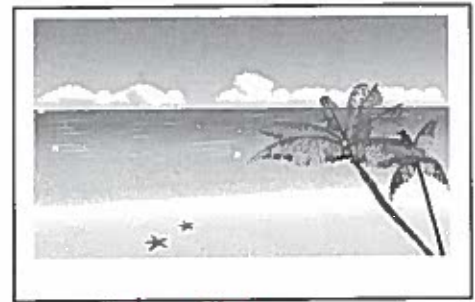


Name _____

Imperialism and America

Chapter 18 Section 1 pages 526-529

548-551



1. What three factors spurred American imperialism?

- A. Desire for military strength - Big navies equal world power
~~Global competition~~ ~~Europe taking out the territory~~ ~~it was a must have~~ ~~Raw mat. for~~
- B. Desire for military strength thirst for new markets - manufactured goods
- C. belief in cultural superiority - Social Darwinism - Anglo-Saxon Racial Superiority

2. How would new markets created by imperialism be beneficial?

- A. factories could get infinite supply of raw materials need for production
- B. new markets for us products - solution to overproduction, unemployment and depressions

3. What is a favorable balance of trade? Sell more to other countries

than you buy from them

4. How much had American exports increased from 1865 to 1900? \$ _____

5. What two reasons did Mahan say the U.S. should expand its navy through imperialism?

- A. keep up with the military power of European powers
- B. protect American businesses and trade around the world

6. Why were some Americans against an imperialist policy by the U.S.?

- A. maintaining military too expensive
- B. It was morally wrong to conquer or impose on other people
- C. NO constitutional protection for conquered people

7. What accounted for 3/4 of Hawaiian income in the mid-1800s? American-owned sugar plantations

8. In 1887 Hawaii, who were the only voters? Wealth Land owners

9. What change did the white Hawaiians not want to occur? Why? Opposed removing property qualifications for voting - because it threatened planter control

10. What group led the Hawaiian revolution? business groups / USA ambassador / Marines

Who became the Hawaiian president? Sanford Dole

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Chapter 18: America Claims an Empire

Section 1: Imperialism and America

-Beginning in 1867, and through the next century, global competition caused the US to expand.

American Expansionism

* Imperialism - the policy in which stronger nations extend their economic, political, and military control over weaker territories.

-This was already a trend around the world.

* Nationalism - putting one's national above all else. Pride in one's country is important. Putting the nation's interest first in dealings with all other countries.

* Alfred T. Mahan - as an admiral in the Navy, he urged the government to build American naval power in order to compete with other powerful nations.

-The US Navy would

soon become 3rd largest in the world.

Global Competition- EU nations had been establishing colonies for centuries. In the late 19th century Africa had emerged as a prime target for European expansionism.

-Most Americans warmed to the idea of expansion overseas.

-With manifest destiny, they had already pushed the US borders to the Pacific.

3 factors fueled new American imperialism:

1. desire for military strength
2. thirst for new markets ^{with which to trade} ~~to trade with~~
3. belief in U.S. cultural superiority

-Imperialists viewed foreign trade as a solution to

American overproduction and the related problems of
unemployment and
economic depression.

-They argued that the US had a responsibility to spread Christianity and "civilization" to the world's "inferior people."

The US Acquires Alaska

* William Seward - arranged for the US to buy Alaska from Russia for \$7.2 million.

-At the time Alaska was known as

"Seward's Icebox"

-In 1959, Alaska became the 49th state. It turned out to be a great buy, which was full of resources.

The US Takes Hawaii

-Hawaii was important to the United States because it was a stopping point on the way to China and East India.

-In 1887 the US established a naval base at Pearl Harbor, which was used as a fueling station.

-By 1900, foreigners and immigrant laborers outnumbered natives 3 to 1.

-Hawaii was a major source of sugar for the US.

-The McKinley Tariff of 1890 provoked a crisis by eliminating the duty-free status of Hawaiian sugar. -As a result, Hawaiian sugar growers faced competition in the American market.

-American planters in Hawaii called for the US to annex the islands so they wouldn't have to pay the duty.

