

Chapter 22

The Quest for Empire
1865-1914

Discussion – Imperialism 570-582

- (571-575) Describe the desire to expand and build economic and territorial empires?
 - What historical reason are cited for the American desire to expand internationally?
 - At this time what other countries also had empires? How could these other empires lead the United States to want to embark on their own imperial quest for growth?
- (576-578) Although the United States did not expand drastically overseas what were some of the international / overseas ambitions of the United States? What areas did the United States “colonize”
 - What concepts/ foreign policy and economic needs helped to push an aggressive foreign policy?
 - What do you think would be some objections to building an international “empire”
- (579) What Ship was sunk off the Coast of Cuba which began the Spanish American War?
 - (578-79) What occurred in Cuba to force the United States to put a warship there? How could the United States be seen as at fault for the events in Cuba leading up to the sinking of our own ship?

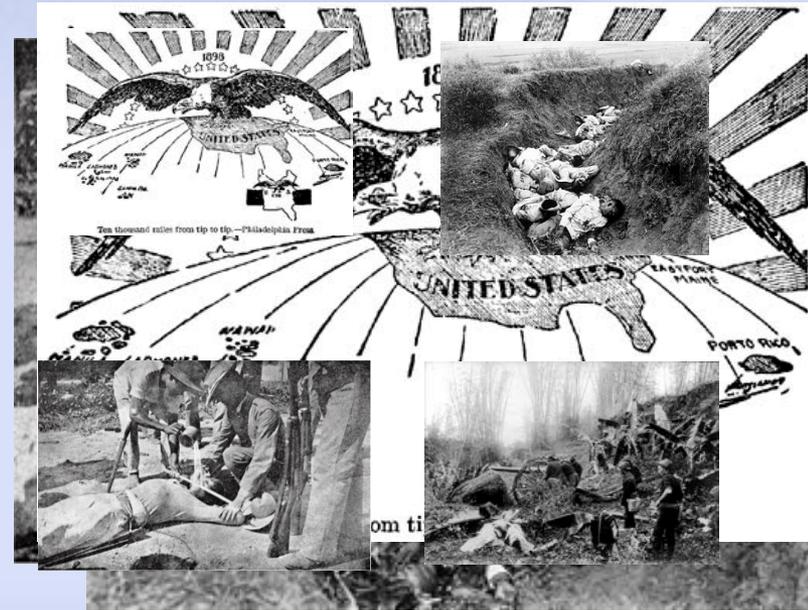
Splendid Little War

- Spanish American War 1898
 - Popular Support for Cuban Independence from Spain
 - American Battle Ship USS Maine
 - Exploded in Havana Harbor – Probably accidental
 - Media Blames Spain and demands retribution
 - Declaration of War – McKinley
 - Aid Cuban Patriots in a struggle for liberty and freedom
- The War
 - Fought throughout the World
 - Philippine Islands
 - Cuba
- Theodore Roosevelt
 - Rough Riders
 - Believed that the nation needed war to restore unity and “manhood”
 - Spanish American War
 - Led Calvary Unit in Cuba – Became a national hero



An American Empire

- American Victory
 - Control over overseas territories
 - Treaty – Philippines, Puerto Rico, Guam
 - Granted Independence to Cuba
 - Platt Amendment Cuban Constitution
 - Authorized US to send military whenever it saw fit.
- Philippines
 - Uplift and Civilize
 - Prep. Philippines for self government
 - Refused to Grant Independence
- Philippine War
 - Local support for American support evaporates as America sticks around
 - War Breaks out 100,000 Filipinos die
 - America Wins
 - Institutes Economic modernization
 - Support land owning elites



The Philippine War 1898-1902

- Discuss the outcome of the Philippine War, How did the United States fare in this conflict? How did the Philippine people? - Who won this conflict? What did the United States attempt to do after the conflict was over and why?
- (In Class) Read the Following quotes and make at least 3 inferences about the Philippine War. Be sure to identify your evidence.
 - “Last night one of our boys was found shot and his stomach cut open. Immediately orders were received to burn the town and kill every native in sight. I am probably growing hard-hearted for I am in my glory when I can sight my gun on some dark skin and pull the trigger.”
 - “I don’t believe the people in the United States understand the condition of things here. Even the Spanish are shocked. I have seen enough to almost make me ashamed to call myself an American.”
 - “Talk about dead Indians! Why they are lying everywhere. The trenches are full of them.”

