

AMERICA CLAIMS AN EMPIRE

United States History
Mrs. Schulewitch

THE UNITED STATES ENDED ITS POLICY OF ISOLATIONISM

Powerful Western nations were building naval bases to protect shipping routes in the 1800s.

Imperialism: building an empire by founding colonies or conquering other nations

Europeans extended colonial empires to control most of Africa and Southeast Asia during 1870–1914.

European countries wanted sources of raw materials, new markets for manufactured goods, and increased national pride.

Meanwhile, the United States followed a limited policy of **isolationism**—avoiding involvement in the affairs of other countries.

AMERICA'S POLICY SHIFTS

By the late 1800s, some Americans wanted to end isolationism in order to

- Expand and keep the economy strong
- Protect economic interests by building a strong navy with many overseas bases

United States began building an empire in late 1800s

AMERICA'S POLICY SHIFTS

Purchased Alaska from Russia for \$7.2 million in 1867

Called “Seward’s Folly” for Secretary of State **William H. Seward**, who negotiated the purchase of what critics called the “Alaskan Icebox”

Annexed Pacific Ocean territories

Midway Island in 1867

Samoa in 1899

HAWAII BECAME A TERRITORY IN 1898

- Americans owned most shops and shipyards in Hawaii by 1840s.
- Sugar became a leading export and the industry prospered.
- Planters forced the Hawaiian king to sign a new constitution granting them more legislative power.

Molokai

Maui

Lanai

Hawaii





HAWAII WAS A PORT WAY TO
CHINA, EAST INDIA AND ASIA

| HAWAII

- After **Liliuokalani** became queen and proposed a new constitution, planters led a revolt and set up their own revolutionary government supported by the U.S.
- Congress annexed the Hawaiian Islands in 1898, but it did not become the fiftieth state until 1959.



Spanish American War

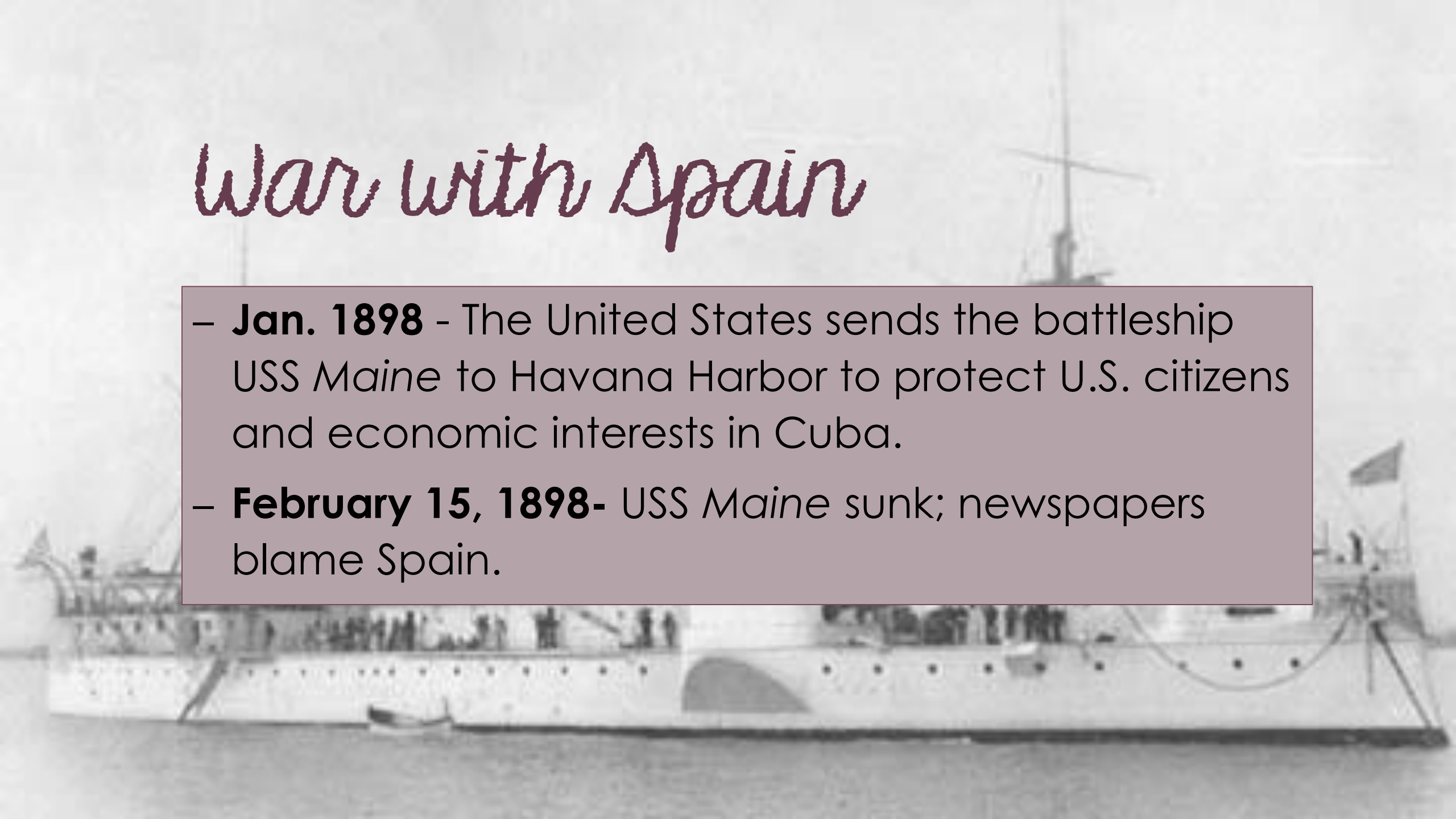
On 1898 the United States went to war with Spain in the Spanish-American War

