

Chapter 10

Section 1: Imperialism and America

American Expansionism

Global Competition

- **Imperialism**—policy of extending control over weaker nations

Desire for Military Strength

- Admiral **Alfred T. Mahan** urges U.S. to build up navy, modern battleships

Continued American Expansionism

Thirst for New Markets

- U.S. farms, factories produce more than Americans can consume
U.S. needs raw materials, new markets for goods
- Foreign trade: solution to overproduction, unemployment, depression

Belief in Cultural Superiority

- Some combine Social Darwinism, belief in superiority of Anglo-Saxons
- Argue U.S. has duty to Christianize, civilize “inferior peoples”

The United States Acquires Alaska

Early Expansion

- **William Seward**—Secretary of State under Lincoln, Johnson
- 1867, arranges purchase of Alaska from Russia for \$7.2 million
 - has trouble convincing House to fund purchase
 - Alaska called “Seward’s Icebox,” “Seward’s Folly”
- Alaska rich in timber, minerals, oil

The United States Takes Hawaii

The Cry for Annexation

Since 1790s, U.S. merchants stop in Hawaii on way to China, India
Mid-1800s, American-owned sugar plantations 75% of islands’ wealth
1887, U.S. pressures Hawaii to allow naval base at **Pearl Harbor**
becomes refueling station
1890 McKinley Tariff eliminates duty-free status of Hawaiian sugar
Planters call for U.S. to annex islands so will not have to pay duty

The End of a Monarchy

1887, businessmen force king to limit
vote to landowners
With help of marines, business groups

overthrow **Queen Liliuokalani**

Set up government headed by **Sanford B. Dole**
President Cleveland cannot make Dole surrender power to queen

recognizes Republic of Hawaii
Under President McKinley, Congress proclaims Hawaii U.S. territory

American Interest in Cuba

U.S. long interested in Cuba; wants to buy Cuba from Spain
1886 abolition of slavery leads to U.S. investment in sugar cane

War Fever Escalates-Spain Takes Action

1896, General **Valeriano Weyler** sent to Cuba to restore order

Headline Wars

Newspapers exploit Weyler's actions in circulation war

- **Yellow journalism**—sensational writing used to lure, enrage readers

The de Lôme Letter

Headlines increase American sympathy for independent Cuba

McKinley wants to avoid war, tries diplomacy to resolve crisis

- Private letter by Spanish minister Enrique Dupuy de Lôme published
calls McKinley weak, swayed by public

Spain apologizes, de Lôme resigns; American public angry

The U.S.S. Maine Explodes

- **U.S.S. Maine** sent to pick up U.S. citizens, protect U.S. property
- Ship blows up in Havana harbor; newspapers blame Spain

The U.S. Declares War

- Spain agrees to most U.S. demands, public opinion still favors war
U.S. declares war April 1898

The War in the Philippines

- First battle with Spain occurs in Spanish colony of the Philippines
- Commodore **George Dewey** destroys Spanish fleet in Manila harbor
- August 1898, Spanish troops in Manila surrender to U.S.

The War in the Caribbean

- U.S. blockades Cuba; Spanish fleet in Santiago de Cuba harbor
- Unlike navy, U.S. army has small professional force, many volunteers
volunteers ill-prepared, ill-supplied

Rough Riders

- **Rough Riders**—Leonard Wood, Theodore Roosevelt lead volunteer cavalry
- Roosevelt declared hero of attack on strategic **San Juan Hill**
- Spanish fleet tries to escape blockade, is destroyed in naval battle
U.S. troops invade Puerto Rico soon after

Treaty of Paris

- Spain, U.S. sign armistice August 1898; meet in Paris to make treaty

Spain frees Cuba; hands Guam, Puerto Rico to U.S.; sells Philippines
Debate over the Treaty

- **Treaty of Paris** touches off great debate over imperialism

Section 3: Acquiring New Lands

Ruling Puerto Rico-Military Rule

- During Spanish-American War, General Nelson A. Miles occupies island
Puerto Rico under military control
- People split on independence, statehood, self-government under U.S.

