

An Emerging World Power

APUSH – Mr. Muller

Aim: How does the United States become a world power?

► Do Now:

“We are Anglo-Saxons, and must obey our blood and occupy new markets, and, if necessary, new lands.”

-Senator Albert Beveridge, April 27, 1898

“Our form of government, our traditions, our present interests, and our future welfare, all forbid our entering upon a career of conquest.”

-William Jennings Bryan, December 13, 1898

Questions 7–8 refer to the excerpt below.

“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 international police power . . .

“We would interfere with them only in the last resort, and then only if it became evident that their inability or unwillingness to do justice at home and abroad had violated the rights of the United States or has invited foreign aggression to the detriment of the entire body of American nations.”

—Theodore Roosevelt, Speech to Congress, Dec. 6, 1904

7. This excerpt most directly reflects the continuation of the policy that
- (A) the United States should remain neutral and impartial in European conflicts
 - (B) the United States should exercise international police power
 - (C) the independent nations of the Americas should remain free from European intervention
 - (D) the United States should civilize and educate other nations in the Americas
8. Which of the following was the most direct result of the policy stated in this excerpt?
- (A) The United States aided the Cuban rebels against their Spanish rulers
 - (B) The United States intervened in many American countries in the early 20th century
 - (C) U.S. troops helped American settlers overthrow the monarchy in Hawaii
 - (D) President Roosevelt was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1906

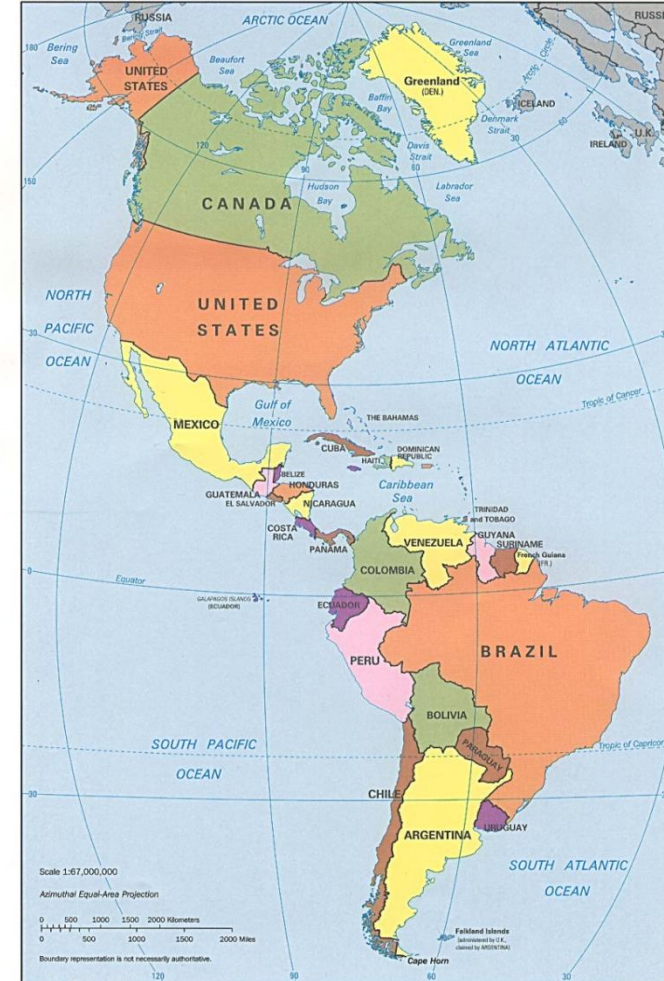
Important Ideas

- Since the 1790s U.S. territorial expansion has largely focused on western expansion.
- In 1893 Frederick Jackson Turner says the **frontier is closed**
- The **1890s marks a transition** in U.S. history: the United States becomes a **global power**

The Need for Security in the Western Hemisphere

- ▶ The U.S. realized that even though many **Latin American nations had gained independence that they were still unstable.**
- ▶ The **U.S.** realized that their **nation's security depended on the security of Latin America**

