

Do Now:

- ▶ Why would a country want to expand?
- ▶ What countries do you think America would want to expand to?

US Imperialism in the Early 1900s

...

Standards:

- ▶ **US 19** Assess the causes of American imperialism in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, including: the desire for raw materials and new markets, the desire to spread American democratic and moral ideals, and yellow journalism.
- ▶ **US 21** Describe the causes of the Spanish-American War and the outcomes of American imperialism, including:
 - Annexation of Hawaii • Panama Canal • Philippine Insurrection • Access to Cuba • Roosevelt Corollary
- ▶ **US 22** Compare and contrast President Theodore Roosevelt's Big Stick diplomacy, President William Howard

Objective:

- ▶ Scholars will assess the causes of American imperialism in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and be able to describe the causes of the Spanish-American War and the outcomes of American imperialism. Scholars will compare and contrast American diplomacies during this time period.

Imperialism

- ▶ **Imperialism**
- ▶ Building an empire by dominating other nations politically, militarily, or economically
- ▶ **Who is Involved in the late 1800's/early 1900's?**
 - The United States, most European countries and Japan
 - Africa and Southeast Asia are divided into colonies
 - The competition for colonies will eventually lead to World War I

Reasons for Imperialism

▶ Social

- "white-man's burden" & Manifest Destiny
- Anglo-Saxon Christians have the duty to "civilize" the rest of the world

▶ Economic

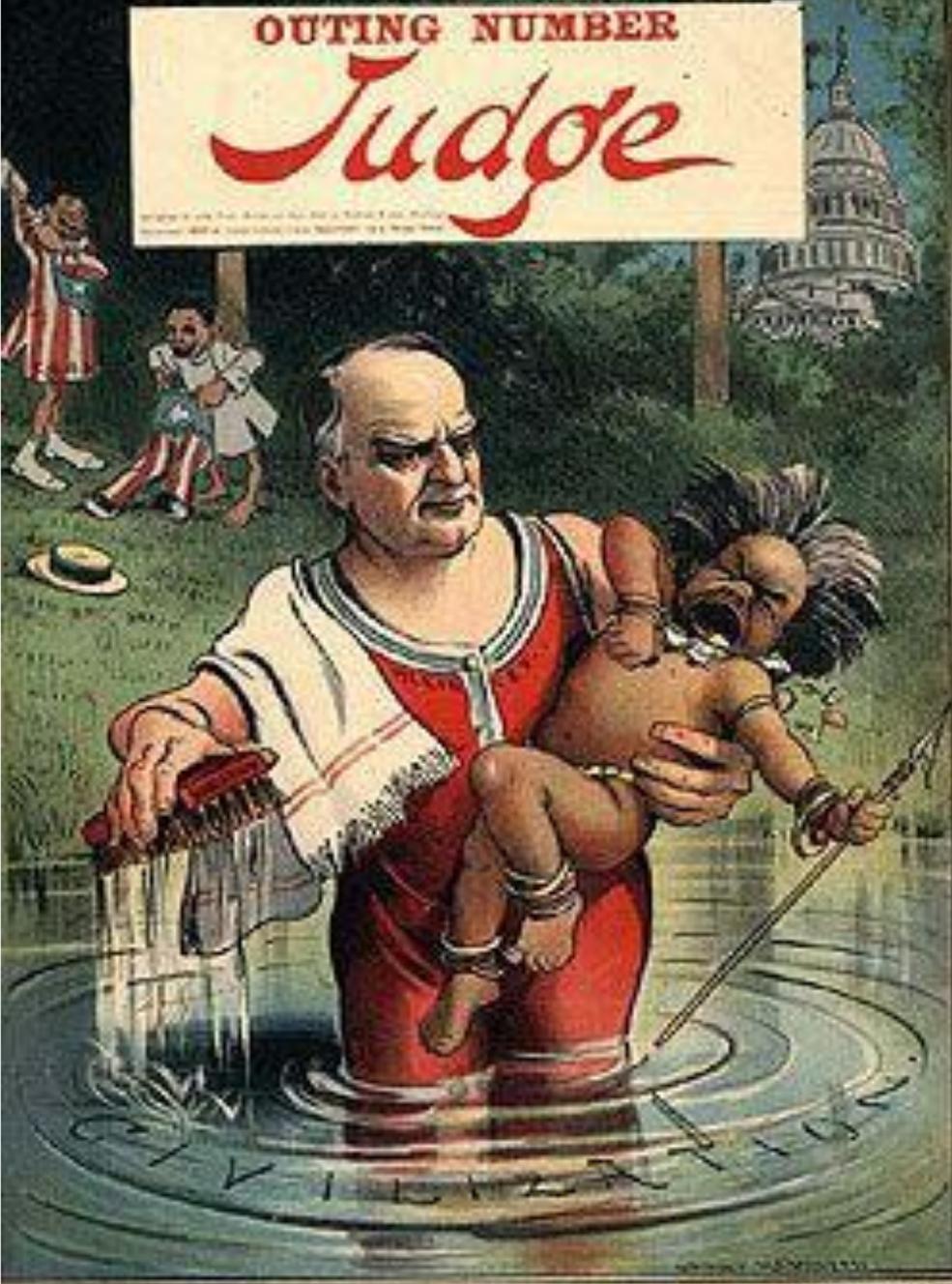
- US needed raw materials and markets (customers) for trade

▶ Military

- All great empires need a navy (and islands for friendly refueling stations)

OUTING NUMBER

Judge



THE FILIPINO'S FIRST BATH.
McKinley—'Oh, you dirty boy!



