
Summary

US Imperialism- In the years immediately after the Civil War, the US aggressively sought out new territories to acquire or to economically control. In 1867, the US purchased Alaska from the Russians, they also annexed the Midway Islands to use a potential base in the Pacific Ocean. The US did not take part in imperialistic adventures until the 1890s. An initial indication that American attitudes toward the use of force abroad were first demonstrated by American actions in Hawaii. American missionaries had first come to Hawaii in the 1820s. The US was interested in Hawaii's sugar plantations. In 1887, a deal was struck allowing sugar from the islands to be imported into America duty-free. Sugar planters in Hawaii exerted tremendous economic and political power; during that same year, they forced King Kalakaua to accept a new constitution. In 1891, the king died, and his sister, Queen Liliuokalani, replaced him. Queen Liliuokalani vigorously rejected this; her goal was to greatly reduce the influence of the US. In 1893, pro-American sugar planters, assisted by marines, overthrew the queen, declared Hawaii to be a republic. It also should be noted that American economic interests required increased involvement in China during this period as well. The possibility of investment in China would cause Secretary of State John Hay to ask European leaders for an Open Door policy in China in 1899, which would allow all foreign nations, including the US, to establish trading relations with China. Those who wanted American adventure abroad finally got their wish with the Spanish-American War. The steps leading to this war began in 1868, when Cuban colonists revolted against the Spanish, who controlled the island. The Spanish made some efforts to control the efficiency of their operations in Cuba, but generally failed in their promises of allowing more self-government on the island. Pressure on McKinley to intervene increased when Cuban rebels started to destroy American economic interests in Cuba, such as sugar mills. American public opinion began to swerve toward intervention in Cuba. It is often pointed out that the American press was more responsible for this than were the actual events in Cuba. Several American newspapers practiced the most lurid forms of yellow journalism when dealing with events in Cuba. Stories of the rape of Cuban girls by Spanish soldiers and brutal torture and execution of innocent Cuban citizens were standard news produced by Pulitzer and Hearst. As a result of these stories, jingoism developed in America; this combined an intense American nationalism with a desire for imperialistic advancements. It became harder for McKinley to resist the calls for intervention in Cuba, especially after the sinking of the USS *Maine* on February 15, 1898. Theodore Roosevelt resigned his position in the Naval Department to lead the "Rough Riders" up San Juan Hill in the most famous event of the war; his actual role in this battle has been debated. Americans lost 2500 men in this war, the vast majority from malaria or food poisoning. Only 400 died in battle. In the Treaty of Paris ending the war, Spain recognized the independence of Cuba and, for a payment of \$20 million, gave the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Guam over to the US. After the Spanish-American War, most in America and in Europe regarded America as one of the major world powers. Theodore Roosevelt became president after the assassination of President McKinley and, as he had previously demonstrated, favored an aggressive foreign policy. One of Roosevelt's most cherished goals was the construction of the Panama Canal, which would link the Pacific and the Atlantic Oceans. The strategic and economic benefits of such a canal for America at the time were obvious. American businesses could now ship their goods faster and cheaper, although the acquisition of the Panama Canal deepened the suspicion of many in Latin America toward the US. Theodore Roosevelt's most famous quote was to "speak softly and carry a big stick." In 1904, he also announced the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine to Congress, which stated that the US had the right to intervene in any country in the Western Hemisphere that did things "harmful to the US," or if the threat of intervention by countries outside the hemisphere was present. The Roosevelt Corollary strengthened American control over Latin America, justified numerous American interventions in Latin American, and increased the "Yankee go home" sentiment throughout the region. William Howard Taft, Roosevelt's successor, was not as aggressive in foreign policy as Roosevelt. He favored "dollars over bullets" and instituted a policy labeled by his critics as "Dollar Diplomacy," which stated that American investment abroad would ensure stability and good relations between America and nations abroad. This policy would also be hotly debated throughout the twentieth century. <http://www.education.com/study-help/article/rise-american-imperialism-18901913/>

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The below section includes possible essay questions and answer ideas. Make sure you understand the below section just has ideas you still have to give examples and/or explain with a full response.

