



Score	Discussion Notes
4.0	Student can evaluate the actions and events that established the U.S. as a major world power in the late 19 th century.
3.0	Student can explain the actions and events that established the U.S. as a major world power in the late 19 th century.
2.0	Student can identify the actions and events that established the U.S. as a major world power in the late 19 th century.
1.0	With assistance, student can identify some the actions and events that established the U.S. as a major world power in the late 19 th century. Student is struggling.

LEARNING SCALE

"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?**

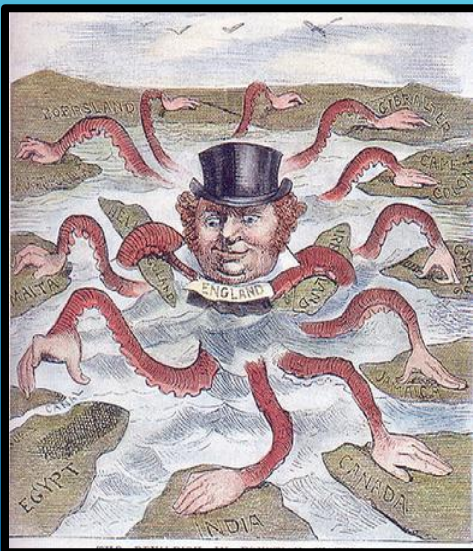


Manifest Destiny



American imperialism dates back to the early-1800s when Americans began moving West and claiming lands that had been occupied by Native Americans.

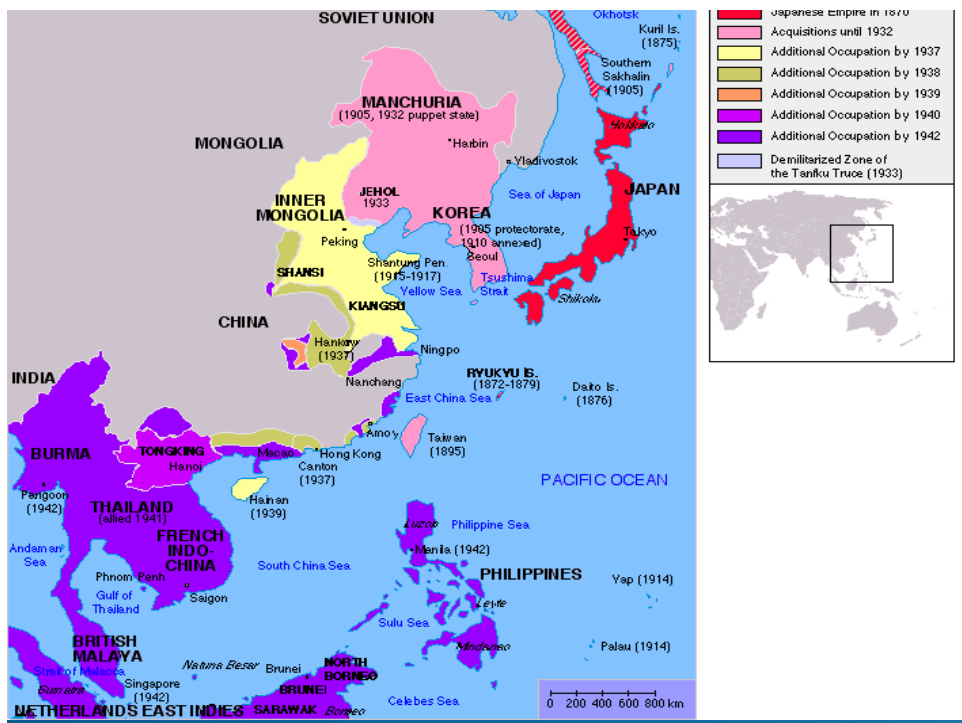
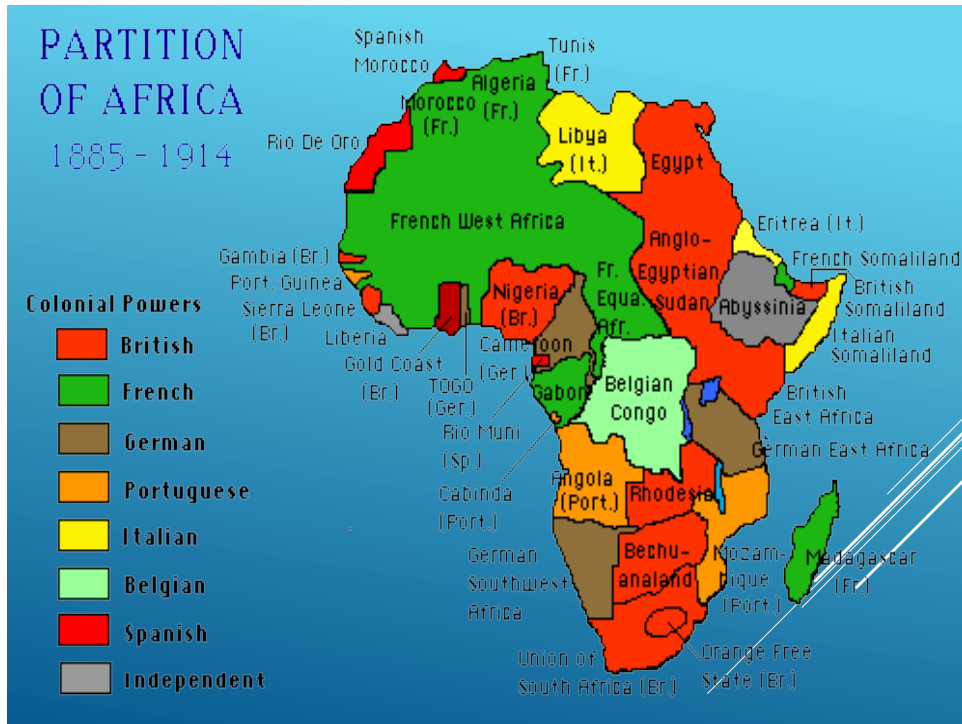
New Imperialism



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

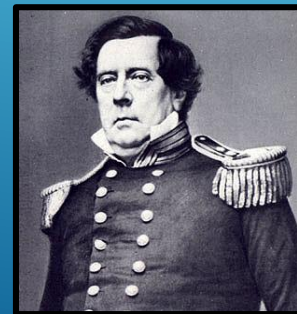
Perry Opens Japan



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.

