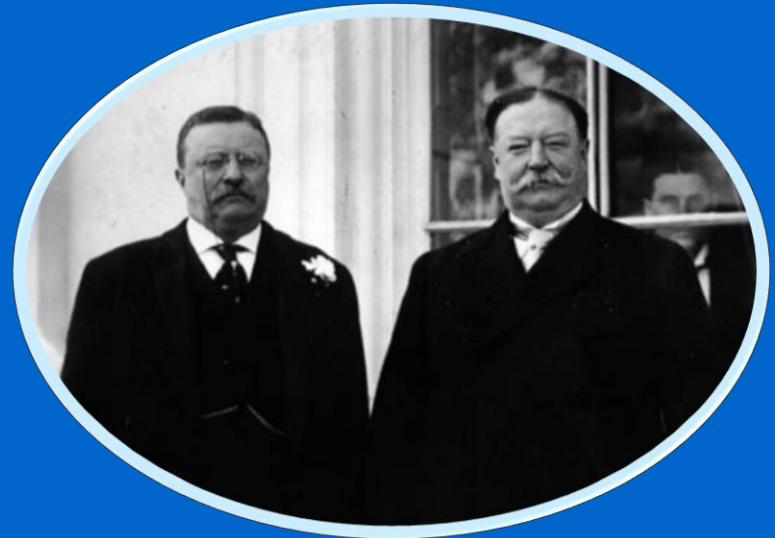


Daily Review #3



- What aided Woodrow Wilson's win in the presidential election of 1912?





The Rise of American Imperialism

Hawaii, Cuba, the Philippines,
and Latin America

Imperialism



- Stronger nation seeks to dominate a “weaker” nation politically, economically and socially
 - *Old Imperialism*
 - *New Imperialism*

New Imperialism?

- Old imperialism was when European nations established colonies in the Americas, India, and SE Asia between 1500 and 1800.
- New imperialism was when industrialized nations focused on Asia and Africa to expand their territories between 1870 and 1914.

• Prior to WWI



Causes of Imperialism

Economic

- Need for raw materials
- Need new markets

Political

- Power and security of the empire
- Nationalism

Social - Western nations believed they were superior to non-Western areas

Social Darwinism: Darwin's theory of survival of the fittest; natural for stronger nations to dominate weaker nations

White Man's Burden: Rudyard Kipling's poem "White Man's Burden"; white imperialists have a moral duty to educate less developed countries

DIFFERENT FORMS OF IMPERIALISM

- **COLONY:** a territory governed by a foreign power.
- **PROTECTORATE:** territory with own government, but under control of outside power.
- **SPHERE OF INFLUENCE:** area in which an outside power claims certain economic privileges.
- **ECONOMIC IMPERIALISM:** independent but less-developed territory controlled by private businesses

- POSITIVE EFFECTS OF IMPERIALISM ON COLONIAL POWERS

- POSITIVE EFFECTS OF IMPERIALISM ON COLONIES
- + Established industries, furthered agriculture,

Quietly read the chart. Identify the top 3 thing you believe are the best motivating factors for and against imperialism.

people

native oppressors



-
-

- **POSITIVE EFFECTS OF IMPERIALISM ON COLONIAL POWERS**

- + Provides manufacturers with cheap raw materials and markets
- + Profitable business opportunities: increased trade
- + Opened up colonial careers for government officials and military men
- + More military bases, human resources, and world prestige

-

- **NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF IMPERIALISM ON COLONIAL POWERS**

- - Taxpayers had to finance colonial improvements and defense
- - Colonial rivalries often resulted in war
- - Increased the belief that colonial people are inferior to you
- - Colonial people disliked their ruling people

-

- **POSITIVE EFFECTS OF IMPERIALISM ON COLONIES**

- + Established industries, furthered agriculture, and developed natural resources
- + Improved communication and transportation
- + Trained people with new skills and provided employment
- + Constructed educational and health facilities
- + Attempted to stop native warfare as well as barbaric practices
- + Introduced Western Culture: Christianity, democracy, and modern science
- + Trained colonies in the ideas of government

-

- **NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF IMPERIALISM ON COLONIES**

- - Drained wealth from the area
- - Only emphasized mineral and agricultural production, and discouraged colonial manufacturing
- - Required long hours of work with very little pay
- - Discriminated against native people and degraded the culture
- - Introduced new diseases
- - Imperial countries were often known as the native oppressors



