<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Discussion Notes</th>
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<tr>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>Student can evaluate the actions and events that established the U.S. as a major world power in the late 19th century.</td>
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<td>1.0</td>
<td>With assistance, student can identify some the actions and events that established the U.S. as a major world power in the late 19th century. Student is struggling.</td>
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“It is not true that the United States feels any land hunger or entertains any projects as regards the other nations of the Western Hemisphere save such as are for their welfare. All that this country desires is to see the neighboring countries stable, orderly, and prosperous. Any country whose people conduct themselves well can count upon our hearty friendship. If a nation shows that it knows how to act with reasonable efficiency and decency in social and political matters, if it keeps order and pays its obligations, it need fear no interference from the United States. Chronic wrongdoing, or an impotence which results in a general loosening of the ties of civilized society, may in America, as elsewhere, ultimately require intervention by some civilized nation, and in the Western Hemisphere the adherence of the United States to the Monroe Doctrine may force the United States, however reluctantly, in flagrant cases of such wrongdoing or impotence, to the exercise of an international police power.”

PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT, ADDRESSING CONGRESS 1904

HOW FAR DID THE UNITED STATES BENEFIT FROM ITS EXPANSIONIST POLICY?

**WHY AND HOW DID THE U.S. EMERGE AS A WORLD POWER IN THE EARLY 20TH CENTURY?**
American imperialism dates back to the early-1800s when Americans began moving West and claiming lands that had been occupied by Native Americans.

**New Imperialism**

_Imperialism is the economic and political domination of a strong nation over a weaker one._

_The Europeans were the first nations to expand and practice this “New Imperialism.”_

_Imperialism in the late 1800s took place in East Asia, Africa and the Pacific._
Anglo-Saxonism

Many supporters of Social Darwinism argued that nations competed with each other politically, economically and militarily, and that only the strongest would ultimately survive.

Anglo-Saxonism is the idea that English-speaking nations had superior character, ideas, and systems of government and were destined to control other nations.

As it was with Manifest Destiny, many Americans believed it was the destiny of the United States to expand overseas and spread its civilization to other people.

Perry Opens Japan

Commodore Matthew C. Perry arrived in Japan in 1853 and opened the country for trade with the U.S.

Japan realized that they must adopt Western ways. Within 50 years, Japan had become an industrial power.
Seward’s Folly

In 1867, The U.S. purchased Alaska from Russia in what became known as Seward’s folly.

While criticized by some at the time the financial value of the Alaska purchase turned out to be many times greater than what the U.S. had paid for it.

Hawaii Annexed

Trade with Japan and China in the 1800s led to the United States having interest in the Hawaiian Islands.

In 1891, U.S. business owners led an overthrow of Queen Liliuokalani and asked to be annexed by the U.S.

After negotiations, in June 1897, President McKinley agreed to a treaty of annexation. Hawaii was annexed the following year.
Building a Strong Navy

Alfred T. Mahan
Naval officer who said a strong navy is vital to be a world power

Henry Cabot Lodge
U.S. Senator who was a leading voice in Congress for a strong navy

Overseas Expansion
Opposition to Imperialism

Not everyone was on the imperialism bandwagon

"... we do not intend to free, but to subjugate the people of the Philippines. We have gone there to conquer them, not to redeem them."
-- Mark Twain

"In the forcible annexation of the Philippines our Nation neither adds to its strength nor secures broader opportunities for the American people."
-- William Jennings Bryan
WHITE MAN’S BURDEN
BY RUDYARD KIPLING

Take up the White Man’s burden—
Send forth the best ye breed—
Go, bind your sons to exile—
To serve your captives’ need;
To wait, in heavy harness,
On fluttered folk and wild—
Your new-captured, sullen peoples,
Half devil and half child.

Take up the White Man’s burden—
In patience to abide,
To veil the threat of terror—
And check the show of pride;
By open speech and simple,
A hundred times made plain,
To seek another’s profit—
And work another’s gain.

Take up the White Man’s burden—
The savage wars of peace—
Fill full the mouth of Famine,
And bid the sickness cease;
And when ye goal is nearest
(The end for others sought)
Watch sloth and heathen folly—
Bring all your hope to nought.

