

New Triangle: Imperialism 1865 - 1917



AIM:

Why did the United States extend its influence to other regions in the late 1800's?

What is the belief that America had the right to extend its boundaries?



How many products do you have that are made in Japan or China?

Imperialism & Overseas Expansion



1865-1917

Imperialism

- The 1900's were called the age of imperialism.
- It was a time when many European nations created large empires by obtaining **economic** and **political** control over weaker nations
- The search for **raw materials, markets and cheap labor** fueled imperialism
- European powers (Germany, France, Britain) competed for power and influence in Asia and Africa. America feared that European powers would gain control of strategic locations at the expense of the U.S.

Reasons for Imperialism

Economic – raw materials from Africa and Asia



2. Military Benefit



3. Cultural Superiority

- Religion – spread Christianity



President George Washington's Farwell Address guided American foreign policy for over 100 years:

"... steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world."

- While some believed this policy meant the U.S. should be **isolationist** others pointed out Washington supported trade with other countries and was not calling for complete isolation in the world.
- isolationist** – having little to do with the political affairs of other nations
- America is a rising Empire:

- In 1890, America followed a policy of **expansionism** – extending the America's national boundaries



P. 382

Opening Japan




- During the Mid-1800's, American merchants made a great deal of money trading with China
- This led many to want to open trade with Japan, which had chosen to remain **isolated** from the West.
- 1853, President Millard Fillmore sent **Commodore Mathew Perry** on a mission to Japan to open trade.
- Perry steamed into Tokyo Bay with four warships and asked the Japanese to open their ports to U.S. ships.
- Perry returned after several months and found America's display of Naval force had convinced the Japanese to sign the **Treaty of Kanagawa**.
- The treaty opened two ports to American ships and ended Japan's isolationism from the West.

ALASKA

Imperialism

- Secretary of State **William H. Seward** purchased Alaska in 1867, from Russia for \$7.2 million a territory twice the size of Texas.
- Many newspapers and people criticized the purchase as a barren wasteland and it was dubbed **Seward's Folly** by his critics.
- After gold was discovered in the 1890's (and later on oil and other resources) Seward's Folly became a bargain



Additional Islands Seward Purchased in the Pacific



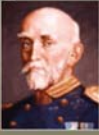


Captain Alfred Thayer Mahan

Improving and enlarging the navy

WHY?

- Sea Power Would:
 - Protect shipping
 - Provide access to world markets
- To maintain a powerful navy the U.S. would need **overseas colonies** where ships could be supplied and refueled
- By the late 1890's, a large and powerful Navy was made for action




Great White Fleet



The US Navy built steel hulled ships with steam powered engines that included sails.

One of the 1st US Navy armored battleships was the USS Maine



Imperialism in the Pacific



- Hawaii would be a great port (Pearl Harbor) that would help secure the Pacific
- Christian missionaries had already arrived in Hawaii in the 1820's and sugar plantations were already established.
- Hawaiians, led by Queen Liliuokalani, tried to regain economic control from the Americans but were outpowered
- U.S. diplomat John Stevens arranged for marines to assist an uprising and secure the annexation of Hawaii to the U.S.
- The treaty was signed by President Benjamin Harrison.

1898 - Annexed Hawaii
1959 - U.S. 50th state

Islands of Samoa

Imperialistic Germany and the US split Samoa




Rivalries in China

For Americans the Pacific islands were a stepping stone to China

China was torn apart by internal fighting China lacked industry which made it too weak for its military to resist foreign powers who wanted to exploit its vast resources and markets

Sphere of Influence in China

Sphere of Influence was an area usually around a

Open Door Policy

Eventually the United States demanded equal trading status within China, and rather than carve out its own sphere of influence, simply announced the **Open Door Policy** in 1899.

This stated that all nations should have equal trading rights regardless of spheres of influence.

