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# THE US BECOMES AN IMPERIAL NATION

Unit 4.2 & 4.3

# Already Part of the US

- Louisiana Purchase – 1803
- Florida – 1819
- Texas 1845
- Oregon Territory - 1846
- Western America – 1848
- Gadsden Purchase - 1853
- Alaska – 1867
- Hawaii – 1893 (officially 1900)
- Midway Island
- Wake Island

# US Foreign Policy and Diplomacy

- Monroe Doctrine (1823) – A declaration that warned European powers from being involved in the Western Hemisphere
- The Roosevelt Corollary (1904) – Declared that the US had the ability to use its military to stabilize relations in Caribbean states from outside influence
- Roosevelt's Policy referred to as “Big Stick Diplomacy”
- “Speak Softly and carry a big stick” – Theodore Roosevelt
- Dollar Diplomacy – William Howard Taft, American investment to promote American Interests in Latin America
- Moral Diplomacy – Woodrow Wilson, belief that America only supports nations whose ideals line up with ours
- Wilson had interests in Haiti, Dominican Republic, Panama



# Spain Control in the West

- Spain had control of Cuba, Puerto Rico, Dominican Republic, and Philippines
- Unrest in Spanish colonies, Spanish General in Cuba was known to be brutal to the Cubans, “Butcher Weyler”
- The US had been in support of the Cuban revolutionaries for years
- de Lome letter – Feb 8, 1898, a note written by the Spanish Ambassador to the US bashing Pres. McKinley,
- February 15, 1898 – The USS Maine blew up in Havana, explosion likely by a mine, no one knows who exactly to blame but this rose tensions even higher

# The Spanish American War

- Due to tensions between the US and Spain rising, Spain declared war on the US April 24<sup>th</sup>, 1898 and the US declared war back the next day
- The US fought Spain in Cuba and the Philippines (in the pacific)
- In the Philippines George Dewey and the US fleet easily destroyed the Spanish fleet
- Filipino rebels lead by Emilio Aguinaldo fought the Spanish on land
- In Cuba, the US Navy sunk the Spanish fleet and on land Teddy Roosevelt and his “Rough Riders” helped win the battle of San Juan Hill
- Spain surrendered to the US in December of 1898



