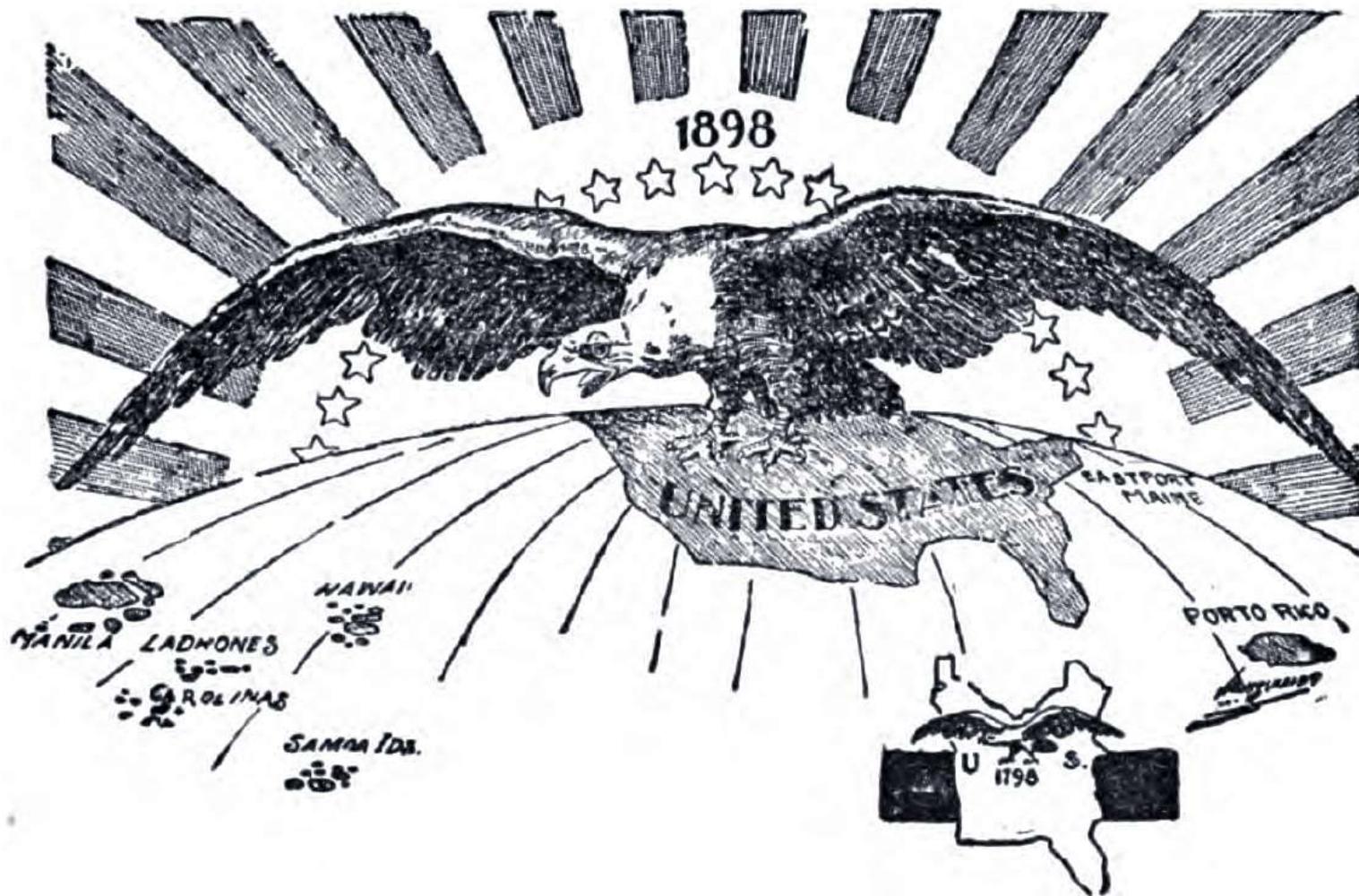


America Becomes a World Power

1890-1917



Ten thousand miles from tip to tip.—Philadelphia Press.

