

# Unit 4 Imperialism and Progressivism

## Ch. 12 Becoming a World Power

### SECT I THE IMPERIALIST VISION



Name \_\_\_\_\_

Grady \_\_\_\_\_

### KP: BUILDING SUPPORT FOR IMPERIALISM

- \_\_\_\_\_, the economic and political domination of a strong nation over weaker nations, was a view held by many Europeans as they expanded their power overseas. To protect their investments, European nation exerted control over territories where they had invested capital and sold products.

### KP: BUILDING SUPPORT FOR IMPERIALISM

- Beginning in the 1880s, Americans wanted the U.S. to become a \_\_\_\_\_ power. Their change in attitude was result of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ competition from other nations and a growing feeling of cultural superiority.

### KP: BUILDING SUPPORT FOR IMPERIALISM

- Some areas became colonies while others became \_\_\_\_\_, where the imperial power allowed local rulers to remain in control while protecting them against rebellion and invasion. In return, local rulers had to accept advice from the Europeans on how to govern their country.

## KP: BUILDING SUPPORT FOR IMPERIALISM

- Americans wanted to develop overseas markets to keep the economy strong.  
\_\_\_\_\_ argued that as nations competed, only the strongest would survive. Americans used these ideas to justify expanding American power overseas.

### *Discussion Question 1*

- ***Why did Americans increasingly support imperialism during the 1880s?***
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## KP: BUILDING SUPPORT FOR IMPERIALISM

- \_\_\_\_\_, a historian and writer, wrote about “\_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_,” the idea that the English-speaking nations had superior character, ideas, and system of government and were destined to dominate the planet.
- \_\_\_\_\_ linked missionary work to Anglo-Saxonism, convincing many Americans to support imperialism.

## KP: EXPANSION IN THE PACIFIC

- Americans expanded across the \_\_\_\_\_ Ocean towards East \_\_\_\_\_ looking for overseas markets. Americans hoped to trade with \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, but Japan only allowed trade with the Chinese and the Dutch.

### KP: EXPANSION IN THE PACIFIC

- In 1852 President Franklin Pierce ordered Commodore \_\_\_\_\_ to travel to Japan to negotiate a trade treaty. In 1854 the Japanese, impressed by American \_\_\_\_\_ and power, signed a treaty opening two ports to American trade. By the 1890s, Japan had a powerful navy and had set out to build its own empire in Asia.

### KP: EXPANSION IN THE PACIFIC

- The \_\_\_\_\_ Tariff in 1890 gave \_\_\_\_\_ to sugar producers in the U.S. causing the sale of Hawaiian sugar to decline. As a result, the Hawaiian economy declined.

### KP: EXPANSION IN THE PACIFIC

- During an 1872 recession in \_\_\_\_\_, the U.S. exempted Hawaiian \_\_\_\_\_ from tariffs. When the treaty later came up for renewal, the Senate insisted that Hawaii give the U.S. exclusive rights to a naval base at \_\_\_\_\_. The trade treaty led to a boom in the Hawaiian sugar industry.

### KP: EXPANSION IN THE PACIFIC

- In 1891 Queen \_\_\_\_\_ became the queen of Hawaii. She disliked the influence of American settlers.
- In 1893 a group of planters, supported by U.S. \_\_\_\_\_, forced the queen to give up her power after she unsuccessfully tried to impose a new constitution that reasserted her authority as ruler of the Hawaiian people. The group of planters set up a temporary government and asked the U.S. to \_\_\_\_\_ the islands.

*Discussion Question 2*

- *How did the U.S. expand in the Pacific?*

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**KP: TRADE AND DIPLOMACY IN LATIN AMERICA**

- S.O.S. \_\_\_\_\_ . \_\_\_\_\_ led early efforts to expand American influence in Latin America. He proposed the idea that the U.S. and Latin America work together in what came to be called \_\_\_\_\_.

**KP: TRADE AND DIPLOMACY IN LATIN AMERICA**

- In the 1800s, the U.S. wanted to increase its influence in \_\_\_\_\_ by increasing the sale of American products in the region. Americans wanted Europeans to realize that the U.S. was the \_\_\_\_\_.

**KP: TRADE AND DIPLOMACY IN LATIN AMERICA**

- In 1889 the first Pan-American conference was held in D.C. The goals of the conference were \*
  - Create a \_\_\_\_\_ union between Latin America and the U.S., and to create a system for American nations to work out their disputes \_\_\_\_\_.

