Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Chapter 27 reading questions- *20 points – 4 points each*

Place your answers below to each question and submit to Turnitin.com:

1. Briefly explain 3 of the causes and signs of the US’s turn towards international involvement at the end of the 19th century.
2. Describe how the US became involved with Cuba and explain why a reluctant President McKinley was forced to go to war with Spain.
3. Explain President McKinley’s decision to keep the Philippines.
4. List the opposing arguments in the debate against imperialism.

**Use the Excerpt below to answer #5 the two part question.**

One result of the rhetoric of empire and the white man’s burden was a vastly increased emphasis on race nationally. Of course, race had been a potent political factor before 1898, especially in the South, but the proclamations and debates on war and annexation invariably stressed race by translating a wide variety of political questions into racial terms. American expansion was not interpreted simply as the spread of the American polity, with its ethnically diverse population. It was emphatically and explicitly the expansion of the Anglo-Saxon. Non-Anglo-Saxon whites were forgotten, and nonwhites everywhere were lumped together as “inferior races.”

*--Nell Irvin Painter, historian (1987)*

5. Many historians believe that beliefs about ethnicity were a significant motivating factor in early 1900s American foreign policy.

a) Describe a foreign policy event or process during this era that could be cited to support this historian’s analysis.

b) Choose one of the presidents during this era and explain the extent to which he would have agreed to this historian’s analysis of the era.