

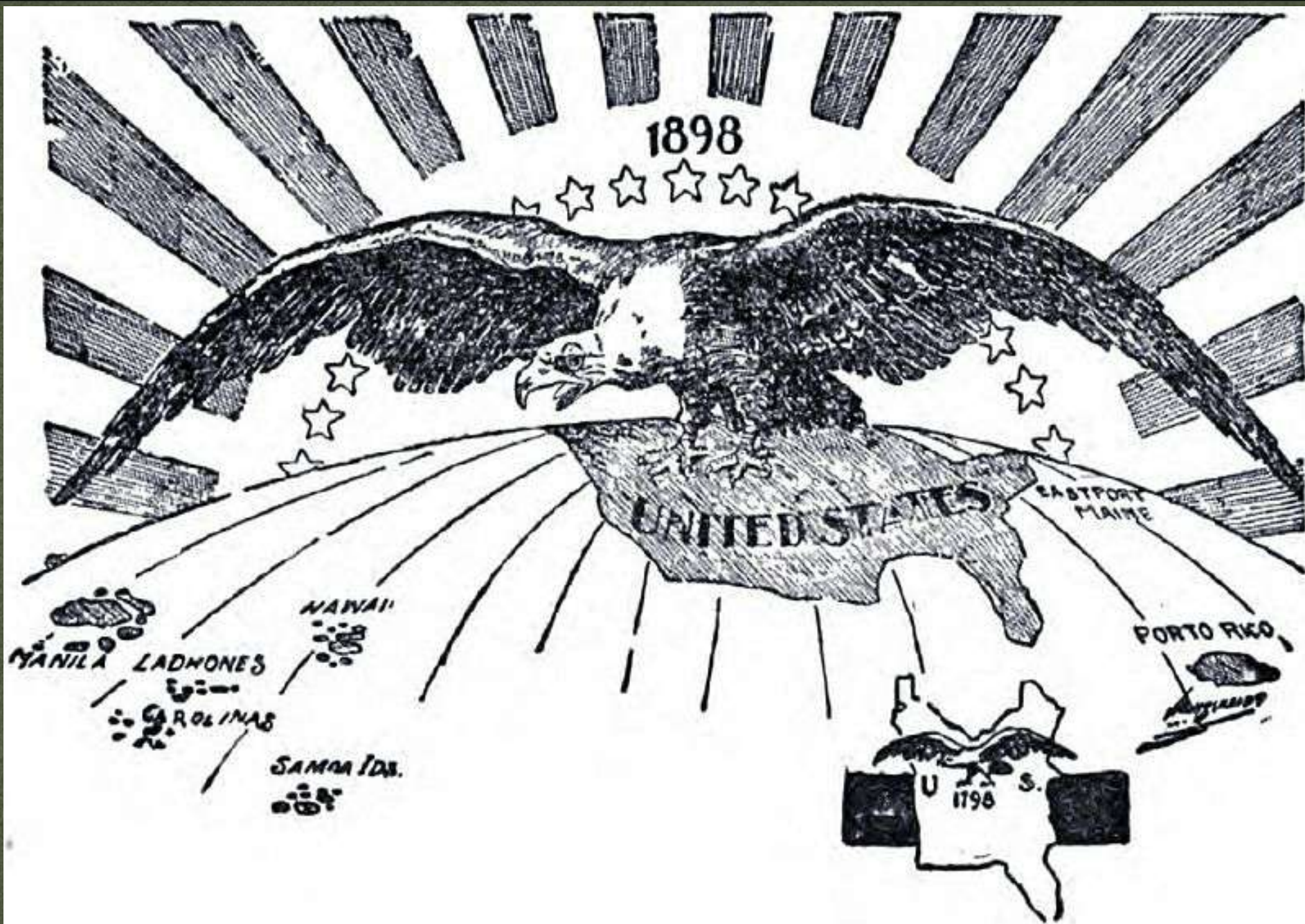
# American Expansionism

THE DESIRE TO EXPAND

# What do we know?

- What does it mean to expand?
- What does imperialism mean?
- If the term imperialism is used to describe the extension of a nation's power, what would motivate nations to expand?
- Analyze the image on the next slide. What do you see? What do you think the artist is trying to tell the observer?