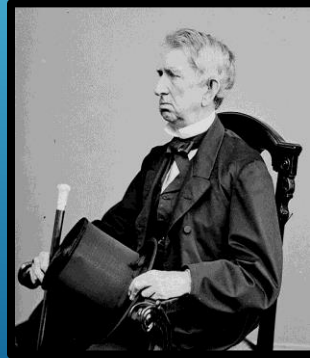
Within 50 years, Japan had become an industrial power



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

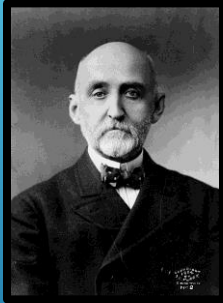
Trade with Japan and China in the 1800s led to the United States having interest in the Hawaiian Islands



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

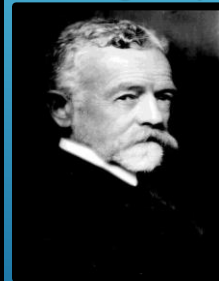
Building a Strong Navy



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



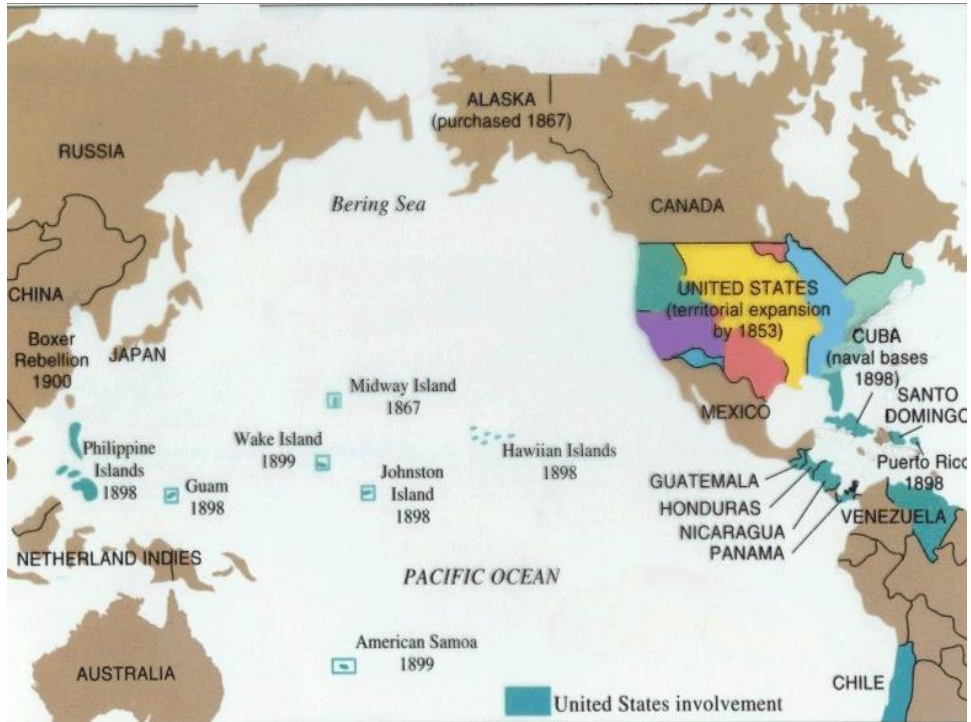
*U.S. Senator
 who was a
 leading voice in
 Congress for a
 strong navy*



**Henry Cabot
 Lodge**

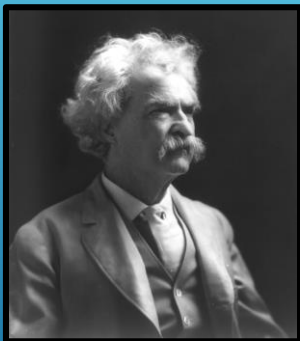
Overseas Expansion





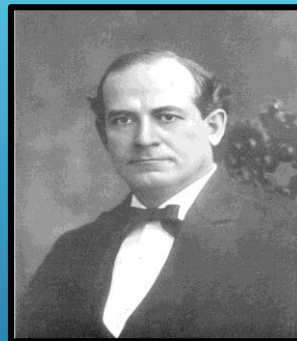
Opposition to Imperialism

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-caught 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,
An 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 your 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 weariness.
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-proffered laurel,
The easy ungrudged 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



Jose Marti



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



William Randolph Hurst
New York Journal

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

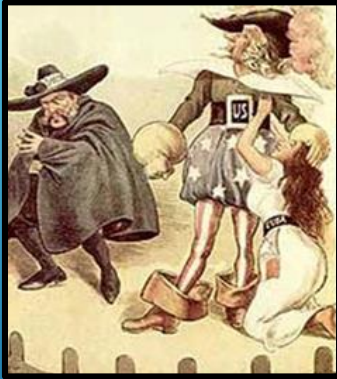


Joseph Pulitzer
New York World

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 Valeriano 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.

