

Main Idea: At the end of the 1800s, the U.S. became a world power, acquiring new territories in the Pacific and the Caribbean.

Key Terms:

**isolationism**: policy of a country having little to do with the affairs of other nations

**expansionism**: policy of extending a nation's boundaries

**Treaty of Kangawa**: an 1854 treaty between Japan and U.S. that opened up ports to American trade in Japan

**annex**: to add on or take over

**imperialism**: the policy of powerful countries seeking to control the economic and political affairs of weaker countries or regions

**racism**: belief that one race is superior to another

**Great White Fleet**: name given to the steam-powered ships that were part of the powerful American navy; steel hulls of ship were painted all white

**sphere of influence**: area, usually around a seaport where a nation had special trading privileges

**Open Door Policy**: issued by Secretary of State John Hay in 1899 that allowed a nation to Trade in any other nation's sphere of influence in China

**Boxer Rebellion**: uprising in China against westerners and Western influence in 1900

Section Notes

**Setting the Scene**

- expansion of navy showed U.S. was becoming a world power

**Isolation and Expansion**

- Washington urged U.S. to stay out of foreign affairs
  - o Isolation - didn't want to be dragged into Europe's wars

**Early Expansion**

- American pressed westward - expansion
- Americans traded using merchant ships with foreign countries, ex: Europe, Asia (China), not Japan

**The Opening of Japan**

- Japanese rulers feared outsiders
- President Millard Fillmore sent Commodore Matthew Perry to Japan to open trade relations with U.S.
- 1854 - Japanese agreed and signed the Treaty of Kanagawa
  - o Japan would accept demands to help shipwrecked sailors

- Opened 2 ports to American trade
- Japan set out to be an industrial nation following U.S.

### **Seward Looks to the Pacific**

- Secretary of State William Seward annexed Midway Island and wanted to buy Alaska from Russia
  - Wanted to dominate trade in the Pacific

### **The Land Deal of the Century**

- purchase of Alaska increased the U.S. by 1/5
- paid \$7.2 million for Alaska

### **"Seward's" Folly**

- Americans thought the purchase was foolish - Alaska was barren/icy
- 1890s - gold found in Alaska - Americans changed their minds about the purchase
  - valuable territory = lowlands good for farming, rich in timber, copper, petroleum, and natural gas
- 1959 - Alaska became the 49<sup>th</sup> state

### **Imperialism**

- 1870-1914 = Age of Imperialism: powerful countries seek control of economic/political affairs of weaker countries
- Britain, Germany, France seized control of Africa and Southern Asia
- U.S. and Japan became imperial powers

### **Why Imperialism?**

- Reasons for growth of imperialism
  - 1) industrial nations of Europe needed raw materials/new markets, Africa/Asia manufactured these goods and sold them
  - 2) racism - Europeans wanted to spread their religion and culture, ignored that Africans and Asians had their own culture, "the white man's burden"
  - 3) competition - European countries closed markets of an area to other countries (keep out rival nations)

### **Americans Seek Empire**

- U.S. = world leader in industry & agriculture
- Large steel factories, farms grew crops of corn, wheat and cotton
- U.S. needed to gain foreign markets or economy would collapse
- Expansionists argued Americans have the right/duty to spread western culture (democracy & Christianity)
- Some expansionists wanted to take over land overseas because the frontier had vanished

## **A New Navy**

- Naval Captain Alfred Mahan - supporter of American imperialism
  - o Wrote 1890 book, *The Influence of Sea Power Upon History* -
    - o Prosperity of U.S. depended on foreign trade & needed big navy
- 1900 - U.S. Navy was powerful, Great White Fleet

## **Rivalry Over Samoa**

- U.S. wanted to gain Samoa, chain of islands in South Pacific
  - o Had a harbor for a naval base
  - o Germany & Great Britain wanted Samoa too
  - o Dividing the land between U.S. & Germany, Britain received other land in Pacific

## **Taking Over Hawaii**

- chain of 8 large islands, more than 100 smaller ones, rich soil, warm climate, plentiful rainfall = good for growing crops
- early 1800s - American sailors/traders settled there

## **Missionaries and Planters**

- 1820 - American missionaries arrived in Hawaii to convert Hawaiians to Christianity
- Americans helped write Hawaii's 1<sup>st</sup> constitution in 1840
- Mid 1800s - Americans set up large sugar plantations
  - o Imported workers from China, Korea, Philippines and Japan for cheap labor
- sugar industry grew, wealth, political power of American planters
- 1887 - forced Hawaiian King Kalakaua to accept new constitution (reduced royal power, gave power to planters)

## **Planters Rebel**

- Kalakaua died 1891, queen took over and rejected new constitution
  - o Wanted to reduce influence of planters/foreign planters
  - o Planters/U.S. forced queen to give up her throne

## **Annexing Hawaii**

- 1898 - Congress annexed Hawaii
- 1959 - Hawaii became the 50<sup>th</sup> state

## **Protecting Trade with China**

- U.S. late comer to gaining Asian territory
- China weakened b/c of civil war and refused to industrialize

## The Open Door

- 1800s - Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Japan - spheres of influence in China
  - o each nation made their own laws for its own citizens in its own sphere
- Open Door Policy proposed by Secretary of State John Hay to allow any nation to trade in the spheres

## The Boxers Rebel

- Chinese resented foreign influence
  - o Formed secret society = Righteous Fists of Harmony or Boxers
  - o 1900 attacked westerners they called "foreign devils"
    - more than 200 foreigners killed or trapped in Beijing
    - armed foreign gov'ts fought their way into Beijing & freed trapped foreigners
- Boxer Rebellion - excuse to seize more land in China
  - o Secretary Hay sent Open Door Policy to defend interest of U.S.