Ignorance

Barbarism

Oppression

BURDEN

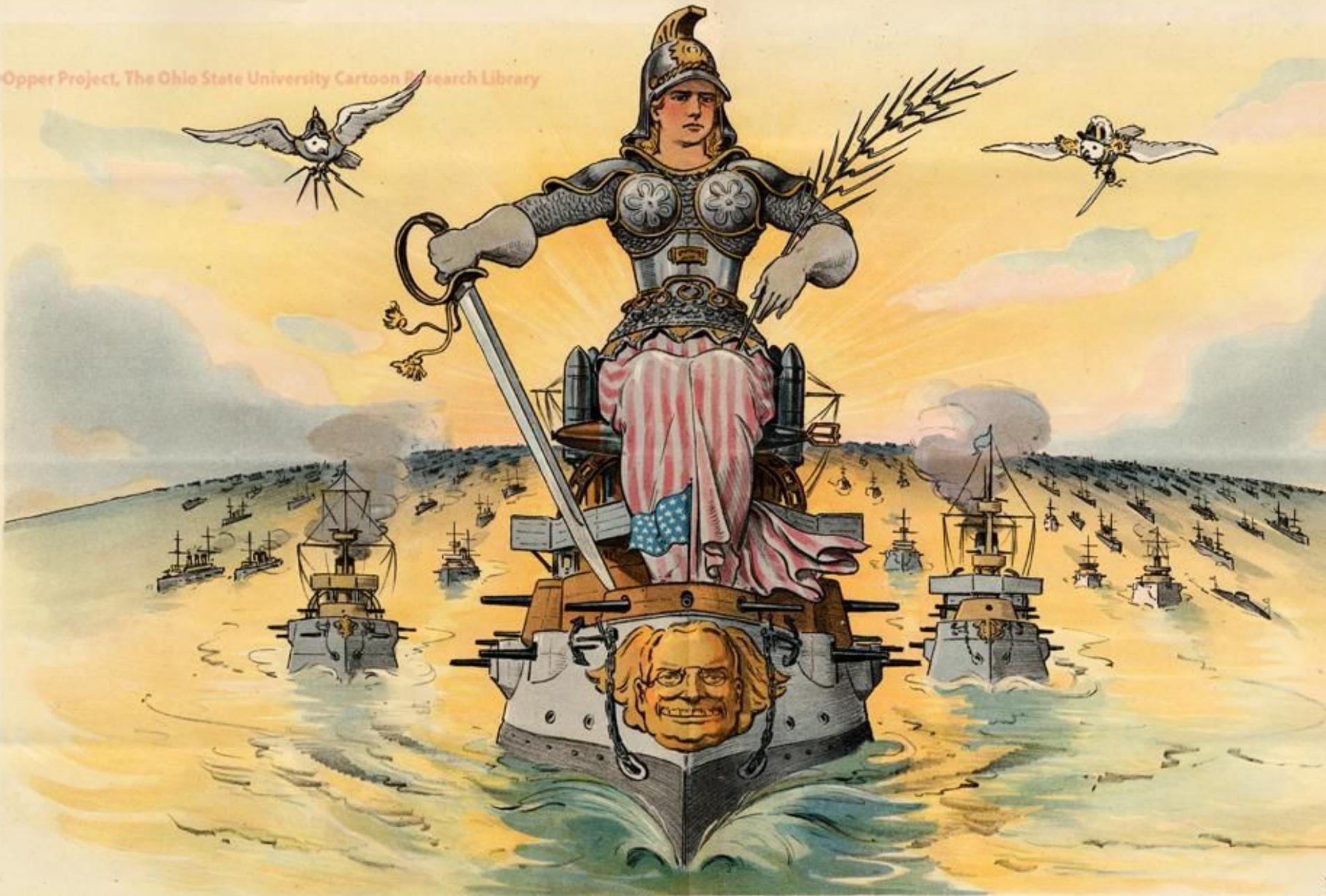
American Social Darwinism

Looking at the previous slide,

Which nations is England “hauling up the hill”?
What about the U.S.?

