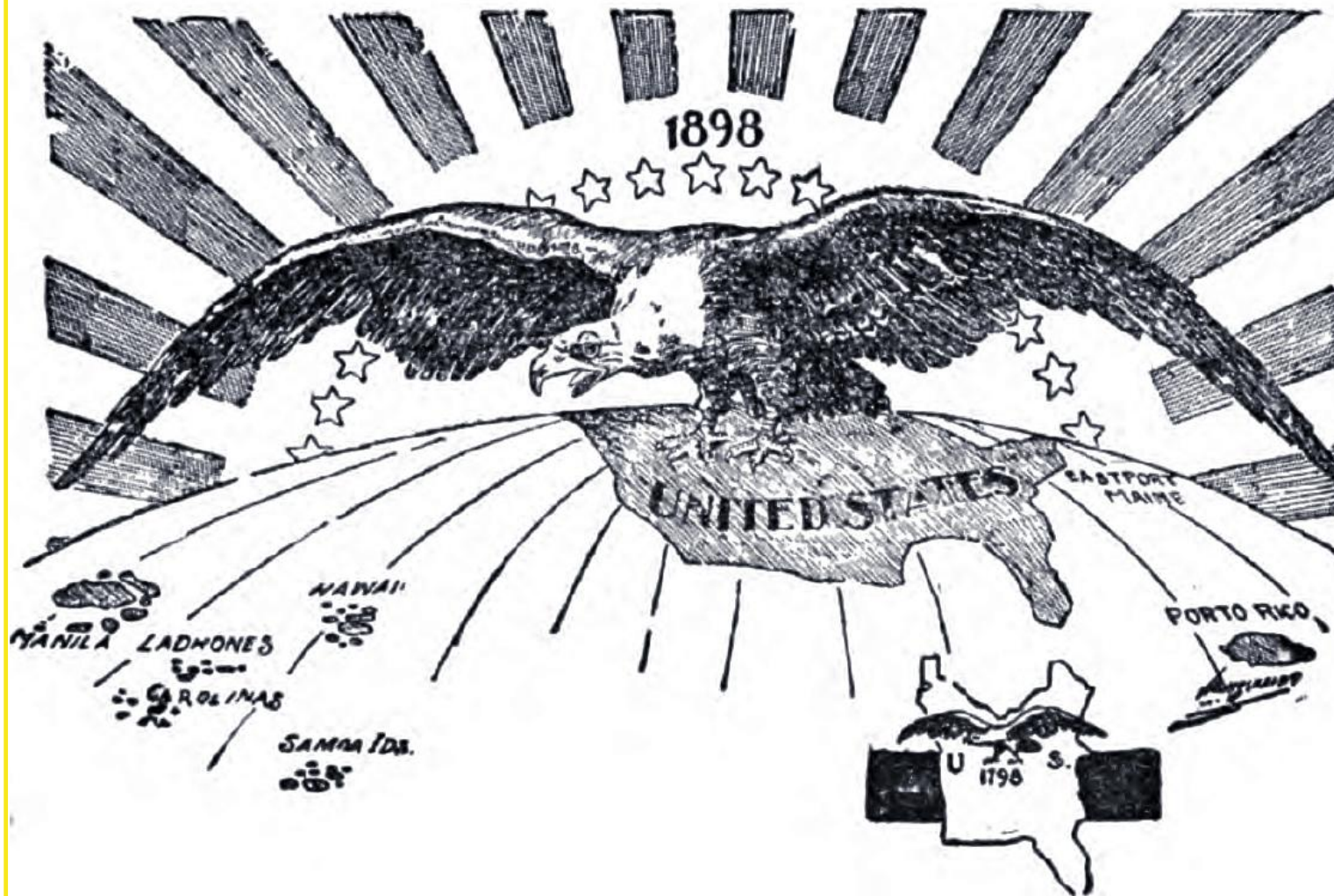




AMERICA BECOMES A WORLD POWER

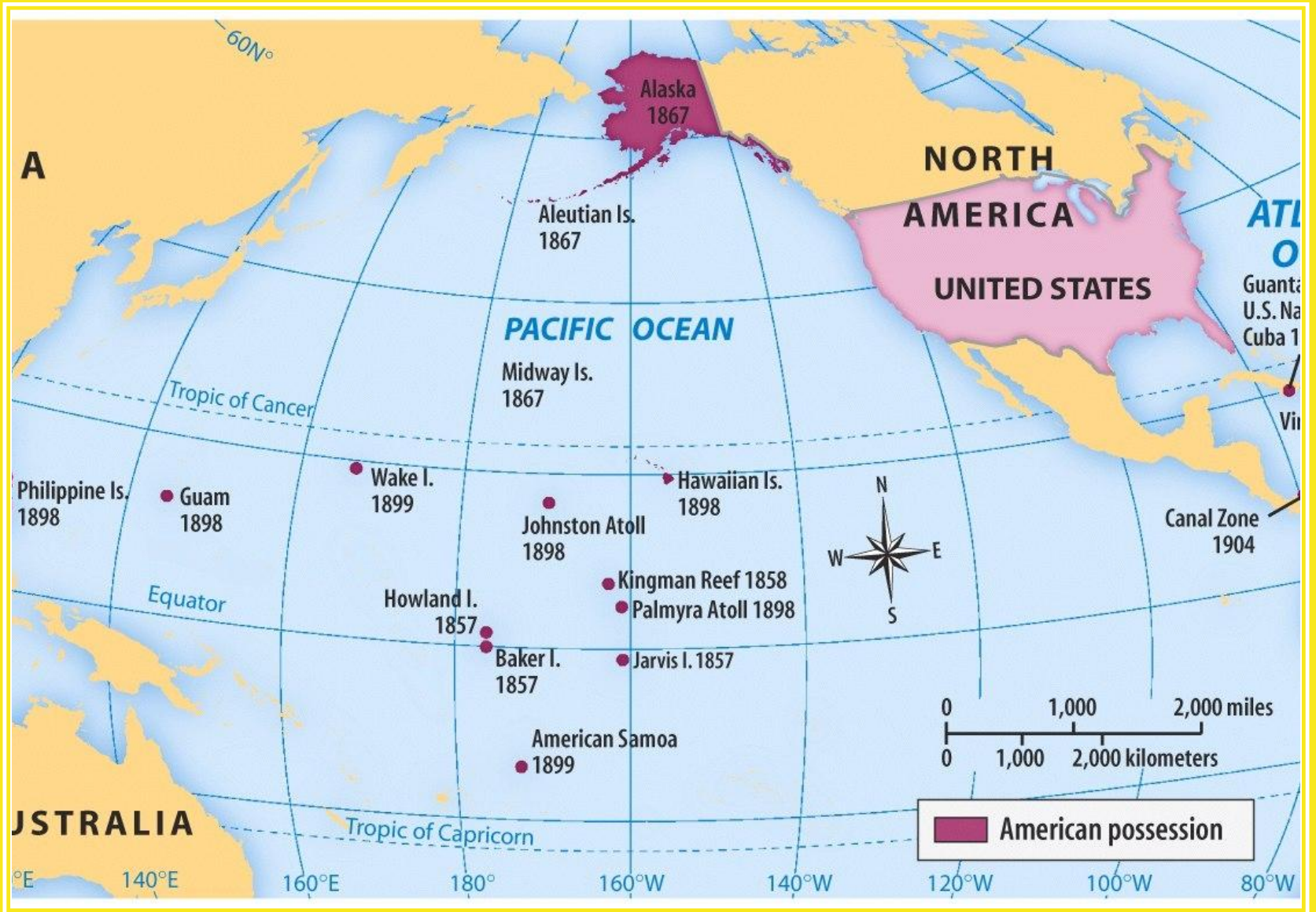
1890-1917



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



***IMPERIALISM - THE POLICY BY WHICH STRONG NATIONS EXTEND THEIR POLITICAL, MILITARY AND ECONOMIC CONTROL OVER WEAKER TERRITORIES.**



THE ROOTS OF US IMPERIALISM

- **AT THE END OF THE 19TH CENTURY, MANY IN AMERICA FELT A STRONG DESIRE TO GAIN CONTROL OF COLONIES FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:**
 - **1. ECONOMIC: COLONIES PROVIDE MARKETS FOR GOODS**
 - **2. MILITARY: EXPANSION AND CREATION OF NAVY PORTS**
 - **3. SOCIAL: COMPETITION WITH EUROPE; BELIEF IN SOCIAL DARWINISM (ONLY STRONGEST NATIONS WILL SURVIVE)**
 - **4. RELIGIOUS: FULFILL MANIFEST DESTINY; SPREAD DEMOCRACY AND CHRISTIANITY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.**

1ST STEPS TOWARDS IMPERIALISM

- **1867: US PURCHASES ALASKA FROM RUSSIA**
- **1860'S AND 70'S: US TRADE EXPANDS INTO THE PACIFIC (JAPAN, HAWAII, ETC.)**



US Annexes HAWAII

- **HAWAII AND THE US HAD ECONOMIC RELATIONSHIP FOR DECADES.**
- **SUGAR PLANTATIONS WERE ESTABLISHED BY AMERICAN PLANTERS IN HAWAII.**
- **1891: Queen LILIUOKALANI ASCENDS TO THE THRONE; CALLS FOR A DECREASE IN AMERICAN PRESENCE.**
- **US SENDS MARINES TO RESTORE**
- **ORDER AND OVERTHROW LILIUOKALANI.**
- **HAWAII TERRITORY OFFICIALLY ANNEXED BY US IN 1898**





