

■ Essential Question:

- How did America's role in the world change from 1890 to 1914?

■ CPUSH Agenda for Unit 9.1:

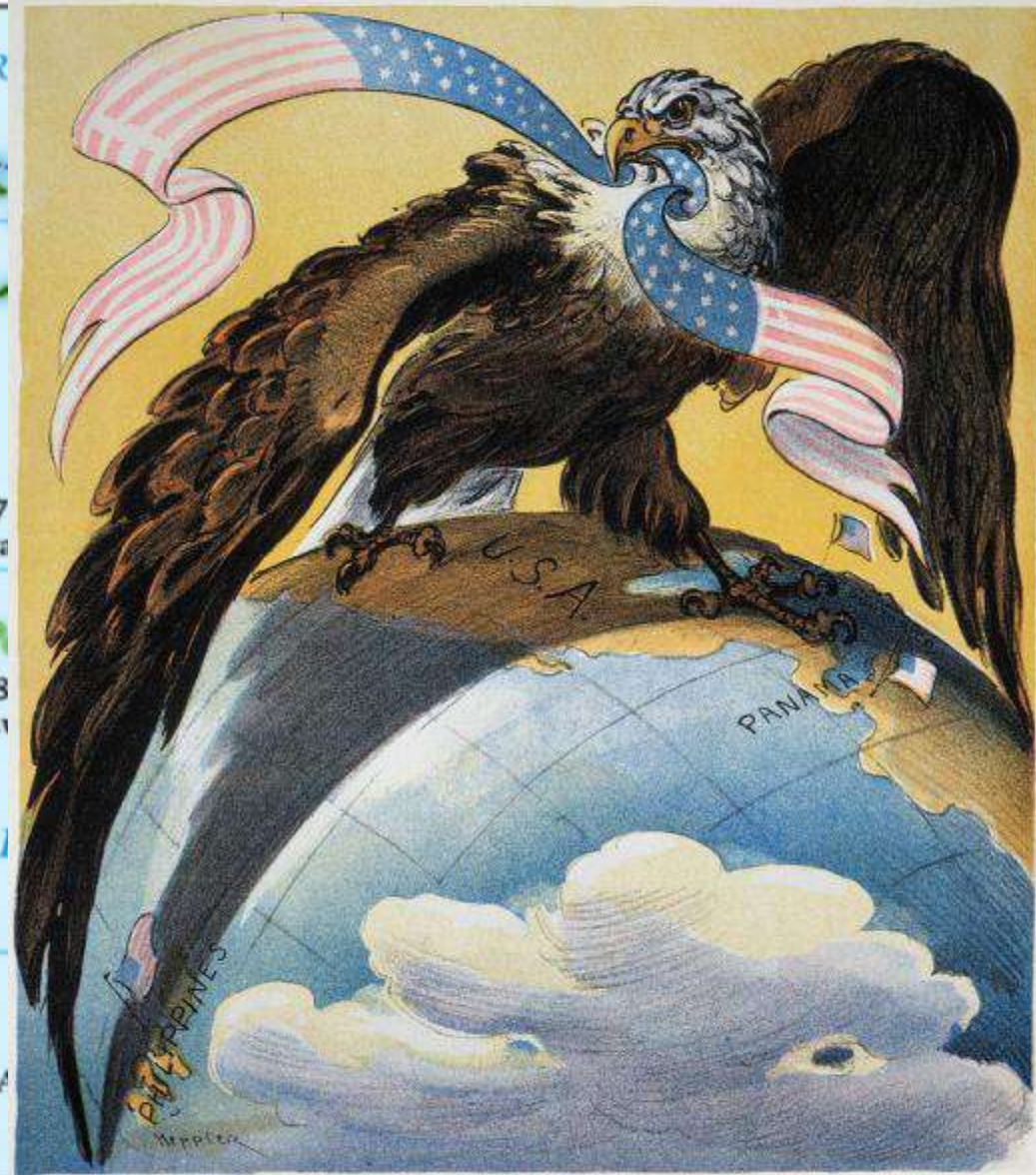
- American Imperialism notes

From 1890 to 1914, the United States expanded its role in world affairs and gained new overseas colonies

*Class Activity:*

*Was this a radical shift from previous U.S. foreign policy?*

Use the following documents to explain America's role in the world from 1790 to 1900



*“The Great rule of conduct for [the U.S.],  
in regard to foreign Nations is in extending  
our commercial relations to have with them  
as little political connection as possible...*

*'Tis our true policy to steer clear of permanent  
alliances, with any portion of the foreign world”*  
—George Washington, Farewell Address (1796)



- 1783 -  
THE  
UNION  
STARTED WITH 13 STATES.  
AREA IN SQUARE MILES.  
349,845

A small white rectangular sign with black text. The text reads: '- 1783 -', 'THE UNION', 'STARTED WITH 13 STATES.', 'AREA IN SQUARE MILES.', and '349,845'.



*“The American continents...are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers. We should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety”*  
—The Monroe Doctrine (1823)



-1819-  
THE UNION CONSISTED  
OF 22 STATES.  
FLORIDA  
CEDED BY  
SPAIN-



*“The American claim is by the right of our manifest destiny to overspread and to possess the whole of the continent which Providence has given us for the development of the great experiment of liberty and federated self-government entrusted to us”*

—John O’Sullivan

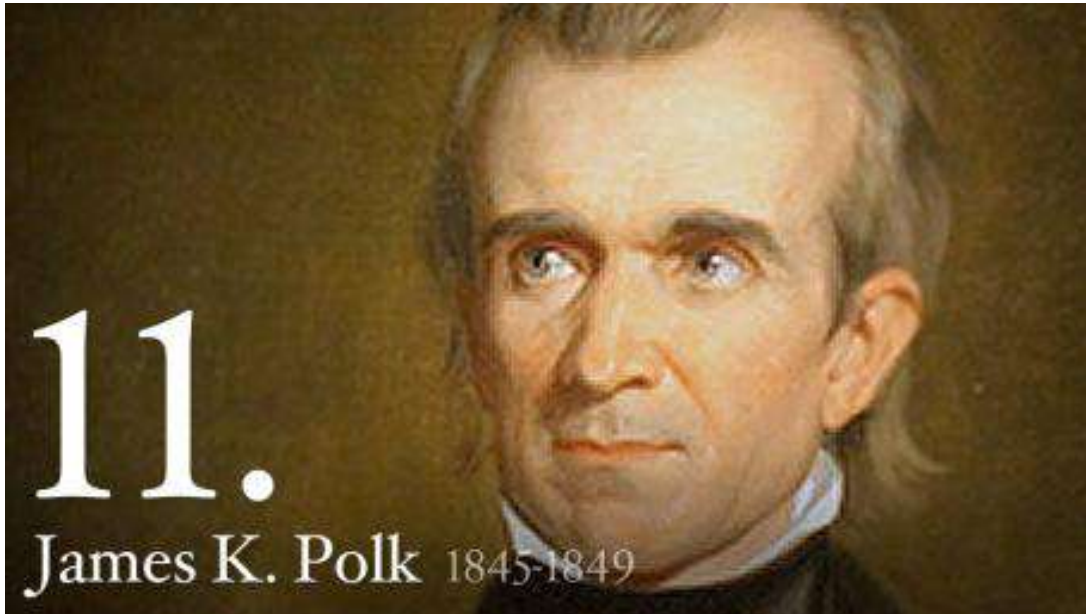
New York Morning News (1845)



-1861-  
THE UNION CONSISTED  
OF 34 STATES  
TEXAS BEING ANNEXED  
IN 1845.

11.

