



UNIT 5 Imperialism and War Part I



PAGE # 3

Unit 5 EQ 1: How and why did the United States take a more active role in world affairs?

I. REASONS FOR AMERICAN EXPANSION

1. Manifest Destiny

□ the closing of the western frontier

□ ⇒ U.S. needed a new frontier

Unit 5 EQ 1: How and why did the United States take a more active role in world affairs?

I. REASONS FOR AMERICAN EXPANSION

2. Social Darwinism

= survival of the fittest

3. Missionaries

= spread Christianity

Unit 5 EQ 1: How and why did the United States take a more active role in world affairs?

I. REASONS FOR AMERICAN EXPANSION

4. Economic Factors

= need for new markets to sell goods to

= need for raw materials to produce goods

Unit 5 EQ 1: How and why did the United States take a more active role in world affairs?

I. REASONS FOR AMERICAN EXPANSION

• 5. New Technology

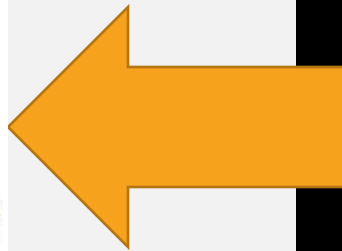
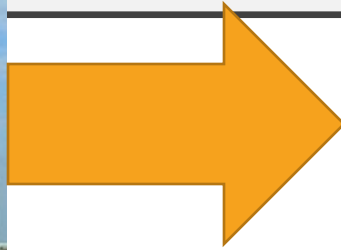
- improved transportation & communications
 - RR's & ships
 - Telephone & Telegraph

Unit 5 EQ 1: How and why did the United States take a more active role in world affairs?



An 1849 Morse telegraph receiver
from the collection of the Smithsonian Institution

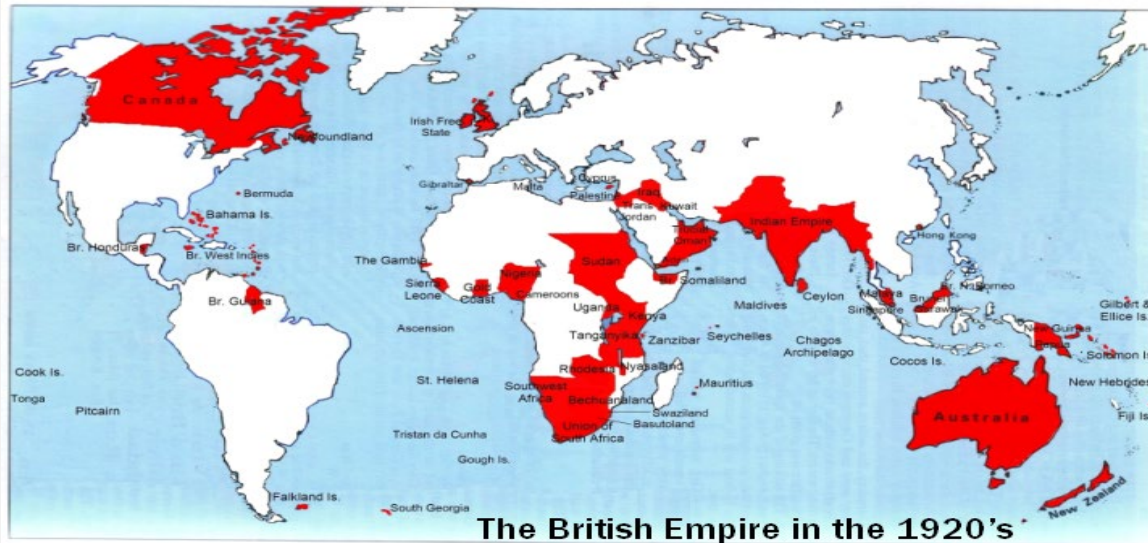
- ❖ 1849 Morse telegraph receiver
- ❖ this technology greatly increased communication
- ❖ a cable under the Atlantic connected the U.S. to Britain (“made the world smaller”)



I. REASONS FOR AMERICAN EXPANSION

6. U.S.
didn't
want to be
left out

=European
nations were
also
imperialistic



The British Empire in the 1920's



Unit 5 EQ 1: How and why did the United States take a more active role in world affairs?

I. REASONS FOR AMERICAN EXPANSION

7. Captain Alfred Thayer Mahan

=wrote The Influence of Sea Power Upon History 1660-1783

- strong navy = world power
- islands needed for fueling stations

- Future prosperity depended on foreign trade.
- The U.S. would need a large navy in order to protect their trading vessels.
- The U.S. would need to acquire naval bases throughout the world.



**Historical
Impact**
= U.S. acquires
Samoa, Midway
Islands, &
Hawaii





PAGE # 4

Unit 5 EQ 1: How and why did the United States take a more active role in world affairs?

I. REASONS FOR AMERICAN EXPANSION



Annexation of the Midway Islands

Purchase of Alaska from Russia

1867 ①

1893 ①

Queen Liliuokalani is dethroned in Hawaii - a provisional government is set up instead by the United States

Debates over annexation begin in the US Congress



1898

April 1898 - the United States declares war on Spain and invades Cuba, sparking the Spanish American War

August 1898 - the United States formally annexes Hawaii ①

August 1898 - the Spanish American war ends with the United States winning; US gains all of Spain's holdings outside of Africa including Guam, Philippines, and Puerto Rico (Cuba becomes a ①)

1899

February 1899 - US - Philippine War begins for Philippine independence; the war takes an ugly turn with both sides resorting to guerilla tactics

Sept 1899 - Secretary of State John Hay writes the open door notes - providing the United States an open door to trade in China. ①



1903

Panama Canal Zone established - the US begins construction on the Panama Canal, taking over the project from France and forcing Colombia to recognize Panamanian independence.



1904

After helping settle conflicts and debt between Venezuela and Santo Domingo with European powers, President Roosevelt formally expands US foreign policy by declaring the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine ①

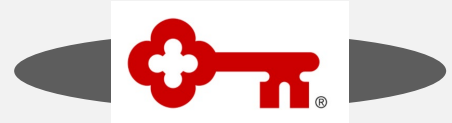


CRO: HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL CONTEXT - ANALYSIS





QUESTIONS:

1. After 1867, did the United States remain generally isolated or were they more formally involved in global affairs?
 TTQA 2-3 Sentences / Include Evidence to Support

The United States after 1867 was more formally involved in global affairs. The United States began imperializing other nations and using their military force to prevent European nations for colonizing and controlling the Western Hemisphere.



