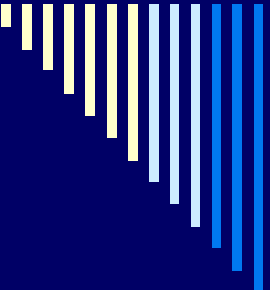


Imperialism

Quest for colonial powers



What's the U.S. motivation for imperialism?

1. Raw materials
 2. New Trade markets
 3. Spread Christianity
 4. Power and Prestige (social darwinism)
 5. Naval Ports-Captain Alfred Mahan's *The Influence of Sea Power upon History*
-



North to Alaska

□ Why did we want Alaska?

- Purchased in 1867 from Russia at two cents an acre, which was considered by some a bargain.
 - Became known as “Seward’s Folly.” Named for the Sec. of State that negotiated the deal.
 - Gold and oil were later discovered in the territory, proving it was more than a bargain.
 - Became the 49th state in 1959.
-



The Hawaiian Takeover

- Why was the U.S. interested in Hawaii?
 - Natural resources (mainly sugarcane)
 - Location made it an ideal naval port
-



The Takeover

- ❑ In 1887 U.S signs treaty to build Pearl Harbor
 - ❑ American “sugar lords” import foreign labor mainly from Japan and China
 - ❑ McKinley Tariff raised tax on HI sugar
 - ❑ “sugar lords push for annexation”
 - ❑ Queen Liliuokalani resists annexation efforts wants HI ruled by natives
-



The Takeover

- In 1893 50 marines are sent ashore by American minister to HI without approval from congress
 - Queen “signs” annexation rights
 - Pres Grover Cleveland did not sign annexation treaty believing it was done illegally and not what people of HI really wanted
 - William McKinley becomes Pres and signs annex on July 7, 1898
-



China

- China was defeated in War by Japan
 - China was open to outside influence because it lacked industry and modern technology
 - Many other countries had already established “spheres of influence” in China
 - An “Open Door” policy was eventually recognized, giving all countries equal trading rights (Sec of State John Hay)
-



China's Response

- Boxer Rebellion- named after a secret society of Chinese who practiced martial arts exercises
- They started a rebellion backed by Chinese Gov.
- They murdered over 200 foreigners and thousands of Chinese Christians
- 18,000 multinational troops were sent in and quelled the rebellion
- Thousands of Chinese died



Spanish-American War

Spain controls Cuba, Cubans revolt,
wanting independence

Spanish put down revolt, punish Cubans

U.S. newspapers use “Yellow Journalism”
to make the Spanish look barbaric

“You supply the pictures and I’ll supply the
war” –William Randolph Hearst (New
York Journal)



Spanish-American War, cont.

U.S. citizens wanted war with Spain;
Pres. McKinley refused

Teddy Roosevelt, Sec. of the Navy, puts all
forces on alert

U.S.S. Maine sent to Havana to protect
U.S. interests in Cuba



Spanish-American War, cont.

- USS Maine mysteriously explodes on Feb 15, 1898 260 sailors die
 - U.S. newspapers immediately blame explosion on Spain
 - McKinley gives in to public pressure and war is declared on April 11, 1898
 - Congress Passes Teller Amendment-when U.S. defeats Spain, Cuba would be given its independence
-



Fighting in Philippines

- Fighting begins in Philippines to weaken Spanish empire
 - U.S. Navy lead by George Dewey
 - On May 1, 1898 Dewey destroys Spanish fleet of 10 outdated vessels and kills 400 Spaniards(no lives lost for U.S.)
 - Dewey wait for troops for land invasion on Aug 13, 1898 troops arrive
 - Emilio Aguinaldo Filipino exile helps defeat the Spanish
-



Spanish-American War, cont.

In Cuba, T.R. forms the “Rough Riders” (a group of college athletes, former cowboys, and other “roughnecks”)

They group is led by Col. Leonard Wood

T.R. led the “Rough Riders” on the famous charge up San Juan Hill on July 1 1898

This battle led to U.S. control of Cuba

US invades Puerto Rico and drives Spain from the Western Hemisphere



Spanish-American War, cont.

Spain signs armistice on August 12, 1898 and gives Puerto Rico, Wake and Guam to the United States

400 Americans died do to war, 5000 died due to bacteria and disease

Foraker Act 1900-made P.R. an official terr of U.S. Had a U.S appointed gov. and limited self rule.

Platt Amendment 1902- Cuba Free but U.S. could intervene in affairs that affected U.S. (Protectorate) Also sets up base at Guantanamo Bay



Spanish-American War, cont.

What to do with the Philippines? Stay or Go?

Anti Imperialists vs. TR and the imperialists

America decided to give \$20 mil to Spain for Philippine islands

“If we are morally bound to abandon the Philippines, we were also morally bound to abandon Arizona to the Apaches”-TR



Philippine Resistance 641-642

- Why did the Filipino people rebel?
 - Who was their leader?
 - What war tactic did they use?
 - What tactic did the U.S. use to get info?
 - How does the rebellion end?
 - When do the Philippines get their independence?
-