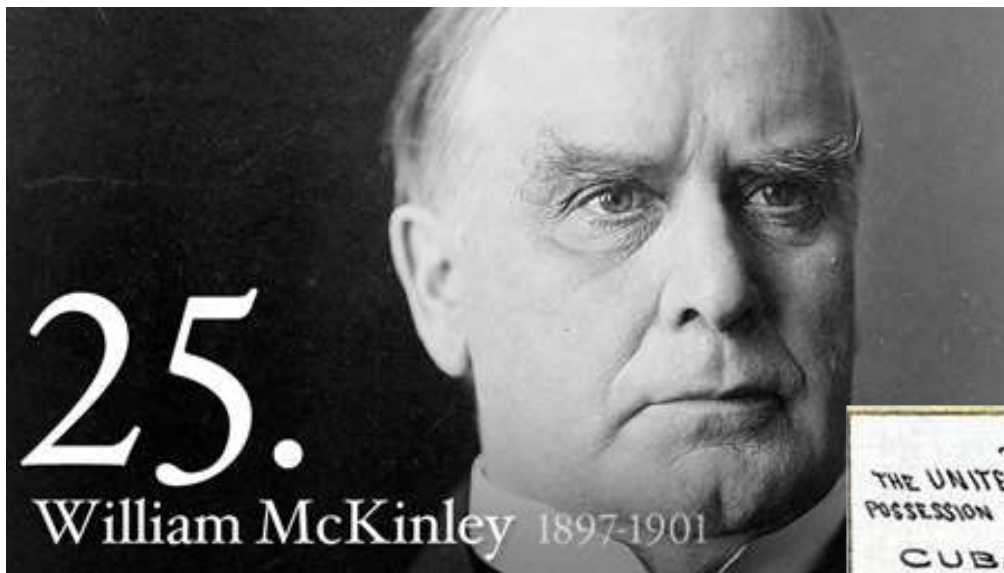
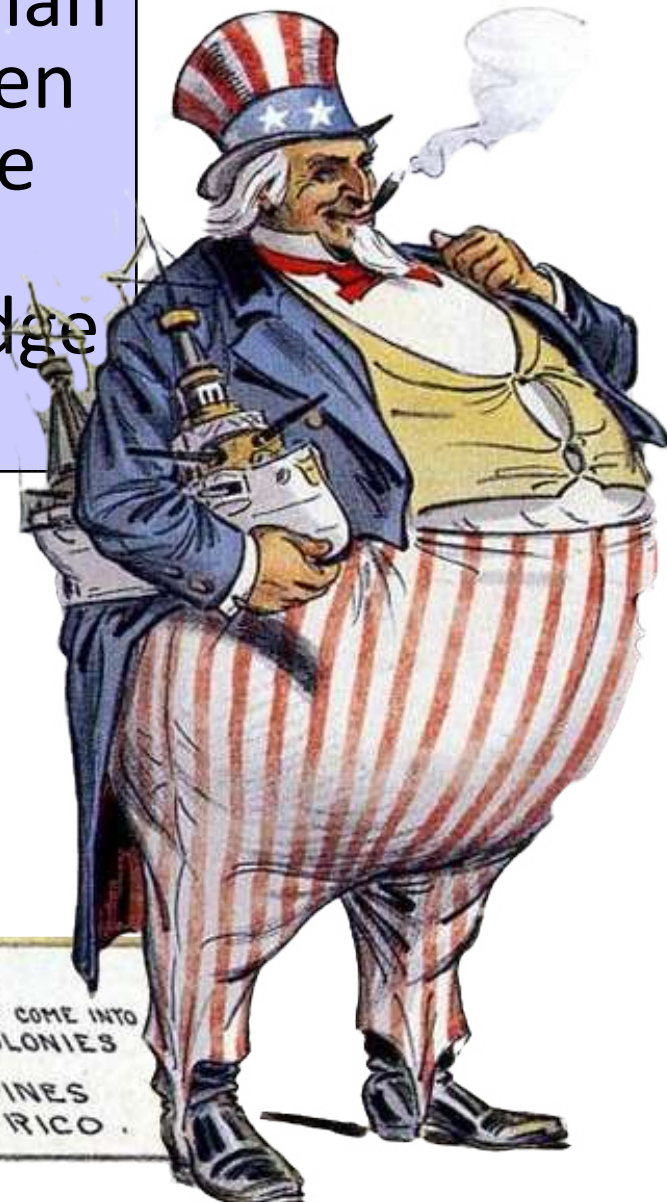
James K. Polk 1845-1849





“American factories are making more than the American people can use; American soil is producing more than they can consume. Fate has written our policy for us; the trade of the world must and shall be ours.”

—Senator Albert Beveridge  
(1898)



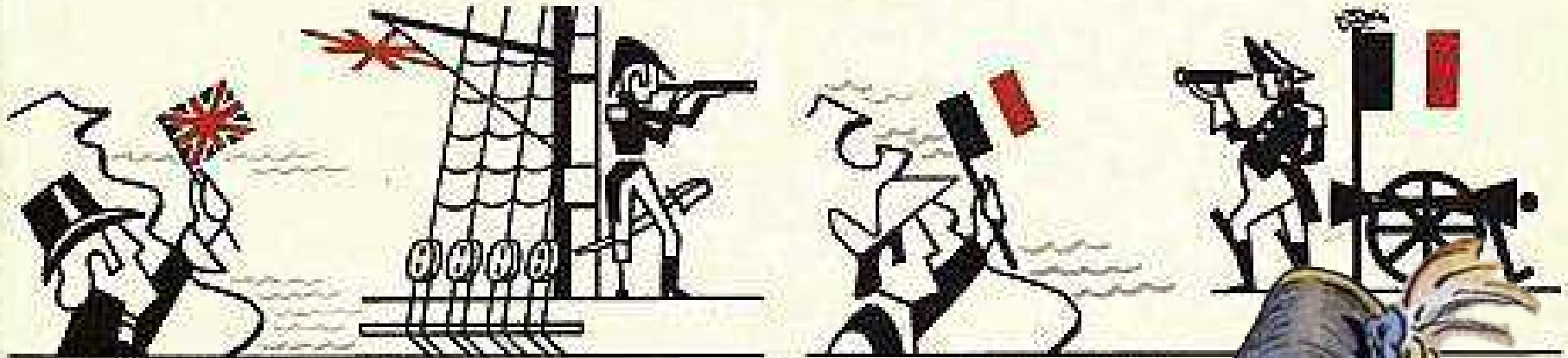
25.

William McKinley 1897-1901

- 1899 -  
THE UNITED STATES HAS COME INTO  
POSSESSION OF VALUABLE COLONIES  
CUBA - PHILIPPINES  
AND PORTO-RICO.

When the USA was a new nation, it was limited to 13 states in territory east of the Mississippi River...

...George Washington promoted neutrality and warned against alliances with European nations



George Washington 1789-1797

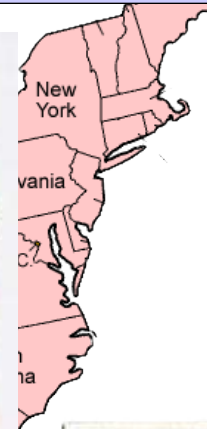
- 1783 -  
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By the 1820s, the U.S. purchased Louisiana, “won” the War of 1812, gained Florida, and was no longer an infant nation...

... In 1823 President James Monroe issued the Monroe Doctrine asserting neutrality but that the U.S. would protect the western hemisphere from European influence



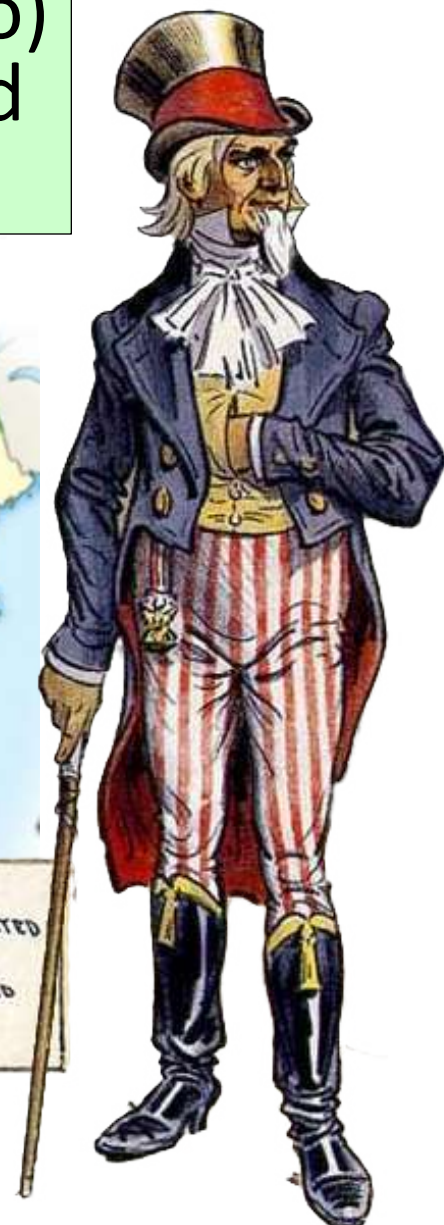
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THE UNION CONSISTED  
OF 22 STATES.  
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SPAIN-



In the 1840s, President James Polk used an aggressive foreign policy (including treaties, purchases, and war with Mexico) to gain all lands to the Pacific Ocean and fulfill America's Manifest Destiny