Ten thousand miles from tip to tip.—Philadelphia Press.

# The Desire to Expand

- From the 1870s to 1910s, industrialized nations began to actively compete for territory in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.
  - Imperialism: the extension of a nation's territory
  - Creating an empire
- By the late 1800s, the United States joined the race.
  - America was highly interested in overseas territory, especially in the Pacific.
  - The desire for **influence**



# Motivations for U.S. Expansion

- Economic Interests
  - After Industrialization, countries needed **new customers for their goods, new places to invest**, and additional **natural resources**
- Military Needs
  - Navies created **to protect trading interests**
  - **Needed naval bases** around the world → refuel, make repairs
- Ideology
  - **Nationalism**: territorial conquest enhanced power
  - **Cultural Superiority**: “White Man’s Burden”
    - Non-industrialized nations ‘backwards’
    - Industrialized countries should help civilize

# American Influence in the Pacific

- Alaska
  - Purchased from Russia in 1867 for \$7.2 million
- Hawaii
  - 2,000 miles west of California
  - **Ideal spot for coaling stations and naval bases** for ships traveling to and from Asia
- China
  - **Forced China to trade** with the West
  - Open Door Policy in 1899
- Japan
  - **Forced Japan to open** its borders for trade



# American Influence in Hawaii

- Sugar planters wanted influence- forced King Kalakaua to sign **Bayonet Constitution**
- Sugar planters wanted to get rid of tariff on sugar- get US to annex Hawaii
- Sugar planters staged an uprising in 1893 to dispose of Queen Liliuokalani who was opposed to foreign intervention - US Marines intervened without Presidential approval
  - Queen Liliuokalani was forced to abdicate
- Annexation- occurred under President McKinley in 1898
- Statehood granted in 1959

# America Influence in Japan

- Japan had highly closed itself off – although most Europeans and Americans had high interest for trade
- 1853- President Filmore sent Commodore Matthew Perry (not the FRIENDS actor..) with a naval fleet to Edo (Tokyo) Bay
  - In awe of the large naval fleet
  - 1854- agreed to a treaty that opened Japan to trade w/ U.S.
  - 1909- Great White Fleet makes its rounds around the world to display and remain Japan and others that U.S. Navy was all powerful!



# American Influence in China

- Prior to 1800s, China had strictly controlled foreign trade
  - British forced China to open 5 ports in 1842
- Spheres of Influence
  - Russia, France, Great Britain, and Germany claimed economic control over an area
- Open Door Policy proposed in 1899
  - Aim to give all nations equal trading rights in China
  - None agreed, none rejected – “approved” 1900
- Boxer Rebellion
  - Secret society opposed to foreigners began attacking foreign missionaries
  - June 1900- Boxers laid siege to Beijing
  - Western nations supported Chinese
  - 1901- china signed an agreement to open for more trade

# Spanish American War

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The U.S. becomes a world power



# The Back Story

- By 1890, Cuba and Puerto Rico were the only Spanish colonies left in the Western Hemisphere
- Cubans were growing tired of Spanish rule and since 1868 had began several small revolts
- Spain responded by exiling leaders of the independence movement
  - Jose Marti: independence hero exiled to New York, formed the Cuban Revolutionary Party
- Spanish General Weyler sent to repress rebels in 1896
  - Thousands of civilians placed in camps where nearly 1/3 died of starvation and disease
  - Shocked Americans

# America gets involved

- Many Americans sympathetic to Cuban cause- desire for independence
  - Initially, McKinley is reluctant to get involved
- De Lome Letter
  - Written by Spain's minister to the United States
  - Intercepted by a Cuban spy who gave it to U.S. newspaper
  - Ridiculed McKinley as "weak and catering to the rabble"
- Explosion of the USS *Maine*
  - Battleship sent to Havana to protect American interests
  - February 15, 1898- mysteriously exploded- 260 sailors died
  - Americans blamed Spain- "REMEMBER THE MAINE!"