* Queen Lili'uokalani - surrendered to the superior force of the US and the white foreigners who planned to overthrow her.

-The US set up a government headed by

* Sanford Dole.

-In August 1898 Congress proclaimed Hawaii as an American territory.

-In 1959 Hawaii became the 50th state.

Name _____

The Spanish-American-Cuban War

Chapter 18 Section 2 pages 530-534 ~~552-557~~



11. In the 1880s what was the main focus of the Cuban economy? Sugar production

12. What were American opinions about the Cuban situation?

Those in favor Business: support Spain to protect US businesses
Those opposed Free Cuba! Cuba Libre!

13. What did Weyler do to the entire rural population of central and western Cuba?

Concentration camps

14. What role did yellow journalism play in the outbreak of the Spanish-American War? What is your opinion of Hearst's statement, "You furnish the pictures and I'll furnish the war." Explain.

It excited and enraged Am. public. Hearst deliberately exaggerated news reports to get a war

15. What role does the sinking of the U.S.S Maine have on the Spanish-American War?

US citizens saw it as a declaration of war against Spain - because Spain blew up the Maine

In 1898, the cause of the explosion? Spanish blew it up

Today, the cause of the explosion? No one knows

16. What were some of the problems with the American invasion of Cuba?

- A. Wool uniforms - inadequate supplies
- B. old officers that gave poor training

17. How did Theodore Roosevelt become a national hero while in Cuba?

volunteered with Rough Riders - charged San Juan Hill. Newspapers declared him the Hero



18. What lands did the U.S. acquire as a result of the Spanish-American War?

- A. Guam
- B. Puerto Rico
- C. Philippines

19. Why was it ironic that McKinley wanted to Christianize the Filipinos?

Filipinos had been catholic Christians for centuries

Section 2: The Spanish-American War

-In 1898, the US went to war to help Cuba win its independence from Spain.

Cubans Rebel against Spain

-By the end of the 19th century, Spain- once the most powerful colonial nation on earth- had lost most of its colonies.

-The US had long held an interest in Cuba, which lies only 90 miles south of Florida. (Sugar)

-When the Cubans rebelled against Spain, between 1868 in 1878, American sympathies went out to the Cuban people.

The Second War for Independence

-Anti-Spanish sentiment in Cuba soon erupted into a second war for independence.

*José Martí- He organized Cuban resistance against Spain, using an active guerrilla campaign and deliberately destroying property, especially American owned sugar mills and plantations. This was all in an effort to get America involved in freeing Cuba.

War Fever Escalates

-In 1896, Spain responded to the Cuban revolt by sending *General
Valeriano Weyler - to Cuba to restore order.

* Yellow Journalism - exaggerates the news to lure and enrage readers. (William Randolph Hearst and Joseph Pulitzer)

The De Lome Letter

-In February 1898, the New York Journal published a private letter written
by Enrique Dupuy De Lome, the Spanish minister to the United States.

-A Cuban rebel had stolen the and leaked it to the newspaper..

-The letter criticized President McKinley, calling him "weak" and "a bidder for the admiration of the crowd."

-Americans were angry over the insult to their president.

The USS Maine Explodes (Feb 1898)

-A few days after the De Lome letter, an American ship blew up in the harbor of Havana. More than 260 men were killed.

-President McKinley had ordered the U.S.S. Maine to Cuba to bring home American citizens in danger from the fighting, and to protect American property.

-At the time, no one really knew why the ship exploded; however, American newspapers claimed that the Spanish had blown up the ship.

War with Spain Erupts

-War cry "Remember the Maine!"

-Public opinion favored war. April 20, 1898 the US declared war on Spain.

The War in the Philippines

*Commodore George Dewey - gave the command to open fire on the Spanish fleet at Manila, the Philippine capital.

-Within hours, they had destroyed every Spanish ship there. Dewey's victory allowed US troops to land in the Philippines.-

By August, Spanish troops in Manila surrendered to the US.

War in the Caribbean

-Hostilities began with a naval blockade of Cuba.