Take up the White Man’s burden—
No iron rule of kings,
But toil of serf and sweeper—
The tale of common things.
The ports ye shall not enter,
The roads ye shall not tread,
Go, make them with your living
And mark them with your dead.

Take up the White Man’s burden—
And reap his old reward—
The Blame of those ye better—
The hate of those ye guard—
The cry of hosts ye humour
(Ah, slowly!) toward the light—
"Why brought ye us from bondage,
Our loved Egyptian night?"

Take up the White Man’s burden—
Ye dare not stoop to less—
Nor call too loud on Freedom
To cloak your weakness.
By all ye will or whisper,
By all ye leave or do,
The silent, sullen peoples
Shall weigh your God and you.

Take up the White Man’s burden—
Have done with childish days—
The lightly-purchased laurel,
The easy unearned praise:
Comes now, to search your manhood
Through all the thankless years,
Cold, edged with dear-bought wisdom,
The judgment of your peers.

The Spanish American War
Cuba wants independence

After hundreds of years under Spanish rule, Cuba begins call for independence in the 1860s

Cuban exiles in the United States urged the U.S. government to intervene. José Martí, who fled to New York City, led the call and brought together other Cuban exiles living in the United States.

Yellow Journalism

Numerous newspapers called for the U.S. to go to war with Spain for Cuba’s independence

Competing New York City newspapers printed outrageous stories about Spanish atrocities that were not true in an effort to sell more papers

This style of reporting, in which writers often exaggerated or lied to attract readers, became known as yellow journalism

What it managed to do was anger many Americans to the point that they were ready to go to war.
Spanish atrocities?

Newspapers focused on Spanish atrocities upon the Cuban people to ignite passions against Spain.

Spanish General Valeraino Weyler was portrayed as a butcher in the U.S. for his treatment of Cuban.

In response to the violence going on in the Cuban capital of Havana, President McKinley sends in the USS Maine.

Explosion aboard the **Maine**

February 15, 1898, the Maine sank in Havana Harbor after an explosion, resulting in the deaths of 266 men.

Although no one is sure how the ship exploded, many Americans blamed it on Spain.
Causes of the War

1) The explosion of the Maine, which was blamed on Spain
2) The United States wanted to expand into Latin America and the Pacific
3) People in Cuba and Philippines rebelled against Spanish rule
4) Demands for involvement from American expansionists and newspapers
Spanish-American War begins

In April of 1898, President McKinley asked Congress to authorize the use of force to end the conflict in Cuba.

Spain was not prepared for war. The United States was, however, and moved quickly to take control in two regions – the Philippines and Cuba.

Dewey wins in Philippines

In the Pacific, Commodore George Dewey sailed to the Philippines and confronted the Spanish fleet at Manila Bay.

In a matter of hours, Dewey and the American fleet had defeated the Spanish squadron.
Dewey wins in Philippines

The War in Cuba

Just as the Philippines, victory over Spain came quickly in Cuba. American forces were led by a volunteer fighting force known as the Rough Riders. The Rough Riders were heroes at the Battle of San Juan Hill in Cuba.
The Rough Riders

The Rough Riders were a group of tough cowboys, miners and lawmen

The Rough Riders were led by the former Secretary of the Navy – Theodore Roosevelt

Victory!!

After just four months of fighting, Spain surrenders and the U.S. claims victory
America in the Pacific

The United States gains control of Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines and gains influence over Cuba.

Platt Amendment

The Platt Amendment gave the U.S. extensive control over Cuban affairs:

1) Cuba could not make any treaty with another nation that would weaken its independence
2) No foreign power can claim territory in Cuba
3) Cuba had to let the U.S. lease naval stations in Cuba
4) The U.S. had the right to intervene to protect Cuban independence.
“A Splendid Little War”
-- John Hay, U.S. Secretary of State

The Spanish American War lasted less than four months.

As a result of the victory in the war, the U.S. was now recognized as a legitimate world power.

