The Rise of American Power, 1890 - 1920

Manifest Destiny

American imperialism dates back to the early-1800s when Americans began moving West and claiming lands that had been occupied by Native Americans.

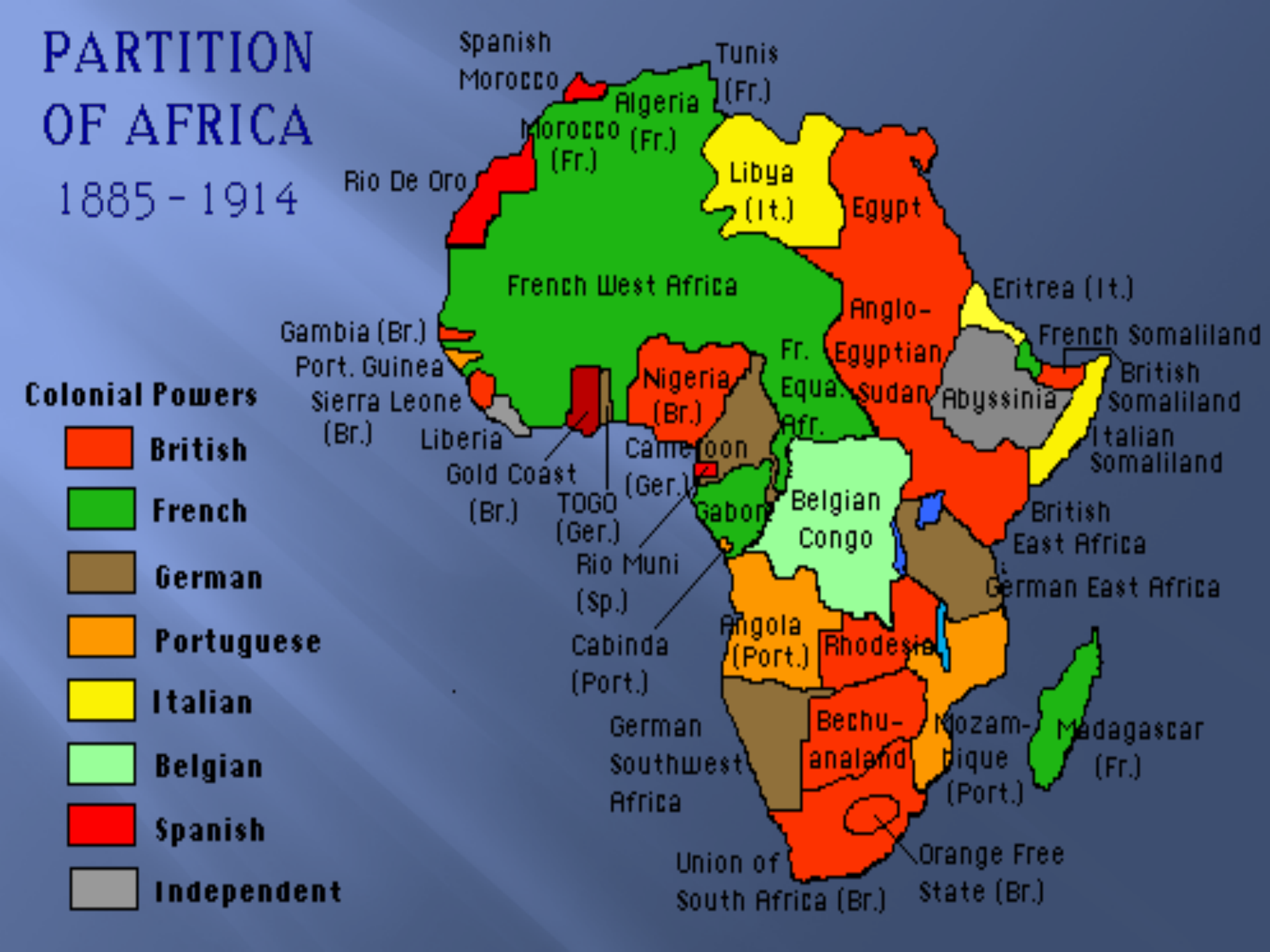
Imperialism

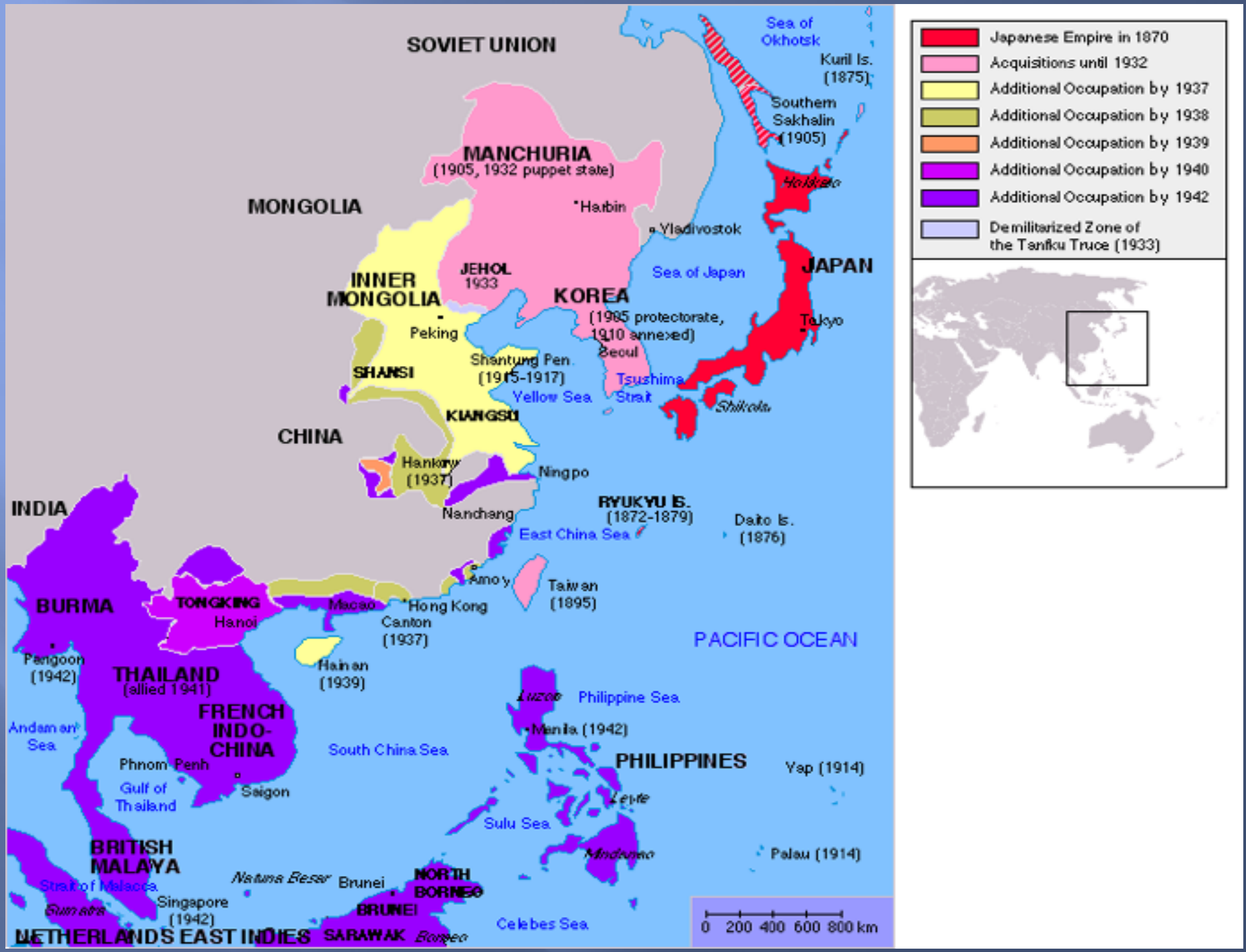
Imperialism is the economic and political domination of a strong nation over a weaker one