I. REASONS FOR AMERICAN EXPANSION

1867	1893	1898	1899	1903	1904
 <p>Annexation of the Midway Islands</p> <p>Purchase of Alaska from Russia</p>	<p>Queen Liliuokalani is dethroned in Hawaii - a provisional government is set up instead by the United States</p> <p>Debates over annexation begin in the US Congress</p> 	<p>April 1898 - the United States declares war on Spain and invades Cuba, sparking the Spanish American War</p> <p>August 1898 - the United States formally annexes Hawaii</p> <p>August 1898 - the Spanish American war ends with the United States winning; US gains all of Spain's holdings outside of Africa including <u>Guam</u>, <u>Philippines</u>, and <u>Puerto Rico</u> (<u>Cuba becomes a</u></p>	<p>February 1899 - US - Philippine War begins for Philippine independence; the war takes an ugly turn with both sides resorting to guerilla tactics</p> <p>Sept 1899 - Secretary of State John Hay writes the open door notes - providing the United States an open door to trade in China.</p> 	<p><u>Panama Canal Zone</u> established - the US begins construction on the Panama Canal, taking over the project from France and forcing Colombia to recognize <u>Panamanian</u> independence.</p> 	<p>After helping settle conflicts and debt between <u>Venezuela</u> and <u>Santo Domingo</u> with European powers, President Roosevelt formally expands US foreign policy by declaring the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine</p> 

CRQ: HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL CONTEXT - ANALYSIS

QUESTIONS:

2. In which parts of the world was the US extending their influence? Give 2

1. Annexation of the Midway Islands, Hawaii, Philippines
2. Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine protecting the western hemisphere from colonization.





PAGE # 5

Unit 5 EQ 1: How and why did the United States take a more active role in world affairs?

II. CAUSES OF THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR 1898



1) How many miles from the United States is Cuba?

- a. 90
- b. 70
- c. 50

2) Whose colony was Cuba?

- a. Mexico
- b. Spain
- c. Brazil

3) What did Cuba export?

- a. Sugar, Fruit, and Wheat
- b. Sugar, Cotton, and Tea
- c. Fruit, Sugar, and Tobacco

4) Were American businessmen investing money into Cuba?

- a. Yes
- b. No

5) What was the name of the Navy ship that President McKinley moved into Havana?

- a. USS Oklahoma
- b. USS Montana
- c. USS Maine

6) What happened to the US Navy ship that had been moved into Havana?

- a. It was destroyed by a storm
- b. Nothing happened to it
- c. An explosion tore it apart & many died

7) When did the United States invade Cuba?

- a. June 1898
- b. December 1899
- c. April 1898

Unit 5 EQ 1: How and why did the United States take a more active role in world affairs?



https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B6SAc5Td_JPCMXNMNVRubmtLOGs





PAGE # 6

Unit 5 EQ 1: How and why did the United States take a more active role in world affairs?

II. CAUSES OF THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR 1898

Cuba's economy became even more closely linked with the United States...

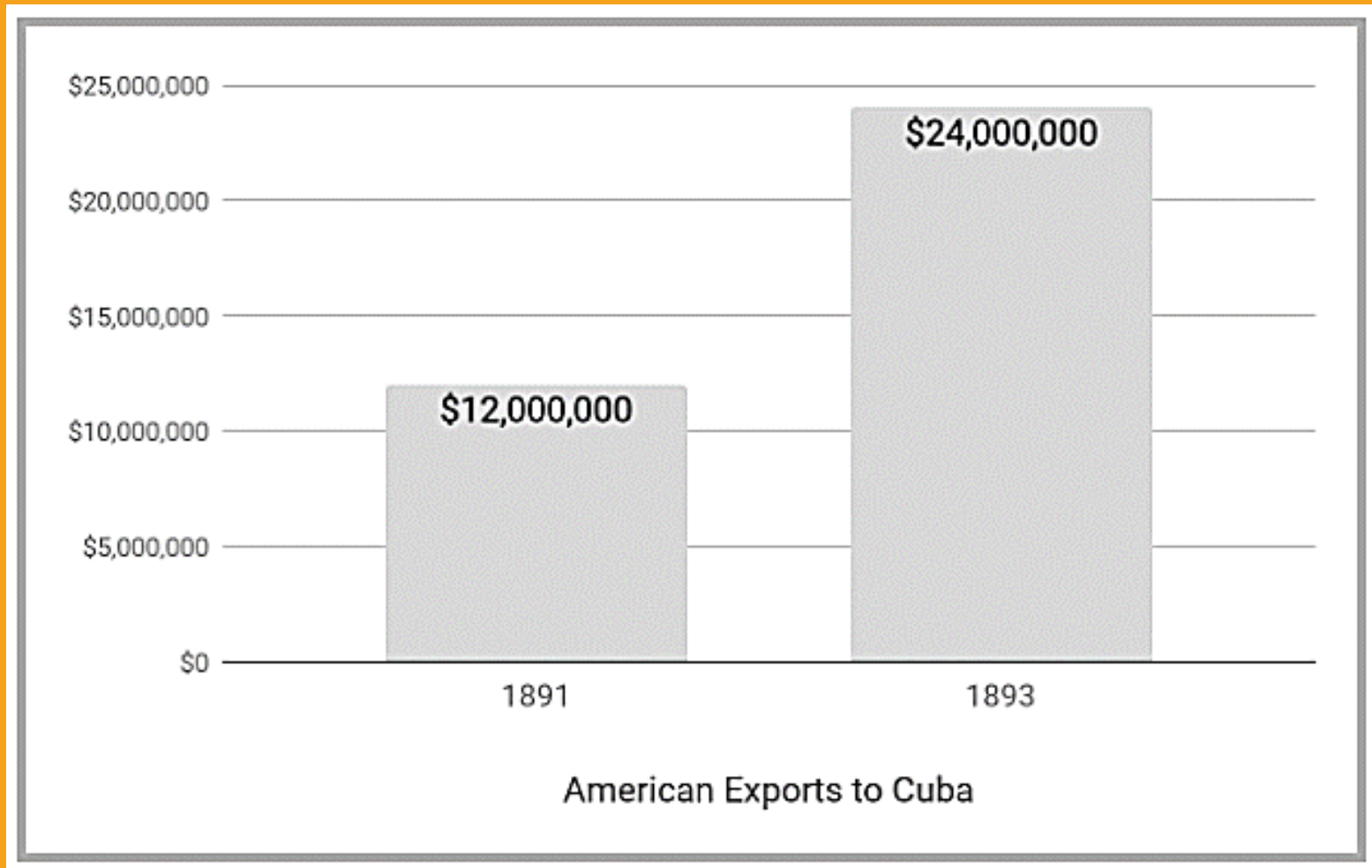
By the 1880s the US consumed (bought) most of Cuba's exported (items sold) sugar, tobacco, cacao, coffee, tropical fruits, and nuts; iron ore. The US imported (bought) all of Cuba's copper production. Sugar estates and mining interests passed from Spanish and Cuban to U.S. hands, and it was U.S. capital, machinery and technicians that helped to save the sugar mills that remained competitive with European beet sugar.

