

## Chapter Summary

### Section 1: The Roots of Imperialism

- In the late 1800s, the United States began to play a more active role in world affairs. Americans believed that the U.S. was a special nation destined to expand. This expansion included intervention in Asia and Latin America.

### Section 2: The Spanish-American War

- In 1898, the United States went to war with Spain. Agitation for war came from the Yellow Press that bombarded the public with sensationalized headlines. The United States won several easy battles and emerged as a colonial power.



## Chapter Summary (Continued)

### Section 3: The United States and East Asia

- Following the Spanish-American War, the United States fought a violent guerilla war against Philippine nationalists. It also intervened in China to preserve U.S. economic interests.

### Section 4: The United States and Latin America

- Under the Roosevelt Corollary the U.S. intervened as an international policeman in Latin America and built the Panama Canal. Intervention continued under Taft's "dollar diplomacy" and Wilson's "moral diplomacy."

## Objectives

- Identify the key factors that prodded America to expand.
- Explain how the United States took its first steps toward increased global power.
- Summarize the chain of events leading up to the U.S. annexation of Hawaii.



## Terms and People

- **imperialism** – policy by which stronger nations extend their political, economic, and military, control over weaker territories
- **extractive economy** – colonial economies based on an imperialist nation extracting or removing raw materials
- **Alfred T. Mahan** – naval historian who advocated for naval power as the basis for a great nation; urged the U.S. to build a modern fleet

## Terms and People (continued)

- **Social Darwinism** – belief that Darwin's theory of the survival of the fittest should be applied to societies, justifying imperialism
- **Frederick J. Turner** – historian who noted the closure of the American frontier; his ideas were used by others to urge U.S. overseas expansion
- **Matthew Perry** – U.S. naval commander who sailed a fleet into Tokyo Bay and opened trade with Japan in 1853

## Terms and People (continued)

- **Queen Liliuokalani** – Hawaiian monarch dethroned in 1893 by rebel American planters in an action backed by U.S. Marines



## How and why did the United States take a more active role in world affairs?

For most of its early history, the United States played a small role in world affairs. But in the late 1800s, some began calling for the U.S. to join the ranks of the world's major powers.

Eventually, the United States abandoned isolationism and began to acquire influence and territories outside its continental borders.

The mid-1800s through the early 1900s was an "Age of **Imperialism.**"

- Powerful **European** nations extended their political, economic, and military influence by adding **colonies in Africa and Asia.**
- Meanwhile, **the United States and Japan** considered the benefits and **implemented similar imperialist policies.**



Colonial **extractive economies** were based on removing raw materials. The imperialist nations built strong armies and navies to protect their interests.



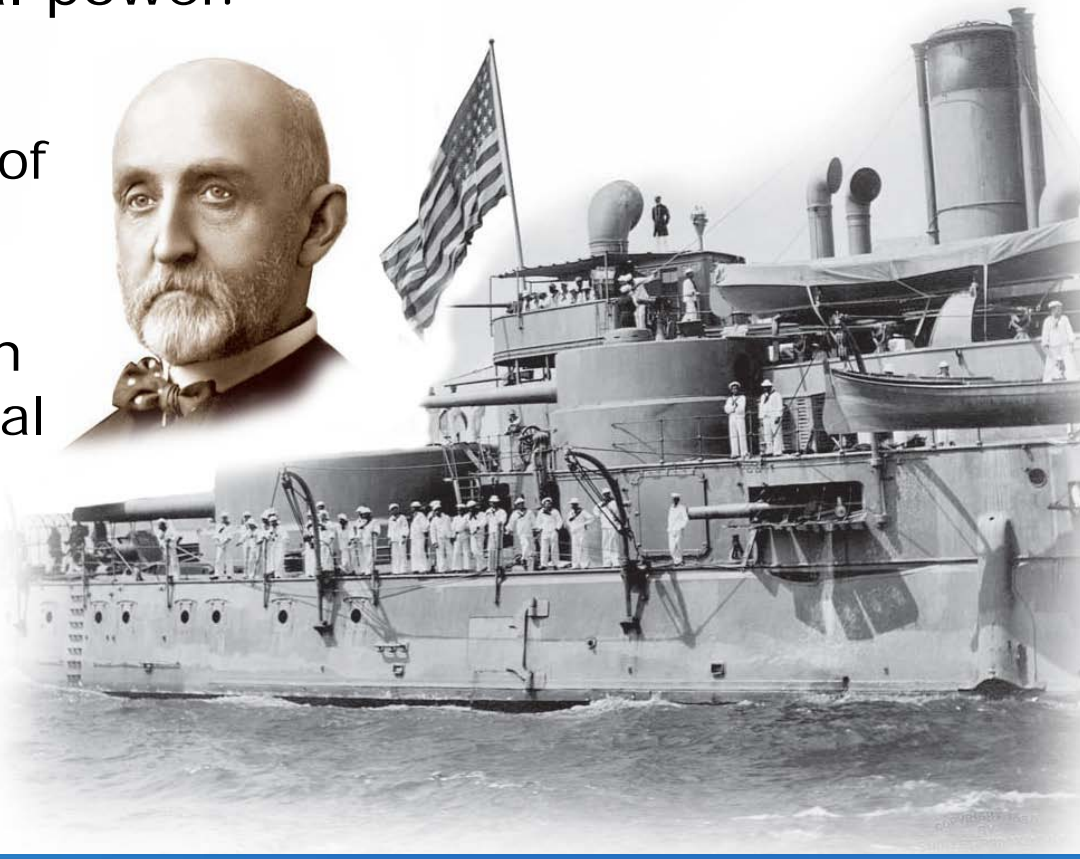
There were strong economic incentives for the U.S. to also **adopt a policy of imperialism** to obtain raw materials like rubber, iron, and oil.