The Latin Americans rejected both ideas...

### KP: TRADE AND DIPLOMACY IN LATIN AMERICA

- Latin Americans agreed to create the \_\_\_\_\_ of the **American** \_\_\_\_\_, an organization that worked to promote cooperation among the nations of the Western Hemisphere. Today this organization is called the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ (OAS).

### KP: BUILDING A MODERN NAVY

- Americans were willing to risk \_\_\_\_\_ to defend American interests overseas. This led to American support for a large modern \_\_\_\_\_.

### *Discussion Question 3*

- What were the two goals of the first Pan-American conference?***

### KP: BUILDING A MODERN NAVY

- Captain \_\_\_\_\_ of the U.S. Navy published his lectures in a book called *The influence of \_\_\_\_\_ Upon History*. The book suggested that a nation needed a large navy to protect its merchant ships and to defend its right to trade with other countries. Mahan felt it necessary to acquire territory overseas for \_\_\_\_\_.

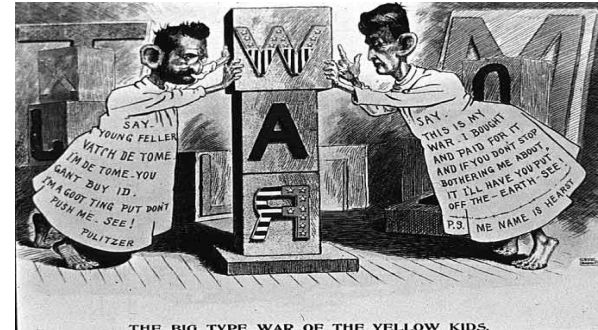
## KP: BUILDING A MODERN NAVY

- \_\_\_\_\_ and Albert J. Beveridge, two powerful senators, pushed for the construction of a new navy. By the late 1890s, the U.S. was on its way to becoming one of the top-ranked naval powers in the world.
- In the spring of 1898, war began between \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_.

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### Ch. 12 Becoming a World Power

#### SECT II THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR



### *Discussion Question 4*

- **What were the ideas that convinced Congress to pay for building a strong, modern, U.S. Navy?**
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## KP: THE COMING OF WAR

- \_\_\_\_\_, a Spanish colony, provided wealth for Spain with \_\_\_\_\_ plantations. In 1868 Cuban rebels declared independence and began a guerilla attack against Spanish authorities. After the attack failed, the Cuban rebels fled to the United States to plan a new revolution. Writer and poet, \_\_\_\_\_, an exiled leader of Cuba's revolution, fled to \_\_\_\_\_. He raised money from Americans and began pushing weapons and training troops to prepare an invasion for Cuba.

**RP: THE COMING OF WAR**

- In 1894, after the United States imposed new tariffs on sugar, the economy of Cuba was devastated. Marti and his followers began a new rebellion in February of 1895. They seized control of eastern Cuba, declared its independence, and set up the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ in September 1895.

**RP: THE COMING OF WAR**

- The Spanish appointed General \_\_\_\_\_ to serve as governor. He caused the deaths of tens of thousands of Cuban villagers by sending them to \_\_\_\_\_ camps. This led Americans to call for intervention in the war.

**RP: THE COMING OF WAR**

- At the start of the Cuban revolution, Americans were \_\_\_\_\_. But after reports in two newspapers, the *New York Journal* owned by \_\_\_\_\_ and the *New York World* owned by \_\_\_\_\_, Americans began to side with the rebels. The newspapers, trying to outdo each other, began to use \_\_\_\_\_ by running exaggerated stories of Spanish attacks on Cubans.

**RP: THE COMING OF WAR**

- The Spanish ambassador to the U.S., \_\_\_\_\_, wrote a private letter, describing \_\_\_\_\_ as weak and seeking admiration of Americans. The *NY Journal* printed the letter, causing Americans to become angry over the insult.

### RP: THE COMING OF WAR

- In February 1898, the U.S.S. \_\_\_\_\_, anchored in Havana, Cuba, exploded, killing \_\_\_\_\_ American officers and sailors. Although no one knows why the ship exploded, many Americans blamed \_\_\_\_\_.

