**APUSH-Unit 9—Westward Expansion and Imperialism**

**The Great West and the Agricultural Revolution, 1865-1896 Chapter 26**

*I can describe the nature of the cultural conflicts and battles that accompanied the white American migration into the Great Plains and the Far West.* (pages 590-595)

Fort Laramie Treaties (1851)

Reservation system

“Buffalo Soldiers”

Sand Creek Massacre (1864)

Fetterman Massacre (1866)

Battle of Little Big Horn (1876)/George Armstrong Custer

Chief Joseph/ Nez Percé

Geronimo

*I can explain the development of federal policy towards Native Americans in the late nineteenth century.* (Pages 595-600)

Helen Hunt Jackson/*A Century of Dishonor*

Ghost Dance Cult/Battle of Wounded Knee

Dawes Severalty Act (1887)

Carlisle Indian School (Pennsylvania)/Forced assimilation

Indian Reorganization Act (1934)

*I can analyze the brief flowering and decline of the cattle and mining frontiers and the rise of the farmer’s frontier.* (Pages 600-606)

“fifty-niners”/”Pike’s Peak or Bust”

Comstock Lode

Changes to mining industry

Significance of the mining frontier

“Long Drive”

-reasons for its decline

Changes to cattle industry

Homestead Act (1852)

Role of railroad in opening of the farmer’s frontier

“Great American Desert”

sodbusters

significance of the 100th meridian

dry farming

Joseph Glidden/barbed wire (1874)

Oklahoma sooners

I can explain the impact of the closing of the frontier, and the long-term significance of the frontier for American history.

1890 Census

Frederick Jackson Turner

The Significance of the Frontier in American History (1893)

-Frontier as a “safety valve” (?)

*I can describe the economic forces that drove farmers into debt, and describe how the Grange, the Farmers’ Alliances, and the Populist Party organized to protest their oppression.* (Pages 606-621)

cash crops

mechanization of agriculture

vulnerability of farmers to world market

farmers as debtors/effect of deflation

farm tenancy

vulnerability of farmers to corporations and processors

The Grange (1867)

Greenback Labor Party (active 1874-1889)

Farmers’ Alliance (1870s and 1880s)

Colored Farmers’ National Alliance (formed 1886)

People’s Party/Populists

Silver issue

Coxey’s Army

Pullman Strike (1894)

-background

-government response

Election of 1896

-Candidates and platforms

-Republican-William McKinley

-Democratic

-William Jennings Bryan

-“Cross of Gold” speech

-Campaign

-Role of Marc Hanna

-Outcome

Election of 1896 as a political turning point

Characteristics of party systems (see lower left of page 620)

-first party system

-second party system

-third party system

-fourth party system

-fifth party system

**The Path of Empire, 1890-1899 Chapter 27**

*I can explain why the United States abandoned its isolationism and turned outward at the end of the nineteenth century.* (Pages 623-625)

Factors encouraging expansionist outlook

Reverend Josiah Strong

-*Our Country: Its Possible Future and Its Present Crisis*

Social Darwinism as foreign policy

Alfred Thayer Mahan

-*The Influence of Sea Power upon History, 1660-1783*

-Effect on U.S. policy

*I can indicate how the Venezuelan and Hawaiian affairs expressed the new American assertiveness as well as American ambivalence about foreign involvements.*

(Pages 625-628)

Pan American Conference (1889)

Venezuelan Boundary Dispute (1895-96)

-Olney’s interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine

-Results

Hawaii

-U.S. interests

-Effect of McKinley Tariff

-Queen Liliuokalani

-Debate over annexation

*I can describe how America became involved with Cuba and explain why a reluctant President McKinley was forced to go to war with Spain.* (Pages 628-631)

Background of Cuban revolt

U.S. interests in Cuba

General Valeriano Weyler (“The Butcher”)

Reconcentration policy

Jingoism

“yellow journalism”

*The Maine* explosion

Declaration of War against Spain

-McKinley’s position (private and public)

-Teller Amendment

*I can identify the unintended consequences of Dewey’s victory at Manila Bay.*

(Pages 631-633)

Naval preparedness

Admiral George Dewey

Manila Bay

Emilio Aguinaldo

Annexation of Hawaii

*I can describe the easy military conquest of Cuba and Puerto Rico.* (Pages 633-635)

General William R. Shafter

Teddy Roosevelt/”Rough Riders”

El Caney and San Juan Hill

*I can explain McKinley’s decision to keep the Philippines and list the opposing arguments in the debate about imperialism.* (Pages 635-639)

Territorial acquisitions after the Spanish-American War

-status of Puerto Rico and Guam

-The Philippines

-McKinley’s reservations

-justification for annexation

Debate over imperialism

-Anti-Imperialist League

-arguments against expansion

-arguments for expansion

-Rudyard Kipling/”The White Man’s Burden”

Foraker Act (1900)

Insular Cases (1901)

Platt Amendment

Guantanamo

I can analyze the long-term consequences and significance of the Spanish-American War. (Pages 639-643)

Effects of the Spanish-American War

-European attitudes towards the U.S.

-new patriotic spirit

**America on the World Stage, 1899-1909 Chapter 28**

*I can describe the Filipino rebellion against U.S. rule and the war to suppress it.*

(Pages 646-648)

Filipino insurrection

Emilio Aguinaldo

Philippine Commission/William H. Taft

Status of Filipinos (see pages 650-651)

*I can explain the U.S. “Open Door” policy in China.* (Pages 648-649)

Effect of Sino-Japanese War (1894-95) on China

First Open Door Note (1899)/John Hay

Boxer Rebellion (1900)

-U.S. participation in joint military operation

-partial remission of indemnity and effect

Second Open Door Note (1901)

*I can discuss the significance of the “pro-imperialist” Republican victory in 1900 and the rise of Theodore Roosevelt as a strong advocate of American power in international affairs.* (Pages 652-653)

Election of 1900

-Candidates and platforms

-Republicans

-Democrats

-Campaign

-Outcome

I can describe the aggressive steps Roosevelt took to build a canal in Panama and explain why his “corollary” to the Monroe Doctrine aroused such controversy.

(Pages 653-658)

Teddy Roosevelt

-character

-attitude towards the presidency

Building of the Panama Canal

-Hay-Pauncefote Treaty (1901)

-Panamanian Revolt (1903)

-U.S. role and effect on U.S./Latin American relations

Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine

-background

-U.S. actions resulting from the Roosevelt Corollary

-Dominican Republic

-Cuba

*I can discuss Roosevelt’s other diplomatic achievements, particularly in relation to Japan.*

(Page 658-661)

TR mediation of the Russo-Japanese peace treaty

-Nobel Peace Prize

“Gentleman’s Agreement” (1907-1908)

-Context: Japanese migration to the United States

-San Francisco School Board action

-provisions of agreement

Great White Fleet world voyage (1907)