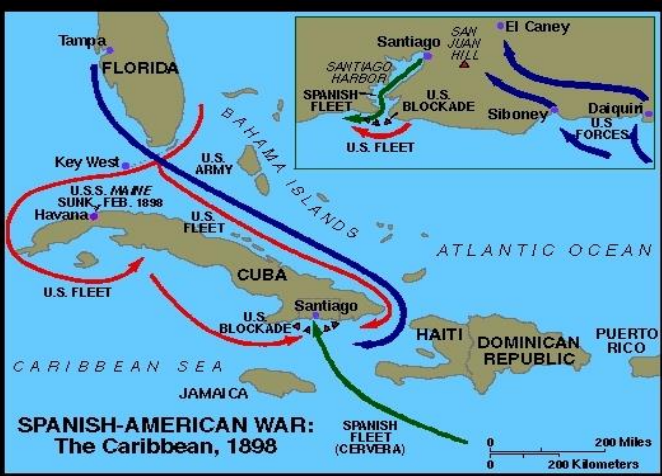


America Builds an Empire

5



Theodore Roosevelt

1901 – 1909

- As President, Teddy believed in fair play and was suspicious of big business, particularly trusts or monopolies.
- Roosevelt felt there some ‘good’ trusts and some were ‘bad’ trusts.
- He used the Sherman Anti-trust Act against some ‘bad trusts’ he felt acted against the public interest.
- Roosevelt became known as the **‘Trust-busting President’**



Spanish-American War



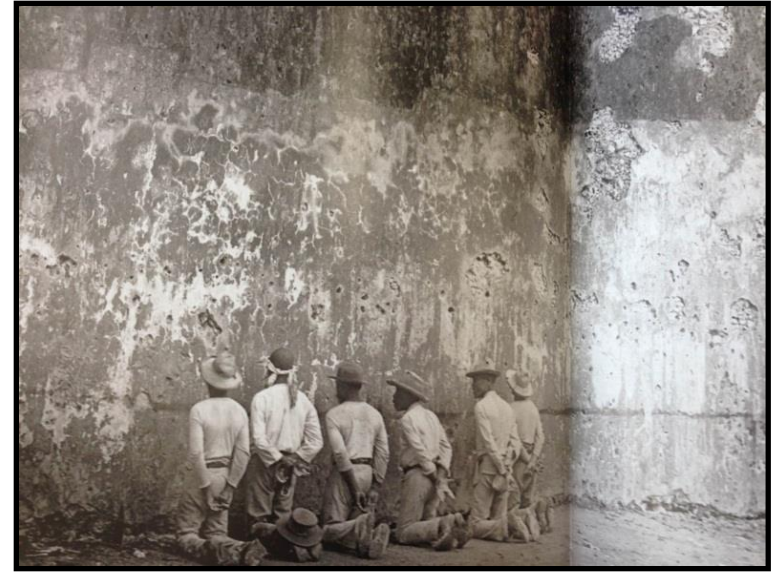
**Let my
people
be free!**



- Spain was once the world greatest empire, but by 1890 it only controlled Cuba, the Philippines, and Guam.
- Most Cubans were poor laborers who worked on sugar or tobacco plantations.
- Cubans began to want their independence from Spain.
- **Jose Marti** attempted to led the Cuban revolt, but the Spanish sent an army to brutally crush the rebels.
- Cubans were forced into concentration camps and many died or disease or starvation.

Yellow Journalism

- The mistreatment of the Cubans by the Spanish caused alarm in the United States.
- These events were reported on by U.S. newspapers like **Joseph Pulitzer's *New York World*** and **William Randolph Hearst's *New York Journal***.
- These newspapers deliberately sensationalized the news, showing the Spanish as murderous brutes in order to sell more newspapers.



\$50,000 REWARD.—WHO DESTROYED THE MAINE?—\$50,000 REWARD

EDITION FOR GREATER NEW YORK

NEW YORK JOURNAL
AND ADVERTISER.