- In the late 1890s, Cubans rebelled against Spain.
- Conflict widely reported in U.S. newspapers, especially by publishers Joseph Pulitzer and William Randolph Hearst
- Printed sensational, often exaggerated news stories: technique called **yellow journalism**
- Stories helped increase public support for military action
- William McKinley, a supporter of Cuban independence, was elected in 1896.



War with Spain

- **Jan. 1898** - The United States sends the battleship *USS Maine* to Havana Harbor to protect U.S. citizens and economic interests in Cuba.
- **February 15, 1898**- *USS Maine* sunk; newspapers blame Spain.



War with Spain

- **April 20, 1898** - Congress passes a resolution declaring Cuba independent and demand that Spain leave. They also passed the **Teller** Amendment, which said that the United States had no interest in controlling Cuba.
- April 20, 1898- Spain declares war on the United States.

War in the Philippines

- The U.S. Navy, under Commodore George Dewey, won a quick victory over the Spanish Pacific fleet in the Philippines on May 1, 1898.
- None of Dewey's men were killed in battle.
- Dewey had to wait for additional troops to be sent to secure the Philippines.
- On August 13, U.S. troops and Filipino rebels led by **Emilio Aguinaldo** took control of the Philippine capital of Manila.



War in the Caribbean

- U.S. Army unprepared for Spanish-American War
- Troops had to be increased—from 28,000 to 280,000.
- Did not have enough rifles, bullets, or uniforms
- Harsh living conditions

War in the Caribbean

- Rough Riders were a group of volunteers commanded by Theodore Roosevelt.
- Rough riders were admired by the American people for their heroism
- Spanish Caribbean fleet was destroyed on July 3, 1898.
- U.S. troops invaded Puerto Rico in mid-July.
- Spain signed a cease-fire agreement on August 12, 1898



Three New US Territories

Cuba

- U.S. military government put in place.
- Commission was sent to Cuba to fight disease.
- Constitution drafted and included Platt Amendment, allowing American intervention in Cuban affairs



New U.S. Territories Continued

Puerto Rico

- Like Cubans and Filipinos, Puerto Ricans had hoped for independence.
- Made a U.S. territory
- Puerto Ricans were granted U.S. citizenship in 1917.