American entrepreneurs also **sought new overseas markets** for their manufactured and agricultural products.

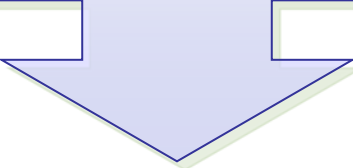
In *The Influence of Sea Power Upon History*, historian **Alfred T. Mahan** argued that all great nations owed their greatness to naval power.

He urged construction of a fleet of steel ships, acquisition of overseas bases, and construction of a canal across Central America.

The U.S. eventually followed all of his recommendations.



**Imperialists justified their actions based on beliefs about their own racial, national, and cultural superiority.**



**Social Darwinism** applied Darwin's theories of natural selection to societies. In a competitive world, **only the fittest nations survive.**

Americans extended their belief in Manifest Destiny overseas, **justifying imperialism as God's will.**

Historian **Frederick J. Turner** argued that the frontier served as a “safety valve,” siphoning off potential discontent in the U.S.



Turner's followers urged overseas expansion as America's next frontier to avert future discontent in the U.S.

**In 1867, Secretary of State William Seward purchased Alaska from Russia for \$7.2 million.**



Critics mocked “Seward’s Icebox” and “Seward’s Folly” as a far off and useless frozen tundra.

But, valuable resources including gold, timber, and oil were found.

Alaska also doubled America’s territory.

**In 1898  
Congress  
voted to  
annex  
Hawaii.**



- In the 1790s Americans **planters** established sugar cane plantations in Hawaii.
- In 1887, these **planters** gained **control of the government** from King Kalakaua.
- In 1891, **Queen Liliuokalani**, attempted to regain control of her island.
- In 1893, with the help of U.S. Marines, the **Queen was dethroned**. President McKinley backed annexation when he took office.

## The United States expanded overseas after 1850.

<b>1853</b>	Commodore <b>Matthew Perry's</b> fleet entered Tokyo Bay persuading Japan to trade with the U.S.
<b>1865</b>	Secretary of State William Seward purchased Alaska from Russia.
<b>1867</b>	The U.S. obtained Midway Islands in the Pacific.
<b>1898</b>	Congress approved the annexation of Hawaii.
<b>1898</b>	The Spanish American War gave the U.S. control of the Philippines, Puerto Rico and Guam.

### U.S. Acquisitions in the Pacific





## Objectives

- Explain the causes of the Spanish-American War.
- Identify the major battles of the war.
- Describe the consequences of the war, including the debate over imperialism.



