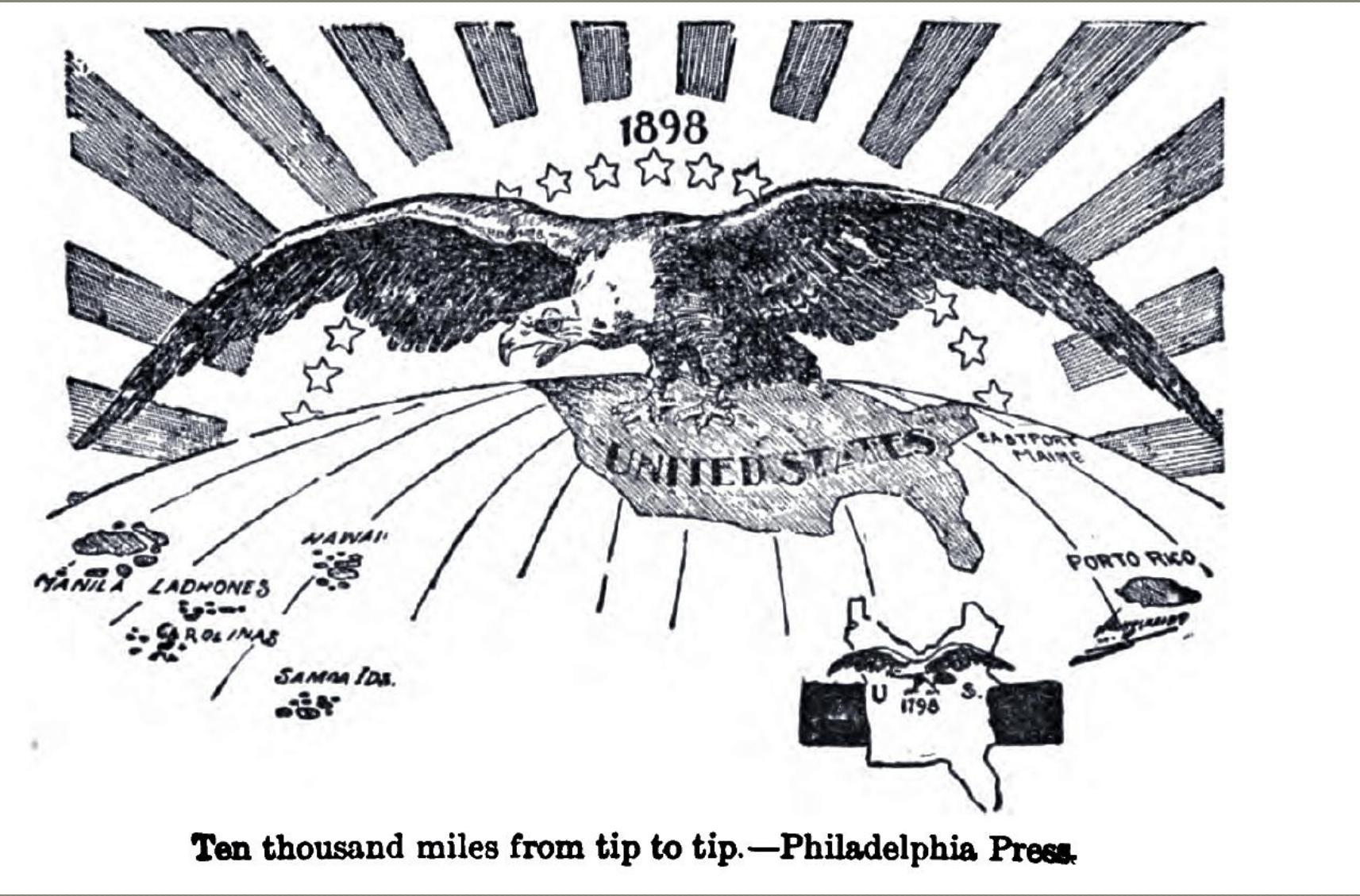


America Becomes a World Power

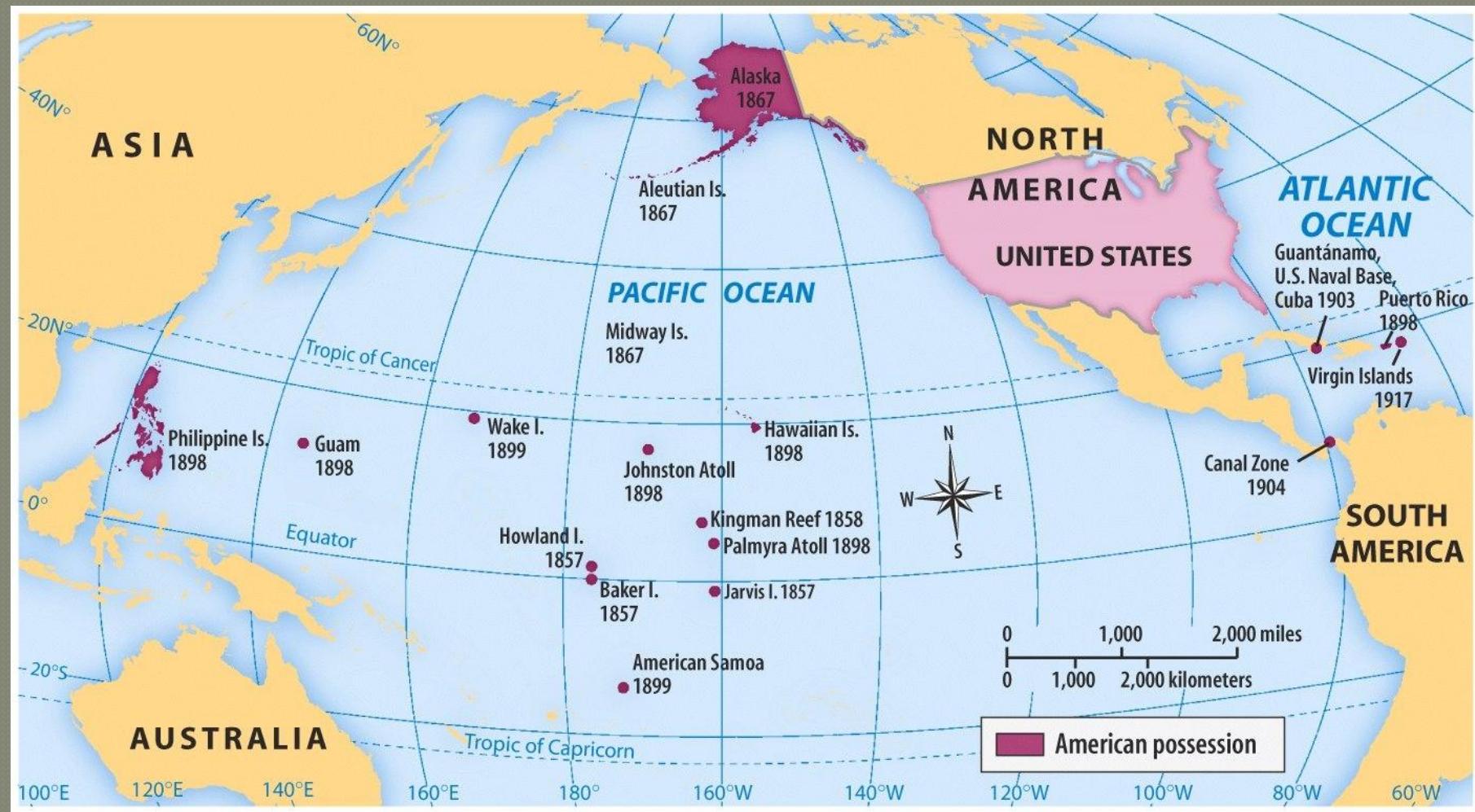
1890-1917



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

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





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.

1st Steps Towards Imperialism

- ④ 1867: US purchased Alaska from Russia
- ④ 1860s and 70s: US trade expands into the Pacific (Japan, Hawaii, etc.)



US Annexes Hawaii

- ④ Hawaii and the US had economic relationship for decades.
- ④ Sugar plantations established by American planters in Hawaii.
- ④ 1891: Queen Liliuokalani ascends to the throne; calls for a decrease in American presence.
- ④ US sends marines to restore order and overthrow Liliuokalani.
- ④ Hawaii territory officially annexed by US in 1898.



Causes of the Spanish-American War

- ④ 1895 - Cubans rebel against Spanish rule.
- ④ US had economic interests in Cuba (sugar plantations)
- ④ Many in the US sympathized with Cuban rebellion; reminded them of the American Revolution.



