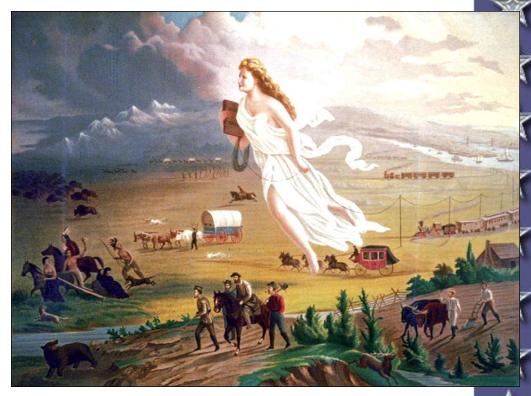
AMERICA CLAIMS AN EMPIRE





IMPERIALISM AND AMERICA

- Throughout the 19th century America expanded control of the continent to the Pacific Ocean
- By 1880, many American leaders felt the U.S. should join European nations and establish colonies overseas
- Thus began America's foray into Imperialism – the policy in which stronger nations extend control over weaker nations



Military Motives Economic Motives

WHY IMPERIALISM?

Political Motives

Philosophical Motives



MILITARY MOTIVATIONS

- Practice sites for military operations,
 Keep the military sharp
- Naval bases for projection of power
- External to the mainland US so any fighting would not happen within the US



POLITICAL MOTIVATIONS

- Gain the respect of the international community
- Compete with the European powers
- Strengthen America's international position to achieve economic goals



ECONOMIC MOTIVATIONS

- Cheap sources of raw materials for industry
- No regulation for business operations
- Markets for American goods



PHILOSOPHICAL MOTIVATIONS

- Religion
 - missionary fervor
- Darwinian reasons
 - Social Darwinism led to belief in the natural superiority of whites
 - •Duty of superior people to protect and direct the lives of inferior races (civilize them)
- Manifest Destiny Achieved
 - Must push beyond our borders



ALASKA

- In 1867, Secretary of State William Steward arranged for the United States to buy Alaska from the Russians for \$7.2 million
- Some thought it was a silly idea and called it "Steward's Icebox"
- Time has shown how smart it was to buy Alaska for 2 cents an acre
- Alaska is rich in timber, minerals and oil









- Hawaii had been economically important to Americans for centuries
- To avoid import taxes (tariffs), sugar growers pleaded for annexation
- The U.S. knew the value of the Islands – they had built a naval base at Pearl Harbor in 1887
- Led by Sanford Dole,
 American annexed Hawaii
 in 1898 and it formally
 became a state in 1959



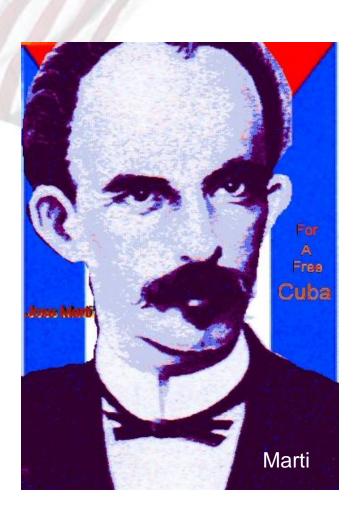
THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR

- America had long held an interest in Cuba
- When Cubans unsuccessfully rebelled against Spanish rule in the late 19th century, American sympathy went out to the Cuban people
- After Spain abolished slavery in Cuba in 1886, Americans invested millions in Cuban sugar



Cuba is just 90 miles south of Florida

CUBA'S SECOND WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE

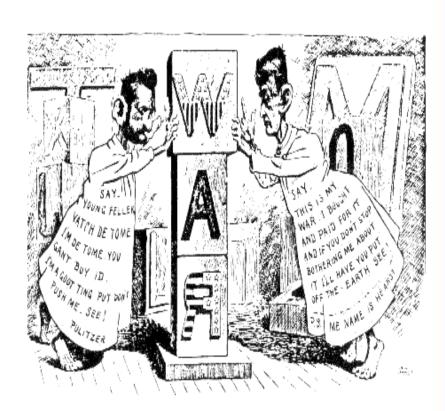


- Anti-Spain sentiment in Cuba soon erupted into a second war for independence
- Led by poet Jose Marti, Cuba attempted a revolution in 1895
- Marti deliberately destroyed property, including American sugar plants, hoping to provoke American intervention