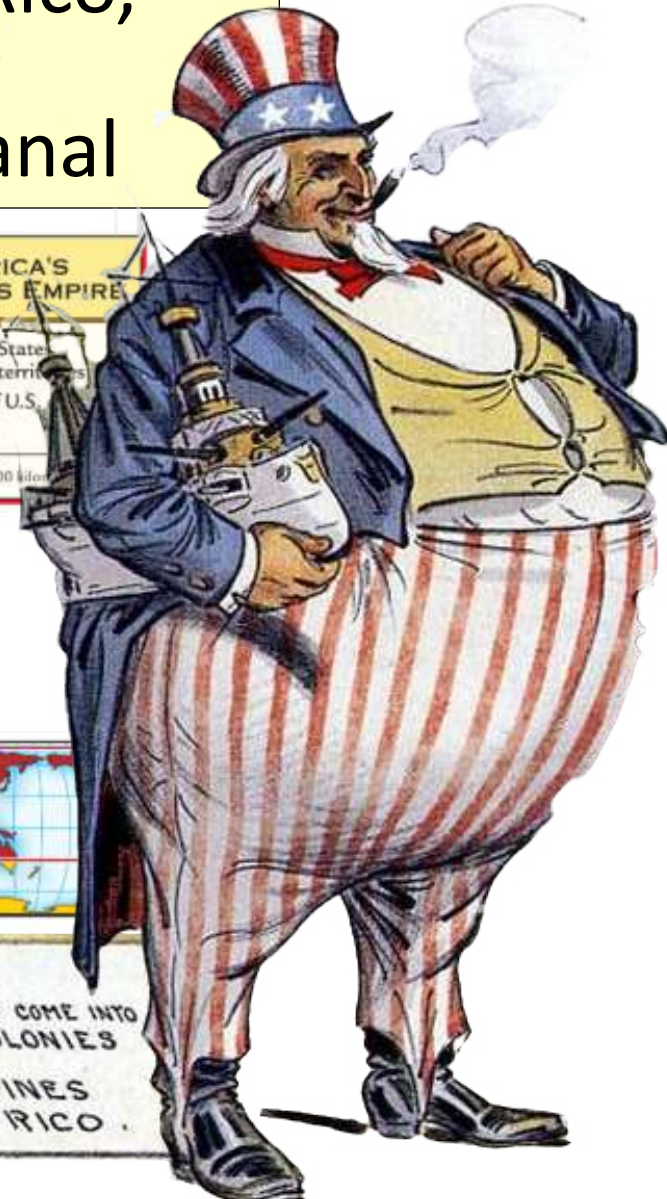
- 1861 -  
THE UNION CONSISTED  
OF 34 STATES  
TEXAS BEING ANNEXED  
IN 1845.



During the Gilded Age, the United States emerged as an imperial power by gaining Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Philippines and leading construction of the Panama Canal



- 1899 -  
THE UNITED STATES HAS COME INTO  
POSSESSION OF VALUABLE COLONIES  
CUBA - PHILIPPINES  
AND PORTO-RICO.





# From the American Revolution to the Civil War, America gained new western territories, but remained neutral in European affairs...



-1783-  
THE UNION STARTED WITH 13 STATES.  
AREA IN SQUARE MILES.  
349,845

-1803-  
THE UNION CONSISTED OF 17 STATES AND THE PROVINCE OF LOUISIANA CEDED BY FRANCE.

-1819-  
THE UNION CONSISTED OF 22 STATES. FLORIDA CEDED BY SPAIN.

-1861-  
THE UNION CONSISTED OF 34 STATES. TEXAS BEING ANNEXED IN 1845.

-1898-  
THE UNITED STATES CONSISTED OF 48 STATES AND TERRITORIES. AREA 3,601,270. IN THIS YEAR HAWAII WAS ANNEXED.

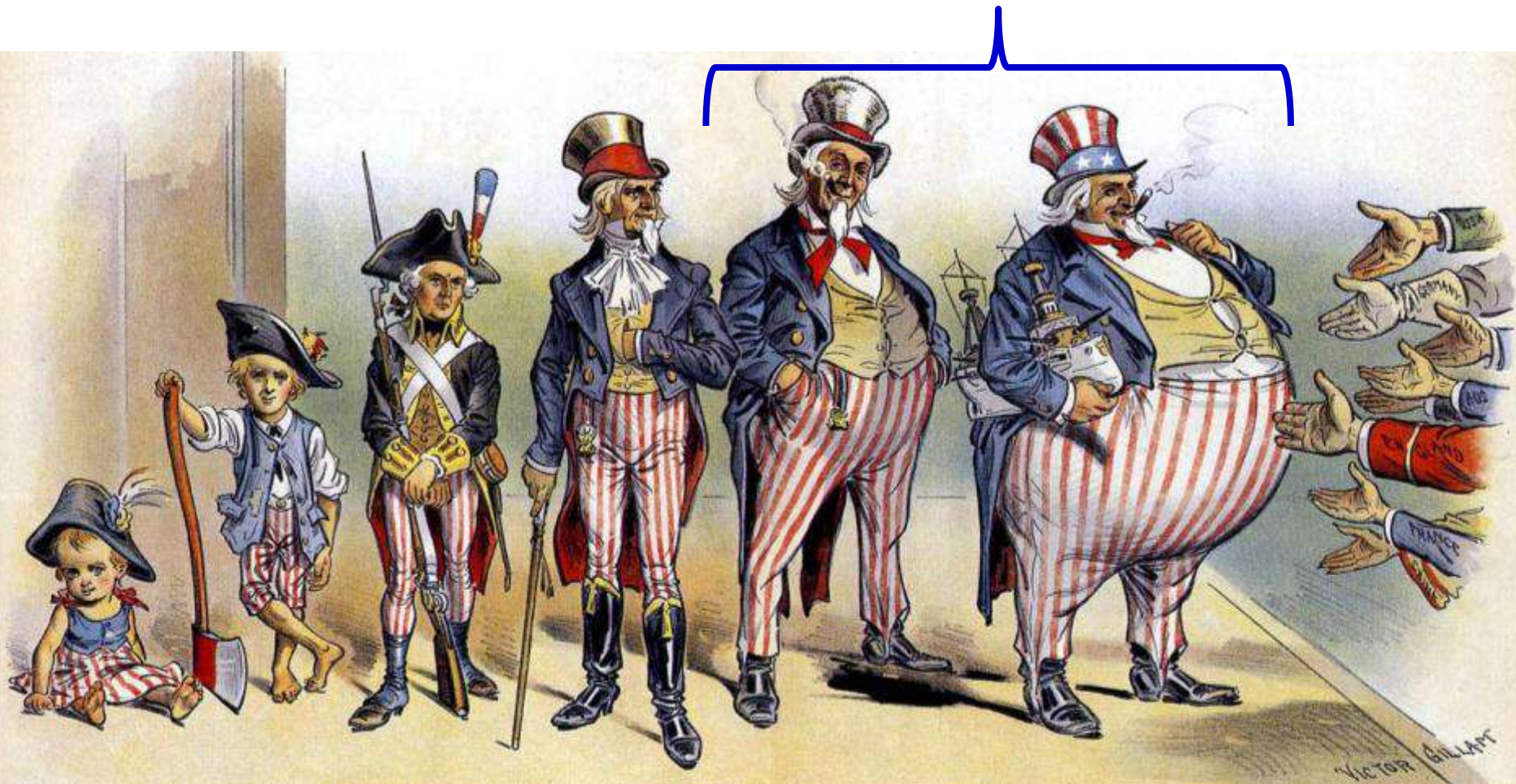
-1899-  
THE UNITED STATES HAS COME INTO POSSESSION OF VALUABLE COLONIES. CUBA - PHILIPPINES AND PORTO-RICO.

AND NOW ALL THE NATIONS ARE ANXIOUS TO BE ON FRIENDLY TERMS WITH UNCLE SAM.