PUCK

Upper Project, The Ohio State University Cartoon Research Library

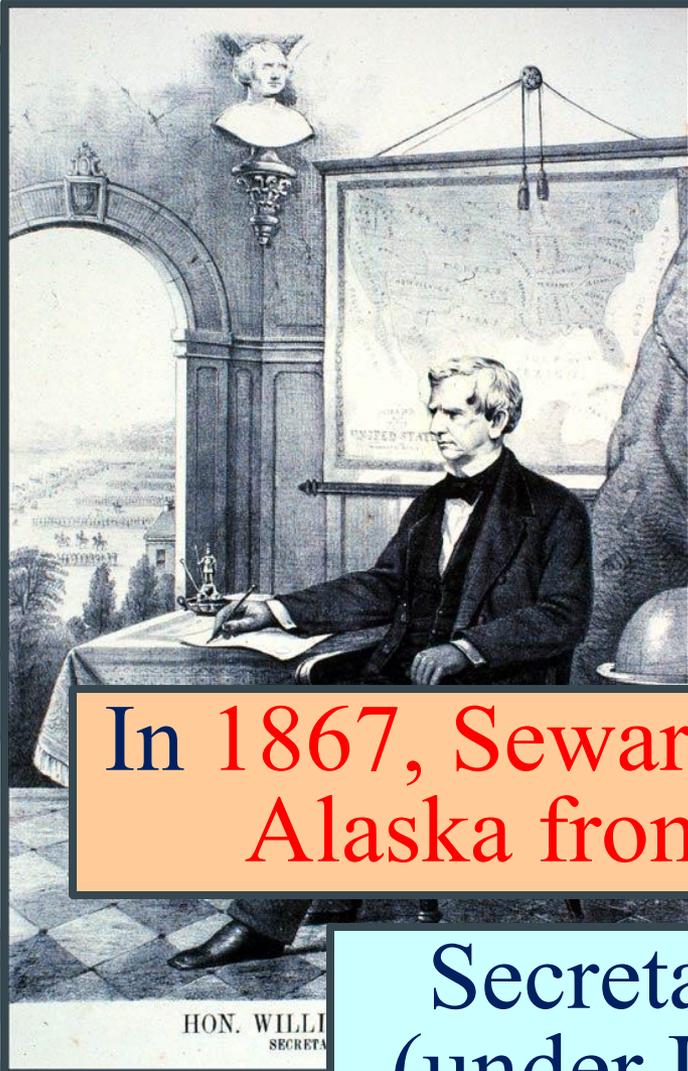


PEACE.

Examples of American Imperialism

- ▶ Alaska (1867) — William Seward bought from the Russians — “*Seward’s Folly*”

The U.S. as a World Power: Alaska



HON. WILLIAM Seward
SECRETARY OF STATE



In 1867, Seward negotiated the purchase of Alaska from Russia for \$7.2 million

Secretary of State ~~William~~ Seward (under Lincoln & Johnson) hoped to annex Canada & Mexico for the USA

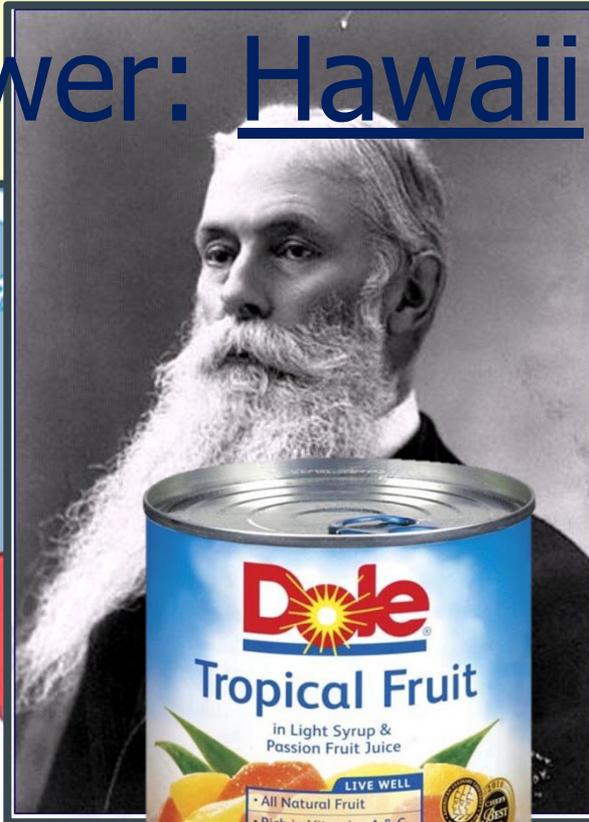
AUSTRALIA

PANAMA

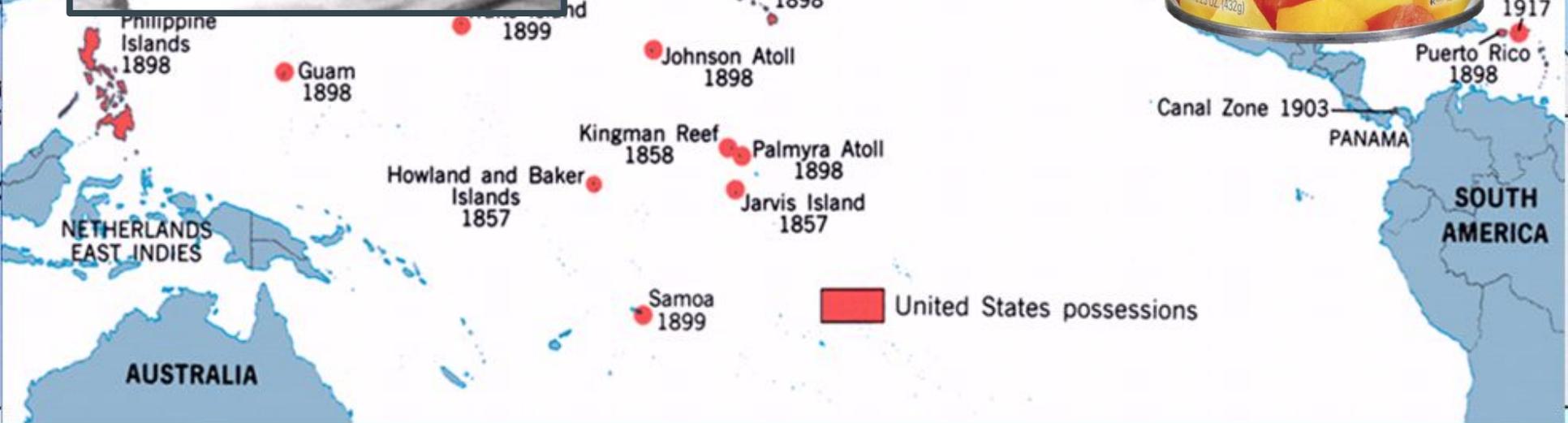
Examples of American Imperialism

- ▶ Hawaii (1900) -- US citizens owned sugar plantations, plantation owners took control of Hawaii and removed the Queen Liliuokalani.
 - United States annexed (took over) Hawaii in 1900

