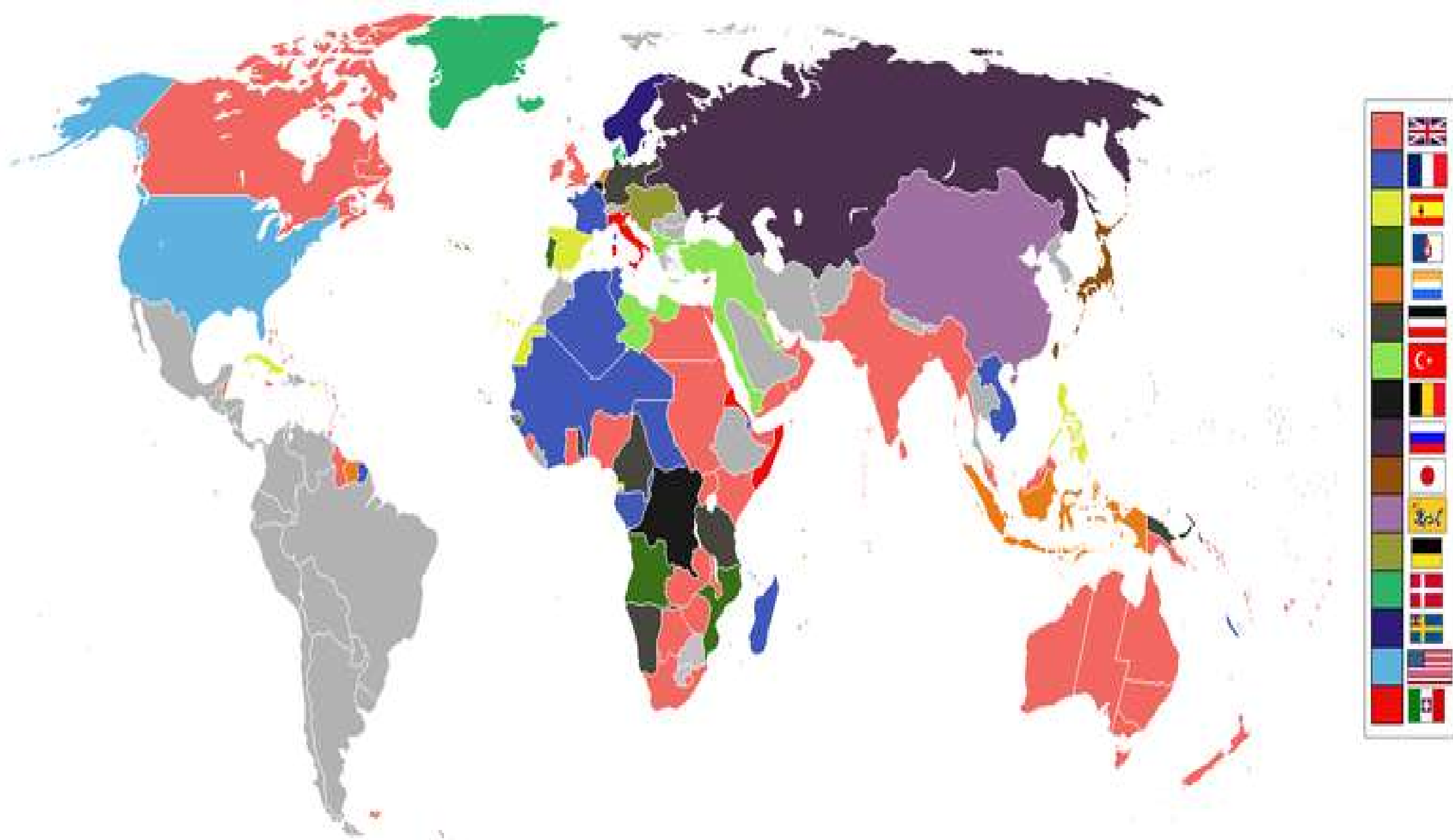


# Imperialism around the world in 1900

4.1 Notes



# New US territories in Pacific

- Map of Alaska Territory

<https://www.loc.gov/resource/g4370.mf000029/?r=-0.208,0,1.415,0.726,0>

- Map of Hawaii

<https://www.loc.gov/resource/g4380.ct003104/?r=-0.177,0,1.354,0.695,0>

- Later became the 49<sup>th</sup> and 50<sup>th</sup> state

- <https://www.loc.gov/resource/g8060.ct003965/?r=-0.841,0,2.682,1.376,0> Philippines