- 1.What was the argument for those in favor of US expansionism?** - + Businessmen wanted to expand to new markets in order to sell goods + wanted access to more natural resources + expansion of military bases for political and military control in Latin America and Pacific + Social Darwinism encouraged us to help civilize the natives.
- 2.Define and explain at least 3 policies that supported American expansionism-** +Monroe Doctrine/Roosevelt Corollary- stated that the US had the right to intervene in any country in the Western Hemisphere + Big Stick Diplomacy- “Speak softly and carry big stick” + Dollar Diplomacy- “dollars over bullets” the idea that American investments in other countries would ensure peace.
- 3.What were the causes and consequences of the Spanish American War on American Society?** - + Cuban colonists revolted against the Spanish +Cuban rebels ask for American help and destroy American economic interests in Cuba + yellow journalism is used to blame the Spanish and encourage US help to Cuba + USS Maine explodes blame is put on Spain by Yellow journalists +War breaks out + War ends fairly quickly and Treaty of Paris signed Cuba becomes independent, US pays Spain 20 Million, and US takes control of Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Guam. Help us gain world Power status.

-----**Key Terms**-----

- Open Door policy:** policy stated at major powers should have access to trade with China.
 - Social Darwinism:** philosophy used to justify the expansion of the US, we are expanding to civilize the Natives of other countries.
 - Spanish-American War:** war with Spain over Cuba. As a result, the US annexed the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Guam.
 - Yellow journalism:** a method of journalism to exaggerate the truth ad build national support.
 - USS Maine:** U.S. naval ship that sank in Havana harbor in February 1898, was a cause of the Spanish American War.
 - Panama Canal:** canal across Panama created by the US that gave US quick access from the Pacific to Atlantic, allowed quick trade.
 - Roosevelt Corollary:** policy that warned Europeans against intervening in the affairs of Latin America and claimed the right to intervene in the affairs of Latin American if needed.
 - Dollar Diplomacy:** supported by President Taft and increased American investment in the world as a way of increasing US influence.
 - Jingoism-** is patriotism in the form of aggressive foreign policy.
 - Western Hemisphere-** is the western half of the globe it includes North, South and Central America.
 - Rough Riders-** famous fighting unit during the Spanish American War, helped win the battle at San Juan Hill.
 - Sphere of Influence-** a region in which one country has dominance over an area.
 - Boxer Rebellion-** a violent anti foreign rebellion in China against foreign forces, this was in response to the Open Door Policy
 - Moral Diplomacy-** led by President Wilson and supported the spread of democracy and acted when democracy was threatened.
 - Monroe Doctrine-** claimed that the US would police the affairs of the Western Hemisphere.
 - Big Stick Diplomacy-** Speak softly and carry a big stick.
 - Great White Fleet-** is Roosevelt’s white naval fleet that traveled the world to show American superiority.
 - Imperialism-** when a stronger country dominates a weaker country trough economic, military, and political means.
 - Annex-** to add a territory to a country
 - “Big Stick” policy-** Roosevelt led a policy that used diplomacy backed by military force to convince weaker countries to join the US, or give them cheap resources, or land. This policy was based on an African Proverb that said, “speak softly and carry a big stick.”
 - Dollar Diplomacy-** Created by William Taft it is a type of diplomacy that focused on using the power of the Nation’s economy. The US would collapse or buy out other countries’ economies so they would be forced to either borrow trade with the US.
- Standard H.B.3- a-bAnalyze the United States’ expanding role in the world during the late 19th and 20th centuries, to include: (a) Causes for a change in foreign policy from isolationism to interventionism; Causes and consequences of the Spanish American War; (b) **Expanding influence in the Western Hemisphere (e.g., the Panama Canal, Roosevelt Corollary added to the Monroe Doctrine, the “Big Stick” policy, “Dollar Diplomacy”)**



This cartoon highlights Roosevelt's ideology that one should, "Speak softly and carry a big stick." Roosevelt is marching through the Caribbean sea tugging along the Great white Fleet behind him. This entire cartoon reveals the aggressive strategy Roosevelt would use to get what he wanted from other countries – by scaring the other weaker nations into submission with military prowess and implied threats.



When the United States took over the building of the Panama Canal and Panama, they did not consider how it would effect Panama's neighbor, Columbia. In this picture, Roosevelt is show digging the canal with his Great White Fleet behind him, protecting him. The cartoon is titled, "The news reaches Bogota." The dirt Roosevelt digs up from the canal is poured onto Bogota, and is a metaphor showing that Bogota did not receive any news of Panama Canal plans until the Canal was already being dug. The canal later caused many fierce debates and contention between Panama and