II. CAUSES OF THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR 1898

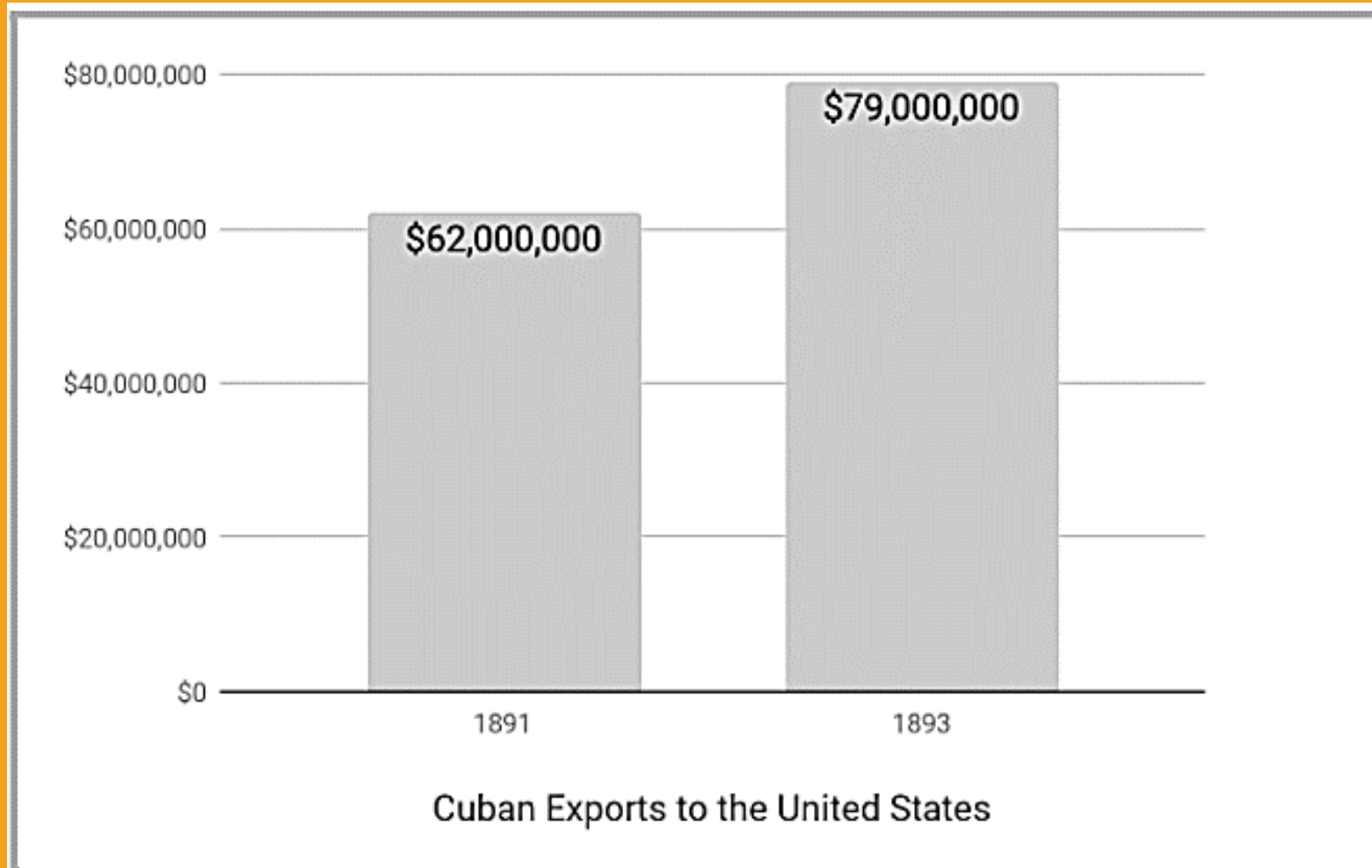
Furthermore, as the dependence of Cuban sugar on the U.S. market increased, the Cuban sugar producers were more and more at the mercy of the U.S. refiners to whom they sold their raw sugar. In 1894 nearly 90% of Cuba's exports went to the United States, which in turn provided Cuba with 38 percent of its imports. That same year Spain took only 6 percent of Cuba's exports, providing it with just 35 percent of its imports.

Clearly, Spain had ceased to be Cuba's economic metropolis...it was now America.

II. CAUSES OF THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR 1898



II. CAUSES OF THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR 1898

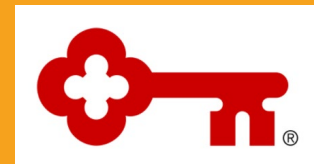


II. CAUSES OF THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR 1898

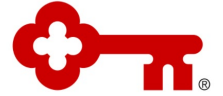


According to the political cartoon the United States believed that Imperial Spain was a poor colonial ruler and was too weak to manage its colonies. This is shown by the lesser developed nations of Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines (Women) kicking out imperial Spain (Man)

CRQ According to this political cartoon, what belief did the United States hold when it came to Latin American Countries and Imperial Spain? TTQA



II. CAUSES OF THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR 1898



2. According to the document, during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, United States intervention in Latin America was motivated (caused) by the United States desire to

- a. protect its growing economic investments in Latin America *Sugar Plantations*
- ~~b. encourage Latin American trade with Africa~~
- ~~c. end the Latin American independence movements~~
- ~~d. reduce the influence Australia in Latin America~~ *Colonized/Prison*



PAGE # 7

Unit 5 EQ 1: How and why did the United States take a more active role in world affairs?

II. CAUSES OF THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR 1898

[Intro Video Spanish-American War | Animated History - YouTube](#)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-csV05z-PtQ>