North and South America



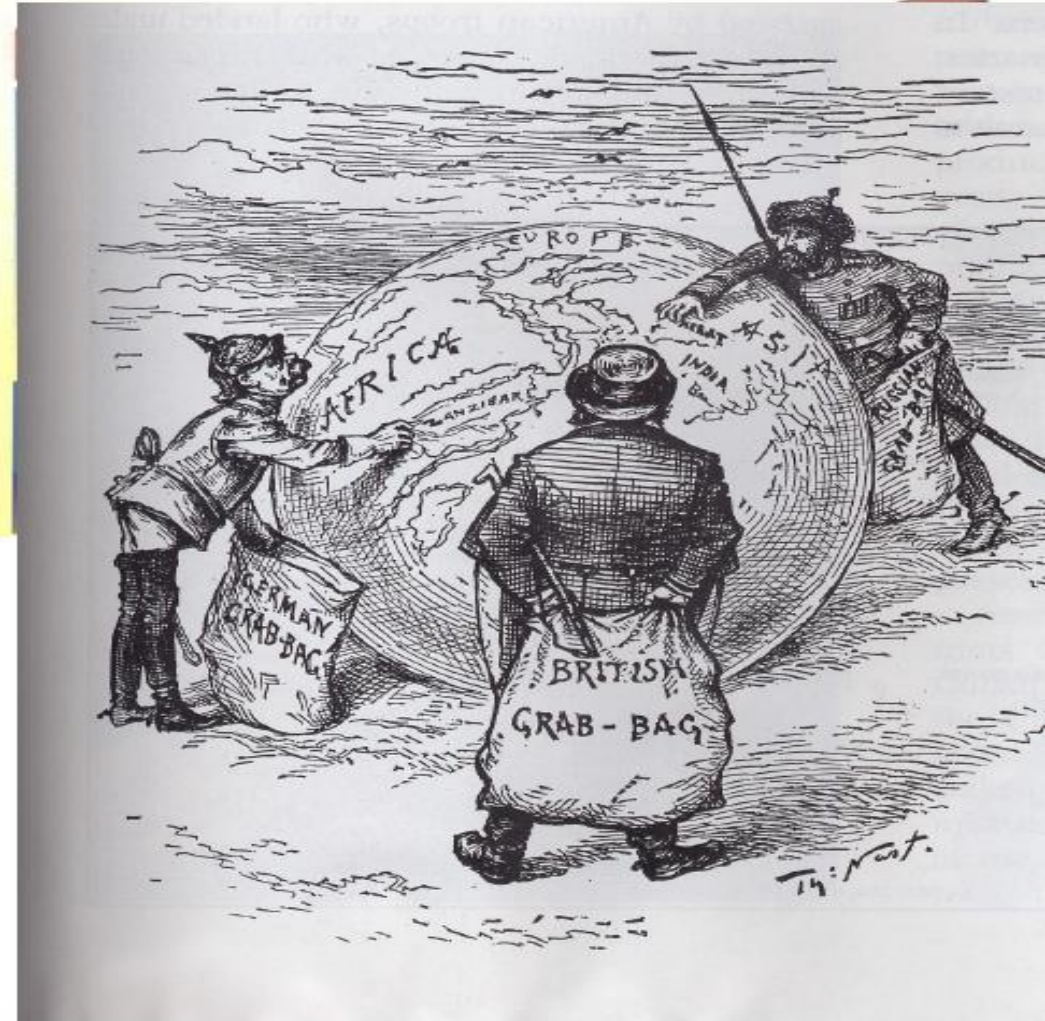
The Monroe Doctrine

- ▶ This doctrine was **issued by the United States**
- ▶ It stated that “the American continents... are henceforth **not** to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers.”
- ▶ This document basically stated that **the Americas were off limits to imperialism for the rest of the world and that the U.S. would defend them militarily if need be.**



MOTIVES FOR IMPERIALISM

- **Economic:** open up markets abroad, access to cheap raw materials
- **Political:** Desire to compete with other nations
 - Don't want to fall behind
- **Strategic / Military:** Acquire naval bases
 - Alfred T. Mahan “The Influence of Sea Power” – need to have a powerful navy
 - Building of the Panama Canal
- **Ideological motives:** Idea of the “white man's burden”
 - Darwin's concepts applied to international affairs
 - Rev. Josiah Strong's “Our Country” Anglo-Saxon civilization is superior
 - Must colonize other lands to spread “superior” civilization