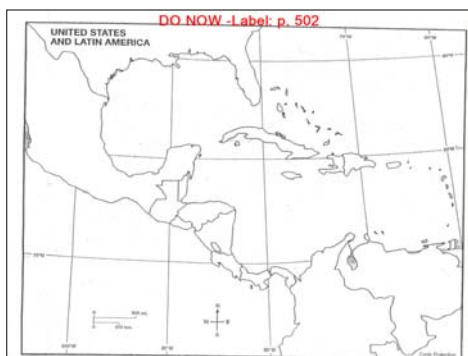


The Boxer Rebellion

- Many Chinese opposed foreign influence.
- One group in particular called themselves the "boxer"
- This led to a violent uprising known as the **BOXER REBELLION**
- Many died during the revolt and for two months hundreds of foreigners were trapped in the capital city of Beijing
- In August of 1900, foreign troops broke the siege and defeated the Boxers

AIM:

Why did the United States extend its influence to other regions in the late 1800's?



AIM

Explain the Spanish American war.

who/what/where/when/why/outcome

The Spanish-American War



The Cuban Rebellion

- Cubans longed for their colonial ruler Spain to leave
- Spain smashed and defeated a Cuban rebellion forcing **Jose Marti** to flee to the U.S. to gather money, arms, and troops
- In 1895, Marti returned to Cuba and led a revolt
- Many people including Marti died. The rebels burned sugarcane fields hoping to get the Spaniards to leave
- The Spaniards retaliated by herding Cubans into **reconcentration** camps to separate them from the rebels
- Thousands died in the camps from starvation and disease
- The Cuban struggle got the attention of U.S. businessmen who wanted to protect their investments and trade with the island
- Others were afraid of rebellion so close to the U.S.
- President Grover Cleveland opposed U.S. intervention
- When William McKinley became President he too looked to keep the U.S. out of the war

Remember The Maine



- After rioting broke out in the Cuban Capital of Havana, President McKinley sent the battleship **Maine** to protect American citizens and property
- After three weeks the ship exploded and sunk in **Havana** Harbor **killing about 260 officers and crew**
- American Newspapers blamed the Spanish and the slogan **"Remember The Maine"** became a rallying cry for revenge and war against Spain
- When negotiations failed to ease American concerns Congress recognized Cuban independence
- On **April 25, 1898 Congress declared WAR on Spain**

Remember the Maine



Yellow Journalism



- 1898, newspapers provided the major source of news in America



- It was common practice for a newspaper to report the editor's interpretation of the news rather than objective journalism.
- If the information reported was inaccurate or biased, the American public had little means for verification. With this sort of influence, the newspapers wielded much political power.
- In order to increase circulation, the publishers of these papers often exploited their position by sponsoring a flamboyant and irresponsible approach to news reporting that became known as **"yellow journalism"**
- The term was used to describe the journalistic practices of **Joseph Pulitzer & William Randolph Hearst**. Of the two men today, it is **Hearst's** name that is synonymous with "yellow journalism."
- The two men used the practice to help stir the American public to a call for war with Spain

Yellow Journalism



The Spanish American War in the Pacific

- Although events in Cuba started the War the first military action was seen in the Spanish colony of the **Philippines**
- The islands served as a Pacific base for the Spanish fleet
- On May 1, **Commodore George Dewey** launched a surprise attack on the Spanish fleet in **Manila Bay**, destroying most of the ships
- American troops arrived in July and helped Filipino rebels led by **Emilio Aguinaldo**
- The American forces seized the capital Manila and the island of Luzon
- The rebels declared independence and looked to the U.S. for support
- The U.S. debated what to do with the islands and did not support the rebels



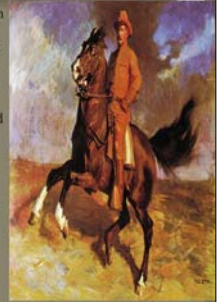
Fighting in Cuba

- The Spanish fleet entered the harbor of Santiago in Cuba on May 19
- An American naval force trapped the Spanish in the harbor and blockaded the coast
- An American land force of 17,000, one quarter of which was African American landed near the city
- Much of the U.S. force was ill-equipped yet, they joined forces with the Cuban rebels and engaged the Spanish