Jingoism 101



***“THE EXTREME BELIEF THAT
YOUR OWN COUNTRY IS ALWAYS BEST ...**



**... WHICH IS OFTEN SHOWN
IN ENTHUSIASTIC SUPPORT FOR A WAR ...**



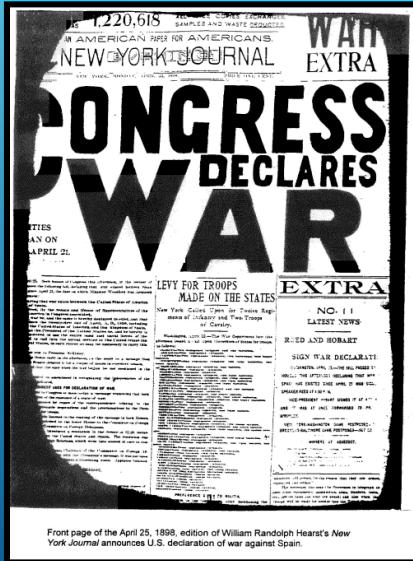
... AGAINST ANOTHER COUNTRY.”

© 2003 Thimbleful of Thoms
<http://thimblefulofthoms.blogspot.com>
*The Cambridge International Dictionary of English

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



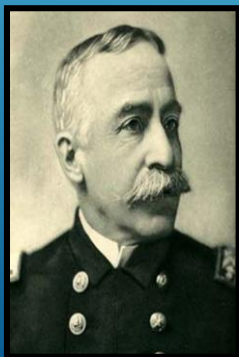
Front page of the April 25, 1898, edition of William Randolph Hearst's New York Journal announces U.S. declaration of war against Spain.

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



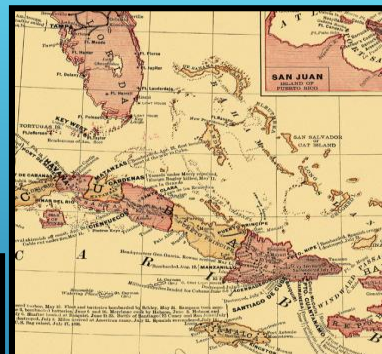
Dewey wins in Philippines



SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR: PACIFIC THEATER

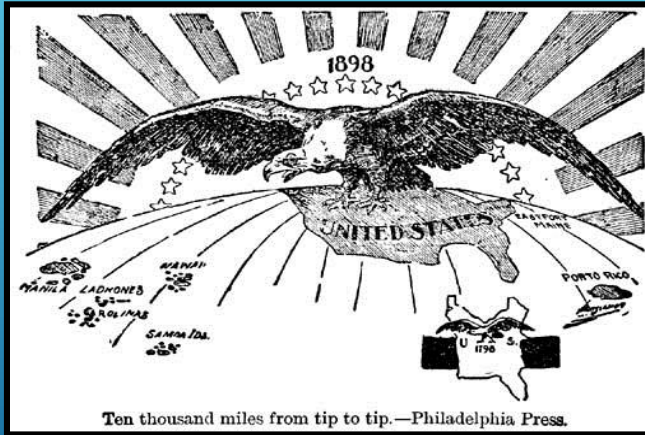
The War in Cuba

*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

America in the Pacific



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



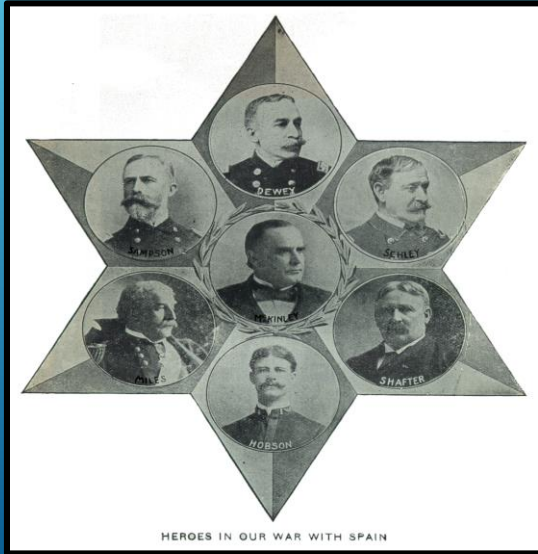
Platt Amendment

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

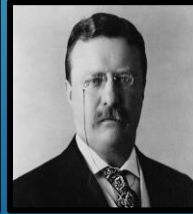


McKinley Assassinated



After being re-elected in 1900, McKinley is assassinated in 1901

It thrust Theodore Roosevelt into the role of U.S. President the youngest person ever to become president



TR's "big stick" diplomacy

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



Thousands died during the uprising, leading to United States intervention and the to the Open Door Policy

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



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



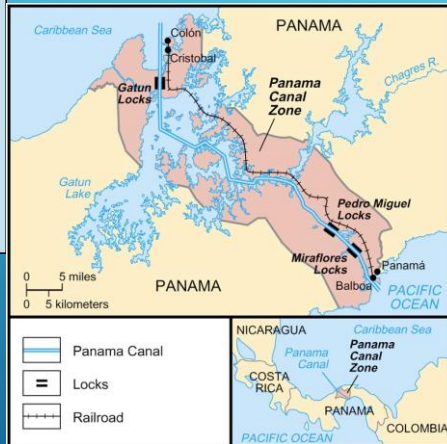
The U.S. Naval fleet traveled throughout the world in 1908 by order of U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt in an effort to demonstrate growing American military power.

Panama Canal Built

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 world to the other
 2) it would shorten the distance for trade



THE PANAMA CANAL ZONE

Building of the Canal

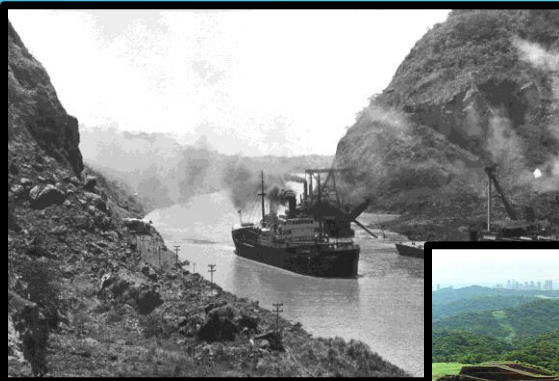


The canal took 10 years to build, it is 50 miles long and over 5,600 men died in the building of the canal.