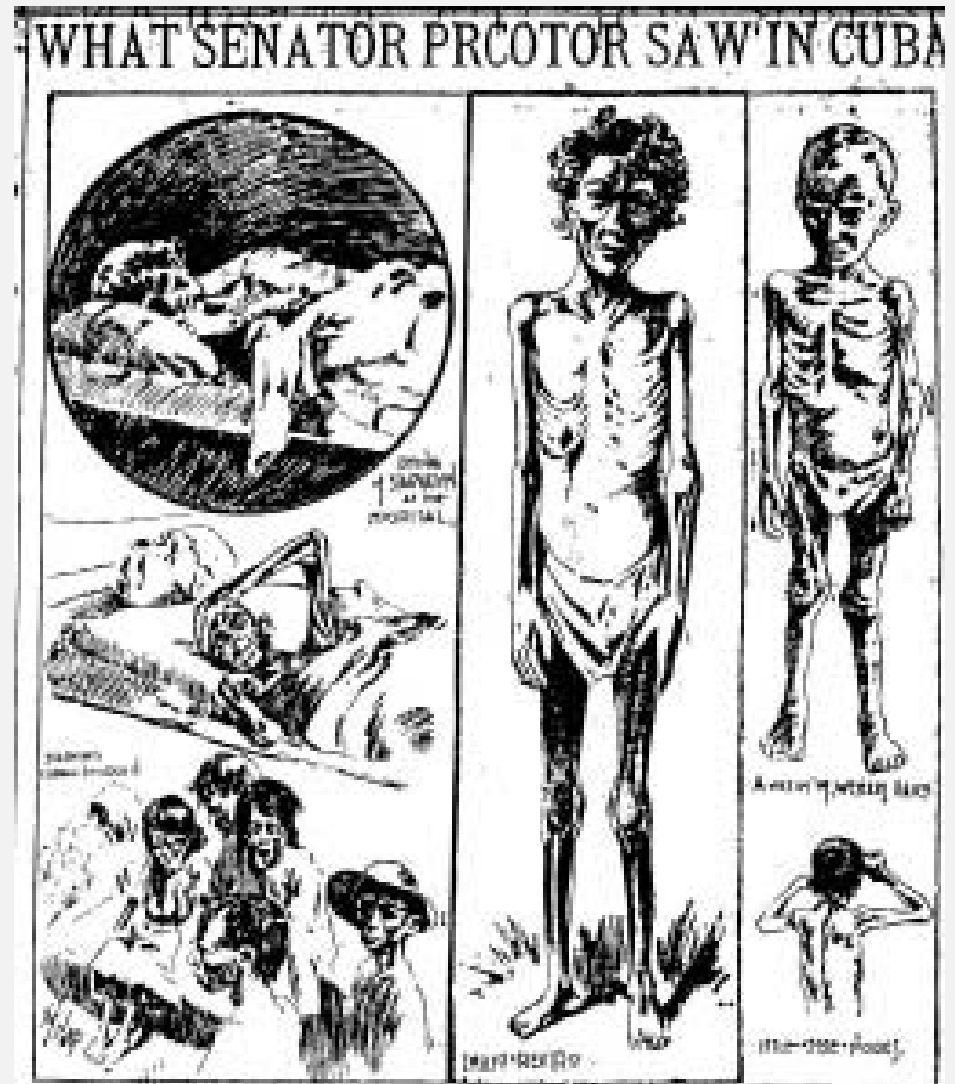


KEY US EXPANSION, 1898



II. CAUSES OF THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR 1898

I. Yellow Journalism



Unit 5 EQ 1: How and why did the United States take a more active role in world affairs?

II. CAUSES OF THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR 1898

exaggeration of stories /
sensationalism ex.

William Randolph Hearst &
Joseph Pulitzer



EXECUTION OF CUBAN SPIES.

Many spies captured by the Spanish troops have been executed without the formality of a trial. The usual mode of execution is to bind them to trees, as seen in the engraving, while a detail of soldiers stands at a short distance from them and fires at the word of command.

SPANIARDS SEARCH WOMEN ON AMERICAN STEAMERS
DRAWN BY PHILIP W. REMINGTON



**Unit 5 EQ 1: How and why did the
United States take a more active
role in world affairs?**

II. CAUSES OF THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR 1898

Unit 5 EQ 1: How and why did the United States take a more active role in world affairs?

2. de Lôme Letter

= Spanish letter that criticized President McKinley as a bad leader
result = insulted Americans

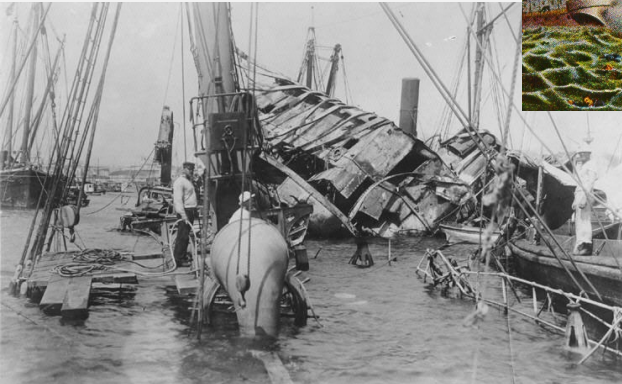


Enrique Dupuy de Lôme, Spanish Minister with the Portfolio of Cuba. In a personal letter, he referred to the US President : "...McKinley is weak and catering to the rabble and, besides, a low politician who desires to leave a door open to himself and to stand well with the jingos of his party."

3. USS Maine Sunk

- =the battleship exploded in the harbor of Havana, Cuba
- =266 crew members died
- =Spanish military blamed

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I2clZSIQFt0>



II. CAUSES OF THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR 1898

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

EDITION FOR GREATER NEW YORK
NEW YORK JOURNAL
 AND ADVERTISER.

NO. 3,371. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1898. 10 PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT.

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!

The New York Journal offers a reward of \$50,000 for information furnished to it which will enable it to identify the perpetrator of the Maine outrage. The reward will be paid to the person or persons who shall furnish the information. The reward will be paid to the person or persons who shall furnish the information. The reward will be paid to the person or persons who shall furnish the information.

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

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 on Purpose.

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

The New York Journal offers a reward of \$50,000 for information furnished to it which will enable it to identify the perpetrator of the Maine outrage. The reward will be paid to the person or persons who shall furnish the information. The reward will be paid to the person or persons who shall furnish the information. The reward will be paid to the person or persons who shall furnish the information.

NAVAL OFFICERS THINK THE MAINE WAS DESTROYED BY A SPANISH MINE.

Lieutenant Brown, the Journal's special correspondent at Havana, calls this is the most serious blow towards the Cuban cause that the Maine has suffered since the day of her destruction. The Journal is informed, however, that the Spanish officers who were on the Maine at the time of her destruction are unanimous in their opinion that the ship was destroyed by a Spanish mine. The Journal is informed, however, that the Spanish officers who were on the Maine at the time of her destruction are unanimous in their opinion that the ship was destroyed by a Spanish mine.

Hidden Mine or a Sunken Torpedo Believed to Have Been the Weapon Used Against the American Man-of-War—Officers and Men Tell Thrilling Stories of Being Blown Into the Air Amid a Mass of Shattered Steel and Exploding Shells—Survivors Brought to Key West Scout the Idea of Accident—Spanish Officials Protest Too Much—Our Cabinet Orders a Searching Inquiry—Journal Sends Divers to Havana to Report Upon the Condition of the Wreck.

Photo # NH 46774 Diving on MAINE's wreck

PUCK.



Cuban insurgents (Spanish loyalists)

Island of Cuba

Cuban autonomists (independence fighters)

Unit 4 EQ1: How and why did the United States take a more active role in world affairs?

III. IMPACTS OF THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR



- I. Yellow journalists created support for the Spanish-American War by writing articles about the
 - A. political popularity of William Jennings Bryan
 - B. efforts of the United States to control Mexico
 - C. destruction of United States sugar plantations by Hawaiians
 - D. sinking of the United States battleship Maine in Havana Harbor

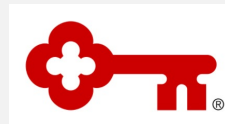
Unit 5 EQ 2: How did the United States extend its influence once it became a world power?

III. IMPACTS OF THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR



- **S** — knife dripping with blood (cut/damage/attack)
- **P** — Spain & US –Uncle Sam
- **A** — Spain & US arguing about the sinking of the USS Maine
- **M** — Spain is backstabbing the United States over the US involvement in Cuba.

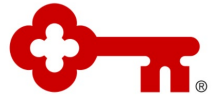
Unit 5 EQ 2: How did the United States extend its influence once it became a world power?



III. IMPACTS OF THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR



Unit 5 EQ 2: How did the United States extend its influence once it became a world power?



Enduring Issue	Main Idea	Outside Info
POWER CONFLICT	Spain is backstabbing the United States over the US (economy) involvement in Cuba.	Monroe Doctrine, 1823 – U.S.A would intervene in if they felt threatened. US business interests in Cuba



PAGE # 8

Unit 5 EQ 1: How and why did the United States take a more active role in world affairs?

THE POWER OF THE PRESS FROM HEADLINES TO BATTLE LINES

- <https://ny.pbslearningmedia.org/resource/amjp19-ela-ss-yellow/yellow-journalism-and-fake-news-joseph-pulitzer-voice-of-the-people/>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sZuHReUob5A>



Unit 5 EQ 2: How did the United States extend its influence once it became a world power?

