PART I: IDENTIFICATIONS

ONE of THESE will be selected for you to answer. Four points.

Answers should identify the person, group, place, concept, theory, event, or item in several paragraphs. Answers should include a description as well as an assessment of the significance of the term to this class. In other words, why are we studying it? How is it relevant to the history of American foreign relations? (NOTE: Significance MUST be included in order to receive full credit.) When formulating your answers, think in terms of what, who, why, where, when, and how.

Platt Amendment
“Dollar Diplomacy”
Monroe Doctrine
U.S.S. Maine
Panama Canal
“Open Door”

Emilio Aguinaldo
Rough Riders
William L. Scruggs
José Santos Zelaya
“Roosevelt Corollary”
Alaska Boundary Controversy

PART II: ESSAY QUESTION

ONE of THESE will be selected for you to answer. Six points.

These questions are provided in advance so you can prepare yourself as thoroughly as possible to write coherent essays. The best essays will integrate substantial material from the lectures and the readings and demonstrate your ability to explain the important processes at work. Think in terms of concepts, patterns of behavior, divergent worldviews and perspectives, and the ways that particular historical experiences can help you demonstrate that you understand “what happened.” Be sure to cite relevant facts from the readings and/or lectures to support your argument. In other words, demonstrate the validity of your argument; do not merely assert it.

1. Why, according to David Silbey, did the United States go to war in the Philippines? How was it a “war of frontier”?

2. In what ways did the United States become an empire and exercise imperial power in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries?

3. Ideas about race significantly affected American foreign relations in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Explain how political debates over the war in the Philippines drew on extant American ideas about American Indians and American continental expansion.