Georgia Standards

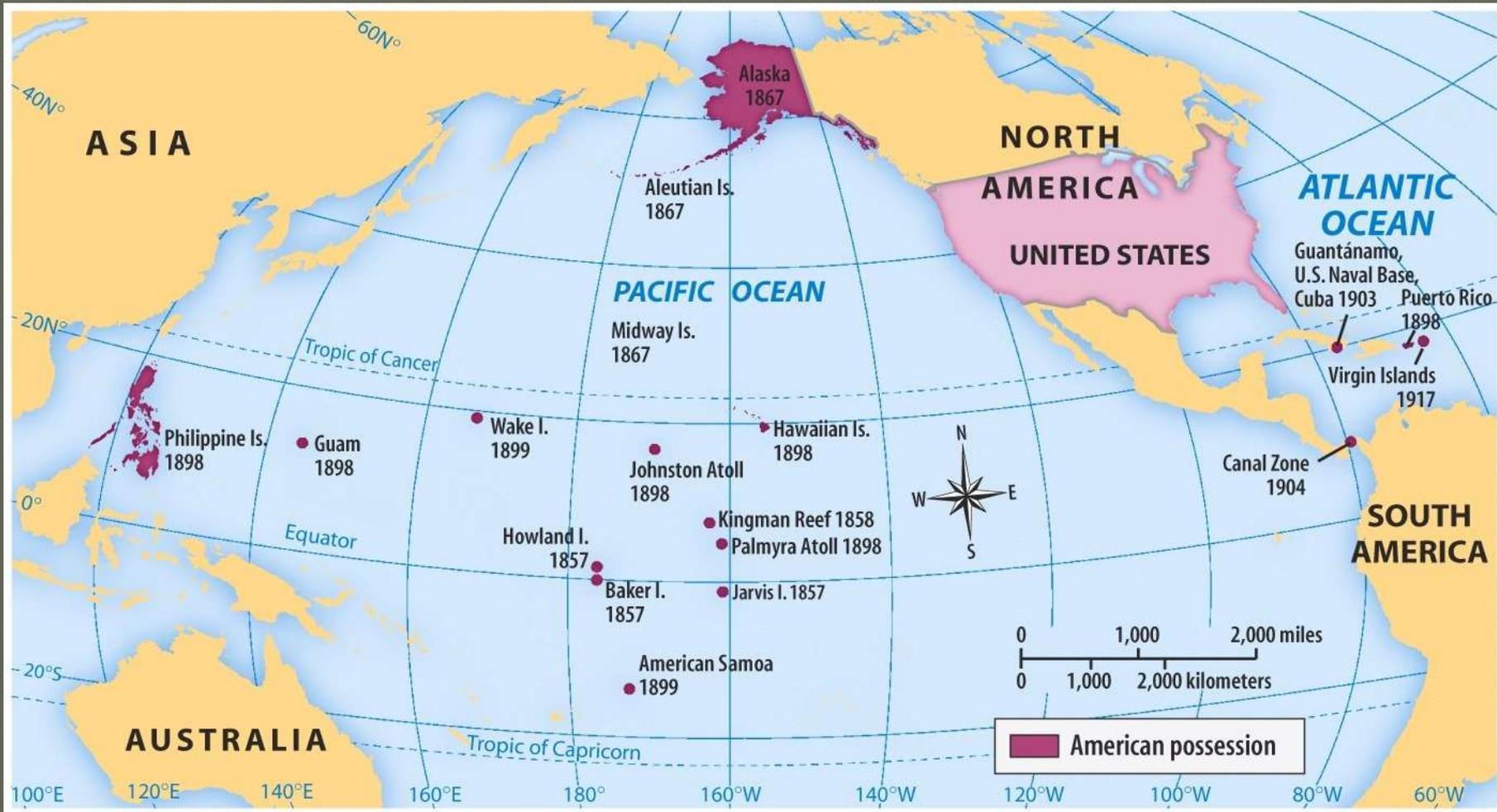
- **SSUSH14 The student will explain America's evolving relationship with the world at the turn of the twentieth century.**
- b. Describe the Spanish-American War, the war in the Philippines, and the debate over American expansionism.
- c. Explain U.S. involvement in Latin America, as reflected by the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine and the creation of the Panama Canal.