## Terms and People

- **José Martí** – Cuban patriot who launched a war for independence from Spain in 1895
- **William Randolph Hearst** – owner of the *New York Journal* who, along with Joseph Pulitzer of the *New York World*, started the Yellow Press
- **Yellow Press** – sensationalized and exaggerated reporting on Spanish atrocities in Cuba
- **jingoism** – aggressive nationalism
- **George Dewey** – commodore of the U.S. squadron that destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay

## Terms and People (continued)

- **Emilio Aguinaldo** – leader of Filipino nationalists who defeated the Spanish Army
- **Rough Riders** – volunteer cavalry unit assembled by Theodore Roosevelt, famous for their 1898 charge at San Juan Hill
- **Treaty of Paris** – ended the Spanish-American War and included U.S. acquisition of Puerto Rico and the purchase of the Philippines



## What were the causes and effects of the Spanish-American War?

American economic interests, the growth of a national imperialist spirit, and an aggressive Yellow Press brought the United States to the brink of war in 1898.

The United States acquired colonies and became a world power as a result of the Spanish-American War.

**In 1897, Spain was in decline  
as an imperialist power.**



Spanish flag



Philippines



Cuban flag

Its remaining possessions included Puerto Rico and Cuba in the Caribbean Sea, and the Philippine Islands in the Pacific.

In 1895, Cuban patriot **José Martí** launched a war for independence from Spain.

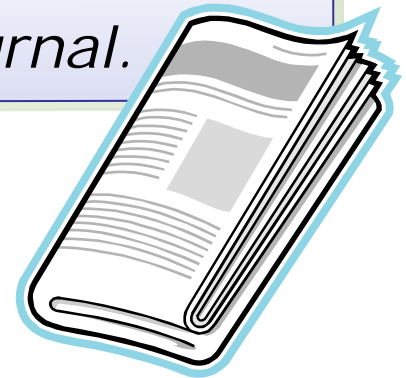
Spanish General Valeriano Weyler was brutal in his attempts to stop Martí's guerrilla attacks.

Tens of thousands of rural farmers died of **disease and starvation** in concentration camps.

The sympathetic **Yellow Press** published emotional headlines in the U.S. about **Spanish atrocities**.

American emotions were inflamed by Joseph Pulitzer's *New York World* and **William Randolph Hearst's** *New York Journal*.

In response, President McKinley warned Spain to make peace and sent the battleship *Maine* to Havana harbor to protect American citizens.



When Hearst published a letter stolen from the Spanish ambassador that insulted President McKinley, American **jingoism** rose to a fever pitch.

On February 15, 1898, the *Maine* exploded, killing 266 Americans.





## The Yellow Press demanded war. Headlines screamed, "Remember the *Maine!*"

A naval board of inquiry blamed a mine for the explosion.

In response, **Spain** agreed to **American demands**, including an end to the concentration camps.

Despite Spanish concessions, **President McKinley** sought permission to use force.

**In April 1898, following a heated debate, Congress agreed to McKinley's request.**

Critics charged that the real goal was an American take-over of Cuba.

As a result, the Teller Amendment was added, stipulating that the **U.S. would not annex Cuba.**

The U.S. Navy was sent to **blockade Cuban ports.**

President McKinley **called for 100,000 volunteers.**

In response to the American actions, Spain declared war on the U.S. The war began with U.S. victories in the Philippines.

