

CHAPTER  
**18**

QUIT

# America Claims an Empire

CHAPTER OBJECTIVE

INTERACT WITH HISTORY

TIME LINE

SECTION **1** Imperialism and America

GRAPH

MAP

SECTION **2** The Spanish-American War

SECTION **3** Acquiring New Lands

SECTION **4** America as a World Power

VISUAL SUMMARY



# America Claims an Empire

## CHAPTER OBJECTIVE

*To understand how individuals and events moved the United States into the role of a world power and to recognize the effects of economic policies on United States diplomacy*



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# America Claims an Empire

## INTERACT WITH HISTORY

*In the late 1890s, American newspapers are running sensational stories about Spain's harsh rule of Cuba. Such articles anger Americans. Among those willing to fight for Cuba's freedom are a group of volunteers, the Rough Riders. Led by future president Theodore Roosevelt, the Rough Riders become a model for others to follow.*

*Does the United States have a duty to fight for freedom in neighboring countries?*

### Examine the Issues

- When should the U.S. intervene in the affairs of another country?
- In what ways do dramatic headlines influence American opinion?



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# America Claims an Empire

## TIME LINE

### The United States

- 1893** Sugar planters, aided by U.S. marines, overthrow Hawaii's Queen Liliuokalani.
- 1898** *U.S.S. Maine* explodes and sinks. The Spanish-American War begins.
- 1901** Theodore Roosevelt becomes president after McKinley is assassinated.
- 1909** William Howard Taft is elected president.
- 1912** Woodrow Wilson is elected president.
- 1914** The Panama Canal opens.
- 1917** Puerto Ricans become U.S. citizens. The United States enters World War I.

### The World

- 1895** Guglielmo Marconi invents the radio.
- 1898** Marie Curie discovers radium.
- 1900** In China, the Boxers rebel.
- 1903** Panama declares its independence from Colombia.
- 1910** The Mexican Revolution begins.
- 1914** World War I begins in Europe.
- 1917** Mexico revises and adopts its constitution.

# Imperialism and America

## KEY IDEA

*Economic and cultural factors convince United States policymakers to join the competition for new markets in territories overseas, including Hawaii.*

OVERVIEW

ASSESSMENT

# Imperialism and America

## OVERVIEW

### MAIN IDEA

Beginning in 1867 and continuing through the century, global competition caused the United States to expand.

### WHY IT MATTERS NOW

During this time period, the United States acquired Hawaii and Alaska, both of which became states in 1959.

