



1866- 1914: A GLOBAL EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

Gallery worksheet

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

ANSWER KEY

1. Developing technology resulted in improved weapons. This gallery will show you the development of many of these items from the 1890's to the 1900's. What new weapons were in use by 1914? (Steam propelled armored ships, long range submarines, tactical aircraft, armored cars, troop hauling trucks, etc listed on display)
2. According to Mahan what was essential to national security? (Naval strength)
3. What was the nickname used to describe Teddy Roosevelt's foreign policy? (Big stick)
4. Describe developments in transportation that were due to industrial development. Ships went from wind power to steam power, the naval arms race was worldwide, etc.
5. How was the image of the US changed by the Great White Fleet? (US was recognized as a world power)

Spanish American War

6. The beginning of the Spanish American War is directly related to what event?
(Sinking of the USS Maine)
7. Check the map included in this display. The war with Spain expanded to include what territory in the Pacific?
(Philippines)
8. As a result, what territories were included in the Treaty of Paris, December 1898?
Philippines, Guam and Puerto Rico
9. Now that the war with Spain was over, the US was responsible for stabilizing the territories. 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 and look around for two minutes to get an idea of what Marines experienced. What do you see, hear and feel?
Answers will vary- students should notice that it was a harsh environment with insects, disease, and other hardships.

The Savage War 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? (answers will vary. Lead conversations about differing views of war and how the US tried to keep peace in the Philippines by supporting the government in power)

The Boxer Rebellion

11. What is known as the Boxer Rebellion? (Anti-Christian uprising in China 55 day siege of Peking)
12. What obstacle surrounded the city of Peking? (Tartar Wall)
13. View the painting of the Boxer Rebellion, describe the action you see. (Tide of battle seems to be turning, the US forces in the bottom right seem to be gaining on the Chinese who look concerned.)

Latin American Intervention

14. The US sent Marines to enforce US policy in Latin America during the early 20th century, name five
15. What do all of these battles/ actions have in common? The United States is intervening in the area to put down government rebellions. Students may identify geographical similarities, but the larger picture would be the general nature of the intervention. These actions are collectively known as the Banana Wars