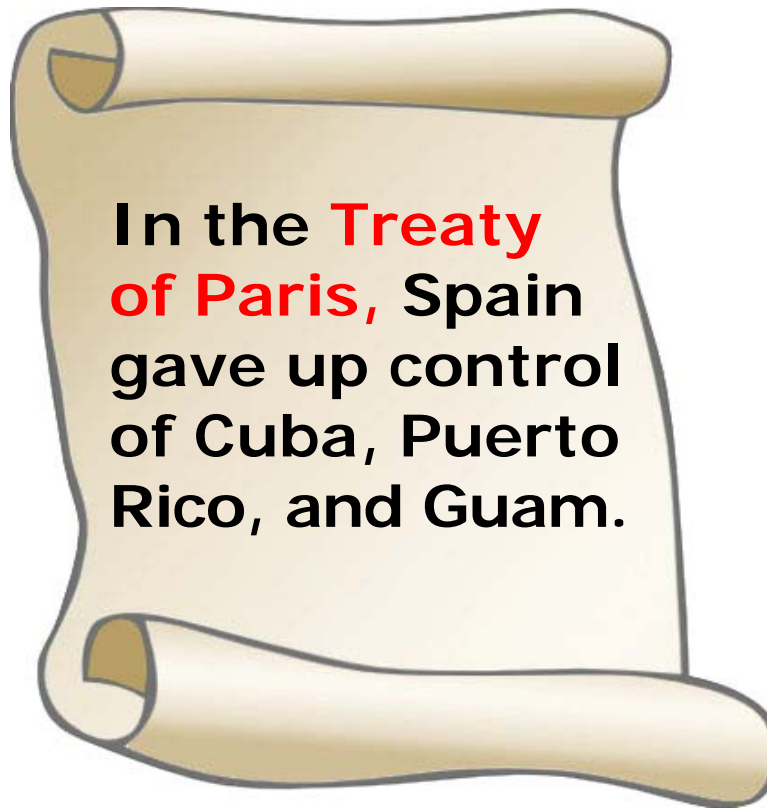


Commodore **George Dewey** surprised and easily defeated a Spanish fleet at Manila Bay.

Rather than surrender to the Filipino independence fighters led by **Emilio Aguinaldo**, Spanish troops surrendered to U.S. forces.

**U.S. troops easily defeated the Spanish in Cuba.**

- Guantanamo Bay was captured.
- Theodore Roosevelt's **Rough Riders**, and two regiments of African American soldiers, stormed San Juan Hill.
- A Spanish fleet was destroyed at Santiago.
- Spanish troops surrendered in Cuba and on the island of Puerto Rico.



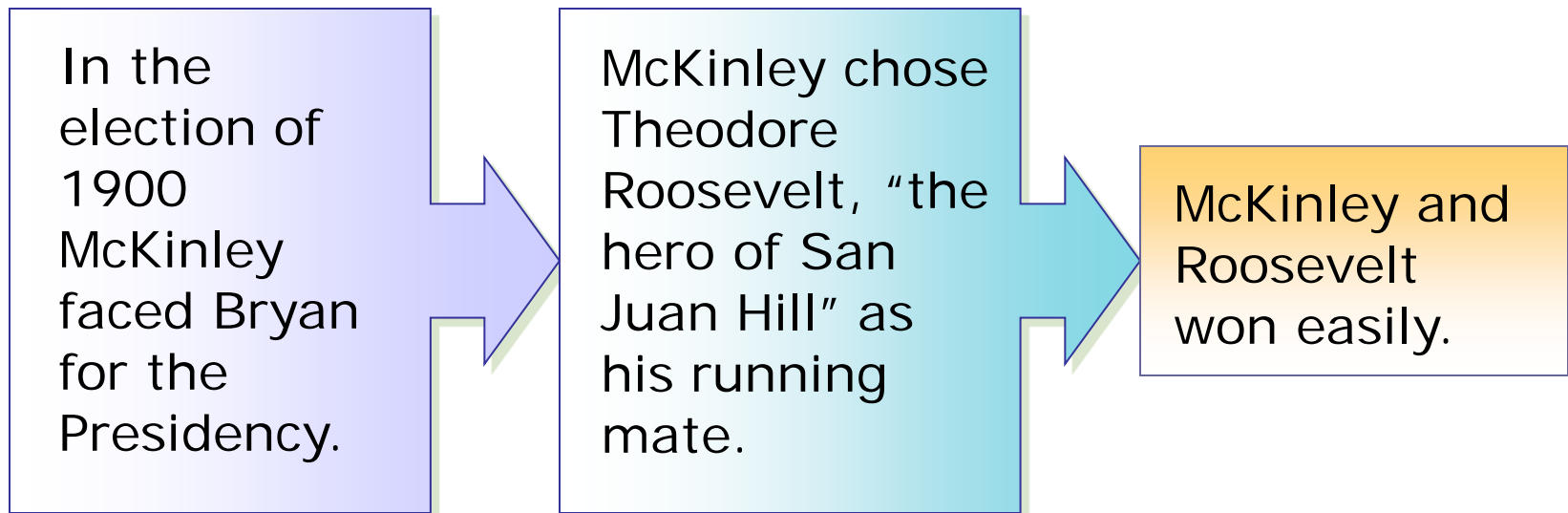
In the **Treaty of Paris**, Spain gave up control of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Guam.

