

SLANG

4 IMPERIALISM

Imperialism - The policy of extending a nation's authority over other countries by economic, political or military means.

Anglo-Saxonism - Popular idea in the 19th and early 20th centuries that English speaking nations had superior character, ideas, and systems of government, and were destined to dominate the planet.

Annexation – Adding or incorporating a territory into an existing country, state or city.

Diplomacy - The practice of conducting international relations in negotiating alliances, treaties and agreements.

Protectorate - A relationship of protection and partial control assumed by a superior power over a dependent country or region.

Alfred T. Mahan - Admiral and author of *The Influence of Sea Power upon History, 1660 to 1783* advocating American military expansion to protect American economic growth.

Pan Americanism - Movement calling for the U.S. and Latin American nations to work together to increase trade and peace.

Open Door - Policy first advocated by the United States in 1899 to allow for open and free trading rights in China for all nations.

Boxer Rebellion - A 1900 rebellion in which members of a Chinese secret society sought to free their country from Western influence.

Francisco "Pancho" Villa - A Mexican revolutionary leader in the early 20th century.

ABC Powers - The South American countries of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, which attempted to mediate a dispute between Mexico and the United States in 1914.

Emilio Aguinaldo - Filipino general, politician, and leader of an independence movement in the Philippines.

Jose Marti - Cuban writer and poet who was passionately committed to the cause of Cuban independence.

Philippe Bunau Varilla - French engineer who advocated an American canal through Panama and helped instigate a Panamanian rebellion against Colombia.

Spanish American War - 1898 military conflict between Spain and the United States with fighting mainly in Cuba and the Philippines resulting in an American overseas empire.

Platt Amendment - A series of provisions that, in 1901, the U.S. insisted Cuba add to its new constitution, giving the U.S. the right to intervene in Cuban affairs and lease a naval station.

Teller Amendment - 1898 disclaimer for U.S. entry into the war with Spain stating the U.S. would not annex Cuba but only leave "control of the island to its people."

Insular Cases - Several U.S. Supreme Court cases decided in the early 20th century that full constitutional rights did not automatically extend to all areas under American control.

Foraker Act - Legislation in 1900 creating a civilian government for Puerto Rico.

Jones Act - 1917 legislation making Puerto Rico a U.S. territory and conferred U.S. citizenship to its inhabitants.

Sphere of Influence - An area over which political or economic influence is wielded by one nation.

Yellow Journalism - The use of sensationalized and exaggerated reporting by newspapers or magazines to attract readers and often associated with newspaper men William Randolph Hearst and Joseph Pulitzer prior to the Spanish American War.

Roosevelt Corollary - An addition to the Monroe Doctrine by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1904 asserting the right of the United States to intervene in the affairs of small states in the Caribbean and Central America.

Gunboat Diplomacy- The pursuit of foreign policy objectives with the aid of displays of military power, implying a direct threat of warfare, should terms not be agreeable to the U.S., and associated with the President Theodore Roosevelt (Big Stick Diplomacy).

Mexican Revolution - Major power struggle in Mexican politics during the 1910s in which the United States attempted to intervene during the Wilson administration.

Rough Riders- Name of the 1st United States Volunteer Cavalry raised in 1898 for the Spanish-American War and associated with Theodore Roosevelt.

Treaty of Paris 1898 - The treaty ending the Spanish American War resulting in Cuban independence, U.S. acquisition of Puerto Rico and Guam, and the U.S. purchase of the Philippines.

Dollar Diplomacy - William Taft's policy aimed at furthering the interests of the United States abroad by encouraging the investment of U.S. capital in foreign countries.

Missionary Diplomacy - Woodrow Wilson's idealistic policy of advocating just principles, peace and democracy, especially in Latin America, and often ended in military intervention (Moral Diplomacy).

Jingoism - extreme nationalism marked by aggressive foreign policy.

Commerce - the buying and selling of goods and services, especially between nations (trade).

Markets - The world of commercial activity where goods and services are bought and sold.

Panama Canal - Canal built by the United States in the early 20th century across the isthmus of Panama connecting the Caribbean Sea to the Pacific Ocean.

John J. Pershing - American general sent into Mexico to capture Pancho Villa and the leader of the American Expeditionary Force (AEF) in World War One.

USS Maine - American battleship that exploded in Havana Harbor in 1898 leading to the Spanish American War.

De Lome Letter - 1898 correspondence criticizing President McKinley as "weak" and "a bidder for the admiration of the crowd," written by the Spanish ambassador creating more tensions between Spain and the U.S.

1 The Imperialist Debate

Essential Questions:

- Compare and contrast the arguments between the imperialists and anti-imperialists in the late 19th century, and justify why the imperialists prevailed.

