

# APUSH 1890-1909 EMPIRE & EXPANSION U.S. Imperialism REVIEWED!

American Pageant (Kennedy) Chapter 27  
American History (Brinkley) Chapter 19  
America's History (Henretta) Chapter 21

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## Important Ideas

- Since the 1790s U.S. territorial expansion has largely focused on western expansion.
- In 1893 Frederick Jackson Turner says the **frontier is closed**
- The **1890s marks a transition** in U.S. history: the United States becomes a **global power**

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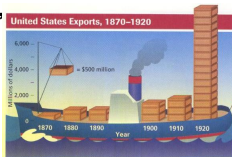
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## MOTIVES FOR IMPERIALISM

- **Economic:** open up markets abroad, access to cheap raw materials
- **Political:** Desire to compete with other nations
  - Don't want to fall behind
- **Strategic / Military:** Acquire naval bases
  - Alfred T. Mahan "The Influence of Sea Power" – need to have a powerful navy
  - Building of the Panama Canal
- **Ideological motives:** Idea of the "white man's burden"
  - Darwin's concepts applied to international affairs
  - Rev. Josiah Strong's "Our Country" Anglo-Saxon civilization is superior
    - Must colonize other lands to spread "superior" civilization




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## CASE STUDY: HAWAII

- In 1820's American missionaries go to the islands to convert native people to Christianity
- American sugar and pineapple planters begin buying up land
  - **Dole family**
- In 1887 the United States signs a treaty established **Pearl Harbor** naval base
- Various interest in the U.S. want to annex Hawaii
- **Queen Liliuokalani** advocated that Hawaii should be controlled by the Hawaii people
- Revolt orchestrated by plantation owners overthrows the queen in 1893.
- Grover Cleveland rejects annexation, **William McKinley annexes** in 1898




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- Cuba was one of the few colonies still controlled by Spain---
  - Revolts against Spanish rule were becoming more common.
- Spanish **General "Butcher" Weyler** took controversial steps to stop the rebellion.
  - **Reconcentration** camps: Many Cubans die of starvation and disease
- Why does the U.S. care?
  - U.S. investments in **sugar plantations**
  - Sympathy for the plight of the Cuban people
    - **Yellow Journalism**: exaggerated reporting
- **De Lome letter**: Spanish official disrespects President McKinley

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## SPANISH AMERICAN WAR BEGINS

- **Yellow Press** blame Spain for the destruction of the battleship **Maine**
- April 1898 the United States declares war against Spain
  - U.S., Cuba, Philippines vs. Spain
- **Teller Amendment:** The U.S. have no intention of taking over Cuba.
  - Cuba will control their own government




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## SPANISH AMERICAN WAR

- Secretary of State John Hay referred to the war as **“a splendid little war”**
- **George Dewey** crushes the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay
- Theodore Roosevelt led a volunteer regiment called the **“Rough Riders”**
- War ends in August 1898
- **Treaty of Paris** will spark a debate in the United States




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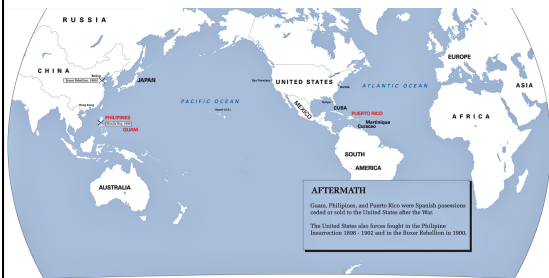
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## TREATY OF PARIS

The United States acquires Guam, Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines




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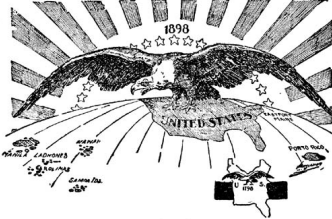
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## IMPACT OF THE WAR

- Key debate: What should the U.S. do with these newly acquired territories



Ten thousand miles from tip to tip.—Philadelphia Press.