- Spain sold the Philippines to the U.S. for \$20 million.
- Guam and Puerto Rico became American territories.
- Under the Teller Amendment, **Cuba could not be annexed** by the United States.

While Secretary of State John Hay called it a “splendid little war” debate soon arose over the Philippines and U.S. imperialism.

- Critics like William Jennings Bryan and Mark Twain attacked imperialism as against American principles.
- President McKinley argued that the U.S. had a responsibility to “uplift and civilize” the Filipino people. However, the U.S. brutally suppressed a Filipino rebellion.

In February 1899, the U.S. Senate ratified the Treaty of Paris by just one vote.



**The United States now had an empire and a new stature in world affairs.**

## Objectives

- Examine the causes and consequences of the Philippine insurrection.
- Analyze the effects of the Open Door Policy.
- Describe how the United States dealt with the rising power of Japan.





## Terms and People

- **insurrection** – a rebellion or revolt
- **guerrilla warfare** – form of non-traditional warfare, generally by small bands of fighters
- **William Howard Taft** – future president, appointed governor of the Philippines in 1901
- **sphere of influence** – zones in China that gave European powers exclusive access to commerce
- **John Hay** – U.S. Secretary of State who asserted the “Open Door Policy” in China

## Terms and People (continued)

- **Boxer Rebellion** – 1900 revolt by secret Chinese societies against outside influences
- **Open Door Policy** – Secretary of State John Hay's policy of opposing European colonies and "spheres of influence" in China
- **Russo-Japanese War** – war launched by Japan in 1904 to remove Russian influence in China; settled by Theodore Roosevelt in the Treaty of Portsmouth

## Terms and People (continued)

- **“Gentlemen’s Agreement”** – allowed Japanese children to attend public schools with whites in California while Japan agreed to limit emigration to the U.S.
- **Great White Fleet** – 1907 world cruise by an armada of U.S. battleships to demonstrate American naval strength



## How did the United States extend its influence in Asia?

America's decision to keep the Philippines helped expand U.S. influence, compete with European colonial powers, gain Asian markets, and extend American culture to the people of Asia.

Imperialism in East Asia brought greater power and wealth to Americans, but it also increased political tensions in Asia.

Following the Spanish-American War, the United States decided to retain possession of the Philippines.



This angered Filipino nationalists like Emilio Aguinaldo who had fought aside the Americans to oust Spain.

Aguinaldo used **guerrilla warfare** in an organized **insurrection** against the United States.

The U.S. reacted with **brutality and racism**. Villages were burned and suspected "insurrectos" shot.



- One commander, General Jacob Smith, even told his men, *"the more you kill and burn, the better you will please me."*
- **Brutality** was defended in the American press with racist statements such as, *"they must yield before the superior race."*

In 1901 the insurrection ended and **William Howard Taft** was appointed governor.

Taft censored the press and jailed dissidents, but he also:



- established a health care system
- staffed schools
- built roads and bridges
- extended limited self-rule

**In 1899, China was being exploited  
by European powers.**

Britain, France, Germany, and Russia  
each carved out **spheres of influence**  
or zones in which they enjoyed special  
access to ports and markets.