Bell ringer:

The United States Shifts Toward Imperialism

- In the years immediately following the Civil War, most Americans showed little interest in expanding their nation's territory and international influence, since reconstruction of the South was the focus of the nation.
- *Imperialism*: acquiring territory or gaining control over the political or economic life of other countries.
- Justifying Imperialism and Expansion:
 - Frederick Jackson Turner's thesis
 - Need for new markets for American products
 - Competitive nature of America
 - Improvements in Transportation and Communication
 - Religious zealots
 - Social Darwinism
 - Anglo-Saxonism

Military Imperialism

- Alfred T. Mahan argued that the United States needed a larger navy in his book called *The Influence of Sea Power Upon History, 1660-1783*.
- Senators Henry Cabot Lodge and Albert J. Beveridge also pushed for the construction of a new navy.
- Commodore Matthew C. Perry led four US warships into Tokyo in 1853, to intimidate the Japanese into trading with America.
- Mahan's idea resonated with future president Theodore Roosevelt, who served as Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
- By the late 1890's, the United States was well on its way to becoming one of the top naval powers in the world.

The Push for New Markets

- Due to the rapid industrial growth of America in the late 1800s, America was forced to strengthen its ties to other nations.
- Many Americans saw the need to protect their economic, political and social interests internationally.
- Many believed that the U.S. had to *expand or explode*.

Looking to Latin America

- Just as the US began to look to foreign markets in the Pacific in the 1880s, the region of Latin America also merited attention.
- Since Spain, England, and France still had colonies in the Caribbean, this posed a threat (especially to business) to the United States.

Pan-American Conference, 1889 in DC

- Secretary of State James G. Blaine
- “Big Sister” Policy rallied independent Latin American countries to follow the lead of the US and open trade.
- Blaine’s Goals
 - Customs Union: requiring all American nations to reduce tariffs.
 - American System of Settling Disputes: to keep European nations from meddling.
- Rejected Blaine’s proposals, but created Commercial Bureau of American Republics (a.k.a. Pan-American Union; a.k.a. Organization of American States).

Moral Justification

- Social Darwinism
 - Argued that, like animals and people, nations competed politically, economically, and militarily, and the strongest would ultimately survive.
- Anglo-Saxonism
 - John Fisk a well known writer and historian, argued that English-speaking nations were superior in character, ideas, and systems of government.
 - Many Americans saw this as an extension of Manifest Destiny.
- Divinely Commissioned
 - Josiah Strong a popular American minister linked missionary work to the concept of Anglo-Saxonism to gather support for American imperialism overseas.
- White Man’s Burden
 - Rudyard Kipling an English poet wrote of benevolent rule of “savages” by English-speaking people.

The Anti-Imperialists

- The Anti-Imperialist League, 1899
 - Andrew Carnegie: argued that the cost of an empire far outweighed the economic benefits it provided.
 - Jane Addams: believed imperialism went against American principles of freedom and self government.
 - Samuel Clemens (Mark Twain): *“I am an anti-imperialist. I am opposed to having the eagle put its talons on any other land.”*
 - Samuel Gompers: believed that competition from cheap labor would drive down American wages.

Quote (William J. Bryan)

Early (and easy) Acquisitions

ALASKA

- Secretary of State William Seward arranged the purchase from Russia in 1867, paying 7.2 million dollars (2 cents per acre)
- American public was outraged calling it *Seward's Folly* & *Seward's Icebox*.

MIDWAY

- Pacific islands annexed in 1867

SAMOA

- 1878, the U.S. received rights to establish a naval base at Pago Pago in the Samoa Islands in the mid-Pacific for a coaling station between the U.S. and Australia.

The Annexation of Hawaii

- 1820s Foreign traders and missionaries began settling in Hawaii. Children of the missionaries came to control much of the Hawaiian sugar economy later.
- 1860s Businesses from the U.S. began to develop sugarcane and pineapple plantations on the islands.
- 1875 Treaty with the US allowed the sale of Hawaiian sugar in the US duty free.
- 1887 The US leased Pearl Harbor to use as a naval base for its strategic location. By this time, also, Americans had come to control about 2/3 of the islands' taxable real estate and exerted strong influence in the government.
- 1890, McKinley Tariff placed a tariff on HI sugar and provided for a 2 cent subsidy per pound on American sugar which destroyed the Hawaiian economy.
- 1891 When *King Kalakaua* died his sister, *Queen Liliuokalani* ascended the throne. She opposed U.S. control over the islands and demanded a nationalist constitution in which Hawaiians would rule.
- 1893 John L. Stevens, the US ambassador, and planters like Sanford B. Dole, backed by the Marines, positioned the *USS Boston* at Honolulu Harbor, and overthrew the Queen. When asked to annex Hawaii, Grover Cleveland refused.
- 1898 Congress approved the annexation of Hawaii under President William McKinley.

Essential Conclusions:

- Until the late 1800's the United States had always expanded by settling more territory in North America.
- With the settlers filling up the western frontier, many Americans believed that the nation had to expand overseas.
- Due to America's surplus of raw materials and produce many concluded that the nation had to develop overseas markets to keep the economy strong.
- Expansionists used many arguments, including superior culture, to justify their actions, while most anti-imperialists cited either economic or democratic principles to explain their position.