*Imperialism – the policy by which strong nations extend their political, military and economic control over weaker territories.



New Imperialism

- With the closing of the western frontier, many Americans felt that Manifest Destiny had still not been fulfilled. The rise of American economic power also caused many people to believe the United States should continue expanding its influence and power.
- Imperialism was not a new idea (desire of Europe to establish colonies led to Monroe Doctrine in 1823)
- New imperialism was characterized by jingoism (extreme nationalism that encourages a very aggressive foreign policy stance)



The Roots of US Imperialism

- At the end of the 19th, many in America felt a strong desire to gain control of colonies for the following reasons:

- 1. Economic: colonies provide markets for goods
- 2. Military: expansion and creation of navy ports
- 3. Social: competition with Europe; belief in Social Darwinism (only strongest nations will survive)

As industrialists justified their wealth with the theory of social Darwinism, imperialists used this ideology to justify expansionism

- 4. Religious: fulfill Manifest Destiny; Christianize the world.

Seward's Folly

- Secretary of State William H. Seward worked out a deal to purchase the region of Alaska from Russia for a sum of \$7.2 million in 1867, in early move toward expansionism
- Purchase was not well received; known as =“Seward’s Icebox,” “Seward’s Folly”
- Americans would not realize that it was a sweet deal until the 20th century, when oil drillers discovered that Alaska is rich with fossil fuels

1st Steps Towards Imperialism

- 1867: US purchases Alaska from Russia
- 1860's and 70's: US trade expands into the Pacific (Japan, Hawaii, etc.)



US Annexes Hawaii

- Hawaii and the US had economic relationship for decades.
- Sugar plantations established by American planters in Hawaii.
- 1891: Queen Liliuokalani ascends to the throne; calls for a decrease in American presence.
- US sends marines to restore order and overthrow Liliuokalani.
- Hawaii territory officially annexed by US in 1898.



Causes of the Spanish-American War

- 1895 - Cubans rebel against Spanish rule.
- US had economic interests in Cuba (sugar plantations)
- Many in the US sympathized with Cuban rebellion; reminded them of the American Revolution.



Causes of the Spanish-American War

- “Yellow Press”: In order to sell newspapers publishers began publishing exaggerated stories about Spanish rule of Cuba.
- These stories attracted the attention of the American public and President William McKinley.
- McKinley order the battleship, the *USS Maine*, to Cuba to protect American citizens in Cuba.



PUCK.



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Illustrated by H. H. Munroe.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR:—TO SAVE HER NOT ONLY FROM SPAIN-BUT FROM A WORSE FATE.



A PLEA FOR CUBA.
 SHADES OF LAFAYETTE AND SWEDEN (to Columbia)—"What! Asleep with that cry for aid at your door?
 What would have been your fate if we had acted similarly in your hour of tribulation?"

Causes of the Spanish-American War

- February 1898: *USS Maine* explodes in Havana Harbor killing 266 US sailors.
- Spain immediately blamed for the attack without proper evidence.
- April 1898: US declares war on Spain.



Photo # NH 61236 USS Maine explodes



The Spanish-American War

- May 1898: US sends troops to Manila, the capital of the Spanish-controlled Philippines.
- Emilio Aguinaldo – Filipino nationalist who fought alongside US to defeat Spanish army. (right)
- August 1898 – Spanish troops surrender to US forces in the Philippines.