Heart of the U.S. foreign policy

1. Believed the growth of the U.S. economy depended on exports
2. Felt the U.S. had a right to intervene abroad to keep foreign markets open
3. Fear that the closing of an area to American products, citizens or ideas threatened U.S. survival



Considering this belief system, does this policy reflect what we do today? (in terms of foreign policy)

The Roosevelt Corollary (Big Stick Diplomacy):

- Feared that with many U.S. banks heavily invested in Latin American industry and infrastructure (RR), that they might default on their loans. If this happened European nations, might get involved, so Roosevelt reminded Europe of the Monroe Doctrine. (Stay out of Western Hemisphere) The U.S. was the Super Power there, not Europe.
- “Speak softly and carry a big stick; you will go far” –T.R.
- The U.S. was willing to use force to protect its economic interests in Latin America (similar to Open door Notes)



Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine

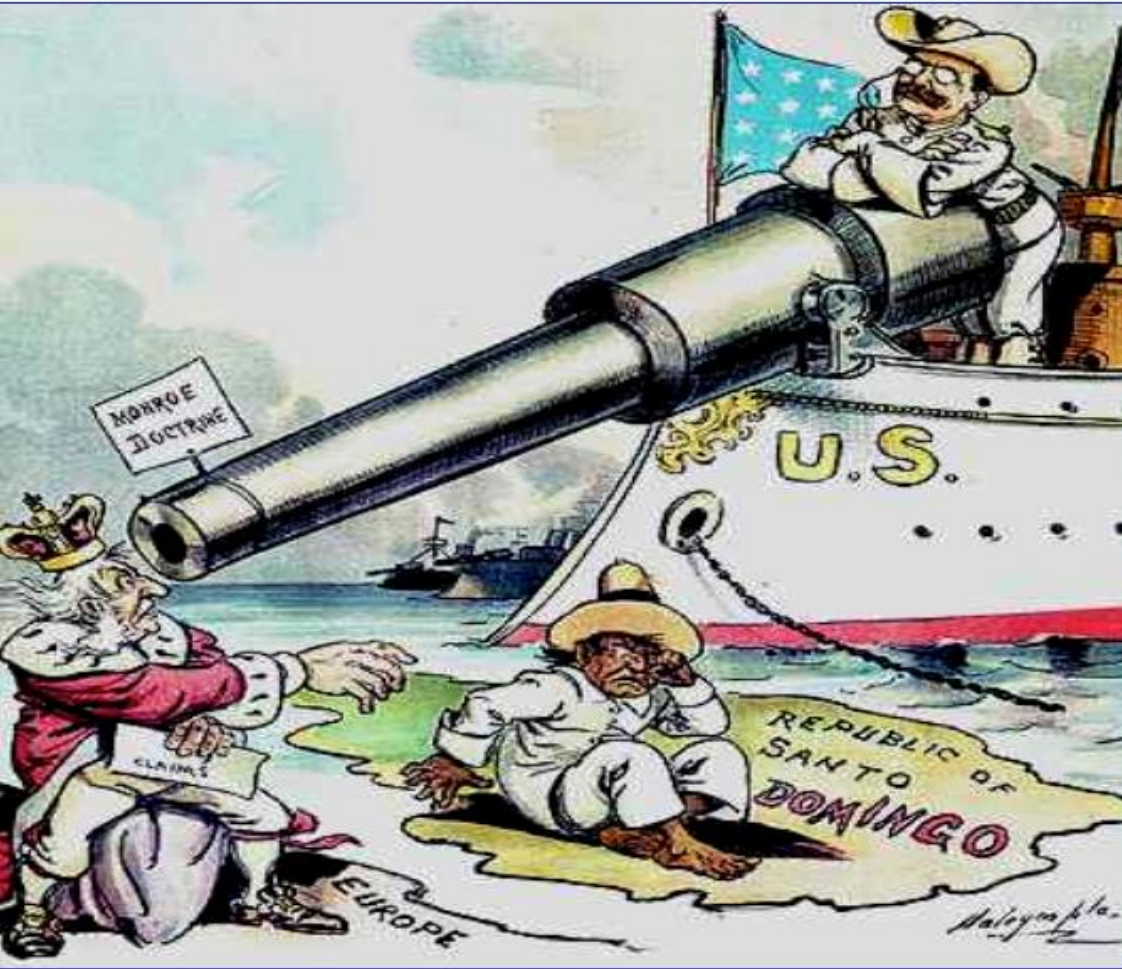
- **Monroe Doctrine (1823):** stay out of the western hemisphere