2 Spanish-American War

Essential Questions:

- Describe and evaluate the causes, course, and consequences of the Spanish-American War.

Bell ringer:

Spanish Cuba

- Cuba was one of Spain's oldest colonies and generated wealth in sugarcane production, but Cubans struggled for independence.
- Jose Marti, a Cuban rebel, poet and writer, brought Cuban exiles together in the United States, to raise funds for a renewed rebellion.
- By the 1890s, the US had invested heavily in Cuba, and the Spanish depended upon trade with the US.
- In 1894, the US placed a tariff on Cuban sugar, severely disrupting the Cuban economy which was based on sugar production.
- In the midst of economic crisis, Marti's followers launched their rebellion against the Spanish, hoping for US support.

More Problems in Cuba

In 1896 Spain sent General Valeriano "the Butcher" Weyler to Cuba to put down the revolt.

- Created concentration camps for the 300,000 rural inhabitants, where thousands died
- US citizens were outraged by the treatment, but Cleveland refused to support a call for war.

In 1897, Spain removed the Valeriano Weyler, but conditions did not change much.

Yellow Journalism

- Joseph Pulitzer, *NY World*
- William Randolph Hearst, *NY Journal*
- Frederic Remington, artist
 - Hearst told him, "You furnish the pictures and I'll furnish the war."
- When *the Journal* reported stories of the Spanish feeding Cuban prisoners to sharks and dogs, *the World* described the "blood on the roadsides, blood in the fields, blood on the doorsteps, blood, blood, blood!"

From Neutrality to War

Neutrality

- Despite the sympathy created by newspapers in the United States, this sensational reporting was not enough to declare war.
- 1897 President William McKinley, believed war with Spain should be avoided, and he attempted negotiations.
- Spain "threw McKinley a bone," offering Cubans some autonomy...the Cubans flatly refused.
- Loyalists in Havana rioted against Spanish concessions to the rebels.

Enrique Dupay de Lome

- The *New York Journal* printed a letter, written by the Spanish ambassador to the US, that called President McKinley “weak.”
- Oh, it’s on.

Jingoism

- Members of the Republican Party, like young Theodore Roosevelt, were itching for a fight, and said that McKinley had the backbone of a “chocolate éclair,” if he ignored the insults of Spain.

“Remember the *Maine* and to Hell with Spain!”

U.S.S. Maine sent to evacuate Americans from Havana and protect American interests, the ship exploded, killing 266 sailors.

Two Front War

In the Philippines

Commodore George Dewey

- Destroys the Spanish Fleet in Manila Bay. Reinforcements, on the way to assist, decide to take the island of Guam, too.

Emilio Aguinaldo

- The leader of the Filipino rebels helps Dewey, thinking the Americans were allies...until they seized the capital and threw him out!

In the Caribbean

American Forces in Cuba

- Inexperienced, ill-trained, equipped with wool uniforms, poorly led and even more poorly fed.
- 17,000 troops were ordered to Santiago to force Spanish Fleet out of hiding including 4 African American regiments of the regular army and the *Rough Riders* (volunteer cavalry) led by Colonel Leonard Wood and Lt. Colonel Theodore Roosevelt.
- American troops won at San Juan Hill, Kettle Hill, and El Caney forcing the Spanish fleet to flee (then destroyed).

Still in the Caribbean

Next Stop, Puerto Rico

- Under General Nelson Miles, American troops landed and took Puerto Rico.

Armistice August 12, 1898

The Toll of the War

- US Secretary of State John Hay, called the 113 days of battle a “splendid little war.”
- Only 379 Americans died from Spanish bullets.
- Over 5,000 Americans died from malaria, typhoid, dysentery, yellow fever, and food poisoning.

Treaty of Paris

Dec 10, 1898

- As promised in the TELLER Amendment, Cuba became independent.
- US is *given* Puerto Rico and Guam.
- US paid \$20 million to annex the Philippines.

Feb 6, 1899

- Senate passed the treaty.

Quotes (William McKinley & Albert Beveridge)

Trouble in the Philippines

- Debate erupts over the annexation of the Philippines outlined in Treaty of Paris.
 - Distant and populated by alien race, tongue, religion & government.
 - Anti-Imperialist League formed by William Jennings Bryan and joined by Mark Twain, Samuel Gompers, and Andrew Carnegie.
 - Filipinos wanted independence.

Feb 4, 1899

- Revolt against US led by Emilio Aguinaldo using guerrilla warfare.
- Filipinos are sent to concentration camps.

1901

- Aguinaldo was captured.

1902

- Revolt ended, with 20,000 Filipinos and 4,000 Americans dead.