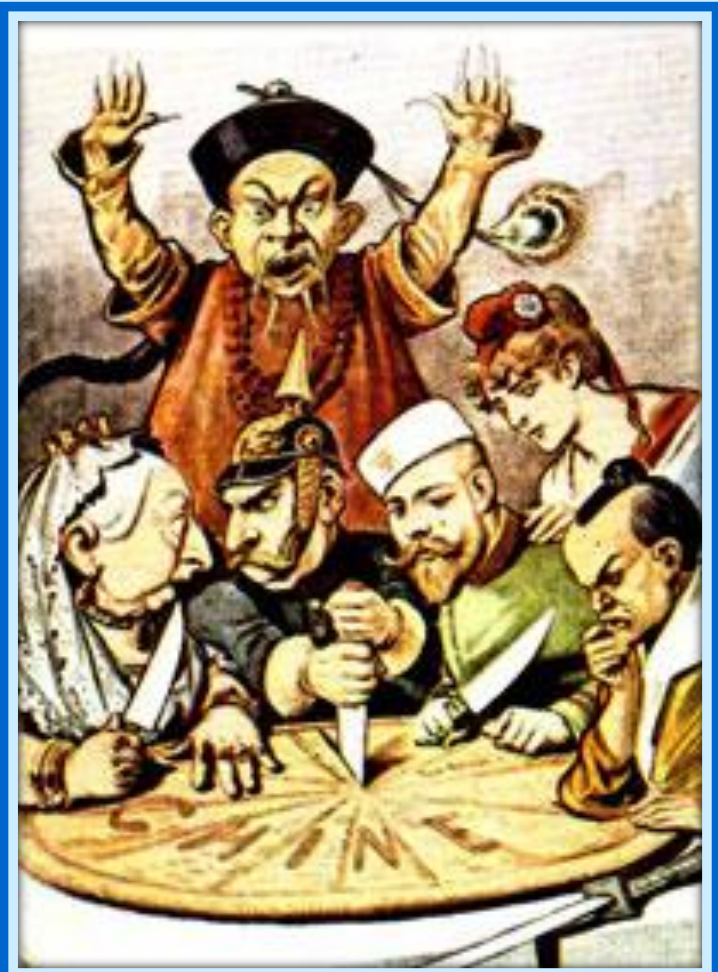
European Imperialism



- By the mid-1890s, a shift had taken place in American attitudes toward expansion. Why? Between 1870 and 1900, the European powers seized 10 million square miles of territory in Africa and Asia. About 150 million people were subjected to colonial rule.