WAR FEVER

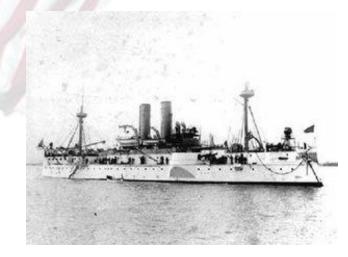
Newspaper publishers William Randolph Hearst (New York Journal) and Joseph Pulitzer (New York World) exaggerated **Spanish atrocities** and brutality in "Headline Wars"



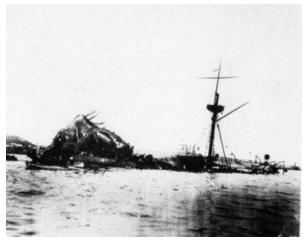
Political cartoon: Pulitzer (left) and Hearst escalating and instigating war between the U.S. and Spain



REMEMBER THE MAINE!



Before



- Early in 1888,
 President McKinley ordered the U.S.S.
 Maine to Cuba in order to bring home American citizens in danger
- On February 15, 1898 the ship blew up in the harbor of Havana
- More than 260 men were killed



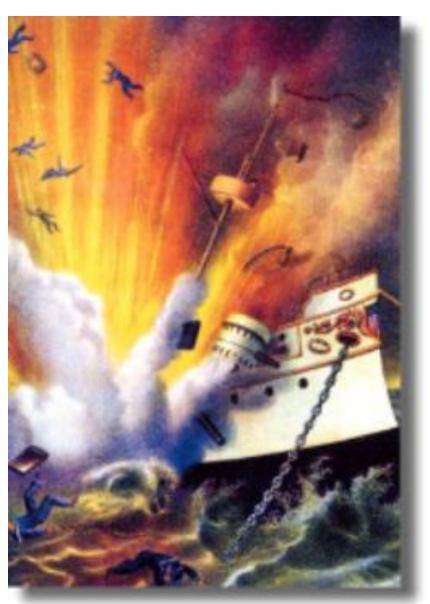




The Maine Explodes

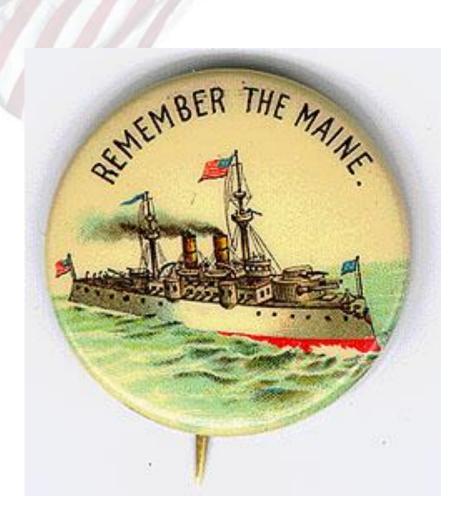
Unknown artist, 1898

Notice the men flying dramatically through the air





WAR ERUPTS WITH SPAIN



- There was no holding back those that wanted war with Spain
- Newspapers blamed the Spanish for bombing the U.S.S. Maine (recent investigations have shown it was a fire inside the Maine)
- "Remember the Maine!" became a rallying cry for U.S. intervention in Cuba



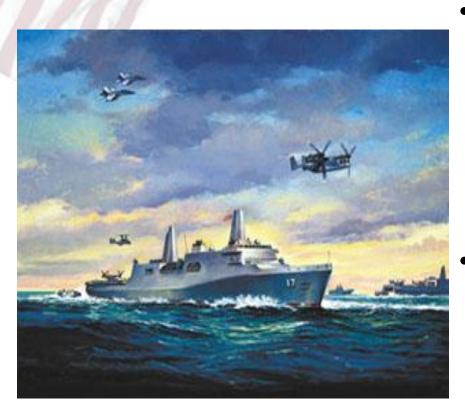
WARINTHEPHILIPPINES

- U.S. forces surprised Spain by attacking the Spanish colony of the Philippines
- 11,000 Americans joined forces with Filipino rebel leader Emilo Aguinaldo
- By August, 1898 Spain had surrendered to the U.S. in Manila