The United States, Imperial Powerhouse

The Philippines

Organic Act (a.k.a. Philippine Government Act) 1902

- President appointed governor; governor appointed upper house of Congress.
- Lower house elected by Filipinos.

William Howard Taft served as governor from 1901 to 1904

- Improved sanitation, transportation, education, and public health.

Filipino Independence

- July 4, 1946

Puerto Rico

Foraker Act 1900

- Granted limited self government and no US citizenship.
- President appointed governor and members of upper house.
- Lower house elected by the Puerto Ricans.

Insular Cases 1901

- Supreme Court ruled NO on US citizenship.

Jones Act 1917

- Citizenship extended to Puerto Ricans.

The American Protectorate, Cuba

Although the U.S. promised to grant Cuba its independence, the U.S. imposed the Platt Amendment to ensure that Cuba would remain tied to the United States.

- The Platt Amendment specified the following:
 1. Cuba could not make any treaty with another nation that would weaken its independence or allow another foreign power to gain territory in Cuba.
 2. Cuba had to allow the United States to buy or lease naval stations in Cuba. (Guantanamo Bay)
 3. Cuba's debts had to be kept low to prevent foreign countries from landing troops to enforce payment.
 4. The U.S. would have the right to intervene to protect Cuban independence and keep order.

Essential Conclusions:

- Though the goals of the Spanish-American War were not imperialistic, the United States was clearly a world power as a result of the war.
- The Spanish-American War, fought on two fronts, provided the United States with strategic positions in the Pacific and the Caribbean.
- The United States acquired the Philippines, Guam, and Puerto Rico as a result of the war, and Cuba became a protectorate of the United States for the next three decades.

3 William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt

Essential Questions:

- Analyze the effects of imperialism on the foreign policy of the United States during the administrations of William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt.

Bell ringer:

Diplomacy in Asia

- *Diplomacy*: in simple terms, relations between nations.
- In an 1894-1895 war, China was defeated by Japan, and European powers began to establish “spheres of influence” in China.
- Germany, Russia, France, and Britain, all took sides, and Japan was forced to return Manchuria to China, while Korea gained independence.
- The US feared losing trading rights in China.

An Open Door in China

- Secretary of State John Hay issued the “Open Door” notes in 1899 advocating equal trading privileges in China for all countries.
- Cool reception from Europeans and the Japanese.

The Boxer Rebellion, 1900

The Boxers, or Society of Righteous and Harmonious Fists

- Rose up to “kill foreign devils” and their Christian converts, who they believed were corrupting Chinese society.
 - Over 200 whites were killed, and many diplomats were trapped in Peking (Beijing).
 - International force, including 2500 US troops, put down the rebellion.

1900 Hay reissued the Open Door Note

- Stated commitment to preserve China’s territorial integrity and safeguard “equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese empire.”

Teddy on the World Stage

- 1901, Theodore Roosevelt became president when McKinley was assassinated.
- Roosevelt was a strong proponent of increasing American power on the world stage.
- Roosevelt supported the open door policy and worked to prevent any single nation monopolizing in China.
- Due to tensions between Japan and Russia over China, Roosevelt stepped in to negotiate peace between the two nations. These efforts won him the Nobel Peace Prize in 1906.

“Speak Softly and Carry a Big Stick”

Roosevelt’s “Big Stick” Policy

- Believed in displaying American power to avoid conflict.
- Sometimes referred to as “Gunboat Diplomacy.”
- Utilized in the Dominican Republic in 1905 when the country fell behind on debt payments. US sent Marines.

Roosevelt Corollary

- In 1904, essentially outlined America’s “international police power” in the Western Hemisphere.
- Warning to European nations to stay out of Latin American affairs... [We got this].
- Extension of the Monroe Doctrine.

“Great White Fleet”

- Sent 16 battleships cruising around the world to showcase America’s military might.
- Warning to the rest of the world (Japan didn’t like this).

The United States Need a Canal

- Roosevelt believed that a canal through Central America was vital to American power in the world.
- In 1901, the U.S. and Great Britain signed the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, giving the U.S. exclusive right to build and control any proposed canal through Central America.
- The U.S. considered two possible canal sites: Nicaragua and Panama.

Teddy Gets What Teddy Wants!

- In 1903 Panama was still a part of Columbia. Secretary of State John Hay offered \$10 million and a yearly rent of \$250,000 for the right to construct the canal. Columbia refused the offer.
- Panama feared losing commercial benefits of the canal, opposed Colombian rule, and with US support revolted.
- Philippe Bunau-Varilla led the rebellion.
- Roosevelt sent ships to prevent Colombian interference, and the Canal was ours!
- The canal shortened the distance between the Atlantic and the Pacific by about 8,000 nautical miles.
- Completed in 1914.

Essential Conclusions:

- Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt both pursued an open door policy with China, as did the presidents who followed.
- Roosevelt’s policies were influential in making the United States into a imperial power.

