

Period 7: 1890-1945

□ *Imperialism*

□ *Progressive Era*

□ *WWI*

□ *The 1920s*

□ *Great Depression and New Deal*

□ *WW2*

American Imperialism

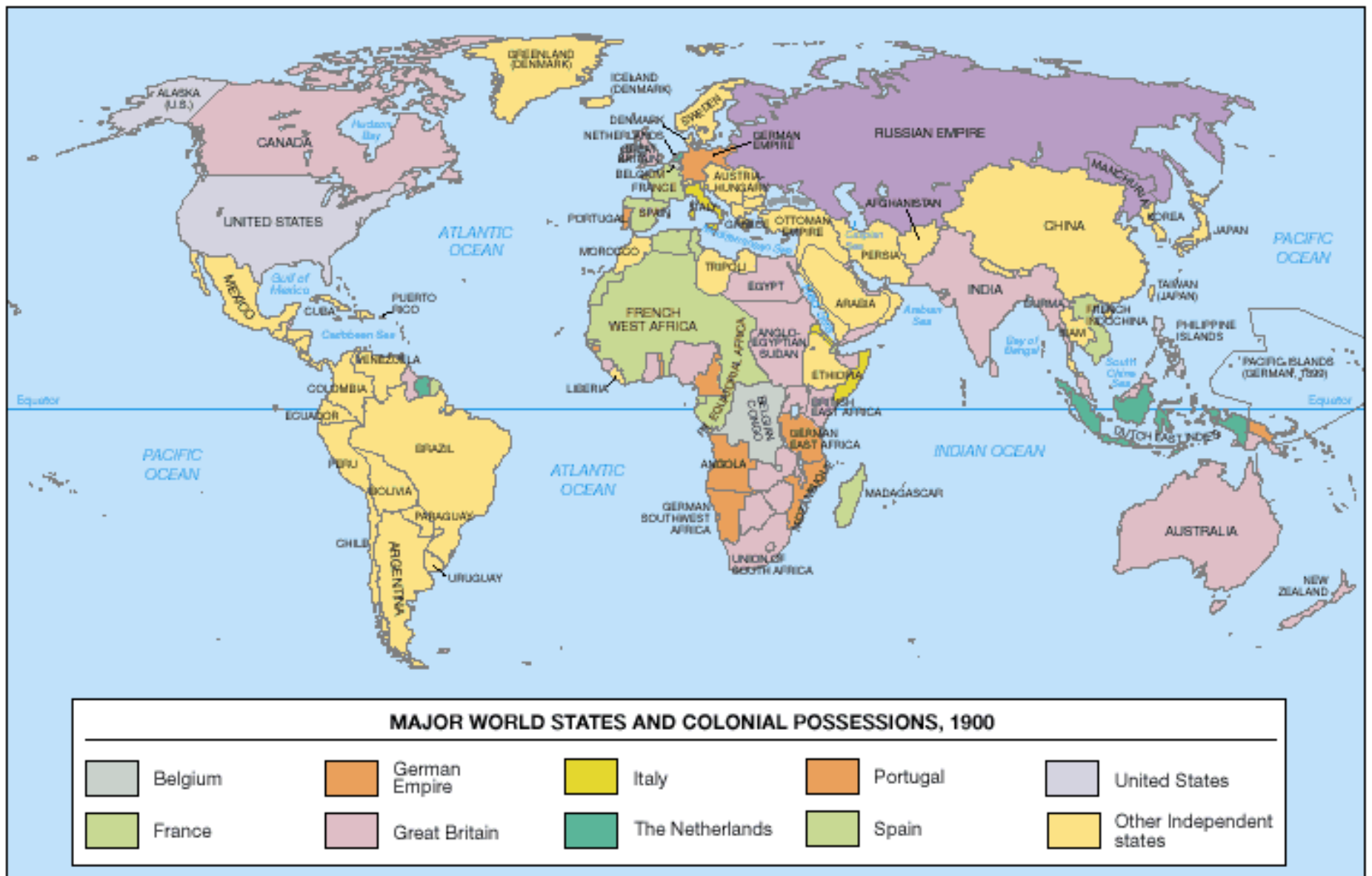
- *1890s-1917*
- *In the late 19th century and early 20th century, new U.S. territorial ambitions and acquisitions in the Western Hemisphere and the Pacific accompanied heightened public debates over America's role in the world.*
- *McKinley*
- *Roosevelt*
- *Taft*
- *Wilson*


Big Picture Questions

- How is U.S. expansion in the late 19th and early 20th centuries both similar to and different from U.S. expansion in the 1830s-1850s?
- Was this a new kind of Manifest Destiny?