**SPANISH-AMERICAN
WAR**

CAUSES OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

- **1895 - CUBANS REBEL AGAINST THEIR SPANISH RULERS.**
- **US HAD ECONOMIC INTERESTS IN CUBA (SUGAR PLANTATIONS)**
- **MANY IN THE US SYMPATHIZED WITH CUBAN REBELLION; REMINDED THEM OF THE IDEALS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.**



CAUSES OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

- **“YELLOW PRESS”: IN ORDER TO SELL NEWSPAPERS, PUBLISHERS BEGAN PUBLISHING EXAGGERATED STORIES ABOUT SPANISH RULE OF CUBA.**
- **THESE STORIES ATTRACTED THE ATTENTION OF THE AMERICAN PUBLIC AND PRESIDENT WILLIAM MCKINLEY.**
- **MCKINLEY ORDERED THE BATTLESHIP, THE *USS MAINE*, TO CUBA TO PROTECT AMERICAN CITIZENS AND INTERESTS IN CUBA.**



PUCK.



THE DUTY OF THE HOUR:—TO SAVE HER NOT ONLY FROM SPAIN, BUT FROM A WORSE FATE.



A PLEA FOR CUBA.

SHADES OF LAFAYETTE AND STEUBEN (to Columbia)—"What! Asleep with that cry for aid at your door! What would have been your fate if we had acted similarly in your hour of tribulation?"



CAUSES OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

- **FEBRUARY 1898: *USS MAINE* EXPLODES IN HAVANA HARBOR KILLING 266 US SAILORS.**
- **SPAIN IS IMMEDIATELY BLAMED FOR THE ATTACK WITHOUT PROPER EVIDENCE.**
- **APRIL 1898: US DECLARES WAR ON SPAIN.**
- ***IT IS NOW WIDELY BELIEVED THAT AN INTERNAL FIRE CAUSED THE EXPLOSION.**





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 CASH for information, FURNISHED TO IT EXCLUSIVELY, which shall lead to the detection and conviction of the person, persons or persons responsible for the explosion which resulted in the destruction, at Havana, of the United States war ship Maine and the loss of 258 lives of American sailors.

The \$50,000 CASH offered for the above information is to appear with W. B. HEBERT & Co.

No offer is made, to be the subject for suspected persons who are in any manner subject to arrest as a spy, or the author of a political or social revolution, planned, or not, in Cuba, or to release the said person or persons concerned therefrom.

The offer has been made in Europe and will be made public in any part of the Continent and in Cuba, Cuba territory.

The Journal believes that any one who can be brought to justice for the PERPETRATOR OF THIS OUTRAGE AND ACCOMPLICES.

W. B. HEBERT.

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!
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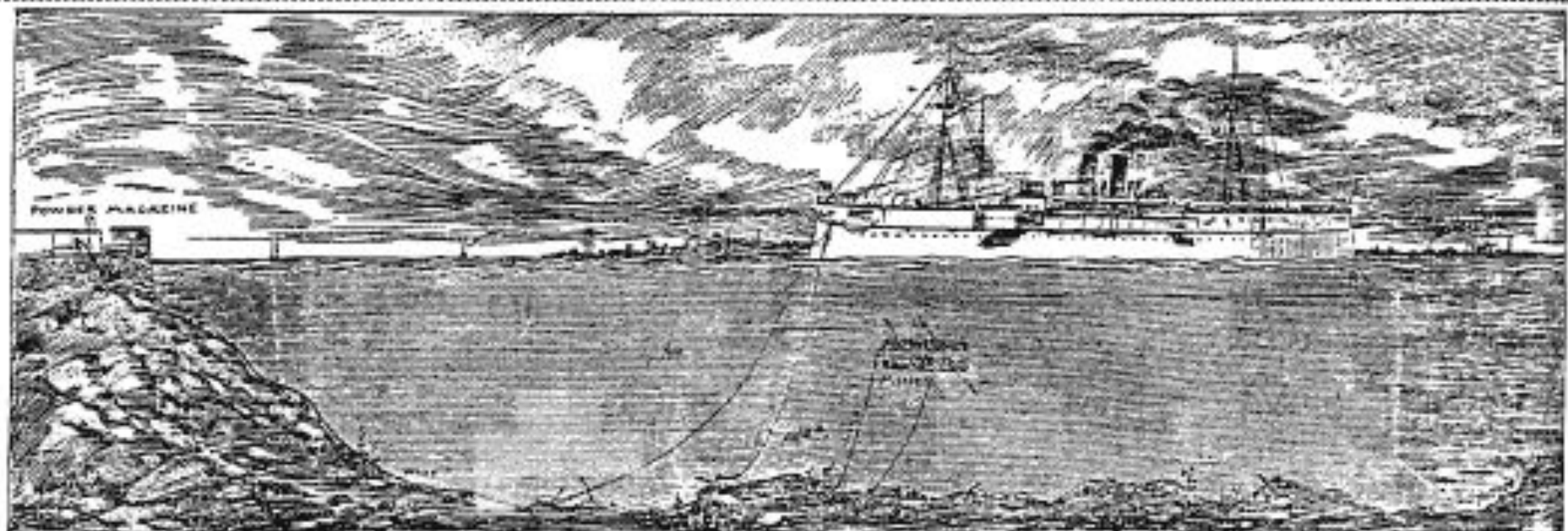
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W. B. HEBERT.





