



1866- 1914: A GLOBAL EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

Gallery Activity

SOL correlation: USII.5, VAUS.8, VAUS.9

In this exhibit, you will learn about foreign relations during the industrial age. The international missions of the Marines were closely linked to new technology and the evolving United States' foreign policy. **START** at the gallery entrance, stand with the canon on your left (see photo). The wall on the right contains a display that explains developing technology. (The first five questions can be answered in this room)



1. Developing technology resulted in improved weapons. This gallery will show you the development of many of these items from the 1890s to the 1900s. What new weapons were in use by 1914?

2. What was the nickname used to describe President Theodore Roosevelt's foreign policy?

3. According to Admiral Mahan, what was essential to national security?



Watch the movie (it takes about 3 minutes, so wait to see all of it!) The United States was growing and changing very quickly.

4. Describe developments in transportation that were due to industrial development.

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5. How was the image of the United States changed by the Great White Fleet?



Enter the next room; notice the display is dated in the 1890's. This gallery explains the development of the global expeditionary force and how the United States used the Marines and Navy to become a world power.

Spanish American War

- 6. The beginning of the Spanish American War is directly related to what (explosive) event?
- 7. Find the map (on the right) included in this display. Where were battles fought in the Pacific?
- 8. Read the details in the display. The Treaty of Paris, December 1898, gave what territories to the U.S.?



- 9. Now that the war with Spain was over, the United States was responsible for stabilizing the territories won in the war. This was not easy for the Marine assigned to duty in the Philippines. Enter the tent that would have been used by the Marine. While you are in the tent, watch the movie (shadows on the wall of the tent) and look around for two minutes to get an idea of what Marines experienced. What do you see, hear and feel?



The Savage Wars of Peace



- 10. Consider what you have experienced in this exhibit and look at the display on the wall. What do you think Kipling's quote means? (You can use Samar as an example.)



The Boxer Rebellion



11. What is the Boxer Rebellion?
12. Find the painting of the Boxer Rebellion. Describe the action you see.



Latin American Intervention

13. The United States sent Marines to enforce foreign policy in Latin America during the early 20th century, use the map and display to name *five* countries where action occurred

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A nickname for these actions is “The Banana Wars.” Why do you think they were called that?



Sum it all up!

14. Think about what you have learned so far. You are asked by an editor for *Time* Magazine to sum up 19th century U.S. foreign policy as a “sound bite” of no more than 25 words. (Think about the term *Global Expansion*.)