In the late 1800s, Europeans practiced imperialism in East Asia, Africa and the Pacific

PARTITION OF AFRICA

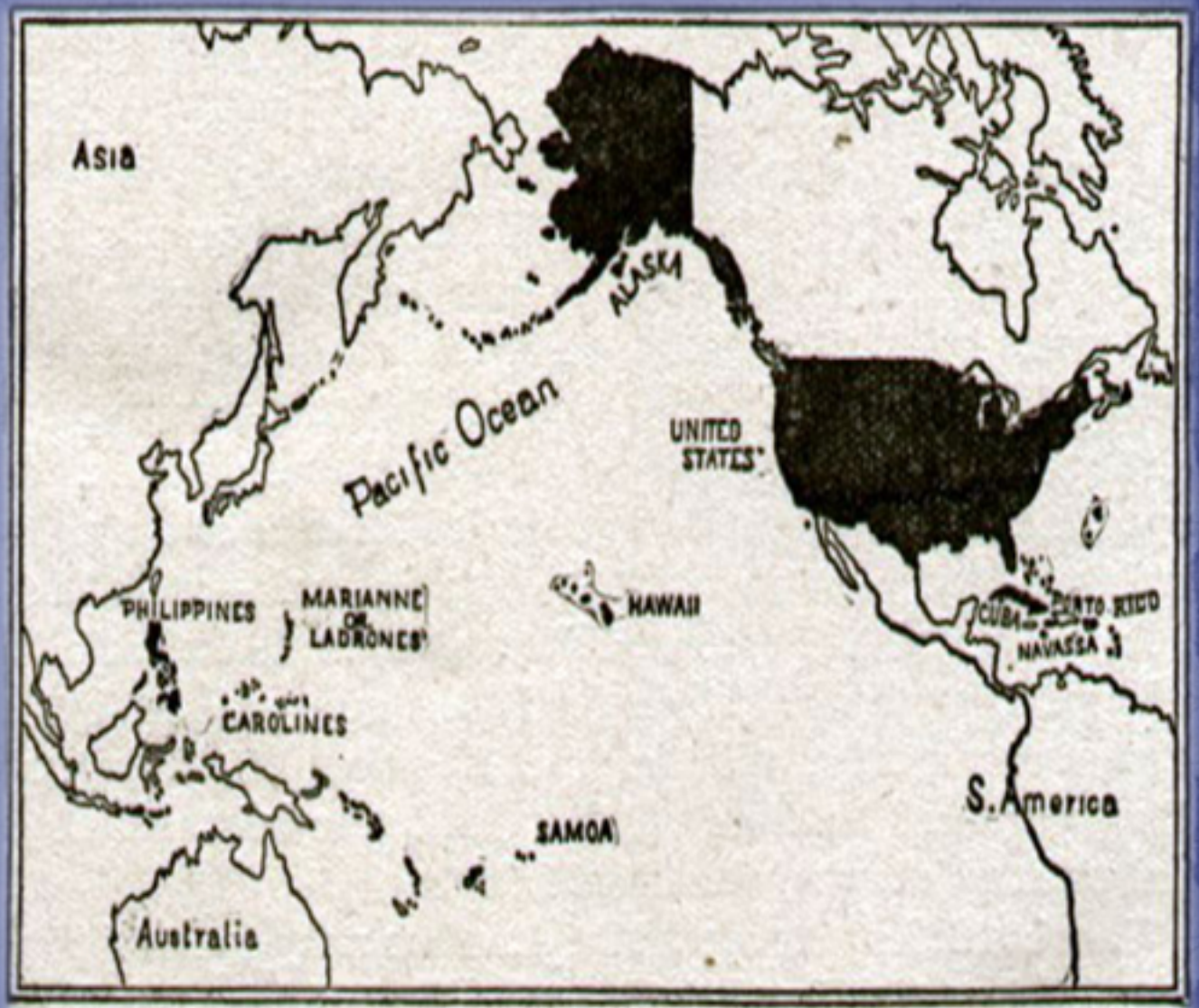
1885 - 1914




SOVIET UNION
Sea of Okhotsk
Kuril Is. (1875)
Southern Sakhalin (1905)
MANCHURIA
(1905, 1932 puppet state)
Harbin
MONGOLIA
Vladivostok
JEHOL 1933
INNER MONGOLIA
Sea of Japan
JAPAN
KOREA
(1905 protectorate, 1910 annexed)
Peking
Seoul
Tokyo
Shantung Pen. (1915-1917)
SHANSI
Tsushima Strait
Yellow Sea
KIANGSU
CHINA
Hankow (1937)
Ningpo
INDIA
RYUKYU IS. (1872-1879)
Nanchang
Daito Is. (1876)
East China Sea
Amoy
Taiwan (1895)
BURMA
TONGKING
Hanoi
Macao
Hong Kong
Canton (1937)
PACIFIC OCEAN
Rangoon (1942)
THAILAND (allied 1941)
Hainan (1939)
Luzon
Philippine Sea
FRENCH INDO-CHINA
Andaman Sea
Manila (1942)
South China Sea
PHILIPPINES
Yap (1914)
Phnom Penh
Gulf of Thailand
Saigon
Leyte
Sulu Sea
BRITISH MALAYA
Mindanao
Palau (1914)
Natuna Besar
Brunei
NORTH BORNEO
Strait of Malacca
Singapore (1942)
BRUNEI
Celebes Sea
NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES
SARAWAK
0 200 400 600 800 km
Japanese Empire in 1870
Acquisitions until 1932
Additional Occupation by 1937
Additional Occupation by 1938
Additional Occupation by 1939
Additional Occupation by 1940
Additional Occupation by 1942
Demilitarized Zone of the Tanfku Truce (1933)

Major Areas for Expansionism

- Pacific
  - *Alaska*
  - *Hawaii*
- Asia
  - *China*
  - *Japan*
- Cuba
- Philippines
- Latin America



OUTLINE MAP SHOWING THE TERRITORY OF GREATER AMERICA.

Reasons for American Expansion

1. *New Technology*
   - **Improved communication and transportation of goods and communication around the world**