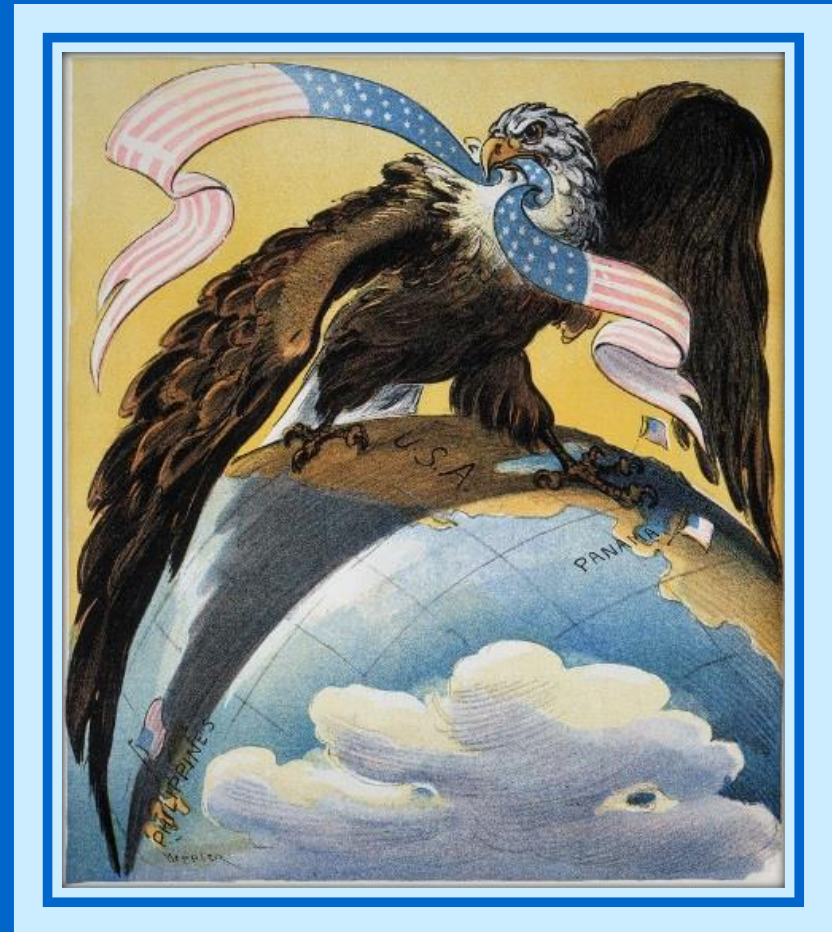
Initial Anti-Imperial Sentiment

- From the Civil War until the 1890s, most Americans had little interest in territorial expansion:
 - Imperial rule seemed inconsistent with America's republican principles.
 - The US did not welcome people with different cultures, languages, and religions.



Why America Joined the Race

- Nationalism
- New Markets
- Power
- New Resources



Dependency on Foreign Trade

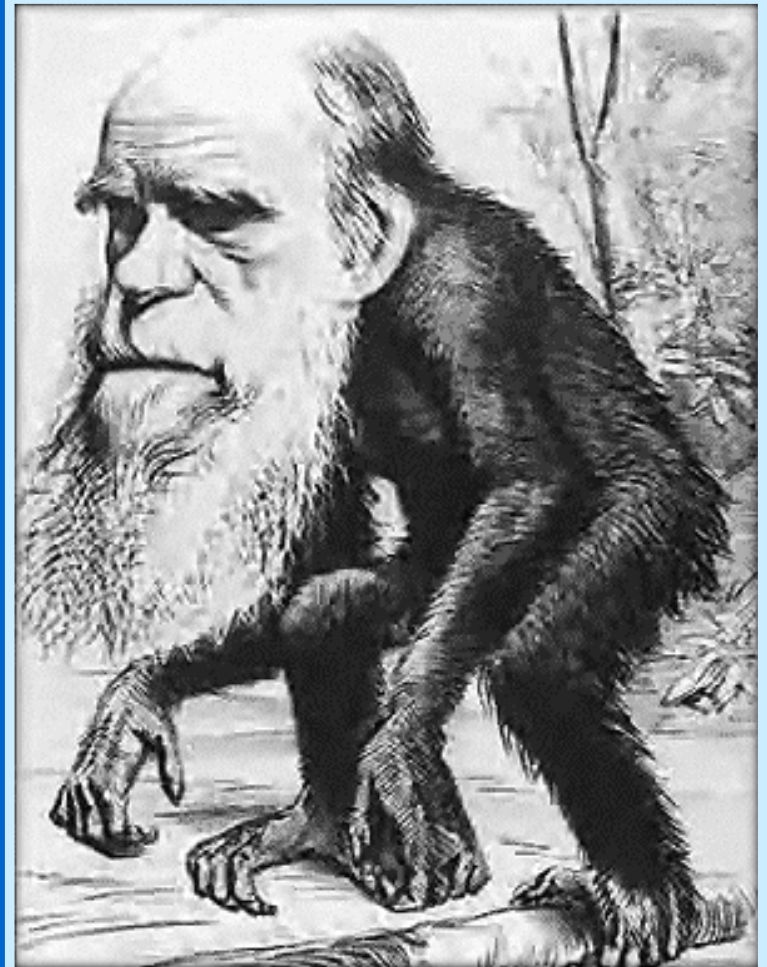
Question: How does colonies protect a nation from being dependent?

- By the 1890s, the American economy was increasingly dependent on foreign trade. A quarter of the nation's farm products and half its petroleum were sold overseas.

Question: Why is being dependent on foreign trade dangerous?

Belief in Darwinian Struggle

- A belief that the world's nations were engaged in a Darwinian struggle for survival and that countries that failed to compete were doomed to decline.