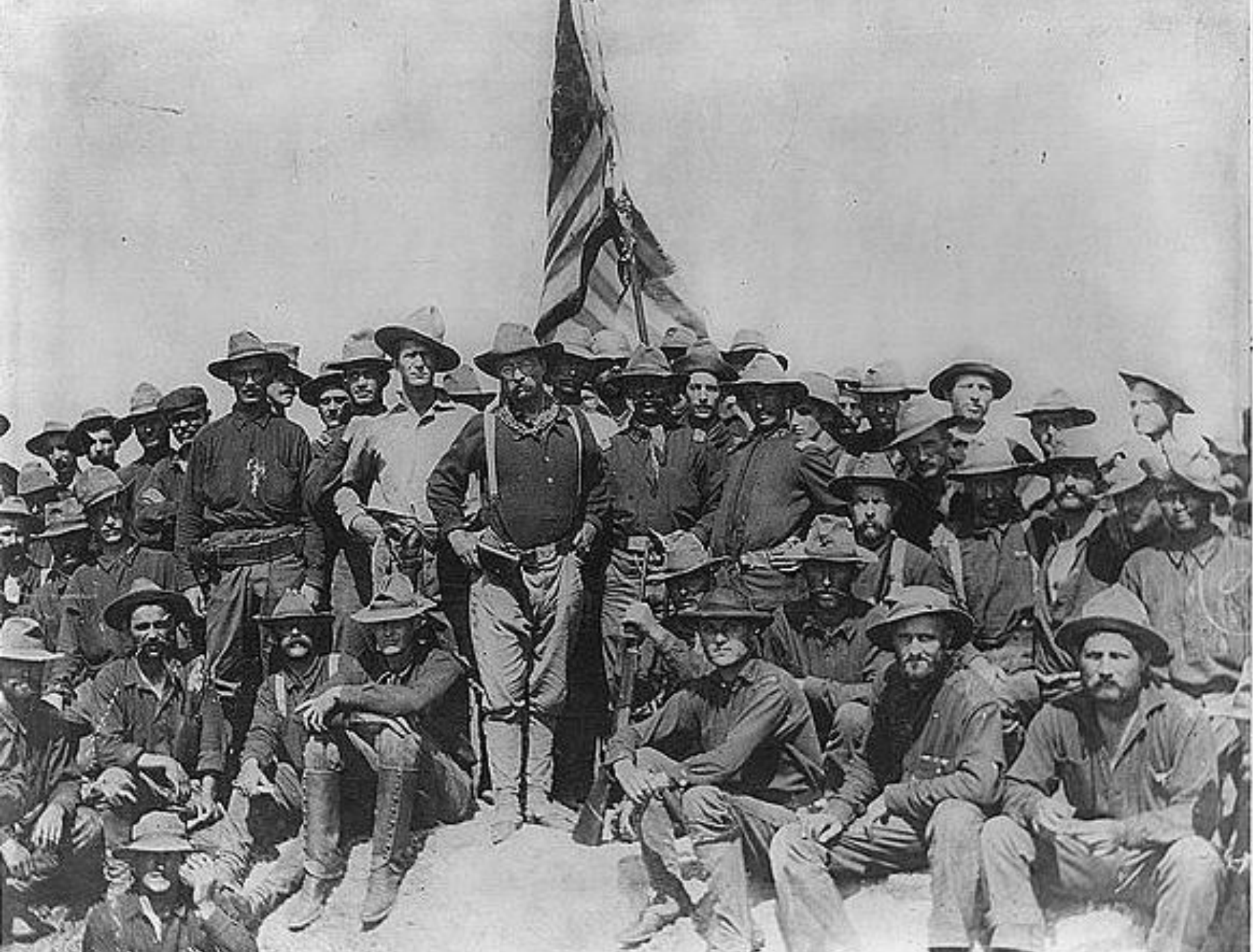
THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

