

Imperialism

Unit 4



To exercise political or economic control over a weaker country

Imperialism



Imperialism

Why did the United States start to look elsewhere in the 1890s?

- Closing the Frontier
 - Manifest Destiny
 - 'Murica!
- Open Markets around the world
- Peace

'Murica! (1890s Style)

John Fiske

- Enlarge Manifest Destiny
- Anglo-Saxonism
- Superiority

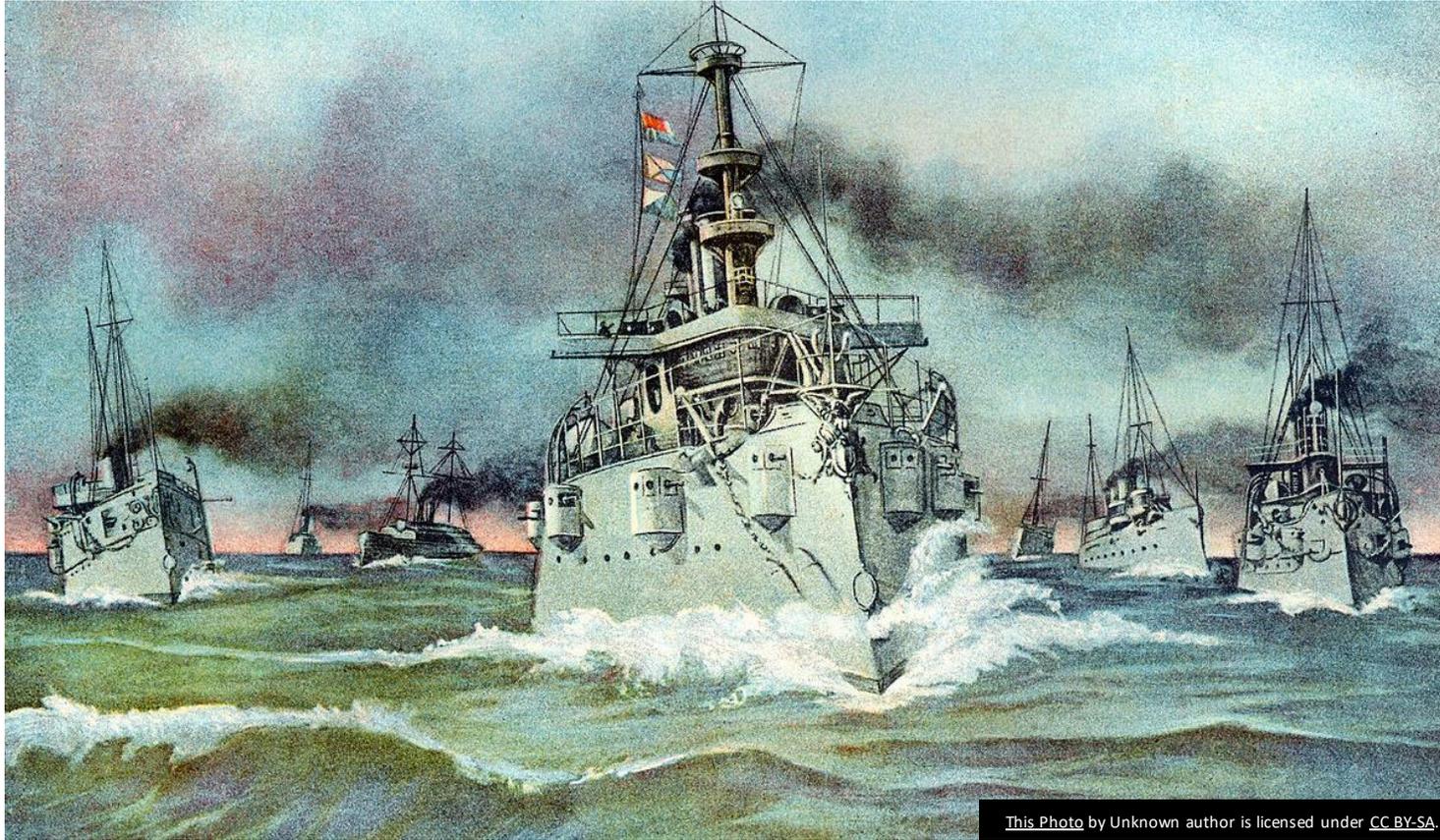
Josiah Strong

- Linked Christianity to Anglo-Saxons
- It was missionary work to expand power



Imperialism

- 1880s Americans decided that they needed to establish colonies over seas
- Three factors fueled American imperialism:
 - Desire for military strength
 - Thirst for new markets
 - Belief in cultural superiority



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Building a Strong Navy

- Merchant ships
- Vessels prepared to protect US interests
 - National Safety
 - Commerce/
Markets



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A QUEEN, A PINEAPPLE AND ANNEXATION

- Suitable place for a naval port.
- Great location between mainland US and Asian markets.
- Sugar and Pineapple plantations.
- Queen Liliuokalani forced out, and
- US annexes Hawaii in 1898.

The US Acquires....