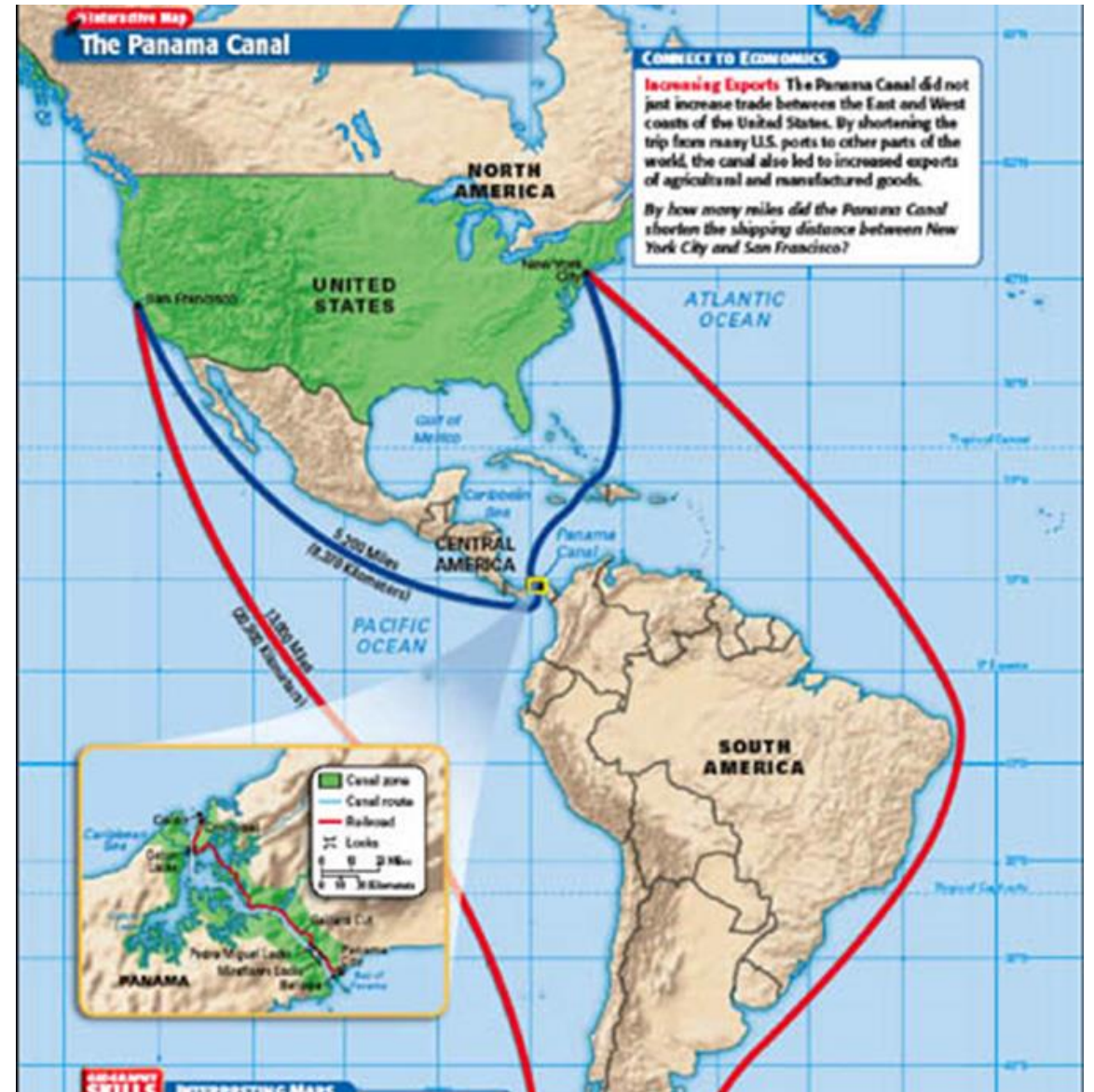
The Philippines

- Spain surrendered Philippines for \$20 million.
- Filipinos revolted against U.S. control.
- Conflict ended in 1902.
- Congress passed Philippine Government

PANAMA CANAL

The Goal:

- » To build a narrow canal across the narrow neck of Central America
- » Link the Atlantic and Pacific oceans
- » Cut 8,000 miles off the sea voyage from the West to the East coasts of the United States
- » Allow U.S. Navy to quickly link Atlantic and Pacific fleets



REVOLUTION IN PANAMA

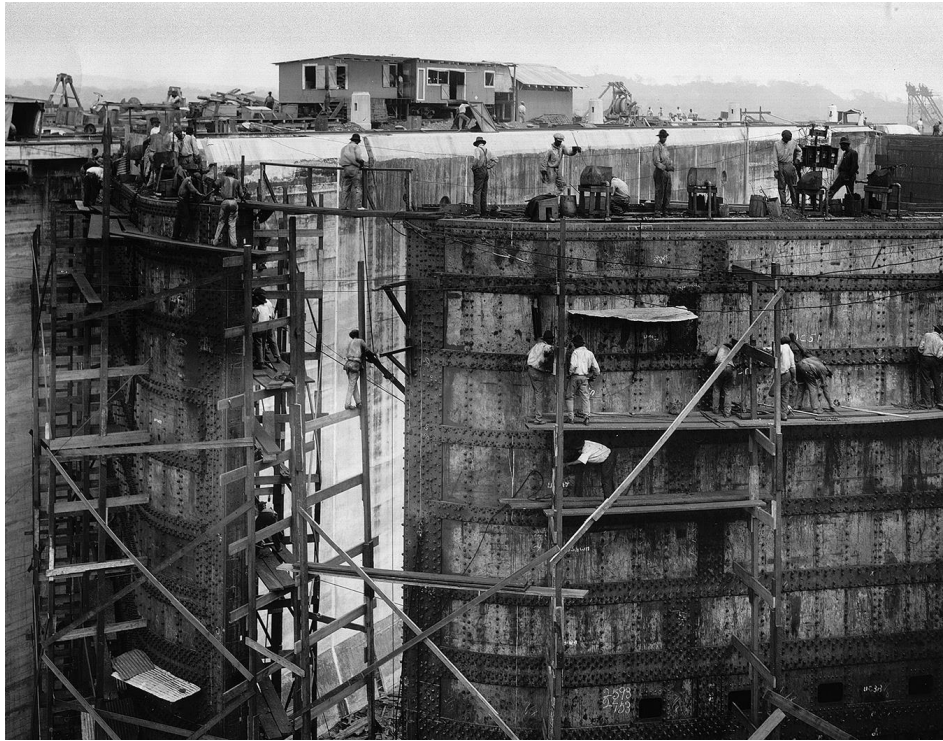
Panamanian revolutionaries planned a revolt against Colombia.

The United States assisted them. Helped the rebellion succeed

Panama was recognized as an independent country

New Panamanian government made lease agreement with U.S.

The Deal? \$10 million plus \$250,000 a year for 99-year lease on a 10-mile wide strip of land across the isthmus



BUILDING THE PANAMA CANAL

- Workers faced tropical diseases, though risk of yellow fever and malaria were reduced by Dr. William Gorgas, who organized successful effort to rid the area of disease carrying mosquitoes.
- Working in the high mountains with explosives was dangerous.
- Some 6,000 people died making the canal.



BUILDING THE PANAMA CANAL

- The Panama Canal opened on August 15, 1914, linking Atlantic and Pacific Oceans
- Took ten years to complete and cost \$375 million



THEODORE ROOSEVELT CHANGED U.S. POLICY TOWARD LATIN AMERICA

- » The Panama Canal allowed the United States to become more involved in Latin America.
- » American military power grew stronger and allowed the United States to enforce the Monroe Doctrine.