Fear of Competition

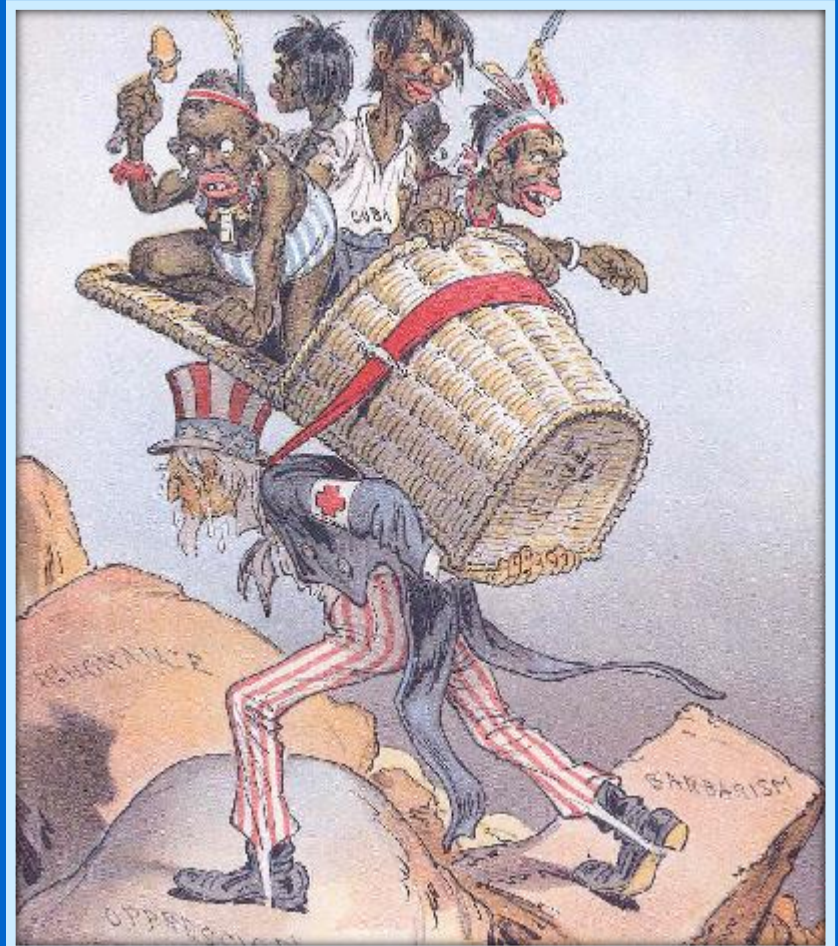
- In the United States, a growing number of policy makers, bankers, manufacturers, and trade unions grew fearful that the country might be closed out in the struggle for global markets and raw materials.