Causes of the Spanish-American War

- ④ “Yellow Press”: In order to sell newspapers publishers began publishing exaggerated stories about Spanish rule of Cuba.
- ④ These stories attracted the attention of the American public and President William McKinley.
- ④ McKinley order the battleship, the *USS Maine*, to Cuba to protect American citizens in Cuba.



PUCK.



Copyright, 1898, by Kappeler & Schwarzmann.

OTTMAR LITH CO PUCK 1898 N.Y.

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

Judge



Causes of the Spanish-American War

- ④ February 1898: *USS Maine* explodes in Havana Harbor killing 266 US sailors.
- ④ Spain immediately blamed for the attack without proper evidence.
- ④ April 1898: US declares war on Spain.

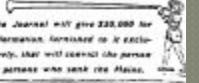
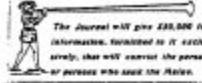


Photo # NH 61236 USS Maine explodes



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

EDITION FOR GREATER NEW YORK



NEW YORK JOURNAL AND ADVERTISER.

NO. 3,572.

Entered as U. S. Post—NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1898.—16 PAGES.

PRICE ONE CENT IN ADVANCE.

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

\$50,000!

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

The New York Journal offers a reward of **\$50,000** CASH for information leading to the detection and conviction of the persons who destroyed the American War Ship Maine, which exploded in the harbor of Havana, on Feb. 15, 1898. The **\$50,000 CASH** offered here is in addition to the **\$50,000** offered by the Spanish Government for the same purpose.

W. B. REESE.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt
Convinced the Explosion of
the War Ship Was Not
an Accident.

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.

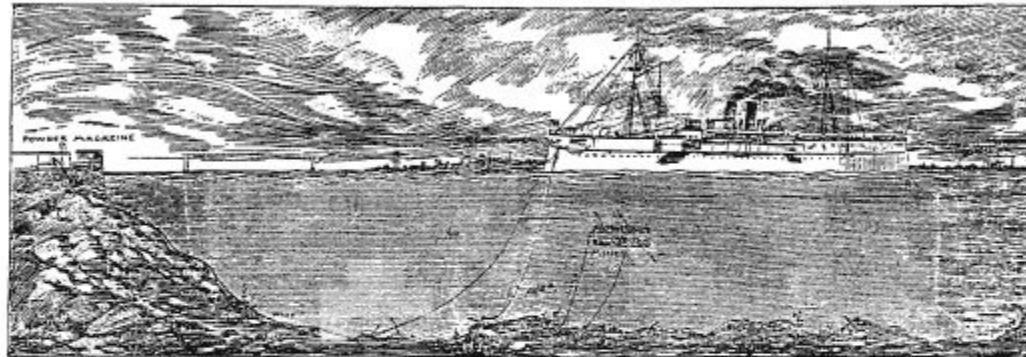
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W. B. REESE.



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

Lower Tugboat, Havana, the Journal's special correspondent at Havana, holds this to be the correct opinion of many Spaniards in the Cuban capital that the Maine was destroyed and sunk by means of an submarine mine or secret torpedo. This is the opinion of several American naval authorities. The Spaniards, it is believed, intended to sink the Maine anchored near one of the harbor entrances. To do this, connected the mine with a powder magazine, and so arranged the explosion was caused by sending an electric current through the wire. If this can be proven, the brutal nature of the Spaniards will be shown for the fact that they waited to spring the mine until all the crew had returned for the night. The Spanish crew in the portalo above where the mine may have been fired.

Hidden Mine or a Sunken 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 the Idea of Accident—Spanish Officials Protest Too Much—Our Cabinet Orders a Searching Inquiry—Journal Sends Divers to Havana to Report Upon the Condition of the Wreck.

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.