Various Latin American countries owed money to countries such as England and Germany

- England sends warships to Venezuela in 1902
- Santo Domingo owed money
- Worried Europe would keep intervening

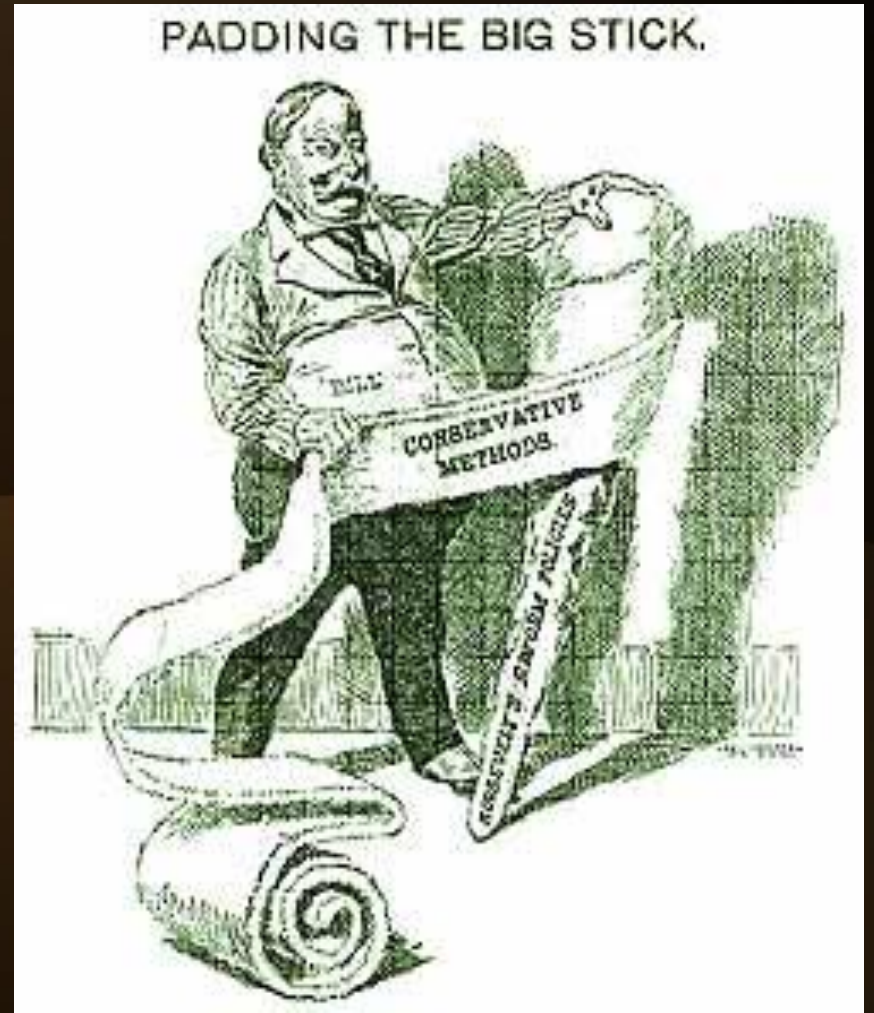
Roosevelt responds by issuing the **Roosevelt Corollary**

- The U.S. has the right to **intervene in Latin America**
- U.S. dramatically expanded its role in Latin America
 - Various Presidents send troops to Haiti, Honduras, the Dominican Republic, & Nicaragua
- **Strains relations** between the U.S. and Latin America



Dollar Diplomacy

- 1911, rebellion in Nicaragua left the nation in bankruptcy. President Taft, had American bankers loan the nation enough money to pay it's debts.
- In return the bankers were allowed to collect Nicaragua's customs duties
- Also would gain control of the RR system and the nations national bank
 - This causes a revolt against Their president Adolfo Diaz. 2,000 marines sent to put it down
 - **Example of Big Stick Diplomacy (willing to fight for U.S. financial Investments)**