Hawaii

- US had been involved in Hawaii since the late 1700s
- Wanted a Pacific naval port: Pearl Harbor
- Annexed in 1898 and became a state in 1959

Alaska

- Secretary of State William Seward buys Alaska from the Russians in 1867 for 7.2 million
- It was referred to as “Seward’s icebox” or “Seward’s Folly”; looked like frozen waste land but rich in resources
- Becomes a state in 1959

The Coming of War

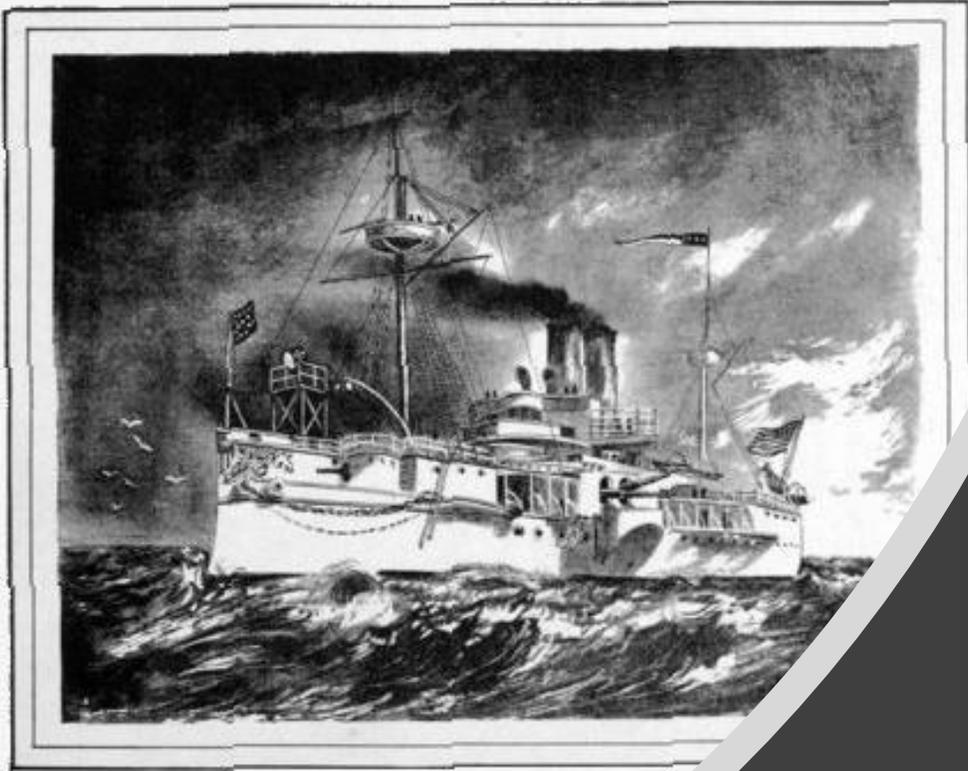
In 1898, the U.S. became involved in the conflict between Cuba and its Spanish colonial ruler.

- Although President Grover Cleveland declared the U.S. neutral, yellow journalism contributed to American support for Cuba.

- Congress declared Cuba independent, and in retaliation, Spain declared war on the United States.

- The Spanish-American War was a turning point in the United States' efforts to become a world power.

BOYS "REMEMBER THE MAINE."



WORDS AND MUSIC BY

E.A. WARD

President McKinley sends the battleship to Cuba to protect Americans.

Ship blows up on 2/15/1898

Sabotage or Accident?

Rallying cry for war against Spain.



A War on Two Fronts: BULLY!

- The Spanish-American War was fought on ~~two fronts, cutting off Spanish troops and supplies in both the~~ **Philippines and Cuba.**
- The United States was not prepared for war, and scrambled to get enough volunteer soldiers, known as Rough Riders.
- Future president Theodore Roosevelt was second-in-command of the **Rough Riders**, and helped defeat Spanish troops in the war.
- San Juan Hill: makes TR a hero.

An American Empire

- American and Spanish leaders met to discuss the terms of the peace treaty and the new lands that the U.S. had acquired.
- **Treaty of Paris** resulted in the American annexation of Guam and Puerto Rico.
- The Philippines were annexed after a rebellion and conflict, and eventually became an independent nation by 1946.





Panama Canal

Panama Canal: Speak Softly and Carry a Big Stick!

- TR believes the canal is vital to US interests.
- Canal cuts the ocean shipping distance from NY to SF from 12,000 miles to 4,900 miles.
- US does a little bit of "state building," helping Panama revolt against Colombia and become an independent nation.
- Canal 51-miles long.
- Many workers died from malaria and yellow fever.
- Canal completed in 1914.

Roosevelt Corollary & Dollar Diplomacy

- Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine (TR disliked Monroe's idea)
- US reserves the right to intervene in Latin American affairs when necessary to maintain economic and political stability in the Western Hemisphere.
 - Latin American nations owed debts to European banks and defaulted (didn't pay) its debts.
 - Britain, Germany, and Italy blockaded Venezuelan ports to force them to pay.
- **Dollar Diplomacy** from the US meant that US banks would loan money to Latin American nations, supporting their industry, trade, and economies