# America Declares War

- President McKinley demanded that Spain grant Cuba its independence
- Spain refused
- Congress declared a state of war on April 25, 1898
- “A Splendid Little War”
  - War lasted about 4 months
  - Easy, decisive victory for America
- Two Fronts
  - Cuba
  - Philippines

# Spanish-American War

- Cuba
  - **Teller Amendment: once receive independence, America will leave control of government to Cubans**
  - American military not prepared initially
  - Rough Riders & Buffalo Soldiers
    - Battle of San Juan Hill
  - US Navy sinks entire Spanish fleet
- Philippines
  - Spanish territory since the 1500s
  - Commodore Dewey sent orders to attack Spanish fleet in Philippines if war broke out
  - Iron and steel ships and ammunition gave America the upper hand
  - In naval battle- 0 Americans lost lives, 400 Spaniards



# End of War Treaty

- Spain must give up all claims to Cuba
- Spain must cede territory of Puerto Rico and Guam to the United States
- In exchange of \$20 million Spain turns control of the Philippines to the United States
  - Wait, does this mean the Philippines are now independent?
- Cost of war to the U.S.
  - \$250 million
  - 2,000 soldiers died (most from yellow fever)
- Cost off-set by...
  - U.S. now an imperialist nation

# Debate over Philippines

- Arguments for
  - Civilize the Filipinos
  - Strategic location
- Arguments against
  - Anti-Imperialist League- violate the idea of self-government
  - Open the door for more immigrants
- Result
  - Senate narrowly approved the annexation of the Philippines
  - Filipinos outraged- fought for 3 years
  - Prepare them for independence
  - Finally gained independence in 1946



# Role of the Media

- Competition between two leading newspaper publishers
  - *New York Journal*- William Randolph Hearst
  - *New York World*- Joseph Pulitzer
- **Yellow Journalism:** the reporting of scandalous and exaggerated stories in newspapers to increase sales
  - “You Furnish the Pictures, I’ll Furnish the War”
  - Had a dramatic impact on American sentiment and urge for war
  - Threw support towards Cuban rebels and refused to use any Spanish sources → biased reporting!

- “To five hundred thousand Cubans starved or otherwise murdered have been added an American battleship and three hundred American sailors lost as the direct result of the dilatory [slow] policy of our government toward Spain. If we had stopped the war in Cuba when duty and policy alike urged us to do, the Maine would have been afloat today....

It was an accident, they say. Perhaps it was, but...it was an accident of a remarkably convenient kind for Spain. Two days ago we had five battleships in the Atlantic. Today we have four. A few more such accidents will leave us at the mercy of a Spanish fleet.”



READ "THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE," BEGINNING TO-DAY.

THE WEATHER—Snow tonight clearing Tuesday morning; colder Tuesday night from northerly winds becoming brisk westerly.

**EXTRA NEW YORK JOURNAL** SPORTING SPECIAL

W. B. HEARST.

NEW, 4806—P. M. MONDAY—Snow; colder. NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 4, 1899. MONDAY—Snow; colder. PRICE ONE CENT.

# PEACE TREATY IS RATIFIED. AWFUL SLAUGHTER

## SPORT EXTRA NUMBER NINE, THURSDAY NEW ORLEANS RACING

**First Race—ARTISTON, LEXINGTON, SEVEN HUNDRED.**  
Second Race—NATION, BARBOST, ELEVEN HUNDRED.  
Third Race—ARROW, HAZARD, NINE HUNDRED.  
Fourth Race—HAROLD, HAZARD, NINE HUNDRED.  
Fifth Race—HAROLD, HAZARD, NINE HUNDRED.  
Sixth Race—HAROLD, HAZARD, NINE HUNDRED.  
Seventh Race—HAROLD, HAZARD, NINE HUNDRED.  
Eighth Race—HAROLD, HAZARD, NINE HUNDRED.  
Ninth Race—HAROLD, HAZARD, NINE HUNDRED.  
Tenth Race—HAROLD, HAZARD, NINE HUNDRED.