San Juan Hill

- Teddy Roosevelt had resigned his position as Secretary of the Navy to join the fighting in Cuba. He led the **1st** Regiment of U.S. Cavalry Volunteers known as the **Rough Riders**
- On July 1, the Rough Riders, along with African American soldiers of the Ninth and Tenth Cavalries, joined in the **Battle of San Juan Hill**
- The Americans captured San Juan Hill after intense fighting
- This led to a Spanish attempt at retreat by breaking out of the blockade of Santiago, after a four hour battle the Spanish fleet was destroyed. This ended Spanish resistance in Cuba



American Acquisitions

The U.S. and Spain signed **The Treaty of Paris** Dec. 10, 1898 marking an end to the war

The Results:

1. **Guam** (The pacific islands)became a US territory
2. **Puerto Rico** (The Carribean Islands) became a US territory
3. The **Philippines** was surrendered by the Spaniards with an additional US expense of 20 million dollars
4. **Cuba** - U.S. obtained rights in Guantanamo Bay and the U.S. became a Cuban protectorate (an independent country under control of another country)

The War Ends

Deaths we refused to fighting

•5,500 people died from tropical diseases like yellow fever and malaria

Discrimination Continued

African Americans faced discrimination and segregation in the military

-When battling alongside the



•Secretary of State John Hay called the Spanish American War "A splendid little war"

(1898)

- 1 - The war lasted four months
- 2 - Only 400 Americans died
- 3 - The United states won and gained land

Imperialism



Philippines

-The U.S. gained possession of the Philippines after the war led to **anti-imperialist debates** in the U.S.

-Filipinos rebelled against the new American colonial rulers

-Over 4,000 Americans died in the rebellion

-The Filipinos suffered at least 200,000 deaths between soldiers and civilians

-When Aguinaldo was captured much of the fighting ended.

-In 1901 **William Howard Taft** transferred authority to the Filipinos who gained full independence in 1946



What is this newspaper an example of?



Map of The Pacific



AIM

Explain the Spanish American war
who/what/where/when/why/
outcome

Who
What
Where
When
Why
Outcome

Directions: Analyze this political cartoon.



Now, Will He Let Go?

If you think he will let go, you don't know him

List objects, people or symbols you see in the cartoon.

What do you think each symbol means?

Describe the action taking place in the cartoon.

Are there words? Do they help to clarify the cartoon's symbols?

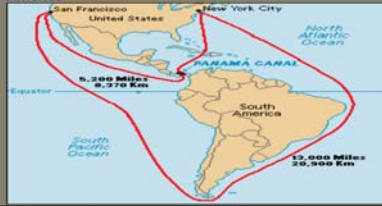
In your opinion, what is the message of the cartoon? Do you think others might interpret it differently?

AIM

Explain why Theodore Roosevelt, US President, wanted to build the Panama Canal and how he accomplished it

Reasons the US wanted to build the Panama Canal

- Needed to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans to:
- 1 - allow easier access to American overseas territories
 - 2 - transportation of the military
 - 3 - Trade
 - 4 - End the long and dangerous voyage around South America



Panama Canal

1904 – 1914

The French had a contract to build a canal in the Colombian province of Panama, an **isthmus** (a strip of land connecting two larger bodies of land)

- The French had failed at building the canal and the U.S. bought the lease from the French for \$40 million

51 miles long



BIG Stick Policy

- Colombian (capital bogota) opposition grew against the deal. This angered President Roosevelt
- TR used the **Big Stick Foreign policy** to support Panamanian rebels in a revolt and defeat Colombia ns
- Result: On Nov. 6, the U.S. recognized Panama's independence and Hays signed a new treaty with the country of Panama
- Some members of Congress were angered by Roosevelt's actions but Roosevelt replied: **"I took the canal zone and let Congress debate, and while the debate goes on, the canal does also"**



Big Stick Foreign policy (Diplomacy)

Roosevelt use of power to intervene in Latin America.