American Involvement in the Philippine War

- Spanish-American War (1898)
 - United States wanted to prevent the Spanish Navy from leaving South East Asia
 - Orders Navy to Blockade Manila and Hong Kong
 - Spanish Surrender Manila after short battle
 - Filipino Independence fighters, happy!
 - Believe that America would help them become independent
- Peace
 - Spain and United States
 - Paris October 1898
 - America Annexes Philippines, Guam, Puerto Rico, Cuba
 - America Pays 20million for territories



The War in the Philippines

- Start of conflict
 - Filipino soldiers (accidentally?) crossed into American controlled territory
 - Shootout killing 60 US 700 Filipino
 - Outcry in US to support our soldiers in Philippines
- The War
 - 1898-1902
 - 4000 Americans, 100,000 Filipinos Killed
 - Philippine Independence eventually in 1946
 - Long Drawn out, Tough War

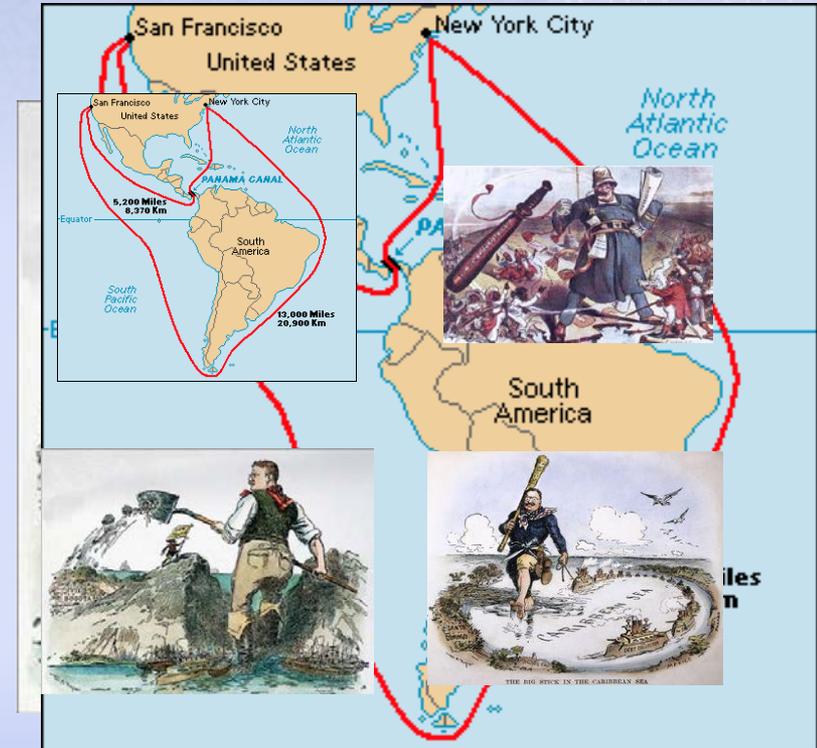


Discussion TR's World: 584-590

- (586) Discuss the Platt Amendment. Because of this Amendment following the Spanish American War was Cuba really the free country that they wanted to be? Why or why not?
 - What were some of the results (good and bad) of the Platt Amendment in terms of American involvement in Cuba?
- (587) What was the Roosevelt Corollary and what did it state?
 - What examples took place in history between 1900 and 1917 to secure the existence of this corollary?
- (Research at Home) Identify what Woodrow Wilson meant by “Moral Imperialism?” Discuss how this directly differs from the ideas of Teddy Roosevelt and even somewhat with Taft?

Roosevelt and International Affairs

- Teddy Roosevelt
 - “Speak Softly and Carry a Big Stick”
 - Civilized v Uncivilized Nations
 - Civilized – Duty to establish order in the unruly world
 - Intervention in South America
- Columbia / Panama
 - History of Region – French attempted to build a canal through the region – failed
 - Roosevelt – Saw canal as part of national military and economic interests
 - Asked Columbia to cede the land for the project – Columbia refuses
 - Roosevelt sponsors rebellion in Panama region
 - Prevents Columbian intervention and suppression of the rebellion with American Navy
 - Acquires Canal Region / Builds Canal via Treaty
 - Remains under US Control until 2000





	Lock
	Dam
	Canal
	Railroad
	Panama Canal Zone

Wilson's Moral Imperialism

- Woodrow Wilson
 - Anti- Imperialist: Did not like to intervene in Latin America (rejected dollar diplomacy)
 - Still believed that America should teach the world about democracy (moral imperialism)
 - Ideas spread through goods and business
 - American businessmen were “meant to carry liberty and justice, go out and sell goods, that will make the world more comfortable and happy and convert them to the principles of America “