The U.S. as a World Power: Hawaii



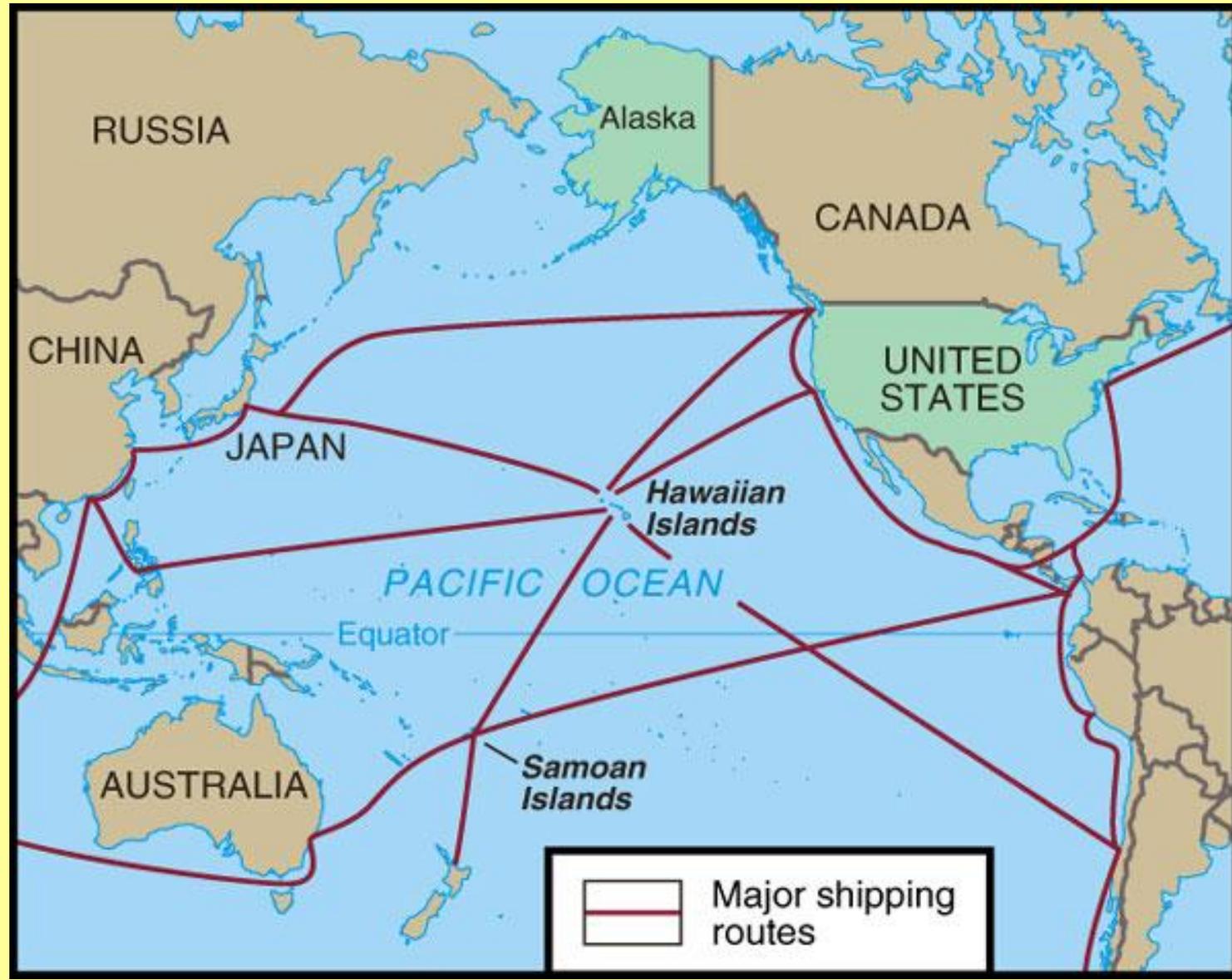
CHINA



The U.S. as a World Power: Hawaii

- U.S. missionaries & prospectors 1st arrived in Hawaii in the 1820s; By the 1870s, Hawaii was dominated by sugar & fruit plantation owners who called for U.S. annexation
- “The Hawaiian pear is now fully ripe, and this is the golden hour for the United States to pluck it.”
—John Foster, Sec of State under Harrison
- In 1891, U.S. planters led an overthrow of Queen Liliuokalani & Hawaii became a republic in 1894 under Sanford Dole

Do you see any short- & long-term significance to annexing Hawaii?