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

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

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 on Purpose.

NAVAL OFFICERS THINK THE MAINE WAS DESTROYED BY A SPANISH MINE.

George Eugene Bryson, the Journal's special correspondent at Havana, cables that it is the secret opinion of many Spaniards in the Cuban capital, that the Maine was destroyed and 258 men killed by means of marine mine or fixed torpeda. This is the opinion of several American naval authorities. The Spaniards, it is believed, arranged to have the Maine anchored over one of the harbor mines. Wires connected the mines with a... magazine, and it is thought the explosion was caused by sending an electric current through the wire. If this can be proven, the brutal nature of the Spaniards will be shown by the fact that they waited to spring the mine after all the men had retired for the night. The Maltese cross in the picture shows where the mine may have been fired.

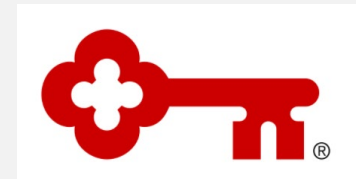
Mine or a Sunken Torpedo Believed to Have Been the Weapon Used Against the American Man-Of-War Officer and Men Tell Thrilling Stories of Being Blown into the Air Amid a Mass of Shattered Steel and Exploding Shells Survivors Brought to Key West Scou[t] the Idea of Accident Spanish Officials Protest Too Much Our Cabinet Orders a Searching Inquiry Journal Sends Divers to Havana to Report Upon the Condition of the Wreck. Was the Vessel Anchored Over a Mine?

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt says he is convinced that the destruction of the Maine in Havana Harbor was not an accident. The Journal offers a reward of \$50,000 for exclusive evidence that will convict the person, persons or government criminally responsible for the [destruction]..of the American battleship and the death of 258 of its crew.

The suspicion that the Maine was deliberately blown up grows stronger every hour. Not a single fact to the contrary has been produced....

The news paper's point of view was that Spain was an enemy of the United States and was responsible for sinking the U.S.S Maine.

What does the headline of the New York Journal article suggest about the newspaper's point of view?



DESTRUCTION OF THE WAR SHIP MAINE WAS THE WORK OF AN ENEMY
Assistant Secretary Roosevelt Convinced the Explosion of the War Ship Was Not an Accident.

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 on Purpose.

NAVAL OFFICERS THINK THE MAINE WAS DESTROYED BY A SPANISH MINE.

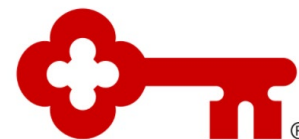
George Eugene Bryson, the Journal's special correspondent at Havana, cables that it is the secret opinion of many Spaniards in the Cuban capital, that the Maine was destroyed and 258 men killed by means of marine mine or fixed torpedo. This is the opinion of several American naval authorities. The Spaniards, it is believed, arranged to have the Maine anchored over one of the harbor mines. Wires connected the mines with a... magazine, and it is thought the explosion was caused by sending an electric current through the wire. If this can be proven, the brutal nature of the Spaniards will be shown by the fact that they waited to spring the mine after all the men had retired for the night. The Maltese cross in the picture shows where the mine may have been fired.

Mine or a Sunken Torpedo Believed to Have Been the Weapon Used Against the American Man-Of-War Officer and Men Tell Thrilling Stories of Being Blown into the Air Amid a Mass of Shattered Steel and Exploding Shells Survivors Brought to Key West Scou[t] the Idea of Accident Spanish Officials Protest Too Much Our Cabinet Orders a Searching Inquiry Journal Sends Divers to Havana to Report Upon the Condition of the Wreck. Was the Vessel Anchored Over a Mine?

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt says he is convinced that the destruction of the Maine in Havana Harbor was not an accident. The Journal offers a reward of \$50,000 for exclusive evidence that will convict the person, persons or government criminally responsible for the [destruction]...of the American battleship and the death of 258 of its crew.

The suspicion that the Maine was deliberately blown up grows stronger every hour. Not a single fact to the contrary has been produced....

The New York Journal used 2nd hand restatements of opinions as a source of evidence in the case of the sinking of the USS Maine.



What type of evidence does the New York Journal base its' claims?

How does the date of this article compare with the date of the New York Journal?

New York Times - February 17th 1898

MAINE'S HULL WILL DECIDE

Divers to Find Whether the Force of the Explosion Was from the Exterior or Interior.

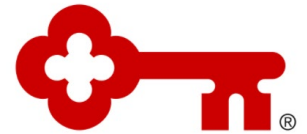
SHE WAS AFLOAT FOR AN HOUR

Spontaneous Combustion in Coal Bunkers a Frequent Peril to the Magazines of Warships –
Hard to Blow Up the Magazine.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 – After a day of intense excitement at the Navy Department and elsewhere, growing out of the destruction of the battleship Maine in Havana Harbor last night, the situation at sundown, after the exchange of a number of cablegrams between Washington and Havana, can be summed up in the words of Secretary Long, who when asked as he was about to depart for the day whether he had reason to suspect that the disaster was the work of the enemy, replied: "I do not. In that I am influenced by the fact that Capt. Sigsbee has not yet reported to the Navy Department on the cause. He is evidently waiting to write a full report. So long as he does not express himself, I certainly cannot. I should think from the indications, however, that there was an accident – that the magazine exploded. How that came about I do not know. For the present, at least, no other warship will be sent to Havana."

Capt. Schuley, who has had experience with such large and complicated machines of war as the New York, did not entertain the idea that the ship had been destroyed by design. He had found that with frequent and very careful inspection fire would sometimes be generated in the coal bunkers, and he told of such a fire on board of the New York close to the magazine, and so hot that the heat had blistered the steel partition between the fire and the ammunition before the bunkers and magazine were flooded. He was not prepared to believe that the Spanish or Cubans in Havana were supplied with either the information or the appliances necessary to enable them to make so complete a work of demolition, while the Maine was under guard...

The New
York
Journal and
the New
York Times
have the
same
publication
date.



According to the New York Times headline, what happened to the Maine?

New York Times - February 17th 1898

MAINE'S HULL WILL DECIDE

Divers to Find Whether the Force of the Explosion Was from the Exterior or Interior.

SHE WAS AFLOAT FOR AN HOUR

Spontaneous Combustion in Coal Bunkers a Frequent Peril to the Magazines of Warships – Hard to Blow Up the Magazine.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 – After a day of intense excitement at the Navy Department and elsewhere, growing out of the destruction of the battleship Maine in Havana Harbor last night, the situation at sundown, after the exchange of a number of cablegrams between Washington and Havana, can be summed up in the words of Secretary Long, who when asked as he was about to depart for the day whether he had reason to suspect that the disaster was the work of the enemy, replied: "I do not. In that I am influenced by the fact that Capt. Sigsbee has not yet reported to the Navy Department on the cause. He is evidently waiting to write a full report. So long as he does not express himself, I certainly cannot. I should think from the indications, however, that there was an accident – that the magazine exploded. How that came about I do not know. For the present, at least, no other warship will be sent to Havana."