Roosevelt’s Big Stick Policy
After being re-elected in 1900, McKinley is assassinated in 1901. It thrust Theodore Roosevelt into the role of U.S. President. He was the youngest person ever to become president.

Roosevelt believed that if the United States displayed its military power, other nations would be reluctant to want to go to war with the United States. "Speak softly, but carry a big stick."
Roosevelt Corollary

In 1904, Roosevelt invoked his “big stick” policy to expand upon the Monroe Doctrine.

The United States would use force to maintain economic and political stability in the Western Hemisphere.

Boxer Rebellion

The Boxer Rebellion was a Chinese revolt in the late 1800s against foreign influence.

Thousands died during the uprising, leading to United States intervention and the Open Door Policy.
Open Door Policy w/ China

Throughout the 19th century, China’s economy was controlled by numerous European powers.

The Open Door Policy was adopted by the U.S. as a means of opening trade with China in the late 1800s.

The Great White Fleet

The U.S. Naval fleet traveled throughout the world in 1908 by order of U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt in an effort to demonstrate growing American military power.
Roosevelt believed a canal through Central America was important to American power in the world.

The canal would:
1) make it quicker to send the U.S. navy from one side of the world to the other
2) it would shorten the distance for trade
Building of the Canal

The canal took 10 years to build, it is 50 miles long and over 5,600 men died in the building of the canal.

One of the greatest challenges in building the canal was dealing with the spread of diseases.

Panama Canal Built

The canal became vital for U.S. trade, cutting the distance to sail from New York to San Francisco in half.

The Hay-Pauncefote Treaty gave the U.S. control of the canal for 100 years (until 2001).
Taft’s Dollar Diplomacy

President William H. Taft’s policy of influencing foreign nations through American economic force rather than military force.

U.S. operations in Latin America went from "warlike and political" to "peaceful and economic".
Causes of World War I

Imperialism

The rise of imperialism led to economic rivalries among the major European powers. Each wanted to have more colonies than their rivals.
Causes of World War I

Militarism

Europe’s major countries were obsessed with building up their armies and navies to have a better one than their rivals.

This led to the armies of Germany, Austria-Hungary, France and Russia to double in size.

Causes of World War I

Secret Alliances
Nationalism

The Austro-Hungarian Empire made up much of southeast Europe and was made up of many different nationalities. Peoples such as the Czechs, the Serbs, the Bosnians and the Poles all wanted the right of self-determination, which meant they want to be an independent nation.

This led to the event that triggered World War I – the assassination of Franz Ferdinand.
World War I began in 1914 after Austrian prince Franz Ferdinand was assassinated in Sarajevo, capital of Bosnia.

The assassination triggered a web of alliances that led to all of Europe being dragged into the conflict.
Trench Warfare

A type of fighting where both sides stayed in deep trenches to avoid the gunfire "up top."

Trench warfare was used on the Western Front, the line between France and Germany that rarely moved. These trenches were protected by barbed wire and concrete machine-gun nests.
The Western Front

[Map of the Western Front]
America the Neutral

Wilson won re-election in presidential election of 1916, using the slogan “He kept us out of war.”

Lusitania Sunk

In 1915, Germany sank the British cruise ship Lusitania, killing over 1,200 people, including 128 Americans. While this angered many Americans, it still was not enough to get the U.S. to enter the war.
German U-boat attacks

Germany began unlimited submarine warfare in the Atlantic Ocean in 1915.

It was the sinking of American trade ships without warning that was the biggest reason why the United States entered World War I.
Zimmerman Telegram

The Zimmerman Note was an alleged telegram from Germany to Mexico. It promised Mexico land in exchange for going to war with the U.S.

The Zimmerman Telegram was the last straw for most Americans in turning against Germany.

Protecting Democracy

He is keeping the world safe for Democracy. Enlist and help him.
One last reason the United States joined with the Allies was its strong cultural ties with Great Britain.

By 1917, the U.S. was ready to join the conflict.

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U.S. enters World War I

One day after subs sank seven U.S. ships and after the Zimmerman note was made public, Congress declared war on Germany on April 6, 1917.