VICTOR GILLAM



...during the Gilded Age, the United States gained overseas territories and thought of itself as an equal power to European nations



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Americans were motivated to imperialize for a variety of reasons during the Gilded Age



Small group discussion:

Brainstorm at least three reasons why the U.S. was motivated to expand and claim overseas colonies

Americans were motivated to imperialize for a variety of reasons during the Gilded Age

American industry grew so large that companies **needed new sources of raw materials** and **overseas markets** to sell their products



**CARNEGIE**  
= STEEL CO =

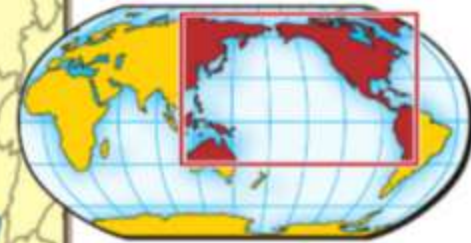
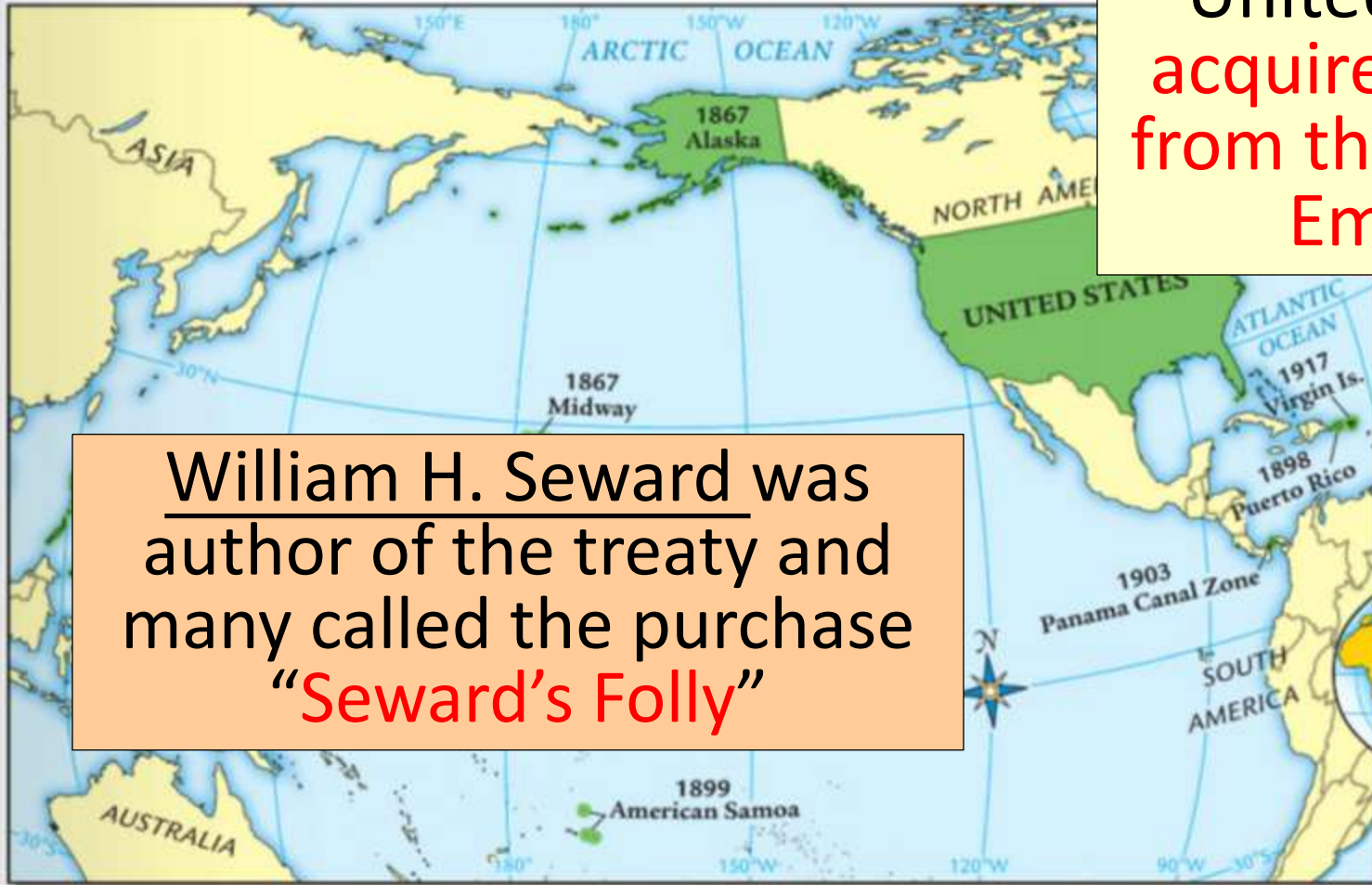




Americans were motivated to imperialize for a variety of reasons during the Gilded Age

In 1867 The United States acquired Alaska from the Russian Empire

William H. Seward was author of the treaty and many called the purchase “Seward’s Folly”



Americans were motivated to imperialize for a variety of reasons during the Gilded Age

In 1890, the U.S. census revealed that the American frontier was closed and there were no new lands in the “west” to expand into





Americans were motivated to imperialize for a variety of reasons during the Gilded Age

Americans felt the need to keep up with other European imperial nations who were building colonies



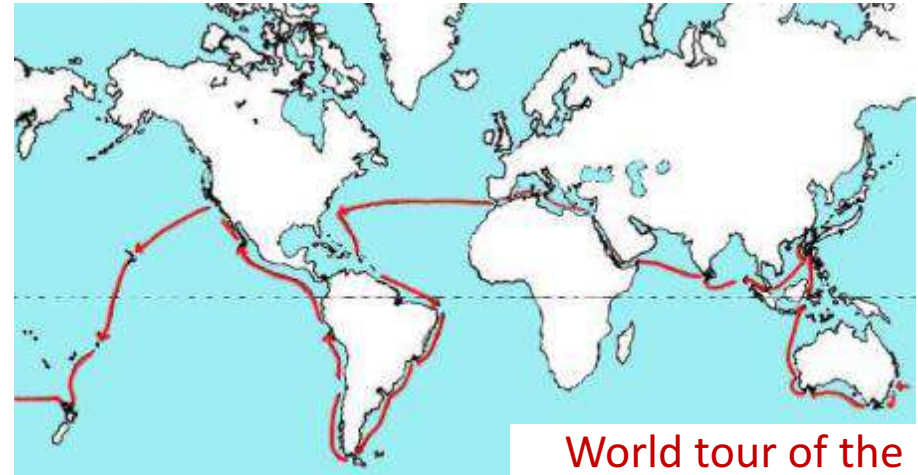
WORLD COLONIAL EMPIRES, 1900



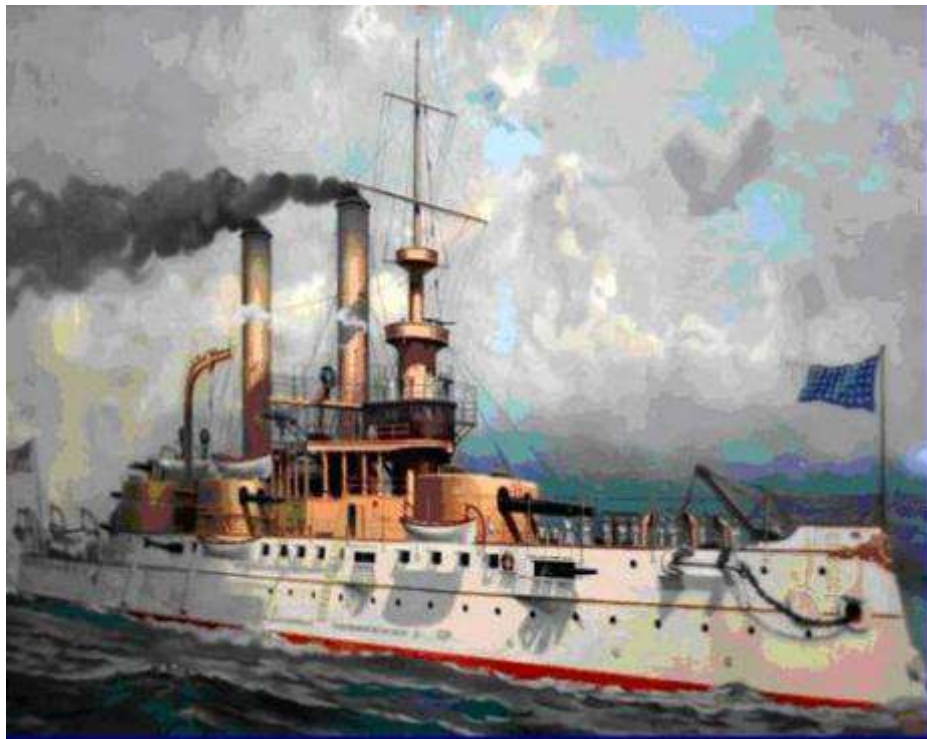


Americans were motivated to imperialize for a variety of reasons during the Gilded Age

Admiral Alfred Mahan encouraged the USA to build a modern navy so it could compete with European militaries

