

Exercise walk-through

7.3

The Spanish–American War

AP United States History

Imperialism and the Spanish-American War

Period 7 runs from 1890 to 1945 – the longest and densest period. Three storylines run through it: the growth of federal power in the economy, the rise of mass culture and the arguments it provoked, and the country's move to global power.

Victory in the **Spanish-American War** gave the United States overseas possessions and forced a genuine argument.

Why the United States looked outward

Territorial ambitions

New **territorial ambitions** grew from a search for markets, naval strategy, and beliefs about a national mission.

A war that settled it

Victory in the **Spanish-American War** left the United States with overseas possessions – and with an argument it could no longer avoid.

The argument

Was a republic founded against empire now running one? The debate split both parties.

Motive, opportunity, consequence: markets and navy explain the *want*; 1898 explains the *moment*.

The debate over empire

FOR EXPANSION

markets and coaling stations for a trading power
a naval strategy that needs bases
a claimed civilising mission

AGAINST IT

ruling people without their consent
contradicts the republic's own founding
the cost of holding territory
racial objections to incorporating new populations

Both sides argue from **American principles** – which is why this is a debate about what the country is, and why it did not end in 1898

Exercises 2.1-2.2

2.1 State the three consequences of the American victory.

[3]

2.2 State what happened in the Philippines.

[2]

Exercises 2.1-2.2

2.1 State the three consequences of the American victory. [3]

2.1

- acquisition of island territories in the Caribbean and the Pacific; increased involvement in Asia; the suppression of a nationalist movement in the Philippines
-

2.2 State what happened in the Philippines. [2]

2.2

- a nationalist movement was suppressed

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 The third consequence complicates the debate.

(a) Explain how.

[2]

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 The third consequence complicates the debate.

(a) Explain how.

[2]

(a)

- anti-imperialists cited self-determination, and the United States suppressed exactly that claim abroad

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 The third consequence complicates the debate.

(b) State the relationship between 7.2 and 7.3.

[1]

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 The third consequence complicates the debate.

(b) State the relationship between 7.2 and 7.3.

[1]

(b)

- 7.3's events are what 7.2's debate is about

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 The war led to U.S. acquisition of island territories in the Caribbean and

[1]

☐

A the Pacific

B the Atlantic only

C the Mediterranean

D the Arctic

3.2 The CED describes what happened in the Philippines as

[1]

☐

A the suppression of a nationalist movement

B a voluntary union

C a withdrawal

D a purchase

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 The war led to U.S. acquisition of island territories in the Caribbean and

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- A the Pacific
- B the Atlantic only
- C the Mediterranean
- D the Arctic

3.1 A

- the Pacific

3.2 The CED describes what happened in the Philippines as

[1]

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- A the suppression of a nationalist movement
- B a voluntary union
- C a withdrawal
- D a purchase

3.2 A

- suppression of a nationalist movement

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 A country whose debate invokes self-determination suppresses a nationalist movement.

(a) State the tension.

[1]

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 A country whose debate invokes self-determination suppresses a nationalist movement.

(a) State the tension.

[1]

(a)

- the principle invoked at home was denied abroad

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 A country whose debate invokes self-determination suppresses a nationalist movement.

(b) Explain why the CED's plain wording matters.

[2]

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 A country whose debate invokes self-determination suppresses a nationalist movement.

(b) Explain why the CED's plain wording matters.

[2]

(b)

- a vaguer phrase would obscure what was done, and the tension is only visible when the act is named accurately