DESTRUCTION OF THE WAR SHIP MAINE WAS THE WORK OF AN ENEMY

\$50,000!
\$50,000 REWARD!
For the Detection of the Perpetrator of the Maine Outrage!

Yellow Journalism Then And Now

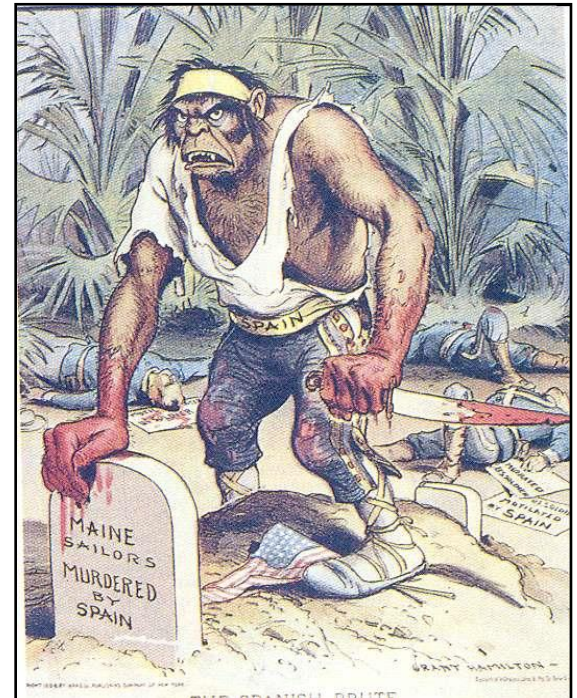
Assistant Secretary Roosevelt Convinced the Explosion of the War Ship Was Not an Accident.

\$50,000!
\$50,000 REWARD!
For the Detection of the Perpetrator of the Maine Outrage!

The Journal Offers \$50,000 Reward for the Conviction of the Criminals Who Sent 258 American Sailors to Their Death. Naval Officers Unanimous That the Ship Was Destroyed

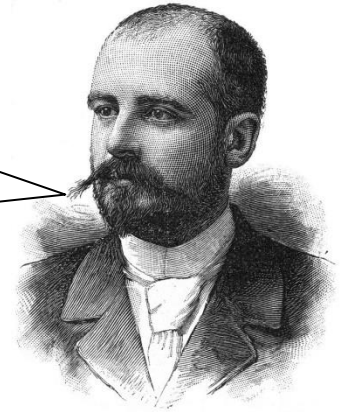
Yellow Journalism

- This technique of exaggerated reporting became known as Yellow Journalism.
- It gave the American public a distorted view of events in Cuba.
- This misinformation caused Americans to worry about U.S. investments and citizens living in Cuba at the time.
- Soon it would escalate to war.

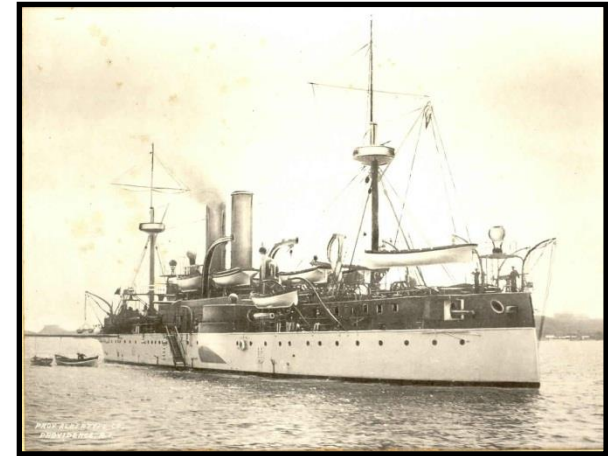


Causes of the War

**The
American
President is
weak**



ENRIQUE DUPUY DE LOME.