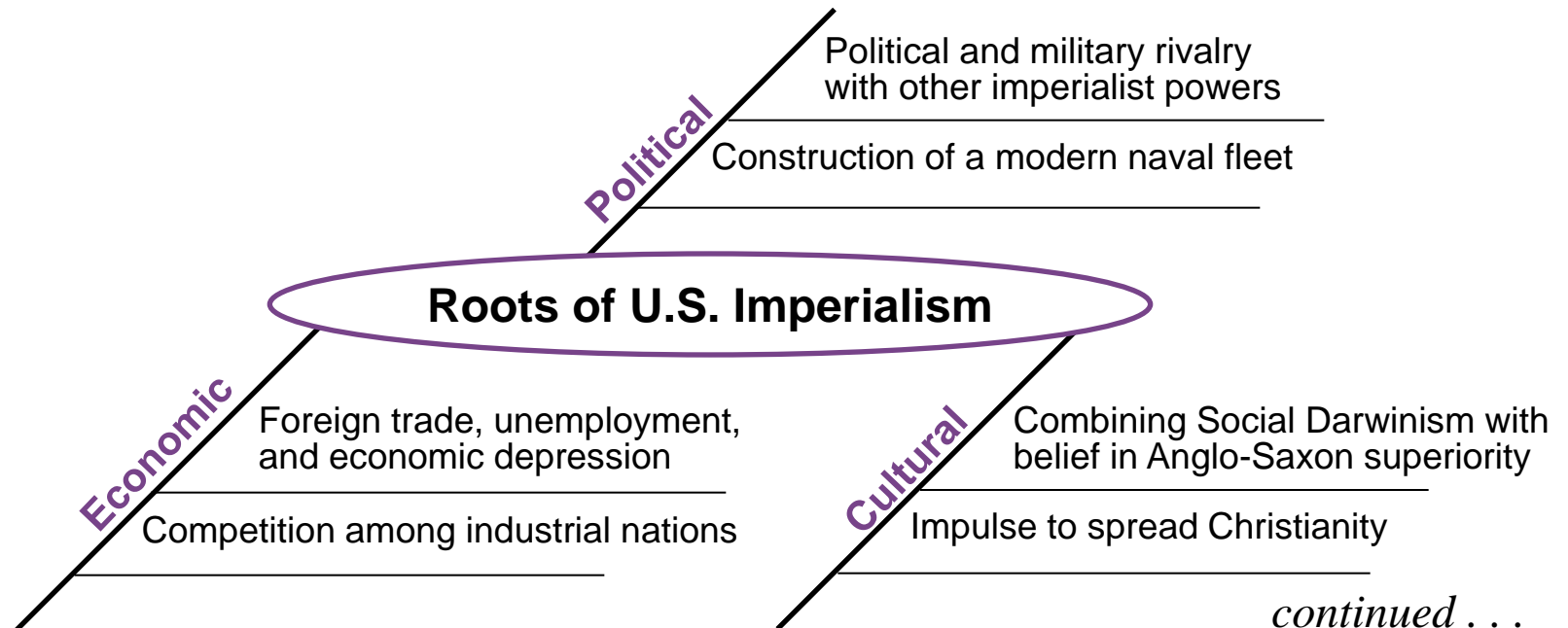
### TERMS & NAMES

- William Seward
- Alfred T. Mahan
- imperialism
- Pearl Harbor
- Queen Liliuokalani
- Sanford B. Dole

# Imperialism and America

## ASSESSMENT

1. Look at the graphic to help organize your thoughts. List events and concepts that illustrate the roots of imperialism.



# Imperialism and America

## ASSESSMENT

2. Manifest destiny greatly influenced American policy during the first half of the 19th century. How do you think manifest destiny set the stage for American imperialism at the end of the century?

## ANSWER

Manifest destiny was the guiding force behind the annexation of western lands. These patterns of expansion set the stage for the United States to join the race for overseas expansion.

*continued . . .*



# Imperialism and America

## ASSESSMENT

3. In your opinion, did Sanford B. Dole and other American planters have the right to stage a revolt in Hawaii in 1893? **Think About:**

- American business interests in Hawaii
- the rights of native Hawaiians

## ANSWER

POSSIBLE RESPONSES:

Yes: Dole had the right because he represented American business interests and would use American economic power to help Hawaii.

No: He did not have the right because he was a foreigner.

*continued . . .*

# Imperialism and America

## ASSESSMENT

4. In the following passage, how does Indiana Senator Albert J. Beveridge explain the need for the U.S. to acquire new territories?

*“ Fate has written our policy for us; the trade of the world must and shall be ours. . . . We will establish trading points throughout the world as distributing points for American products. . . Great colonies governing themselves, flying our flag and trading with us, will grow about our posts of trade.”*

—quoted in *Beveridge and the Progressive Era*

## ANSWER

Beveridge defends the pursuit of new territories on economic grounds.

# The Spanish-American War

## KEY IDEA

*The United States goes to war with Spain over Cuban independence and emerges with colonies in Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Philippine Islands.*

OVERVIEW

ASSESSMENT

# The Spanish-American War

## OVERVIEW

### MAIN IDEA

In 1898, the United States went to war to help Cuba win its independence from Spain.

### WHY IT MATTERS NOW

U.S. involvement in Latin America and Asia increased greatly as a result of the war and continues today.