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



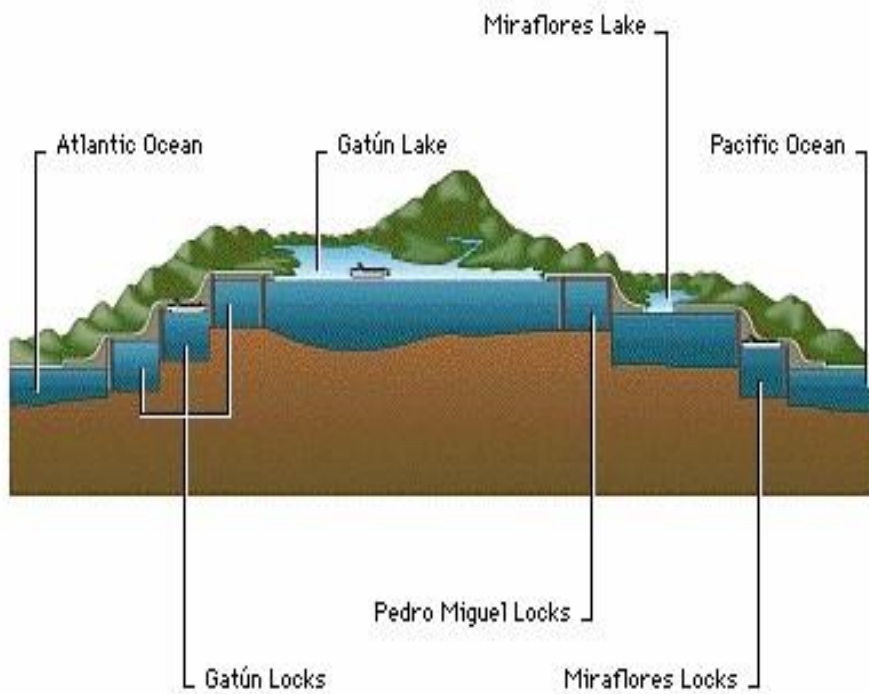
Panama Canal Built



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

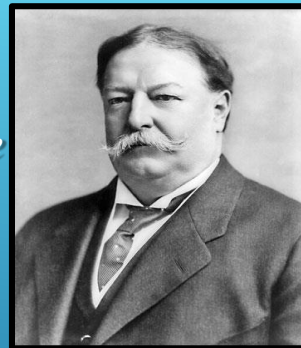
The Hay-Pauncefote Treaty gave the U.S. control of the canal for 100 years (until 2001)





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

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.

PARTITION OF AFRICA
1885 - 1914

- Colonial Powers**
- British
 - French
 - German
 - Portuguese
 - Italian
 - Belgian
 - Spanish
 - Independent



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



Causes of World War I

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.

Nationalism

This led to the event that triggered World War I – the assassination of Franz Ferdinand.



The Spark

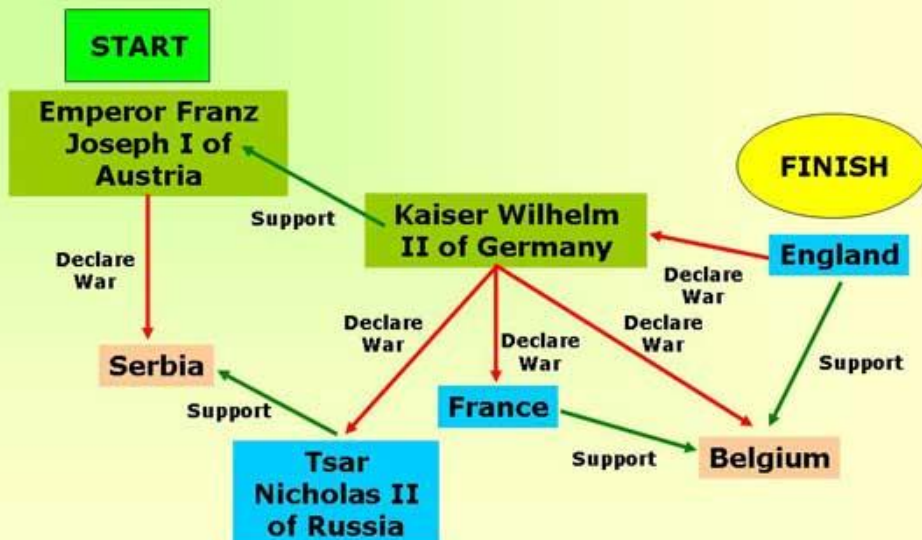


The assassination triggered a web of alliances that led to all of Europe being dragged into the conflict

World War I began in 1914 after Austrian prince Franz Ferdinand was assassinated in Sarajevo, capital of Bosnia



The Consequences of Austria's Declaration of War

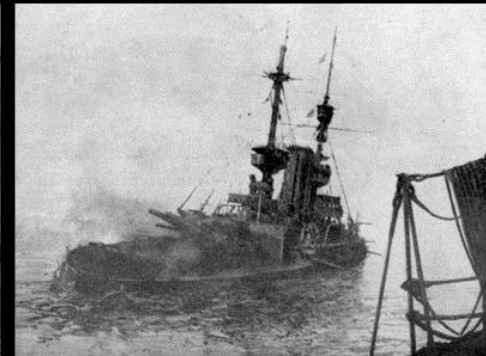


Trench Warfare

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.