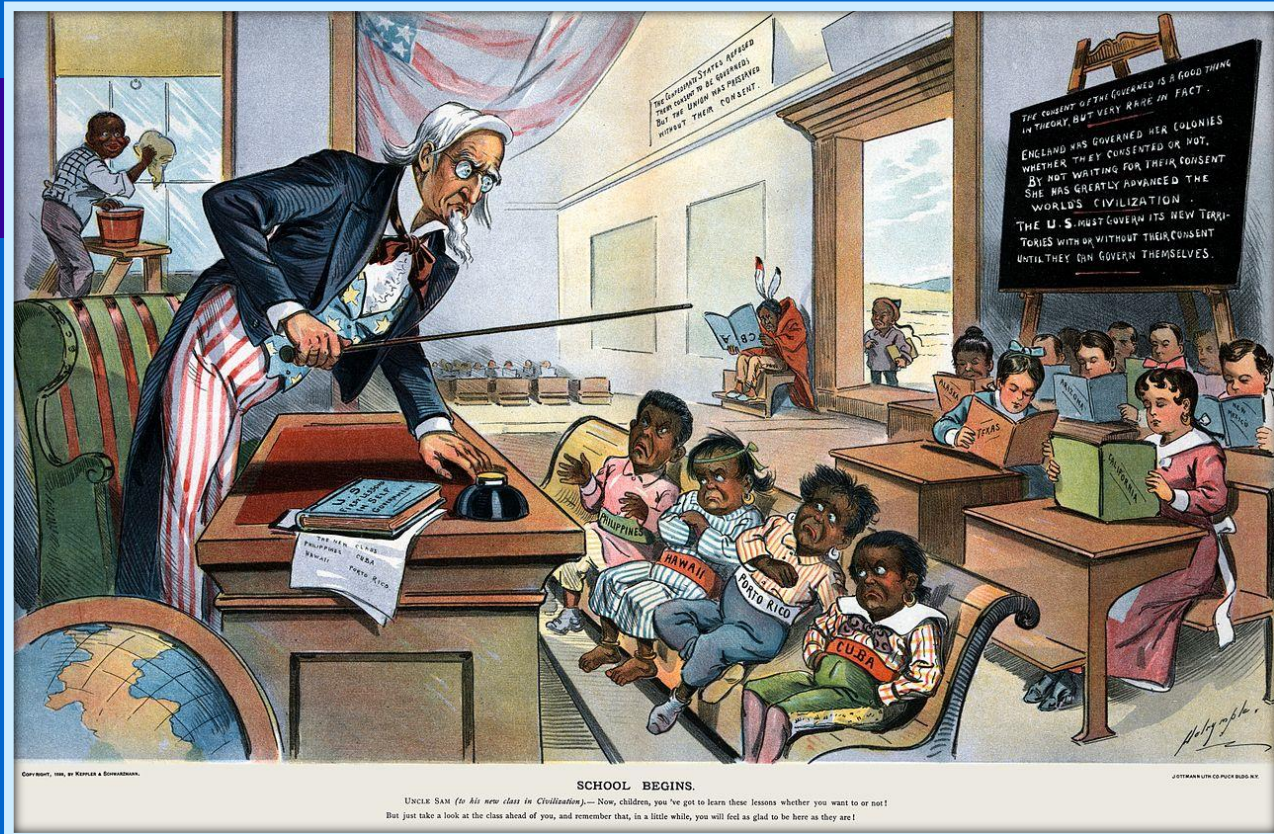


Why animosity?

The White Man's Burden

- During the late 19th century, the idea that the United States had a special mission to uplift "backward" people around the world also commanded growing support.
- Leads to racism, feeling of superiority, animosity