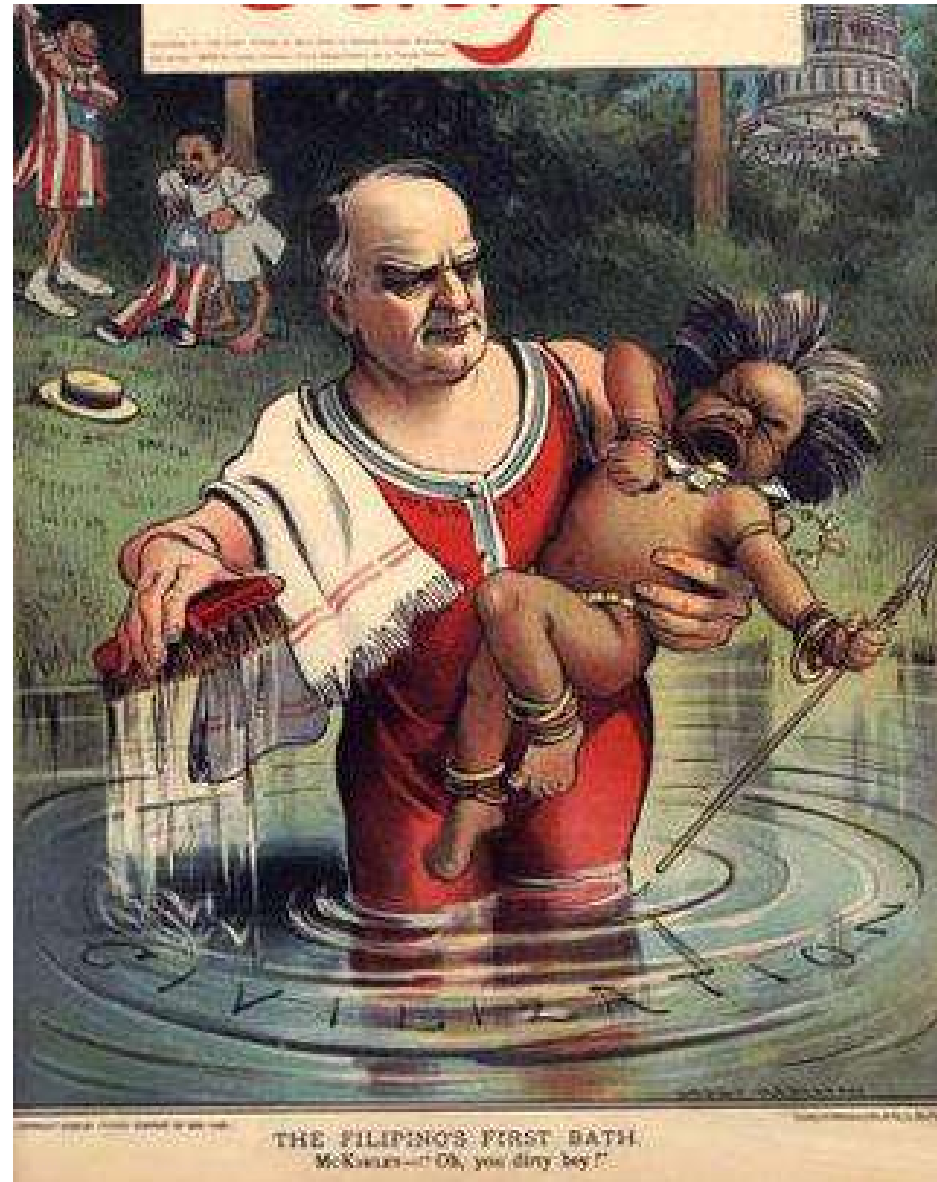


World tour of the  
"Great White Fleet"



# Americans were motivated to imperialize for a variety of reasons during the Gilded Age

Many believed in Social Darwinism and the responsibility to “civilize” the “inferior races” of the world by spreading technology, Christianity, and democracy...



THE FILIPINO'S FIRST BATH.  
McKim—'Oh, you dirty boy!'





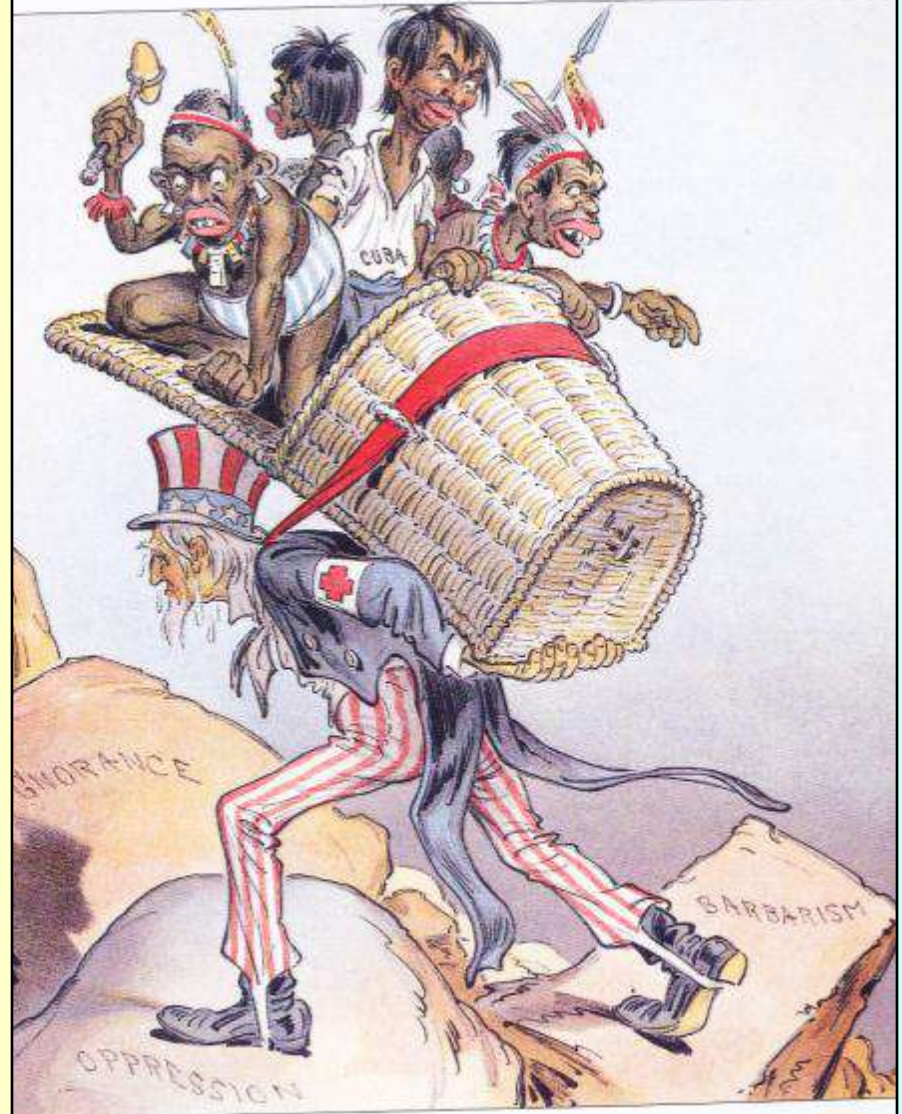
# ...also known as the White Man's Burden

## White Man's Burden

By Rudyard Kipling (1899)

Take up the White Man's burden--  
Send forth the best ye breed--  
Go bind your sons to exile  
To serve your captives' need;  
To wait in heavy harness,  
On fluttered folk and wild--  
Your new-caught, sullen peoples,  
Half-devil and half-child.