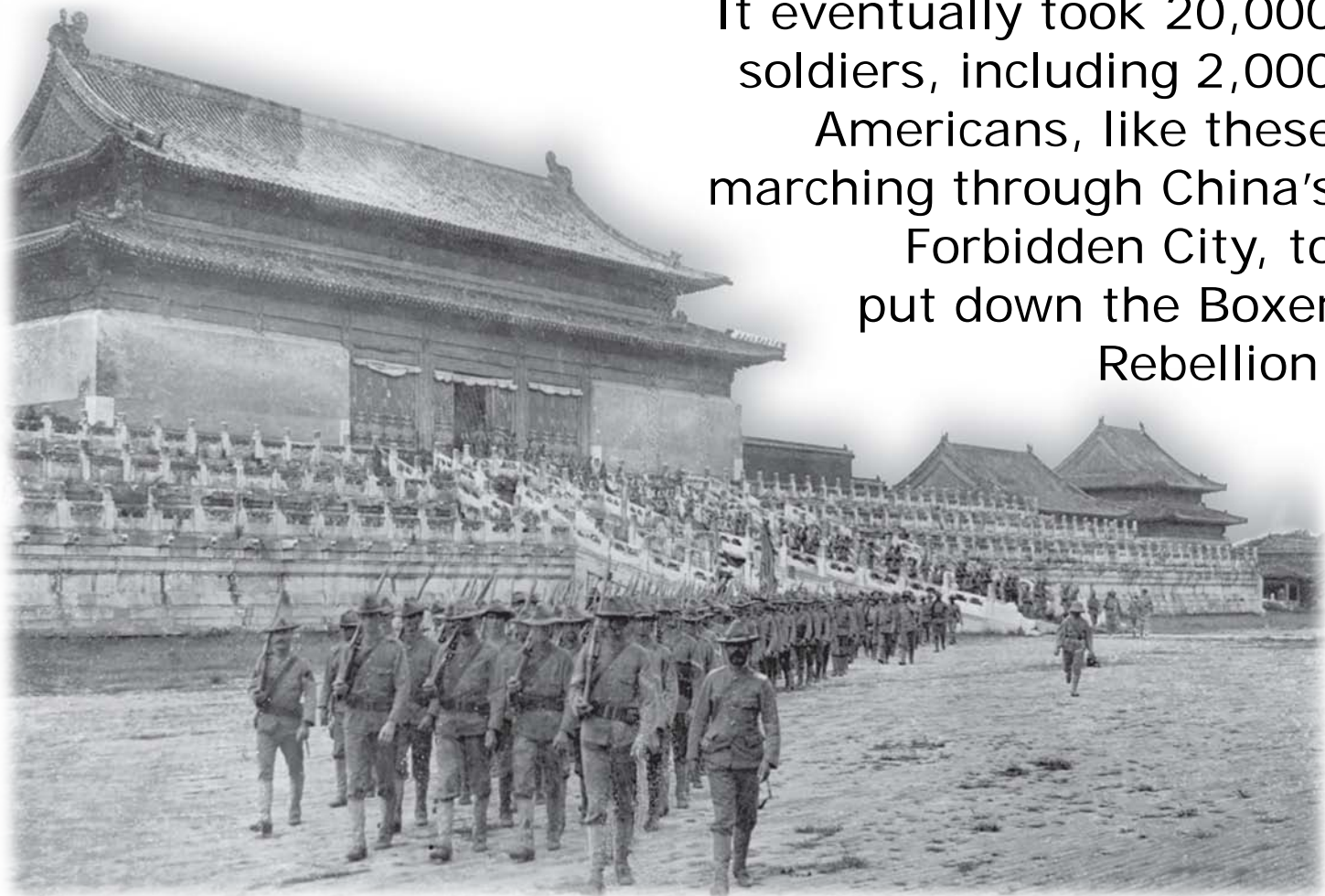


- U.S. Secretary of State **John Hay** announced that the U.S. expected “equality of treatment for commerce in China.”
- This **Open Door Policy** guided future U.S. actions.



**In 1900, Chinese secret societies began attacking foreigners and missionaries.**

- A multinational force from the U.S., Europe, and Japan, put down this **Boxer Rebellion**.
- The Chinese government was forced to pay for damages done during the rebellion.
- This raised nationalist anger and contributed to a 1911 revolt against the Emperor.



It eventually took 20,000 soldiers, including 2,000 Americans, like these marching through China's Forbidden City, to put down the Boxer Rebellion.

**Japan also opposed European interference in China, especially by Russia.**

### The Russo-Japanese War

- In 1904, **Japan attacked** a Russian fleet at Port Arthur in China.
- The resulting **Russo-Japanese War** was **resolved by Theodore Roosevelt** at a conference in Portsmouth, New Hampshire.
- In 1905, **Roosevelt was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize** for his role, demonstrating America's new stature in the world.

## Anti-Asian prejudice, especially on the West Coast, disrupted relations with Japan.

When the San Francisco School Board banned Asian students from attending classes with white students, Japan was insulted.

Roosevelt negotiated a **"Gentlemen's Agreement"** in which the school board removed the ban and in exchange, Japan limited emigration to the U.S.

