

Chapter 19

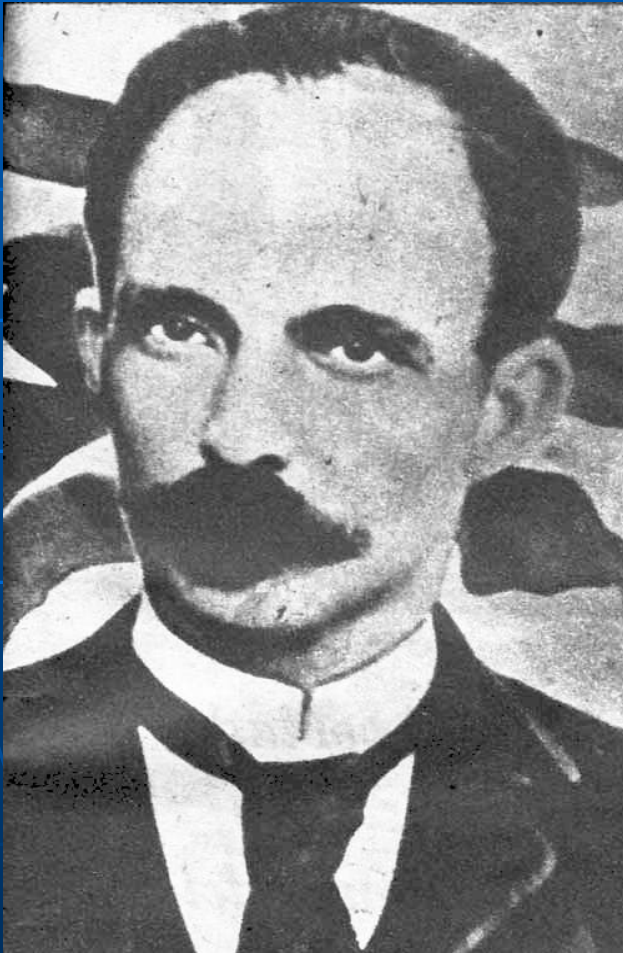
America and the World

War With Spain



- **The Impulse for Imperialism**
- **Imperialism- quest for colonial empires—Take over the world!!**
- **Great Britain had the most overseas colonies**
- **Countries wanted colonies for strategic, economic and cultural motives**

Conflict in Cuba



- Puerto Rico and Cuba were the last of Spain's colonies in the America's
- Cubans tried unsuccessfully to revolt against Spain
- Spanish government exiled many Cuban leaders
- One was a Cuban poet named Jose Marti- he became a martyr for the independence movement
- In 1896, Spain sent General Valeriano Weyler to put down the Cuban uprising
- He was given the nickname "the Butcher" by the American press for all of killings

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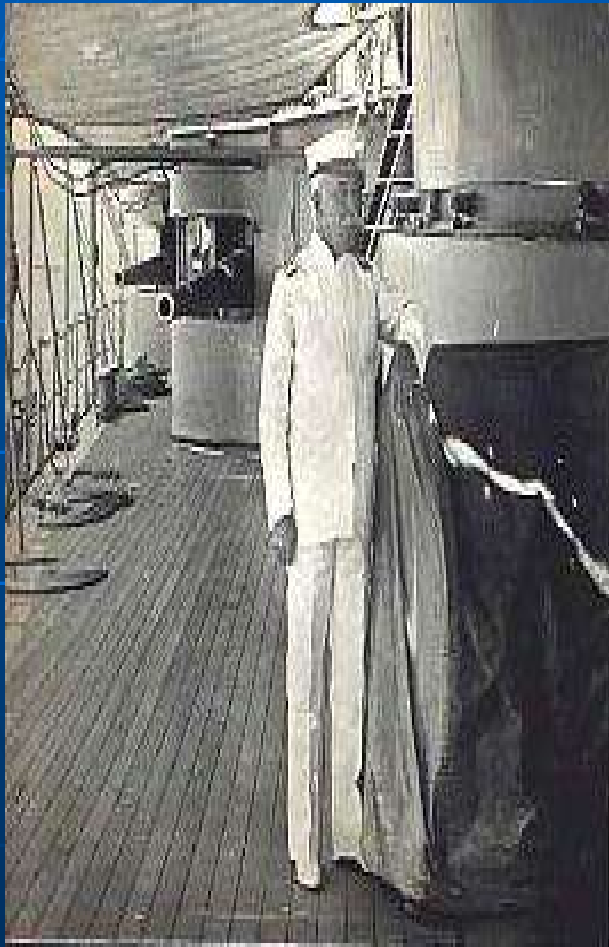
- Two famous newspapers publishers were William Randolph Hearst and Joseph Pulitzer
- Both used yellow journalism-exaggerated stories to sell papers