Example)

Sending in military to support the Panamanians against the Columbians

"Speak Softly but Carry a Big Stick"

Peace is desired but military force will be used if necessary



New Treaty

-In 1903, Secretary Hays negotiated a treaty for a 99 year lease on the land in exchange for \$10 million and an annual (yearly)rent of \$250,000

Building the Canal

- Hardships faced by Workers:
 - Heat
 - A damp tropical jungle
 - Mosquitoes that swarmed and carried many diseases:
 - yellow fever
 - malaria
- **Colonel William Gorgas**, an Army doctor went to Panama to fight the diseases
- Solutions:
 - Drained swamps
 - Sprayed insecticide,
 - Spread oil on stagnant pools of water
 - Cut grassy marshes in order to destroy mosquito breeding



Greatest engineering feats of all time

Panama Canal
From the Atlantic Ocean entrance north of Colon, it is approximately a 31 mile (7 hour) journey to the Pacific Ocean east south of Balboa. The Canal handles (on average) over 13,000 ships each year, and results in immense time save when compared to a journey going around the tip of South America.

Panama Canal Area

Panama Canal

- Huge amounts of earth were dug out and used to build a dam and a large lake was created.
- Giant locks raised and lowered ships from sea level, over the mountains, and back down again on the other side.

The fact that Roosevelt is a massive figure who is willing to dig the canal himself goes to represent the fact that he is willing to do whatever it takes to achieve his goal, even if it is immoral. It is also evident that Roosevelt is dumping the dirt on the capital of Bogota, to show his lack of concern for the people of Bogota and to show that he has staked a claim on this area. Also, a little Colombian official is present in the back of the cartoon waving a banner that reads "new treaty". The man is frantic and little, while Roosevelt is sure of himself and large, which goes to support the idea that Roosevelt was unwilling to make a negotiation during this period of time.

Panama Canal Profile

PANAMA CANAL PROFILE

Policing the Western Hemisphere

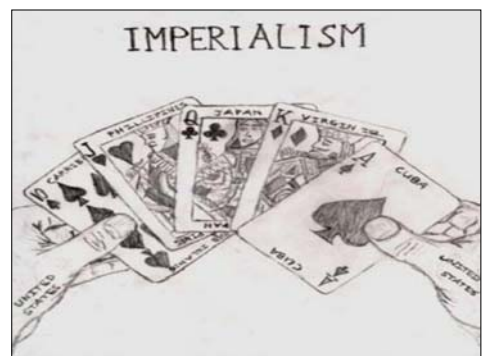
Roosevelt Corollary

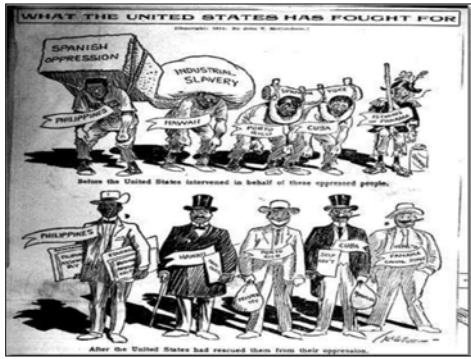
- America has the right to act as "policeman" in Latin America
- To preserve American interests the U.S. would intervene reluctantly
- This policy was an addition to the **Monroe Doctrine**

Big Stick Diplomacy

AIM

Explain why Theodore Roosevelt, US President, wanted to build the Panama Canal and how he accomplished it





Imperialism	
Territories Acquired	Methods of Obtaining Those Territories
Hawaii	Annexation
Alaska	Purchase from Russia
Guam	Spanish American War
Philippines	Spanish American War
Cuba	Spanish American War
Puerto Rico	Spanish American War
Panama Canal Zone	Big Stick Diplomacy