-Dewey's victory in Manila had demonstrated the superiority of the US naval forces.

-In contrast, the army maintained only a small professional force, supplied by a larger inexperienced and ill-prepared volunteer force.

Rough Riders
-A volunteer cavalry under the command of Leonard Wood and Teddy Roosevelt who gave up his job as the Assistant Secretary of the Navy to lead the group.

* San Juan Hill - the second victory for the US.
Infantry attack.

-US troops invaded Puerto Rico on July 25, 1898.

* Treaty of Paris - on August 12, 1898 the US and Spain signed armistice. The war lasted 16 weeks. -In December 1898, the US and Spain met in Paris to agree on a treaty.

-Spain freed Cuba and the US gained the islands of

Guam and Puerto Rico

to the US. Spain also sold the US the Philippines for \$20 million. -The US now had an empire. The next question Americans faced was how and when the US would add to its domain.



Name _____

Acquiring New Lands

Chapter 18 Section 3 pages 553-541

558 = 564

Now it is a commonwealth
Military Rule by US during S. War

Puerto Rico:

1. What was its political relationship to the United States? After war civil gov. but still US + protectorate
2. Why did the U.S. try to control its affairs? Strategic spot to control Caribbean and protect Panama Canal
3. What American laws or policies affected it? Tucker Act = civil law rule / US Pres. appoints governor and senate
4. What violent events played a role with its American relationship? Spanish-Am. War

Cuba:

5. What was its political relationship to the United States? protectorate military gov. during war - independent but protected
6. Why did the U.S. try to control its affairs? protect US business interests - sugar, tobacco
7. What American laws or policies affected it? Teller Am - US no intent to take over Treaty of Paris = Cuba is independent
8. What violent events played a role with its American relationship? Spanish-Am. war Platt

★ What role does Guantanamo Bay play today in American and Cuban relations?

we leased it from Cuba - now we hold suspected terrorist there

Am. allows US to control Panama Canal

The Philippines:

9. What was its political relationship to the United States? military occupation - war / appointed gov. and Republic in 1946
10. Why did the U.S. try to control its affairs? protect shipping / trade with Asia
12. What American laws or policies affected it? Treaty of Paris annexed the Philippines
13. What violent events played a role with its American relationship? Spanish-Am. War / Philippine Am. War

China:

14. What was its political relationship to the United States? Weakened Empire - Europe and US competing
15. Why did the U.S. try to control its affairs? Europe was carving up China as new market for US products and investment
16. What American laws or policies affected it? Open Door Policy - all countries should trade equally with China
17. What violent events played a role with its American relationship? Boxer Rebellion

18. John Hay's Open Door notes" paved the way for greater U.S. influence in Asia. Note the three beliefs held by American that were reflected by this policy.

- A. Growth of US Econ. depended on exports
- B. US could get involved in other countries to keep markets open
- C. Closing up ports to US products, citizens, ideas threatened US survival

★ 19. What was the "Yankee Peril"?

The Boxers believed that the US's influence was spreading like fever destroying China - and had to be stopped

Not in Book

★

Know for

Not in Book

Section 3: Acquiring New Land

-In the early 1900s, the US engaged in conflicts in Puerto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines.

-In 1916, the US made Puerto Ricans US citizens.

Ruling Puerto Rico

-Not all Puerto Ricans wanted independence. Some wanted statehood, while still others hope for some measure of local self-government as an American territory.

-Puerto Rico was important to the US for maintaining a US presence in the Caribbean and for protecting a future canal in Panama.

* Foraker Act - passed in 1900, this act ended and set up a civil government in Puerto Rico.
-The act gave the president of the US the power to appoint Puerto Rico's governor and members of the upper house of this legislature.

Cuba and the US

-When the US declared war against Spain in 1898; it recognized Cuba's independence from Spain.

* Teller Amendment - stated that the US had no intentions of taking over any part of Cuba.

-US aided Cuba -- food, clothes, schools, medical research, and sanitation.