President Roosevelt reminded the world of America's rising military power by sending the **Great White Fleet** of sixteen battleships on a world cruise in 1907.



## Objectives

- Examine what happened to Puerto Rico and Cuba after the Spanish-American War.
- Analyze the effects of Roosevelt's "big stick" diplomacy.
- Compare Wilson's "moral diplomacy" with the foreign policies of his predecessors.



## Terms and People

- **Foraker Act** – established civil government in Puerto Rico with an appointed governor
- **Platt Amendment** – addendum to Cuba's constitution restricting Cuba's independence from the United States
- **"big stick" diplomacy** – Theodore Roosevelt's approach to international relations that depended on a strong military to achieve its aims
- **Panama Canal** – waterway dug across Panama to shorten the trip between the Atlantic and the Pacific

## Terms and People (continued)

- **Roosevelt Corollary** – Roosevelt’s addition to the Monroe Doctrine, which stated that the U.S. would intervene in Latin America in order to prevent European intervention
- **“dollar diplomacy”** – President Taft’s policy to encourage investment rather than use force in Latin America
- **“moral diplomacy”** – President Wilson’s policy to encourage human rights and opportunity rather than act in our own self-interest in Latin America



## Terms and People (continued)

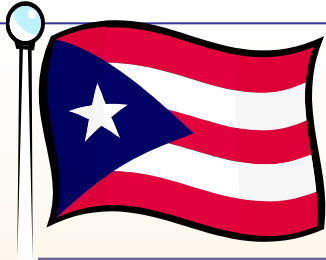
- **Francisco "Pancho" Villa** – Mexican guerrilla and outlaw who eluded capture by General Pershing for 11 months in 1916-1917



## What actions did the United States take to achieve its goals in Latin America?

American entrepreneurs and political leaders called for an aggressive and exclusive role for the U.S. in Latin America.

While beneficial to the United States, this approach engendered anti-American sentiment and instability in area.



## The status of Puerto Rico:

- In 1900, the **Foraker Act** authorized a **civil government** for Puerto Rico.
- A **governor would be appointed** by the U.S. President.
- In the Insular Cases the Supreme Court ruled that **Puerto Ricans did not have the same rights or tax status as other Americans.**

## Cuba became independent in 1902.

The **Platt Amendment** made it a protectorate of the United States which retained the rights to:

- approve or reject any treaty signed by Cuba.
- intervene to preserve order in Cuba.
- lease military bases in Cuba.

Cubans disliked the Platt Amendment but accepted their status since they were protected by the U.S.

In 1904,  
President  
Roosevelt  
added his  
**Roosevelt  
Corollary** to  
the Monroe  
Doctrine.

- Roosevelt saw it as **America's responsibility** to "civilize" or uplift weaker nations.
- The U.S. would act as an "**International Policeman**" in the Western Hemisphere to prevent European intervention.
- He saw **international leadership** as a moral challenge the U.S. had to accept.

Roosevelt's policy was called **"big stick" diplomacy** from his motto, "Speak softly but carry a big stick."