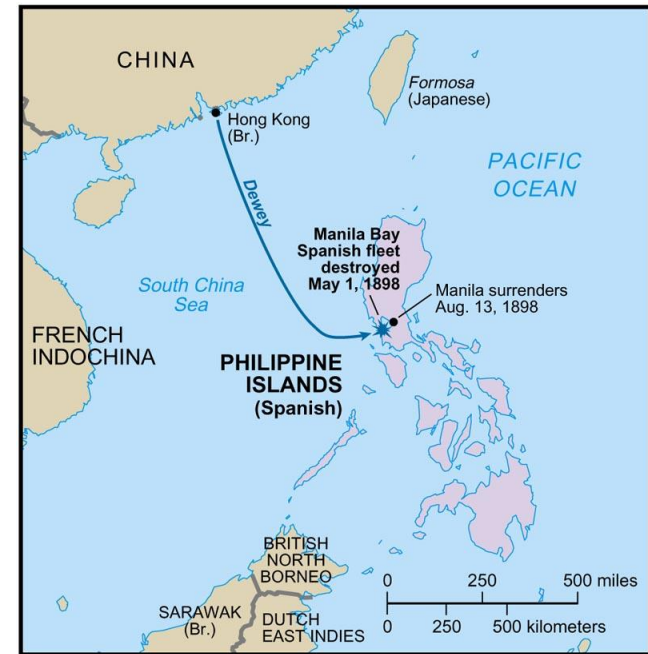


- In 1898, a letter by the Spanish Ambassador De Lome was published in American newspapers.
- This De Lome letter called the American Pres. McKinley ‘weak’ and it angered Americans.
- Soon an American battleship, the **U.S.S. Maine** was sent to investigate in Cuba.
- While moored in a Havana Harbor, it was sunk by a mysterious explosion killing 258 U.S. sailors.
- America was outraged and cried for war!

“Remember the Maine”

The Spanish-American War Begins

- The Spanish-American War would be fought on two fronts:
 - The Philippines in the Pacific
 - Cuba in the Caribbean Sea
- The Spanish were quickly defeated in the Battle of Manila Bay in the Philippines.
- The U.S.A. took control of the Philippines, even though the Filipino people had expected their freedom would be given to them by the United States.



SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR: PACIFIC THEATER



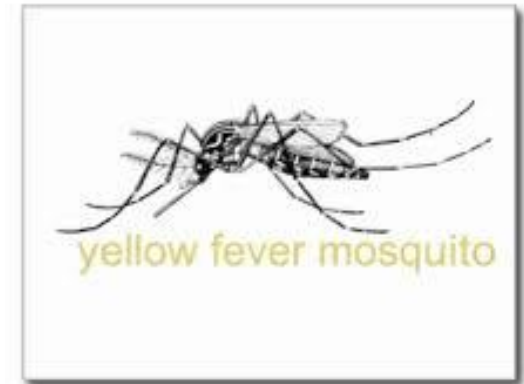
The Spanish-American War Begins

- After the quick victory in the Philippines, the U.S. turned towards Cuba in the Caribbean.
- **Teddy Roosevelt** raised a volunteer force called the “**Rough Riders**”.
- The Rough Riders won the **Battle of San Juan Hill** in Cuba.
- The U.S. also took control of Guantanamo Bay (We still have it).