### Discussion Question 5

- **What factors led Americans to call for war against Spain in the late 1800s?**
  - *After sensational reports in two newspapers, Americans began to side with the rebels.*
  - *Cuban rebels attacks and destroyed American property hoping for intervention.*
  - *Valeriano Weyler caused deaths of tens of thousands of Cuban villagers (reconcentration camps)*
  - *Spanish ambassador to U.S. wrote letter criticizing McKinley*
  - *U.S.S. Maine exploded killing 266 Americans, Americans blamed Spain.*

### RP: THE COMING OF WAR

- President McKinley did not want to intervene in the war, fearing it would cost the U.S. too many lives and hurt the economy. Within the president's own political party, \_\_\_\_\_ was very strong. In 1898, after much pressure, McKinley authorized Congress to declare war on Spain.

### RP: A WAR ON TWO FRONTS

- The U.S. Navy's \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ blockaded Cuba. An American fleet in British Hong Kong was ordered to attack the Spanish fleet in the \_\_\_\_\_ - a Spanish Colony.



**NP: A WAR ON TWO FRONTS**

- In May 1898, Commodore \_\_\_\_\_ led a squadron that destroyed or captured Spanish warships in \_\_\_\_\_ in the Philippines. McKinley sent 20,000 American troops to the Philippines and, along the way, seized the island of \_\_\_\_\_ a Spanish possession in the Pacific.

**NP: A WAR ON TWO FRONTS**

- In June, 1898, American troops advanced toward Santiago Harbor in Cuba. One group attacked the village of \_\_\_\_\_, another group attacked \_\_\_\_\_. Among the American troops were the “\_\_\_\_\_” led by Colonel Leonard Wood, with \_\_\_\_\_ as second in command. Both attacks were American victories.

**NP: A WAR ON TWO FRONTS**

- The American army was \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. Poor conditions in training camps resulted in more Americans dying in training than in battle.

**NP: A WAR ON TWO FRONTS**

- Spanish resistance ended with the surrender of Santiago. On August 12, 1898 Spain and the U.S. agreed to a \_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_.

*Discussion Question 6*

- **Who were the “Rough Riders”?**

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**HP: AN AMERICAN EMPIRE IS BORN**

- Controlling its new empire was no easy. \_\_\_\_\_, a Filipino revolutionary, ordered his troops to attack American soldiers stationed in the Philippines. American General \_\_\_\_\_ was forced to set up reconcentration camps resulting in thousands of Filipinos dying.

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**HP: AN AMERICAN EMPIRE IS BORN**

- Many Americans supported annexing the \_\_\_\_\_ because it would provide a \_\_\_\_\_ in Asia, a stopover on the way to China, a large market for American goods, and the ability to teach “less civilized” peoples.
- On December 10, 1898, the U.S. and Spain signed the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_. Cuba became an independent country. The U.S. acquired \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ and paid Spain \$20 million for the Philippines. This treaty made the United States an \_\_\_\_\_.

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**HP: AN AMERICAN EMPIRE IS BORN**

- \_\_\_\_\_, the first U.S. civilian governor of the Philippines, introduced reforms in education, transportation, and health care to try to win over the Filipino people. These reforms slowly lessened Filipino \_\_\_\_\_ toward American rule. By April 1902, all Filipino resistance stopped. In \_\_\_\_\_ the U.S. granted independence to the Philippines.

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## NP: AN AMERICAN EMPIRE IS BORN

- In 1900 Congress passed the \_\_\_\_\_, making \_\_\_\_\_ an unincorporated territory. Congress gradually allowed the people a degree of \_\_\_\_\_. In 1917 Puerto Ricans were made citizens of the United States. In 1947 the island was given the right to elect its own governor.

## Discussion Question 7

- *How did the Foraker Act affect Puerto Rico?*

## NP: AN AMERICAN EMPIRE IS BORN

- After the war, the U.S. set up a military government in Cuba. Steps were taken to ensure that Cuba would remain tied to the U.S. The \_\_\_\_\_ specified that:
  - (1) Cuba could not make a treaty with another nation that would weaken its power or allow another foreign power to gain territory in Cuba.
  - (2) Cuba had to allow the U.S. to buy or lease naval stations in Cuba
  - (3) Cuba's debts had to be kept low to prevent foreign countries from landing troops to enforce payment.
  - (4) The U.S. would have the right to intervene to protect Cuban independence and keep order. Cuba reluctantly accepted the Amendment. It was repealed in 1934.

