



A Global Expeditionary Force: 1866-1916

*A Student Gallery Guide for US Foreign Relations and USMC
History during the Industrial Age*

1. Enter "A Global Expeditionary Force" gallery through the stone arch.

a. Watch the large video on the side of the ship and read the panels to the right. Find this **"U.S. Territorial Expansion"** map. Name 2 of the 12 states that were admitted to the United States between 1866-1917.



Washington 1889, Idaho 1890, Utah 1896, Arizona 1912, New Mexico 1912, Colorado 1876, Wyoming 1890, Montana 1889, North Dakota 1889, South Dakota 1889, Nebraska 1867, Oklahoma 1907

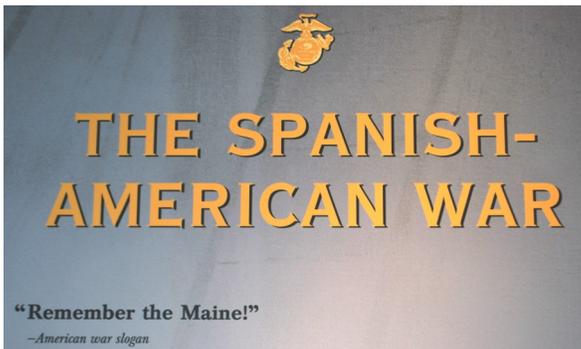
2. Read about **Navalism.**

a. President Teddy Roosevelt sought to demonstrate American power around the globe with a certain policy. What was his proverbial policy called?

The "Big Stick" policy - "Speak softly and carry a big stick."

b. What was the fleet called that he sent in 1907 to six continents to show America's new global reach?

The "Great White Fleet."



3. Pass the cannon display on your left, then read about the **Spanish American War.** Explain the war slogan

The American battleship Maine exploded in Cuban waters in 1898. Many Americans blamed Spain.

4. The **Treaty of Paris** in December 1898, ending the Spanish-American War, gave control of what four territories to the United States?

Philippines, Guam, Cuba and Puerto Rico

Answer Key

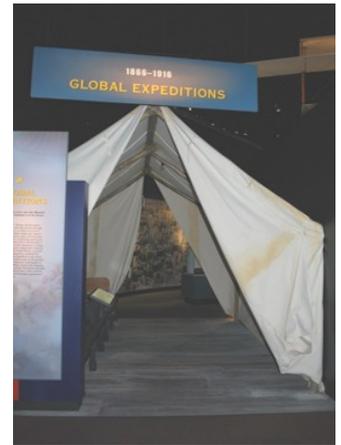
5. Enter the tent! This tent depicts life for Marines during the **Philippine Insurrection** in 1901.

A. Watch the shadows... what can you tell from these shadows about camp life?

Answers will vary- students should notice that it was a harsh environment with insects, disease, and other hardships.

B. Exit the tent, look left and read about this event. Why did some Filipinos take up arms against the United States in the early 1900's?

After the Spanish American War, the U.S. replaced Spain as the controlling power in the Philippines. This insurrection became an armed conflict by those wishing for independence for the Philippines who saw the arrival of Americans as exchanging one foreign power for another.



6. Where did the **Boxer Rebellion** take place and who were the Marines helping to protect?

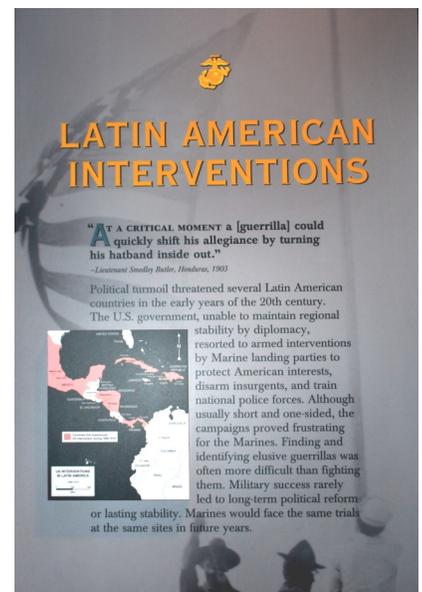
It took place in China and the Marines were trying to help protect western diplomats and their families.

7. The job of the Marines in the Boxer Rebellion was to defend the American embassy in **Peking (Beijing) China**. Which image in this room best shows the Marines performing this mission?

The painting by Staff Sergeant John Clymer above the Colt M1895 Machine Gun best shows the Marines action during the Boxer Rebellion to defend those in the embassy compound.

8. During the Latin American Interventions, the United States sent Marines to **enforce foreign policy** in Latin America between 1866 and 1916. Use the map and display to name at least five of the countries where action occurred.

Mexico, Nicaragua, Cuba, Panama, Dominican Republic, Haiti, and Honduras



Answer Key



9. Look up for this **Curtiss A-2 aircraft**. Find the sign that tells you what the A-2 was modified into in 1913?

The OWL (Over Water Land), a true amphibian aircraft.

10. Find this **"King Armored Car."** When was it first procured by the Marine Corps and what company manufactured it?

In 1916 and the Armored Motor Car Company



11. Enter The President's Own gallery.

a. What is the legacy of **John Philip Sousa** to Marine Corps history?

He was the director of the Marine Band from 1880 to 1892 and turned it into a nationally recognized landmark.

b. Hear the band! Name one of the songs Sousa wrote that earned him the title of **"The March King."**

Stars and Stripes Forever or Semper Fidelis

Answer Key