Capt. Schuley, who has had experience with such large and complicated machines of war as the New York, did not entertain the idea that the ship had been destroyed by design. He had found that with frequent and very careful inspection fire would sometimes be generated in the coal bunkers, and he told of such a fire on board of the New York close to the magazine, and so hot that the heat had blistered the steel partition between the fire and the ammunition before the bunkers and magazine were flooded. He was not prepared to believe that the Spanish or Cubans in Havana were supplied with either the information or the appliances necessary to enable them to make so complete a work of demolition, while the Maine was under guard...

According to the New York Times, the cause for the explosion of the USS Maine was still unknown and could have been from internal or external sources.



What type of evidence does the New York Times include to support its account of the incident?

New York Times - February 17th 1898

MAINE'S HULL WILL DECIDE

Divers to Find Whether the Force of the Explosion Was from the Exterior or Interior.

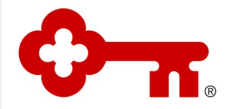
SHE WAS AFLOAT FOR AN HOUR

Spontaneous Combustion in Coal Bunkers a Frequent Peril to the Magazines of Warships - Hard to Blow Up the Magazine.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 – After a day of intense excitement at the Navy Department and elsewhere, growing out of the destruction of the battleship Maine in Havana Harbor last night, the situation at sundown, after the exchange of a number of cablegrams between Washington and Havana, can be summed up in the words of Secretary Long, who when asked as he was about to depart for the day whether he had reason to suspect that the disaster was the work of the enemy, replied: "I do not. In that I am influenced by the fact that Capt. Sigsbee has not yet reported to the Navy Department on the cause. He is evidently waiting to write a full report. So long as he does not express himself, I certainly cannot. I should think from the indications, however, that there was an accident – that the magazine exploded. How that came about I do not know. For the present, at least, no other warship will be sent to Havana."

Capt. Schuley, who has had experience with such large and complicated machines of war as the New York, did not entertain the idea that the ship had been destroyed by design. He had found that with frequent and very careful inspection fire would sometimes be generated in the coal bunkers, and he told of such a fire on board of the New York close to the magazine, and so hot that the heat had blistered the steel partition between the fire and the ammunition before the bunkers and magazine were flooded. He was not prepared to believe that the Spanish or Cubans in Havana were supplied with either the information or the appliances necessary to enable them to make so complete a work of demolition, while the Maine was under guard...

The New York Times includes expert opinions and past experience along with not having access to a full military report to support their account of the incident.





PAGE # 9

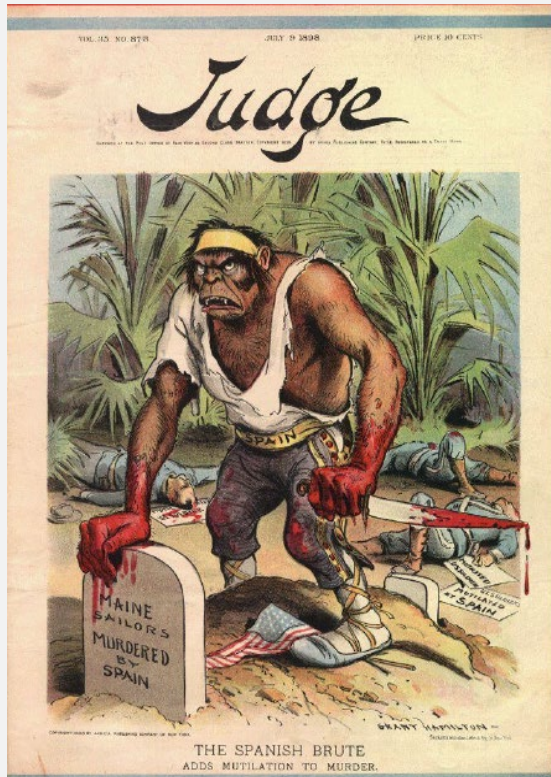
Unit 5 EQ 1: How and why did the United States take a more active role in world affairs?

II. CAUSES OF THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR 1898

USS Maine Sunk

STOP&THINK

“Political cartoons and drawings were popular features in 1890s newspapers and the yellow journals of the Spanish-American War era. Yellow journalism (exaggeration of facts) was used to embellish this story and show the suffering of Cubans under Spanish rule to gain political and public support for a war against Spain (Cuba’s Independence)



After the Maine blew up, yellow journalism helped rally sympathy for the Cuban people and fuel a pro-war feeling in America. The U.S. declared war on Spain – the Spanish American War had started - pbs.org

II. CAUSES OF THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR 1898

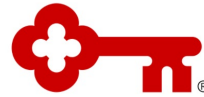


Source: *New York Evening Journal*, May 12, 1898 (adapted)

USS Maine Sunk

STOP & THINK

<https://view.genial.ly/61e97ee6d7da8c001421577a/interactiv-e-content-blackboard-quiz>



1. The explosion of the USS Maine and the practice of yellow journalism played a significant role in the

- A. public's support for the Spanish-American War
- B. creation of the Open Door policy
- C. acquisition of Florida
- D. purchase of Alaska

2. Which historical circumstance led to the decision by the United States to declare war on Spain in 1898?

- A. isolationist policy
- B. labor union pressure
- C. yellow journalism
- D. unrestricted submarine warfare

3. The actions referenced in the documents resulted in what turning point in U.S. history?

- A. American annexation of Hawaii
- B. Roosevelt Corollary
- C. Spanish American War
- D. World War I

4. These 1898 headlines are best understood as an example of

- A. Political advertising
- B. yellow Journalism
- C. Public opinion polling
- D. Isolationist policies



PAGE # 10

Unit 5 EQ 2: How did the United States extend its influence once it became a world power?

III. IMPACTS OF THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR

I.T.R.'s Rough Riders

- = capture San Juan Hill and El Caney (Cuba)
- = T.R. becomes war hero
- = very short war - only 379 deaths

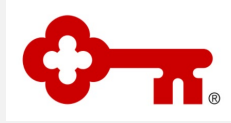


Teddy Roosevelt resigned as U.S. Secretary of Navy to lead a group of volunteers against the Spanish in Cuba – this group became known as the Rough Riders - Roosevelt referred to the war as a “Splendid Little War” –

III. IMPACTS OF THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR



Roosevelt's Rough Riders charge San Juan Hill in Cuba – many people believe the conclusion of the Spanish American War firmly positioned the U.S. as an imperialistic nation – Roosevelt's brilliant leadership and bravery helped accelerate his political career



One historical impact of the Spanish-American War was that the United States

- a. formed an alliance with England
- b. gained recognition as a world power
- c. repealed the Monroe Doctrine
- d. decreased the size of its navy