**RESULTS AT THE DIAMOND TRACK.**  
FIRST RACE. HAROLD, HAZARD, NINE HUNDRED.  
SECOND RACE. HAROLD, HAZARD, NINE HUNDRED.  
THIRD RACE. HAROLD, HAZARD, NINE HUNDRED.  
FOURTH RACE. HAROLD, HAZARD, NINE HUNDRED.  
FIFTH RACE. HAROLD, HAZARD, NINE HUNDRED.  
SIXTH RACE. HAROLD, HAZARD, NINE HUNDRED.  
SEVENTH RACE. HAROLD, HAZARD, NINE HUNDRED.  
EIGHTH RACE. HAROLD, HAZARD, NINE HUNDRED.  
NINTH RACE. HAROLD, HAZARD, NINE HUNDRED.  
TENTH RACE. HAROLD, HAZARD, NINE HUNDRED.



## Our Troops at Manila Killed the Filipinos by the Thousands--40 Americans Killed.

### NEW ATTACK ON MANILA TO-DAY.

Admiral Dewey Cables the News  
That the City Itself Has  
Been Attacked.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—A cablegram was received at the Navy Department from Admiral Dewey at 9:30 o'clock this morning, of which the following is a translation:

MANILA, FEB. 6.  
"SECRETARY OF NAVY, WASHINGTON:  
"INSURGENTS HAVE ATTACKED  
MANILA. BOSTON LEAVES TO-DAY  
FOR ILOILO TO RELIEVE BALTIMORE, WHICH WILL RETURN TO  
MANILA. TWO MEN WOUNDED ON  
BOARD MONADNOCK, ONE SERIOUSLY."  
DEWEY."

It is believed that this cablegram, sent Manila over twelve hours after any that has been hitherto published, and officially understood from it that the insurgents have now attacked Manila in force and are pursuing an aggressive policy, having brought up their forces from Iloilo.

Naval officers are satisfied that Admiral Dewey means that the power of the insurgent attack is transferred from the outskirts to the city itself.

They say that he has twenty-one vessels, from which he can land a great reinforced force if General Otis needs them.

He can also land rapid-fire guns and machine guns and other modern military equipment.

The smaller gunboats can sweep the Pasig River as soon as the insurgent fleet. The exchange of the Bureau and Baltimore is thought to indicate that he considers the situation serious, as the Baltimore's machinery is not in good condition, and, moreover, the Baltimore has a larger landing force and greater rapid-fire battery.

The War Department has ordered General Otis to occupy every important port held by insurgents near Manila, and especially to be on the alert to capture a powder battery which Aguinaldo has grounded near his headquarters.

### TREATY VOTE IS 57 TO 23.

Three Votes to Spare  
When the Final  
Test Was  
Reached.

AMENDMENTS BY  
HOAR BEATEN.

FOR THE TREATY.

Mr. Hoar	1
Mr. Aldrich	1
Mr. Cullum	1
Mr. Dingle	1
Mr. Ewing	1
Mr. Gurnea	1
Mr. Harbo	1
Mr. Hendon	1
Mr. Jones	1
Mr. Keith	1
Mr. Lester	1
Mr. Lyman	1
Mr. May	1
Mr. McMillan	1
Mr. New	1
Mr. Pennington	1
Mr. Quinn	1
Mr. Tamm	1
Mr. Tracy	1
Mr. Wadsworth	1
Mr. Wheeler	1
Mr. Wood	1
Mr. Wright	1
Mr. Zerk	1
Mr. Blair	1
Mr. Brewster	1
Mr. Chandler	1
Mr. Clark	1
Mr. Coffey	1
Mr. Edwards	1
Mr. Evans	1
Mr. Fox	1
Mr. Fulton	1
Mr. Gibson	1
Mr. Harbo	1
Mr. Hendon	1
Mr. Jones	1
Mr. Keith	1
Mr. Lester	1
Mr. Lyman	1
Mr. May	1
Mr. McMillan	1
Mr. New	1
Mr. Pennington	1
Mr. Quinn	1
Mr. Tamm	1
Mr. Tracy	1
Mr. Wadsworth	1
Mr. Wheeler	1
Mr. Wood	1
Mr. Wright	1
Mr. Zerk	1

AGAINST THE TREATY.