   Railroads *Coal-powered ships*
   Telegraph *Telephones*

2. *Belief in Manifest Destiny*
   - **Frederick Jackson Turner** *Americans needed New Frontiers beyond their Borders"*

Reasons for Expansion

3. *American sense of cultural superiority*
   - **America had a "superior way of life" that we had to share with others**

4. *Desire to Spread Christianity*
   - **America had been chosen by God to spread the Christian religion to others**

Reasons for Expansion

5. *Gain access to new markets and raw materials*
   - **Markets overseas would improve sales of American goods / the American economy**

   - **Access to needed raw materials was necessary to America's continued industrial growth.**

6. *Desire to grow as a naval power*
   - **Alfred T. Mahan *A Strong navy is vital to a nation becoming a world power***
   - **Obtain lands that can serve as naval bases**

Opening Japan to Trade

President Fillmore sent Commodore Matthew C. Perry to Japan in 1853

Perry led four ships into Tokyo Bay

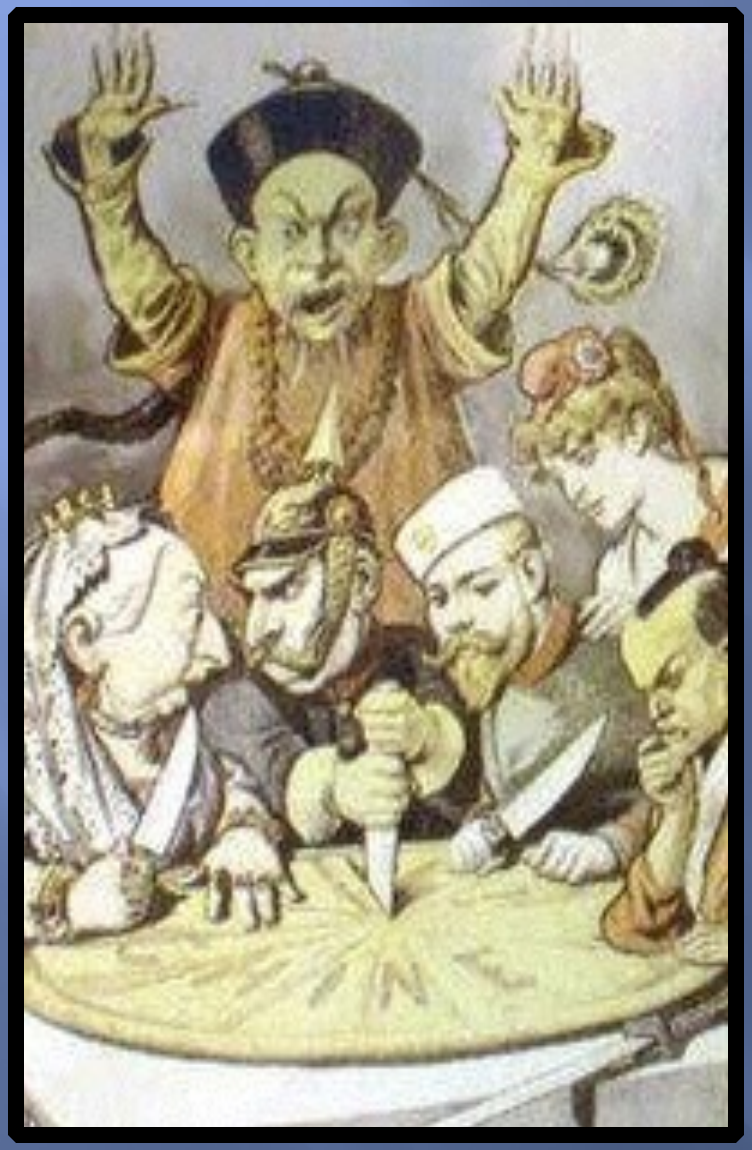
Perry's threat convinced Japan to engage in trade and diplomatic relations with the U.S.

Seward's Folly

In 1867, The U.S. purchased Alaska from Russia in what became known as Seward's folly.

While criticized by some at the time the financial value of the Alaska purchase turned out to be many times greater than what the U.S. had paid for it.

Open Door Policy w/ China



Throughout the 19th century, China's economy was controlled by numerous European powers.

The Open Door Policy was adopted by the U.S. as a means of opening trade with China in the late 1890s.