* Platt Amendment - a series of provisions that, in 1901, the US insisted Cuba add to its new constitution, commanding Cuba to stay out of debt and giving

the US the right to intervene in the country and the right to buy or lease Cuban land for naval and fueling stations.

-It remained in effect for 31 years. Cuba became a US

* protectorate a country whose affairs are partially controlled by a stronger nation.

Protecting American Business Interests

-The most important reasons for the US to remain in Cuba was to protect its investment in the islands sugar, tobacco, and mining industries, as well as railroads and public utilities.

-The US would continue to try to control its Latin American neighbors. In the years to come, the US would intervene time and again in the affairs of other nations in the Western Hemisphere.

Filipinos Rebel

-The Filipinos were outraged at the Treaty of Paris. (Which called for the US to annex them)

* Emilio Aguinaldo - was a rebel leader who believed that the US had promised them freedom.

Philippine-American War

-February 1899- the Filipinos, led by Aguinaldo, rose in revolt.

-The US would use the same tactics in the Philippines that they had condemned Spain for using in Cuba.

-About 200,000 would die. It took the US about three years to stop the rebellion.

-The US set up a government similar to the one established in Puerto Rico.

-The Philippines did not gain their independence until July 4, 1946.

Foreign Influence in China

-The US imperialists saw the Philippines as a gateway to the rest of Asia... especially China.

-China was seen as a new potential market.

-It also presented American investors with new opportunities for large-scale railroad construction.

John Hayes Open-Door Notes

-The US feared that China would be carved into colonies and that American traders would be shut out.

-To protect American interests, US Secretary of State,

* John Hay issued

a series of policy statements called the

* Open Door Notes in 1899.

-These were letters addressed to the leaders of imperialist nations, proposing that the nation's share of their trading rights with the US, thus creating an "open door". (No nation would have a monopoly)

The Boxer Rebellion Rebellion in China

-A 1900 rebellion in which members of a Chinese secret society sought to free their country from Western influence, or as they call them "foreign devils."

-International forces put down the rebellion within two months. (GB, France, Germany and the US)

-This rebellion led to a 2nd series of Open-Door Notes, announcing that the US would "safeguard for the world the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese Empire."

-This paved the way for greater US influence in Asia.

The Impact of US Territorial Gains

-Under McKinley, the US had gained an empire. (Reelected in 1900).

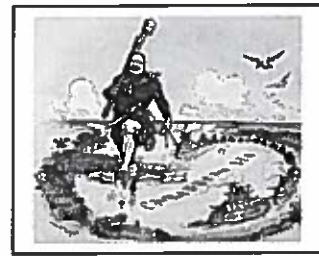
-Many anti-imperialists such as Carnegie, Jane Addams, Cleveland and Mark Twain all agreed that it was wrong for the US to rule other people without their consent.

Name _____

America as a World Power

Chapter 18 Section 4 pages 542-547

565-571



20. What was Teddy Roosevelt's role in the Russo-Japanese War? He brokered

a peace treaty between Russia and Japan

As a result he was the first American president to win Nobel peace Prize

21. What was the purpose of the Great White Fleet? To show the world that

the US was now a world power that could assert its interests

22. How did the U.S. get access to the land for the Panama Canal? Bought project from
French company - supported Panama's independence from Colombia

23. Describe Teddy Roosevelt's policy of "Speak softly and carry a big stick." Roosevelt's policy
US would use military power to protect its interests in Lat. Am.

24. Describe the Monroe Doctrine of 1823. US demands that European countries
stay out of the business of Latin America

25. Describe Wilson's Missionary Policy: US had duty to deny recognition to any Lat. Am.
govt. that was oppressive, undemocratic, or hostile to US interests

26. Compare and contrast these three foreign policies:
They all keep European nations out of Lat. in America - they
all claim US control in L. Am. interests. All have threat of Am. military

27. Why did Mexico and the U.S. come close to war in 1914?
Mexican government arrested US sailors in Tampico

28. Why did Mexico allow Pershing and his troops to invade Mexico in 1916?
Pancho Villa was a rebel they wanted put down too
Villa killed US engineers on train and raided NM town



29. Why did the Mexicans lose patience with Pershing?
Pershing searched for Villa for a year
in Mexico - they grew tired of the US military on Mexican soil

30. Why did the U.S. finally withdraw back across the border? US was having
war in Europe (WWI) and called troops home

31. Name the goals the U.S. had achieved in its foreign policy?
A. expanded access to foreign markets B. Built a modern navy to protect
C. exercised police power foreign interests
and asserted dominance
over Latin Am.

