

Standard 14 Notes

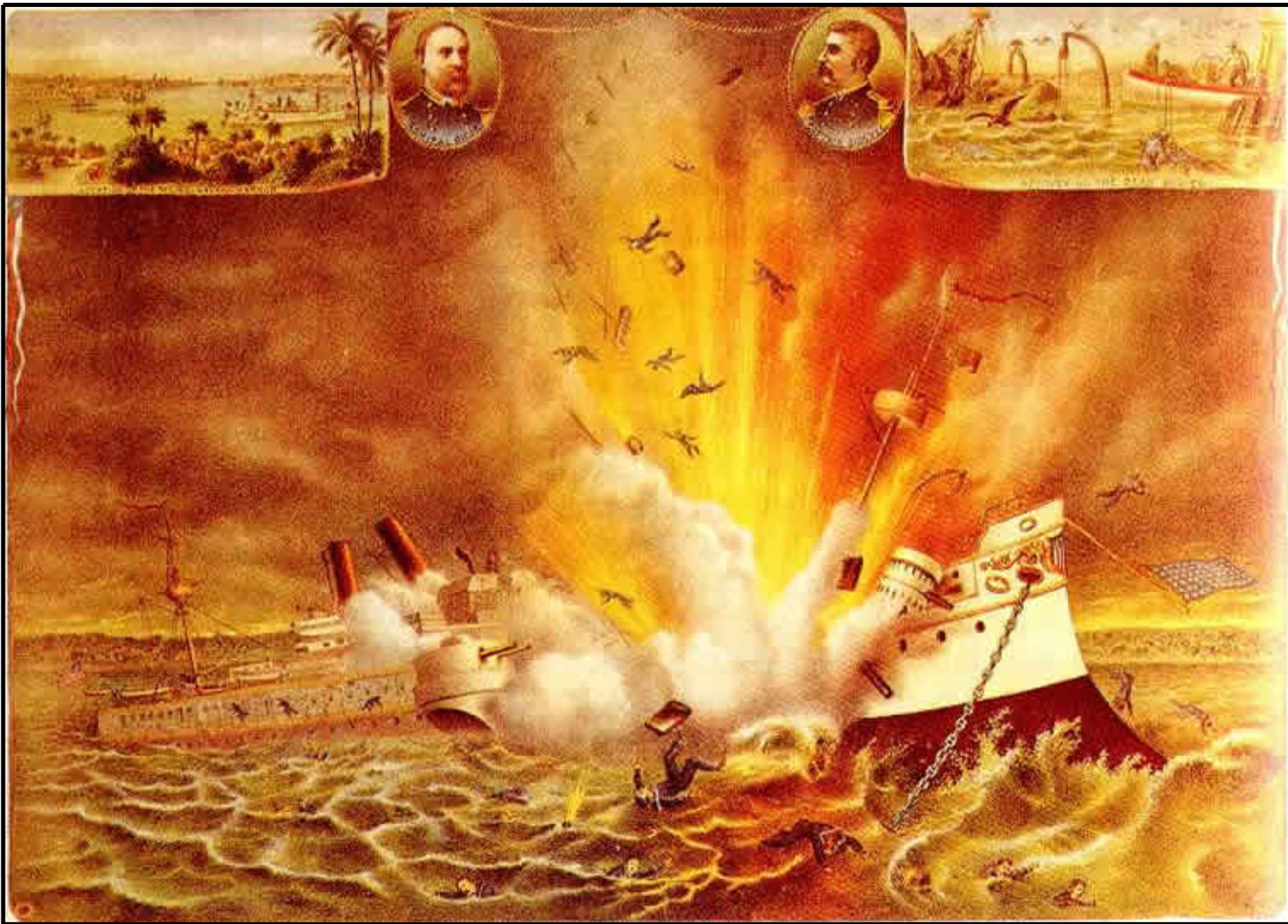
SSUSH14 – The student will explain America's evolving relationship with the world at the turn of the twentieth century.

a. Explain the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 and anti-Asian immigration sentiment on the west coast.

- Chinese immigrants were coming to the U.S. on the west coast (Angel Island).
- Worked on railroads and took lower wages for jobs. This created an anti-Asian sentiment among native-born Americans who feared that jobs would go to Chinese immigrants.
- In 1882, Congress passed the Chinese Exclusion Act, which banned all future immigration from China except students, teachers, tourists, merchants, & gov't officials.
 - Was not repealed until 1943.

b. Describe the Spanish-American War, the war in the Philippines, and the debate over American expansionism.