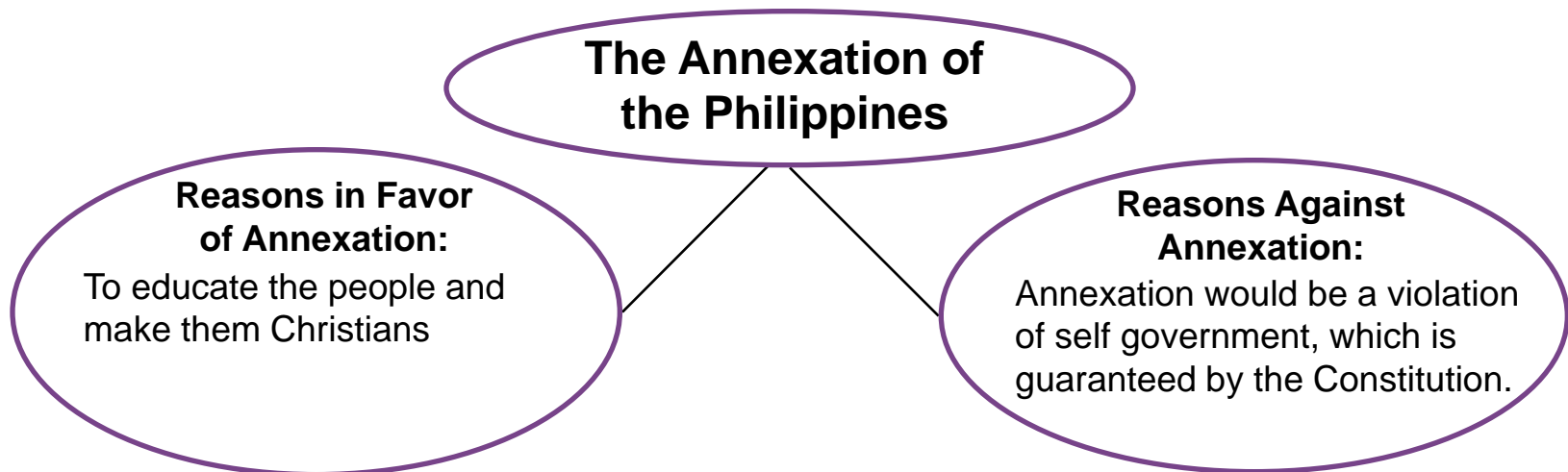
### TERMS & NAMES

- Rough Riders
- George Dewey
- Treaty of Paris
- José Martí
- *U.S.S. Maine*
- San Juan Hill
- Valeriano Weyler
- yellow journalism

# The Spanish-American War

## ASSESSMENT

1. Look at the graphic to help organize your thoughts. In 1898 a debate raged in the United States over whether the U.S. had the right to annex the Philippines. Summarize the pros and cons of this debate.



*continued . . .*

# The Spanish-American War

## ASSESSMENT

2. What do you think were the unstated editorial policies of yellow journalism? **Think About:**

- James Creelman's account of Spanish atrocities against Cubans
- Hearst's remark to Remington
- the *Journal* headline about the explosion of the battleship *Maine*

## ANSWER

To create news rather than to document it; to sensationalize events by distorting the truth; to exploit the public's fears; to manipulate the public's perceptions of events; to write articles that sell newspapers; to advance the newspaper publisher's political views

*continued . . .*

# The Spanish-American War

## ASSESSMENT

3. Many anti-imperialists worried that imperialism might threaten the American democratic system. How might this happen?

## ANSWER

Imperialism does not consider the rights of native peoples. It violates basic rights granted to Americans by the Declaration of Independence and the United States Constitution.

*continued . . .*

# The Spanish-American War

## ASSESSMENT

4. In 1898 Theodore Roosevelt resigned his post as Assistant Secretary of the Navy to organize the Rough Riders. Why do you think Roosevelt was willing to take this risk? How do you think this decision affected his political career?

## ANSWER

Roosevelt loved adventure and the idea of helping the weak defeat the strong. The publicity that he got as a result of his participation probably added to his appeal as a political candidate.



SECTION  
**3**

# Acquiring New Lands

## KEY IDEA

*The United States encounters continuing conflict in Puerto Rico, Cuba, and Philippines as well as in its attempt to expand trade with China.*

OVERVIEW

ASSESSMENT

SECTION  
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# Acquiring New Lands

## OVERVIEW

### MAIN IDEA

In the early 1900s, the United States engaged in conflicts in Puerto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines.

### WHY IT MATTERS NOW

Today, the United States maintains a strong military and political presence in strategic worldwide locations.

### TERMS & NAMES

- Open Door notes
- Foraker Act
- Boxer Rebellion
- John Hay
- protectorate
- Emilio Aguinaldo
- Platt Amendment

SECTION  
3

# Acquiring New Lands

**ASSESSMENT**

1. Look at the graphic to help organize your thoughts. List some key events relating to U.S. relations with Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines.