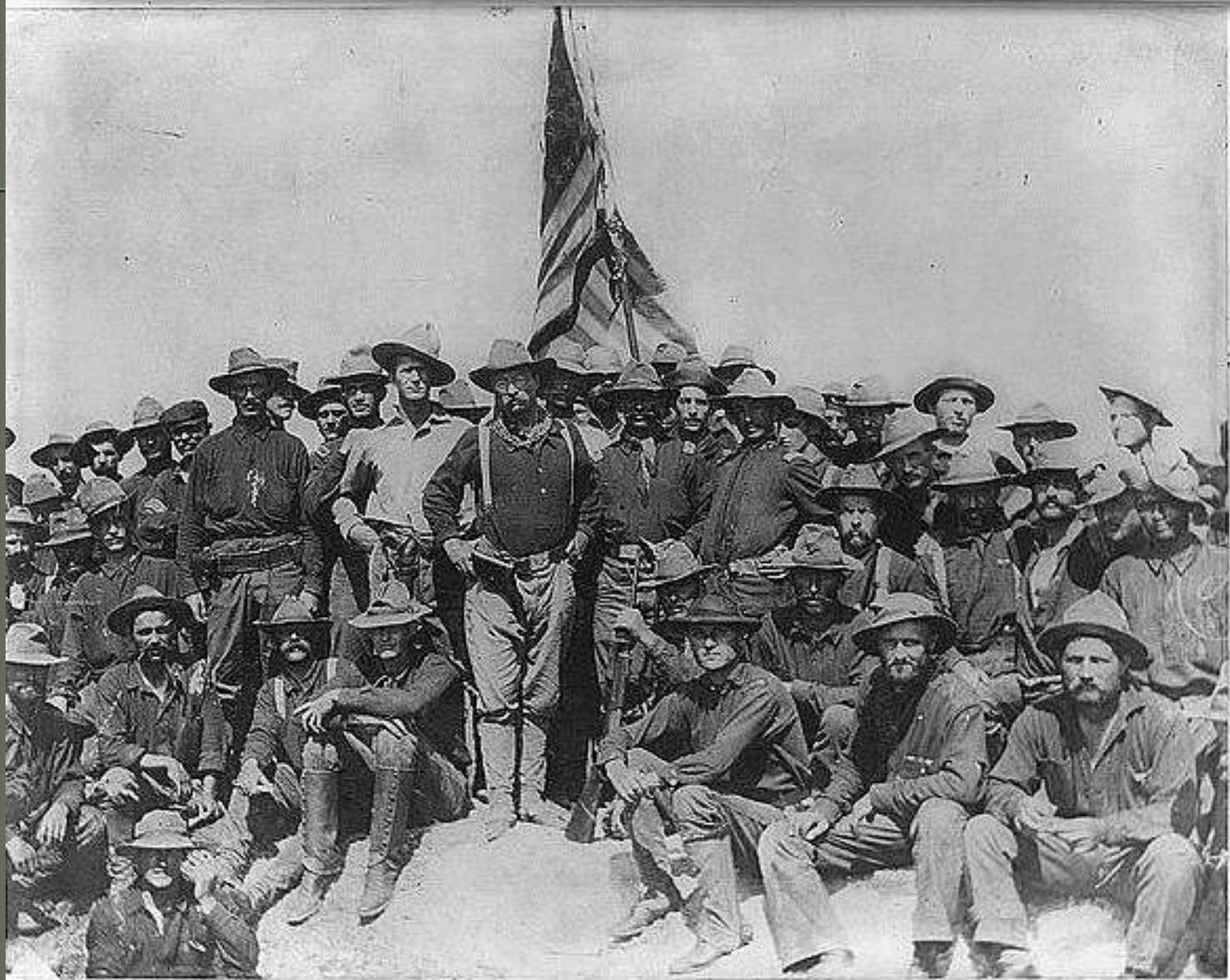
SOUTHEAST ASIA



Roosevelt Leads the Charge in Cuba

- June 1898: US forces land in Cuba.
- Future President Teddy Roosevelt (right) leads the “Rough Riders” to victory at San Juan Hill.
- Days later, Spain effectively surrenders forces in Cuba.
- US go on to invade and occupy Puerto Rico as well.







