

Warm up: Monday, October 23, 2017

- Grab one of each of the handouts.
- Have a sheet of paper ready to go for the most missed questions as well as your new unit title page.

Unit 4: American Expansion

Essential Questions:

1. What were the motivations for American Expansionism?
2. Were the methods used to acquire new territories justified?

Vocabulary:

Imperialism

Roosevelt Corollary

Spanish American War

Yellow Journalism

Sphere of Influence

Boxer Rebellion

Doctrine

Foraker Act

Platt Amendment

Great White Fleet

Alfred Thayer Mahan

De Lome Letter

U.S.S. *Maine*

Panama Canal

Rough Riders

Open Door Policy

Dollar Diplomacy

Monroe

Expansionism

1. The Spanish American War (1898)



Causes

1. Humanitarian Concerns

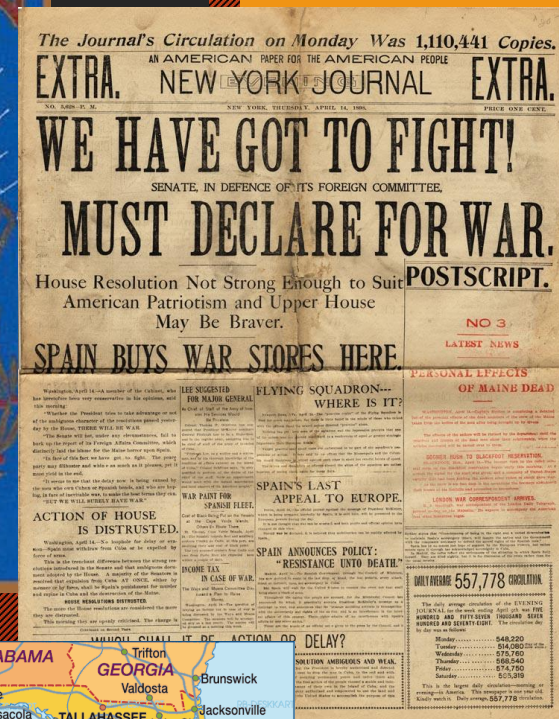
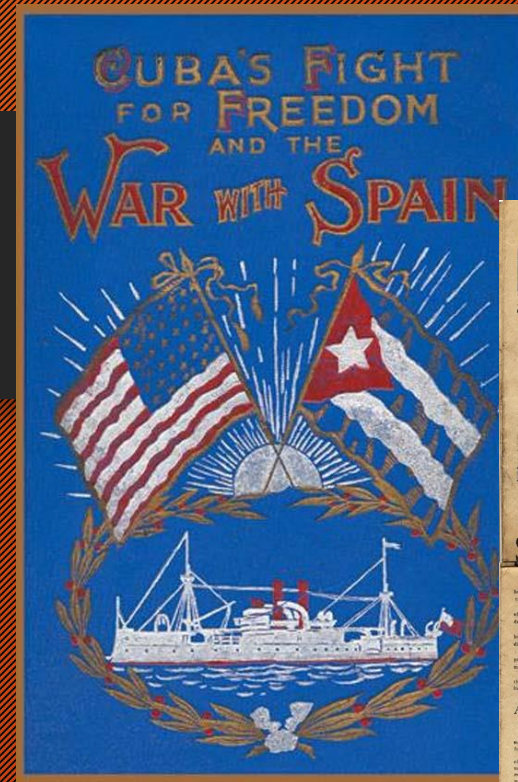
- Cubans tried to declare independence from Spain
- Spanish Army forced Cubans into camps where many died

2. Yellow Journalism

- Newspapers **sensationalized** (overexaggerated) the events in Cuba
- Said Spanish were murderous butchers to sell more papers
- Joseph Pulitzer's New York World
- William Randolph Hearst's New York Journal

3. Protect U.S. economic interests in Cuba

- Traded sugar and tobacco



Causes

Remember the
Maine, to Hell with
Spain!



4. De Lome Letter called McKinley "weak"
 - Written by De Lome, the Spanish ambassador
 - Outraged Americans
5. Sinking of the U.S.S. Maine
 - Sent to Cuba to protect lives and property of Americans
 - Sunk by an explosion & cause remains unknown
 - Set off protests in U.S.
 - Spain still refused to grant Cuba independence

Warm Up:

- In your new warm up section, define the word expansionism
- Write down and answer: For what reasons would a country want to expand?