President Theodore Roosevelt

- William McKinley is reelected in the **Election of 1900**
- Theodore Roosevelt becomes President **when McKinley is assassinated** in 1901
- Under Roosevelt there will be a dramatic rise in the power of the Presidency
- TR will pursue an expansionist foreign policy

– **“speak softly and carry a big stick”**



The Roosevelt Corollary

- ▶ This document stated that the **U.S. could operate as the “police force” of the Western Hemisphere.**
- ▶ Any time there was trouble the **U.S. could intervene to stop it so that their security could be maintained.**



Theodore Roosevelt and his Big Stick in the Caribbean, 1904 (Roosevelt's policies seemed to be turning the Caribbean into a Yankee pond.) (The Granger Collection.)

Great White Fleet

What does this name represent to you?



- U.S. Navy nickname given because of the ships being colored white.
- Sign of growing military power
- This fleet would help protect U.S. economic interests around the world



ROOSEVELT IN EAST ASIA

- **TR wins noble prize for helping negotiate a peace agreement ending the Russo-Japanese War (1905)**
 - **Japan beat down Russia**
 - **The U.S. increasingly concerned over the growing strength of Japan**
- **Gentlemen's Agreement (1908):**
 - **Laws in California discriminated against Asian immigrants (damn nativism again!)**
 - **San Francisco required Asian students attend segregated schools (fear of “yellow peril”)**
 - **TR and Japan reached a compromise**
 - **Japan secretly agreed to restrict the emigration of Japanese workers to the U.S.**
 - **TR would pressure CA to repeal its law**
- **Great White Fleet (1907-1908): Roosevelt sends new fleet of U.S. battleships on trip around the world**
 - **Demonstrates U.S. growing power**

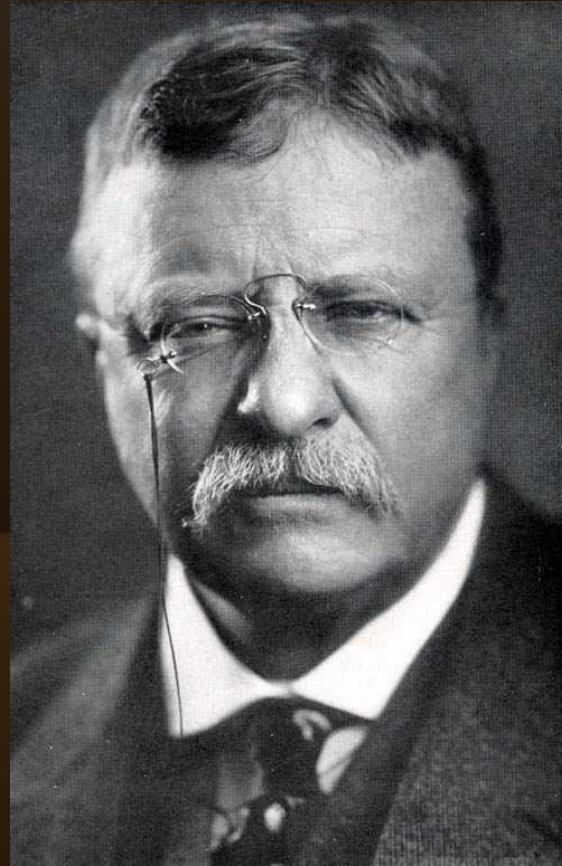
Connecting the Oceans

- ▶ To travel from one side of the U.S. to the other by sea around South America was a **13,000 mile** trip.
- ▶ A canal in-between North and South America would **cut the distance in half**.