Main Idea: In 1898 the Spanish-American War launched an age of American imperialism in the Caribbean and the Pacific.

Key Terms:

**reconcentration:** policy of moving large numbers of people into camps for political or military purposes

**atrocities:** act of cruelty and brutality

**yellow journalism:** news reporting, often biased or untrue, that relies on sensational stories and headlines

**Spanish-American War:** war between Spain and U.S. in 1898

**Rough Riders:** nickname for a military unit organized by Theodore Roosevelt during the Spanish-American War

**Buffalo Soldiers:** nickname for African American members of the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> Cavalries during the Spanish-American War

**Platt Amendment:** amendment to the 1902 Cuban constitution that allowed the U.S. to intervene in Cuba

**protectorate:** nation whose independence is limited by the control of a more powerful nation

**Foraker Act:** law passed by Congress in 1900 under which U.S. gave Puerto Ricans a limited say in government

Section Notes

**Setting the Scene**

- Cubans were revolting against Spanish rule
- 1898 President McKinley declared war against Spain

**Tension in Cuba**

- Spain lost the empire - only had 2 islands in the Caribbean = Cuba & Puerto Rico

**"Cuba Libre"**

- 1868 - Cubans rebelled against Spanish rule - lasted 10 years
- Jose Marti & other Cubans fought for Cuban Independence
  - o Began a fight against Spain, Marti was killed
  - o Rebels burned sugar cane fields, sugar mills all over Cuba, which would make the island unprofitable & Spanish would have to leave
  - o Killed workers who opposed them, blew up passenger trains
- Spain responded by sending a new governor - General Valeriano Weyler who used brutal tactics to end revolts
  - o Reconcentration - 500,000 Cubans put in detention camps, many died from disease and starvation

## American Opinion Splits

- U.S. had strong economic links w/ Cuba
  - o Invested \$50 million in Cuban sugar, rice, plantations, railroads, tobacco, iron mines
  - o Trade w/ Cuba worth \$100 million
- American opinions split about helping Cuba

## Americans Call for War

- war w/ Spain boosted newspaper sales b/c of atrocities newspapers
  - o Joseph Pulitzer's *World* & William Randolph's *Hearst Journal*

## Sensational Newspaper Stories

- newspapers used yellow journalism
- described graphic and horrifying details about Cuba
- 1897 President Cleveland & McKinley wanted to keep country neutral

## "Remember the Maine!"

- 1898 - fighting broke out in Havana, Cuba
- President McKinley sent the battleship *Maine* to Havana to protect American citizens/property
- *Maine* exploded and killed many American sailors (explosion is a mystery)
- 1898 - Congress declared war on Spain

## The Spanish-American War

- Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt believed it was important to attack the Spanish in the Philippines (Spain's naval base)
- 1898 Commodore George Dewey planned a surprise attack and destroyed the Spanish Fleet
  - o Americans took over Manila (main city in Philippines)

## War in Cuba

- American troops occupied Cuba
- TR resigned as Assistant Secretary of the Navy and organized Rough Riders
  - o 1<sup>st</sup> volunteer cavalry regiment, included cowboys & students
- Troops and Rough Riders battled for the Cuban city, Santiago
  - o Buffalo Soldiers (African Americans) played a major role in the bloody victory
  - o Americans destroyed Spanish fleet in Santiago Bay that led Spanish army in Cuba surrendered
  - o American troops claimed Puerto Rico

## A Quick End

- Spain was defeated
- Spain & U.S. agreed to end fighting
- U.S. losses were few, 379 killed but more than 5,000 died of yellow-fever, typhoid, malaria
- New Secretary of State = John Hay

## The Debate over Empire

- 1898 in a peace treaty Spain gave Cuba its freedom and gave U.S. Puerto Rico in the Caribbean & Guam in the Pacific
  - o Spain gave U.S. the Philippines for \$20 million dollars
- some believed treaty turned U.S. into a colonial power but expansionists favored the treaty
- 1899 McKinley approved the peace treaty & beginning of an overseas empire

## Ruling an Empire

- U.S. did not keep promise to let people (in Cuba) control their own country

## Cuba

- American soldiers remained in Cuba
- Feared if Cuba was independent they might threaten U.S. investments
- Allowed Cubans to create their own constitution but had to agree to the Platt Amendment
  - o Allowed the U.S. to intervene in Cuba and U.S. gained control of naval base
  - o Amendment made Cuba an American protectorate