"The world must be made safe for democracy."
-- Woodrow Wilson

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10/2/2015
Over There

Johnnie, get your gun,
Get your gun, get your gun,
Take it on the run,
On the run, on the run.
Hear them calling, you and me,
Every son of liberty.

Hurry right away,
No delay, go today,
Make your daddy glad
To have had such a lad.
Tell your sweetheart not to pine,
To be proud her boy’s in line.
(chorus sung twice)

Chorus

Over there, over there,
Send the word, send the word over there -
That the Yanks are coming,
The Yanks are coming,
The drums rum-tumming
Ev'rywhere.

So prepare, say a pray'r,
Send the word, send the word to beware.
We'll be over, we're coming over,
And we won't come back till it's over
Over there.
Chorus

Over there, over there,
Send the word, send the word over there -
That the Yanks are coming,
The Yanks are coming,
The drums rum-tumming
Ev’rywhere.

So prepare, say a pray’r,
Send the word, send the word to beware.
We’ll be over, we’re coming over,
And we won’t come back till it’s over
Over there.
Mobilizing the Military

When the U.S. entered the war, it did not have enough soldiers. Although many people volunteered, most leaders believed that they would have to turn to conscription.

Conscription is forced military service (the draft)

New Weapons of War

![Tank](image1.png)
![Airplane](image2.png)
![Machine Gun](image3.png)
![Grenades](image4.png)
Key Figures in World War I

Woodrow Wilson
U.S. President

Wilhelm II
German Kaiser

John J. “Blackjack” Pershing
U.S. General

Herbert Hoover
Oversaw Food Drives

John J. “Blackjack” Pershing

Commander of U.S. forces during World War I in Europe

Other key facts about Pershing
• Fought with TR at San Juan Hill
• Persued Pancho Villa prior to War
• Led the United States at the Battle of Argonne Forest
Key Battles of World War I

Role of women in WWI

Women officially served in the armed forces for the first time during WWI, mostly as nurses.

World War I also saw for the first time women appearing in the workplace in factory jobs while men were off to war.
African Americans in WWI

Of the 3 million men drafted into U.S. military service during World War I, about 400,000 were African Americans.

Great Migration of Blacks

Many African Americans left the South during WWI and moved North to work in factories that produced war materials. This movement of blacks from the South to the North in the early 1900s became known as the Great Migration.
World War I was the first "total war", a conflict that involves all of a nation’s people and its resources and affects the daily lives of all of its citizens.
Propaganda during WWI

The government would use propaganda posters like this to promote support for the war effort among American citizens and portray the enemy as evil and bloodthirsty.
Germans were portrayed as a threat to women and children.

Propaganda also portrayed Germans as a threat to our democratic way of life.
The Turning Point

The United States enters the war on the side of the Allies

1917 – The Turning Point

Russia withdraws from the war when the Russian Revolution begins

The United States enters the war on the side of the Allies
Battle of the Argonne Forest

Once the United States entered the war, the stalemate on the Western Front in France was broken.

The Battle of the Argonne Forest turned the tide of the war and ultimately led to Germany’s surrender.

Germany Surrenders

Realizing they could not win the war, Germany signed an armistice – or cease fire – with the Allies.

The fighting ended at 11 a.m., on November 11, 1918, a day that became known as Armistice Day.
Armistice Day

U.S. soldiers returning home march in New York City

Treaty of Versailles

The Treaty of Versailles was the treaty signed in 1919 that officially ended World War I.

Versailles placed total blame for the war on Germany, which lost huge amounts of territory and had to pay huge reparations.

German territorial losses at Versailles
Wilson’s Fourteen Points

The Fourteen Points were Woodrow Wilson’s plan for a lasting peace.

They called for: 1) freedom of the seas, 2) free trade, 3) large-scale arms reductions, 4) an end to secret treaties, 5) creation of an organization to keep world peace.

Only one of Wilson’s Fourteen Points were adopted. A world peace-keeping organization called the League of Nations was formed.

U.S. returns to isolationism

The U.S. Senate voted to keep the United States OUT of the League of Nations.

Americans wanted to return to a position of isolationism.