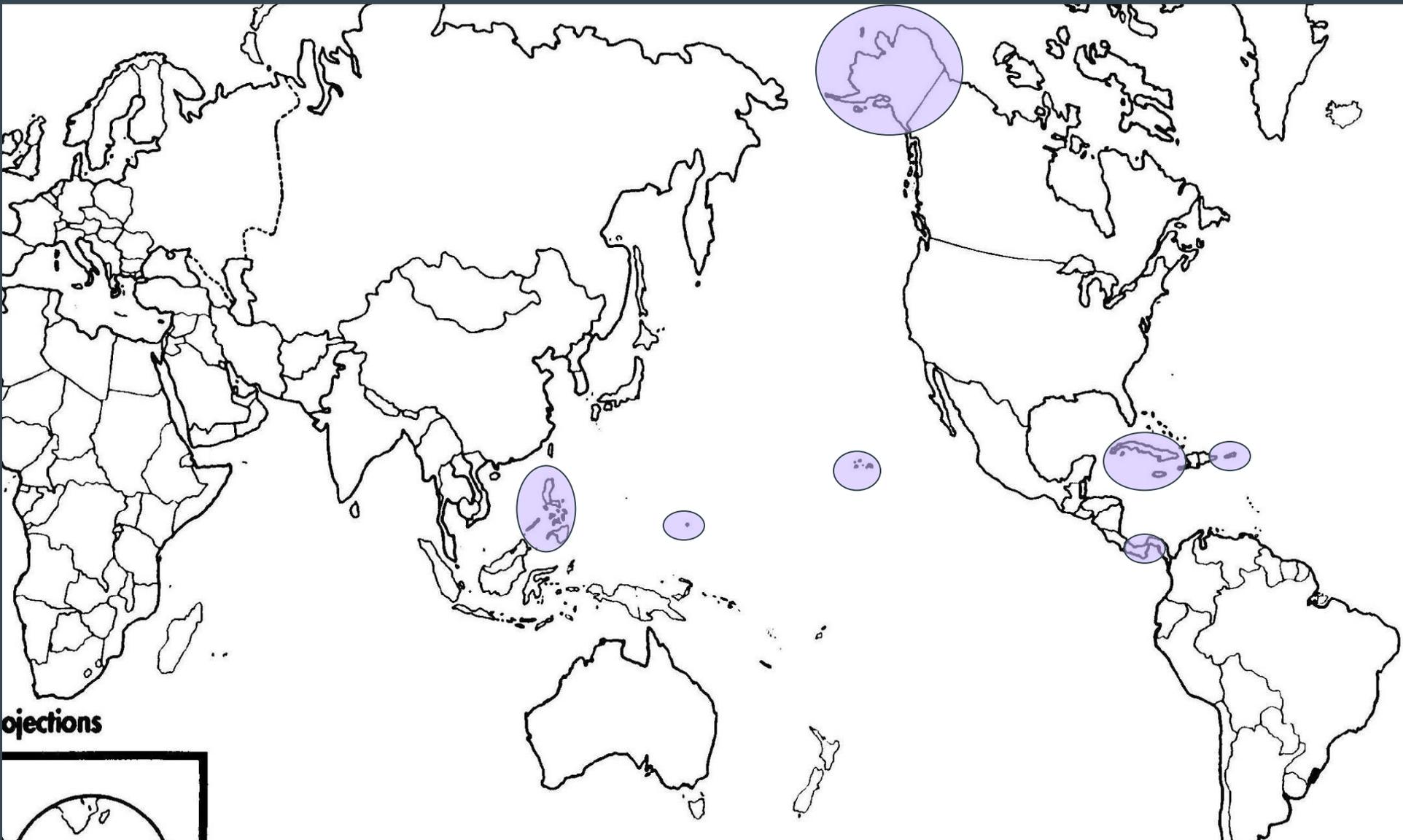


Do Now:

- ▶ Name the 3 reasons for imperialism.
- ▶ What was the “White Man’s Burden”?

Spanish-American War

- ▶ Spain still controls colonies:
 - Cuba & Puerto Rico in the Western Hemisphere
 - The Philippines in the Pacific
- ▶ Spain's colonies are revolting!
- ▶ Why should the US care?
 - Vid clip – start at 34:30 go to 40



Why does the US get involved?

Spain's atrocities in Cuba

Spanish General Valeriano Weyler ("the Butcher") is sent to Cuba to restore order. Moved all the rural people out of their houses and into huge concentration camps -- thousands die of disease and hunger



Why does the US get involved?

- ▶ **Yellow Journalism:**
Sensational appeal to the public;
exaggerating the news to increase readership
- ▶ **Public outrage and support for the Cuban rebels begins to grow**



Turn and Talk:

- ▶ Do you think the US should have gotten involved? Why or why not?

Why does the US get involved?

► The USS Maine Explosion



\$50,000 REWARD.—WHO DESTROYED THE MAINE?—\$50,000 REWARD.

NEW YORK JOURNAL AND ADVERTISER

DESTRUCTION OF THE WAR SHIP MAINE WAS THE WORK OF AN ENEMY.

\$50,000! Assistant Secretary Roosevelt Convinced the Explosion of the War Ship Was Not an Accident.

\$50,000! For the Detection of the Perpetrator of the Maine Outrage!

The Journal Offers \$50,000 Reward for the Conviction of the Criminals Who Sent 258 American Sailors to Their Death. Naval Officers Unanimous That the Ship Was Destroyed on Purpose.

\$50,000! For the Detection of the Perpetrator of the Maine Outrage!



NAVAL OFFICERS THINK THE MAINE WAS DESTROYED BY A SPANISH MINE.

Hidden Mine or a Sunk Torpedo Believed to Have Been the Weapon Used Against the American Man-of-War—Officers and Men Tell Thrilling Stories of Being Blown Into the Air Amid a Mass of Shattered Steel and Exploding Shells—Survivors Brought to Key West Scout for Signs of Accident—Smith Officials Pro-

Yellow Journalists make a big deal out of it and blame Spain.

"Remember the Maine – to hell with Spain!"

Turn and Talk:

- ▶ Do you change your opinion?