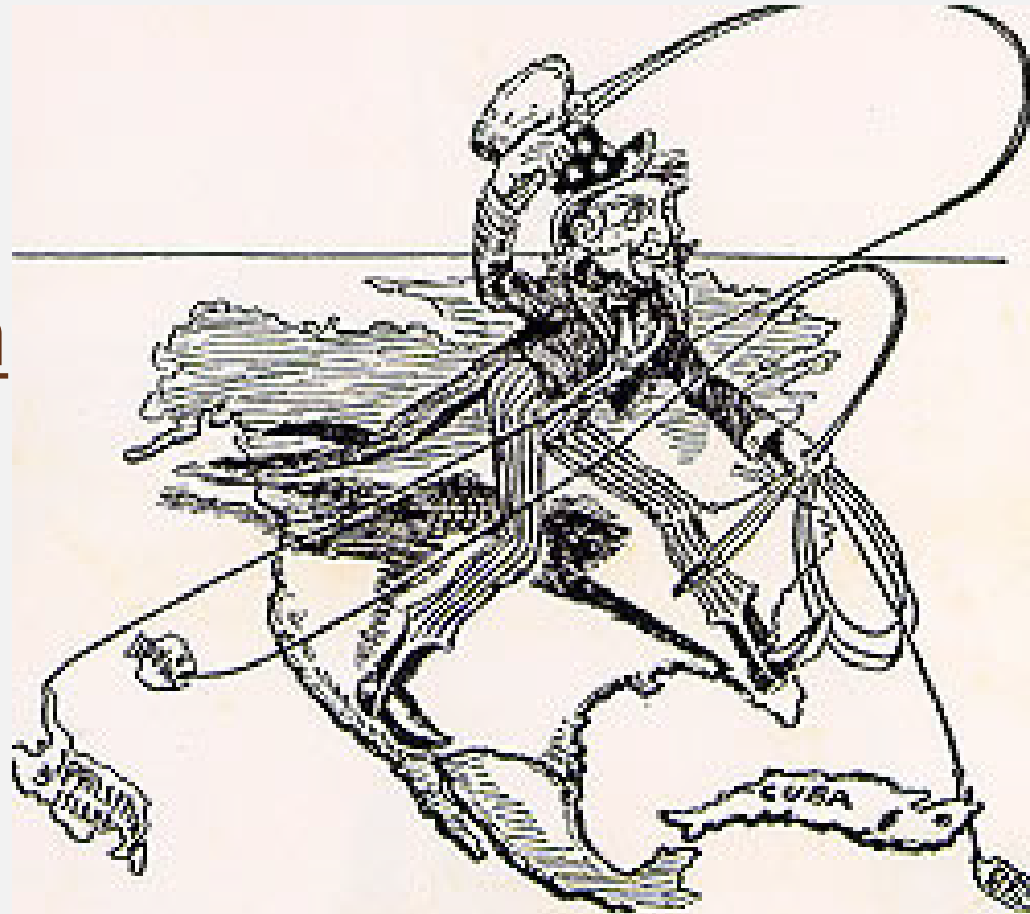
III. IMPACTS OF THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR

N

2. Treaty of Paris =

- ❖ Cuba becomes independent
- ❖ U.S. gets Guam & Puerto Rico as territories

Unit 5 EQ 2: How did the United States extend its influence once it became a world power?



III. IMPACTS OF THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR

3. Platt Amendment

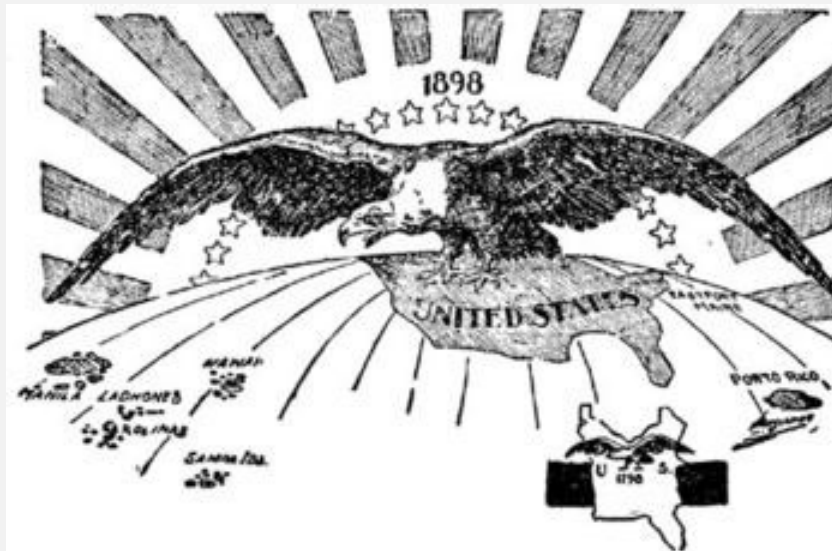
U.S. gets Philippines for \$20 million

U.S. can intervene in Cuba

U.S. gets naval bases in Cuba



[D:\11 SS\Unit 6 - Imperialism & WWI\Why did the U.S. buy the Philippines.mp4](#)



Ten thousand miles from tip to tip.—Philadelphia Press.

Unit 5 EQ 2: How did the United States extend its influence once it became a world power?



PAGE # 11

Unit 5 EQ 2: How did the United States extend its influence once it became a world power?



1. Based on these two documents, what was one historical impact of US expansion in the 1890's?

A. American imperialism became a topic of debate

B. The United States established dominance over the Caribbean and gained recognition as a world power

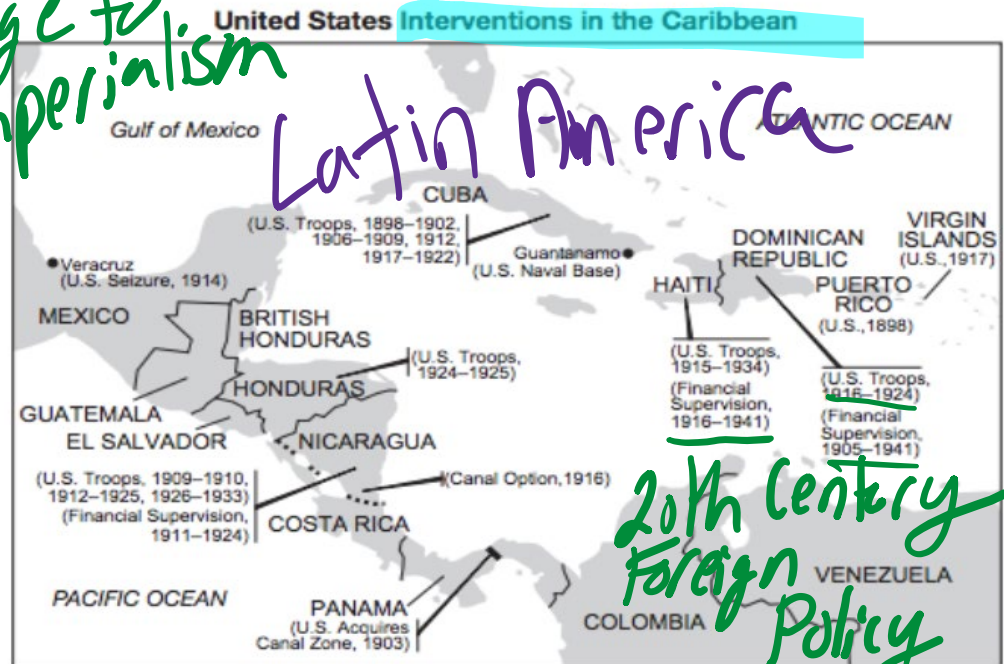
C. American participation in the Spanish-American War did not change American foreign policy