Warm Up



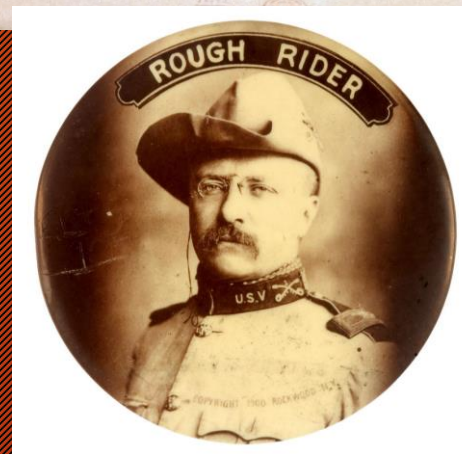
- Who does this *satirize*?
- What represents Roosevelt's big stick?

Sinking of the U.S.S. Maine

- <https://youtu.be/3JYFJU3ZJLM>

The War & Results

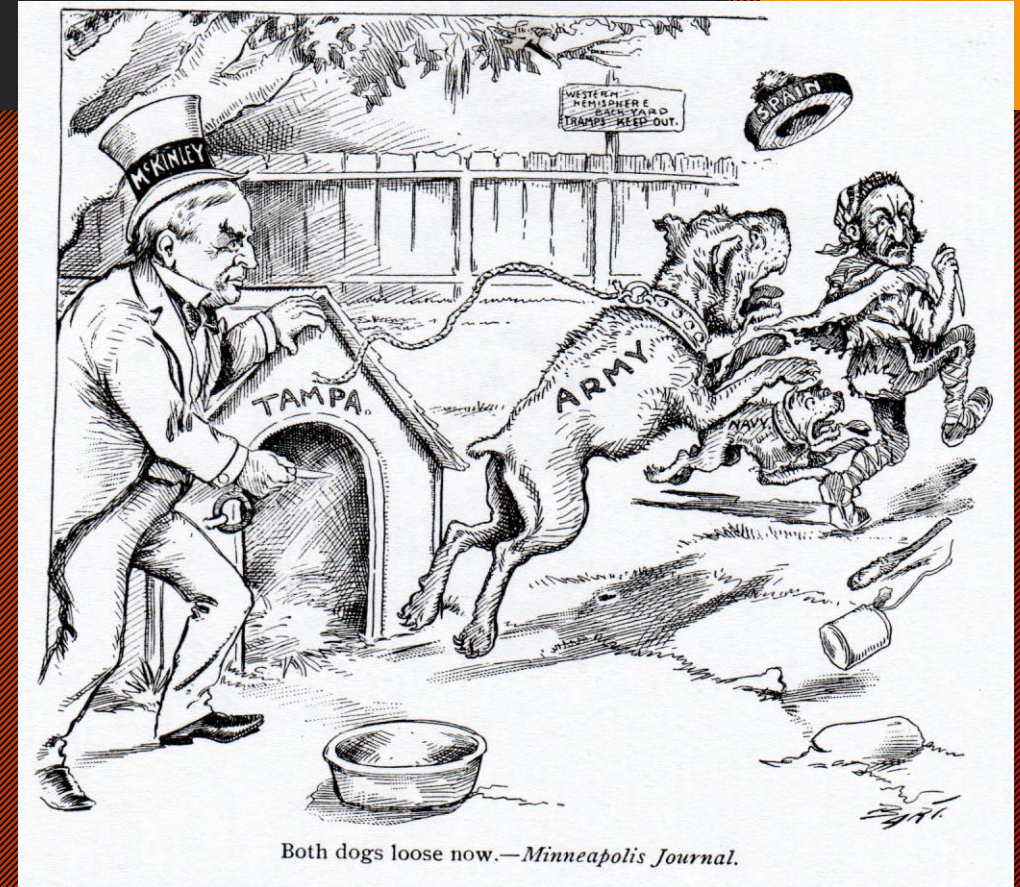
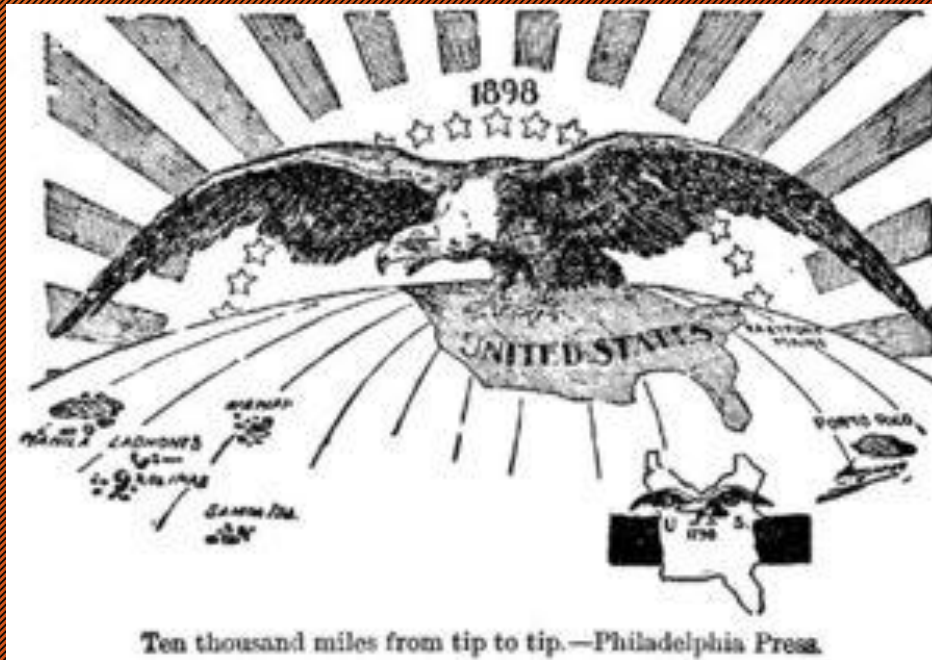
- Asst. Sec. of the Navy Teddy Roosevelt started a volunteer force called the “Rough Riders”
 - Defeated Spanish at San Juan Hill in Cuba
- Results: C.U.P.
 - Cuba gains independence
 - U.S. becomes a world power
 - Possessions (***Territorial Acquisitions***): U.S. gets Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Guam