4 William Howard Taft and Woodrow Wilson

Essential Questions:

- Analyze the effects of imperialism on the foreign policy of the United States during the administrations of William H. Taft and Woodrow Wilson.

Bell ringer:

The Taft Approach – Dollar Diplomacy

- President William Howard Taft continued Roosevelt’s policies. He believed that if American business leaders supported Latin America development, everyone would benefit.
- Taft’s policy is known as Dollar Diplomacy.
- American investments and interests abroad would be protected by the US military..
- Worked to keep other countries’ influence out of places where American business interests had developed.

Fun with Dollar Diplomacy

- 1912, U.S. marines invaded Nicaragua, beginning an occupation that would last almost continuously until 1933.
- “The day is not far distant when three Stars & Stripes at three equidistant points will mark our territory: one at the North Pole, another at the Panama Canal and the third at the South Pole. The whole hemisphere will be ours in fact as, by virtue of our superiority of race, it already is ours morally.” Taft, 1912

Woodrow Wilson and Moral (Missionary) Diplomacy

- Although Wilson had primarily been elected to reform national politics and initiate new progressive policies in Washington, he spent the majority of his time as President dealing with foreign policy rather than domestic.
- Wilson, along with his Secretary of State William J. Bryan, felt that it was America's duty to *protect* democracy and free peoples in other countries rather than to spread it throughout the globe.
- Wilson was opposed to imperialism and wanted a world free from revolution and war.
- Wilson signed a treaty with Colombia to apologize for Roosevelt's acts of aggression during the American- driven Panama Revolution in 1903.

Missionary Diplomacy Tested in Mexico

- In 1911 a revolution in Mexico forced its leader, Porfirio Díaz, to flee the country.
- The new leader, Francisco Madero, was a poor administrator.
- 1913, General Victoriano Huerta staged a coup in Mexico and presumably had Madero murdered.
- Wilson refused to recognize Huerta’s government.

Maybe just a pinch of big stick

- In 1914 Wilson sent marines to seize the Mexican port of Veracruz after the arrest of several American sailors (and to overthrow Huerta).
- The ABC powers—Argentina, Brazil, and Chile—attempted to mediate the dispute.
- The occupation of Veracruz did not end until Huerta fled the country, and a new government was established in 1915 under the leadership Venustiano Carranza.

Terrorists or Rebels

- Opposed to Carranza, Pancho Villa led a group of guerrillas into New Mexico killing 19 Americans in an attempt to draw Wilson into another conflict with Mexico in 1916.
- Wilson sent General John J. Pershing with 5,000 troops into Mexico to capture Villa.
- Carranza demanded the withdrawal of American troops.

“to restore order and maintain political and economic stability in the Caribbean”

Although Wilson wanted a more moral approach to foreign policy, he often resorted to military force, similar to the actions of TR and Taft.

- Haiti, 1915 – 1934
- Dominican Republic 1916 – 1924
- Cuba 1917 – 1923
- Virgin Islands, 1917 (purchased from Denmark)

Wilson’s policies in Mexico and Latin America damaged U.S. foreign relations in the region.

Essential Conclusions:

- Taft continued the basic policies of his predecessors in foreign affairs and encouraged more business investment in potential markets.
- Despite his loathing of imperialism and his deep belief in self-determination, Wilson resorted to military action in Latin America just as his predecessors had.

Unit Four: Age of Imperialism

Name _____

1 The Imperialist Debate

Guided Notes

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 - Frederick Jackson _____'s thesis
 - Need for new _____ for American products
 - Competitive nature of America
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 - Religious zealots
 - Social _____
 - Anglo-Saxonism

Military Imperialism

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- Senators Henry Cabot Lodge and Albert J. Beveridge also pushed for the construction of a new navy.
- Commodore Matthew C. Perry led four US warships into _____ in 1853, to intimidate the Japanese into trading with America.
- Mahan's idea resonated with future president _____, who served as Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
- By the late 1890's, the United States was well on its way to becoming one of the top naval powers in the world.

The Push for New Markets

- Due to the rapid _____ growth of America in the late 1800s, America was forced to strengthen its ties to other nations.
- Many Americans saw the need to protect their economic, political and social interests internationally.
- Many believed that the U.S. had to _____ or explode.

Looking to Latin America

- Just as the US began to look to foreign markets in the _____ in the 1880s, the region of Latin America also merited attention.
- Since Spain, England, and France still had colonies in the Caribbean, this posed a threat (especially to _____) to the United States.

Pan-American Conference, 1889 in DC

- Secretary of State James G. _____
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Moral Justification

- Social _____
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- The Anti-Imperialist League, 18_____
 - Andrew _____: argued that the cost of an empire far outweighed the economic benefits it provided.
 - Jane _____: believed imperialism went against American principles of freedom and self government.
 - Samuel Clemens (Mark Twain): *“I am an anti-imperialist. I am opposed to having the eagle put its talons on any other land.”*
 - Samuel _____: believed that competition from cheap labor would drive down American wages.