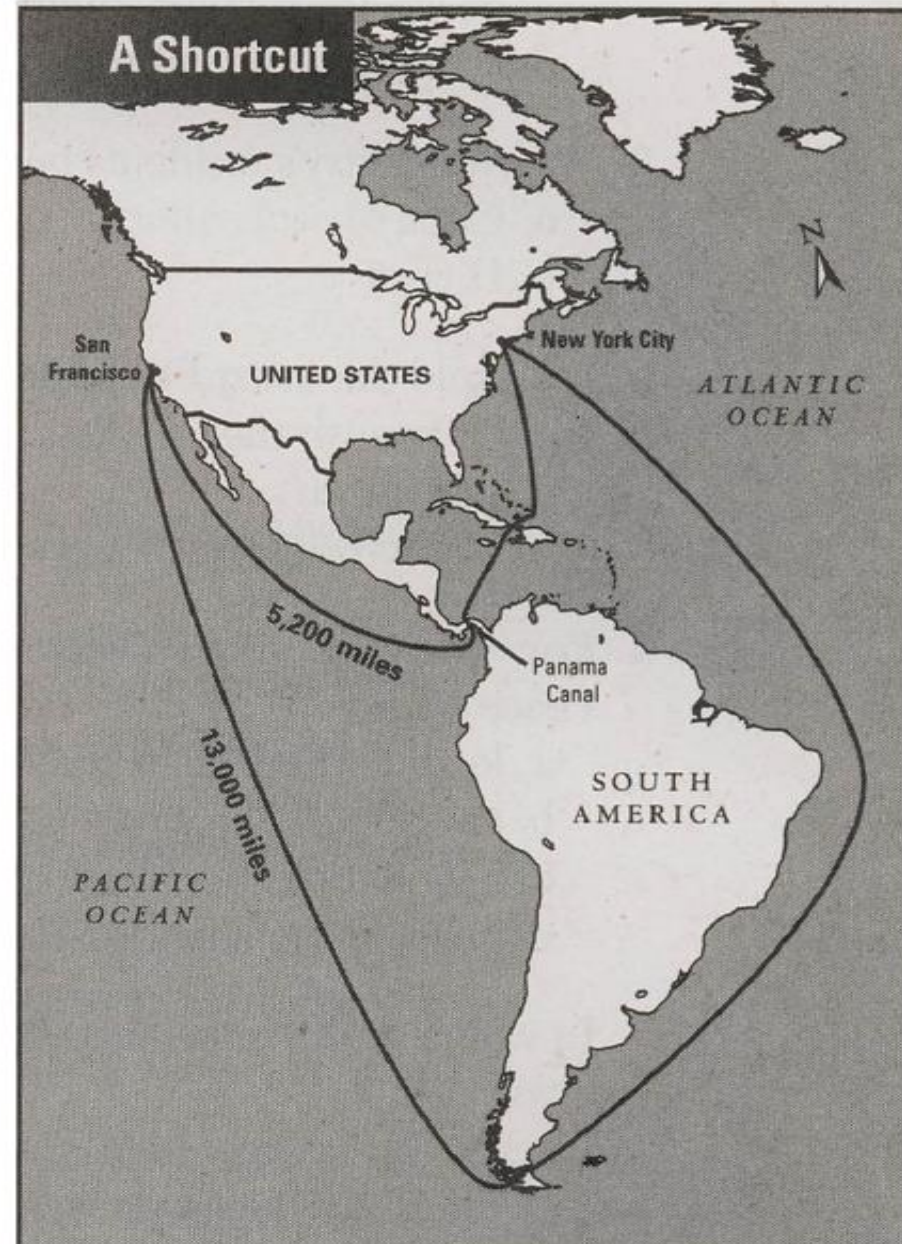
President Roosevelt Makes an Offer

- ▶ Roosevelt offered Colombia who controlled the narrow area of land where the canal was to be built, **\$10 million** and a yearly payment.
- ▶ The Colombian government wanted **more money**.



PANAMA CANAL

- **The presence of a canal would dramatically cut down travel time**
 - Trade
 - Military
- **First attempt to build a canal was by **France****
 - Failed!
- **Roosevelt attempted to get **Colombia** to allow the United States to build a canal in Panama**
 - Colombia rejects the treaty that would have allowed the U.S. to build the canal
- **TR decides to secretly support the movement for Panamanian independence from Colombia**
 - **Hay – Bunau - Varilla Treaty** gives U.S. right to build canal



- ▶ Roosevelt then encouraged the Panamanian people to rebel against the Colombian government.
- ▶ With help from the U.S. Navy they won their independence.
- ▶ To thank the U.S. they gave the U.S. the right to build the canal without paying any money and the U.S. would get the profits from the canal as well.