- ▶ April 20, 1898: McKinley gave in to public pressure and asked Congress to declare war on Spain



The War in Cuba

Volunteers rush to enlist
Poorly trained and equipped
TR's Rough Riders

The war in Cuba lasts only 3
months

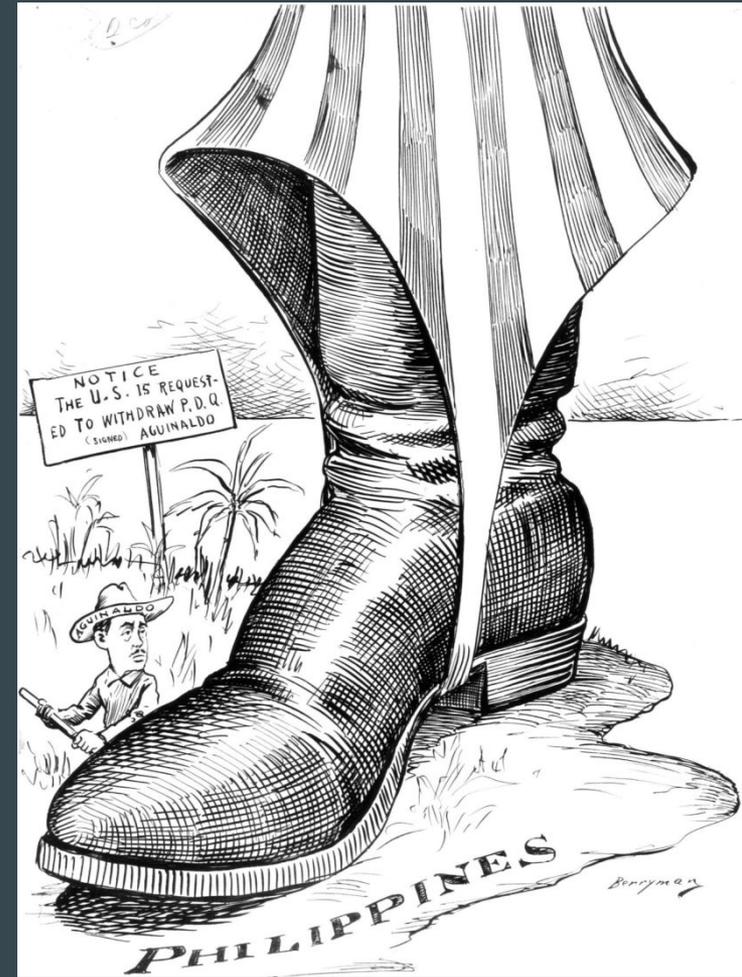
460 die from battle

5200 die from disease



The War in the Philippines

- ▶ The US destroys the Spanish fleet in the Philippines helps Filipino rebels fight the Spanish
- ▶ But after the war, the US stays....and ends up fighting the Filipino rebels for another 3 years in a brutal and bloody war



Outcomes of the Spanish-American War



▶ Annexes the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Guam

- Annex – to take control of



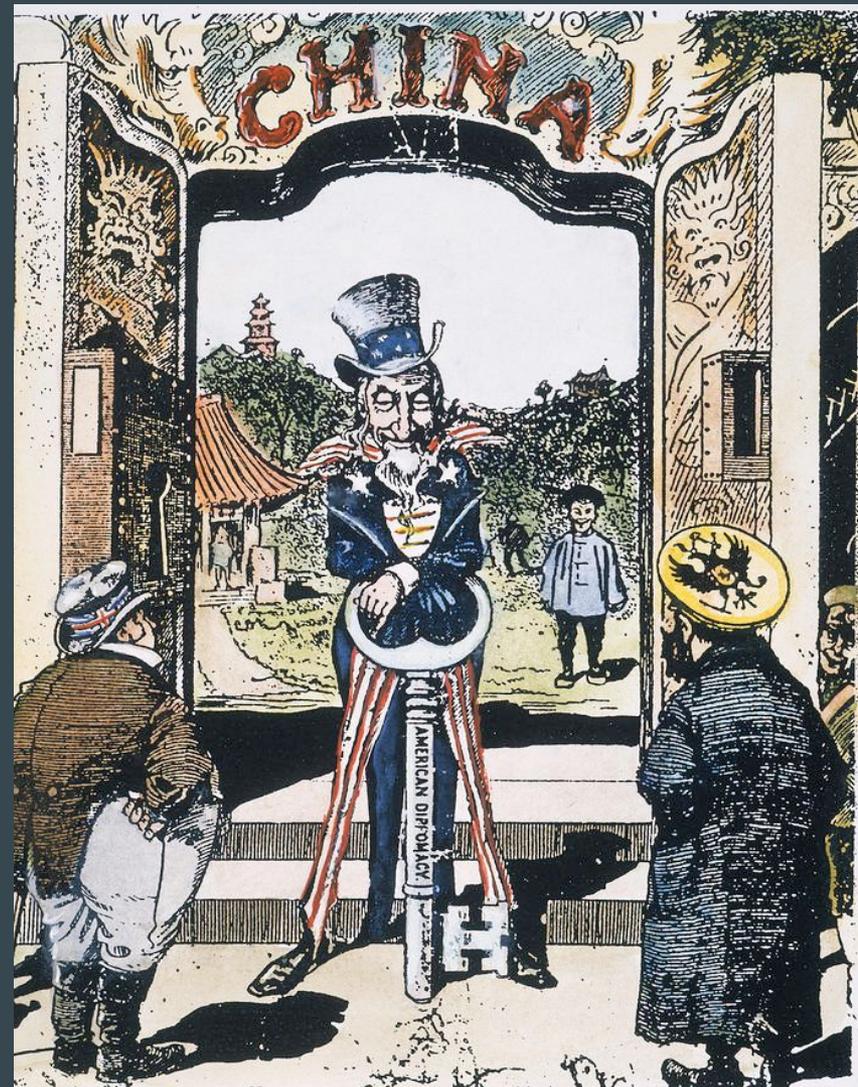
▶ US does NOT annex Cuba, but claims the right to intervene in Cuban affairs