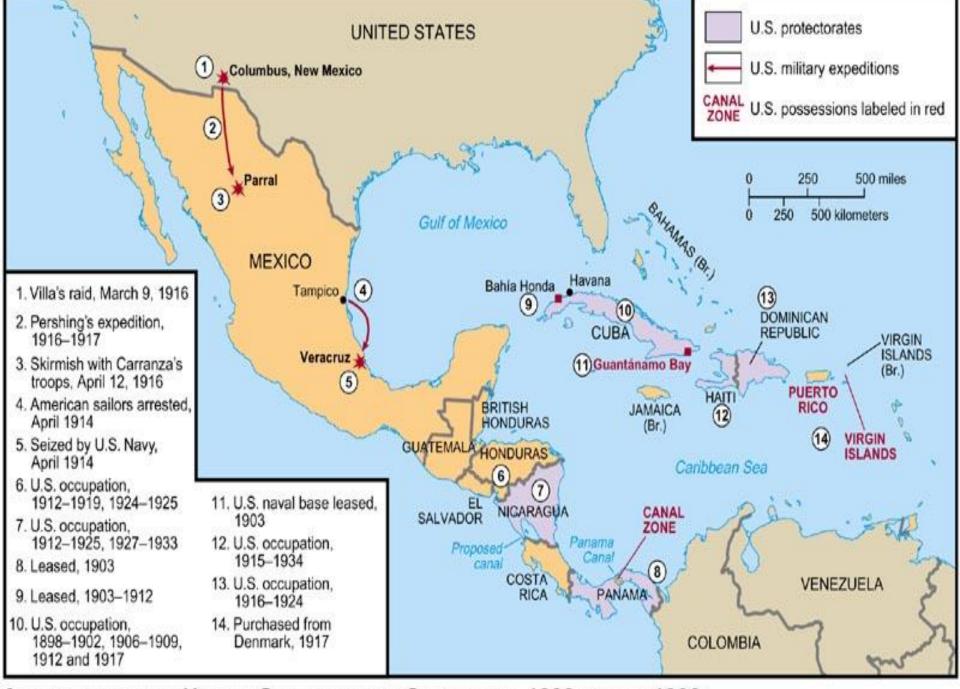


WARIN THE CARIBEAN



- A naval blockade of Cuba was followed by a land invasion highlighted by Roosevelt's Rough Rider victory at San Juan Hill
- Next, the American
 Navy destroyed the
 Spanish fleet and
 paved the way for an
 invasion of Puerto
 Rico (Spanish colony)





ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE CARIBBEAN, 1898 TO THE 1930s

END OF THE WAR

- The U.S. and Spain signed an armistice on August 12, 1898, ending what Secretary of State John Hay called "a splendid little war"
- The war lasted only 16 weeks
- Cuba was now independent
- U.S. receives Guam, Puerto Rico, and "bought" the Philippines for \$20 million



Treaty of Paris, 1898



ACQUIRING NEW LANDS





- The U.S had to decide how to rule the new lands
- Puerto Rico wanted their independence but the U.S. had other plans
- Puerto Rico was important to the U.S. strategically
- The U.S. set up a civil government, full citizenship, and a bicameral system



CUBAAND THE UNITED STATES

- The Treaty of Paris granted full independence to Cuba
- The U.S signed an agreement with Cuba known as the Platt Amendment 1903
- Key features of "Platt" included the right of the U.S. to maintain naval stations on the island and the right to intervene in Cuban affairs
- Cuba had become a "protectorate" of the U.S.



Today the U.S. has a prison in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba



FILIPINOS REBEL



Emilio Aguilnaldo



U.S. troops fire on rebels

- Filipinos reacted with rage to the American annexation
- Rebel leader Emilio Aguinaldo vowed to fight for freedom and in 1899 he led a rebellion
- The 3-year war claimed 20,000 Filipino rebels, 4,000 American lives and \$400,000,000 (20x the price the U.S. paid for the land)