- **MAY 1898: US SENDS TROOPS TO MANILA, THE CAPITAL OF THE SPANISH-CONTROLLED PHILIPPINES.**
- **EMILIO AGUINALDO - FILIPINO NATIONALIST WHO FOUGHT ALONGSIDE THE US TO DEFEAT THE SPANISH ARMY. (LEFT)**
- **AUGUST 1898 - SPANISH TROOPS SURRENDER TO US FORCES IN THE PHILIPPINES.**



ROOSEVELT LEADS THE CHARGE IN CUBA

- **JUNE 1898: US FORCES LAND IN CUBA.**
- **FUTURE PRESIDENT TEDDY ROOSEVELT (LEFT) LEADS THE “ROUGH RIDERS” TO VICTORY AT SAN JUAN HILL.**
- **DAYS LATER, SPAIN EFFECTIVELY SURRENDERS IT’S FORCES IN CUBA.**
- **US GO ON TO INVADE AND OCCUPY PUERTO RICO AS WELL.**



EFFECTS OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

- **TREATY OF PARIS OF 1898:**
OFFICIALLY ENDS
SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.
- **US GAINS CONTROL OF CUBA AND**
PUERTO RICO IN THE CARIBBEAN
AND THE PHILIPPINES AND GUAM
IN THE PACIFIC.





CONGRESS DEBATES EXPANSION

- AFTER THE WAR, DEBATE ENSUED ON WHAT TO DO WITH THE PHILIPPINES:
- IMPERIALISTS BELIEVED THAT IT WAS AMERICA'S RESPONSIBILITY TO "EDUCATE...UPLIFT AND CIVILIZE THEM". (THE PHILIPPINES)
- ANTI-IMPERIALISTS BELIEVED THAT ANNEXATION WENT AGAINST THE BASIC PRINCIPLES AMERICA WAS FOUNDED UPON.
- CONGRESS VOTED TO APPROVE THE TREATY OF PARIS 1898, THUS ANNEXING THE PHILIPPINES AS A US TERRITORY.



The eyes of the world are upon him.—Minneapolis Tribune.

US Becomes A WORLD POWER

- **AS A RESULT OF THE AMERICAN VICTORY IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR, THE US OBTAINED A NEW STATUS IN WORLD AFFAIRS.**
- **THE US EFFECTIVELY BECOMES A PLAYER ON THE GLOBAL STAGE.**



**THE UNITED
STATES AND
EAST ASIA**

FILIPINOS REBEL AGAINST U.S. RULE

- **THE PHILIPPINE WAR (1899-1902)**
- **AFTER THE US DECISION TO ANNEX THE PHILIPPINES, FORMER US ALLY EMILIO AGUINALDO ORGANIZES A REBELLION.**
- **FILIPINOS USE GUERRILLA WARFARE* TO ATTACK US SOLDIERS; INFLECTING MASSIVE CASUALTIES ON BOTH SIDES.**
- **SPRING 1901: AGUINALDO IS CAPTURED, EFFECTIVELY ENDING THE FILIPINO REBELLION.**
- **THE PHILIPPINES WOULD NOT BE GIVEN INDEPENDENCE UNTIL AFTER WORLD WAR II.**





**THE UNITED
STATES AND
LATIN
AMERICA**



U.S. POLICY IN LATIN AMERICA

- **AFTER THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR, THE QUESTION REMAINED AS TO WHAT TO DO WITH CUBA AND PUERTO RICO.**
- **BOTH ISLANDS REMAINED IN US CONTROL TO SOME EXTENT.**



**THE “BIG
STICK”
DIPLOMACY**

- **PRESIDENT TEDDY ROOSEVELT (LEFT) DEVELOPED HIS OWN APPROACH TO DEALING WITH US POLICIES IN LATIN AMERICA.**
- **HIS POLICIES BECAME KNOWN AS “BIG STICK” DIPLOMACY.**
- **“SPEAK SOFTLY AND CARRY A BIG STICK.” - AFRICAN PROVERB**
- **ROOSEVELT BELIEVED THAT AMERICAN GOALS IN LATIN AMERICA CALLED FOR THE CREATION OF A STRONGER MILITARY.**