- The Platt Amendment says Cuba can't sign treaties, the US can intervene anytime, and the US gets a permanent naval base –Guantanamo

“The Duty of the Hour...to save her not only from Spain, but from a worse fate”



Examples of American Imperialism



1. Roosevelt's "Big Stick" Policy (1900-1908)

- ▶ Wanted greater US involvement in world affairs.
- ▶ Advocated for peaceful relations, but wanted a strong American presence in to ensure US prosperity.
- ▶ America as world policeman
- ▶ "Speak softly and carry a big stick"





THE NEW DIPLOMACY

ARBITRATION

LET US BE FRIENDS TO THE WORLD

EUROPE

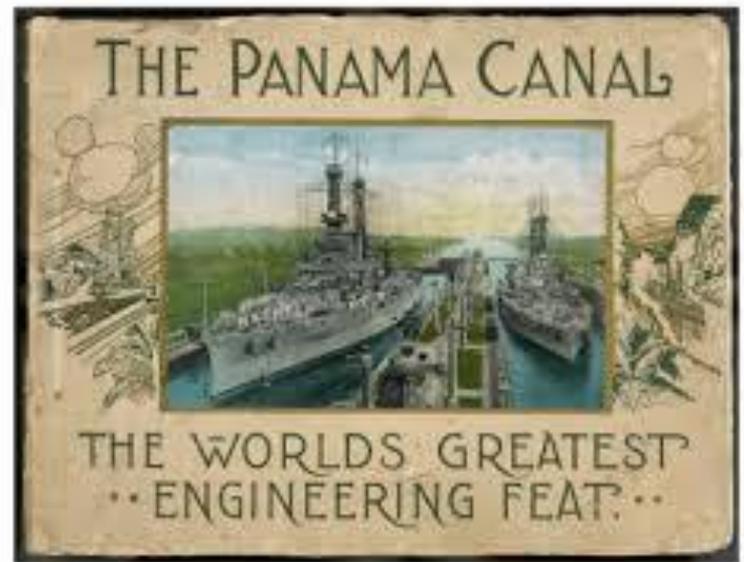
Holmgren



THE BIG STICK IN THE CARIBBEAN SEA

Examples of “Big Stick” Policy

- ▶ Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine (1900): US can act as an international police power in Latin America.
- ▶ The Monroe Doctrine is the best known U.S. policy toward the Western Hemisphere. Created by President James Monroe in 1823, doctrine warns European nations that the United States would not tolerate further colonization or puppet monarchs
 - Used to justify intervention in Dominican Republic, Panama, Cuba, Nicaragua, Honduras, Mexico and Haiti.
- ▶ Panama Canal: The US wants a canal, but Colombia will not agree.....so the US “supports” a Panamanian revolt....and gets rights to build and use the Panama Canal.



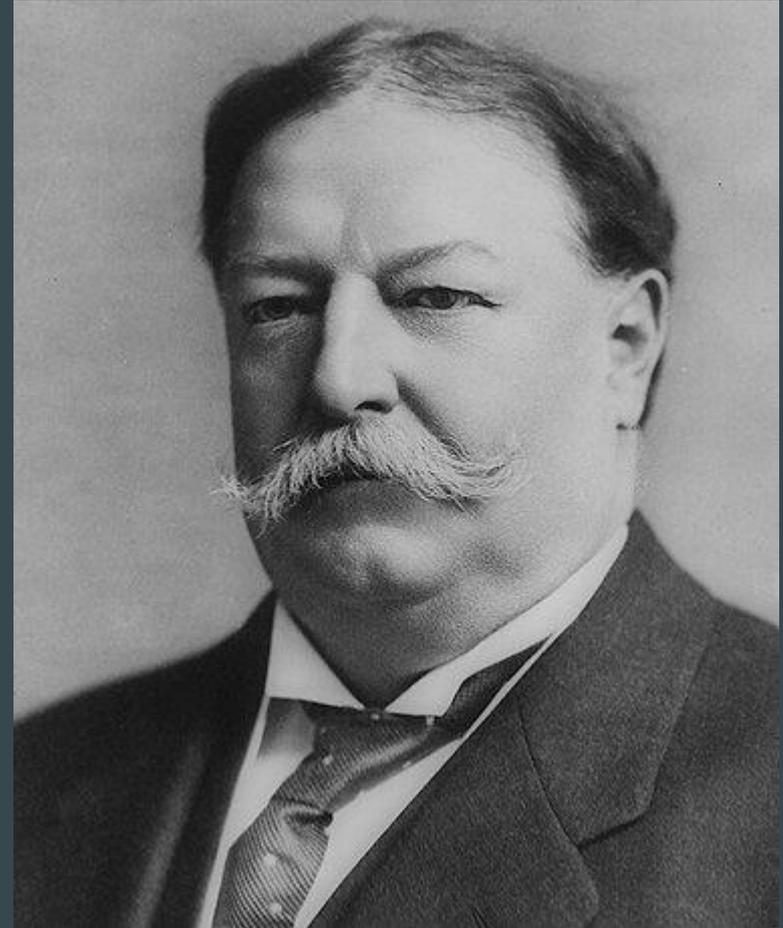
Examples of “Big Stick” Policy ctnd.

- ▶ “Open Door” policy—ensures China would keep its door open to all countries for trade.
- ▶ Roosevelt sent troops to suppress the Chinese Boxers (Boxer Rebellion), rebels who opposed opening up China to foreign trade.



