

US Imperialism in the Early 1900s

Guided Notes

Define **Imperialism**:

Who is Involved in the late 1800's/early 1900's?

Reasons for Imperialism:

Social:

- " _____ " & Manifest Destiny
- Anglo-Saxon _____ have the duty to " _____ " the rest of the world

Economic:

- US needed _____ and markets (_____) for trade

Military:

- All great empires need a _____ (and _____ for friendly _____ stations)

Let's Discuss! **What nations are Europe "hauling up" the hill? What about the US?**

Examples of American Imperialism:

Alaska:

-

Hawaii:

-

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Stop and Respond! **Do you see any short and long term significance to annexing Hawaii?**

Spanish-American War:

- Spain still _____ :
 - _____ & _____ in the Western Hemisphere
 - The _____ in the Pacific
- Spain's colonies are _____ !
- Why should the US care? (answer after watching the video.)

Why does the US get Involved?

Spain's atrocities in Cuba:

- Spanish General Valeriano Weyler ("the Butcher") is sent to Cuba to _____
- Moved all the _____ people out of their houses and into huge _____ -- thousands die of disease and hunger.
- _____: Sensational appeal to the public; _____ the news to increase readership
- Public _____ and _____ for the Cuban rebels begins to grow

USS Maine Explosion:

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

The War in Cuba:

- Volunteers rush to _____
- Poorly _____ and equipped
- TR's _____
- The war in Cuba lasts only _____
- _____ die from battle
- _____ die from disease

The War in the Philippines:

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

Outcomes of the Spanish-American War:

- The US takes Spanish _____
- _____ the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Guam

Define Annex:

- The US does NOT annex _____, but claims the right to intervene in Cuban affairs
- The _____ says Cuba can't _____, the US can intervene anytime, and the US gets a permanent _____
—Guantanamo

Examples of American Imperialism:

- _____ — John Hay proposed that all nations have equal access to Chinese markets and material.

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

- Wanted greater US involvement in _____.
- Advocated for _____, but wanted a strong American presence in to ensure US prosperity.

- America as world _____
- “Speak _____ and carry a _____”

Examples of “Big Stick” Policy:

- _____ to the Monroe Doctrine (1900): US can act as an international police power in Latin America.
 - Used to justify _____ in Dominican Republic, Panama, Cuba, Nicaragua, Honduras, Mexico and Haiti.
- _____ : The US wants a canal, but Colombia will not agree. So the US “supports” a Panamanian _____ and gets rights to build and use the Panama Canal.
- “Open Door” policy— ensures _____ would keep its door open to all countries for _____.
 - Roosevelt sent troops to suppress the _____ (Boxer Rebellion), rebels who opposed opening up China to foreign trade.

2. Taft’s “Dollar Diplomacy” (1909)

- Encouraged US to _____ in foreign nations
- Dollars, _____, would advance US authority and ensure stability.
- Ordered _____ to Haiti, the Dominican Republic, and Mexico to _____.
- Use of _____ was a way to teach other nations how to establish law and order.

3. Wilson’s “Moral Diplomacy” (1912)

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