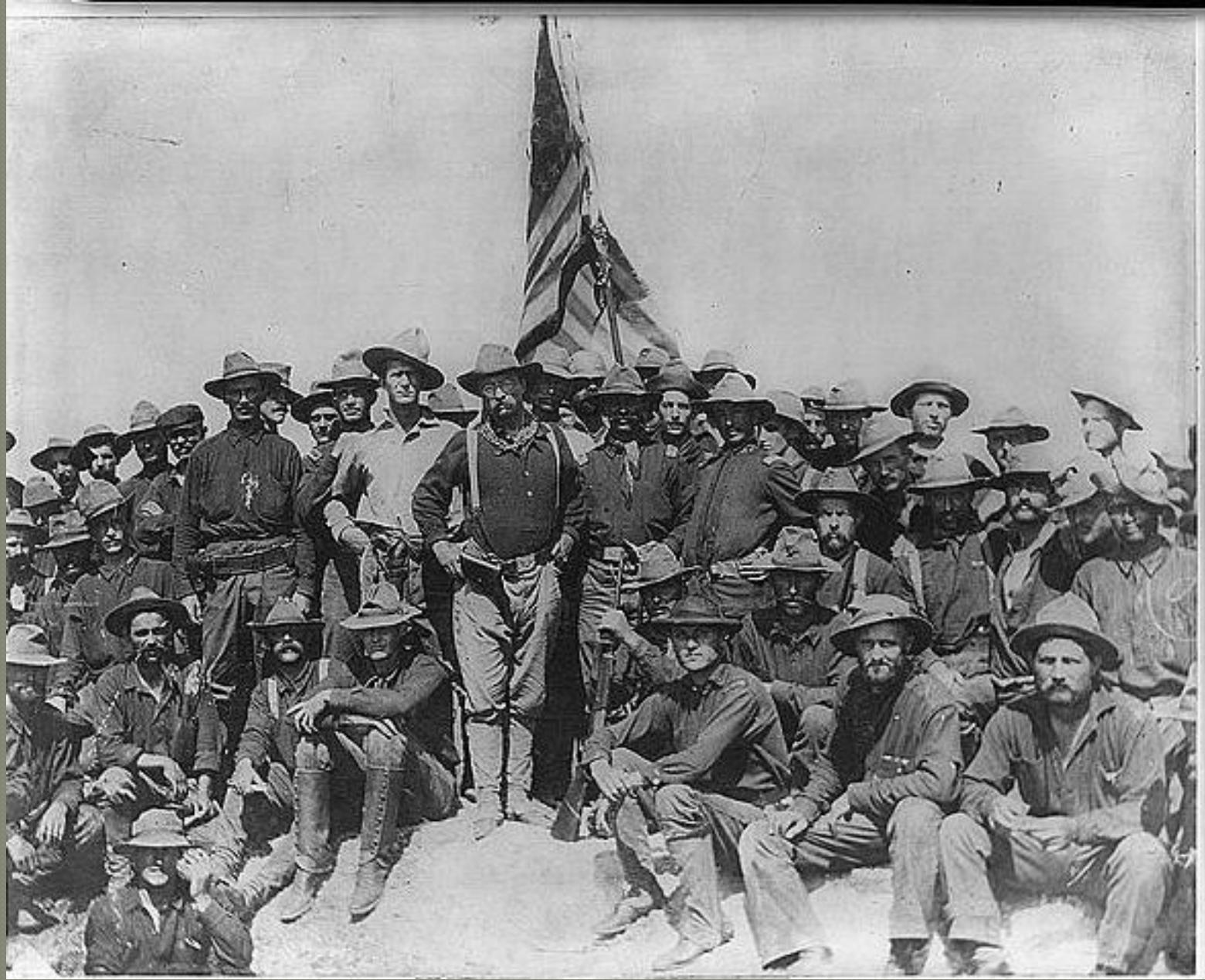
SOUTHEAST ASIA



Roosevelt Leads the Charge in Cuba

- ➊ June 1898: US forces land in Cuba.
- ➋ Future President Teddy Roosevelt (right) leads the “Rough Riders” to victory at San Juan Hill.
- ➌ Days later, Spain effectively surrenders forces in Cuba.
- ➍ 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

US Policy in Latin America

- ④ After the Spanish-American War, the question remained as to what to do with Cuba and Puerto Rico.
- ④ 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.