2 Events Caused War with Spain

- 1. A letter was written by Spain's minister and published in Hearst's newspaper calling President McKinley weak
- 2. The battleship Maine blew up off the coast of Havana killing 200 sailors
- Hearst blamed Spain, but in reality it was caused from a fire in the coal bin
- Congress declared war on Spain and adopted the Teller Amendment- the U.S. government promised to let the Cuban people govern themselves after they received their independence



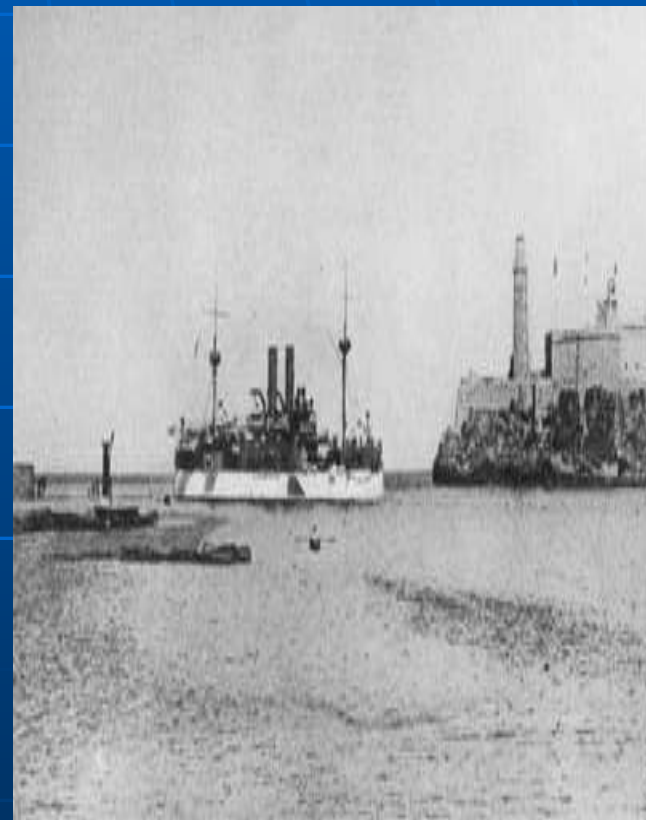
War with Spain



- War was fought in two places
- 1. Philippine Islands
- Commodore George Dewey was in charge of capturing the Philippine Islands
- America's goal was to capture the city of Manila
- Dewey received support from the Filipino rebel leader named Emilio Aguinaldo
- Spain surrendered the Philippines to the U.S. in 1898

War in Cuba

- The U.S. was unprepared for a land battle
- U.S. Goal--Capture the city of Santiago
- The city was surrounded by two hills –San Juan and El Coney
- Teddy Roosevelt led a group of men known as the Rough Riders to capture San Juan hill
- Spain surrendered Cuba and Puerto Rico in July 1898
- Spain gave Cuba their independence and gave the U.S. Puerto Rico, Guam and the Philippines for \$20 million





An Emerging Japan



- Japan was an isolated country until 1853 when American Commodore Matthew Perry negotiated with them to trade with the U.S.
- President Theodore Roosevelt negotiated a peace treaty between the two countries and won the Nobel Peace Prize.
- Roosevelt sent the Great White Fleet to Japan to impress them because of their growing threat to China and the Pacific

Panama Canal



- In 1901 Teddy Roosevelt decided to go ahead with the canal
- The Hay Pauncefote Treaty was signed– Britain agreed to give the U.S. complete control of the canal

Total Cost of the Project:
\$400 Million Dollars
5,600 workers died due to accidents or disease

Applying the Monroe Doctrine

- An 1823 document telling European Powers to stay out of the Western Hemisphere
- Roosevelt issued the Roosevelt Corollary – allowed the U.S. a greater role in maintaining order and peace in the Western Hemisphere
- When Taft became president he issued the dollar diplomacy – using economic influence, rather than military force to protect U.S. interests in Latin America