Effects of the Spanish-American War

- Treaty of Paris of 1898: officially ends Spanish-American War.
- US gains control of Cuba and Puerto Rico in the Caribbean and the Philippines and Guam in the Pacific.



Congress Debates Expansion

- After the war, debate ensued on what to do with the Philippines:
- Imperialists believed that it was America's responsibility to "educate...uplift and civilize them". (the Philippines)
- Anti-Imperialists believed that annexation went against the basic principles America was founded upon.
- Congress voted to approve the Treaty of Paris 1898, thus annexing the Philippines as a US territory.



US Becomes a World Power

- As a result of the American victory in the Spanish-American War, the US attained a new status in world affairs.
- The US effectively becomes a player on the global stage.

The United States and East Asia

Filipinos Rebel Against U.S. Rule

- The Philippine War (1899-1902)
- After the US decision to annex the Philippines, former US ally Emilio Aguinaldo organizes a rebellion.
- Filipinos use guerilla warfare to attack US soldiers; inflict massive casualties on both sides.
- Spring 1901: Aguinaldo captured effectively ending the Filipino rebellion.
- The Philippines would not be given independence until after World War II.



The United States and Latin America

U.S. Policy in Latin America

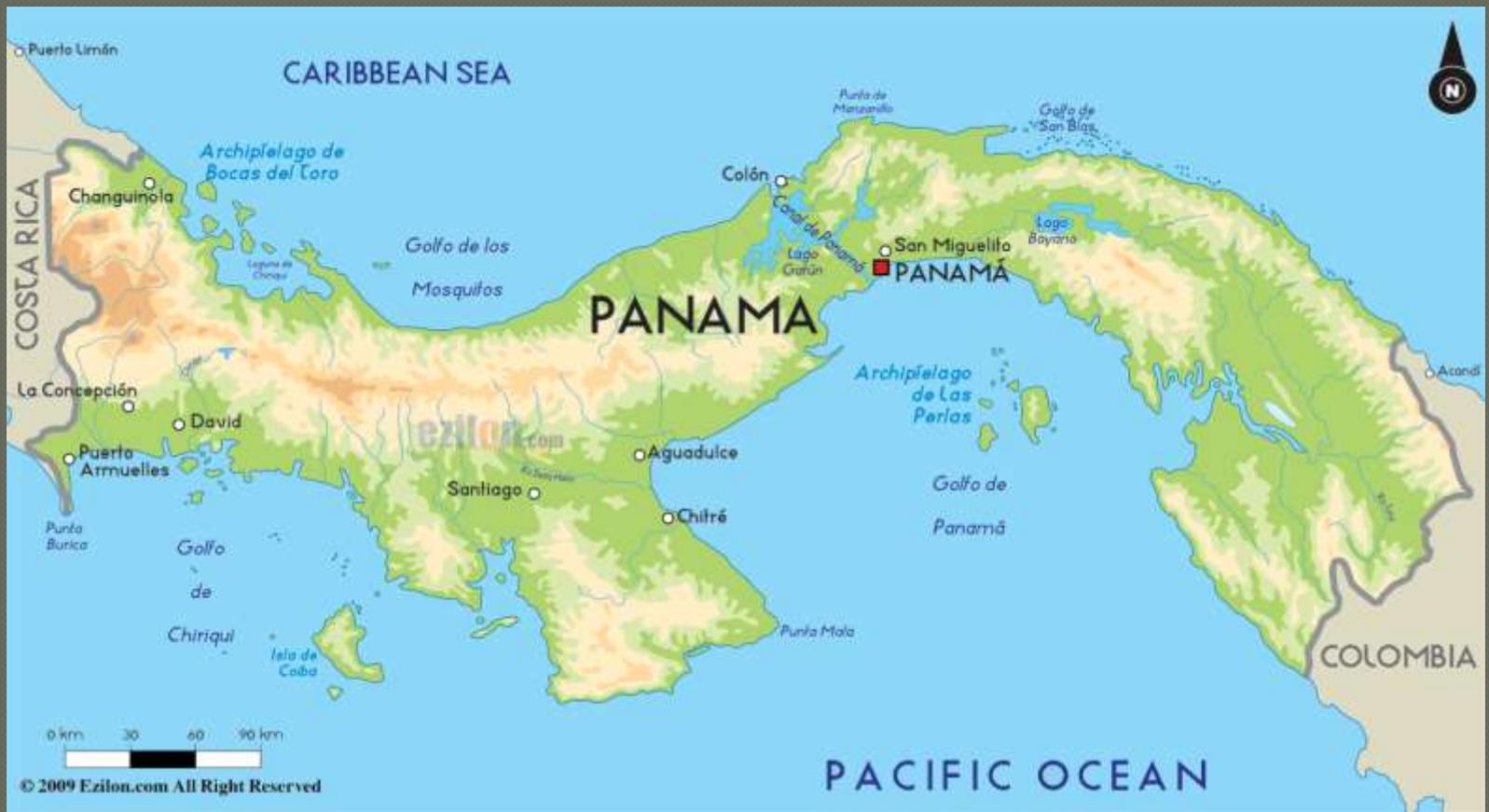
- After the Spanish-American War, the question remained as to what to do with Cuba and Puerto Rico.
- Both islands remained in US control to some extent.