Imperialism

- The extension of a nation's power through the acquisition of territories
- pre-1867 – U.S. only had Alaska and the Midway Islands
- by 1897 – most powerful industrial nation in world



 World Colonial Holdings, ca. 1914. The European powers, great and small, competed with each other for world empires and world influence by 1900.

Imperialism

□ Arguments Against

- 1. U.S. was founded in a war against imperial control
- 2. Plenty to do at home – why expand – isolationist precedent

Imperialism

□ **Primary Motives**

- 1. Economic – raw materials, new markets to control
- 2. Jingoistic – for national pride, to be like other nations
- 3. Humanitarian – to civilize, to “Christianize”



VICTOR GILLAM

-1783-
THE UNION STARTED WITH 13 STATES.
AREA IN SQUARE MILES.
349,845

-1803-
THE UNION CONSISTED OF 17 STATES AND THE PROVINCE OF LOUISIANA CEDED BY FRANCE.

-1819-
THE UNION CONSISTED OF 22 STATES. FLORIDA CEDED BY SPAIN.

-1845-
THE UNION CONSISTED OF 34 STATES TEXAS BEING ANNEXED IN 1845.

-1848-
THE UNITED STATES CONSISTED OF 48 STATES AND TERRITORIES AREA 601,270. IN THIS YEAR HAWAII WAS ANNEXED.

-1899-
THE UNITED STATES HAS COME INTO POSSESSION OF VALUABLE COLONIES CUBA - PHILIPPINES AND PORTO-RICO.

AND NOW ALL THE NATIONS ARE ANXIOUS TO BE ON FRIENDLY TERMS WITH UNCLE SAM.

COPYRIGHT 1899 BY ARKELL PUBLISHING COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Sacket & Willard Litho & Pig Co. New York

"A LESSON FOR ANTI-EXPANSIONISTS."
"Showing how Uncle Sam has been an expansionist first, last, and all the time."
Judge, Arkell Publishing Company, New York, 1899 [artist: Victor Gillam]

Imperialism

□ Theories of Imperialism

□ 1. Josiah Strong – “*Our Country*”, race theory, Anglo-Saxon race more fit to govern

□ Rudyard Kipling – “White Man’s Burden”

Imperialism

- 2. Alfred T. Mahan – naval theory – gives nations a worldly presence = power, *The Influence of Sea Power on History*
- 3. Frederick Jackson Turner
- frontier theory



PATIENT WAITERS ARE NO LOSERS.



Imperialism

□ 1. Hawaii July 1898

□ Queen Liliuokalani – “Hawaii is for the Hawaiians”

□ valuable sugar plantations

□ McKinley Tariff 1890

Imperialism

- Sanford Dole – Provisional Gov.
- Pearl Harbor
- Missionary Work

Puck

Entered at N. Y. P. O. as Second-Class Mail Matter.



A cartoon in *Puck*, December 1, 1897, imagines the annexation of Hawaii by the United States as a shotgun wedding. The minister, President McKinley, reads from a book entitled *Annexation Policy*. The Hawaiian bride appears to be looking for a way to escape. Most Hawaiians did not support annexation.