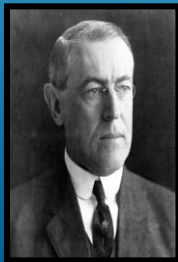
The Western Front



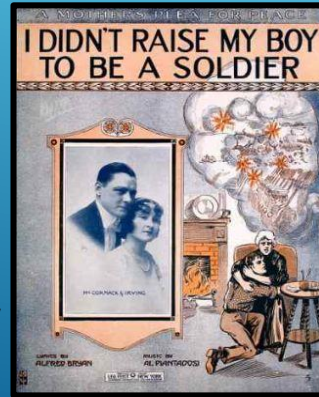
America the Neutral



For the first three years of World War I, the U.S. remained neutral



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



OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.
CUNARD

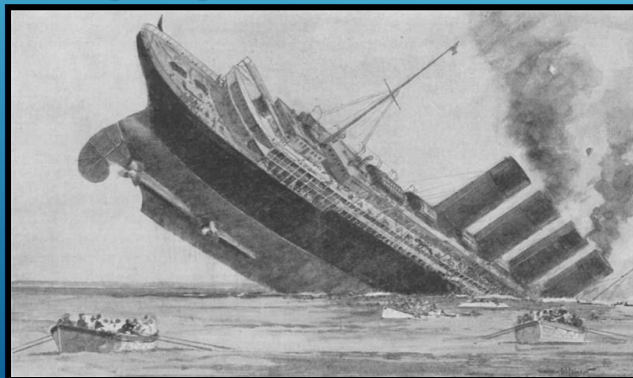
EUROPE VIA LIVERPOOL LUSITANIA
Fastest and Largest Steamer now in Atlantic Service Sails SATURDAY, MAY 1, 10 A.M.
Transylvania, Fri., May 7, 5 P.M.
Ordana, - - Tues, May 16, 10 A.M.
Tuscana, - - Fri., May 21, 5 P.M.
LUSITANIA, Sat., May 29, 10 A.M.
Transylvania, Fri., June 4, 5 P.M.
Gibraltar-Genoa-Naples-Piraeus S.S. Carpathia, Thur., May 13, Noon

NOTICE!
TRAVELLERS intending to embark on the Atlantic voyage are reminded that a state of war exists between Germany and her allies and Great Britain and her allies; that the zone of war includes the waters adjacent to the British Isles; that, in accordance with formal notices given by the Imperial German Government, vessels flying the flag of Great Britain, or of any of her allies, are liable to destruction in those waters and that travellers sailing in the war zone on ships of Great Britain or her allies do so at their own risk.

IMPERIAL GERMAN EMBASSY
WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 22, 1915

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.



"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

EXTRA 8:30 A. M.

VOL. LXXV, NO. 5496. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1915. TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT.

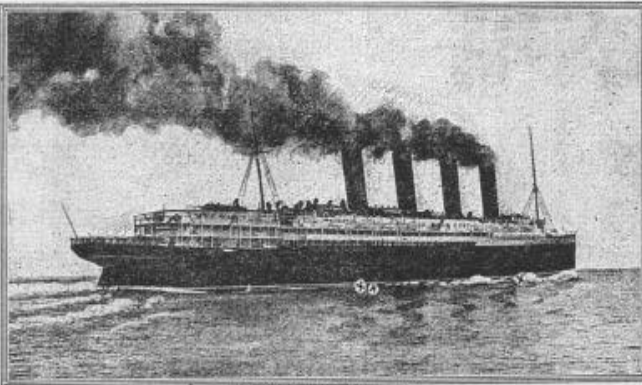
LUSITANIA SUNK BY A SUBMARINE, PROBABLY 1,260 DEAD; TWICE TORPEDOED OFF IRISH COAST; SINKS IN 15 MINUTES; CAPT. TURNER SAVED, FROHMAN AND VANDERBILT MISSING; WASHINGTON BELIEVES THAT A GRAVE CRISIS IS AT HAND

SHOCKS THE PRESIDENT
Washington Deeply Stirred by the Loss of American Lives.

BULLETINS AT WHITE HOUSE
Wilson Reads them Closely, but is Silent on the Nation's Course.

SENATE OF CONGRESS CALL
Loss of Lusitania Revivifies Firmness of Our Policy Regarding Germany.

CAPITAL FULL OF ANXIETY
Reports That Lister Was to be Shot were Passed Before Cabinet.



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

SOME DEAD TAKEN ASHORE
Several Hundred Survivors of Queenstown and Bristol.

STORM TORNELS BY WIND
One Torpedo Crashes into the Disputed Lister's Boat, Another into the Empty Boat.

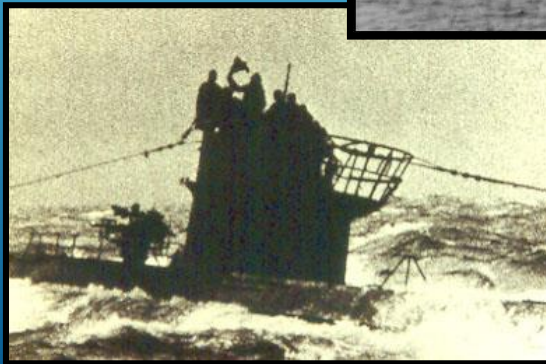
SHIP LISTS GIVEN TO FBI
Waves of Suspicion as to List of Passengers, the Passengers Must Have Given Lists.

ATTACKED IN BROAD DAY
Passengers at Londonderry Had Been Given by Germans to be the Last List.