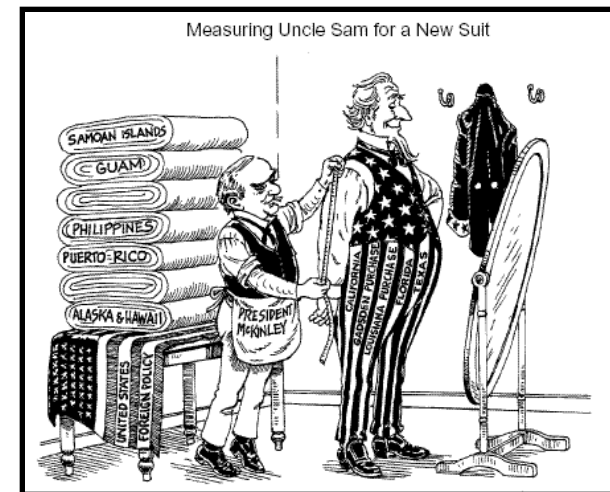
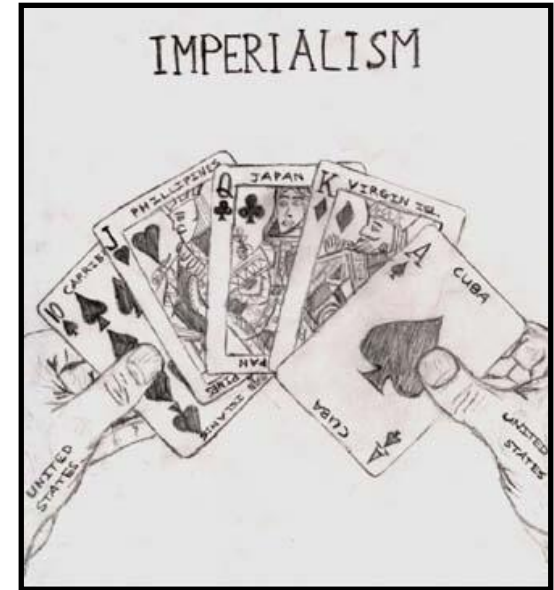
Spanish-American War Is A Turning Point

- The U.S.A. took control of Cuba just as it had the Philippines.
- Some American soldiers had to be removed from Cuba because of yellow fever spread by the mosquito.
- The treaty signed ending the Spanish American War gave the U.S.A. control of colonies formerly controlled by Spain.
- These lands included Cuba & Puerto Rico in the Caribbean Sea, as well as the Philippines and Guam in the Pacific Ocean.



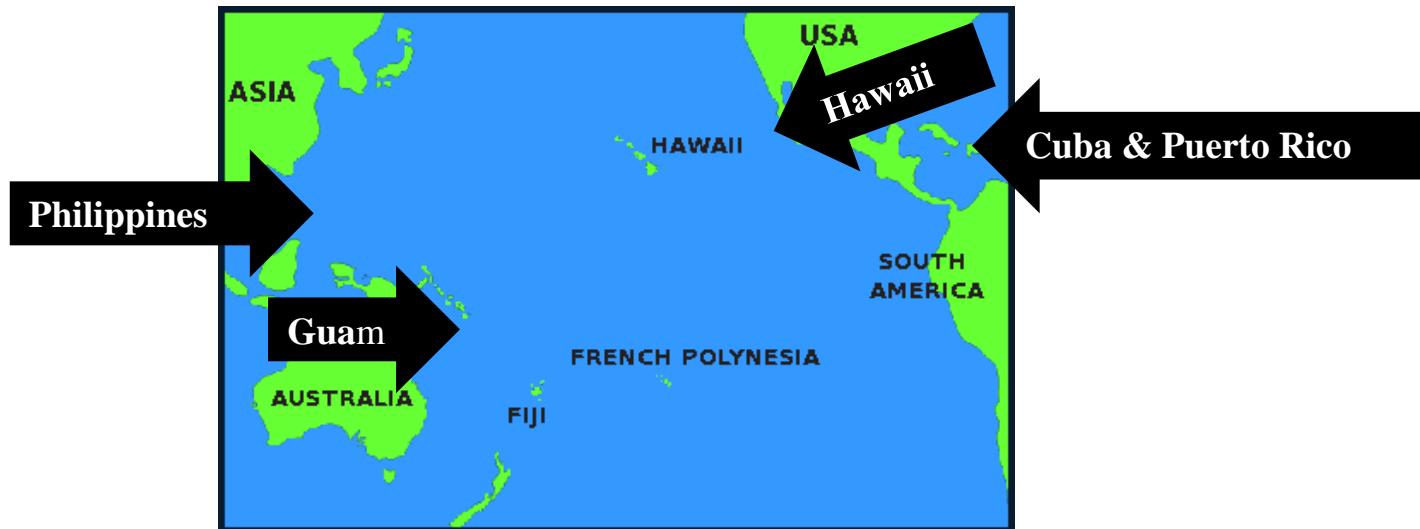
Spanish-American War Is A Turning Point

- The Spanish-American War marked the end of Spain's colonial empire and the **beginning of the U.S.A. as a world power!**
- But, it also brought the problem of what would the U.S.A. do with these new possessions? Keep 'em or Free 'em?
- Should we become an imperial power?
- Many Americans believed we should **annex (make them a part of the U.S.)**, these people were called **imperialists**.
- Imperialists felt the U.S. should expand and grab colonies while it could before the opportunity to do so was gone.