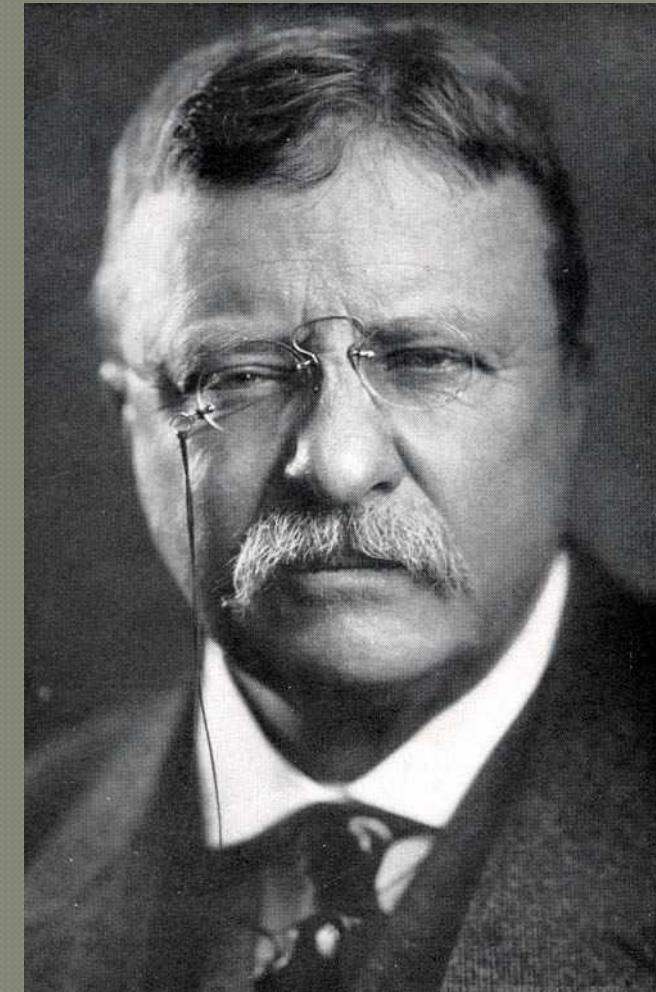
The Panama Canal

- 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.







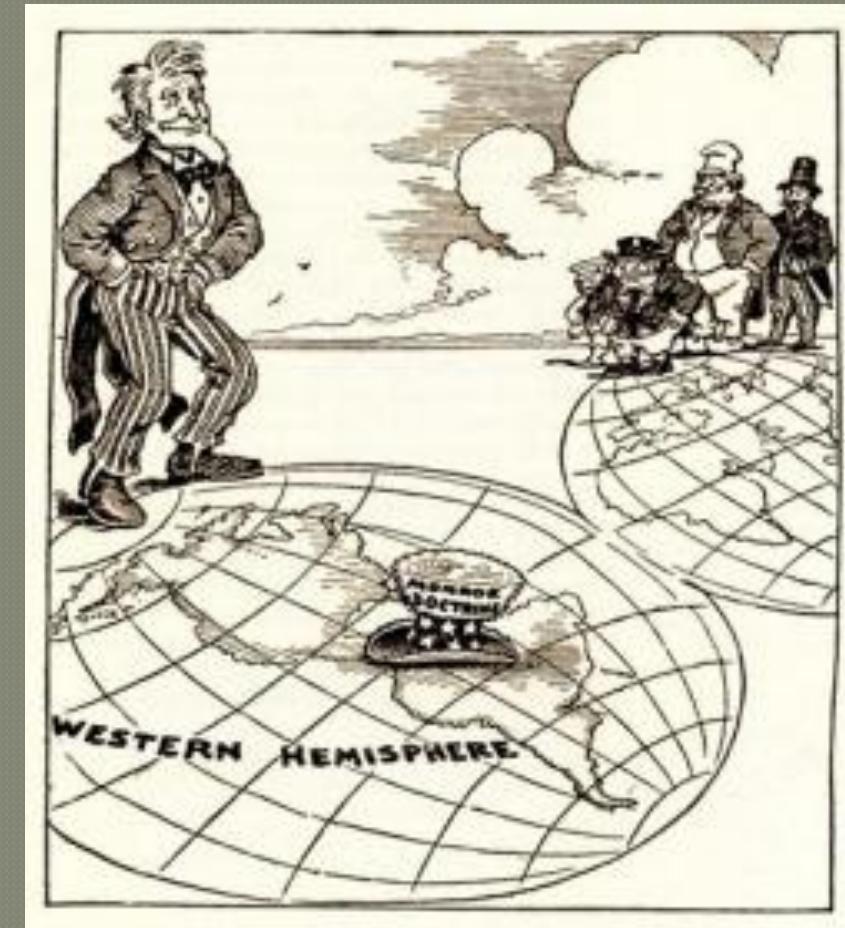
Roosevelt Updates the Monroe Doctrine

- 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
be turning the Caribbean into a Yankee pond. (The Granger Collection.)



Scar, New York *Globe*.

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