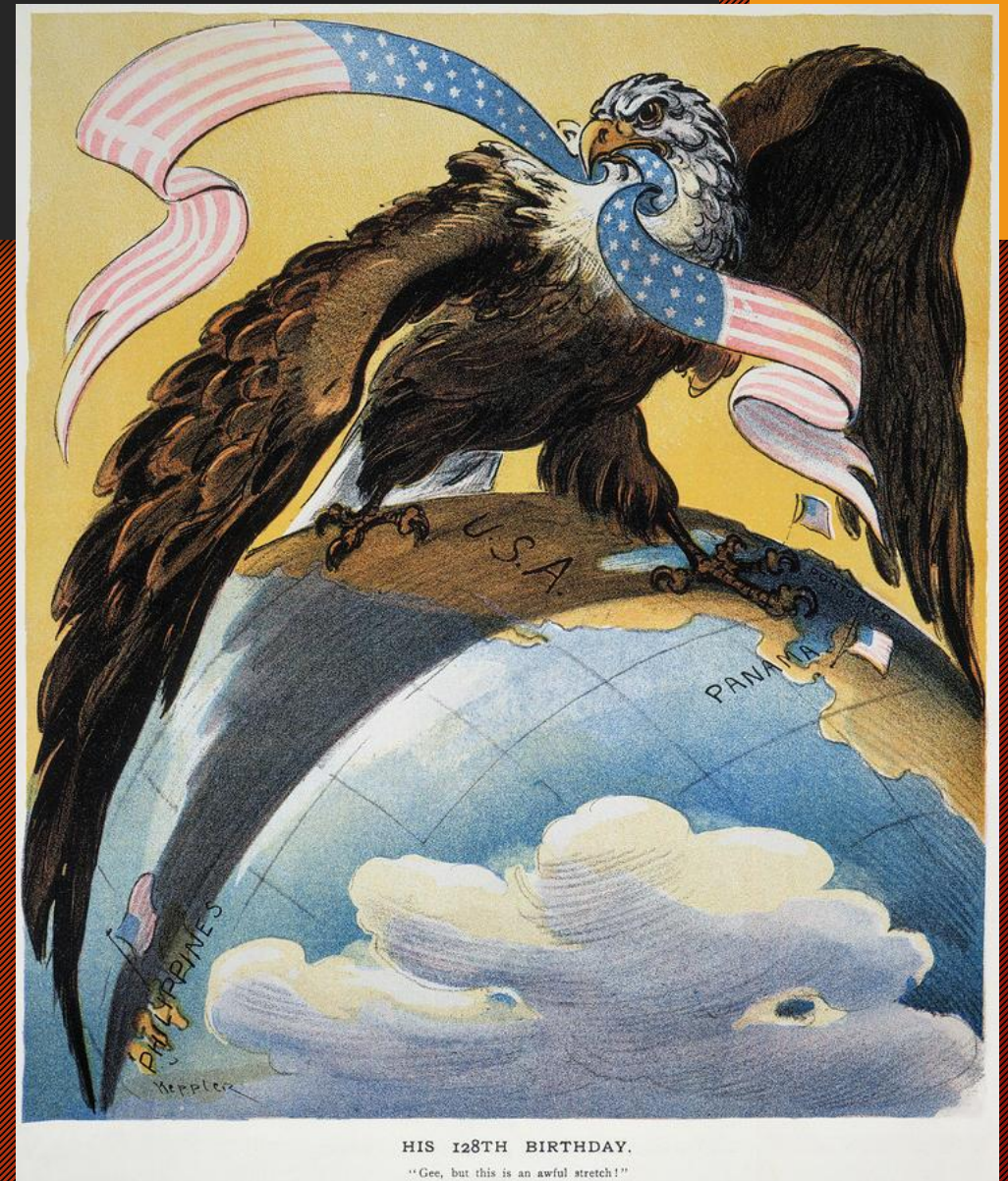


A Turning Point for the U.S.

- War ended the Spanish colonial empire in the Americas
- Saw emergence of U.S. as a world power



2. American Imperialism

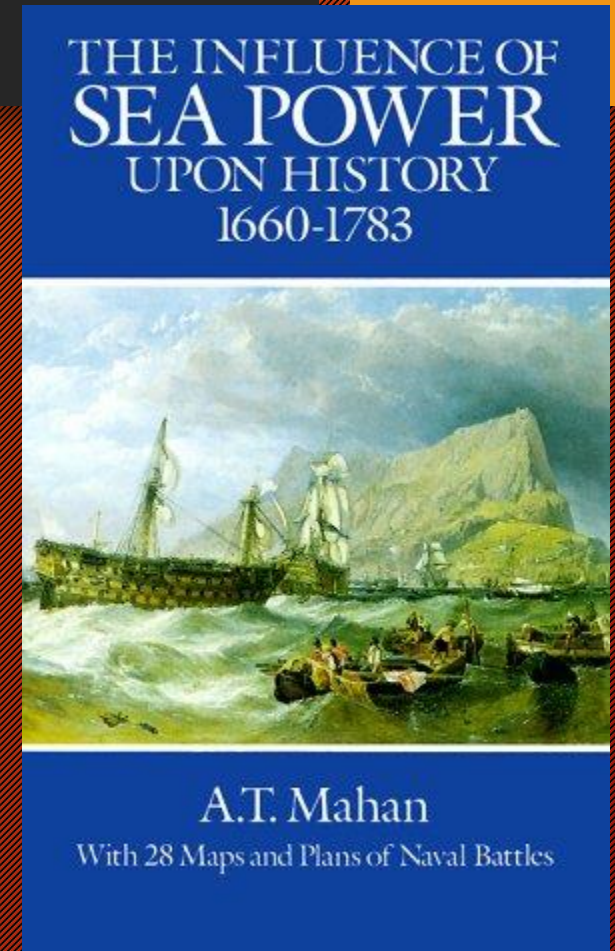


Reasons for Imperialism (colonial expansionism)

1. Need for raw materials and markets
 - Colonies could provide resources and a place to sell goods
2. Strategic reasons
 - The Navy could have bases around the world to protect America and trade
3. Nationalism
 - U.S. should grab colonies before other powers get them
4. Attitudes towards other people
 - Americans were a “superior race” that could help natives evolve