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Section 4: America as a World Power

-The Russo-Japanese War, the Panama Canal, and the Mexican Revolution added to America's military and economic power.

Teddy Roosevelt and the New World

-1901- McKinley is assassinated-Theodore Roosevelt becomes president.

-1904- Czar Nicholas II (Russia) declared war on Japan- they were competing for control of Korea.

-1905- Roosevelt mediated a settlement in the war between

Russia and Japan. Japan took action first by a surprise attack on Russia.

-1906- Roosevelt won the Nobel Peace Prize for negotiating the Treaty of Portsmouth.

* Treaty of Portsmouth - in the settlement Japan wanted Sakhalin Island and a large sum of money from Russia. Russia refused.

-Japan accepted half of the island and in exchange, Russia agreed to let Japan take over Russian interests in Manchuria and Korea.

* Panama Canal - cutting across Central America to greatly

reduce travel time between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans.

-In 1800, a French company had tried to build a canal in Panama.

-After 10 years, the company gave up and sold its route to the US for \$40 million.

-1903- Panama declared its independence from Columbia.

-The US and Panama signed a treaty stating that the US would agree to pay Panama \$10 million plus the annual rent of \$250,000 for the Canal zone.

Constructing the Canal- ranks as one the world's greatest engineering feats.

-Work began in 1904 and by 1913, the climax of construction, more than 43,000 workers were employed. Over 5,000 died of accidents and disease.

-The cost of the canal was about \$380 million.

-August 1914, the Canal opened for business.

-US later compensated Columbia \$25 million in 1921 for the country's lost territory.

*The Roosevelt Corollary ...to the Monroe Doctrine- (MD demanded that European countries stay out of the affairs of Latin American nations.)

-Issued in 1904, the US claimed the right to protect its economic interests by means of military intervention in the affairs of the Western Hemisphere's nations.

*TR's Big Stick Diplomacy - "Speak softly and carry a big stick; you will go far."

It promised military support to U.S. companies that invested in the Caribbean, Central, and South America.

* Dollar Diplomacy - to exert influence over other countries. If Latin American countries could not pay the loans they borrowed from U.S. companies, the U.S. military would help collect the debt.

Woodrow Wilson's Missionary Diplomacy

-According to Wilson, the US had a moral responsibility to deny recognition to any Latin American government it viewed as oppressive, undemocratic, or hostile to US interests.

The Mexican Revolution

-In 1911, Mexican peasants and workers led by Francisco Madero overthrew

Porfirio Diaz. (Military dictator and US ally.)

-After two years General Victoriano Huerta took over and executed Madero.

-Wilson refused to recognize the government, calling it "a government of butchers."

Intervention in Mexico

-April 1914- Huerta's officers arrested and released a group of American sailors.

-Wilson saw this as an excuse to intervene in Mexico.

-Once the Huerta regime collapsed, a nationalist leader became president in 1915. Wilson withdrew the troops and formally recognized the new government.

Rebellion in Mexico- many Mexicans did not support the new government.

-Rebels under * Francisco "Pancho" Villa and

Emiliano Zapata would kill an American man in Mexico.

-The US public demanded revenge.

*General John J. Pershing - was ordered by Wilson to capture Villa dead or alive.

-After a year of US troops looking for him. Mexicans grew angrier over the US invasion of their land.

-In the end both sides backed down and Pershing was ordered to return home.

-The US pursued and achieved several foreign policy goals in the early 20th century:

1. The US expanded its access to foreign markets in order to ensure the continued growth of the domestic economy.
2. The US built a modern navy to protect its interests abroad.
3. The US exercised its international police power to ensure dominance in Latin America.