Imperialism

□ 2. Cuba

□ occupied by Spain

□ Monroe Doctrine raised again

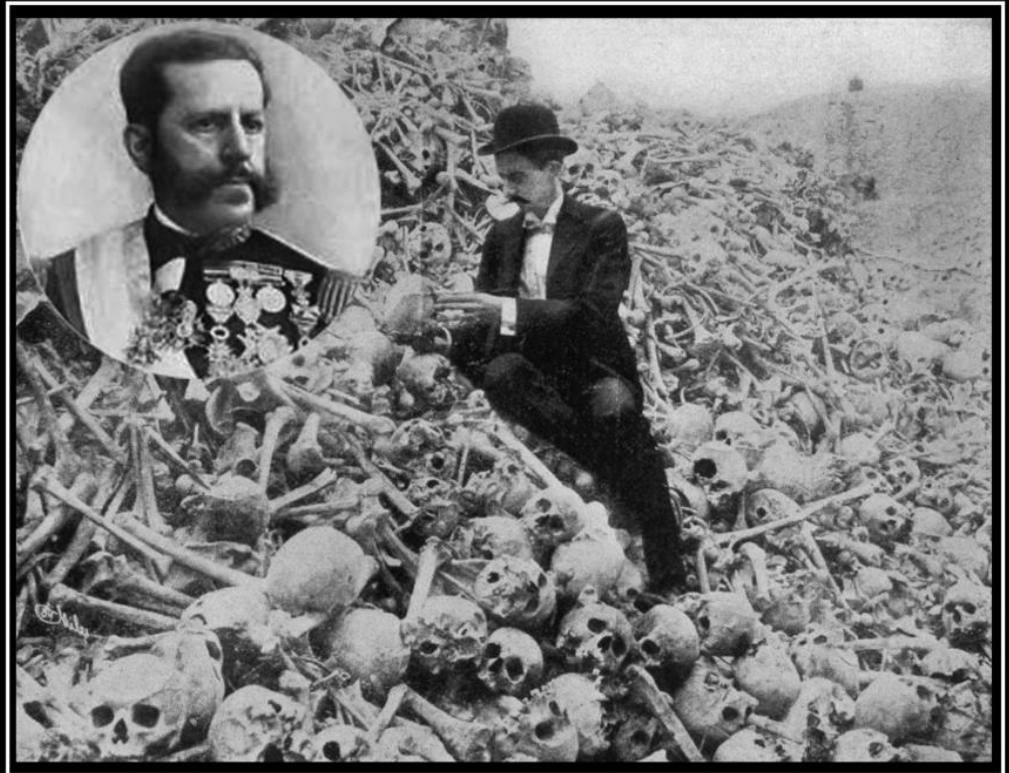
Jose Marti



Imperialism

- Jose Marti – poet, revolutionary, stirred up Cuban independence
- Valeriano Weyler – “the Butcher”
- role of yellow press – Hearst and Pulitzer

Valeriano Weyler aka The Butcher



REPRESION DE VALERIANO WEYLER EN CUBA. MÁS DE UN MILLON DE MUERTOS EN CAMPOS DE CONCENTRACIÓN. COMO RESPUESTA ESPAÑA LO NOMBRARÍA MINISTRO DE LA GUERRA.

Imperialism

- President McKinley – wanted a diplomatic solution but...
- the de Lome letter
- sinking of the USS Maine
- April 1898 – war declared on Spain

LEGACION DE ESPAÑA.
WASHINGTON.

Querido Señor

D. José Canalejas

Mei disculpando y diciendo a usted,
no tiene V. que pedirme excusa
por no haberme escrito, yo debí
también haberlo hecho y lo
he dejado por estar abrumado
de trabajo y non sumus scribitis.

Aquí continúa la situación
lo mismo que depende del
éxito político y militar en Cuba