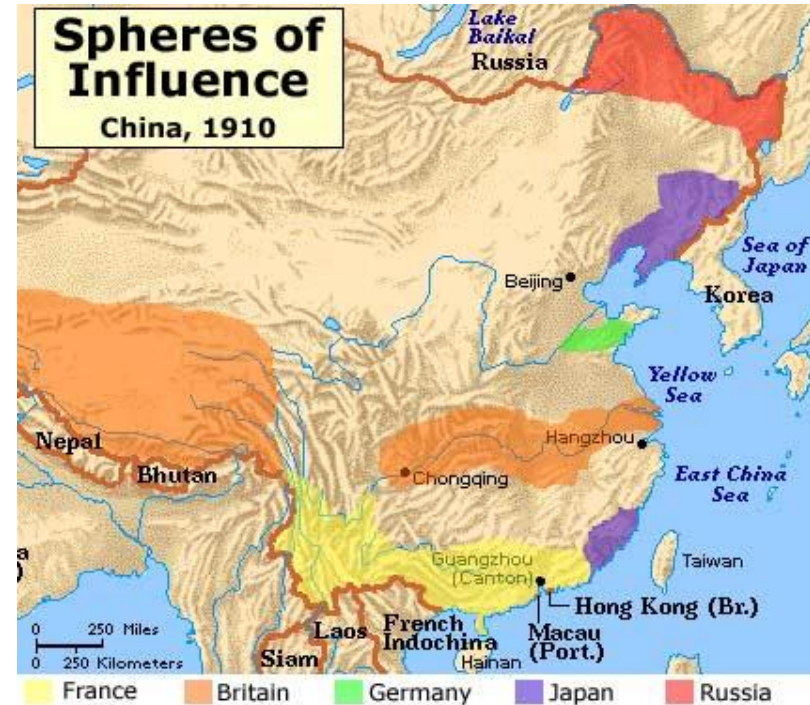
America and East Asia

- Geography had placed the USA in a great place for trading with East Asia.
- After 1898 and the treaty ending the Spanish-American War gave new lands to the USA, we now had a greater influence in the Pacific Ocean.
- Gave us an opportunity to trade with Japan and China.



America and China

- By the 1850s, European nations already had ‘**spheres of influence**’ in China.
- Spheres of Influence were areas where a nation enjoyed special privileges within another nation.
- The USA didn’t have a sphere of influence in China and U.S. Secretary of State John Hay was worried that it might soon lose all ability to trade with China.
- Sec. John Hay saw China as a great market for U.S. products.