The Panama Canal

- In an effort to support US trade in Latin America, Teddy Roosevelt took over control of the construction of the Panama Canal.
- Before construction could begin, the US needed approval from the Colombian government who at the time owned what is now Panama.
- Roosevelt sent US warships to Colombia; Colombia soon granted Panama its independence.
- Construction of the canal could now begin.





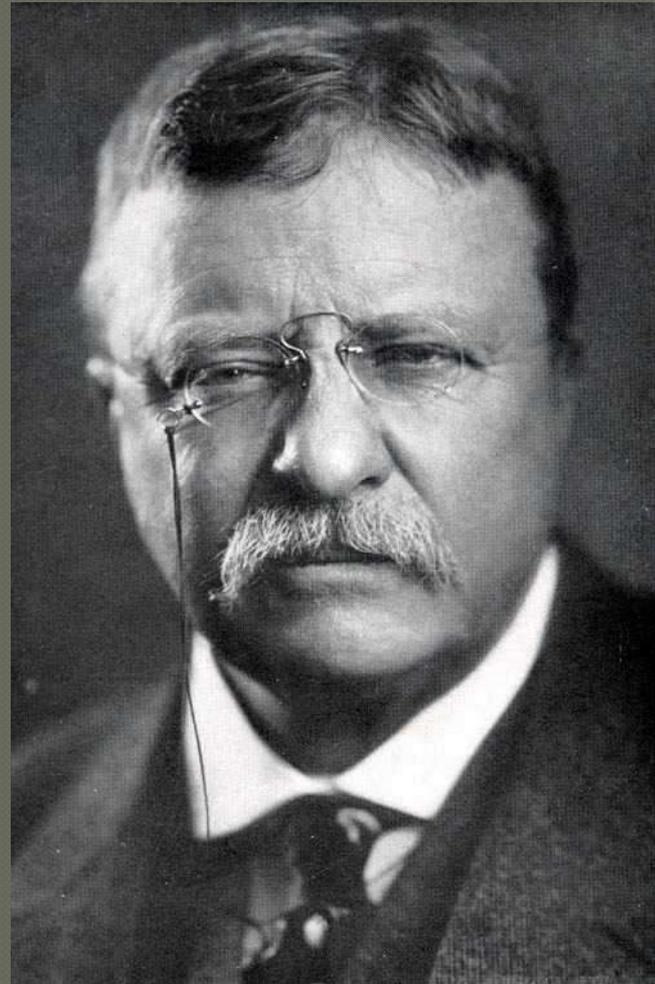
The Panama Canal

- In 1914, the Panama Canal officially opened.
- The canal cut travel times in half. Instead of going around the tip of South America, boats could simply cut through the canal.