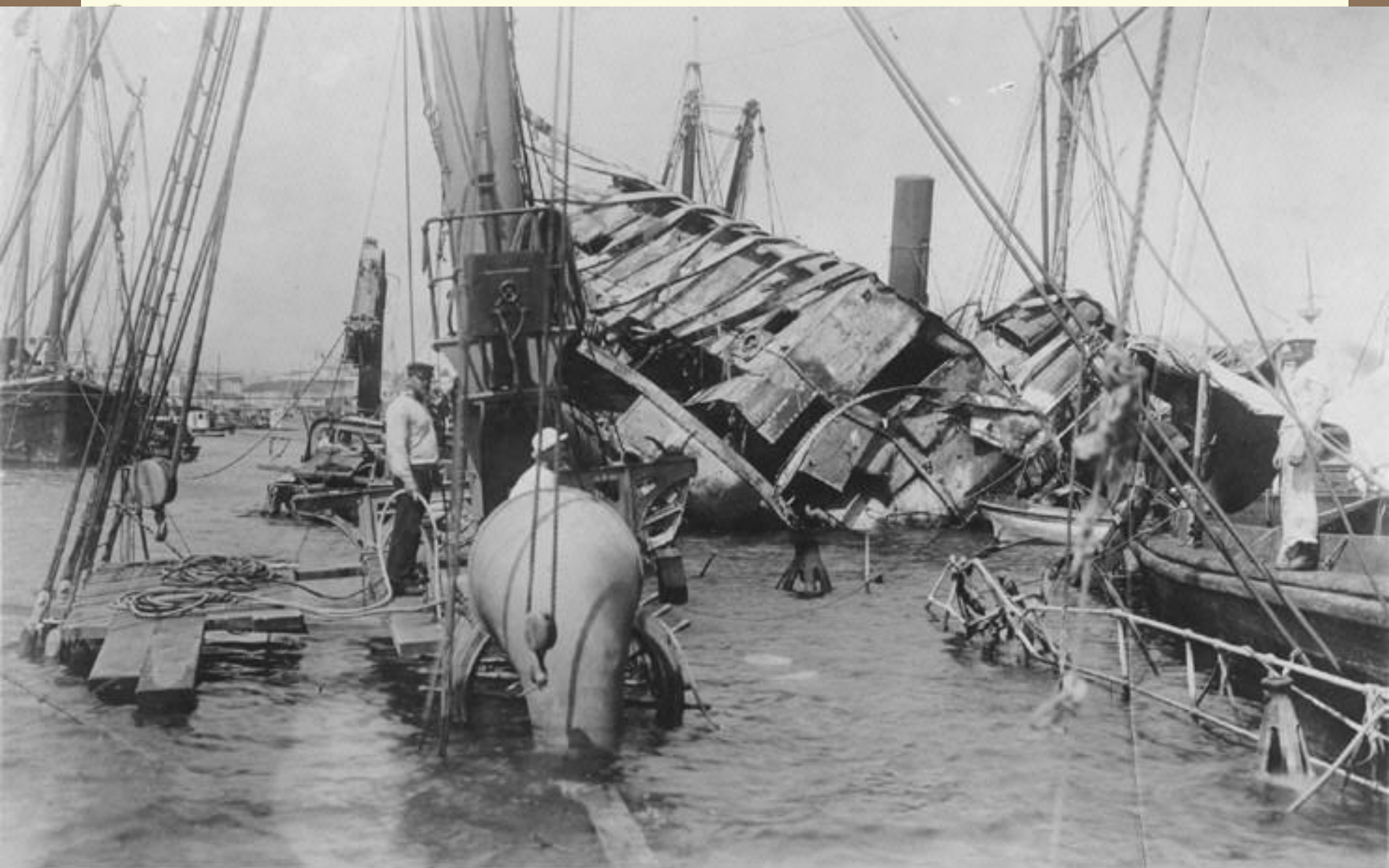
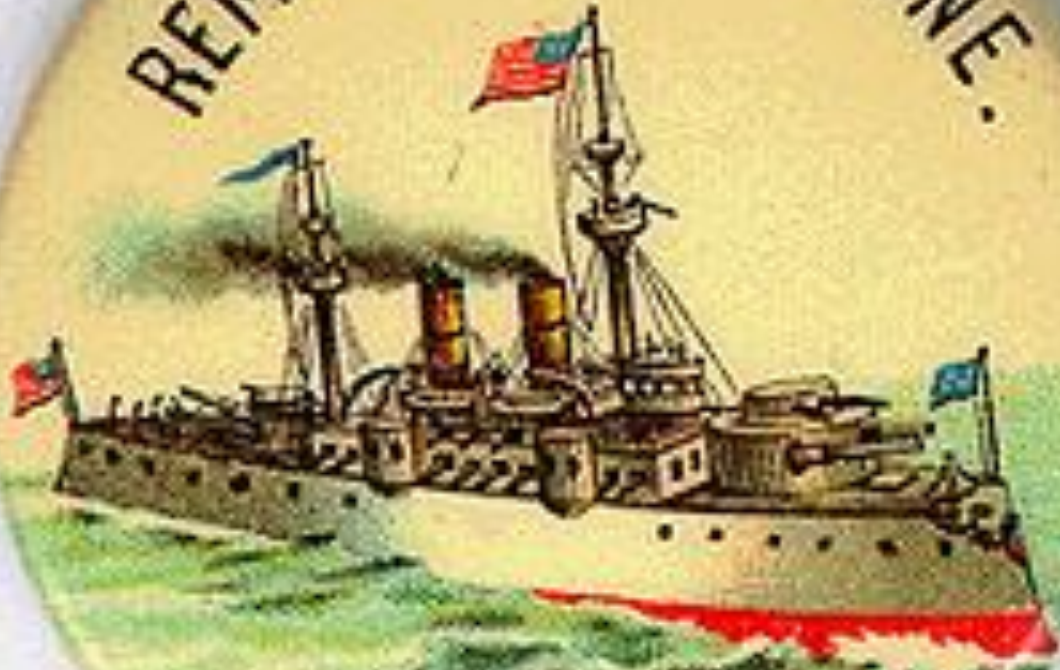