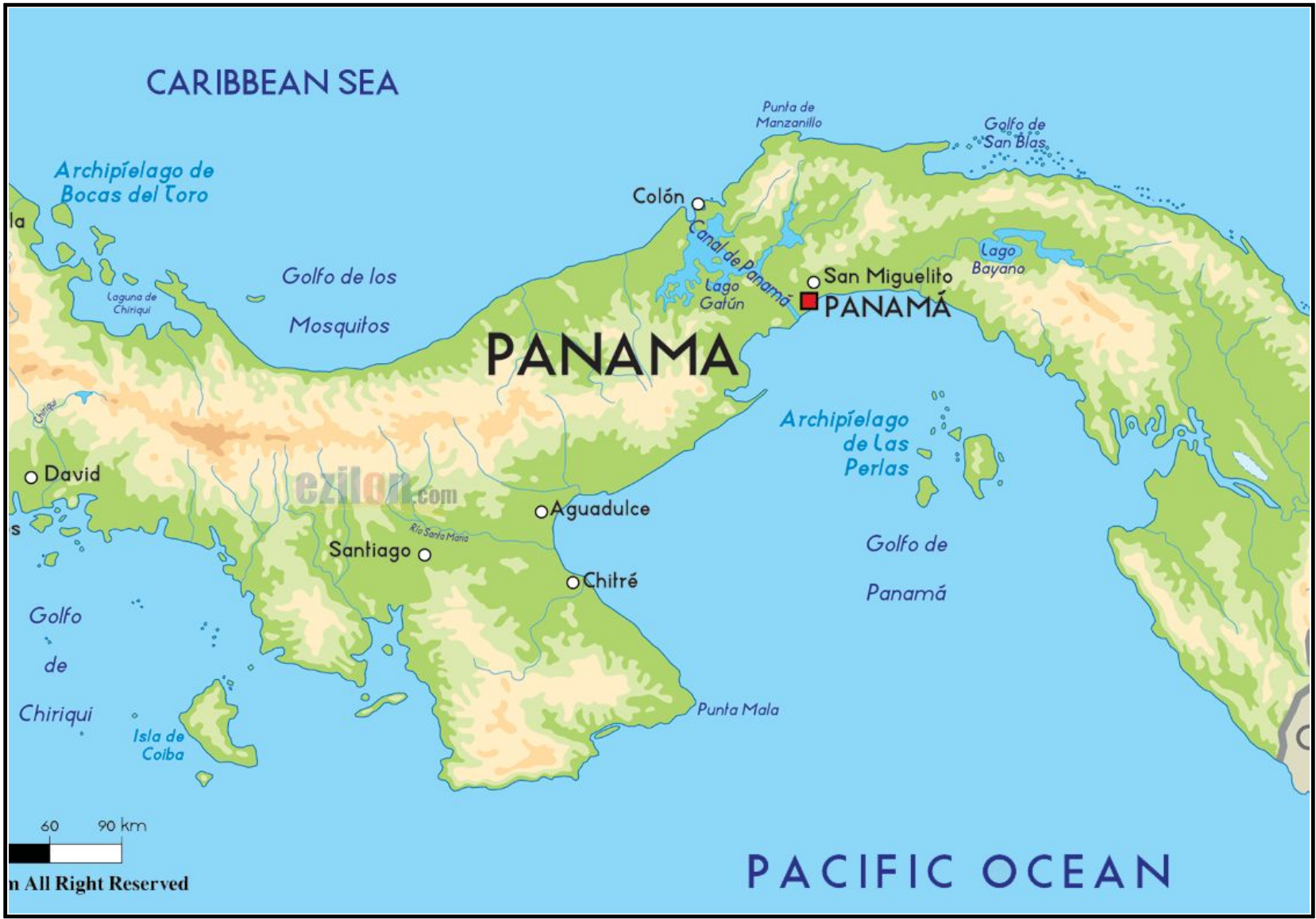




THE PANAMA CANAL

- **IN AN EFFORT TO SUPPORT US TRADE IN LATIN AMERICA, TEDDY ROOSEVELT TOOK OVER CONTROL OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE PANAMA CANAL.**
- **BEFORE CONSTRUCTION COULD BEGIN, THE US NEEDED APPROVAL FROM THE COLOMBIAN GOVERNMENT WHO AT THE TIME OWNED WHAT IS NOW PANAMA.**
- **ROOSEVELT SENT US WARSHIPS TO COLOMBIA; COLOMBIA SOON GRANTED PANAMA IT'S INDEPENDENCE.**
- **CONSTRUCTION OF THE CANAL COULD NOW BEGIN**





THE PANAMA CANAL

- IN 1914, THE PANAMA CANAL OFFICIALLY OPENED.
- THE CANAL CUT TRAVEL TIMES IN HALF. INSTEAD OF GOING AROUND THE TIP OF SOUTH AMERICA, BOATS COULD SIMPLY CUT THROUGH THE CANAL.