Alfred Thayer Mahan

- Pres. of the Naval War College & wrote *The Influence of Sea Power upon History*
- Argued for making the U.S. into a world power by increasing the size of the navy
- Believed the U.S. needed a strong Navy and merchant marine to protect its colonial interests
- T.R. was a big fan of Mahan



Anti-Imperialists: American Anti-Imperialist League



- Many Americans felt uneasy about forcing colonial rule on others
- Many felt it made us the bad guy
- American Anti-Imperialist League
 - Opposed having colonies
 - Members- Mark Twain & Andrew Carnegie

Yellow Journalism Activity

- Get out your pictures you picked up on the way in.
- Go ahead and cut them out and then wait for my instructions.

Warm Up: Answer the following in your notebook. Make sure you write the question.

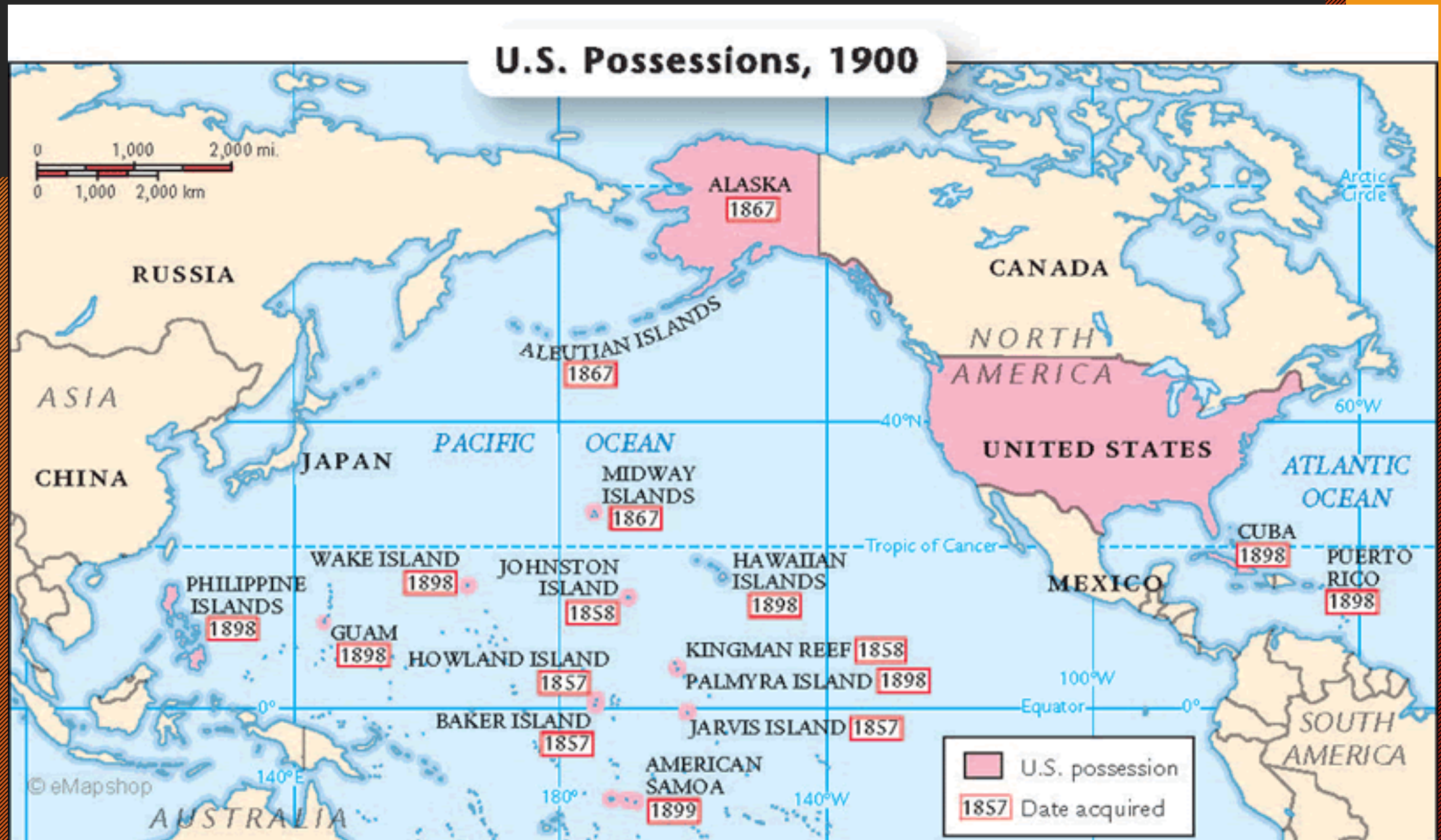
- Was the United States justified in fighting the Spanish-American War?
- Explain why or why not.

