

CHAPTER
18

GUIDED READING *Acquiring New Lands*

Section 3

A. As you read about America’s relations with lands under its influence, write notes to answer the questions below. Some answers have already been filled in for you.

	Puerto Rico 1898–1916	Cuba 1898–1903	The Philippines 1898–1945	China 1900
1. What was its relationship to the U.S.?	<i>very similar to that of a colony or protectorate</i>			
2. Why did the U.S. try to control its affairs?			<i>to provide the U.S. with raw materials and new markets</i>	
3. What laws and policies affected its relationship with the U.S.?				
4. What violent events affected its relationship with the U.S.?	<i>Spanish-American War</i>			

B. John Hay’s “Open Door notes” paved the way for greater U.S. influence in Asia. Note three beliefs held by Americans that were reflected by the Open Door policy.

1.
2.
3.

C. On the back of this paper, briefly note who **Emilio Aguinaldo** was and how he affected U.S. foreign policy at the turn of the century.



RETEACHING ACTIVITY *Acquiring New Lands*

Section 3

Completion

A. Complete each sentence with the appropriate term or name.

- | | |
|--------------|------------------------|
| governor | Filipino |
| protectorate | spheres of influence |
| Boxers | upper house |
| Mark Twain | American |
| lower house | William Jennings Bryan |

1. Under the Foraker Act, the United States had the power to appoint Puerto Rico's _____ and _____.
2. The rebellion in the Philippines cost 4,000 _____ lives.
3. The _____ were a group opposed to the growing foreign influence in China.
4. By the late 1800s, China had become home to several European _____, areas where a nation claimed special rights and economic privileges.
5. President McKinley's opponent in the 1900 presidential election was _____, a staunch opponent of imperialism.

Evaluating

B. Write *T* in the blank if the statement is true. If the statement is false, write *F* in the blank and then write the corrected statement on the line below.

_____ 1. The most important reason for the United States to maintain a strong political presence in Cuba was to protect American business interests.

_____ 2. The Supreme Court ruled in the Insular Cases that the U.S. Constitution automatically applied to people in acquired territories.

_____ 3. Many Americans questioned the U.S. presence in Puerto Rico, which was of no strategic importance to the United States.

_____ 4. The United States finally granted the Philippines its independence on July 4, 1946.

_____ 5. Members of the Anti-Imperialist League believed it was wrong for the United States to rule other people without their consent.