Only 650 Were Saved, Few Cabin Passengers
GLENHASTON, N. Y., Sunday, May 3, 1915.—Survivors of the Lusitania who have been rescued have said that they believe all of those aboard the steamer were saved, and that only

German U-boat attacks

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



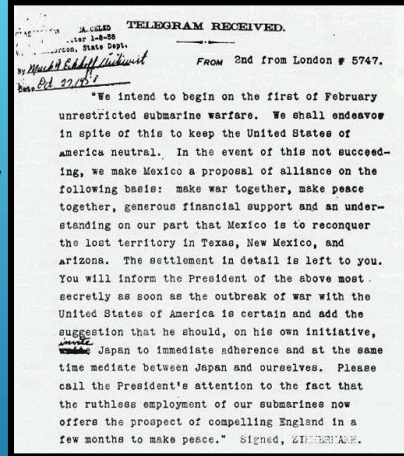
It was the sinking of American trade ships without warning that was the biggest reason why the United States entered World War I

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



Strong ties with Britain



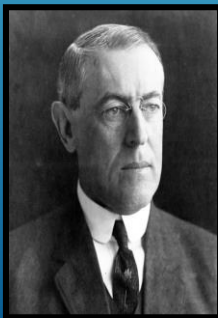
One last reason the United States joined with the Allies was its strong cultural ties with Great Britain

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



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*



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.
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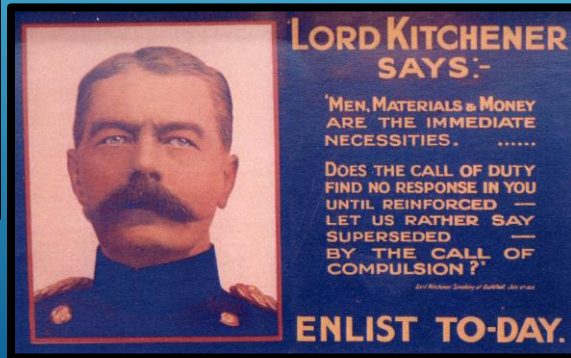


Mobilizing the Military

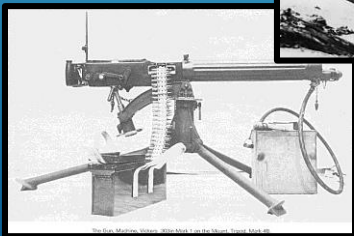
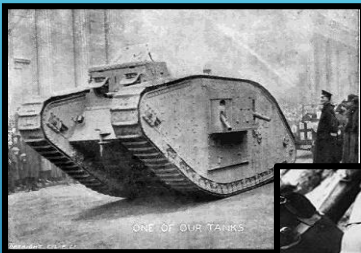


Conscription is forced military service (the draft)

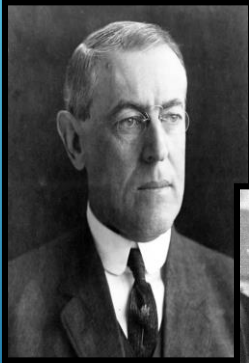
When the U.S. entered the war, it did not have enough soldiers. Although many people volunteered, most leaders believed that they would have to turn to conscription.



New Weapons of War



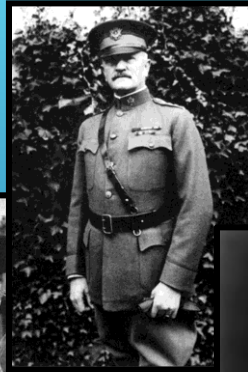
Key Figures in World War I



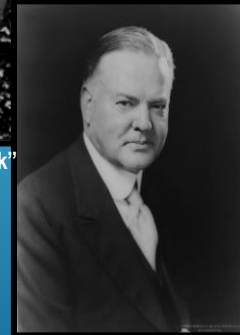
Woodrow Wilson
U.S. President



Wilhelm II
German Kaiser



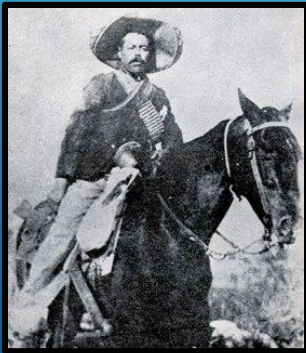
John J. "Blackjack"
Pershing
U.S. General