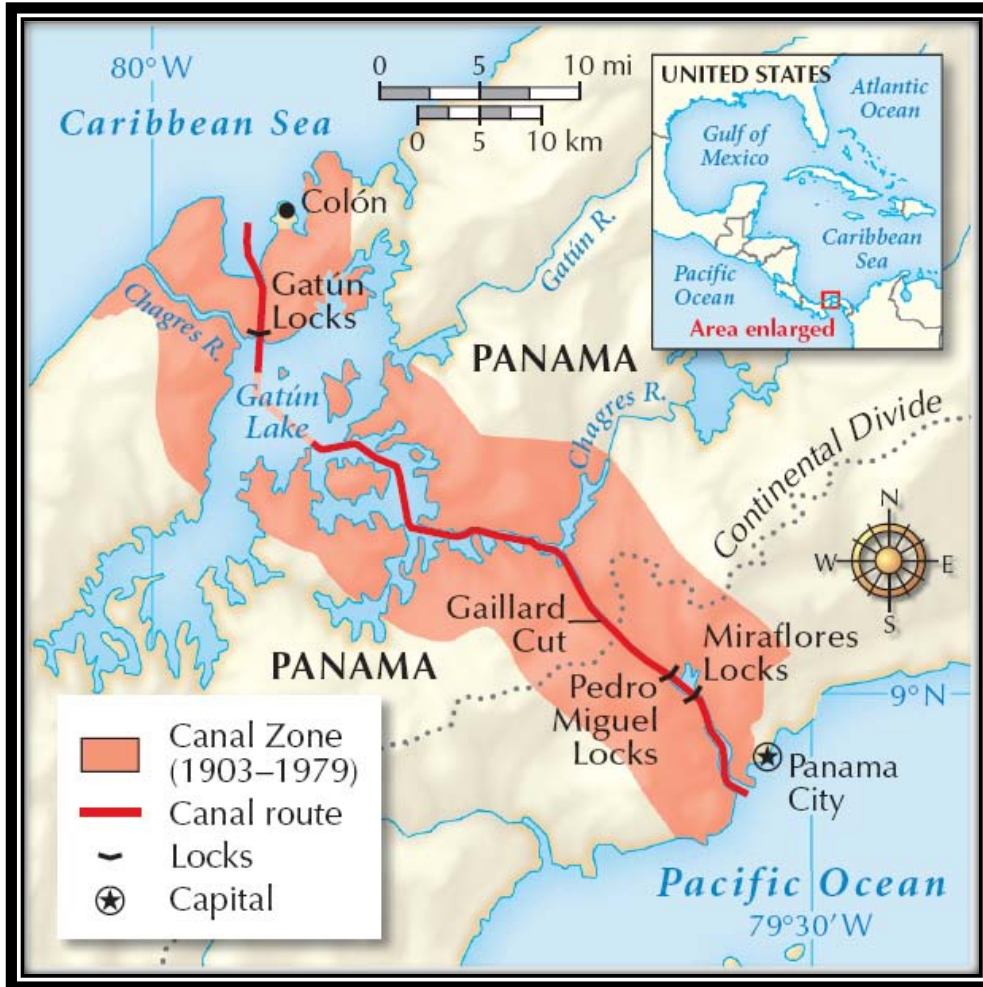
Cartoonists saw Roosevelt as a policeman in Latin America.



The **Panama Canal** was constructed  
between 1904–1913



- The U.S. needed permission from Colombia which owned the Isthmus of Panama.
- Colombia wanted more money than the United States was willing to pay.
- Roosevelt encouraged Panamanian rebels to declare independence.
- The United States recognized the Panamanian government in 1904.
- Roosevelt negotiated to lease the “Canal Zone” from the new Panamanian government for \$10 million plus an annual rent.



Construction of the canal was a tremendous engineering feat that involved tens of thousands of workers.



In 1909 William Howard Taft became President. He replaced the “big stick,” which was unpopular among Latin Americans, with **“dollar diplomacy.”**



- Rather than emphasizing military force, Taft looked to increase American investments in plantations, mines, and railroads.
- Taft did not dismiss the use of force as he sent troops into Nicaragua in 1909 and 1912.



President,  
Woodrow  
Wilson  
proclaimed  
a new policy  
of **"moral  
diplomacy"**  
in 1913.

- supported human rights and national integrity rather than U.S. self-interest
- stated that the U.S. needed to be a friend even when it was not in our best interests
- promised the U.S. would "never again seek one additional foot of territory by conquest"

**Despite his intentions, Wilson wound up intervening in Haiti, the Dominican Republic and especially in Mexico.**

Mexican dictator **Porfirio Díaz** promoted American investment in Mexico, benefiting a small wealthy upper class of landowners, clerics and military men.



Meanwhile, poor Mexican farmers were struggling in extreme poverty.

**In 1911, a revolt by Francisco Madero toppled Díaz. Two years later, General Victoriano Huerta seized control and executed Madero.**

Wilson refused to recognize a "government of butchers." When American sailors were arrested, he sent U.S. Marines into Mexico

Huerta's government collapsed and he was in turn replaced by **Venustiano Carrenza**.

The famous outlaw **Francisco "Pancho" Villa** threatened to start a new rebellion.



**In 1916, Villa participated in raids across the U.S. border, leaving 18 dead.**

Wilson sent General John J. Pershing and 10,000 troops into Mexico to catch Villa but failed.