Power Across Oceans

Trace why the United States acted and what changed afterward.

9-12.US2.4 "Analyze the origins and the impacts of the Spanish-American War and American involvement in Latin America, Hawaii, the Philippines, China, and Japan."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline causes or motives for U.S. actions, and circle their effects. Give at least three cause-and-effect pairs matching numbers.

War, Trade, and Power

(1) In the 1890s, Cubans fought to end Spanish rule. Reports of Spain's harsh treatment of Cuban civilians stirred sympathy in the United States. Newspapers sometimes exaggerated the violence, increasing demands for action. When the U.S. battleship *Maine* exploded in Havana harbor in 1898, many Americans blamed Spain, although the cause of the explosion remains uncertain. The United States declared war on Spain that April. After Spain's defeat, Cuba gained formal independence in 1902, but the Platt Amendment let Washington intervene in Cuban affairs. Independence, therefore, did not mean freedom from U.S. pressure.

(2) The war also reshaped U.S. power across the Pacific. Spain ceded the Philippines to the United States in 1898, and U.S. leaders argued that the islands would support trade with Asia. Many Filipinos, who had fought Spain for independence, rejected U.S. rule and fought American forces from 1899 to 1902. Resistance continued afterward. In Hawaii, American sugar planters had helped overthrow Queen Liliuokalani in 1893. The United States annexed Hawaii in 1898, seeking a naval base and a Pacific stop for ships. Native Hawaiians who opposed annexation lost control over their government.

(3) U.S. officials also wanted access to China's markets without ruling China directly. In 1899, they proposed the Open Door policy, asking foreign powers with spheres of influence in China to allow equal trading opportunities. During the Boxer Uprising of 1900, U.S. troops joined an international force that fought Chinese rebels and relieved besieged foreigners. Japan, meanwhile, had become a growing Pacific power after its victory over Russia in 1905. President Theodore Roosevelt helped negotiate the peace, hoping to prevent any one power from dominating East Asia. Across these places, trade and security goals produced different forms of U.S. involvement, from diplomacy to military rule.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. How did public reaction to events in Cuba help lead to war, and why did the war not end U.S. influence over Cuba?

2. Compare the origins and one impact of U.S. control in Hawaii and the Philippines.

3. Why did the United States seek the Open Door policy in China, and how did its method there differ from its method in the Philippines?

4. How did Japan's rise shape Roosevelt's actions, and how did his goal resemble a U.S. goal in China?

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Write a six- to eight-sentence editorial set in 1908 recommending whether the United States should keep governing the Philippines. Use two examples from other places in the passage to predict possible impacts in the Philippines, and address one counterargument.

ANSWER KEY

Power Across Oceans

HIGH SCHOOL · 9-12.US2.4

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline causes or motives for U.S. actions, and circle their effects. Give at least three cause-and-effect pairs matching numbers. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How did public reaction to events in Cuba help lead to war, and why did the war not end U.S. influence over Cuba?	**Reports of Spanish treatment of civilians and blame placed on Spain for the Maine explosion increased demands for action. After the war, the Platt Amendment allowed U.S. intervention in independent Cuba.**
2	Compare the origins and one impact of U.S. control in Hawaii and the Philippines.	**The United States annexed Hawaii after American planters helped overthrow its queen; Native Hawaiians lost control of their government. The United States gained the Philippines from Spain after the war; Filipinos resisted U.S. rule in armed conflict.**
3	Why did the United States seek the Open Door policy in China, and how did its method there differ from its method in the Philippines?	**The United States sought equal access to trade in China and proposed a policy to other foreign powers rather than ruling China. In the Philippines, it took control of the islands and fought resistance.**
4	How did Japan's rise shape Roosevelt's actions, and how did his goal resemble a U.S. goal in China?	**After Japan defeated Russia, Roosevelt helped negotiate peace to prevent one power from dominating East Asia. The Open Door policy likewise sought to prevent unequal control of trade in China.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

In 1908, the United States should end its rule over the Philippines. Filipinos fought Spain for independence and then resisted American control. Cuba gained independence, but the Platt Amendment still let Washington intervene. A similar limit in the Philippines could weaken genuine self-rule. Hawaii offers another warning: annexation gave the United States a naval base while Native Hawaiians lost control of their government. Filipinos could face the same loss of political power if American rule continues. Supporters argue that keeping the Philippines helps U.S. trade with Asia. Trade matters, but it does not justify governing people who have resisted foreign rule.

Accept either recommendation if the editorial uses two accurate examples outside the Philippines to predict impacts there and addresses a counterargument. For the marking job, accept any three defensible cause-and-effect pairs supported by the passage.