THEODORE ROOSEVELT CHANGED U.S. POLICY TOWARD LATIN AMERICA

- President Roosevelt created a policy called the **Roosevelt Corollary** to the Monroe Doctrine to force debtor nations to repay loans to Europe—the United States would intervene in any “wrongdoing” by Latin American countries.
- The United States became the “international police power” in the Western Hemisphere.

President William Howard Taft acted to protect U.S. interests in Latin America.

Used **dollar diplomacy** policy—influencing governments through economic, not military, intervention

Loaned money to Nicaragua in exchange for control of the National Bank of Nicaragua and the railway

Sent U.S. Marines to Nicaragua in 1911 to protect American interests

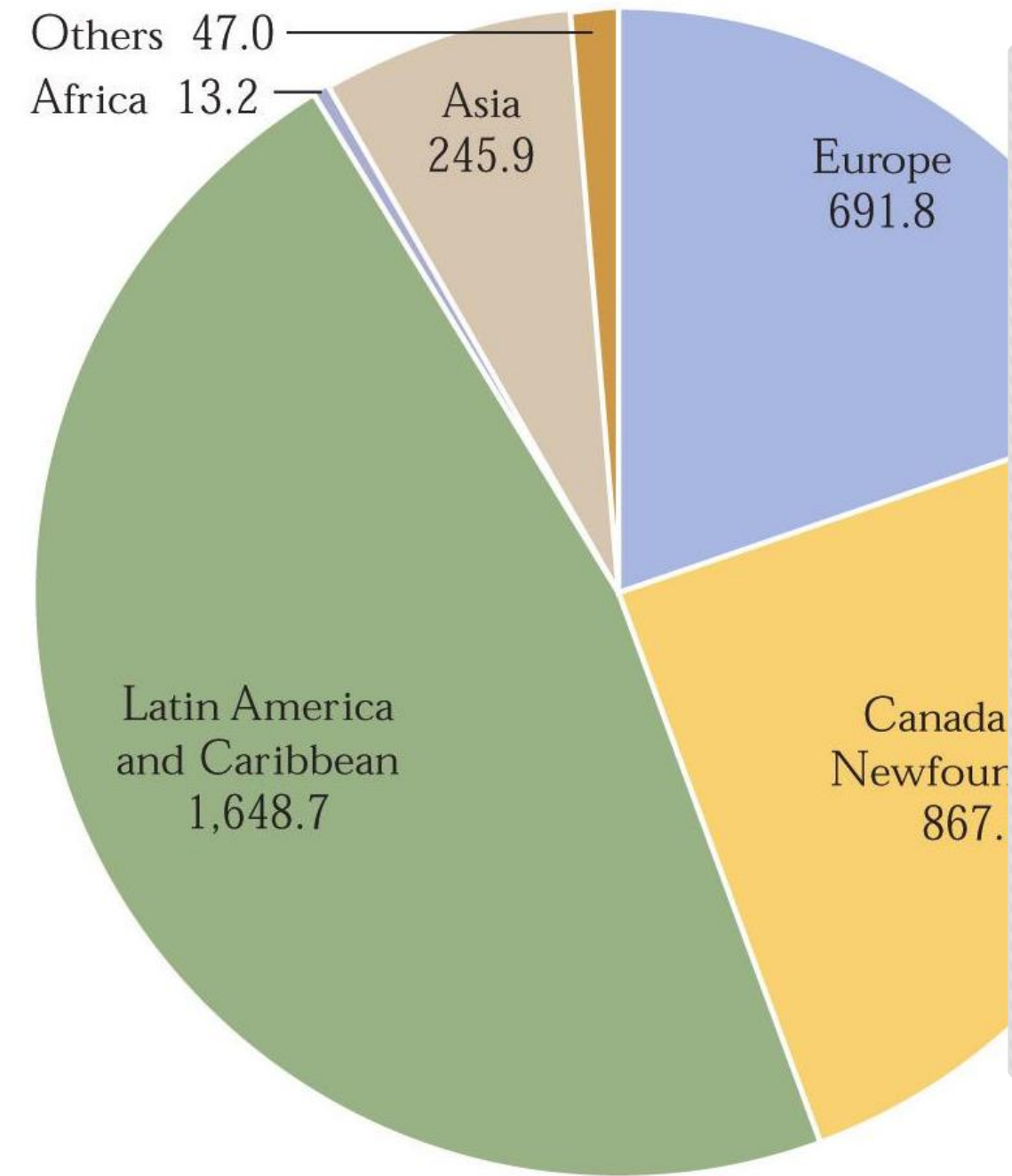
President Taft and Wilson promoted US Interest in Latin America

President Taft and Wilson promoted US Interest in Latin America

Woodrow Wilson believed that the United States had a moral obligation to promote democracy.

Often sent troops into Latin America to prevent foreign intervention or political unrest

Sent troops to assist Mexico's government in the **Mexican Revolution**



Global investments

The Mexican Revolution

- Mexicans revolted against harsh rule of dictator Porfirio Díaz in 1910.
- War affected U.S. interests.
- Business leaders feared they would lose their investments worth over \$1 billion.