ROOSEVELT UPDATES THE MONROE DOCTRINE

- **IN THE EARLY 1900S, MANY NATIONS IN LATIN AMERICA HAD DIFFICULTY REPAYING DEBTS OWED TO EUROPEAN NATIONS.**
- **MANY FEARED THAT SOME EUROPEAN COUNTRIES WOULD USE THEIR MILITARY TO COLLECT THESE DEBTS FROM LATIN AMERICA.**
- **IN RESPONSE TO THESE THREATS, TEDDY ROOSEVELT ISSUED A NEW LATIN AMERICAN POLICY.**



ROOSEVELT UPDATES THE MONROE DOCTRINE

- **1904: ROOSEVELT ISSUES THE “ROOSEVELT COROLLARY”**
- **“COROLLARY”: DEFINED AS A STATEMENT THAT READILY FOLLOWS A PREVIOUS STATEMENT. (IN THIS CASE, IT FOLLOWS THE MONROE DOCTRINE)**
- **THE ROOSEVELT COROLLARY STATED THAT THE US WOULD USE ITS MILITARY POWER TO PREVENT EUROPE FROM INTERVENING IN LATIN AMERICAN AFFAIRS.**





SANTO DOMINGO

CARIBBEAN SEA

THE DEBT COLLECTOR

MEXICO

PANAMA

W.A. RORER



Scar, New York Globe.

NOW WATCH THE DIRT FLY.

'THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN'

Take up the white man's burden, Send forth the best ye breed-

Go send your sons to exile, To serve your captive's need.

To wait in heavy harness, On fluttered folk and wild-

Your new-caught, sullen people's-half devil and half child.

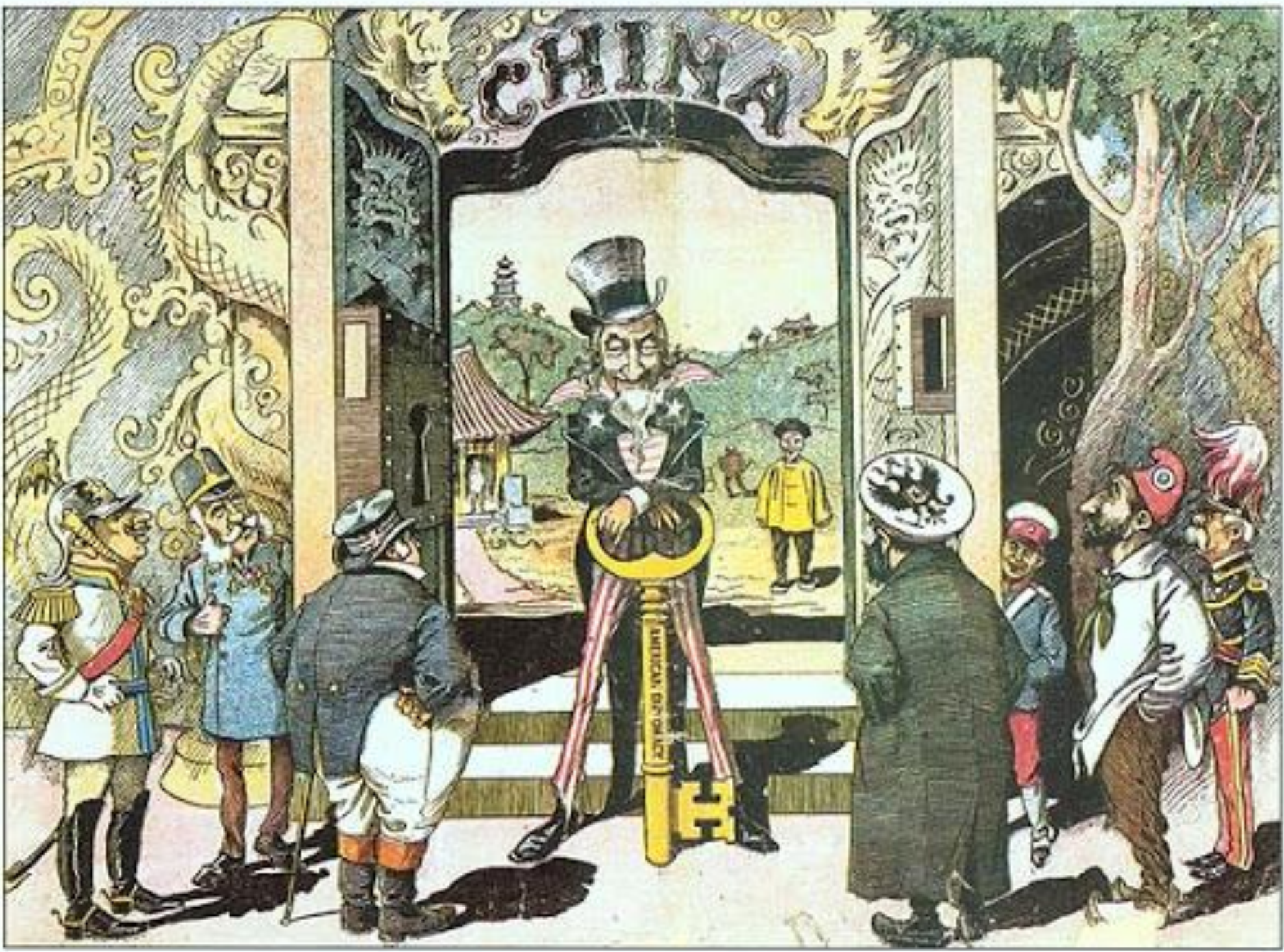
Take up the white man's burden in patience to abide,

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, And reap his old reward.