# Terms of Surrender and aftermath

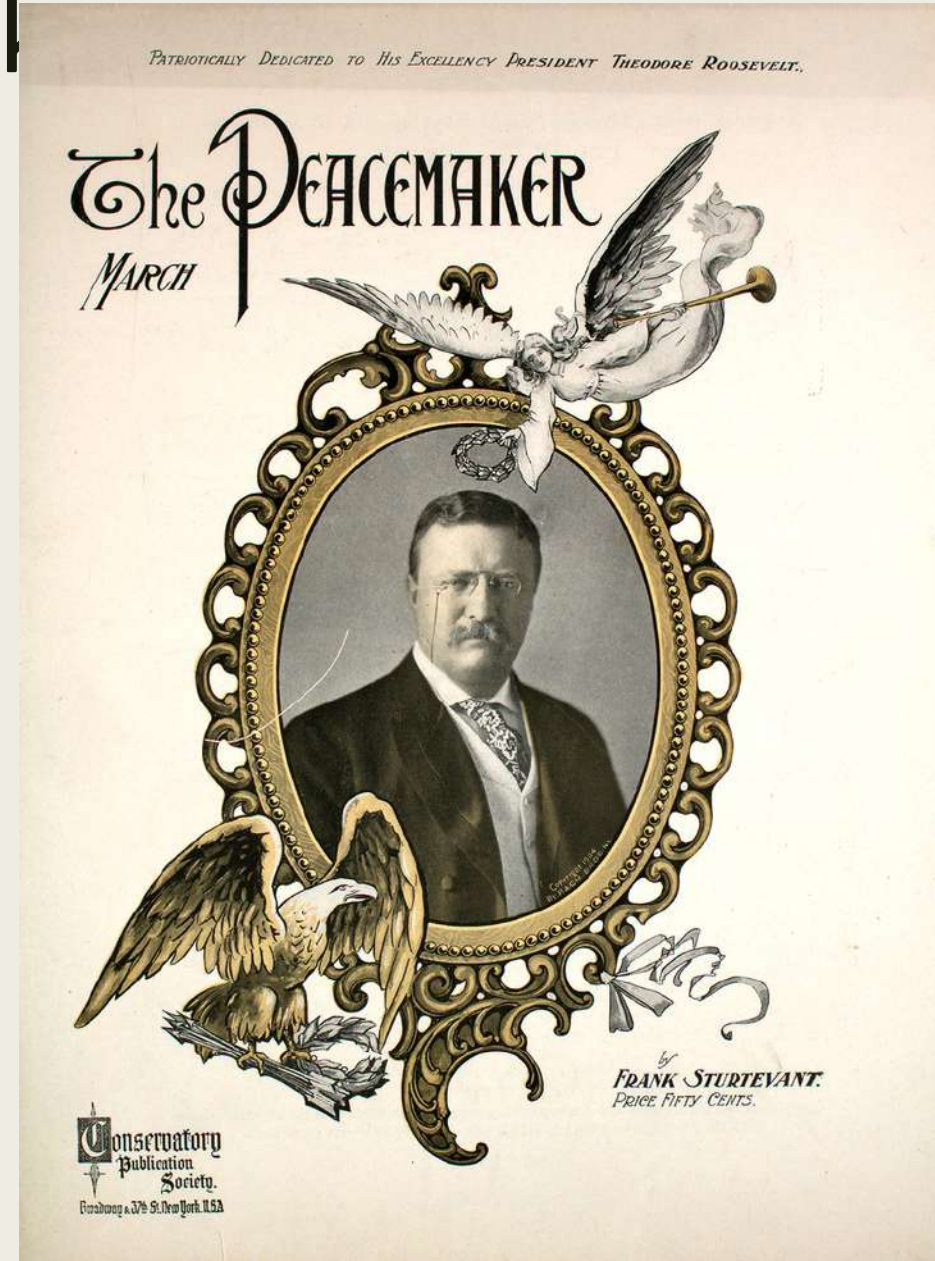
- Spain gave up control of Cuba, gave the US Puerto Rico and Guam, and the US bought the Philippines for \$20 million dollars
- The US fought the Filipino rebels for 3 years, in 1901 William Howard Taft was appointed to be Governor
- Military Gov'ts set up in Cuba and Puerto Rico in 1901





# Roosevelt the Peacemaker

- Helped to negotiate the end of a war with Russia and Japan in 1905, becomes first US president to win Nobel Peace Prize
- Roosevelt wanted a world in which countries would turn to arbitration instead of war to settle international disputes
- Roosevelt helped to settle a dispute between France and Germany over control of Morocco
- Historians think that Roosevelt's intervention in these two areas avoided a war might have engulfed all of Europe and Asia in a world war



# The Panama Canal

<https://www.businessinsider.com/this-amazing-time-lapse-shows-how-ships-get-through-the-panama-canal-gatun-lakes-2017-10>

- Owned by French and they failed to make a canal
  - French gave land to US for \$10 million
  - Panama revolted against Columbia and the US backed Panama
  - In 1904 Panama outlined a 10 mile wide section of their land which was dug out to make the canal
  - The work was hard and dangerous but the canal was complete in 1914
- How does US control of the Panama Canal help the US? Does it line up with Teddy's idea??





# Mexican Revolution

- Dictator Porfirio Díaz – 1877 to 1910, he brought stability to Mexico but he jailed his rivals and limited speech
- Francisco Madero challenged Díaz and lost a rigged election, Madero was jailed before the election as well
- Madero escaped and fled to Texas, he later declared himself to be the true President of Mexico thus declaring revolution
- Díaz resigns and moves to France, Madero becomes President and tries to establish a more Democratic system
- Rebels, Poncho Villa and Emiliano Zapata, wanted land returned to the native people
- Madero had a military coup d'état take him out, lead by Commander Victoriano Huerta, Madero was imprisoned and executed
- Europe recognized the new Gov't but the US did not

# The US Intervention

- Woodrow Wilson authorized the sale of weapons to Huerta's enemies
- 9 US soldiers arrested and later released, US demands apology, Mexico says no
- Congress authorizes military force to be used
- Germany sold weapons to Mexico
- The Battle of Veracruz – 17 Americans died, 300 Mexicans died
- Further escalation was avoid due to other countries intervening
- Huerta fled to Europe and Venustiano Carranza took over, Wilson liked him
- Rebels Zapata and Poncho Villa opposed, Villa was hunted down by the US military
- New constitution in 1917, and the fighting ended in 1920