Boxer Rebellion

The Boxer Rebellion was a Chinese revolt in the late 1800s against foreign influence

Thousands died during the uprising, leading to American intervention (1900) and the to the Open Door Policy

RUSSIA
Alaska
CANADA
CHINA
UNITED STATES
JAPAN
Hawaiian Islands
PACIFIC OCEAN
Equator
AUSTRALIA
Samoan Islands
Major shipping routes

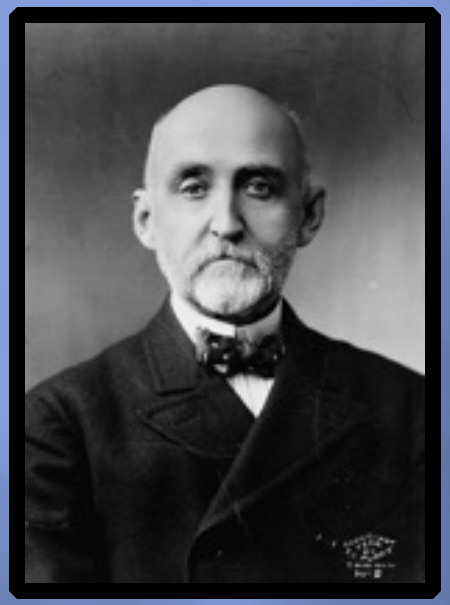
Hawaii Annexed

Trade with Japan and China in the 1800s led to the United States having interest in the Hawaiian Islands

In 1891, U.S. business owners led an overthrow of Queen Liliuokalani and asked to be annexed by the U.S.

After negotiations, in June 1897, President McKinley agreed to a treaty of annexation. Hawaii was annexed the following year

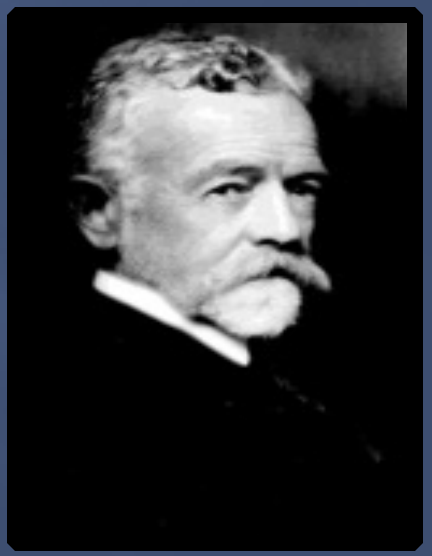
Building a Strong Navy



Alfred T. Mahan

Naval officer who said a strong navy is vital to be a world power

U.S. Senator who was a leading voice in Congress for a strong navy



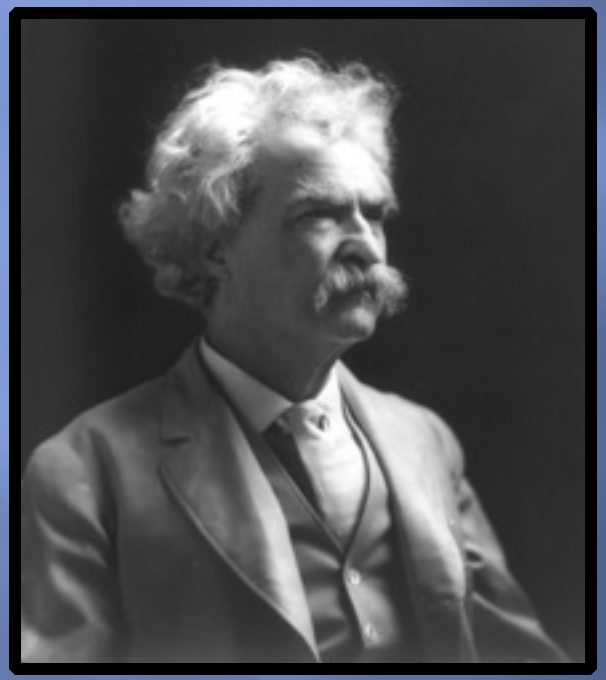
Henry Cabot Lodge

Overseas Expansion

ALASKA
(purchased 1867)
RUSSIA
Bering Sea
CANADA
CHINA
UNITED STATES
(territorial expansion
by 1853)
Boxer
Rebellion
1900
JAPAN
CUBA
(naval bases
1898)
Midway Island
1867
SANTO
DOMINGO
MEXICO
Philippine
Islands
1898
Wake Island
1899
Hawiian Islands
1898
Puerto Ric
1898
Guam
1898
Johnston
Island
1898
GUATEMALA
HONDURAS
NICARAGUA
PANAMA
VENEZUELA
NETHERLAND INDIES
PACIFIC OCEAN
American Samoa
1899
AUSTRALIA
CHILE
United States involvement

Opposition to Imperialism

Not everyone was on the imperialism bandwagon

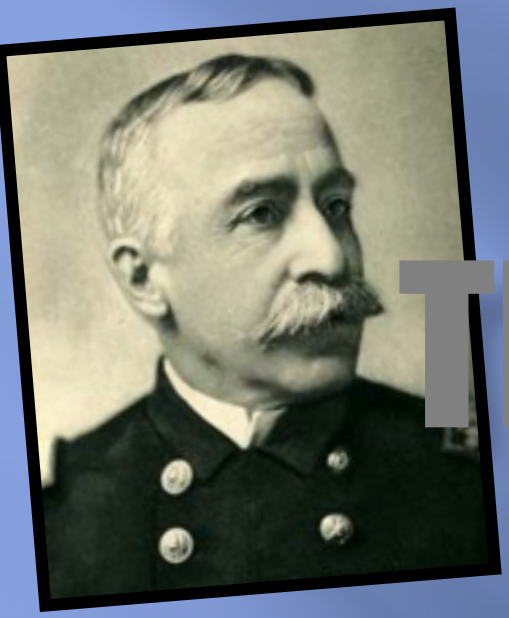


"... we do not intend to free, but to subjugate the people of the Philippines. We have gone there to conquer them, not to redeem them."

-- Mark Twain

"In the forcible annexation of the Philippines our Nation neither adds to its strength nor secures broader opportunities for the American people."

-- William Jennings Bryan



The Spanish-American War

Cuba wants independence

After hundreds of years under Spanish rule, Cuba begins call for independence in the 1860s

Jose Marti

Cuban exiles in the United States urged the U.S. government to intervene. José Marti, who fled to New York City, led the call and brought together other Cuban exiles living in the United States.

Yellow Journalism

William Randolph Hurst
New York Journal

Numerous newspapers called for the U.S. to go to war with Spain for Cuba's independence

Competing New York City newspapers printed outrageous stories about Spanish atrocities that were not true in an effort to sell more papers

Joseph Pulitzer
New York World

This style of reporting, in which writers often exaggerated or lied to attract readers, became known as yellow journalism

What it managed to do was anger many Americans to the point that they were ready to go to war.

Spanish atrocities?