Quote (William J. Bryan, _____-imperialist)

Early (and easy) Acquisitions

ALASKA

- Secretary of State William _____ arranged the purchase from Russia in 1867, paying 7.2 million dollars (2 cents per acre)
- American public was outraged calling it *Seward's Folly* & *Seward's Icebox*.

MIDWAY

- Pacific islands annexed in 1867

SAMOA

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The Annexation of Hawaii

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- 1860s Businesses from the U.S. began to develop sugarcane and pineapple plantations on the islands.
- 1875 Treaty with the US allowed the sale of Hawaiian sugar in the US duty free.
- 1887 The US leased _____ Harbor to use as a naval base for its strategic location. By this time, also, Americans had come to control about 2/3 of the islands' taxable real estate and exerted strong influence in the government.
- 1890, _____ Tariff placed a tariff on HI sugar and provided for a 2 cent subsidy per pound on American sugar which destroyed the Hawaiian economy.
- 1891 When *King Kalakaua* died his sister, *Queen* _____ ascended the throne. She opposed U.S. control over the islands and demanded a nationalist constitution in which Hawaiians would rule.
- 1893 John L. Stevens, the US ambassador, and planters like Sanford B. _____, backed by the Marines, positioned the *USS Boston* at Honolulu Harbor, and overthrew the Queen. When asked to annex Hawaii, Grover _____ refused.
- 18____ Congress approved the annexation of Hawaii under President _____.

Essential Conclusions:

- Until the late 1800's the United States had always expanded by settling more territory in North America.
- With the settlers filling up the western frontier, many Americans believed that the nation had to expand overseas.
- Due to America's surplus of raw materials and produce many concluded that the nation had to develop overseas markets to keep the economy strong.
- Expansionists used many arguments, including superior culture, to justify their actions, while most anti-imperialists cited either economic or democratic principles to explain their position.

Unit Four: Age of Imperialism

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2 Spanish-American War

Guided Notes

Essential Questions:

- Describe and evaluate the causes, course, and consequences of the Spanish-American War.

Bell ringer:

Spanish Cuba

- Cuba was one of _____'s oldest colonies and generated wealth in sugarcane production, but Cubans struggled for independence.
- Jose _____, a Cuban rebel, poet and writer, brought Cuban exiles together in the United States, to raise funds for a renewed rebellion.
- By the 1890s, the US had invested heavily in Cuba, and the Spanish depended upon trade with the _____.
- In 1894, the US placed a _____ on Cuban sugar, severely disrupting the Cuban economy which was based on sugar production.
- In the midst of economic crisis, Martí's followers launched their rebellion against the Spanish, hoping for US support.

More Problems in Cuba

In 1896 Spain sent General Valeriano "the _____" Weyler to Cuba to put down the revolt.

- Created concentration camps for the 300,000 rural inhabitants, where thousands died
- US citizens were outraged by the treatment, but _____ refused to support a call for war.

In 1897, Spain removed the Valeriano Weyler, but conditions did not change much.

_____ Journalism

- Joseph _____, *NY World*
- William Randolph _____, *NY Journal*
- Frederic Remington, artist
 - Hearst told him, "You furnish the pictures and I'll furnish the _____."
- When *the Journal* reported stories of the Spanish feeding Cuban prisoners to sharks and dogs, *the World* described the "blood on the roadsides, blood in the fields, blood on the doorsteps, blood, blood, blood!"

From Neutrality to War

Neutrality

- Despite the sympathy created by newspapers in the United States, this sensational reporting was not enough to declare _____.
- 1897 President William McKinley, believed war with Spain should be avoided, and he attempted negotiations.
- Spain "threw McKinley a bone," offering Cubans some autonomy...the Cubans flatly refused.
- _____ in Havana rioted against Spanish concessions to the rebels.

Enrique Dupay de Lome

- The *New York Journal* printed a stolen letter, written by the Spanish ambassador to the US, that called _____ “weak” and “a bidder for the admiration of the crowd.”
- Oh, it’s on.

Jingoism

- Members of the Republican Party, like young _____, were itching for a fight, and said that McKinley had the backbone of a “chocolate éclair,” if he ignored the insults of _____.

“Remember the *Maine* and to Hell with Spain!”

U.S.S. *Maine* sent to evacuate Americans from _____ and protect American interests, the ship exploded, killing 266 sailors.

Two Front War In the Philippines

Commodore George _____

- Destroys the Spanish Fleet in Manila Bay. Reinforcements, on the way to assist, decide to take the island of _____, too.

Emilio Aguinaldo

- The leader of the Filipino rebels helps Dewey, thinking the Americans were allies...until they seized the capital and threw him out!