Investments in Latin American Enterprises



The Mexican Revolution

- The United States entered the war.
 - 1914: U.S. Navy seized city of Veracruz and prevented weapons from reaching the rebels.
 - 1916: General **John J. Pershing** and about 15,000 U.S. soldiers were sent to catch the rebel leader **Francisco “Pancho” Villa**, who had killed 17 Americans in New Mexico.
 - In 1917, a new constitution began to bring order to Mexico.



Changes in U.S. Foreign Policy

○ Washington's Farewell Address

○ United States will not become involved in European affairs.

○ Monroe Doctrine

○ United States will defend its interests in Western Hemisphere and keep European powers out.

○ Roosevelt Corollary

○ United States will police wrongdoing by nations in Western Hemisphere.

Changes in U.S. Foreign Policy

A black and white photograph of Woodrow Wilson sitting at his desk, looking out a window. The image is dark and serves as a background for the text.

○ Taft's Dollar Diplomacy

○ United States will use economic means to aid its interests in Latin America.

○ Wilson and Democracy

○ promote and protect democracy in the Western Hemisphere.



US intervention in Latin America

CAUSES OF WORLD WAR 1

Nationalism

Imperialism

Militarism

Alliance Systems

NATIONALISM

- Nationalism, a strong sense of pride and loyalty to one's nation or culture, created tension between nations.
- Austria-Hungary included people from many cultural groups.
- Slavic nationalists wanted to break away from Austria-Hungary and join the independent Slavic country of Serbia.

IMPERIALISM

- Nations competed for control of territories both in Europe and overseas.
- Germany took the Alsace-Lorraine region from France in 1871, and France wanted it back

MILITARISM

- Nations focused resources on militarism, the aggressive strengthening of armed forces.
- Raced to build armies and navies
- Made alliances to protect themselves

THE SPARK

Feelings of fear and distrust grew among European powers in the early 1900s.

In 1908 Austria-Hungary annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina (Slavic nationalists resisted violently; wanted to be a part of Serbia)

June 28, 1914: **Archduke Francis Ferdinand** of Austria-Hungary was assassinated in Sarajevo.

Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia

Nations began to **mobilize**, or prepare their militaries, for war.



ARCHDUKE FRANCIS FERDINAND & GAVRILO PRINCIP

PULLED INTO THE FIGHTING-ALLIED POWERS

- Russia, an ally of Serbia
- France, an ally of Russia
- Belgium, brought into the fighting because Germany marched through it to get to France
- Great Britain, an ally of Belgium

PULLED INTO THE FIGHTING-CENTRAL POWERS

- Austria-Hungary
- Germany, an ally of Austria-Hungary
- Ottoman Empire
- Bolivia