Newspapers focused on Spanish atrocities upon the Cuban people to ignite passions against Spain

Spanish General Valeraino Weyler was portrayed as a butcher in the U.S. for his treatment of Cuban

In response to the violence going on in the Cuban capital of Havana, President McKinley sends in the USS Maine

Explosion aboard the Maine

February 15, 1898, the Maine sank in Havana Harbor after an explosion, resulting in the deaths of 266 men

$50,000 REWARD.—WHO DESTROYED THE MAINE?—$50,000 REWARD

NEW YORK JOURNAL
AND ADVERTISER.

DESTRUCTION OF THE WAR SHIP MAINE WAS THE WORK OF AN ENEM

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

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!

NAVAL OFFICERS THINK THE MAINE WAS DESTROYED BY A SPANISH MINE.

Hidden Mine or a Sunken Torpedo Believed to Have Been the Weapon Used Against the American Man-of-War—Officers and Men Tell Thrilling Stories of Being Blown Into the Air Amid a Mass of Shattered Steel and Exploding Shells—Survivors Brought to Key West Scout the Idea of Accident—Spanish Officials Protest Too Much—Our Cabinet Orders a Searching Inquiry—Journal Sends Divers to Havana to Report Upon the Condition of the Wreck.

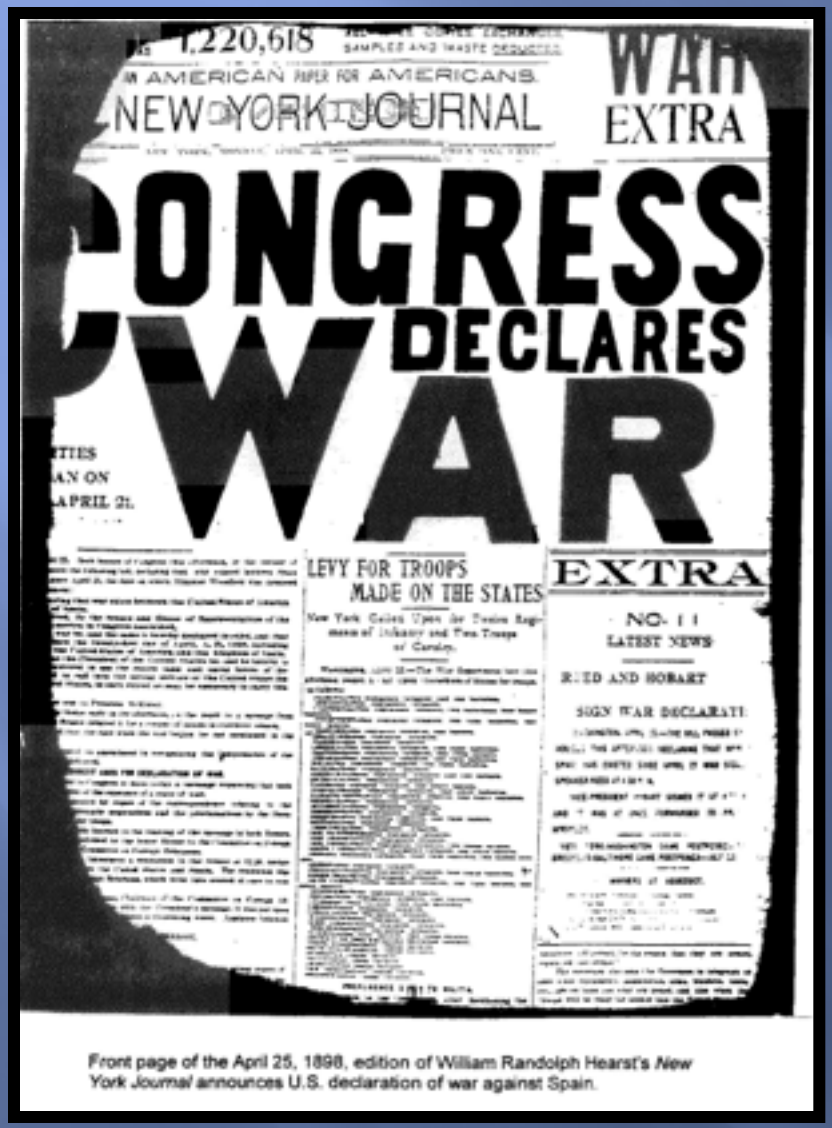
Although no one is sure how the ship exploded, many Americans blamed it on Spain.

SCHOOL TUBE
Discovery
EDUCATION

Causes of the War

1) *The explosion of the Maine, which was blamed on Spain*
2) *The United States wanted to expand into Latin America and the Pacific*
3) *People in Cuba and Philippines rebelled against Spanish rule*
4) *Demands for involvement from American expansionists and newspapers*

Spanish-American War begins


1,220,618
AN AMERICAN PAPER FOR AMERICANS.
NEW YORK JOURNAL
WAR EXTRA
CONGRESS DECLARES WAR
LEVY FOR TROOPS MADE ON THE STATES
EXTRA
NO. 11
LATEST NEWS
SIGN WAR DECLARATI

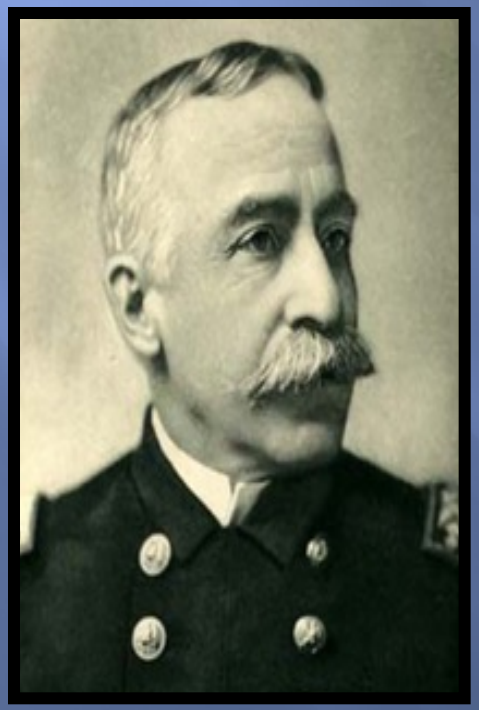
Front page of the April 25, 1898, edition of William Randolph Hearst's *New York Journal* announces U.S. declaration of war against Spain.