INFLUENCE IN CHINA

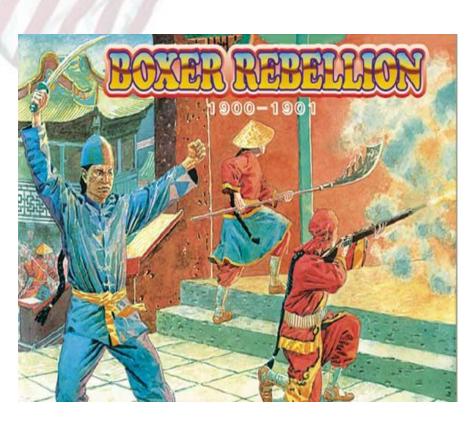
- China was a vast potential market for American products
- Weakened by war and foreign intervention, many European countries had colonized in China
- In 1889, John Hay, U.S. Secretary of State, issued the Open Door Policy which outlined his plan for free trade among nations in China



Foreign nations were opening the door to China's trade



BOXERREBELLION

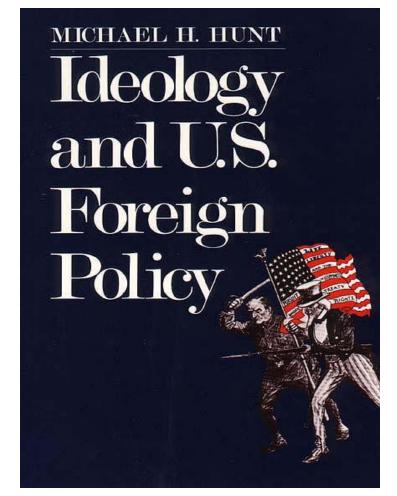


- European nations dominated China's cities
- Resentment arose in the form of secret societies determined to rid China of these "foreign devils"
- The Boxer's were a secret group that rioted in 1900, killing and vandalizing all things foreign
- Foreign Troops were called in to put down this "Boxer Rebellion"



AMERICAS INTEREST IN ASIA

- After the Boxer Rebellion, John Hay again issued a series of Open Door **Policies**
- These policies reflected American beliefs in the importance of exports, the right of America to intervene to keep foreign markets open, and the belief that America's survival depended on access to foreign markets











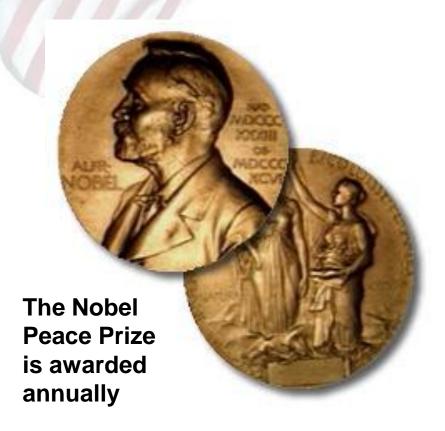








AMERICA AS A WORLD POWER

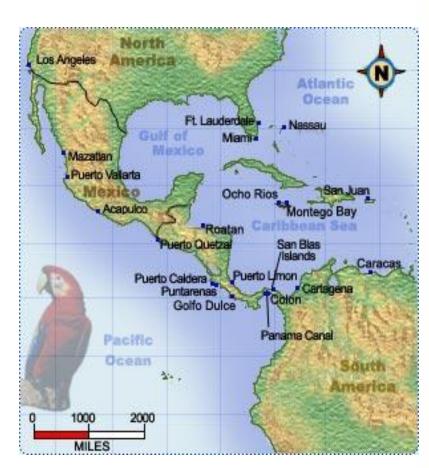


- Two events signaled
 America's continued climb
 toward being the #1 world
 power
- 1) Roosevelt negotiated a settlement between Russia and Japan who had been at War – his successful efforts in negotiating the Treaty of Portsmouth won Roosevelt the 1906 Nobel Peace Prize
- 2) Construction of Panama Canal



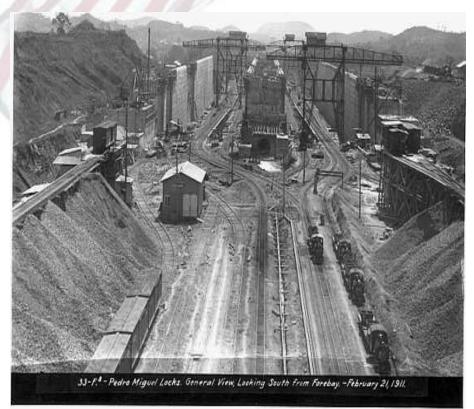
THE PANAMA CANAL

- By the early 20th century, many Americans understood the advantages of a canal through Panama
- travel times for commercial and military ships by providing a short cut between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans