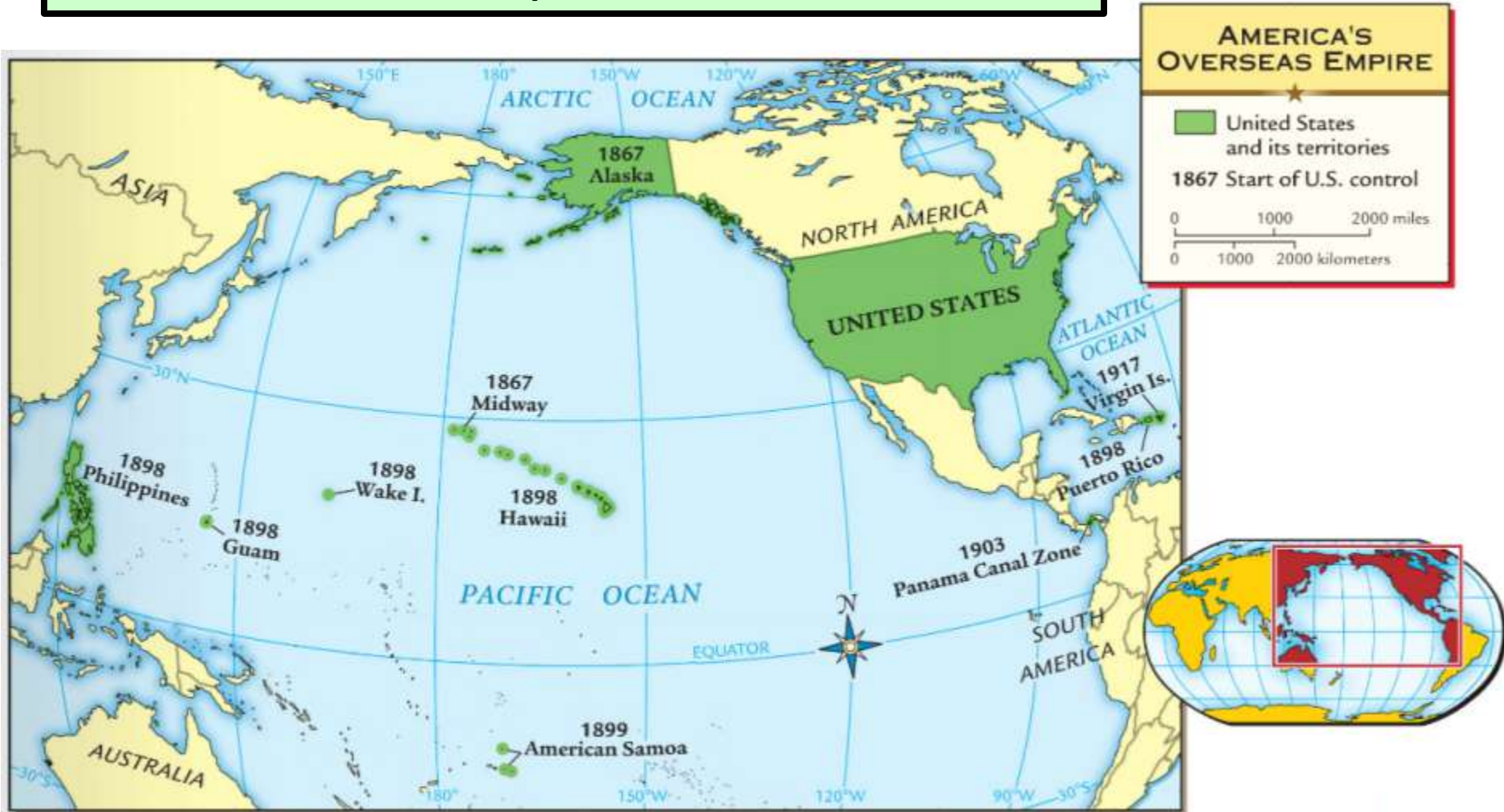
Take up the White Man's burden--  
In patience to abide,  
To veil the threat of terror  
And check the show of pride;  
By open speech and simple,  
An hundred times made plain  
To seek another's profit,  
And work another's gain.



(Apologies to Kipling).<sup>2</sup>  
New York, 1899 [artist: Victor Gillam]

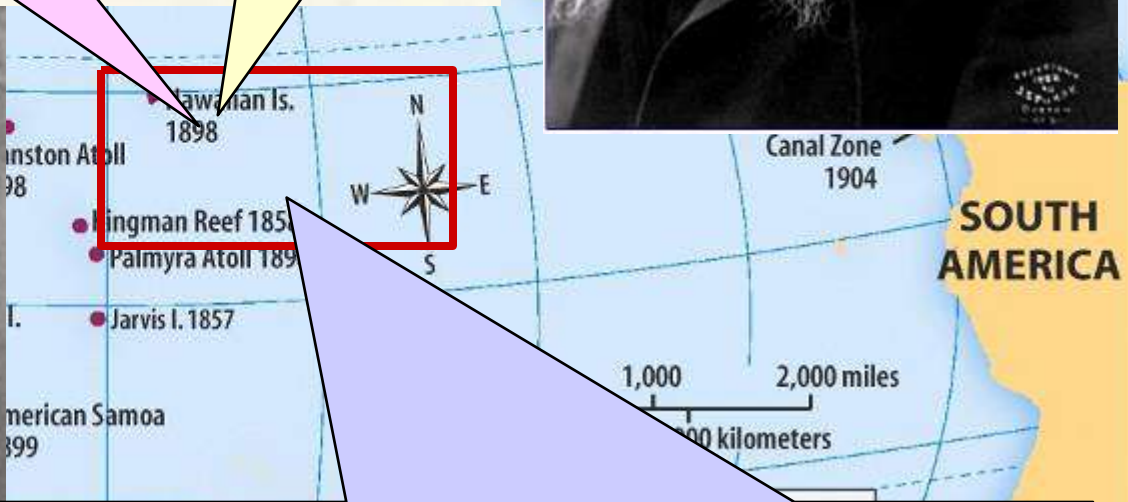


*After each section of the notes,  
write a newspaper headline that  
accurately and succinctly defines  
America's imperialist actions*



From 1820 to 1890, Americans moved to Hawaii as missionaries and fruit plantation owners (Dole Pineapple)

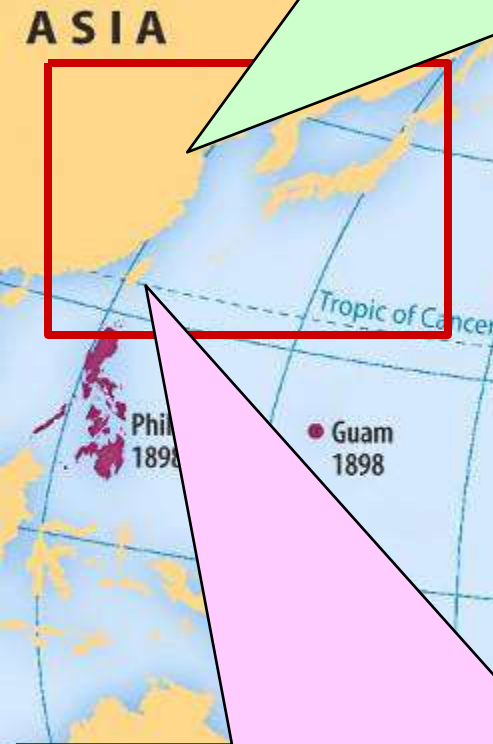
In 1891, Queen Liliuokalani came to power and tried to **reduce the power of Americans** living in Hawaii



Americans **overthrew** Queen Liliuokalani in 1893 and **Hawaii was annexed by the USA in 1898**



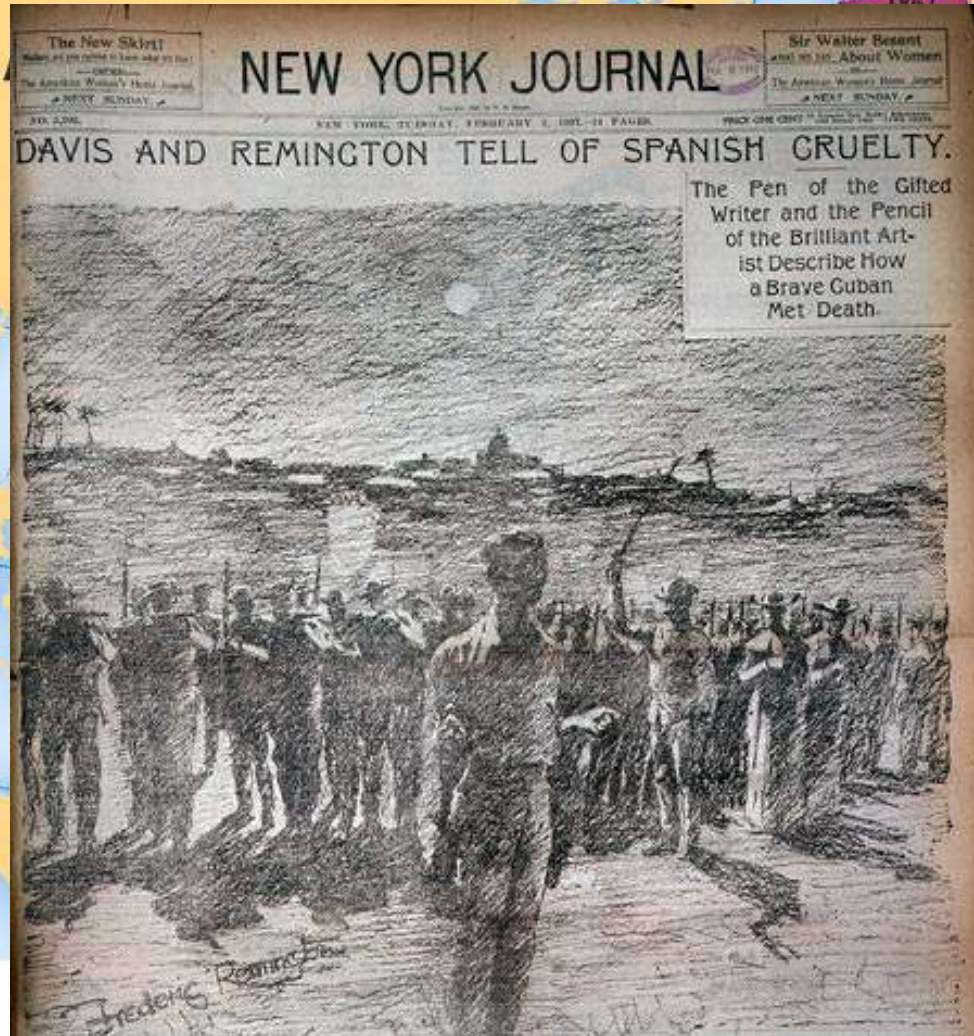
By the 1890s, European imperial powers carved China into **spheres of influence**, giving them exclusive trade rights in Chinese ports



