

War and Influence

Trace causes, results, and a new U.S. policy in the Americas.

USII.4.b “explaining the reasons for and results of the Spanish-American War, including the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine;”

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline each reason the United States went to war with Spain. Circle each result of the war, and write 1 beside the sentence that states the purpose of the Roosevelt Corollary.

A War That Changed U.S. Power

- ① In the 1890s, many Cubans fought to end Spanish rule. Some Americans supported Cuban independence, while others worried about U.S. business interests in Cuba. Newspapers printed dramatic stories about Spanish cruelty, building public anger. In February 1898, the U.S. battleship Maine exploded in Havana harbor. The cause was unclear, but many Americans blamed Spain. President William McKinley asked Congress for authority to use force, and the Spanish-American War began in April. Fighting followed soon afterward.
- ② The war lasted only a few months. U.S. forces defeated Spain in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines. The Treaty of Paris, signed in December 1898, ended the war. Spain gave up Cuba, and the United States gained Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines. Cuba became formally independent in 1902, but U.S. leaders kept strong influence there. The war made the United States a colonial power with overseas territories and increased its role in Caribbean and Pacific affairs for years afterward.
- ③ In 1904, President Theodore Roosevelt announced the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine. The Monroe Doctrine had warned European nations not to create new colonies or interfere in the Americas. Roosevelt said the United States could intervene in Latin American nations facing serious debt or disorder. He argued that U.S. action could keep European powers from stepping in to collect debts. This policy expanded U.S. power in the region and led to later U.S. interventions in Caribbean and Central American countries.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 How did newspapers and the explosion of the Maine help build support for war?

2 What did the Treaty of Paris do, and which three territories did the United States gain?

3 Give one way the Spanish-American War increased the United States' power beyond its mainland borders.

4 According to the passage, why did Roosevelt say the United States could intervene in Latin American nations?

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Use four sentences to explain how the war and the Roosevelt Corollary changed the United States' role beyond its borders. Include one reason for the war, two results of the war, and the Corollary's purpose.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline each reason the United States went to war with Spain. Circle each result of the war, and write 1 beside the sentence that states the purpose of the Roosevelt Corollary. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How did newspapers and the explosion of the Maine help build support for war?	Newspapers printed dramatic stories about Spanish cruelty, which built public anger. After the Maine exploded, many Americans blamed Spain.
2	What did the Treaty of Paris do, and which three territories did the United States gain?	The Treaty of Paris ended the war. The United States gained Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines.
3	Give one way the Spanish-American War increased the United States' power beyond its mainland borders.	It made the United States a colonial power with overseas territories and increased its role in Caribbean and Pacific affairs.
4	According to the passage, why did Roosevelt say the United States could intervene in Latin American nations?	He said U.S. intervention could keep European powers from stepping in to collect debts when Latin American nations faced serious debt or disorder.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Public anger after the Maine exploded helped push the United States toward war with Spain. After the war, the United States gained Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines. It also became a colonial power with overseas territories and a larger role in the Caribbean and Pacific. The Roosevelt Corollary said the United States could intervene in Latin American nations to prevent European powers from stepping in.

Accept equivalent causes and results stated in the passage. For the open response, require four sentences that include a war cause, two accurate results, and the Corollary's purpose.