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# Early US Imperialism/Expansion

# Alaska

Seward's Icebox  
Seward's Folly  
Johnson's Polar  
Bear Garden

- Purchased by Abe Lincoln's Secretary of State William Seward, was known by many nicknames as people didn't like the Alaska purchase in July of 1867, thought it was a waste of money
- Paid Russia \$7.2 million for the territory, which today is 663,300 sq. miles, or around 2 cents, per acre (\$109 million in today's money, 35 cents per acre)
- Russia was looking to sell Alaska in 1859, to pay debts from a war of their own, and the US waited until the Civil War was over to buy it
- Seward wanted Alaska because of the possibility of resources and it grew the US in size by about 25%



# Hawaii

- King Kalakaua was the ruler of Hawaii when America began trading with Hawaii
- The Treaty of Reciprocity (1875) allowed free trade with Hawaii and the US
- The US bought sugarcane and other crops from Hawaii and in exchange got a port that became Pearl Harbor
- After Kalakaua died in 1891, Queen Liliuokalani ascend to power and was overthrown by a coup d'état by led by Sanford Dole and some planters with help from some US marines in 1893
- Dole sent a letter to Washington DC asking the US to annex Hawaii and in February 1893, Hawaii became a US territory

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# China and The Spheres of Influence

# China

- Spheres of Influence – Multiple European countries had control of certain areas in China, those in that sphere would bring their own customs and ideas
- China was quite weak at this time as the end of Empirical China was coming to an end
- The Open Door Policy – US Secretary of State, John Hay, stated that other countries cannot prevent other countries from trading in spheres of influence in China





# The Boxer Rebellion

- A nearly 2 year fight between Chinese nationals and European, the US, and Japan
- Many Chinese hated the Imperial nature of China and wanted the foreigners out, their influences out, and their religions out
- The Empress of the Qing Dynasty declared war on all foreign nations in China, these nations declared war right back
- The Boxers are defeated by 8 different nations including the US and Japan, it is made illegal in China to be apart of an anti-foreign group
- Weakened Qing Dynasty leds to overthrow in 1911 by Sun Yat-sen

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A New Way for Conquest

# The rise of Sea Power

- The inventions during the Industrial revolution, like the steam engine, gave ships the opportunity to have massive upgrades
- Ships being able to move on their own and not have to rely on wind made sea transportation much faster
- Alfred T. Mahan – American Naval Captain who influenced many throughout the world on the importance of sea power, wrote a book about the historical record of sea power and how important it is
- Mahan believed that a nation's greatness was linked to sea, in commercial use during peace and its control in war
- The faster boats were given steel armor plating to protect from artillery, boats were equipped with stronger cannons

# America's New Strength

- “The Great White Fleet” was the group of US ships that went around the world in 1907
- The goal was to show of the new found strength of the US Navy to other nations, showing the US could show up anywhere quickly
- The new US Navy went from being the 6<sup>th</sup> strongest to the 2<sup>nd</sup> strongest, behind only Britain



## European Powers and Africa

Africa: \*exists\*

European countries:











## The Scramble for Africa

- Berlin Conference 1884 – A meeting between European powers that helped to determine who got to control what parts of Africa, instead of having a war over it
- Wanted it for territory gain, natural resources, and control of trade in area
- Britain controlled the most area including the Suez Canal which opened up great trade routes

# PARTITION OF AFRICA

1885 - 1914

## Colonial Powers

-  **British**
-  **French**
-  **German**
-  **Portuguese**
-  **Italian**
-  **Belgian**
-  **Spanish**
-  **Independent**

