

## **Chapter 20: America and the World**

Question 1: Imagine someone you did not know suddenly came into your home. They started telling you what to do and where to go and to change the way you lived. What sort of emotions would you have?

## **Section 1: Expansion in the Pacific**

### **The Impulse for Imperialism**

- Imperialism: the quest to create an "empire" by taking other lands by force
- 1876-1915: large chunks of Latin America, Asia, and Africa were seized
- Driven by need for:
  - Power & prestige
  - New markets to sell goods to
  - Resources
- Industrial nations (US, England, France, Spain, Germany, Netherlands) wanted to colonize these nations to "protect" them
- Many in the US felt it was our duty to spread our politics & religion to "undeveloped"

## Aquiring Hawaii

- Interested several imperial powers
- Fertile, lava-rich soil
- Strategic location for naval & coaling stations
- 1778: Captain James Cook visited islands for British
- 1785: 8 Islands were united under a monarchy
- Many viewed Hawaiians as "heathens"
- 1800s: ships brought missionaries
- Diseases caused population to drop from 300,000 to 150,000 in 40 years



- US investors bought into sugar industry (cash crop)
- Japanese & Chinese workers soon outnumbered Hawaiians b/c they were dying so quickly
- US controlled most of the island and the King
- 1887: businessmen & farmers forced King to sign a Constitution @ gunpoint--made him a figurehead (Bayonet Constitution)
- 1891: Queen Liliuokalani took power
  - Champion of Hawaiian nationalism
  - Wanted independence from US
- 1893: US Marines invaded and took island from her; made new gov't
- 1898: Hawaii is annexed by US



## US Involvement in China

- 1843: China opened 5 ports to US
- 1895: Japan, UK, France, Germany, Russia carved out **spheres of influence** (they controlled those regions)
- 1899: Open Door Policy: US pushed for all Chinese ports to be open to ALL countries (helped the US)
- 1900: Boxer Rebellion
  - Chinese hated foreigners
  - Secret society was formed
  - Fists of Righteous Harmony (Boxers)
  - Blamed foreigners/Christians for all their troubles
  - Attacks on missionaries--200 killed
  - Took over Beijing
  - Foreigners were rescued
  - China became a nation
  - Had to pay \$333 million in damage



## An Emerging Japan

- 1854: Commodore Matthew Perry persuaded Japanese to "open their doors"
- Gave gifts (telegraph and model train) to rulers
- Japan opened trade b/c they feared foreigners
- Quickly industrialized
- Created strong army and navy
- Took land from Russia and China
- 1907: Teddy Roosevelt worried about Japan--sent a fleet of warships on a "world tour" that stopped in Japan
  - "Speak softly but carry a big stick."



## Section 2: War with Spain

2. Explain what Teddy Roosevelt might have meant when he said the United States should "speak softly but carry a big stick."



## Conflict in Cuba

- Caribbean island
- 90 miles from Florida Keys
- Cuba & Puerto Rico were last Spanish colonies
- 1868: series of revolts failed; Spanish responses were brutal
- 1896: thousands of farmers put into concentration camps; 200,000 died from disease/starvation



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2 Events Changed His Mind:

1. Letter from Spanish minister called McKinley "weak" (Feb 1898)
2. USS Maine exploded killing 260 sailors while in Havana, Cuba (2 weeks later)
  - Blame went to Spain--most likely caused by a coal fire
  - "REMEMBER THE MAINE!"

April 1898: Congress declares war on Spain

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



## War with Spain

- April 20, 1898: US recognized independence of Cuba from Spain
- Teller Amendment: promise that we would leave Cuba alone after the war
- May 1, 1898: 1st battle in Manila Bay, Phillipines
  - US naval fleet easily destroyed the small Spanish fleet
  - Defeated Spanish army by August 1898
- Cuban battles were tougher
- US only had 28,000 soldiers; unprepared for land battle in Cuba
- July 1898: Battle of San Juan Hill
  - Teddy Roosevelt's Rough Riders: cavalry unit of 1000
    - College athletes, cowboys, Indians, ranchers
    - Charged uphill on foot; overtook Spanish artillery
    - Spanish fleet also destroyed
    - War over 2 weeks later
- Spain lost Cuba
- US got Puerto Rico, Guam, Phillipines for \$20 million
- 5400 US dead



## Uproar over the Philippines

- Few knew where they were
- Some did not like idea of becoming a conquering nation
- Some wanted the islands as a trading post
- Some felt we should spread democracy
- We granted Philippines limited independence