Herbert Hoover
Oversaw Food Drives

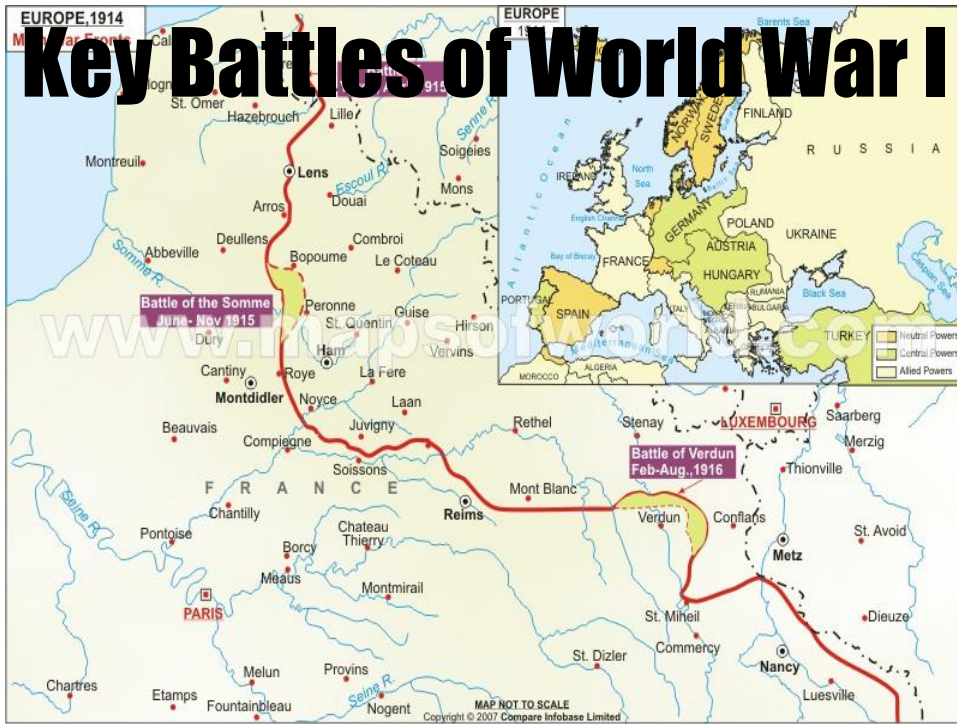
John J. "Blackjack" Pershing

*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*



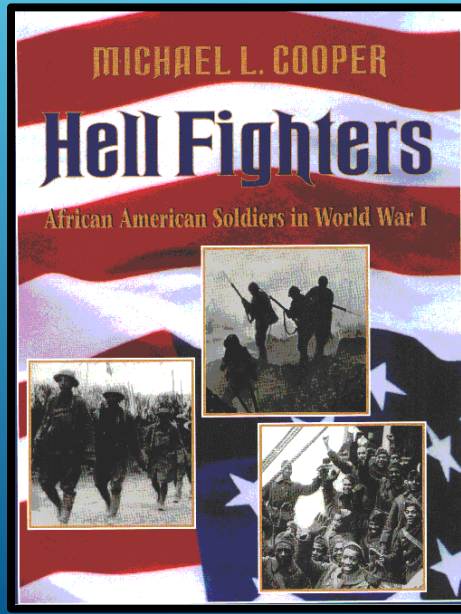
Role of women in WWI

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

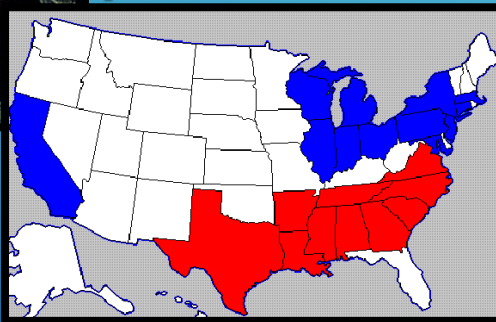


Great Migration of Blacks



Many African Americans left the South during WWI and moved North to work in factories that produced war materials

The "Great Migration"
This movement of blacks from the South to the North in the early 1900s became known as the Great Migration

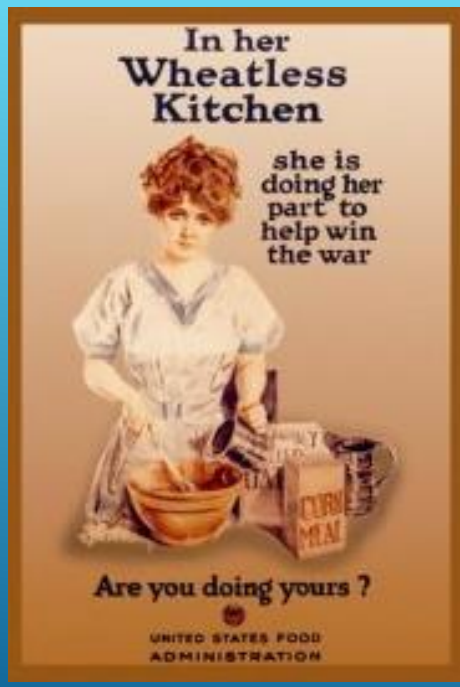
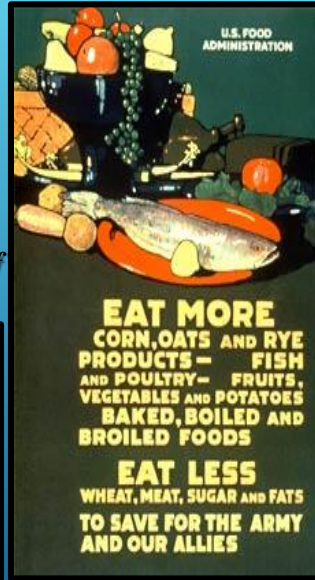


The states in blue had the twelve largest net gains of African Americans, while the states in red had the ten largest net losses

War on the Home Front



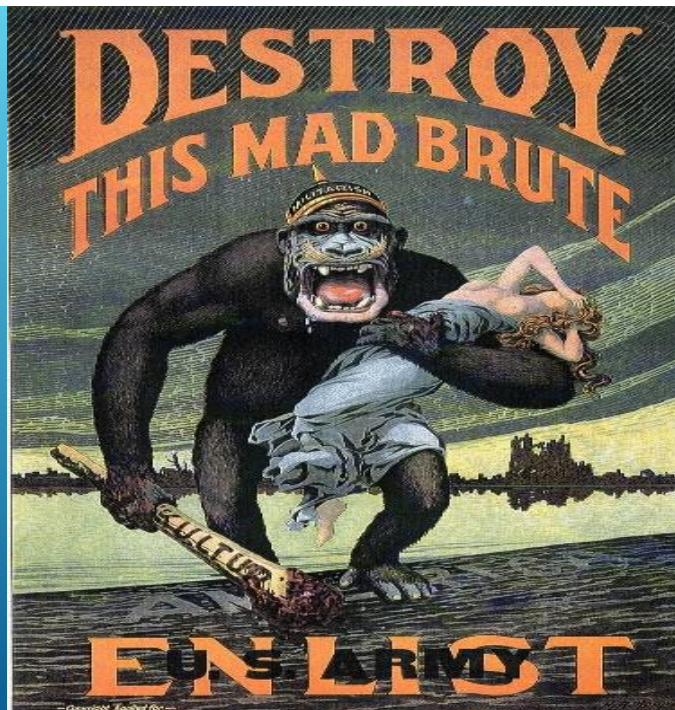
World War I was the first "total war", a conflict that involves all of a nation's people and its resources and affects the daily lives of all of its citizens