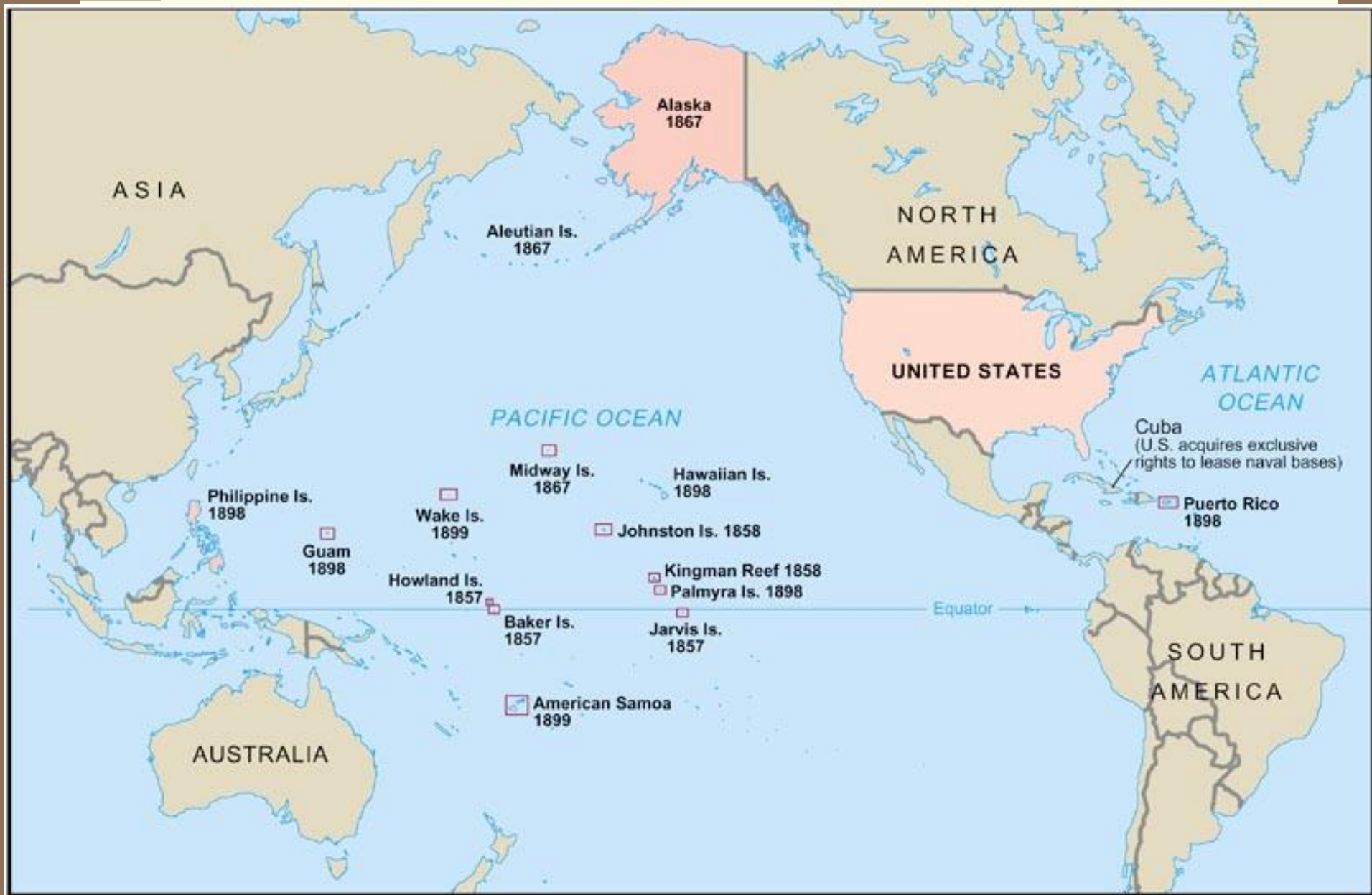