## Puerto Rico

- 1900 Foraker Act - gave Puerto Ricans limited say
- 1917 - Puerto Ricans became U.S. citizens
  - o Americans set up schools, improved health care, built roads
- Puerto Ricans wanted to be free from foreign trade

## Revolt in the Philippines

- fought for freedom against U.S.
- Aguinaldo said U.S. used military force to keep Filipinos from gaining rights
- War lasted years & ended when U.S. captured Aguinaldo in 1901
- This war most costly than Spanish-American War
- 1902 U.S. set up gov't for Filipinos but didn't become citizens of U.S.
- 1946 U.S. allowed Filipinos to govern their country

## Class Notes – Section 23.3: The United States in Latin America, pages 675–680

Ms. Jakubowski

Main Idea: In 1898, the Spanish-American War launched an age of American imperialism in the Caribbean and the Pacific.

### Key Terms:

**isthmus:** narrow strip of land connecting 2 larger bodies of land

**Roosevelt Corollary:** statement by Theodore Roosevelt that said the U.S. had a right to intervene in Latin America to preserve law and order

**dollar diplomacy:** President Taft's policy of building strong economic ties to Latin America

**moral diplomacy:** President Wilson's policy of condemning imperialism, spreading democracy, and promoting peace

### Section Notes

#### **Setting the Scene**

- U.S. began to gain power in Latin America

#### **A Canal Across Panama**

- TR wanted to build a canal through Isthmus of Panama
  - o Only 50 miles of land separated Caribbean Sea & Pacific Ocean

#### **Roosevelt's Plan**

- canal would benefit American commerce & military, shorten trip from NYC to San Francisco, reduce shipping costs
- Columbia owned the isthmus
- Secretary of State John Hay offered \$10 million plus \$250,000 a year to rent the strip of land

#### **Taking the Canal Zone**

- Columbia refused TR's offer
- Panama wanted to break away from Columbia and TR would help them rebel
- 1903 Panama defeated Columbia with the help from U.S. warship Nashville
  - o Panama declared its independence & agreed to let U.S. build canal
- TR's action angered Latin Americans

#### **Building the Canal**

- before building canal, Americans had to conquer diseases



## **Conquering Tropical Diseases**

- Panama = "mosquito paradise"
  - o Mosquitoes carry deadly tropical diseases: malaria & yellow fever
- to control the spread of disease workers had to drain all pools of water, sprayed insecticide, and spread water to kill mosquito eggs
- 1906 yellow fever disappeared from Panama & work continued to build canal

## **The Big Dig**

- engineer Colonel George Goethals supervised the construction of the canal
  - o workers were mostly blacks from West Indies
- 1914 - 1<sup>st</sup> ocean-going steamship traveled through Panama Canal
- Waterway helped trade of many nations
  - o Could now ship goods cheaply to South America
- Latin American nations remained bitter about the way U.S. gained control of canal

## **The "Big Stick" in Latin America**

- U.S. concerned when American lives, property, & interests were disturbed

## **Roosevelt Extends the Monroe Doctrine**

- 1902 U.S. did not want Europeans to interfere in Latin America
- 1904 TR added corollary to the Monroe Doctrine
  - o U.S. had a right to intervene in Latin America to preserve law & order
  - o Kept nations from interfering in Latin America
  - o For 20 years Presidents used the Roosevelt Corollary to intervene in Latin America

## **Dollar Diplomacy**

- President Taft's dollar diplomacy = policy of building strong economic ties to Latin America
  - o Helped build roads, railroads, and harbors in Latin America
  - o Increased trade & benefited both U.S. and local gov'ts
- dollar diplomacy created problems too - American businesses meddled in political affairs of host countries

## **Moral Diplomacy**

- President Woodrow Wilson promoted moral diplomacy to end imperialism, spread democracy, and promote peace
- Wilson sent military to Latin America to restore order

## **The United States and Mexico**

- Mexico welcomed moral diplomacy
  - o 1912 U.S. invested \$1 billion in Mexico to develop mines, oil wells, railroads, ranches
  - o Mexicans were still poor, worked land of wealthy families

## **Revolution in Mexico**

- Mexico's new leader Francisco Madero promised democratic freedom but was killed by General Victoriano Huerta
- President Wilson tried to stay neutral in the hopes Mexico would develop a democratic gov't but sold guns to Huerta's enemy, Venustiano Carranza
- 1914 Huerta's troops arrested American sailors and then they were quickly released with an apology
  - o U.S. navy decided to occupy Mexican Port of Veracruz
  - o U.S. troops left b/c Carranza drove Huerta from power

## **Invading Mexico**

- civil war continued in Mexico
- General Villa wanted to overthrow Carranza & the U.S. supported Carranza
  - o Villa killed Americans in hopes to weaken relations between U.S. & Carranza
  - o Plan backfired
- President Wilson never called for a war against General Villa and the Carranza gov't was affected by this
- U.S. role in wars was changing
  - o U.S. troops were stationed in Asia & Latin America
  - o Difficult to ignore war in Europe since it started 1914

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