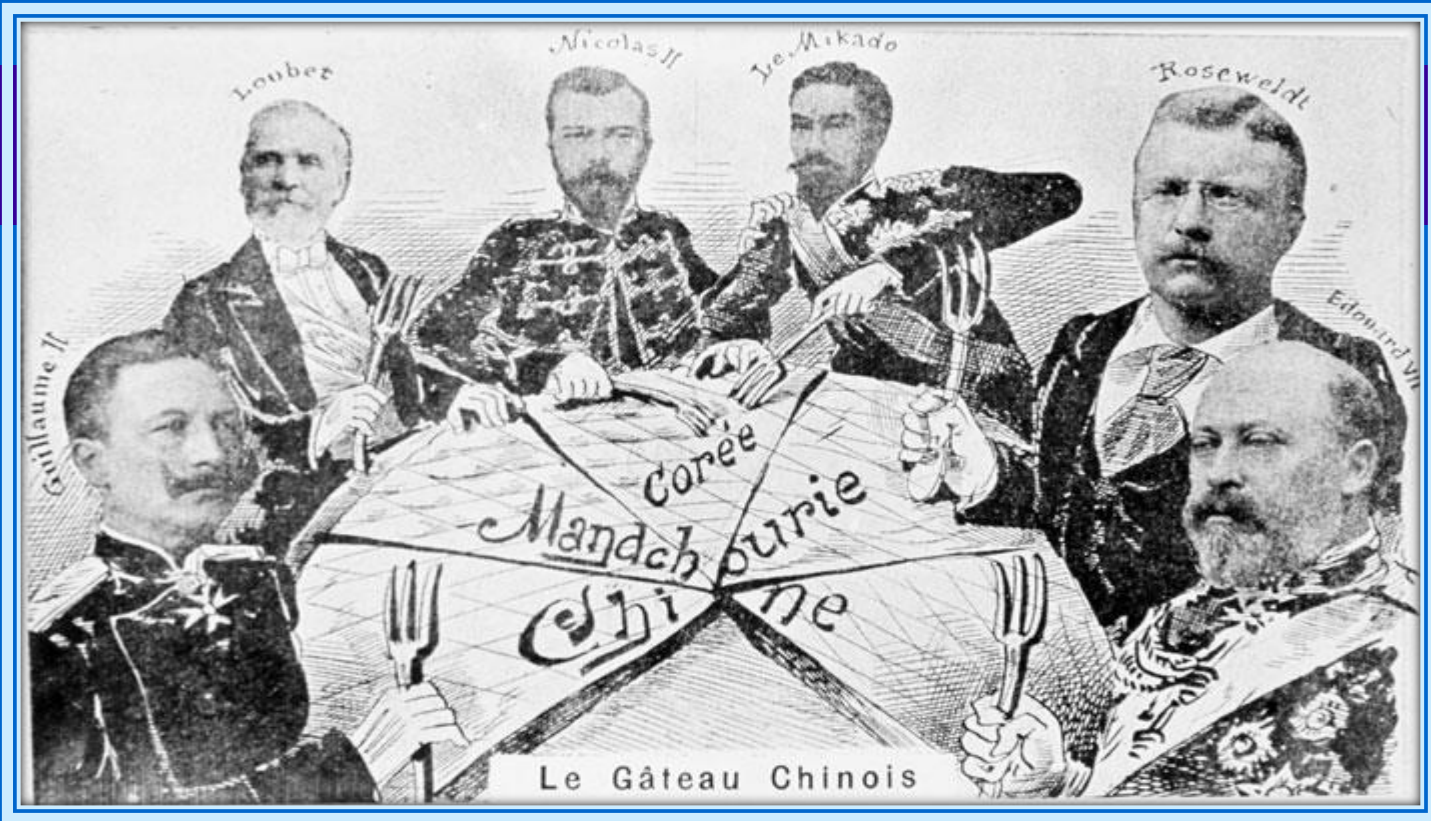




SCHOOL BEGINS.

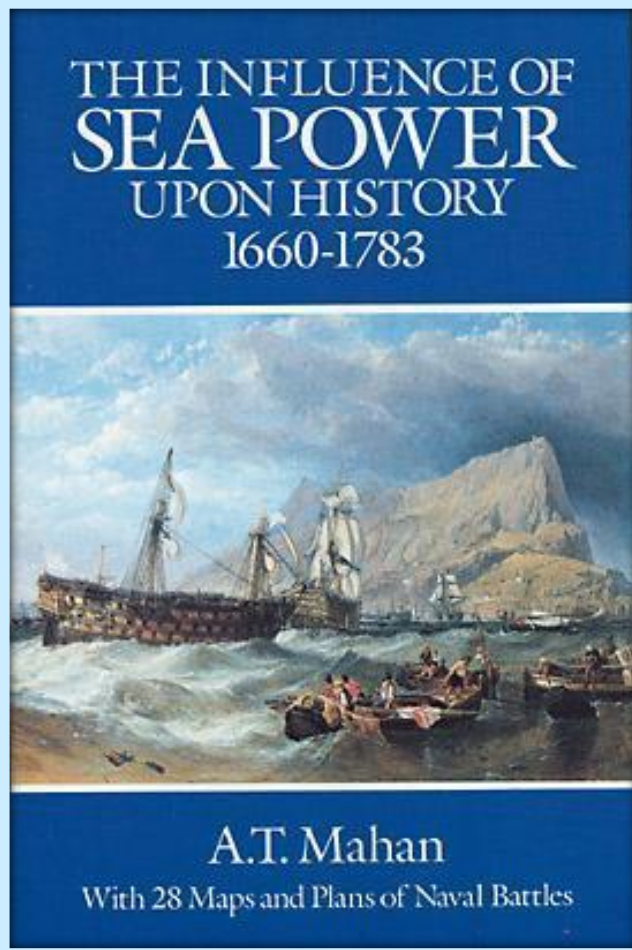
UNCLE SAM (to his new class in Civilization).— Now, children, you've got to learn these lessons whether you want to or not! But just take a look at the class ahead of you, and remember that, in a little while, you will feel as glad to be here as they are!

Some Europeans and Americans believed it was their responsibility to conquer and “improve” the conquered peoples’ cultures.



As European imperialists “carved” up Asia and Africa, European missionaries journeyed to conquered lands to spread Christianity.

A Desire for Sea Power



- Alfred Thayer Mahan, a naval strategist and the author of *The Influence of Sea Power Upon History*, argued that national prosperity and power depended on control of the world's sea-lanes. "Whoever rules the waves rules the world," Mahan wrote.

Imperialism: Good or Bad

- Your group will make a poster supporting or discouraging imperialism
- Expectations: 20mins
 1. Colored Illustration
 2. Answer Statement/Slogan written in a Sharpie
 3. 3 pieces of evidence

Tables 1, 4, 6 & 9: Support
Tables 2, 3, 5, 7 & 8: Against





A New Assertiveness

- During the late 1880s, American foreign policy makers began to display a new assertiveness. The United States came close to declaring war on Germany, Chile, and Great Britain.



