**CHAPTER 20 VOCAB SIGNIFICANCE**

Below are the terms from the chapter with their historical significance ONLY. Compare with your vocab assignment sheet you did for the chapter to make note of any deficiencies in your work. What you see below is what is expected of you to know for the quiz.

1. Alfred Thayer Mahan: Influenced the United States to build a modern steel navy that enabled America to become an imperial power, especially in the Caribbean and Pacific/Far East Asia.
2. Pan American Union: Gave America a role in the economic and legal issues of many countries in the Americas.
3. Queen Liliuokalani: She resisted American aggression, but lost which set an example of how the US would get what it wanted in terms of possessing smaller nations. When she was forced to abdicate the thrown of Hawaii, gave the US its most important Pacific possession.
4. "yellow journalism": Led to public outrage vs. Spain and the eventual start of the Spanish-American War.
5. Joseph Pulitzer: Promoted yellow journalism and helped to spark the Spanish-American War.
6. *USS Maine:* It’s explosion and subsequent coverage by yellow newspapers led to the Spanish-American War. Remains the most recognizable event to lead to action by a nation via yellow journalism impact.
7. *New York World/New York Journal:* Their coverage of the Cuban Revolution followed by the explosion of the *Maine* influenced the American public to demand war vs. Spain.
8. De Lome Letter: Inflamed American anger toward Spain and proved last straw in lead-up to S-A War. Afterward, McKinley had no choice but to declare war or face defeat in the next election.
9. Rough Riders: Exaggerated accomplishments of this unit led to the creation of the heroic image of Teddy Roosevelt that would earn him the VP nomination on McKinley’s ticket in 1900.
10. Anti-Imperialist League: Represented to the strong opposition to American imperialism and resultant entanglement in the affairs and conflicts of foreign countries.
11. Platt Amendment: It gave the United States basically parental power over “independent” Cuba after the Spanish-American War. Also represents perfectly the Roosevelt Corollary.
12. Chinese "spheres of influence": They represented the power of European countries to control China in the late 19th and early 20th centuries that the United States wanted to break.
13. Boxer Rebellion: Led to the United States’ insistence in the “fair” treatment of the Chinese by the imperialistic powers with spheres of influence.
14. Yankee Imperialism: It made the United States a power on the world stage.
15. Open Door Policy: Gave the United States access to the Chinese market for our goods. Big boost for our economy and prevented a previously-inevitable downturn due to American overproduction of goods during the Gilded Age.
16. White Man’s Burden: It was the main social factor imperialists cited for their beliefs in expansion.
17. Roosevelt Corollary: It made the United States the policeman for the Western Hemisphere and justified US intervention in the affairs of other American nations. Established the US as a police force for other countries, which the government expanded upon in the last half of the 20th Century.

**EXAMPLE**

**ID: John Rolfe** – a colonist of the Virginia Colony and early entrepreneur, John Rolfe perfected the method of raising and curing modern tobacco. He is known as the father of the tobacco industry in the Virginia colony. In addition, Rolfe married Pocahontas, the first interracial marriage recorded in the colonies. This marriage sealed a peace agreement between the colonists and the Powhatan tribe in 1614. Unfortunately, he lost his life in 1622 to increased warring with the Powhatan tribe.

**HS:** Rolfe is historically important because he is credited with jump-starting the Virginia economy as settlers planted acres of tobacco to meet the demand coming from Europe for the addictive crop, and paved the way for the southern agrarian economy.