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#### SECT III NEW AMERICAN DIPLOMACY



**KP: THEODORE ROOSEVELTS RISE TO POWER**

- In the 1900 election, President \_\_\_\_\_ defeated William Jennings \_\_\_\_\_ by a wide margin. On September 6, 1901, \_\_\_\_\_ shot President McKinley, who died a few days later.

**KP: AMERICAN DIPLOMACY IN ASIA**

- In 1894 war between China and Japan over what is now \_\_\_\_\_. This ended in a Japanese victory. In the peace treaty, China gave Korea independence and Japan territory in \_\_\_\_\_. The war showed that China was weaker than people had thought, and that Japan had successfully adopted Western technology.

**KP: THEODORE ROOSEVELTS RISE TO POWER**

- Theodore Roosevelt, McKinley's vice president, became the youngest person to become president. Roosevelt believed the United States had a duty to shape the "\_\_\_\_\_ parts" of the world. He wanted the U.S. to become a world power.

**KP: AMERICAN DIPLOMACY IN ASIA**

- Japan's rising power worried \_\_\_\_\_. They forced Japan to give back the part of Manchuria to China and later made China lease the territory to Russia. Leasing a territory meant it would still belong to China but a foreign power would have control. This leasehold became the center of a \_\_\_\_\_, an area where a foreign nation controlled economic development such as railroad and mining.

KP: AMERICAN DIPLOMACY IN ASIA

- President McKinley and S.O.S. \_\_\_\_\_ supported an \_\_\_\_\_ in China. They believed all countries should be allowed to trade with China. Hay sent notes to countries with leaseholds in China asking to keep ports open to all nations. Hay expected all powers would abide by this plan.

KP: AMERICAN DIPLOMACY IN ASIA

- Theodore Roosevelt won the \_\_\_\_\_ prize in 1906 for his efforts in ending the war between Japan and Russia.

KP: AMERICAN DIPLOMACY IN ASIA

- Secret Chinese societies were organized to end foreign control. Members of the Boxers started the \_\_\_\_\_. Group members invaded foreign embassies in \_\_\_\_\_ and killed more than 200 foreigners and took others prisoner. An international force stopped the rebellion in August 1900.

KP: AMERICAN DIPLOMACY IN ASIA

- After the peace treaty between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, relations between the U.S. and Japan worsened. Each nation wanted greater influence in \_\_\_\_\_. They agreed to respect each other's territorial possessions, to uphold the Open Door policy, and to support China's independence.

**KP: AMERICAN DIPLOMACY IN ASIA**

- The \_\_\_\_\_, 16 battleships of the new U.S. Navy, was sent around the world to show the country's military strength. Visiting Japan did not help the tension they already existed.

**KP: A GROWING PRESENCE IN THE CARIBBEAN**

- In 1901 the \_\_\_\_\_ signed by the U.S. and Great Britain gave the U.S. exclusive rights to build and control any proposed canal through Central America. A French company that had begun to build a canal through \_\_\_\_\_ offered to sell its rights and property in Panama to the U.S. In 1903 Panama was still a part of \_\_\_\_\_, which refused Hay's offer to purchase the land and gain rights to build the canal.

*Discussion Question 8*

- ***What did Roosevelt do to end the war between Japan and Russia?***

**KP: A GROWING PRESENCE IN THE CARIBBEAN**

- Panamanians decided to declare their \_\_\_\_\_ from Columbia and make their own deal with the United States to build the canal. The short uprising against Columbia was supported by the U.S., which sent ships to Panama to prevent Columbia from interfering.

KP: A GROWING PRESENCE IN THE CARIBBEAN

- The United States recognized Panama's independence, and the two nations signed a treaty to have the canal built. Construction of the \_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_ canal took ten years. It shortened the distance from the Atlantic to the Pacific by about \_\_\_\_\_ nautical miles.

KP: A GROWING PRESENCE IN THE CARIBBEAN

- The new president of the U.S., \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_, continued Roosevelt's policies. He believed that if American business leaders supported Latin American development, everyone would benefit. His policy came to be called \_\_\_\_\_.

KP: A GROWING PRESENCE IN THE CARIBBEAN

- The \_\_\_\_\_ to the Monroe Doctrine states that the U.S. would intervene in Latin American affairs when necessary to maintain \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ stability in the Western Hemisphere. Latin American nations resented the growing American influence.

*Discussion Question 9*

- ***How did the U.S. gain the rights to build the Panama Canal?***

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