In 1899, the USA declared an Open Door Policy in China to **allow free trade by any nation** in any port



In 1895, Cubans declared their independence from Spain; To put down the revolution, Spain used brutal tactics (like starvation)



U.S. newspapers sensationalized the events in Cuba (known as “yellow journalism”)



In 1898, the U.S. sent the USS Maine to Cuba to protect American interests there; After the ship mysteriously exploded, **Americans declared war on Spain**

[Spanish-American War Video \(3.09\)](#)



Spanish Ambassador De Lôme wrote a letter **criticizing President McKinley's involvement** in the war





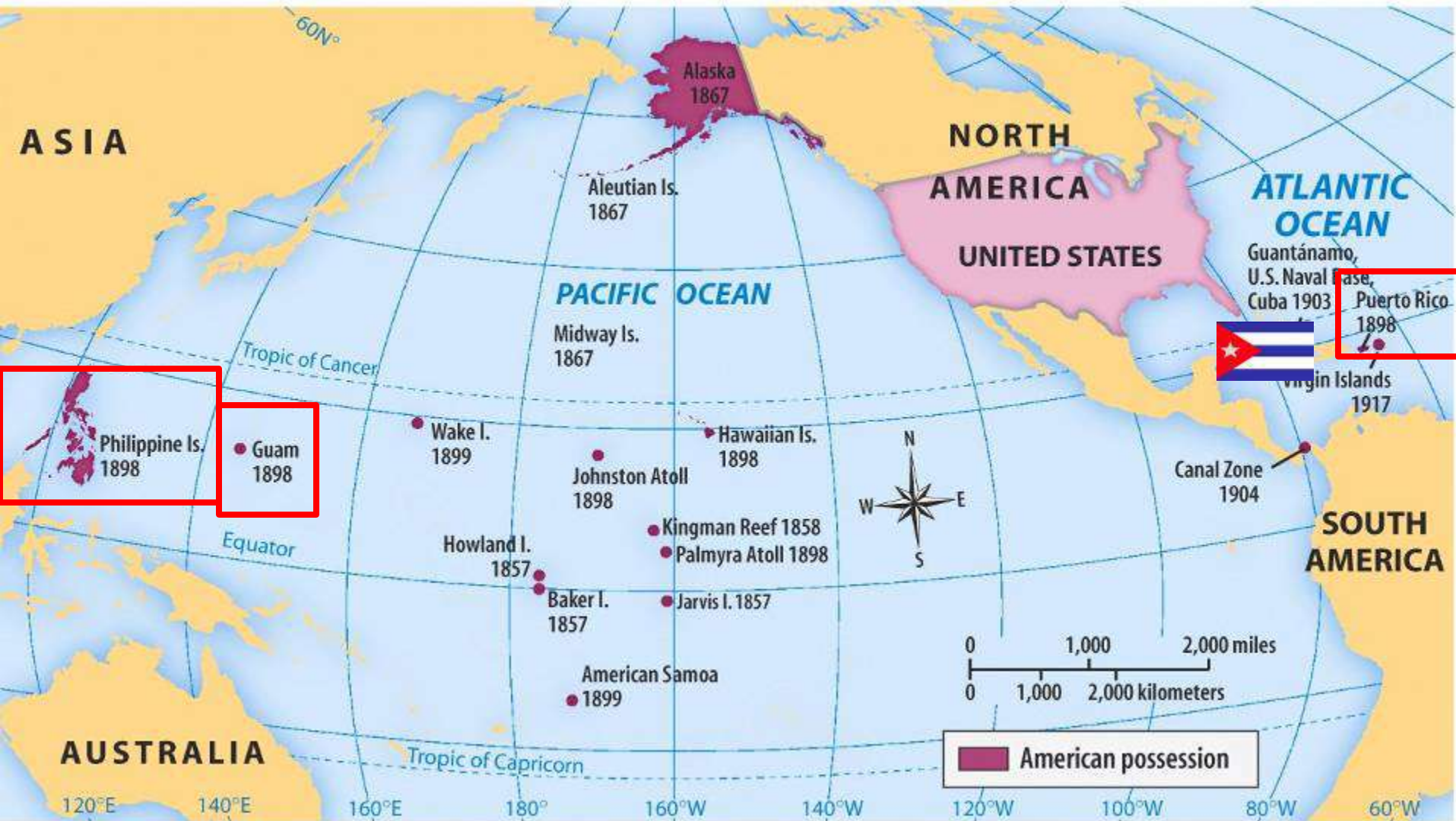


# The U.S. easily won the Spanish-American War to **free Cuba and the Philippines** from Spain



Teddy Roosevelt and the **Rough Riders**

As a result of the Spanish-American War, Cuba was liberated and the USA **annexed the Philippines, Guam, and Puerto Rico**





When the Philippines were annexed and **not granted independence**, the Filipino War began in 1899



The Filipino-American War **lasted 3 years** and cost more American lives than the Spanish-American War

## Quick Class Survey: Agree or Disagree

1. It is justifiable for the United States to use military force to protect U.S. financial interests.
2. It is justifiable to go to war to defend an ally of the United States.
3. It is acceptable for the United States to promote Christianity in other nations.
4. Diplomacy is the only acceptable foreign policy.
5. It is acceptable to go to war to remove dictatorships and promote democracy.
6. It is the U.S. responsibility to be the “policemen” of the world.
7. President Washington was correct – the United States should avoid foreign entanglements.
8. It might not be politically correct, but the United States really is a superior nation.
9. The United States must maintain a superior military force for national security.
10. A wealthy nation like the United States should offer economic or military aid when a weaker nation requests it.



When Theodore Roosevelt became president, he used **Big Stick Diplomacy** to develop an active foreign policy with a strong navy to accomplish goals

*“Speak softly and carry a big stick, you will go far”*  
—TR’s favorite proverb



THE BIG STICK IN THE CARIBBEAN SEA



TR added the Roosevelt Corollary to the **Monroe Doctrine**, giving the USA “**police powers**” to **protect Latin America** from European imperialism





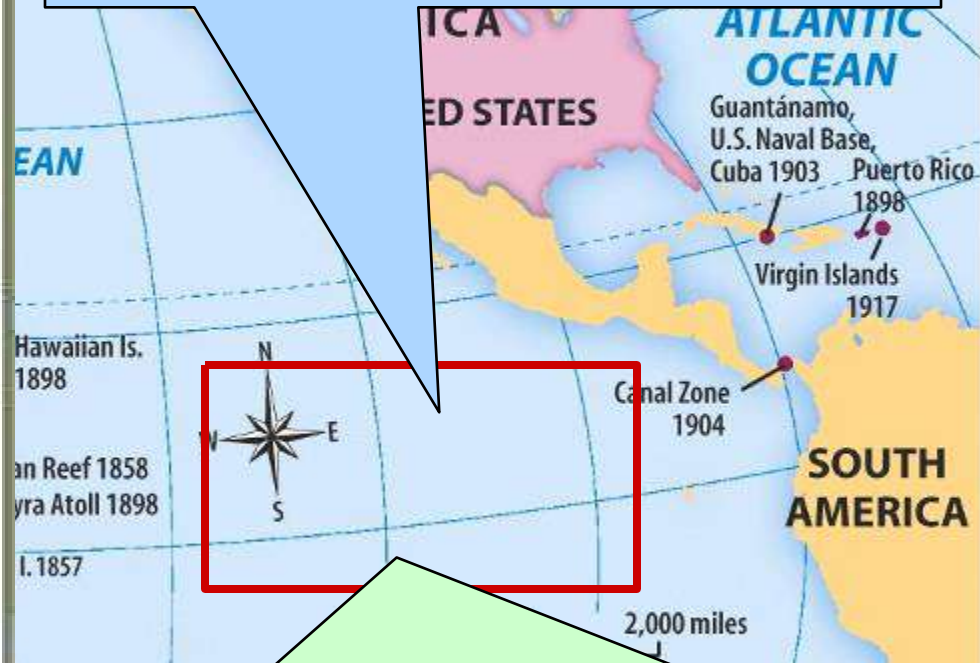
# The Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine, 1904