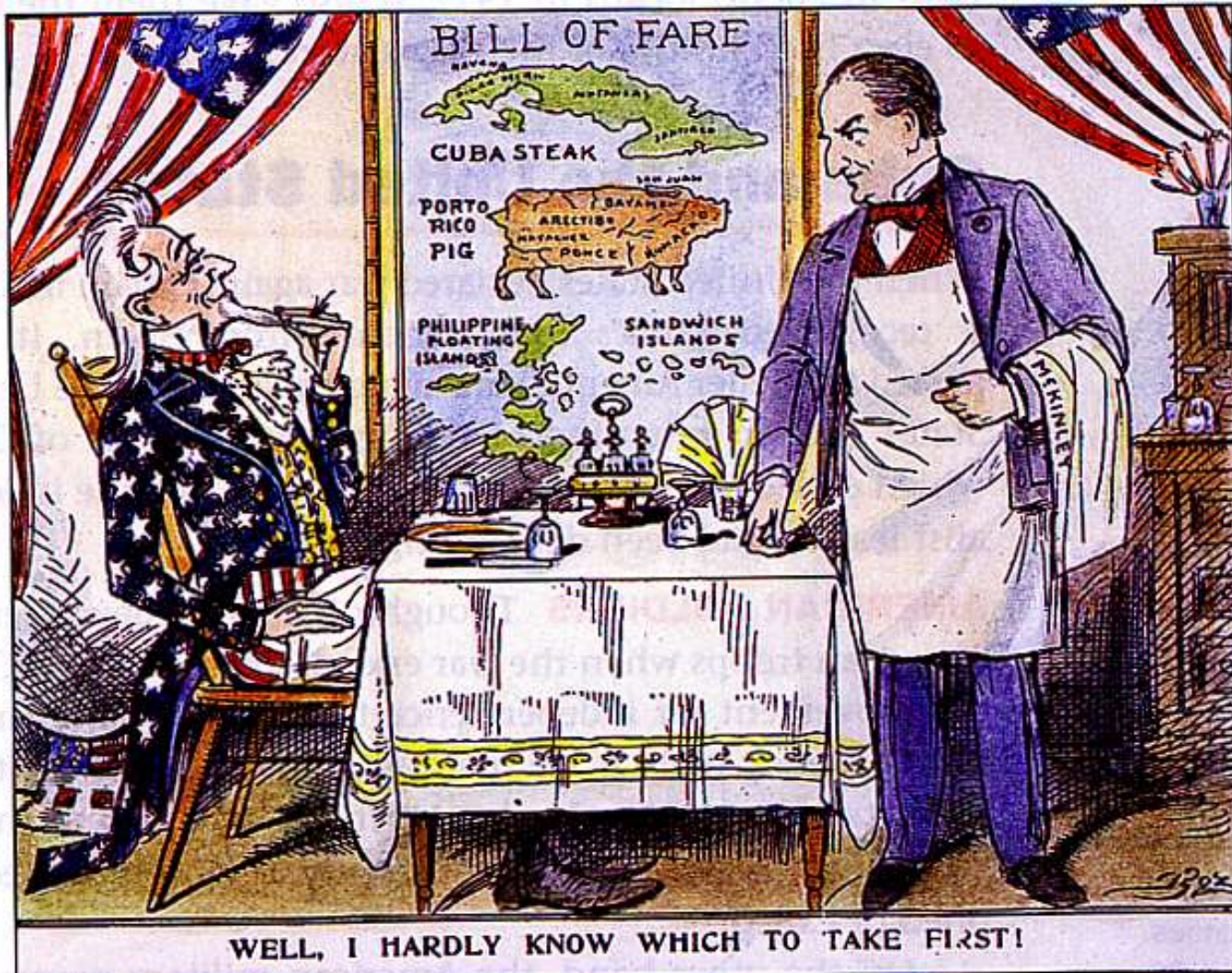
- Spanish-American War (1898)
 - In 1895 Jose' Marti (Cuba) started another revolution against Spain. Spain responded by sending in Valeriano Weyler, who put nearly 300,000 Cubans in concentration camps.
 - U.S. helps Cuba – Causes of War
 - Yellow Journalism - exaggerating or stretching the truth
 - DeLome Letter – Private letter from Spanish minister to the U.S. which insulted Pres. McKinley.
 - Sinking of the USS Maine – U.S. battleship explodes while sitting in the harbor of Habana, Cuba. U.S. blames Spain.
 - April 1898 U.S. declares war on Spain



b. Describe the Spanish-American War, the war in the Philippines, and the debate over American expansionism.