Propaganda during WWI



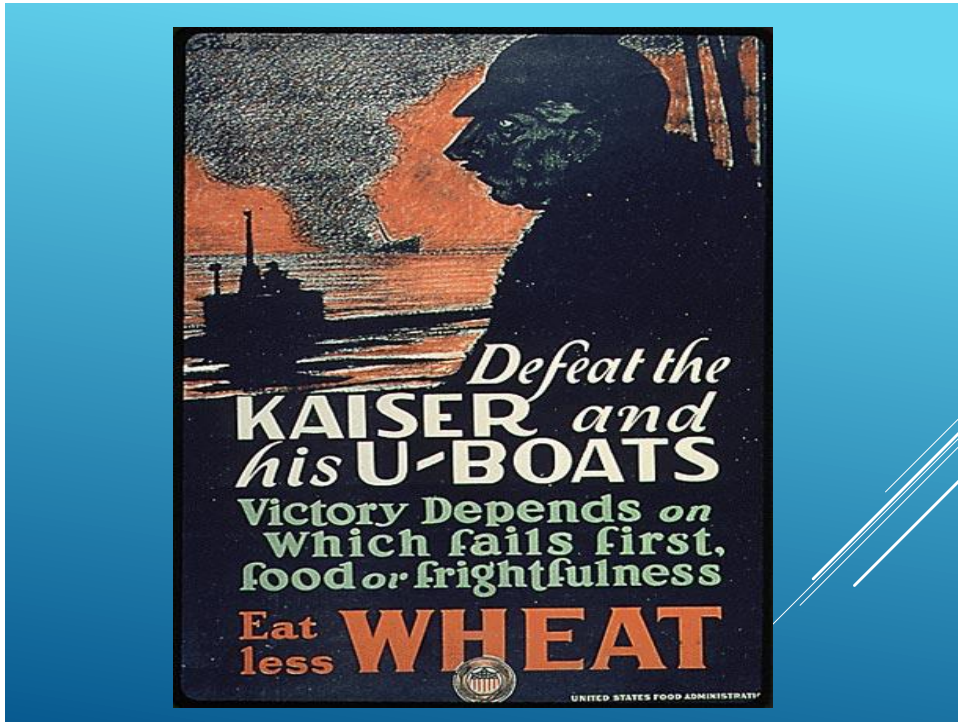
The government would use propaganda posters like this to promote support for the war effort among American citizens and portray the enemy as evil and bloodthirsty





***Germans
were
portrayed as
a threat to
women and
children***

*Propaganda
also portrayed
Germans as a
threat to our
democratic
way of life*



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*

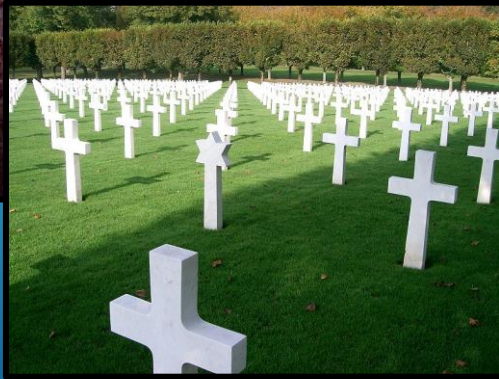


Battle of the Argonne Forest



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

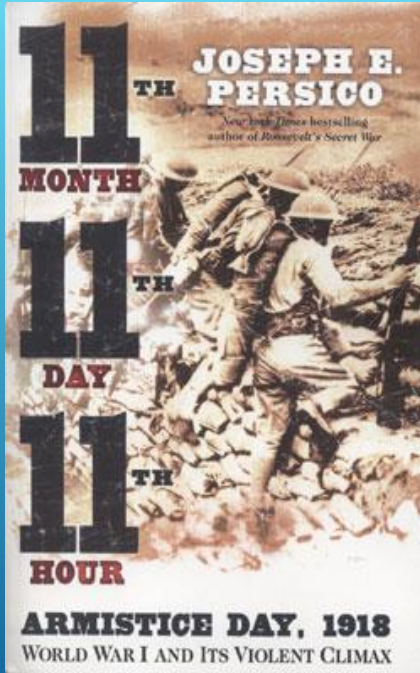
The fighting ended at 11 a.m., on November 11, 1918, a day that became known as Armistice Day



Armistice Day



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



Treaty of Versailles



The Big Four at 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



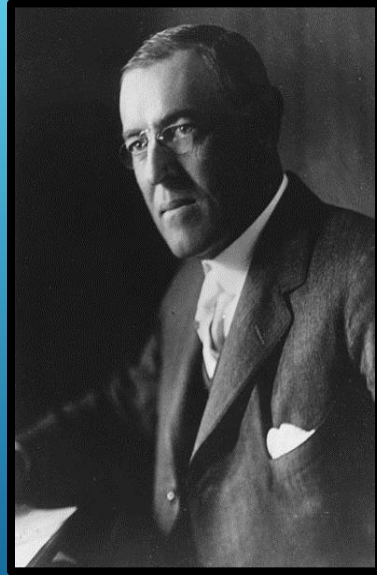
German territorial losses at Versailles

Wilson's Fourteen Points

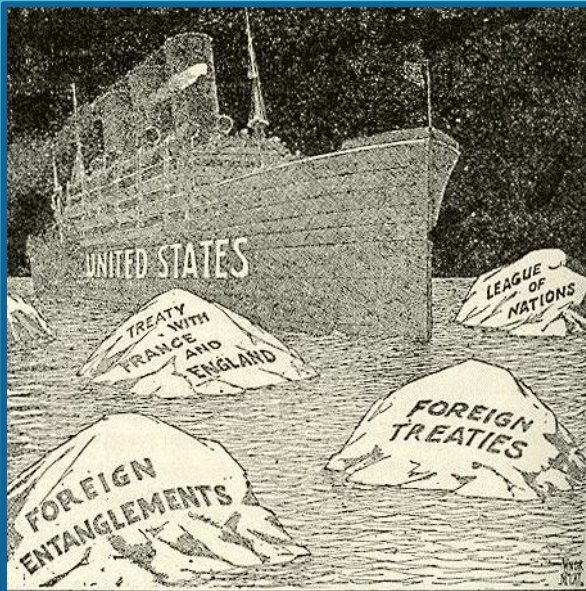
The Fourteen Points were Woodrow Wilson's plan for a lasting peace

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