*Chronic wrongdoing... may in America, as elsewhere, ultimately require intervention by some civilized nation, and in the Western Hemisphere the adherence of the United States to the Monroe Doctrine may force the United States, however reluctantly, in flagrant cases of such wrongdoing or impotence, to the exercise of an international police power.*





One of TR's top objectives was to build a canal in Panama to help U.S. naval and commercial ships



But, the gov't of Colombia rejected the U.S. offer to build a canal in Panama so TR encouraged Panama to break from Colombia



With U.S. help, Panama gained its independence from Colombia in 1903 and the new government agreed to allow the U.S. to build the canal

Panama Canal Video (3.20)



In 1914, the Panama Canal was finished and controlled by the United States

## How the Panama Canal Works

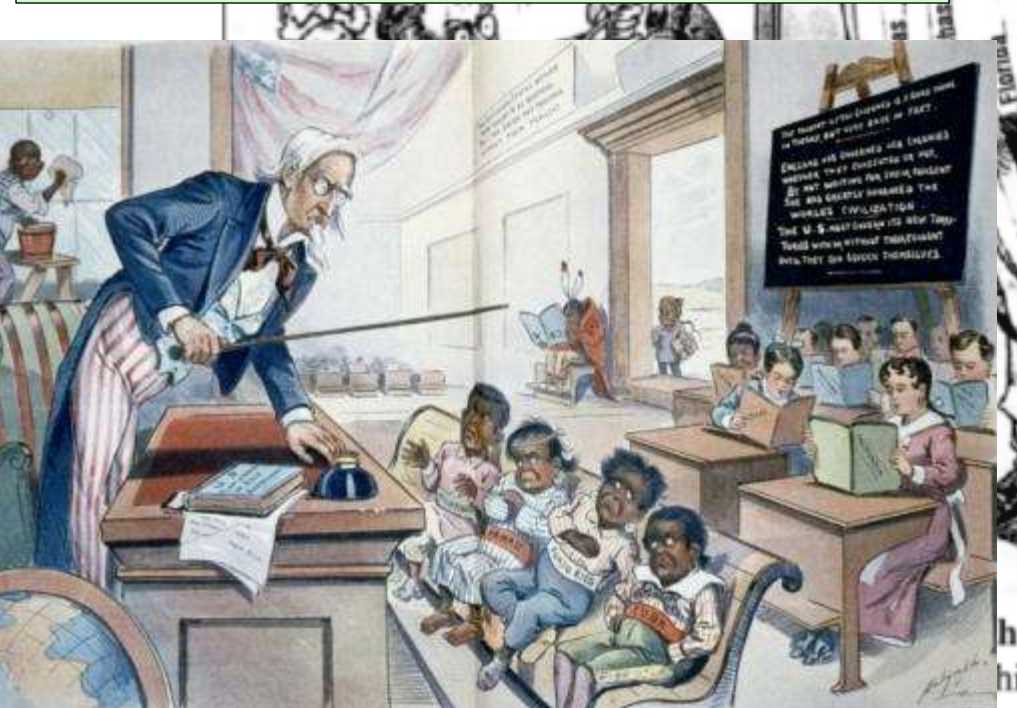




Not all Americans supported imperialism

The Anti-Imperialist League formed in 1899 to fight American annexation of the Philippines

Many argued that the United States had **no right to force American culture upon others**



Uncle Sam—"No, Sonny! I never did take any



THE FILIPINO'S FIRST BATH.  
McKissack—"O.K., you dirty boy!"



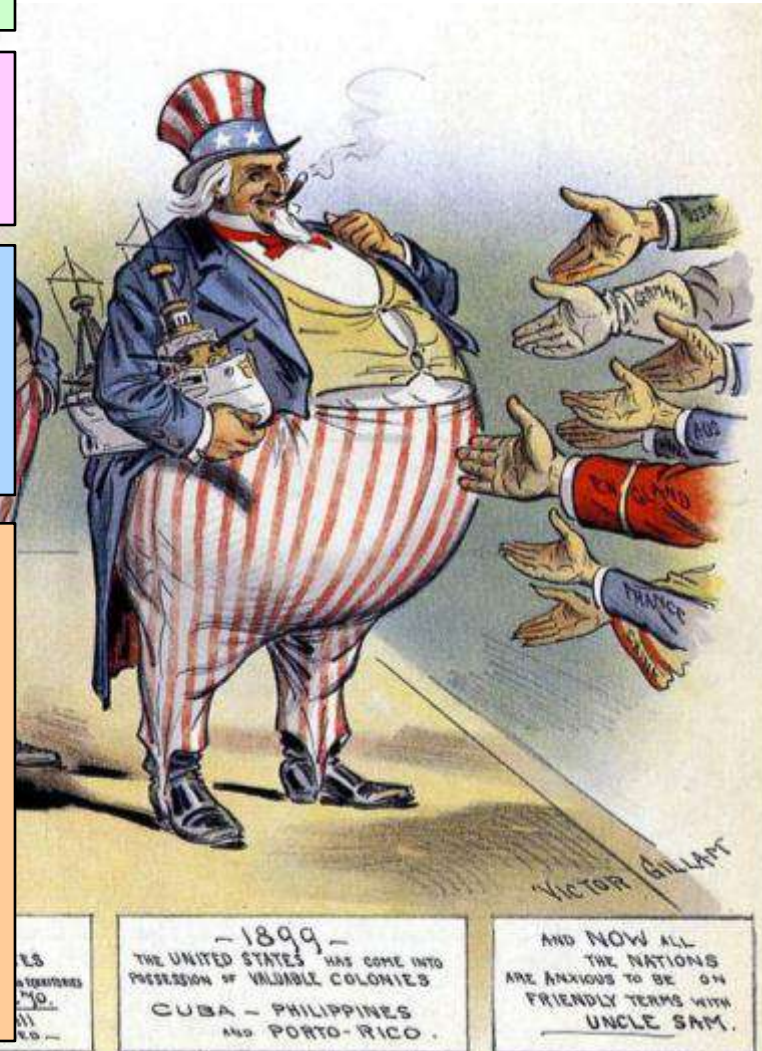
By the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the USA was a world power

The industrial revolution transformed the USA into an economic power

The USA built the world's third largest navy

America annexed important new territories in the Caribbean and Asia

America asserted itself as an equal to European nations and used its influence to build the Panama Canal, protect Latin America, and trade in Asia





# United States: Imperialist or Good Neighbor?



# United States: Imperialist or Good Neighbor?

- Did the foreign policy actions of the United States reflect selfish, imperialist ambitions or did the USA act as a concerned “big-brother” who was looking after the interests of the western hemisphere?
  - Use examples from this unit that provide evidence of both arguments.
  - Take a side and make an argument (thesis)



# American Imperialism PICTONARY

- Each team will be assigned 1 of the following topics on U.S. foreign policy & will create an illustration that represents their topic
- When finished, each class group will try to guess what topic the group was assigned

1. Reasons for U.S. Imperialism

2. Social Darwinism

3. U.S. annexed Hawaii

4. Causes of the Spanish-American War

5. Open Door Policy in China

6. Causes of Filipino War

7. Effects of the Spanish-American War

8. "Big Stick Diplomacy"

9. Built the Panama Canal

10. Anti-Imperialist League

11. Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine

12. Yellow Journalism

# Closure Activity

- Copy the following spectrum chart
  - There are 2 axis: political control & economic control
  - For each example of U.S. foreign policy, write the name of the place (i.e. Hawaii) on the spectrum where appropriate