ALLIED
FORCES

CENTRAL
POWERS



Great
Britain

Russia

Germany

Belgium

France

Austria-
Hungary

Serbia

Bulgaria

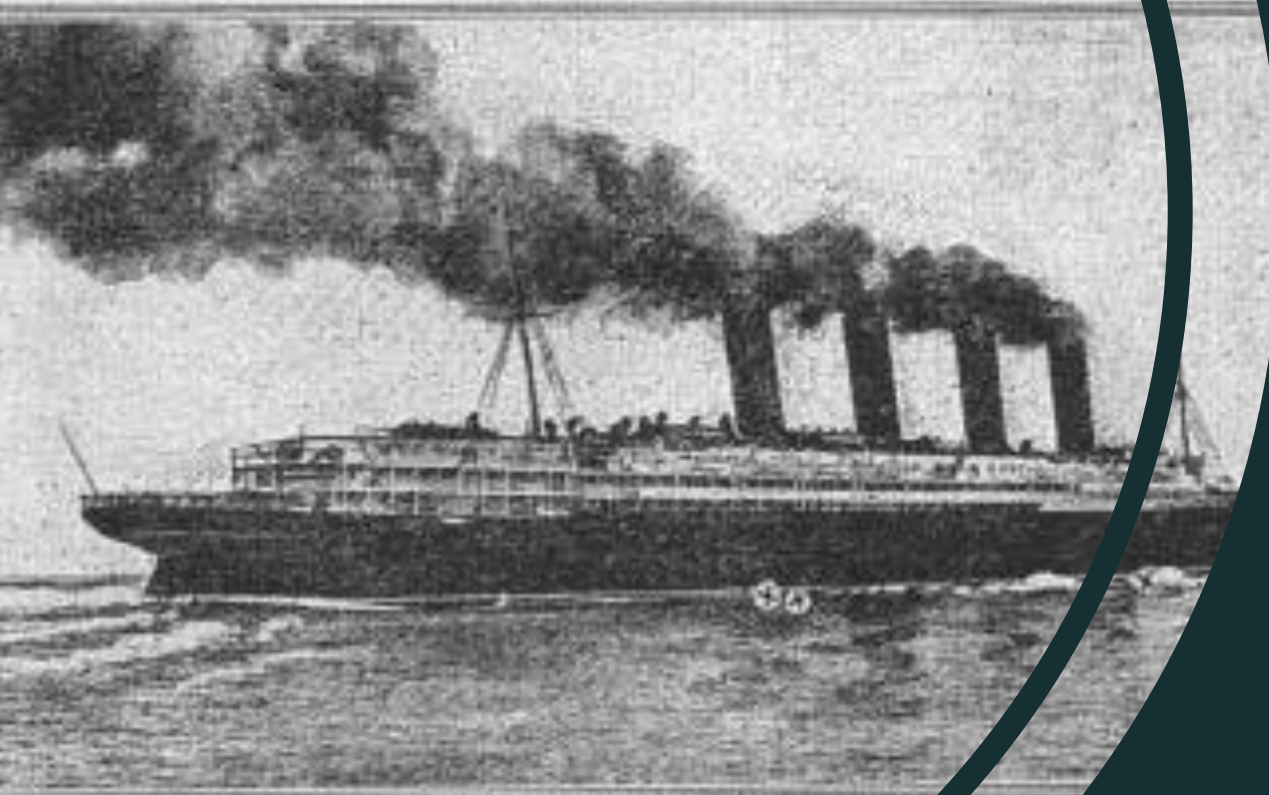
Ottoman
Empire

WORLD WAR 1

The New York Times

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1915—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES

SUNK BY A SUBMARINE, PROBABLY
TORPEDOED OFF IRISH COAST; SINKS IN
TURNER SAVED, FROHMAN AND VAN DER
WINGTON BELIEVES THAT A GRAVE CRIME



The Lost Cunard Steamship Lusitania
X Where the First Torpedo Struck. — 83 Where the Second Torpedo Struck.

*The United States entered
the war after repeated
crises with Germany*

- Germany used U-boats to try and stop supply lines.
- Often attacked ships without warning
- Sometimes shot civilian targets, such as the British passenger liner, *Lusitania*

Congress Declares War

a U-boat attacks a French passenger ship, the Sussex, with several American passengers on board. German leaders agree not to attack merchant ships without warning.

Mar. 1916

Feb. 1917

President Wilson breaks diplomatic relations with Germany after they again begin attacks on non-military ships.

Congress Declares War

Mar. 1917

Zimmermann Note is decoded revealing German and Mexican plot to ally against the United States.

Congress declared war on Germany.

Apr. 1917

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

MAILED

Oct 1-8-58

W. L. Garrison, State Dept.

By *Wm. A. Eckhoff*

Date *Oct. 22, 1958*

FROM 2nd from London # 5747.

"We intend to begin on the first of February unrestricted submarine warfare. We shall endeavor in spite of this to keep the United States of America neutral. In the event of this not succeeding, we make Mexico a proposal of alliance on the following basis: make war together, make peace together, generous financial support and an understanding on our part that Mexico is to reconquer the lost territory in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. The settlement in detail is left to you. You will inform the President of the above most secretly as soon as the outbreak of war with the United States of America is certain and add the suggestion that he should, on his own initiative, ~~invite~~ ^{invite} Japan to immediate adherence and at the same time mediate between Japan and ourselves. Please call the President's attention to the fact that the ruthless employment of our submarines now offers the prospect of compelling England in a

*Zimmermann
Note*



- Committee on Public Information formed by President Wilson to help persuade the public to support the war effort.
- Espionage Act of 1917 and the Sedition Act of 1918 limited freedoms in the United States.
- **Liberty bonds** were issued by the government to help finance Allied war efforts.
- War Industries Board and Food Administration worked to supply the troops with materials and food supplies.

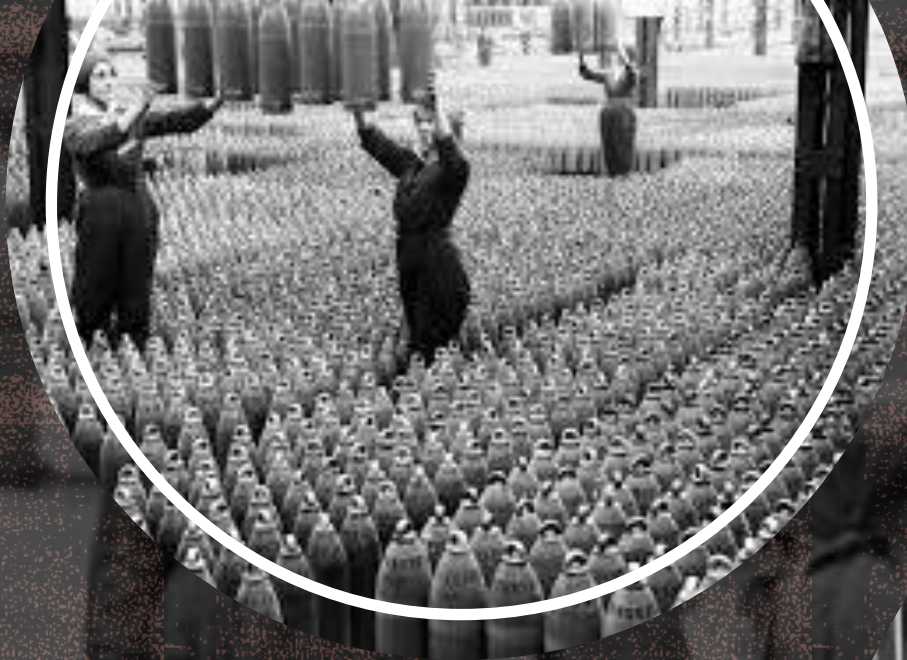


THE DRAFT

- **Selective Service Act** was enacted in 1917 to prepare the U.S. military for war.
- Required men between ages 21-30 to register for draft.
- Almost 3 million Americans were drafted into service in World War I.