Photo # NH 46774 Diving on MAINE's wreck

REMEMBER THE MAINE.





AMERICAN EMPIRE, 1900

Imperialism

- **Spanish-American War 1898**
- *in the Philippines
- George Dewey
- Emilio Aguinaldo
- *on Cuba
- TR and the Rough Riders



Imperialism

- battle of San Juan Hill
- role of Tenth Negro Cavalry
- war lasts only three months
- 300,000 Americans served,
5400 died – only 349 in combat

Imperialism

□ **Treaty of Paris 1898**

- 1. guaranteed Cuban independence from Spain
- 2. US – gets Puerto Rico and Guam from Spain
- 3. Philippines annexed – \$20m

Imperialism

□ **The U.S. and Cuba**

□ **Teller Amendment**

□ A pre-war agreement that the U.S. would not occupy Cuba post-war

□ **BUT.....**

Imperialism

- 1. U.S. made significant investment in Cuba
- 2. Army doctors helped cure malaria
- 3. U.S. desired Cuban stability
- SO.....

Imperialism

□ **The Platt Amendment**

□ put into new Cuban Constitution

□ 1. No treaties w/ any European power

□ 2. Need U.S. permission to borrow money

Imperialism

- 3. U.S. forces could step in if Cuban gov't became unstable
- 4. Cuba leases land to U.S. Navy for a fueling station

Imperialism

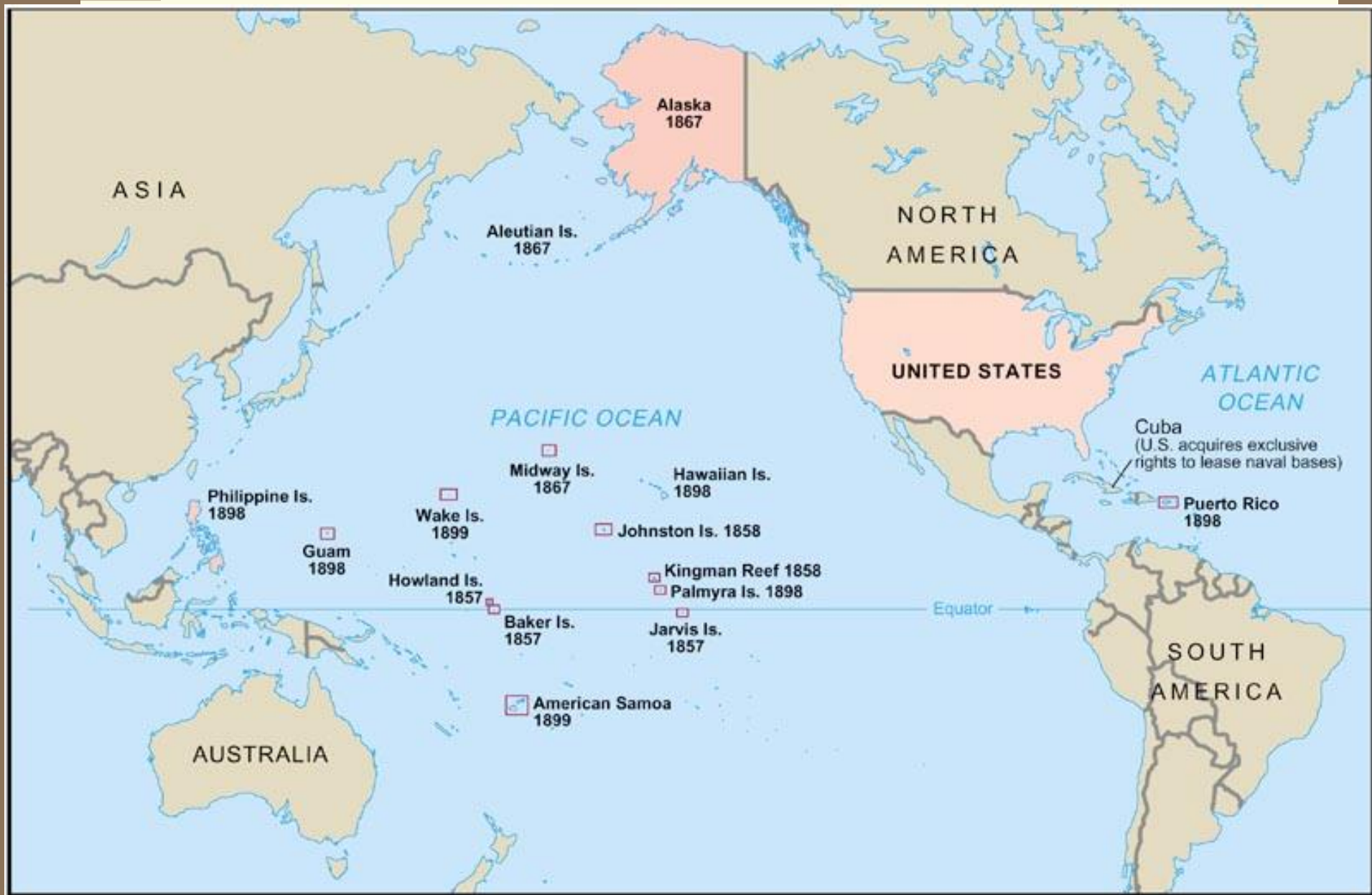
- **Anti-Imperialist Sentiment**
Increases – post Sp/Am War
- 1. feared foreign issues would dominate domestic reform
- 2. feared foreign workers would lower wages at home