Mr. Hoar	1
Mr. Aldrich	1
Mr. Cullum	1
Mr. Dingle	1
Mr. Ewing	1
Mr. Gurnea	1
Mr. Harbo	1
Mr. Hendon	1
Mr. Jones	1
Mr. Keith	1
Mr. Lester	1
Mr. Lyman	1
Mr. May	1
Mr. McMillan	1
Mr. New	1
Mr. Pennington	1
Mr. Quinn	1
Mr. Tamm	1
Mr. Tracy	1
Mr. Wadsworth	1
Mr. Wheeler	1
Mr. Wood	1
Mr. Wright	1
Mr. Zerk	1

### FILIPINO LOSS IS 4,000 MEN.

About 40 Americans Dead.  
'Beaten Insurgents Torn to  
Pieces by Dewey's Guns.

MANILA, FEB. 6, 10 A. M.—THE SCENE PRESENTED BY THE EPISODES OF THE CITY OF MANILA AS THE WAR WENT DOWN ON MONDAY EVENING WAS ONE OF TERRIBLE DESTRUCTION.

IN THE FIGHTING, WHICH BEGAN AT 4:30 O'CLOCK SATURDAY EVENING AND CONTINUED YESTERDAY IN A DETERMINED OR UNSTOPPABLE MANNER, AS THE CIRCUMSTANCES MADE NECESSARY, THE FILIPINOS WERE UTTERLY ROUTED WITH TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER.

FROM THE BEST INFORMATION OBTAINABLE AT THE WRITING, THEIR LOSSES ARE ESTIMATED AT 4,000, WHICH ESTIMATE IS NOT BELIEVED TO BE EXCESSIVE.

THE NATIVES WERE CONTINUALLY AGGRAVATED AND WHOLLY UNPREPARED FOR THE TERRIBLE PUNISHMENT WHICH THE AMERICANS INFLICTED UPON THEM FROM THE VERY OUTSET.

TREASURES WERE EVIDENTLY BEEN GETTING READY FOR THE ATTACK FOR SOME TIME. TREASURES INDICATED BY THE PRESUMPTION OF TAKING THE AMERICANS OFF THEIR GUARD; BUT THE VIOLENCE WORK OF OUR TROOPS COMPLETELY DEMORALIZED THEM AND PUT THEM UNWILTINGLY TO FLEE.

THE CASUALTIES, HOWEVER, WERE NOT CONFINED TO THE FILIPINOS. AS THE NUMBER OF OUR KILLED AND WOUNDED MEN, IN FACT, OUR TROOPS SUFFERED MORE THAN WAS AT FIRST REPORTED. UPWARD OF FORTY HAVING BEEN KILLED AND ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY WOUNDED, ACCORDING TO THE LATEST REPORTS.

THE NUMBER OF AMERICAN TROOPS ENGAGED WAS 12,000 WHILE THE FILIPINO FORCES NUMBERED 10,000.

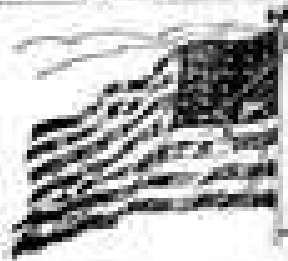
JOURNAL OF AMERICAN FORCES.

The American troops, while the fighting was going on, were disposed in the following manner, from the bay to the north across the city to the bay on the south:

The Tenth Cavalry Infantry, Third Artillery, First Montana Infantry and Tenth Cavalry Infantry, under the command of Brigadier-General Otis; the First South Dakota Infantry, First Colorado Infantry and First Nebraska Infantry, commanded by Brigadier-General Hale; both brigades being supported by Battery A and B of the First Light Artillery, under command of Colonel McMillan.

