

Instructions: Pick 1 passage to outline. Create Qs & As for the other passage(s). You must follow the handout(s) I gave you, if you want a passing grade.

Objective: # 8C

Title: IMPERIALISM

1 Cuba exported much of its sugar to the United States, and Americans had invested approximately \$50 million in Cuba's
2 sugar plantations, mines, and railroads. These economic ties created a crisis in 1894, when the United States imposed a
3 new tariff on sugar that devastated Cuba's economy. With Cuba in financial distress, the Cuban rebels launched a new
4 rebellion in February 1895. The Spanish sent nearly 200,000 troops to the island to put down the rebellion. The rebels'
5 raids destroyed property belonging to Americans. The rebels hoped that the destruction of American property would
6 lead to American intervention in the war. To prevent villagers from helping the rebels, rural men, women, and children
7 were sent into "concentration camps," where thousands died of starvation and disease. (5.2 – 06)

Objective: # 7B

Title: POPULISM

1 In July 1892, more than 1,000 delegates met in Omaha, Nebraska, to form the People's Party. The party held its first
2 national convention and nominated James B. Weaver to run for president. The Omaha convention's platform called for
3 a return to unlimited coinage of silver. It also called for federal ownership of railroads and a graduated income tax.
4 Populists also adopted proposals that were designed to appeal to organized labor. Ideas such as an eight-hour workday
5 and immigration restrictions were put forth as appealing options. In the end, however, populism held little appeal to
6 urban voters, who continued their traditional party allegiances. Many workers continued to vote for the Democrats,
7 whose candidate, Grover Cleveland, won the election. (4.4 – 28 & 29)

Objective: #8B

Title: IMPERIALISM

1 U.S. naval officer Captain Alfred T. Mahan helped build public support for the idea that a nation needed large fleets of
2 ships to trade with the world and a large navy to defend the right to trade with other countries. With the support of
3 influential government officials, proponents of these ideas convinced Congress to authorize the construction of a large
4 navy. (5.1 - 1)

Objective: # 8F

Title: IMPERIALISM

1 By the early 1900s, Latin American nations owed European banks. In 1902, after Venezuela defaulted on its debts,
2 Britain, Germany, and Italy blockaded Venezuelan shipping ports. The crisis was resolved peacefully after the U.S.
3 pressed both sides to reach an agreement. Roosevelt then created the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine. It
4 stated that the United States would intervene in Latin American affairs when necessary to maintain stability. The goal
5 of the Roosevelt Corollary was to prevent European powers from using the debt problems of Latin America to justify
6 intervening in the region. (5.3 – 19 & 20)