Imperialism

- 3. feared Am factories would relocate overseas
- 4. feared “mongrelization” of America (southern Dems)

After the Spanish-American War

- **The Philippines** – desires of U.S.?
- no U.S. withdrawal
- 3 years of guerilla warfare
- Emilio Aguinaldo
- Jones Act 1916 – Wilson
- independence 1934



AMERICAN EMPIRE, 1900

The Spanish-American War

Cause

Cubans rebel against Spanish, winning U.S. sympathy

Yellow Press inflames opinion against Spain

Maine explodes

Spanish-American War

Dewey destroys Spanish fleet

Filipino nationalists defeat the Spanish Army

United States Army wins in Cuba in 1898

United States occupies Puerto Rico

Effect

United States acquires Philippines

Spain gives up control of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Guam

Debate occurs about imperialism

U.S. empire is greatly expanded

After the Spanish-American War

□ **Puerto Rico**

□ Important to U.S. to maintain a presence in Caribbean

□ Foraker Act 1900 – org's PR gov't

□ Insular Cases 1901– full Const rights do not extend to people in U.S. territories

□ 1917 – Wilson grants PRs citizenship and self-gov't

Theodore Roosevelt (R) 1901-1908

□ **The Roosevelt Corollary**

□ “Big Stick” diplomacy

□ strengthens Monroe Doctrine

□ “police powers”

□ economic intervention in case of debt to European nations – ex. Venezuela

□ Latin American resentment results





©1997 MAGELLAN GeographixSM
(805) 685-3100 www.maps.com

Imperialism

□ Panama

□ France and Colombia 1881

□ TR's offer, Colombia's counter

□ TR's response - Nov 1903

□ results in Panama's independence

□ Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty 1903

□ Nov 18, deal to complete canal

□ gateway to the Pacific – mil/econ





Roosevelt and Asia

- **China (McKinley)**
- huge market for world goods
- Isolated, populous
- **Open Door Policy** – Sec of St John Hay – one rule?
- Boxer Rebellion 1900



Roosevelt and Asia

- **Russo-Japanese War 1904-1905**
- TR negotiates Treaty of Portsmouth
- Ends war but friction with Japan lingers
- TR wins Nobel Peace Prize

Roosevelt and Asia

- **Gentlemen's Agreement 1907**
- Japanese immigration restriction in exchange for end to SF school segregation

Roosevelt and Asia

- **Root-Takahira Agreement 1908**
- U.S. and Japan
- respect for each other's territorial possessions in Pacific
- support for Open Door in China