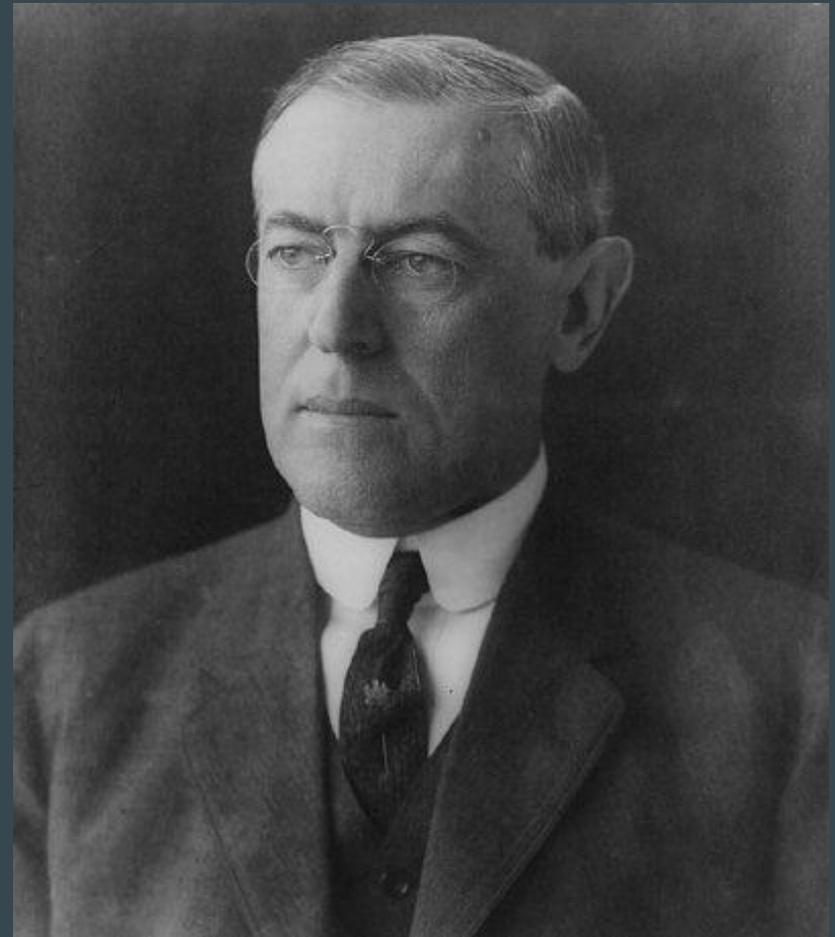
2. Taft's "Dollar Diplomacy" (1909)

- ▶ Encouraged US to invest \$\$ in foreign nations
- ▶ Dollars, not bullets, would advance US authority and ensure stability.
- ▶ Ordered troops to Haiti, the Dominican Republic, and Mexico to protect investments.
- ▶ Use of force was a way to teach other nations how to establish law and order.



Wilson's "Moral Diplomacy" (1912)

- ▶ US should champion democracy around the globe and help maintain world peace
- ▶ Emphasized American ideals like democracy, believed America should help spread those ideals.
- ▶ Caused US to meddle in affairs in Latin America and Asia.





THE CONFIDENTIAL STATES OFFERED THEM LIBERTY IN AN UNBROKEN WAY BUT THE EUROPEAN POWERS WENT AWAY WITHOUT THEIR CONSENT.

THE COURAGE OF THE COURAGE IS A GOOD THING IN THEORY, BUT VERY RARE IN FACT. ENGLAND HAS GOVERNED HER COLONIES WHETHER THEY CONSENTED OR NOT, BY NOT WRITING FOR THEIR CONSENT SHE HAS GREATLY ADVANCED THE WORLD'S CIVILIZATION. THE U. S. MUST GOVERN ITS NEW TERRITORIES WITH OR WITHOUT THEIR CONSENT UNTIL THEY CAN GOVERN THEMSELVES.

THE NEW FLAG PROPOSED FOR THE TERRITORIES

PUERTO RICO
HAWAII
PORTO RICO
CUBA

Philip Witte

Signs in the Schoolroom

- ▶ The consent of the governed is a good idea in theory but very rare in fact
- ▶ England has governed her colonies whether they consented or not. By not waiting for their consent, she has greatly advanced the world's civilization.
- ▶ The U.S. must govern its new territories with or without their consent until they can govern themselves.

School Begins, 1899

- ▶ **Title:** School begins / Dalrymple.
- ▶ **Creator(s):** Dalrymple, Louis, 1866-1905, artist
- ▶ **Date Created/Published:** N.Y. : Published by Keppler & Schwarzmann, 1899 January 25. Illus. from Puck, v. 44, no. 1142, (1899 January 25), centerfold.
- ▶ **Caption:** Caption: Uncle Sam (to his new class in Civilization) Now, children, you've got to learn these lessons whether you want to or not! But just take a look at the class ahead of you, and remember that, in a little while, you will feel as glad to be here as they are!
- ▶ **Summary:** Print shows Uncle Sam as a teacher, standing behind a desk in front of his new students who are labeled "Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, [and] Philippines"; they do not look happy to be there. At the rear of the classroom are students holding books labeled "California, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, [and] Alaska". At the far left, an African American boy cleans the windows, and in the background, a Native boy sits by himself, reading an upside-down book labeled "ABC", and a Chinese boy stands just outside the door. A book on Uncle Sam's desk is titled "U.S. First Lessons in Self-Government".