Natives at Hilo, Island of Hawaii, Thursday, September 1
Protest Against Annexation.

Judge



"THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN."

(Adapted to Rudyard Kipling.)



SEE-SAW!



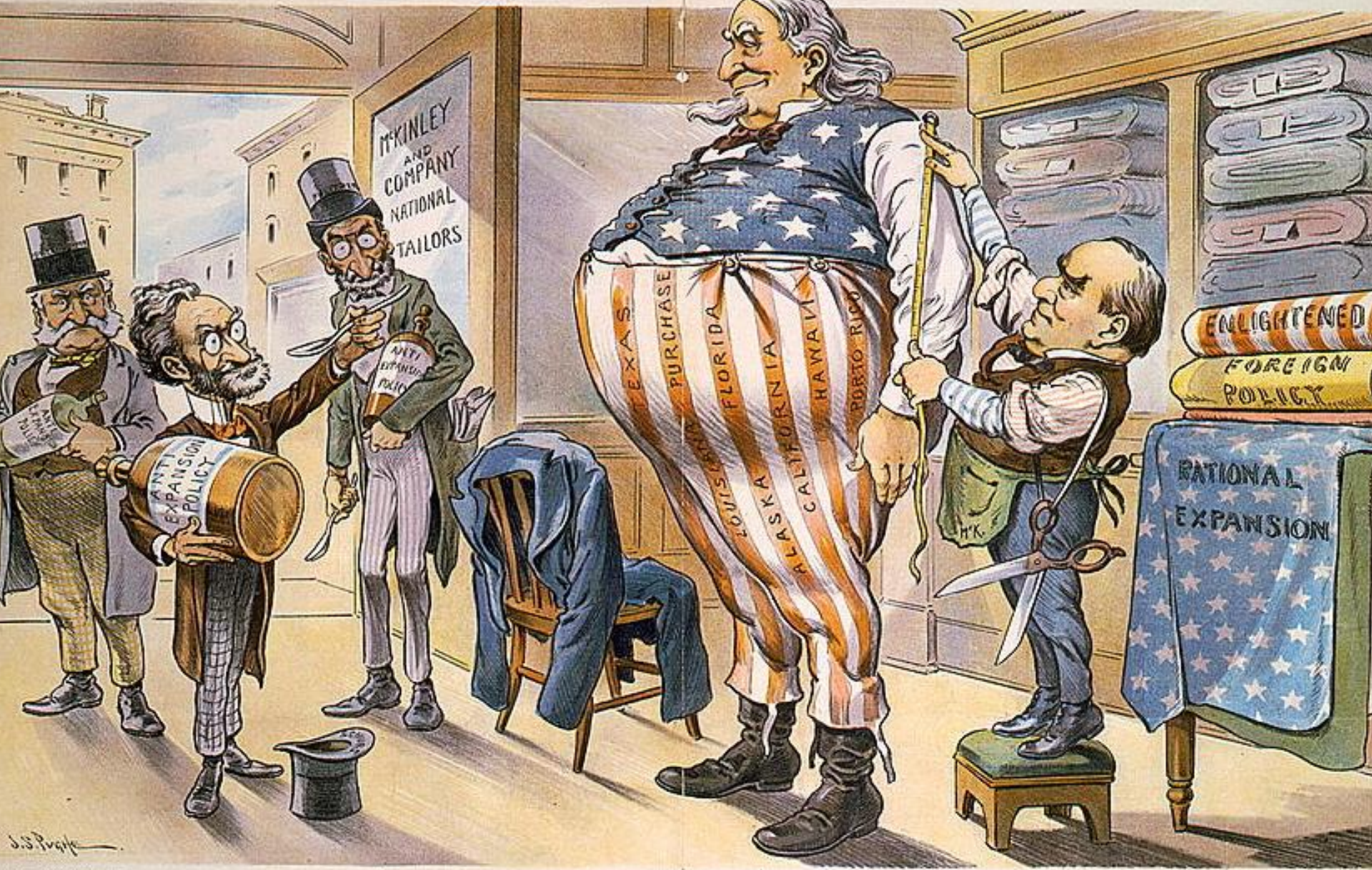
Uncle Sam in Hawaii.

THE HAWAIIAN SITUATION EXPLAINED.



It Is Said that Queen Lil Is Really Not Eager to Return to the Throne.

THE WORLD: THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 14, 1893.



DECLINED WITH THANKS.

THE ANTI.—Here, take a dose of this anti-fo and get this again!
UNCLE SAM.—No, Sonny! I never did like any of that stuff, and I'm too old to begin!