"The shortcut"

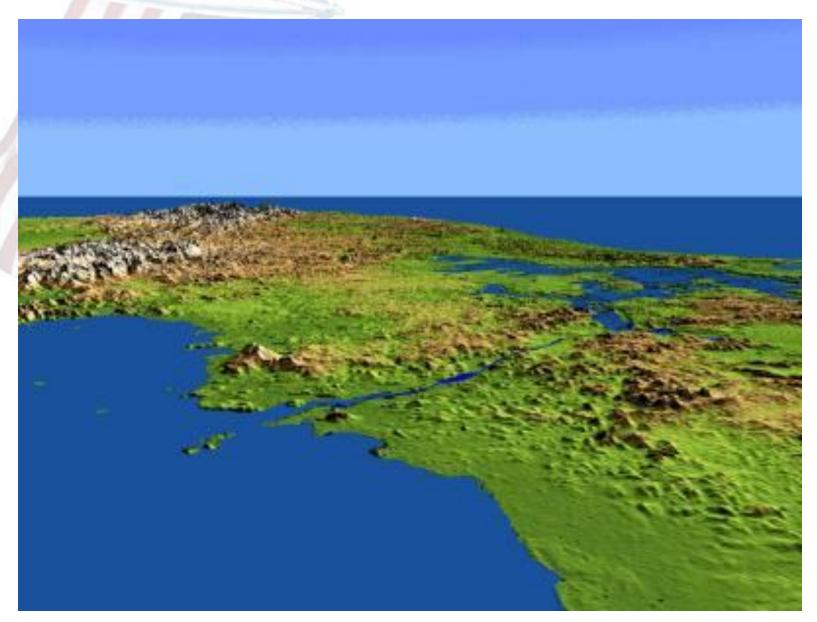
BUILDING THE PANAMA CANAL



Cost- \$380 million Workers- Over 40,000 (5,600 died) Time - Construction took 10 years

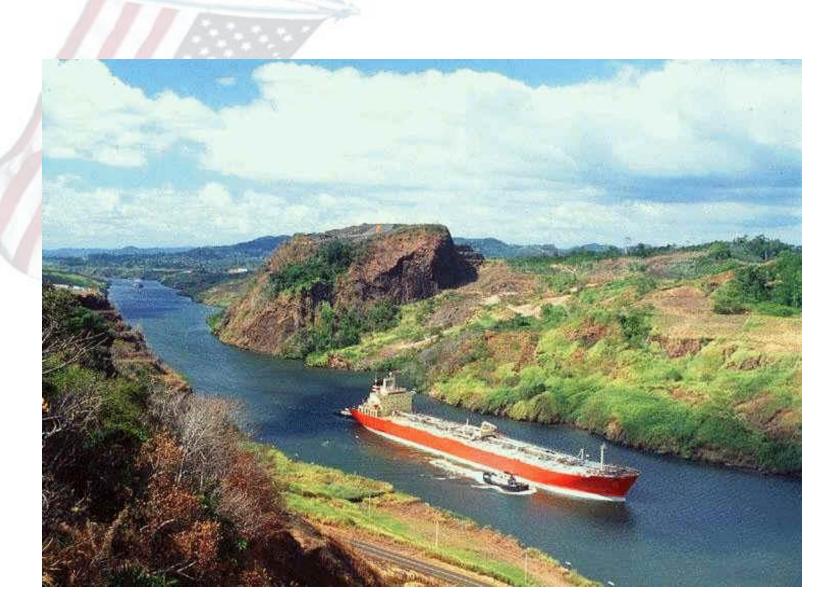
- The French had already unsuccessfully attempted to build a canal through Panama
- America first had to help Panama win their independence from Colombia – which it did
- Construction of the Canal stands as one of the greatest engineering feats of all-time





This view, provided by NASA, shows the thin blue line (canal) cutting across the middle of Panama





Almost 1,000,000 ships have passed through the canal, which became sole property of Panama in the year 2000