In April of 1898, President McKinley asked Congress to authorize the use of force to end the conflict in Cuba

Spain was not prepared for war. The United States was, however, and moved quickly to take control in two regions – the Philippines and Cuba.

Dewey wins in Philippines

In the Pacific, Commodore George Dewey sailed to the Philippines and confronted the Spanish fleet at Manila Bay



In a matter of hours, Dewey and the American fleet had defeated the Spanish squadron

1,011,068 The World. 1,011,068

DEWEY SMASHES SPAIN'S FLEET

VICE-ADMIRAL MONTOJO.

Great Naval Battle Between Asiatic Squadron and Spanish Warships Off Manila.

THREE OF THE BEST SPANISH VESSELS WIPED OUT, OTHERS SUNK.

The Damage Done to the American Boats Engaged Only Nominal---Hundreds of the Enemy Slain in the Encounter.

COMMODORE DEWEY.

LISBON, Portugal, May 1, 11 P. M.---The Spanish fleet was completely defeated off Cavite, Philippine Islands, according to trustworthy advices received here.

WASHINGTON, May 1, Midnight.---President McKinley expresses entire satisfaction over the reported battle between Commodore Dewey's squadron and the Spanish fleet. He accepts the news as true, but believes it is worse for the Spanish than they will admit. There has been no official confirmation of the news. Nothing official is expected for forty-eight hours.

THE THREE SPANISH CRUISERS COMPLETELY DESTROYED.

ADMIRAL MONTOJO ADMITS HIS UTTER ROUT.

In His Report to Spain He Says Many Ships Were Burned and Sunk and the Losses in Officers and Men "Numerous."

ADMIRAL'S FORLORN HOPE.

MADRID OFFICIAL REPORT ADMITS DISASTROUS DEFEAT

MADRID, May 1, 8 P. M.---The following is the text of the official despatch from the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands to the Minister of War, Lieut.-Gen. Correa, regarding the engagement off Manila:

"Last night, April 30, the batteries at the entrance to the bay announced the arrival of the enemy's squadron, forcing a passage under the obscurity of the night.

"At daybreak the enemy took up positions, opening with a strong fire against Fort Cavite and the arsenal.

"Our fleet engaged the enemy in a brilliant combat, protecte

Dewey wins in Philippines

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR: PACIFIC THEATER

The War in Cuba

Just as the Philippines, victory over Spain came quickly in Cuba

American forces were led by a volunteer fighting force known as the Rough Riders

The Rough Riders were heroes at the Battle of San Juan Hill in Cuba

The Rough Riders

The Rough Riders were a group of tough cowboys, miners and lawmen

The Rough Riders were led by the former Secretary of the Navy – Theodore Roosevelt

Victory!!

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

EXTRA NEW YORK JOURNAL SPORTING SPECIAL

PEACE TREATY IS RATIFIED.

AWFUL SLAUGHTER

SPORT

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

NEW ORLEANS RACING

NEW ATTACK ON MANILA TO-DAY.

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

TREATY VOTE IS 57 TO 23.

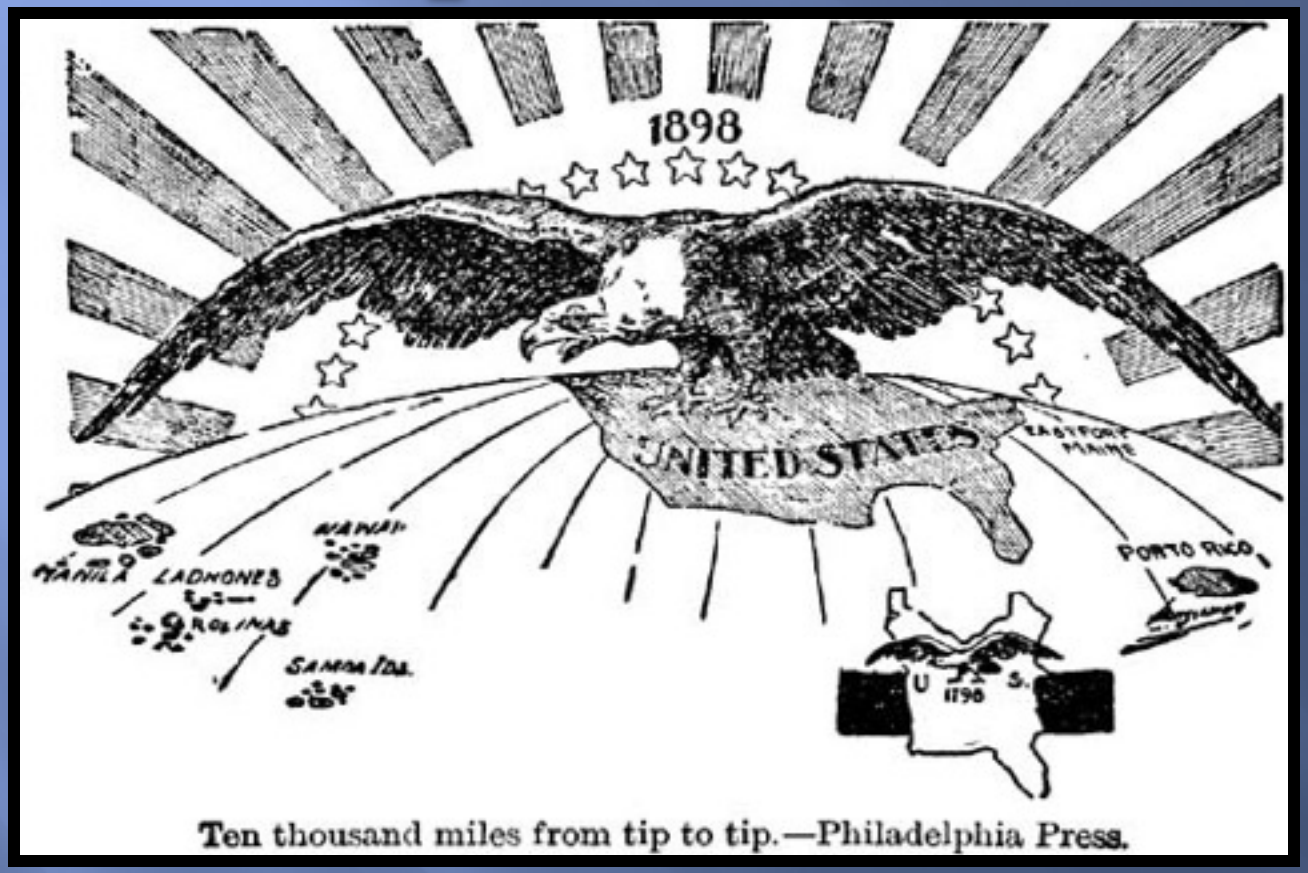
Three Votes to Spare When the Final Test Was Reached

FILIPINO LOSS IS 4,000 MEN.