D. American influence in the Caribbean led to American influence in Asia

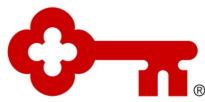
... The [Spanish-American] war was a turning point in the history of American foreign policy. From that time on Americans could no longer look merely inward. The United States had established undisputed dominance of the Caribbean and had extended its influence to the shores of Asia. It had become a recognized world power through its own inherent strength, and that strength affected the international politics of all the great powers of the world. Even if it wanted to, the United States in the new century could no longer remain aloof from the politics of the rest of the world - Source: Alexander DeConde, A History of American Foreign Policy, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1963

military

*Transition
change to
Imperialism*



Source: Thomas G. Paterson et al., American Foreign Policy: A History, 1900 to Present, D. C. Heath, 1991 (adapted)



Homework

III. IMPACTS OF THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR:

2. According to Alexander DeConde, the Spanish American War was a turning point in American foreign policy history because

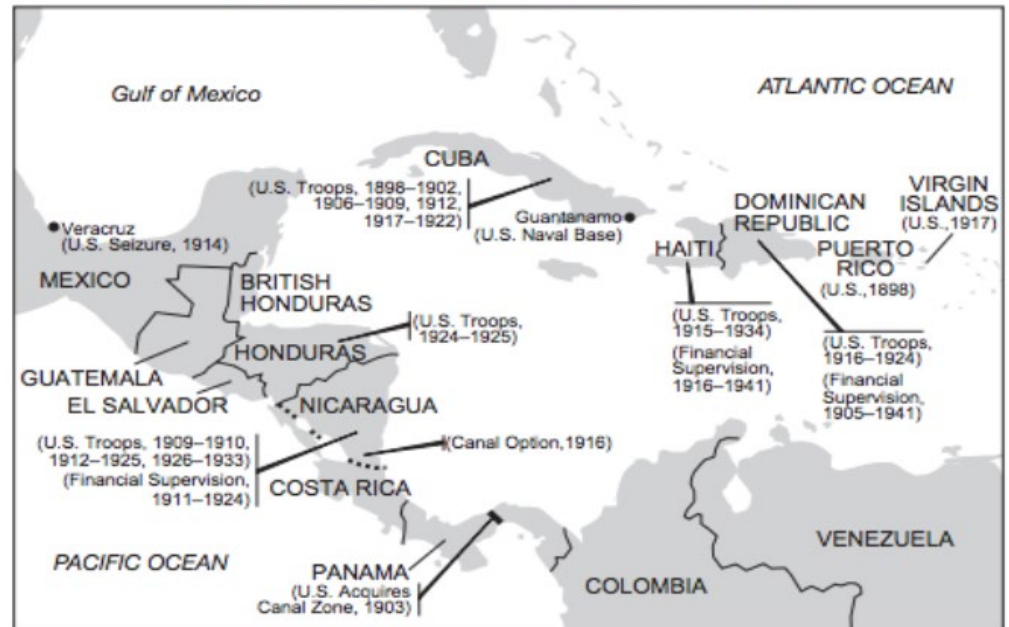
no longer isolated from world politics

The [Spanish-American] war was a **turning point** in the history of American foreign policy. From that time on **Americans could no longer look merely inward**. The United States had established undisputed dominance of the **Caribbean and had extended its influence to the shores of Asia**. It had become a **recognized world power** through its own inherent strength, and that strength affected the international politics of all the great powers of the world. Even if it wanted to, the United States in the new century could no longer remain aloof from the politics of the rest of the world - Source: Alexander DeConde, *A History of American Foreign Policy*, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1963

Q

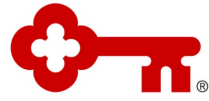
- A. The United States annexed Hawaii
- B. The United States had become a world power**
- C. The United States could remain isolated from global affairs
- D. The United States was considering annexing Cuba and Puerto Rico

United States Interventions in the Caribbean



Source: Thomas G. Paterson et al., *American Foreign Policy: A History, 1900 to Present*, D. C. Heath, 1991 (adapted)

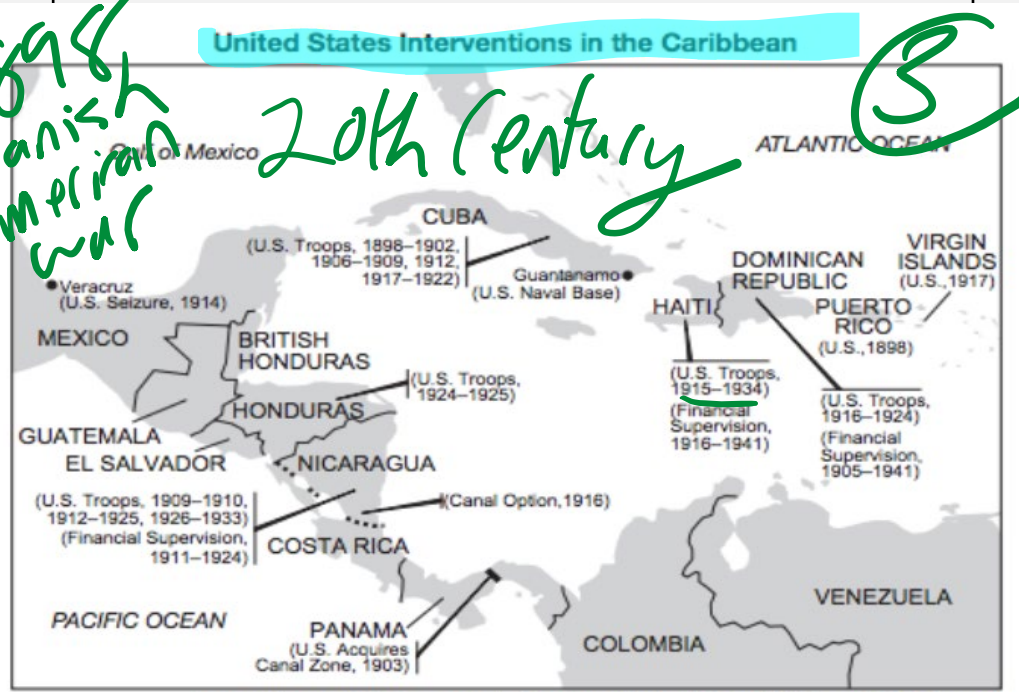
3. Which claim is best supported by the evidence provided in the map?



... The [Spanish-American] war was a turning point in the history of American foreign policy. From that time on Americans could no longer look merely inward. The United States had established undisputed dominance of the Caribbean and had extended its influence to the shores of Asia. It had become a recognized world power through its own inherent strength, and that strength affected the international politics of all the great powers of the world. Even if it wanted to, the United States in the new century could no longer remain aloof from the politics of the rest of the world - Source: Alexander DeConde, *A History of American Foreign Policy*, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1963

- A. Prior to the Spanish-American War, the United States was applying influence over the Caribbean
- B. From the Spanish-American War onwards, the United States began to intervene militarily in the Caribbean**
- C. The United States colonized all the Caribbean nations in the early 1900's, making them all US territories
- D. The United States left the Caribbean to govern itself after the Spanish-American War

1898 Spanish American War
20th Century
3



Source: Thomas G. Paterson et al., *American Foreign Policy: A History, 1900 to Present*, D. C. Heath, 1991 (adapted)