- **Debate in Congress:** 2/3 majority required to ratify a treaty
- **Anti-Imperialist League** opposed annexation of the Philippines
  - Members included Carnegie, AFL leader Samuel Gompers. Mark Twain, etc.
- McKinley favored expansion and **Congress narrowly approves the treaty**
  - Know about U.S. actions in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines

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## CUBA

- **United States technically leaves Cuba in 1902**
  - Remember the **Teller Amendment**?
- **Platt Amendment** passed in 1901
  - The U.S. can intervene to **restore peace and order**
  - Cuba could not sign a treaty with a foreign power that limited its independence
  - U.S. could maintain a naval base at **Guantanamo Bay**

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## Puerto Rico

- **Foraker Act (1900)**- Puerto Rico was granted limited degree of popular govt.
  - Withheld full self rule
  - Congress granted U.S. citizenship in 1917
- Status of places such as Puerto Rico and the Philippines were uncertain
  - Did the rights and protections under the U.S. Constitution follow the U.S. flag?
- **Insular Cases:** constitutional rights are not automatically extended to people in American territorial possessions



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# The Philippines

- **Emilio Aguinaldo** was the leader of the Filipino independence movement against Spain
  - Fought alongside the U.S. against Spain
- Following the **Treaty of Paris** he thought the Philippines would receive independence
- Brutal **guerilla war** takes place between the U.S. and the Philippines
- Formal independence not until 1946!



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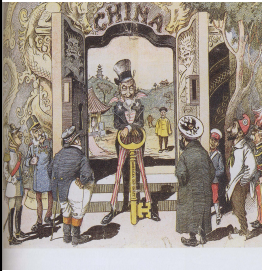
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# Access to China



- The United States was very interested in gaining access to **markets of China**
- Problem: Other nations had carved up China into **spheres of influence**
  - Area of exclusive trading privileges
- Secretary of State John Hay announces the **Open Door Policy** in 1899
  - All nations should have equal trading privileges in China
- **Boxer Rebellion** was an attempt to remove foreign influence of China
  - Rebellion put down by an international force

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# President Theodore Roosevelt

- William McKinley is reelected in the **Election of 1900**
- Theodore Roosevelt becomes President **when McKinley is assassinated** in 1901
- Under Roosevelt there will be a dramatic rise in the power of the Presidency
- TR will pursue an expansionist foreign policy

–“speak softly and carry a big stick”



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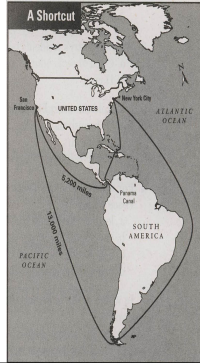
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# PANAMA CANAL

- The presence of a canal would dramatically cut down travel time
  - Trade
  - Military
- First attempt to build a canal was by **France**
  - Failed!
- Roosevelt attempted to get **Colombia** to allow the United States to build a canal in Panama
  - Colombia rejects the treaty that would have allowed the U.S. to build the canal
- TR decides to secretly support the movement for Panamanian independence from Colombia
  - **Hay - Bunau - Varilla Treaty** gives U.S. right to build canal




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# Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine



- **Monroe Doctrine (1823):** stay out of the western hemisphere
- Various Latin American countries owed money to countries such as England and Germany
  - England sends warships to Venezuela in 1902
  - Santo Domingo owed money
  - Worried Europe would keep intervening
- Roosevelt responds by issuing the **Roosevelt Corollary**
  - The U.S. has the right to **intervene in Latin America**
  - U.S. dramatically expanded its role in Latin America
    - Various Presidents send troops to Haiti, Honduras, the Dominican Republic, & Nicaragua
  - **Strains relations** between the U.S. and Latin America

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# ROOSEVELT IN EAST ASIA

- TR wins noble prize for helping negotiate a peace agreement ending the **Russo-Japanese War (1905)**
  - Japan beat down Russia
  - The U.S. increasingly concerned over the growing strength of Japan
- **Gentlemen's Agreement (1908):**
  - Laws in California discriminated against Asian immigrants (damn nativism again!)
    - San Francisco required Asian students attend segregated schools (fear of "yellow peril")
  - TR and Japan reached a compromise
    - Japan secretly agreed to restrict the emigration of Japanese workers to the U.S.
    - TR would pressure CA to repeal its law
- **Great White Fleet (1907-1908):** Roosevelt sends new fleet of U.S. battleships on trip around the world
  - Demonstrates U.S. growing power

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25. William McKinley 1897-1901

26. Theodore Roosevelt 1901-1909

27. William H. Taft 1909-1913

28. Woodrow Wilson 1913-1921

**McKinley, Roosevelt, Taft and, Wilson believed in playing a more active role in world affairs.**

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