Warm Up:

- On a blank page in your notebook, write the following word lengthwise down the page and wait for further instruction.

I
M
P
E
R
I
A
L
I
S
M

3. U.S. in the Pacific



U.S. Possessions

- The Philippines
 - Filipino rebels resisted U.S. rule until defeat in 1902
- Guam
 - Refueling station taken during Span-Am War
- Samoa and Midway
 - Naval bases and refueling stations for traveling to Asia



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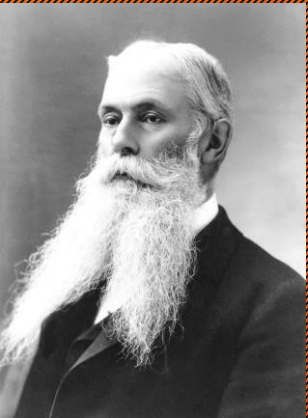
SCHOOL BEGINS.

UNCLE SAM (to his new class in Civilization).— Now, children, you've got to learn these lessons whether you want to or not! But just take a look at the class ahead of you, and remember that, in a little while, you will feel as glad to be here as they are!

JOTTSMANN LITH CO. PUCK BLDG. N.Y.

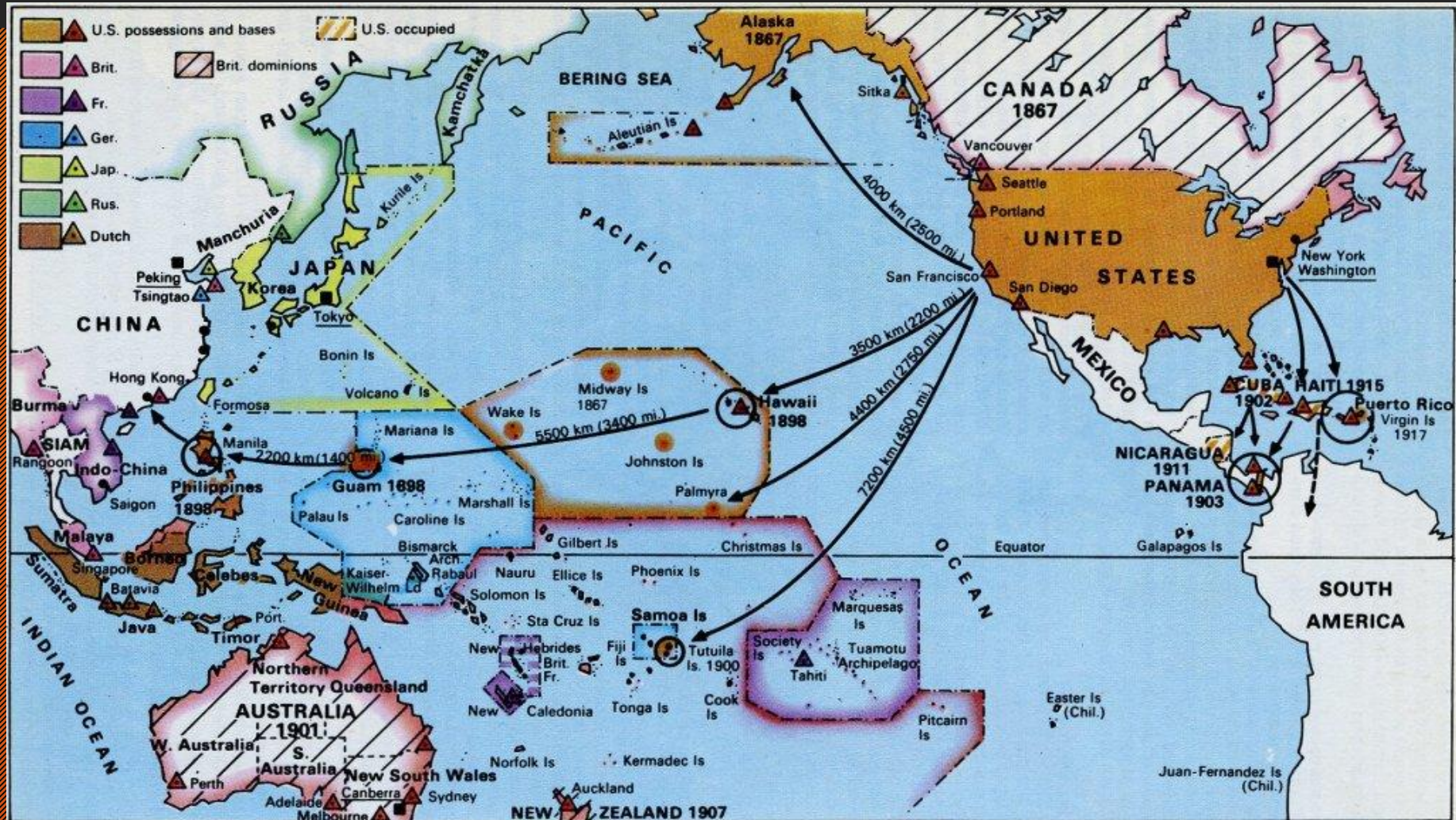
Hawaii

Last Queen Regnant of Hawaii



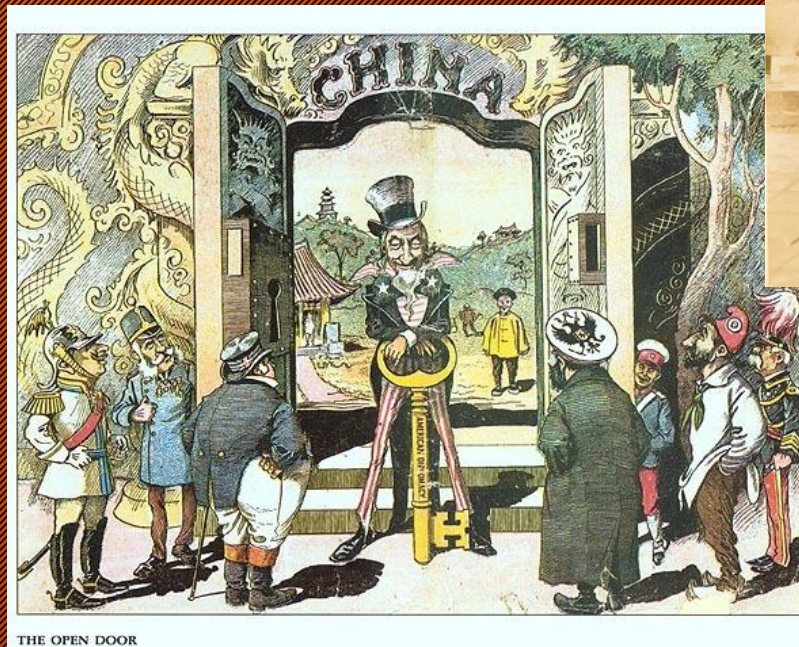
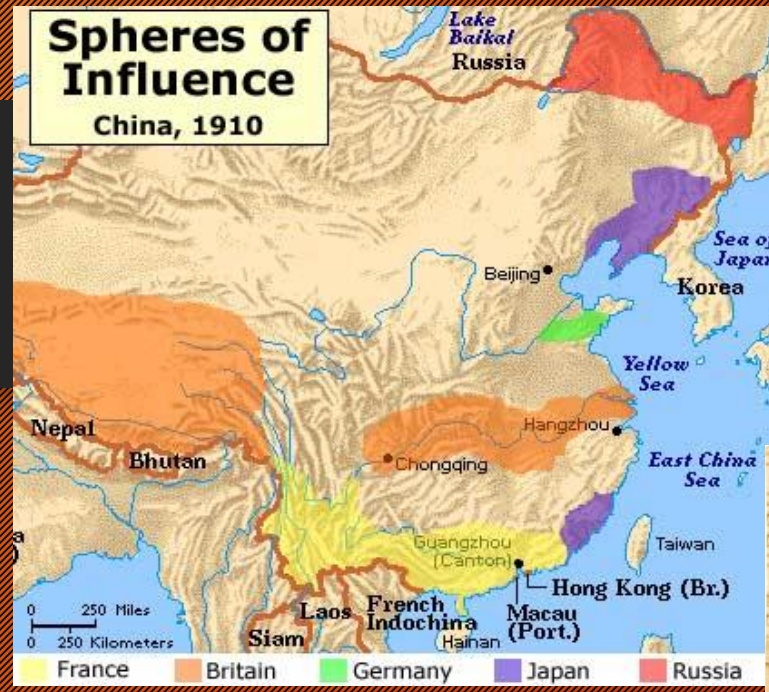
- American settlers built sugar and pineapple plantations
- 1890s- Queen Liliuokalani, the native ruler, tried taking political power back from American landowners
 - She was overthrown
- Sanford Dole took over and became governor in 1900