**LABOR SHORTAGES CREATED
NEW WARTIME OPPORTUNITIES
FOR WOMEN**



FACTORS THAT LED TO A LABOR SHORTAGE IN THE U.S. DURING THE WAR:

American factories needed new workers to meet huge production demands.

The war almost completely closed immigration, thus cutting-off the main source of labor to American industry.

Many of the young men who would normally take factory jobs were serving in the military.



WOMEN & AFRICAN AMERICAN'S WAR EFFORTS

- New Labor Force — Very limited Immigration during WWI- thus need a new labor force.
- Many American women took on new roles to help the war effort.
- 1 million women joined the workforce.
- About 25,000 women volunteered to serve in non-combat positions in Europe.
- Other women protested America's participation in the war.

African Americans

- Great Migration- Many African American leave the South for better jobs in factories
- Still endured prejudice and discrimination

LABOR AND THE WAR

New job opportunities encouraged Mexican Americans and African Americans to move to northern industrial cities.

Union membership increased.

National War Labor Board was established to help management and workers reach agreements.

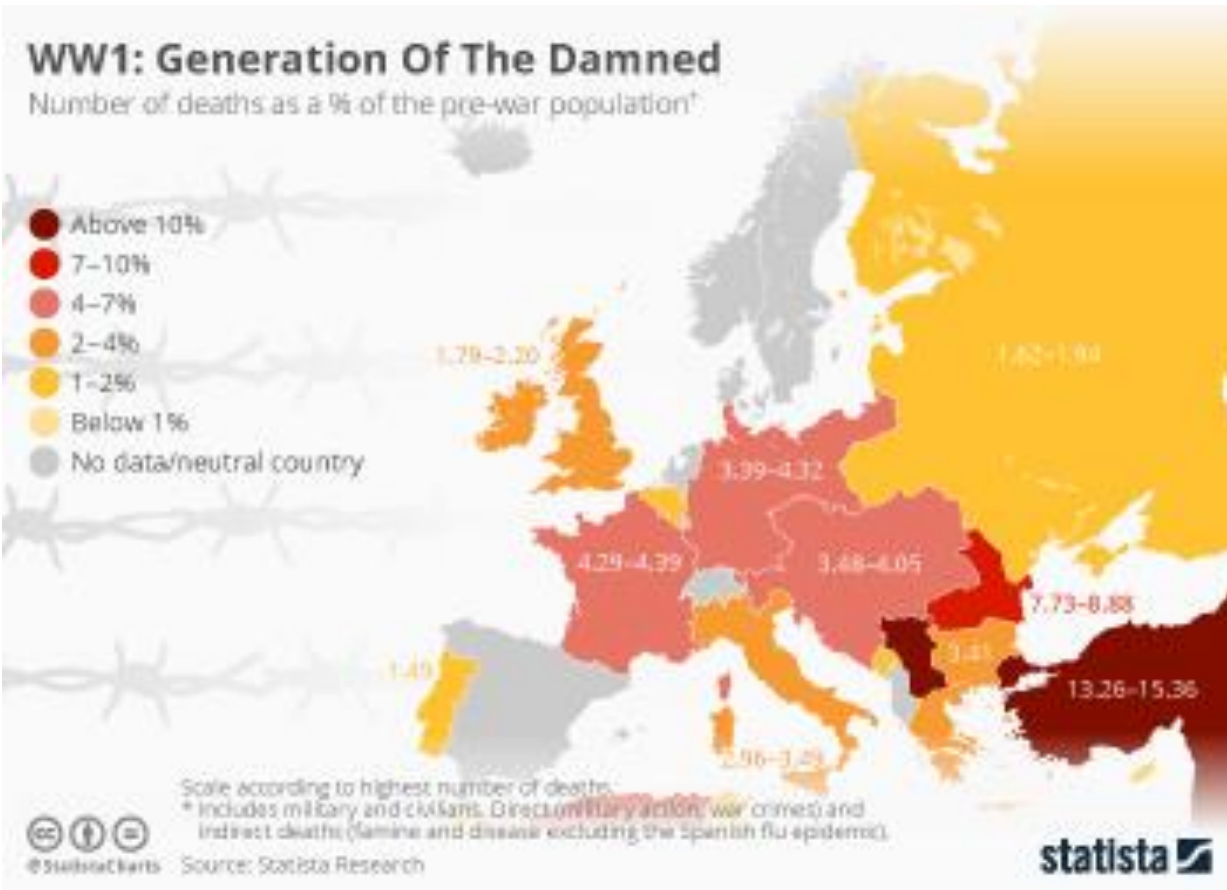




GERMANY DEFEATED

- Seeing his country was beaten, German leader Kaiser Wilhelm II fled.
- Germany agreed to an **armistice**, or truce, on November 11, 1918.

