

CRASH COURSE: U.S. History

TIME-STAMPED EPISODE 28: AMERICAN IMPERIALISM

1. What do historians call the late 1800s focus on expansion on colonization? _____ (1:00)
2. What two groups were negatively impacted by U.S. expansion across the continent even before the nation “became an empire” in the late 1800s? _____ (1:23)
3. How were the empires of the late 1800s and early 1900s different from previous ones? _____ (1:49)
4. What was the main driving motivation for the U.S. to acquire an empire? _____ (2:07)
5. What crisis occurred in 1893? _____ (2:42)
6. What did Mahan argue in his 1890 book about history? _____ (3:14)
7. What did the U.S. build in Central America that would help fulfill Mahan’s vision? _____ (3:27)
8. How did the shipping technology of the 1800s lead to a need for colonies? _____ (3:44)
9. How did the U.S. get isolationist Japan to agree to trade with it? _____ (5:10)
10. How did Hawaii first become American territory? _____ (5:35)
11. What island’s troubles first got the U.S. involved in conflict with Spain in the late 1800s? _____ (6:00)
12. What did the Teller Amendment prohibit? _____ (7:52)
13. What accident in Havana Harbor did the U.S. blame on Spain? _____ (8:23)
14. What was the main cause of death for Americans fighting in the Spanish-American War? _____ (8:46)
15. What three main territories did the U.S. gain as a result of the Spanish-American War? _____ (9:39)
16. What did the Platt Amendment do? _____ (9:52)
17. What did Emilio Aguinaldo want? _____ (10:28)
18. What did Puerto Ricans gain in 1917? _____ (11:31)
19. Why was Hawaii offered a path to statehood when other territories weren’t? _____ (11:53)
20. List two reasons anti-imperialists gave for their opposition to it. _____ (12:00 - 12:24)
21. At its heart, imperialism was all about what? _____ (12:42)