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

After just four months of fighting, Spain surrenders and the U.S. claims victory

Spoils of the War



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

The United States gains control of Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines and gains influence over Cuba

Platt Amendment

The Platt Amendment gave the U.S. extensive control over Cuban affairs:

1) ***Cuba could not make any treaty with another nation that would weaken its independence***
2) ***No foreign power can claim territory in Cuba***
3) ***Cuba had to let the U.S. lease naval stations in Cuba***
4) ***The U.S. had the right to intervene to protect Cuban independence.***

"A Splendid Little War"

-- John Hay, U.S. Secretary of State

HEROES IN OUR WAR WITH SPAIN

The Spanish American War lasted less than four months

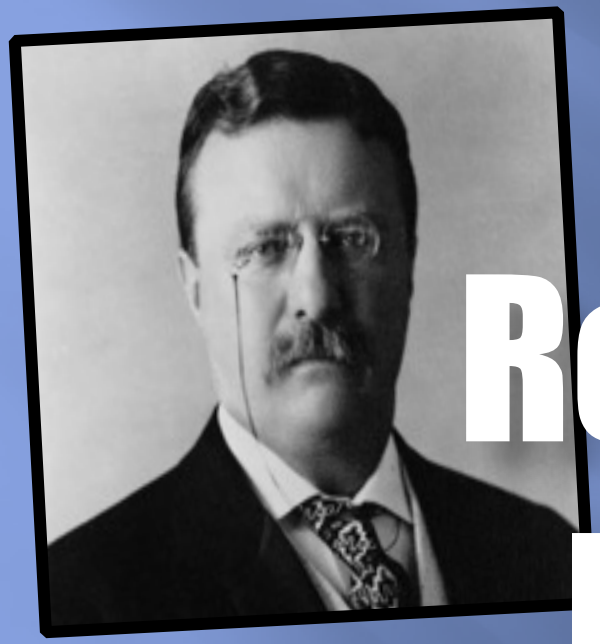
As a result of the victory in the war, the U.S. was now recognized as a legitimate world power

McKinley Assassinated

After being re-elected in 1900, McKinley is assassinated in 1901

It thrust Theodore Roosevelt into the role of U.S. President

He was the youngest person to become president (42)



Roosevelt's Big Stick Policy

THE NEW DIPLOMACY
ARBITRATION
TR
TELL THE TROUBLE TO THE POLICEMAN
EUROPE

TR's "big stick" diplomacy

Roosevelt believed that if the United States displayed its military power, other nations would be reluctant to want to go to war with the United States

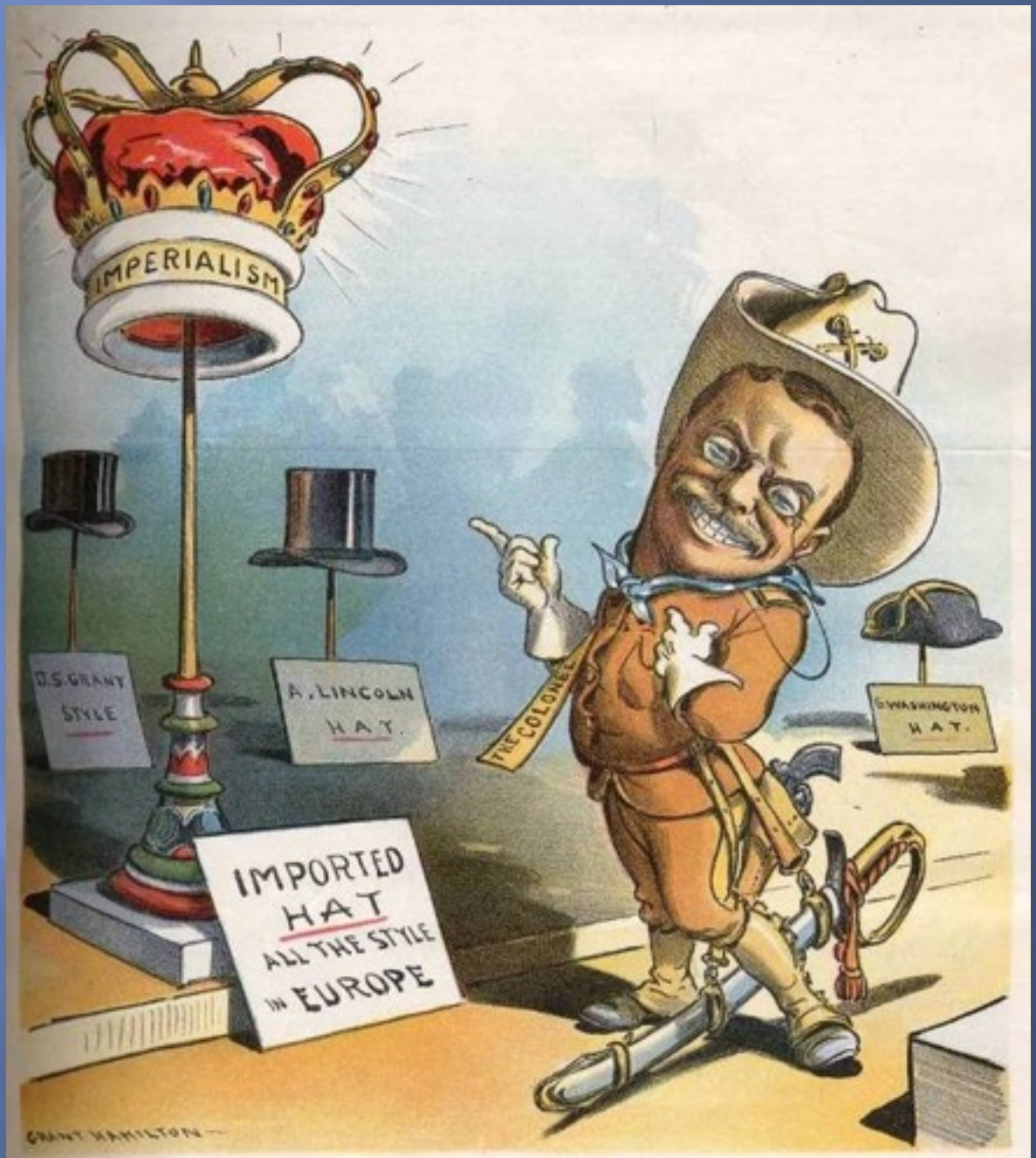
"Speak softly, but carry a big stick"

THE
BIG
STICK
PANAMA
©authentichistory.com

Roosevelt Corollary

In 1904, Roosevelt invoked his "big stick" policy to expand upon the Monroe Doctrine

The United States would use force to maintain economic and political stability in the Western Hemisphere



"I RATHER LIKE THAT IMPORTED AFFAIR."