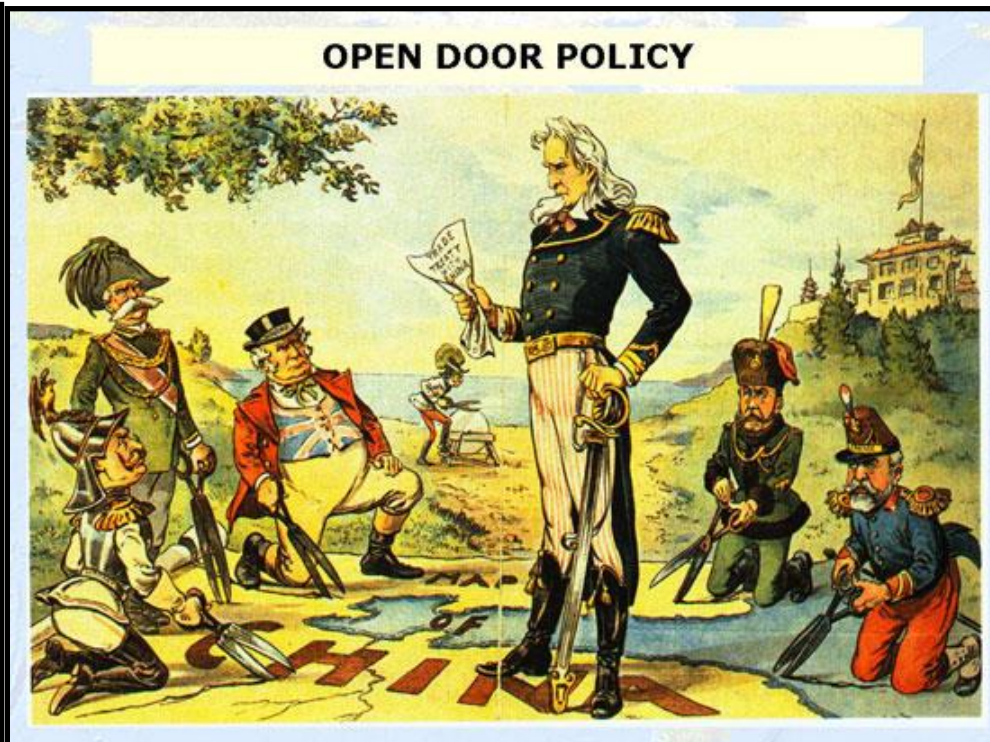


The USA
needs to
continue
trade with
China



America and China

- To keep China's markets open to the USA, Sec. John Hay announced the “**Open Door Policy**” in 1899.
- This policy would give equal right to all nations to trade in China, not just those with a sphere of influence.



America and China

- In 1900, the **Boxers**, Chinese who **opposed the influence of Western nations** rebelled, and began killing foreigners living in China.
- The **Boxer Rebellion** was crushed by the USA and other western nations who wished to keep China open for trade.
- Sec. John Hay said the USA would oppose anyone attempting to use the Rebellion to break up China.



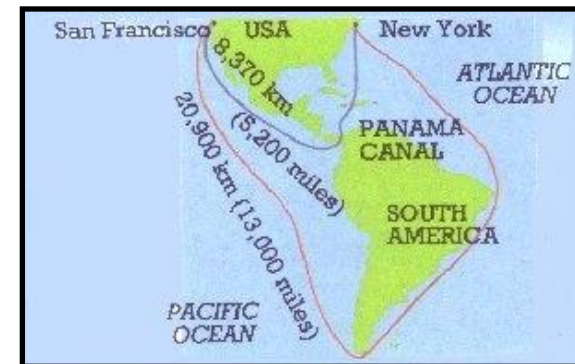
America and Japan



- Japan had long been an isolationist nation and avoided Western influences.
- In 1853, American **Commodore Matthew Perry** landed in Japan to **open trade** relations.
- By 1890s, Japan had adopted many Western ways and became Asia's 1st industrial power.
- Japan soon became an imperialist nation after defeating both China and Russia in war.
- **Pres. Teddy Roosevelt earned the Nobel Peace Prize for negotiating peace between these nations at the 'Treaty of Portsmouth'.**

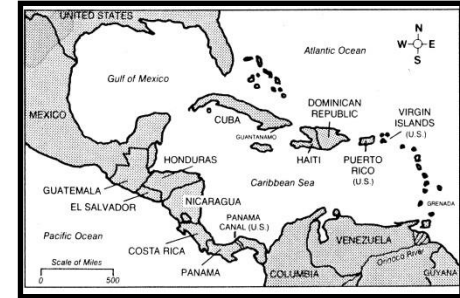
America in the Caribbean

- The Spanish-American War gave the U.S.A. direct control of Puerto Rico and indirect control of Cuba in the Caribbean Sea.
- There were several reasons why the U.S. was interested in maintaining an interest in the region:
 - **Hemispheric Security** – U.S. wanted to keep European powers out of the region.
 - **Economic Interests** – Caribbean was an important supplier of agricultural products, like Sugar, and was a market for American made products.
 - **Need for a Canal** – The Spanish-American War had shown the need for a more direct route between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.