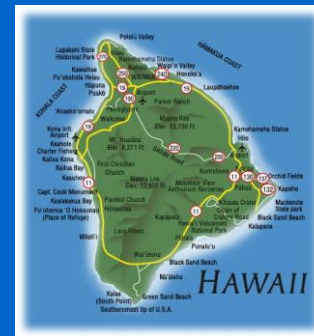
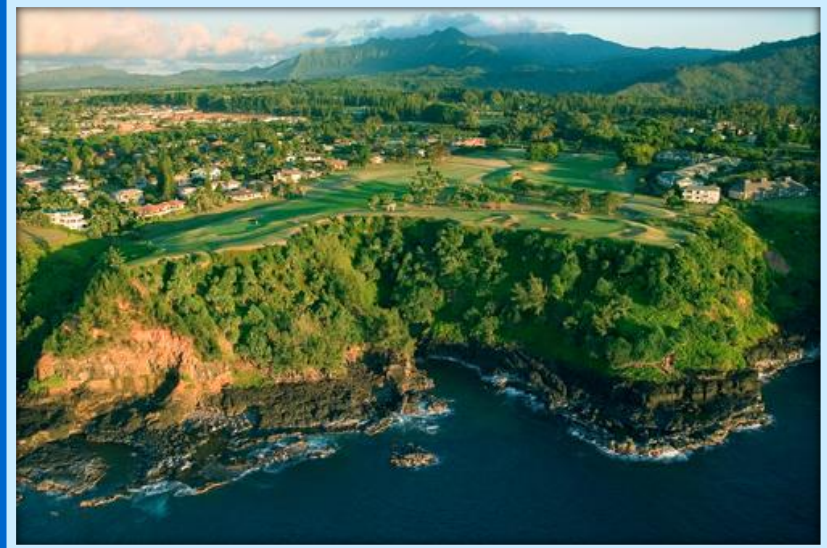
Acquisition of Alaska

- The exception to the rule was Alaska. In 1867, Sec. of State William Steward arranged to buy Alaska from the Russians for \$7.2 million. Rich in natural resources (timber, minerals, and oil), Alaska was a bargain at two cents per acre.



The Annexation of Hawaii

- In 1893, a small group of sugar and pineapple-growing businessmen, backed by the U.S. military, deposed Hawaii's queen, seized 1.75 million acres of land, and conspired for U.S. annexation of the islands, which was achieved in 1898. Hawaii became a state in 1959.



Origins of Spanish American War



- The Tariff of 1894, which put restrictions on sugar imports to the United States, severely hurt the economy of Cuba which was then a Spanish colony. Angry nationalists began a revolt against the Spanish colonial regime.

The *USS Maine*

- The US, which had many businessmen with investment interests in Cuba, became concerned and dispatched the *USS Maine* to rescue US citizens who might be endangered by the conflict.



The Effects of Yellow Journalism

On February 15, 1898 the *Maine* mysteriously blew up and the US blamed a Spanish mine. When the American public was stirred into an anti-Spain frenzy by the yellow journalism of men like Hearst and Pulitzer, President McKinley gave the OK for war.



Teller Amendment

- Congress agreed, but only after adopting the Teller Amendment that made it clear that the United States did not harbor imperialist ambitions and would not acquire Cuba.

Question: What does this picture represent?



The Platt Amendment



- After the US defeated Spain, it passed the Platt Amendment which gave the US the right to intervene in Cuba to protect "life, property, and individual liberties." The 144-day war also resulted in the US taking control of the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Guam.

The Philippine American War

- As a result of the Philippine American War, a sequel to the Spanish American War, Spain ceded the Philippines to the United States for \$20 million.



American Atrocities

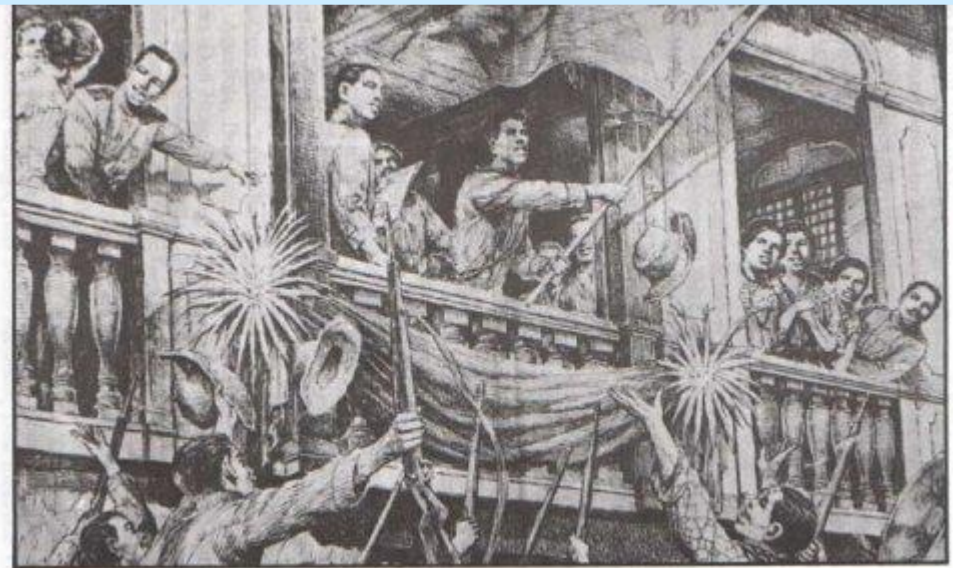
- To suppress Filipino insurgency, the American military forcibly relocated or burned villages, imprisoned or killed non-combatant civilians, and used vicious torture techniques (including the water cure) on suspected insurgents.