### Section 3: Expansion in Latin America

3. What is imperialism? Why does the United States want to be an imperialist? What benefits are there?

## Governing Cuba & Puerto Rico

*we maintained their security*

- Cuba was organized as a **protectorate**
- US Army doctors (Walter Reed & William Gorgas) worked to eliminate yellow fever & malaria → *modernized sanitation*
- New Cuban constitution limited Cuban independence
  - US would protect Cuba but could intervene in all Cuban issues
  - Built naval bases (Guantanamo Bay) & bought Cuban minerals and sugar cheap
- Puerto Rico was set up as a **territory**
  - Had a gov't that made laws for P.R. but followed all US laws
  - P.R.'s were US citizens

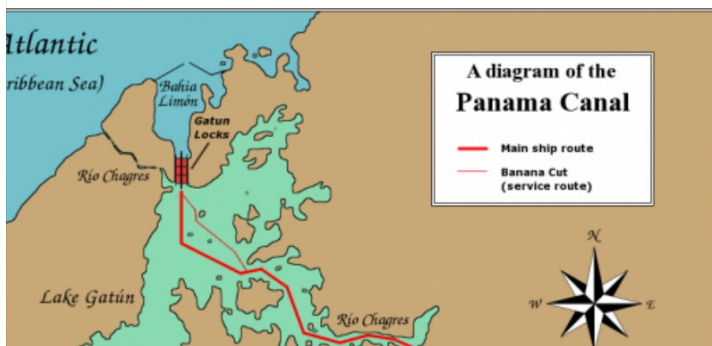






## The Panama Canal

- 1880s: French company tried to build a canal in Panama
  - lost \$280 million & 20,000 lives in 10 years--THEY QUIT
- 1901: US tried to negotiate treaty w/ Colombia but failed
  - Roosevelt was furious
- 1903: Panamanian revolution--helped by US Marines
  - Revolution over in 2 days
  - Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty: US got complete control over 10-mile wide zone across Canal Zone
- 1904: work begins on Panama Canal
  - Giant steam shovels moved 160 trainloads of dirt each day
  - 43,000 workers from British West Indies
  - Work was slowed by Yellow Fever & Malaria
- 1914: Canal is finished



## Relations with Latin America

- US wanted to limit influence of the rest of the world on L.A.
- 1823: **Monroe Doctrine**: threat to world to stay out of the Americas or face war
- L.A. had wealth of resources and workers we had to protect
- **Roosevelt Corollary**: Roosevelt's promise that we will stop any country from attacking a L.A. nation; we will police them
- **Dollar diplomacy**: Taft's wish to "replace bullets with dollars"
  - We would invest and loan money to any L.A. nation that wanted
- Wilson sent marines into several nations to make sure they remained democratic (Haiti in 1915--1500 died)





#### Section 4: Conflict with Mexico

4. What is the goal or purpose of William Howard Taft's "Dollar Diplomacy?"

## Mexico Under Diaz

- Porfirio Diaz: elected President in 1877 after 66 years of war
  - Improved economy, increased mining/drilling, and cut crime
  - Railroad investment (15,000 miles)
  - Attracted billions of \$ of foreign investment (1/2 from US)
  - Most \$ stayed w/ Diaz's friends
  - Most workers got little to no help



## Mexican Revolution

- 1910: rigged election gives Diaz 8th term
- Rebel leader Emiliano Zapata led poor American Indians in revolution
- Demanded land be given to poor
- May 1911: mobs in Mexico City; Diaz resigns and flees to Paris
- New President Francisco Madero won 1st free election
- 1913: Diaz's supporters rebelled now; Madero eventually arrested and murdered
- General Victoriano Huerta takes over gov't
- Fight continues against 4 different rebel armies (Zapata & Pancho Villa)



## US Intervention



- US would not recognize Huerta's gov't over murder of Madero
- Wilson: "government of butchers"; wanted Huerta gone
- April 1914: USS Dolphin incident; US sailors arrested by Mexican soldiers
- We demanded a weird apology or war
- April 21: US navy/marines occupy Veracruz, Mexico to stop German ships w/ guns; 19 marines killed
- July: Under pressure from Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, Huerta resigns



## Revolution winds down

- Pancho Villa upset that US is recognizing a gov't he doesn't
- Wants to punish the US
- March 1916: attack on Columbus, New Mexico
  - 17 Americans killed
  - 100 Villa's men killed
- Wilson sent General John Pershing into Mexico to get him "dead or alive"
- 15,000 US soldiers w/ 150,000 National Guard on border
- Mexicans resented US
- January 1917: Pershing withdraws back to US
- February 1917: new Mexican constitution creates peace
- Pancho Villa remained in hiding