Two Front War In the Caribbean

American Forces in Cuba

- Inexperienced, ill-trained, equipped with wool uniforms, poorly led and even more poorly fed.
- 17,000 troops were ordered to _____ to force Spanish Fleet out of hiding including 4 African American regiments of the regular army and the *Rough Riders* (volunteer cavalry) led by Colonel Leonard Wood and Lt. Colonel _____.
- American troops won at San Juan Hill, Kettle Hill, and El Caney forcing the Spanish fleet to flee (then destroyed).

Still in the Caribbean

Next Stop, Puerto Rico

- Under General Nelson Miles, American troops landed and took _____.

Armistice August 12, 1898

The Toll of the War

- US Secretary of State _____, called the 113 days of battle a “splendid little war.”
- Only 379 Americans died from Spanish bullets.
- Over 5,000 Americans died from malaria, typhoid, dysentery, yellow fever, and food poisoning.

Treaty of _____

Dec 10, 1898

- As promised in the _____ Amendment, Cuba became independent.
- US is *given* Puerto Rico and Guam.
- US paid \$20 million to annex the _____.

Feb 6, 1899, the Senate passed the treaty.

Quotes (William McKinley & Albert Beveridge)

Trouble in the Philippines

- Debate erupts over the annexation of the Philippines outlined in Treaty of _____.
 - Distant and populated by alien race, tongue, religion & government.
 - Anti-Imperialist League formed by William _____ and joined by Mark Twain, Samuel Gompers, and Andrew Carnegie.
 - Filipinos wanted independence.

Feb 4, 1899

- Revolt against US led by Emilio _____ using guerrilla warfare.
- Filipinos are sent to concentration camps.

1901

- Aguinaldo was captured.

1902

- Revolt ended, with 20,000 Filipinos and 4,000 Americans dead.

The United States, Imperial Powerhouse

The Philippines

Organic Act (a.k.a. Philippine Government Act) 1902

- President appointed governor; governor appointed upper house of Congress.
- Lower house elected by Filipinos.

William Howard _____ served as governor from 1901 to 1904

- Improved sanitation, transportation, education, and public health.

Filipino Independence

- July _____

Puerto Rico

Foraker Act 1900

- Granted limited self government and no US citizenship.
- President appointed governor and members of upper house.
- Lower house elected by the Puerto Ricans.

Insular Cases 1901

- Supreme Court ruled NO on US _____ Act 1917

- Citizenship extended to Puerto Ricans.

The American Protectorate, Cuba

Although the U.S. promised to grant Cuba its independence, the U.S. imposed the _____ Amendment to ensure that Cuba would remain tied to the United States.

- The Platt Amendment specified the following:
 1. Cuba could not make any treaty with another nation that would weaken its independence or allow another foreign power to gain territory in Cuba.
 2. Cuba had to allow the United States to buy or lease _____ stations in Cuba. (_____ Bay)
 3. Cuba's debts had to be kept low to prevent foreign countries from landing troops to enforce payment.
 4. The _____ would have the right to intervene to protect Cuban independence and keep order.

Essential Conclusions:

- Though the goals of the Spanish-American War were not imperialistic, the United States was clearly a world power as a result of the war.
- The Spanish-American War, fought on two fronts, provided the United States with strategic positions in the Pacific and the Caribbean.
- The United States acquired the Philippines, Guam, and Puerto Rico as a result of the war, and Cuba became a protectorate of the United States for the next three decades.

Unit Four: Age of Imperialism

Name _____

3 William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt

Guided Notes

Essential Questions:

- Analyze the effects of imperialism on the foreign policy of the United States during the administrations of William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt.

Bell ringer:

Diplomacy in Asia

- *Diplomacy*: in simple terms, relations between _____.
- In an 1894-1895 war, China was defeated by _____, and European powers began to establish “spheres of influence” in China.
- Germany, Russia, France, and Britain, all took sides, and Japan was forced to return _____ to China, while Korea gained independence.
- The US feared losing trading rights in _____.

An Open Door in China

- Secretary of State _____ issued the “Open Door” notes in 1899 advocating equal trading privileges in China for all countries.
- Cool reception from Europeans and the Japanese.

The Boxer Rebellion, 1900

The Boxers, or Society of Righteous and Harmonious _____

- Rose up to “kill foreign devils” and their Christian converts, who they believed were corrupting Chinese society.
 - Over 200 whites were killed, and many diplomats were trapped in _____ (Beijing).
 - International force, including 2500 US troops, put down the rebellion.

1900 Hay reissued the _____ Door Note

- Stated commitment to preserve China’s territorial integrity and safeguard “equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese empire.”

Teddy on the World Stage

- 1901, Theodore Roosevelt became president when _____ was assassinated.
- Roosevelt was a strong proponent of increasing American power on the world stage.
- Roosevelt supported the open door policy and worked to prevent any single nation monopolizing in _____.
- Due to tensions between Japan and Russia over _____, Roosevelt stepped in to negotiate peace between the two nations. These efforts won him the _____ Prize in 1906.