The First California Infantry, First Idaho Infantry, First Wyoming Infantry and First Washington Infantry, under Brigadier-General King; the Fourth Cavalry, Remounts Infantry and First North Dakota Infantry, commanded by Brigadier-General Sherman, both

# CALL TO DUTY!



## 125,000 VOLUNTEERS ARE ASSIGNED TO WAR STATIONS.

NO 9  
COLORED FREIGHTS  
TANKER AND MARINE  
DEPARTMENT  
OFFICIALS

### Preparing for the Final Blow at Cuba—New York Furnishes Twelve Regiments.

WASHINGTON, MAY 8.—THE WHOLE VOLUNTEER ARMY OF GRAND NEW HAS BEEN ASSIGNED TO DUTY.  
THE ORDERS WERE ISSUED THIS AFTERNOON TO THE VARIOUS STATES, AND THE TROOPS ARE COMMANDED TO MOVE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.  
FIFTY THOUSAND ARE TO REPORT AT ONCE AT CHARLESTON, 10,000 AT WASH-  
INGTON, 10,000 AT SAN FRANCISCO, 10,000 AT EVANSTON, 10,000 AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS,  
10,000 AT NEW ORLEANS, 10,000 AT MOBILE, 10,000 AT TAMPA, AND THE REST ARE ASSIGNED  
TO THEIR RESPECTIVE DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS FOR SPECIAL DUTY.  
NEW YORK STATE IS ORDERED TO SEND FIVE REGIMENTS TO CHARLESTON, AT  
ONCE, TWO TO WASHINGTON, AND SIX ARE TO BE HELD FOR COAST DEFENSE DUTY.  
Congress to-day made Commodore Dewey Rear Admiral as well as  
bestowing a vote of thanks to him and his men.  
Sampson's fleet will be off Porto Rico to-morrow morning. No  
Spanish fleet has been sighted. The Montgomery has not had a  
fight with any war ship.  
The Oregon arrived to-day at Bahia, Brazil.  
The Government has decided to deal a decisive blow to Spain at  
once by land and sea.  
Lieut. Furman, who brought dispatches to General, arrives in an  
open boat at Nassau, N. Y.

DEAD BY COMBAT  
TO THE JOURNAL.  
Sampson's fleet, under the  
flag of an American  
flag, killed.  
Sampson's fleet, under the  
flag of an American  
flag, killed.





# \$50,000 REWARD—WHO DESTROYED THE MAINE?—\$50,000 REWARD



EDITION FOR GREATER NEW YORK

## NEW YORK JOURNAL

AND ADVERTISER



NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1898

### DESTRUCTION OF THE WAR SHIP MAINE WAS THE WORK OF AN ENEMY

#### \$50,000!

**\$50,000 REWARD!**  
For the Detection of the  
Perpetrator of  
the Maine Outrage!

The New York Journal offers a reward of \$50,000 to anyone who can furnish information to it promptly, that will secure the person or persons who sank the Maine.

The \$50,000 reward for the person or persons who can furnish information to it promptly, that will secure the person or persons who sank the Maine.

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W. S. HEATON

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt  
Convinced the Explosion of  
the War Ship Was Not  
an Accident.

The Journal Offers \$50,000  
Reward for the Conviction of the  
Criminals Who Sent 258 American  
Sailors to Their Death.  
Naval Officers Unanimous That  
the Ship Was Destroyed  
on Purpose.

#### \$50,000!

**\$50,000 REWARD!**  
For the Detection of the  
Perpetrator of  
the Maine Outrage!

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W. S. HEATON

Source: "Crucible of Empire," PBS Online (adapted)



# Notes Review

- Which European country had possession of Cuba and Puerto Rico? Why were they hesitant to allow them independence?
- What was significant about the de Lome Letter and the *U.S.S. Maine*?
- What were the two fronts of the war?
- What territory did the U.S. gain after the war?
- What is Yellow Journalism?
- How did Yellow Journalism impact the war?

# Exit Slip

- Explain how American acquired influence in the region assigned to you:
  - 1- Hawaii
  - 2- Cuba
  - 3- Philippines
  - 4- Alaska
  - 5- China
  - 6- Japan



# Yellow Journalism Activity

- Your group has been assigned an event of the Spanish-American War. It is your job to report on that event using the yellow journalism style. Your group is to do the following:
  - Create a title of your newspaper
  - Create a headline for the event (remember yellow journalism!)
  - Include an image
  - On a separate sheet of paper, write a short article describing the event (again, remember yellow journalism!)