The “Big Stick” Diplomacy

- President Teddy Roosevelt (right) developed his own approach to dealing with US
- Due to his forceful policies (ex. in Panama), some branded his actions “gunboat diplomacy”
- His policies became known the “Big Stick” diplomacy.
- “Speak softly and carry a big stick.” – African proverb
- Roosevelt believed that American goals in Latin America called for the creation of a strong military.







Roosevelt Updates the Monroe Doctrine

- In the early 1900s, many nations in Latin America had difficulty repaying debts owned to European nations.
- Many feared that some European countries would use their military to collect these debts from Latin America.
- In response to these threats, Teddy Roosevelt issued a new Latin American policy.



Roosevelt Updates the Monroe Doctrine

- 1904: Roosevelt issues the “Roosevelt Corollary”
- “corollary”: defined as a statement that readily follows a previous statement. (In this case, it follows the Monroe Doctrine)
- The Roosevelt Corollary stated that the US would use its military power to prevent Europe from intervening in Latin American affairs.





Theodore Roosevelt and his Big Stick in the Caribbean, 1904 Roosevelt's policies seemed to be turning the Caribbean into a Yankee pond. (The Granger Collection.)



Scar, New York Globe.

NOW WATCH THE DIRT FLY.

Negotiations with Japan

- Roosevelt intervened in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904
- Russia and Japan were feuding over land ports in Korea and Manchuria
- Roosevelt did not want either nation to win control over the region, so he approached Japan to help settle the conflict
- Treaty of Portsmouth was signed in 1905 and ended the war
- A year later, Roosevelt won the Nobel Peace Prize for negotiating the treaty.



Negotiations with Japan

- After the war, Japanese immigrants flooded into the city of San Francisco to escape financial crisis
- San Francisco began passing restrictive laws for Japanese immigrants, such as banning Japanese children from attending public school
- Roosevelt crafted a “Gentleman’s Agreement”
- Japanese children would be allowed to attend public schools, if Japan helped reduce the tide of immigrants coming into California

Taft's Presidency

- Taft came into the White House in 1909.
- He had served as Roosevelt's Secretary of War.
- Continued dismantling trusts and regulating businesses
- Taft angered Roosevelt after ordering the prosecution of an antitrust violation by U.S. Steel (a merger Roosevelt had approved)
- Roosevelt saw this as a personal attack, and the feud encouraged him to seek re-election for a splinter sect of the Republican Party in 1912

Taft's Presidency

- 1912 election: Taft as Republican candidate, Roosevelt as Progressive Republican candidate (or Bull Moose) nominee
- **Taft:** Low approval ratings
- **Eugene V. Debs:** Socialist who hoped to be able to win the election
- **Roosevelt:** “New Nationalism” platform =large role in business regulation, grant women the right to vote, federal assistance to needy Americans
- **Wilson:** “New Freedom” platform =smaller government reforms, support for small businesses and entrepreneurs
- The split in the Republican party helped Wilson win the election

Taft on Imperialism

- Taft's Dollar Diplomacy: encouraged American businesses to send their dollars to foreign countries, such as those in Latin America, to weaken European bonds and strengthen ties with the US
- However, Taft sent U.S. forces to invade Latin American countries to protect American investments when they became endangered
- This further alienated the U.S. from Latin America

Wilson on Imperialism

- Wilson believed imperialism was immoral
- Wilson's Moral Diplomacy: it is the duty of the U.S. to spread American democracy to protect nations under the threat of totalitarianism
- Wilson sent troops to invade Nicaragua and the Dominican Republic and purchased the Virgin Islands
- Wilson intervened in the Mexican Revolution to capture Pancho Villa after he killed Americans
- The U.S. withdrew from the civil war in Mexico in 1917, turning attention to larger, global conflict