Philippine Independence

- During the war, more than 4,000 American soldiers, about 20,000 Filipino fighters, and an estimated 200,000 Filipino civilians died. After a long struggle, the Filipinos received their independence in 1946.



Proclamation of Philippine Independence in Kawit, Cavite on June 12, 1898.

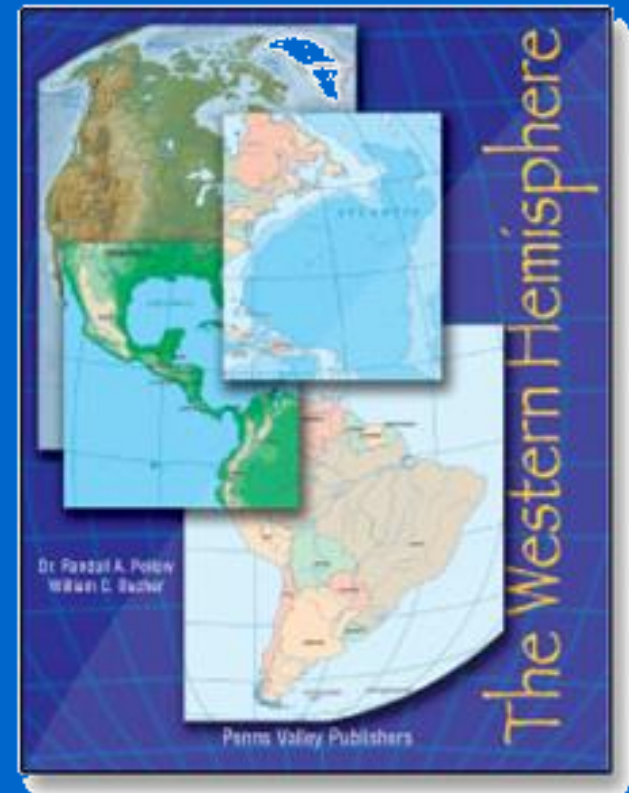
The Roosevelt Corollary

- In 1904, when Germany demanded a port in the Dominican Republic as compensation for an unpaid loan, Theodore Roosevelt announced the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine, declaring that the United States would be the policeman of the Caribbean and Central America.



Interventions in Western Hemisphere

- To enforce order, forestall foreign intervention, and protect economic interests, the United States intervened in the Caribbean and Central America some twenty times over the next quarter century -- in Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Mexico, Nicaragua, and Panama.

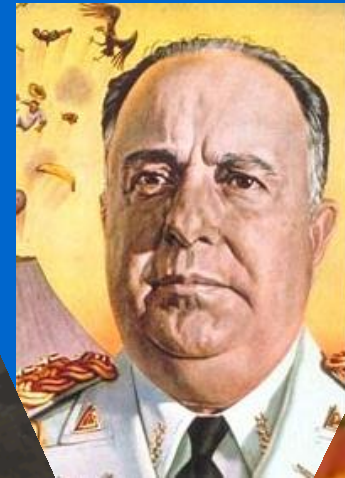


American Support of Dictators

- Each intervention put into power a dictator supportive of American interests (Somoza in Nicaragua, Trujillo in the Dominican Republic, and Duvalier in Haiti).



Trujillo



Somoza



Duvalier

Protection of American Interests

- On the whole, the United States' actions in Latin America protected US commercial and strategic interests, but the goal of spreading democracy went mostly unfulfilled. The frequent use of military force also engendered widespread resentment in the region.