- Treaty of Paris (1898) – Ended war with following terms:
 - Cuba is independent
 - U.S. gets Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines
 - U.S. pays Spain \$20 million
- As a result of the Sp-Am War:
 - U.S. now owns an empire
 - Ends U.S. isolationism
 - U.S. emerges as a world power
- Philippine-American War
 - After Sp-Am War, Filipinos were angry that the U.S. simply replaced the Spanish as a controlling power
 - Emilio Aguinaldo led a revolt against U.S. forces in 1899.

b. Describe the Spanish-American War, the war in the Philippines, and the debate over American expansionism.



e.

sionism

c. Explain U.S. involvement in Latin America, as reflected by the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine and the creation of the Panama Canal

- Panama Canal - A canal built by the U.S. cutting across Central America to reduce travel time and provide a short cut between the oceans for commercial and military ships.
 - U.S. chose Panama for the canal, which belonged to Colombia. They refused our offer...wanted more \$.
 - US helps Panama rebel against Colombia
 - Panama accepts our offer (\$10m and \$250,000 a year)
 - Canal built between 1904-1914

Caribbean Sea

0 5 10 miles
0 5 10 kilometers

PANAMA



Colón
Cristobal
Gatun

Chagres R.

Gatun Lak

Panama

PANAMA RAILROAD

Canal

Zone

Canal

Culebra Cut

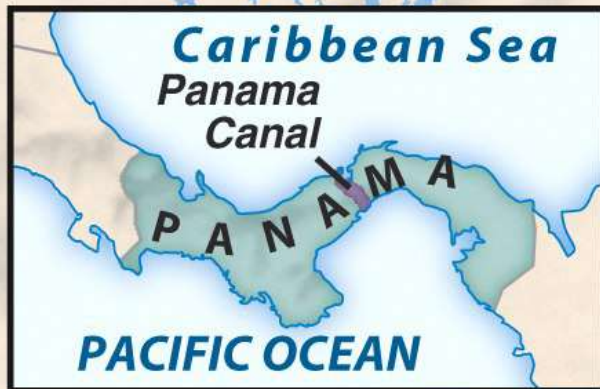
Locks

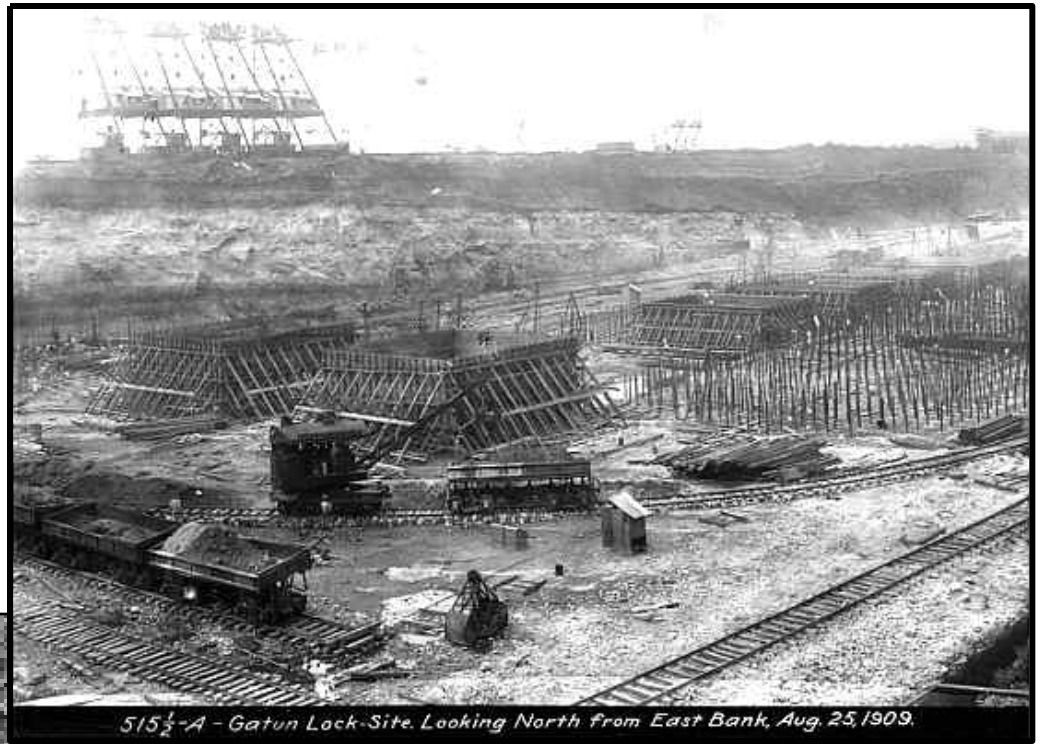
Locks

Panama City
Balboa

PANAMA

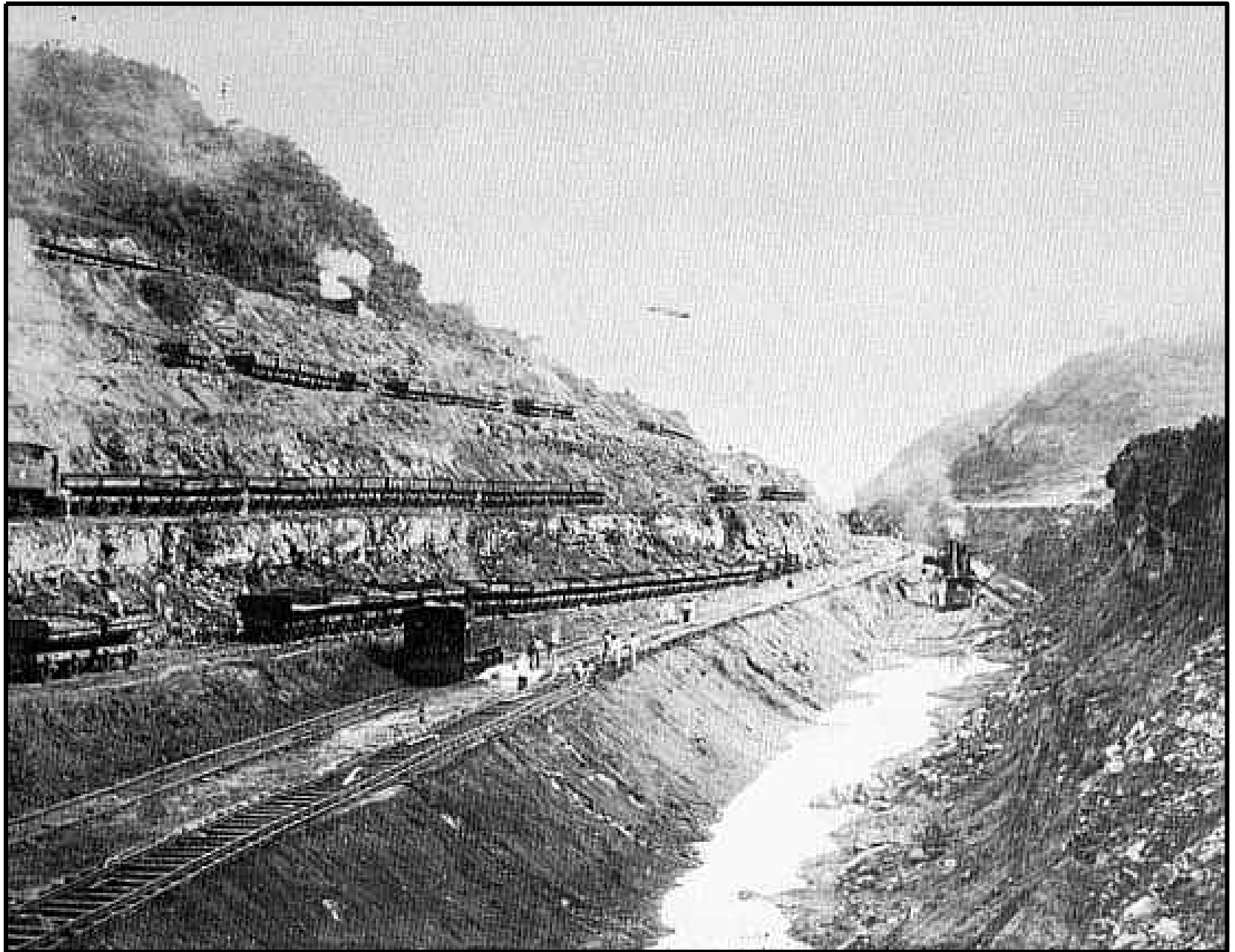
PACIFIC OCEAN





515½-A - Gatun Lock-Site. Looking North from East Bank, Aug. 25, 1909.







c. Explain U.S. involvement in Latin America, as