“Speak Softly and Carry a Big Stick”

Roosevelt’s “_____” Policy

- Believed in displaying American power to avoid conflict.
- Sometimes referred to as “_____ Diplomacy.”
- Utilized in the Dominican Republic in 1905 when the country fell behind on debt payments. US sent Marines.

Roosevelt Corollary

- In 1904, essentially outlined America’s “international _____ power” in the Western Hemisphere.
- Warning to European nations to stay out of _____ American affairs... [We got this].
- Extension of the _____ Doctrine.

“Great White Fleet”

- Sent 16 battleships cruising around the world to showcase America’s military might.
- Warning to the rest of the world (_____ didn’t like this).

The United States Need a Canal

- _____ believed that a canal through Central America was vital to American power in the world.
- In 1901, the U.S. and Great Britain signed the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, giving the U.S. exclusive right to build and control any proposed canal through Central America.
- The U.S. considered two possible canal sites: _____ and _____.

Teddy Gets What Teddy Wants!

- In 1903 Panama was still a part of _____. Secretary of State John Hay offered \$10 million and a yearly rent of \$250,000 for the right to construct the canal. Columbia refused the offer.
- Panama feared losing commercial benefits of the canal, opposed Colombian rule, and with US support revolted.
- Philippe _____ led the rebellion.
- Roosevelt sent ships to prevent Colombian interference, and the Canal was ours!
- The canal shortened the distance between the Atlantic and the Pacific by about 8,000 nautical miles.
- Completed in 19_____.

Essential Conclusions:

- Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt both pursued an open door policy with China, as did the presidents who followed.
- Roosevelt’s policies were influential in making the United States into a imperial power.

4 William Howard Taft and Woodrow Wilson

Guided Notes

Essential Questions:

- Analyze the effects of imperialism on the foreign policy of the United States during the administrations of William H. Taft and Woodrow Wilson.

Bell ringer:

The Taft Approach – Dollar Diplomacy

- President William Howard Taft continued Roosevelt’s policies. He believed that if American business leaders supported _____ America development, everyone would benefit.
- Taft’s policy is known as _____ Diplomacy.
- American investments and interests abroad would be protected by the US military..
- Worked to keep other countries’ influence out of places where American business interests had developed.

Fun with Dollar Diplomacy

- 1912, U.S. marines invaded _____, beginning an occupation that would last almost continuously until 1933.
- “The day is not far distant when three Stars & Stripes at three equidistant points will mark our territory: one at the North Pole, another at the _____ and the third at the South Pole. The whole hemisphere will be ours in fact as, by virtue of our superiority of race, it already is ours morally.” Taft, 1912

Woodrow Wilson and Moral (Missionary) Diplomacy

- Although Wilson had primarily been elected to reform national politics and initiate new progressive policies in Washington, he spent the majority of his time as President dealing with foreign policy rather than domestic.
- Wilson, along with his Secretary of State William J. _____, felt that it was America's duty to *protect* democracy and free peoples in other countries rather than to spread it throughout the globe.
- Wilson was opposed to _____ and wanted a world free from revolution and war.
- Wilson signed a treaty with _____ to apologize for Roosevelt's acts of aggression during the American-driven Panama Revolution in 1903.

Missionary Diplomacy Tested in Mexico

- In 1911 a revolution in Mexico forced its leader, Porfirio Díaz, to flee the country.
- The new leader, Francisco Madero, was a poor administrator.
- 1913, General Victoriano _____ staged a coup in Mexico and presumably had Madero murdered.
- Wilson refused to recognize Huerta’s government.

Maybe just a pinch of big stick

- In 1914 Wilson sent marines to seize the Mexican port of _____ after the arrest of several American sailors (and to overthrow Huerta).
- The ABC powers—_____, Brazil, and Chile—attempted to mediate the dispute.
- The occupation of Veracruz did not end until Huerta fled the country, and a new government was established in 1915 under the leadership Venustiano _____.

Terrorists or Rebels

- Opposed to Carranza, Pancho _____ led a group of guerrillas into New Mexico killing 19 Americans in an attempt to draw Wilson into another conflict with Mexico in 1916.
- Wilson sent General John J. _____ with 5,000 troops into Mexico to capture Villa.
- Carranza demanded the withdrawal of American troops.

“to restore order and maintain political and economic stability in the _____”

Although Wilson wanted a more _____ approach to foreign policy, he often resorted to military force, similar to the actions of TR and Taft.

- Haiti, 1915 – 1934
- Dominican Republic 1916 – 1924
- Cuba 1917 – 1923
- Virgin Islands, 1917 (purchased from _____)

Wilson’s policies in Mexico and Latin America damaged U.S. foreign relations in the region.

Essential Conclusions:

- Taft continued the basic policies of his predecessors in foreign affairs and encouraged more business investment in potential markets.
- Despite his loathing of imperialism and his deep belief in self-determination, Wilson resorted to military action in Latin America just as his predecessors had.