**1899**

Aguinaldo's armed revolt sparks the Philippine-American War.

**1901**

The Platt Amendment authorizes U.S. intervention in Cuba.

**1900**

Foraker Act denies citizenship to Puerto Ricans and gives the U.S. president partial control of the Puerto Rican government; McKinley is reelected president.

**1917**

Congress grants U.S. citizenship to Puerto Ricans.

*continued . . .*

# Acquiring New Lands

## ASSESSMENT

2. How did American rule of Puerto Rico harm Puerto Ricans? How did it help Puerto Ricans? Do you think the benefits outweighed the harmful effects? Why or why not?

### ANSWER

Harm: The people of the island were unable to choose their own government.

Help: The island fell under the protection of the United States government.

Yes: because the United States protected Puerto Rico from the rule of harsh dictators

No: because the people of Puerto Rico were not granted self-government

*continued . . .*

# Acquiring New Lands

## ASSESSMENT

3. How was U.S. policy toward China different from U.S. policy toward the Philippines? To what can you attribute the difference?

## ANSWER

The United States annexed the Philippines but only established spheres of influence in China. The U.S. goal in China was to get the same rights as other trading nations. The annexation of China was never a goal.

*continued . . .*

SECTION  
3

# Acquiring New Lands

**ASSESSMENT**

4. How did U.S. foreign policy at the turn of the century affect actions taken by the United States toward China?

**Think About:**

- why the United States wanted access to China's markets
- the purpose of the Open Door notes
- the U.S. response to the Boxer Rebellion

**ANSWER**

The U.S. government believed it had the right to intervene to keep foreign markets open to the United States. The Open Door notes were a nonmilitary attempt to get trading rights in China.

# America as a World Power

## KEY IDEA

*Presidents Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson continue to use American military power in territories around the world, including Panama and Mexico.*

OVERVIEW

ASSESSMENT

# America as a World Power

## OVERVIEW

### MAIN IDEA

The Russo-Japanese War, the Panama Canal, and the Mexican Revolution added to America's military and economic power.

### WHY IT MATTERS NOW

American involvement in conflicts around 1900 led to involvement in World War I and later to a peacekeeper role in today's world.

### TERMS & NAMES

- dollar diplomacy
- Panama Canal
- Francisco "Pancho" Villa
- Emiliano Zapata
- John J. Pershing
- Roosevelt Corollary



# America as a World Power

## ASSESSMENT

1. Look at the graphic to help organize your thoughts. List ways Teddy Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson used American power around the world during their presidencies.

### Using American Power

Roosevelt	Wilson
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Helped mediate the settlement in Russo-Japanese War</li><li>• Launched construction of Panama Canal</li><li>• Formulated the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Formulated “missionary diplomacy”</li><li>• Ordered U.S. military occupation of Veracruz</li><li>• Sent General Pershing and expeditionary forces to pursue Pancho Villa in Mexico</li></ul>

*continued . . .*

# America as a World Power

## ASSESSMENT

2. What do you think were the similarities and differences between Roosevelt's Big Stick policy and Wilson's missionary diplomacy? **Think About:**

- the goal of each of these foreign policies
- how the policies defined the role of U.S. intervention in international affairs
- how the policies were applied

## ANSWER

Both were foreign policies that broadened the Monroe Doctrine and addressed potentially dangerous situations in Latin America. “Big stick” policy cast the United States in the role of international police officer and had an economic focus. “Missionary diplomacy” cast the United States in the role of judge and had a moral tone.

*continued . . .*

# America as a World Power

## ASSESSMENT

3. In your opinion, should the United States have become involved in the affairs of Colombia, Nicaragua, and Mexico during the early 1900s? **Think About:**

- the effect of the Roosevelt Corollary
- the results of dollar diplomacy
- the implication of Wilson's missionary diplomacy

## ANSWER

### POSSIBLE RESPONSES:

Yes: The Roosevelt Corollary justified intervention; the United States needed to protect its various economic interests in Latin America; the United States felt morally bound to protect democracy in Latin America.

No: The U.S. belief in its own superiority led to the use of excessive military forces against those countries. They had the right to choose their own governments.