America and Puerto Rico

- **Puerto Rico** is a small island nation in the Caribbean Sea.
- The U.S. set up a government for Puerto Rico that was selected by the U.S. President and approved by our Congress.
- Puerto Rico is considered a territory of the U.S. and its people have U.S. citizenship.
- Puerto Ricans control their own internal., but:
 - Its citizens lack voting representation in the U.S. Congress,
 - Its citizens are not eligible to vote in national presidential elections



America and Cuba

- Cuba is the largest island in the Caribbean Sea.
- Even before the Spanish-American War the U.S. Congress had voted not to annex Cuba.
- Cuba did become a protectorate under American control after the war.
- U.S. Armed Forces remained in Cuba, and American businesses began to invest great sums of money in Cuba.
- **The Platt Amendment gave the U.S. the right to intervene in Cuba's business whenever it wanted to.**
- The Platt Amendment was repealed in 1930.



America and the Panama Canal

- During the Spanish-American War, U.S. warships had to sail 16,000 miles around the tip of South America to get from one ocean to the other.
- Panama, is the narrowest point in Central America and the logical place to build a canal. (man made river)
- At the time, Panama was a part of Columbia, which had refused to allow the U.S. to build the canal.



America and the Panama Canal

- At the time, Panama was a part of Columbia, which had refused to allow the U.S. to build the canal.
- Pres. Roosevelt offered the Panamanians independence if they would allow the canal to pass through the Panama Canal Zone.
- Panama agreed, Pres. Roosevelt sent warships to defend the rebels from Columbia and a deal was struck to start building the Panama Canal.



Challenges of Building the Panama Canal



- Pres. Roosevelt immediately began construction of the canal.
- But there were obstacles:
 - 51 miles of jungle at varying land elevations
 - Over 10 years to finish @ cost of \$400 million
 - Frequent rains caused mudslides
 - Mosquitoes spread yellow fever
 - Thousands of lives lost
- **Dr. Walter Reed** discovered **mosquitoes** caused the **yellow fever**.
- Dr. Gorgas sprayed oil on all water to prevent more mosquitoes from breeding.

The Caribbean as an American Lake

- The **Monroe Doctrine** (1832) prevented European nations from establishing new colonies in the Western Hemisphere.
- Pres. Roosevelt repeated this warning with his “**Roosevelt Corollary**” warning **Europe to stay away**.
- The Roosevelt Corollary became known as the “**Big Stick Policy**”.
- Teddy Roosevelt often boasted he would “**walk softly but carry a big stick**”.
- America would control the Caribbean area as Roosevelt sent U.S. troops to Central America to defend U.S. interests.



Taft and Dollar Diplomacy



- Instead of using “Big Stick Diplomacy” as Pres. Teddy Roosevelt had, **Pres. Taft choose “Dollar Diplomacy”**.
- **“Dollar Diplomacy” was using American investment to promote American foreign affairs.**
- U.S. banks loaned Latin American nation money, if they couldn’t repay the loans on time, the U.S. government would send troops to make sure it was repaid.
- Example :
 - U.S. bankers lent money to Nicaragua.
 - Nicaragua had trouble repaying the loan.
 - U.S. bankers wanted to take over Nicaragua’s railroad and national bank.
 - Nicaragua’s government refused to allow this.
 - So, Pres. Taft sent the Marines.



Wilson and Latin America

- Pres. Woodrow Wilson wanted his presidency to be seen less as a bully, but, Pres. Wilson was forced to send U.S. troops to several Central American nations to protect American interests.
- Mexico had a revolution, but **Pres. Wilson** refused to recognize the new government, he called this his ‘**watchful waiting**’ policy to see what was going to happen.
- When **Pancho Villa** entered U.S. soil and murdered U.S. citizens, Pres. Wilson sent **Gen, John J. Pershing** to capture Villa.
- Pancho escaped capture by the Americans.