THE COSTS OF WAR



Casualties

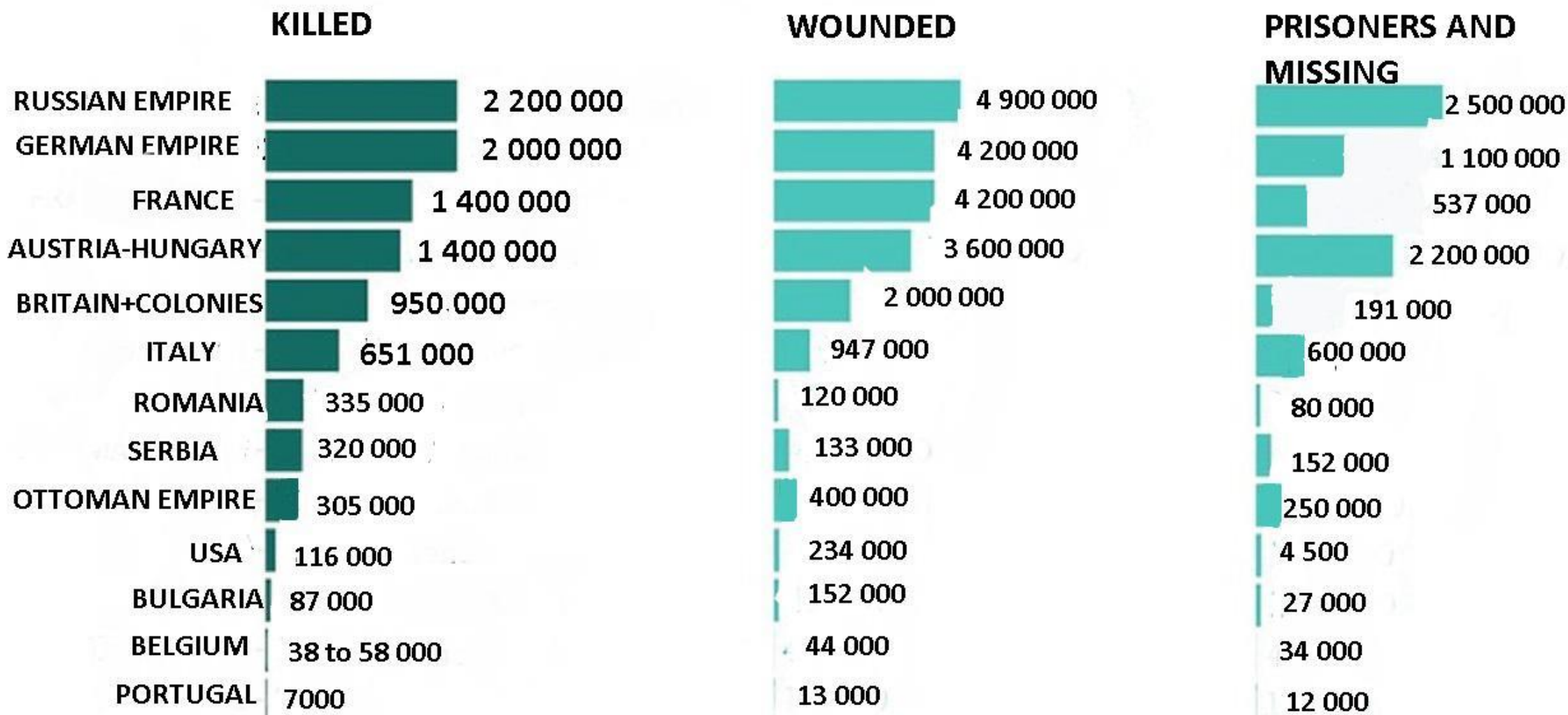
- Allied: 5 million soldiers dead

American: 116,000 soldiers dead;
200,000 soldiers wounded

- Central Powers: 3.5 million soldiers dead

- Russia and Germany had the highest death tolls.

CASUALTIES BY COUNTRY



PEACE AGREEMENT

- President Woodrow Wilson developed plans for a postwar peace agreement.
 - Known as the Fourteen Points
 - Called for the creation of **League of Nations**, an international assembly of nations.
- European leaders disagreed with Wilson's vision.
 - Wanted to punish Germany for its role in the war
 - Wanted to prevent Germany from ever again becoming a world power

KEY GOALS OF THE FOURTEEN POINTS

1

Resolve colonial claims

2

Support the right of people to choose their own government

3

Settle border disputes

4

Establish the League of Nations

5

End secret alliances

6

Encourage free shipping

7

Remove barriers to trade

8

Reduce armies and navies

PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE

- ▶ American and European leaders met at the Paris Peace Conference, held at the palace of Versailles, near Paris
- ▶ No representatives from Russia or the Central Powers attended
- ▶ Allied leaders demanded that Germany
 - Accept complete blame for the war
 - Make **reparations**, or payments for war damages
 - Give up large parts of its territory
 - Wilson reluctantly agreed to this peace agreement, the **Treaty of Versailles**.



SENATE REJECTED TREATY OF VERSAILLES

- ▶ U.S. Constitution states that treaties must be ratified by at least two-thirds of the Senate.
- ▶ Wilson presented the treaty to the Senate.
 - ▶ Senator **Henry Cabot Lodge** wanted the winners to set the terms of the peace and demanded changes.
 - ▶ Republicans were worried about the League of Nations' power to use military force.
- ▶ On November 19, 1919, the Senate voted and the Treaty of Versailles was defeated.
- ▶ The United States signed separate peace treaties with Germany, Austria, and Hungary.