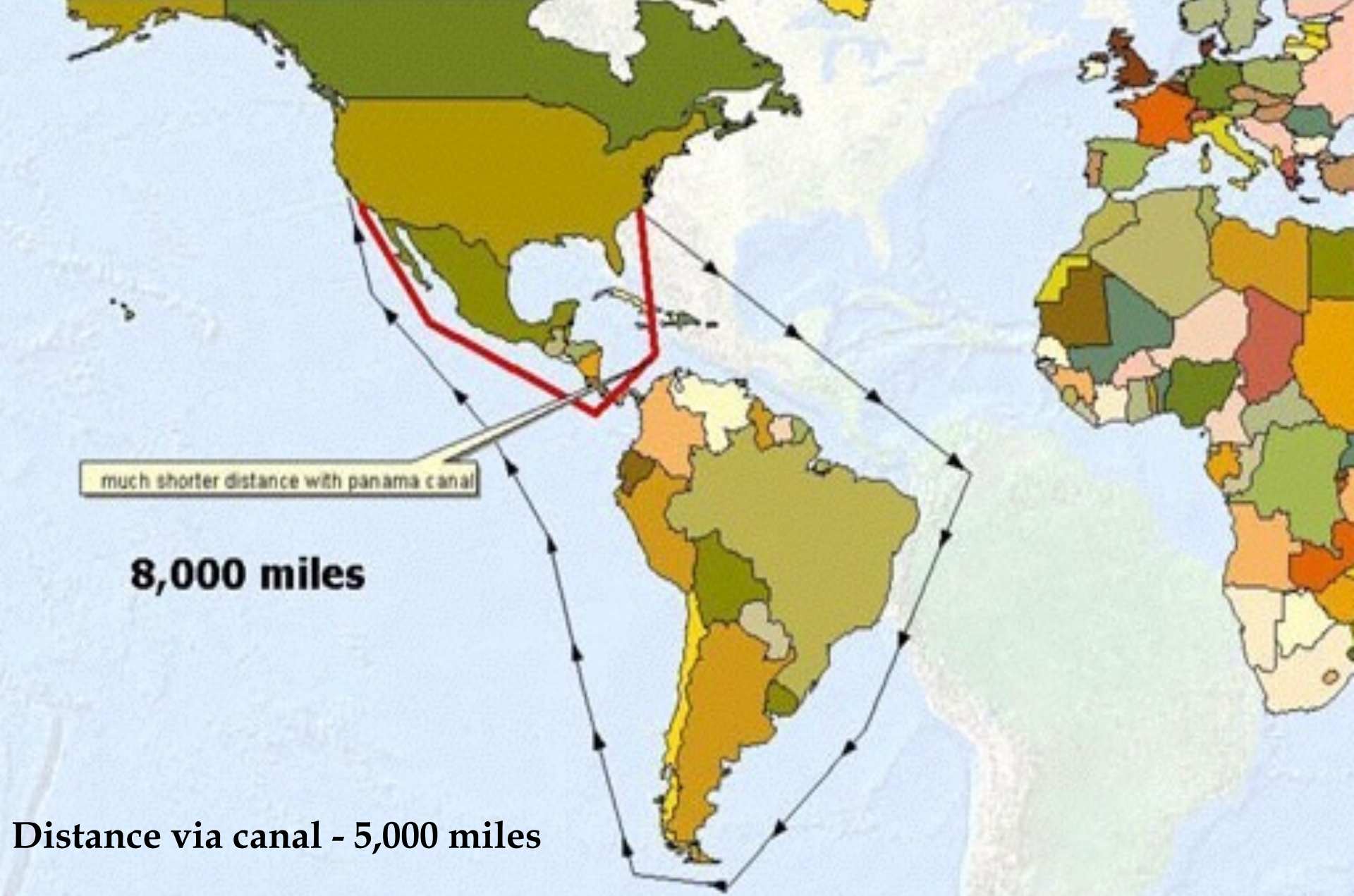
The Great White Fleet

The U.S. Naval fleet traveled throughout the world in 1908 by order of U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt in an effort to demonstrate growing American military power.

The Panama Canal

TR believed that a canal through Central America was needed to expand America's power

The canal would cut the time and distance needed to move American ships between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans



Distance via canal - 5,000 miles

Distance w/out canal - 13,000 miles

Building of the Canal

The canal took 10 years to build, it is 50 miles long and over 5,600 men died in the building of the canal.

One of the greatest challenges in building the canal was dealing with the spread of diseases.

NEW TREATY
BOGOTA

THE MAN WHO CAN MAKE THE DIRT FLY.

ALASKA
(purchased 1867)
RUSSIA
Bering Sea
CANADA
CHINA
UNITED STATES
(territorial expansion
by 1853)
Boxer
Rebellion
1900
JAPAN
CUBA
(naval bases
1898)
Midway Island
1867
SANTO
DOMINGO
MEXICO
Philippine
Islands
1898
Wake Island
1899
Hawiian Islands
1898
Puerto Ric
1898
Guam
1898
Johnston
Island
1898
GUATEMALA
HONDURAS
NICARAGUA
PANAMA
VENEZUELA
NETHERLAND INDIES
PACIFIC OCEAN
American Samoa
1899
AUSTRALIA
CHILE
United States involvement

Taft's Dollar Diplomacy

President William H. Taft's policy of influencing foreign nations through American economic force rather than military force

U.S. operations in Latin America went from "warlike and political" to "peaceful and economic"