

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