Return to Civil Government

- PR strategic as post in Caribbean, for protection of future canal
1900, **Foraker Act** sets up civil government
- president appoints governor, upper house
- 1917, Puerto Ricans made U.S. citizens; elect both houses

Cuba and the United States

American Soldiers

U.S. recognizes Cuban independence from Spain
Teller Amendment says U.S. has no intention of taking over Cuba
After war U.S. occupies Cuba; has same officials in office as Spain

Platt Amendment

U.S. makes Cuba add **Platt Amendment** to its 1901 constitution
Platt Amendment does not allow Cuba to go into debt; also stipulates
no treaties that let foreign power control land
U.S. has right to intervene
U.S. can buy, lease land for navy

- **Protectorate**—country whose affairs partly controlled by stronger one

Protecting American Business Interests

U.S. wants strong political presence to protect American businesses
Some object to colonial entanglements, do not think colonies needed
U.S. state department continues to push for control of Latin America

Foreign Influence in China

U.S. Interest in China

- U.S. sees China as vast potential market, investment opportunity
- France, Britain, Japan, Russia have settlements, spheres of influence

John Hay's Open Door Notes

- U.S. Secretary of State **John Hay** issues **Open Door**
to share trading rights with U.S.

The Boxer Rebellion in China

- Chinese form secret societies, including Boxers, to expel foreigners
- Boxers kill hundreds of foreigners, Chinese converts to Christianity
- U.S., Britain, France, Germany, Japan put down **Boxer Rebellion**

Protecting American Rights

- Hay issues new Open Door notes saying U. S. will keep trade open
Open Door policy reflects beliefs about U.S. economy:
 - growth depends on exports
 - U.S. has right to keep markets open
 - closing of area threatens U.S. survival

Teddy Roosevelt and the World

Roosevelt the Peacemaker

- Roosevelt does not want Europeans to control world economy, politics
1904, Japan, Russia dispute control of Korea

Panama Canal

- U.S. wants canal to cut travel time of commercial, military ships
U.S. buys French company's route through Panama
- Negotiates with Colombia to build **Panama Canal**; talks break down
French company agent helps organize Panamanian rebellion
U.S. gives military aid
- U.S., Panama sign treaty; U.S. pays \$10 million for Canal Zone

Diplomacy

Constructing the Canal

- Construction of canal is one of world's greatest engineering feats
- fight diseases, geographic obstacles
- at height, 43,400 workers employed

The Roosevelt Corollary

- Roosevelt fears European intervention if Latin America defaults
- Reminds Europeans of Monroe Doctrine, demands they stay out
- Roosevelt Corollary**—U. S. to use force to protect economic interests

Dollar Diplomacy

- Early 1900s, U.S. exercises police power on several occasions
- Dollar diplomacy**—U.S. guarantees foreign loans by U.S. business

Woodrow Wilson's Missionary Diplomacy

The Mexican Revolution

- Missionary diplomacy—U.S. has moral responsibility:
 - will not recognize regimes that are oppressive, undemocratic
- General Victoriano Huerta takes over government; Madero is murdered
Wilson refuses to recognize Huerta's government

Intervention in Mexico

- Huerta's officers arrest U.S. sailors, Wilson orders Marines to occupy Veracruz
Huerta regime falls; nationalist Venustiano Carranza new president

Rebellion in Mexico

Francisco "Pancho" Villa, Emiliano Zapata oppose Carranza

Zapata wants land reform

Villa a fierce nationalist

Wilson recognizes Carranza's government; Villa threatens reprisals

Villa's men kill Americans

Chasing Villa

Brig. Gen. **John J. Pershing** leads force to capture Villa

- Carranza demands withdrawal of U.S. troops; Wilson at first refuses

- U.S. faces war in Europe, wants peace on southern border

Wilson orders Pershing home

Mexico adopts new constitution:

government controls oil, minerals

restricts foreign investors

- 1920, Alvaro Obregón new president; ends civil war, starts reforms