Dollar Diplomacy

- Practiced during Presidency of **William H. Taft** (1908-1912)
- security through American investment in Latin America and Asia
- intervened in Nicaragua 1911 to protect Am. interests

Wilson – Moral/Missionary Diplomacy

- Sec of St – WJB – cooling off treaties
- Spread democracy thru respect of other nations' rights
- Ex. Panama (U.S. toll exemption lifted), PR (citizenship/self gov't), Philippines (Jones Act – bill of rights, all male suffrage, promised indep – 1934)

Wilson and Mexico

- **Mexico – early 20th century**
- series of revolutions
- Madero overthrows Diaz 1911
- assassinated by Huerta 1913
- Carranza begins plot to overthrow Huerta – U.S. supports – weapons, etc.

Wilson and Mexico

- Why are we concerned?
- Oil well and mining investments – over \$1 billion
- ranches and RRs
- over 50,000 Ams in Mexico

Wilson and Mexico

- Wilson allow arms to reach Carranza
- to prevent foreign intervention
- Pancho Villa – Mexican nationalist, kills 16 Ams in New Mexico – 1916 – violation of?



REWARD

100,000 PESOS

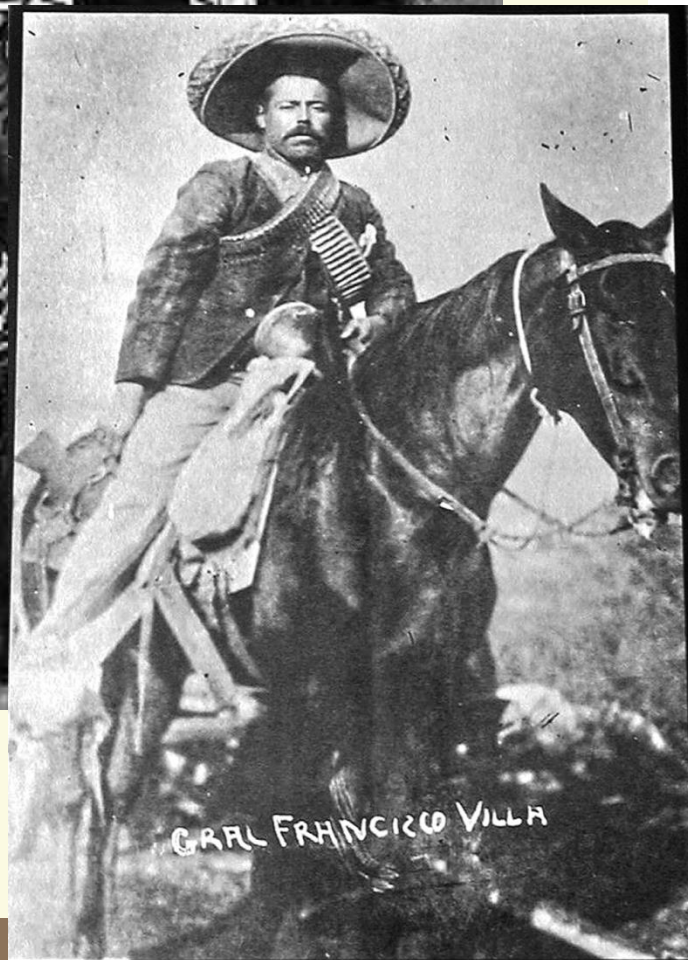


FRANCISCO VILLA

REVOLUTIONARY AND BANDIT

NO. 10 -

EL PASO, TEX., 20 22000



GRAL FRANCISCO VILLA

Wilson and Mexico

- Why? – to provoke the U.S. and to seize power from Carranza
- Wilson – sent Gen. Pershing to Mexico with 6000 men
- Villa flees to mountains, never caught, U.S./Mex relations worsen



Wilson and Mexico

- U.S. accused of invasion of Mexico
- Wilson w/drew troops 1917
- WWI in Europe already begun
- U.S. enters 1917

Wilson and Mexico

- Use the remaining time to **WORK**, quietly, at your desk
- Reading Quiz tomorrow – Progressive Era
- Triangle Fire Article due Thursday – it's on our assignments page
- Extra credit movie due Friday

Charting the Progressives

- Theodore Roosevelt 1901-1908
- William H. Taft 1909-1912
- Woodrow 1913-1920
- Domestic Progressivism
- Foreign Policy