4. U.S. in East Asia



China

- European powers established “spheres of influence” in China
- John Hay’s Open Door Policy
 - Gave equal trading rights to all foreign countries
 - He worried U.S. would be shut out of China
- Boxer Rebellion
 - Uprising by Boxers against Western influence in China
 - Foreign intervention (U.S. troops) suppressed the uprising



Japan



- Commodore Perry opened Japan to trade, ending traditional Japanese isolation
- Treaty of Portsmouth
 - Pres. Roosevelt brought Japanese and Russians together to end war peacefully
 - Won Nobel Peace Prize

**“Speak softly
and carry a big
stick” –T.R.**

5. U.S. in the Caribbean

Reasons for Involvement

1. Hemispheric security- total U.S. control (Great White Fleet)
2. Protect economic investments
3. The need for a canal in Panama



THE BIG STICK IN THE CARIBBEAN SEA

Panama Canal

- Pres. Roosevelt helps Panamanians rebel against Colombia for a Canal Zone
 - 10 mile strip of rainforest to build canal
 - Dr. Walter Reed & Dr. William Gorgas discovered Yellow fever was spread by mosquitoes & helped stop its spread (**Mosquito abatement Program**)
- U.S. take 10 years to build it and 25,000 deaths
 - Mudslides, Yellow Fever, \$400 million cost
- Ended the need for a two-ocean navy



The Caribbean as an “American Lake”



- Monroe Doctrine stopped Europeans from starting colonies in the W. Hemisphere
- Roosevelt Corollary aka the Big Stick Policy
 - Stated U.S. would be an international police power
- Taft's "Dollar Diplomacy"
 - Encouraged Americans to invest \$ into Caribbean countries
 - When they could repay loans the US govt. took over

Wilson's Latin America Policy

- Wilson's “Watchful Waiting” policy
 - Watched the violent revolution in Mexico play out
 - Reacted when Pancho Villa murdered Americans
 - Sent Gen. John J. Pershing to get him, but was never found



Warm-up: Creating an Acrostic (You will turn this in when you're done for a grade along with the Yellow Journalism activity)

- In your notes, create an acrostic using the word IMPERIALISM & what you have learned about the Spanish-American War
- Fill in with words, sentences, or phrases about the Span-Am War that represent each letter of the word IMPERIALISM-

- I- Interests in Cuba needed protecting

- M-

- P-

- E-

- R-

- I-

- A-

- L-

- I-

- S-

- M-



Crash Course US History: American Imperialism

1. Answer the questions.
2. They are due at the end of class.

Yellow journalism

Warm Up: STAAR Question

Write out the question and correct answer

1. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the United States became involved in Latin America primarily to-
 - A. Raise Latin American living Standards
 - B. Protect its own economic interests
 - C. Protect existing colonies
 - D. Stop the flow of illegal drugs

*When you're done, go ahead and start working on the Imperialism Gallery Walk.

*This is due at the end of class

Warm Up: STAAR Question

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When you're done, have the paper you picked up ready to go. Panama Canal

Warm Up: Concept Map

- Start with Foreign Policy in the word/phrase box
- Use pg 137 in the Jarrett book to define the term foreign policy