Roosevelt Responds to the Columbian Demands



Building of the **Panama Canal**

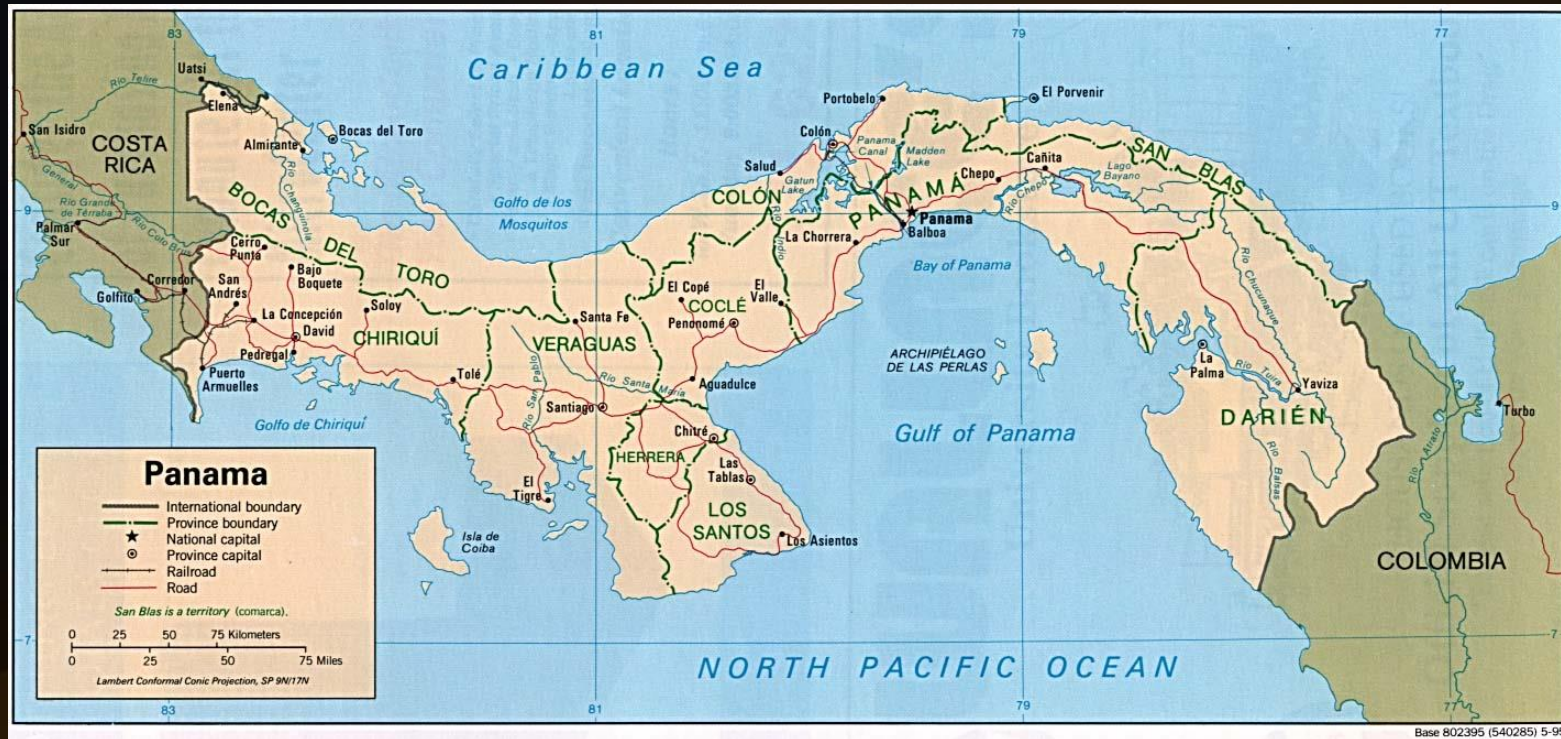
- ▶ **Thousands of lives were lost building the canal** due to mosquitoes carrying **yellow fever and** rats carrying the **bubonic plague**.
- ▶ The **canal opened in 1914** and **ships from around the world** began to use it.
- ▶ Latin America was transformed into a **crossroads of world trade**.
- ▶ The U.S. charged each ship that passed through a **toll**.

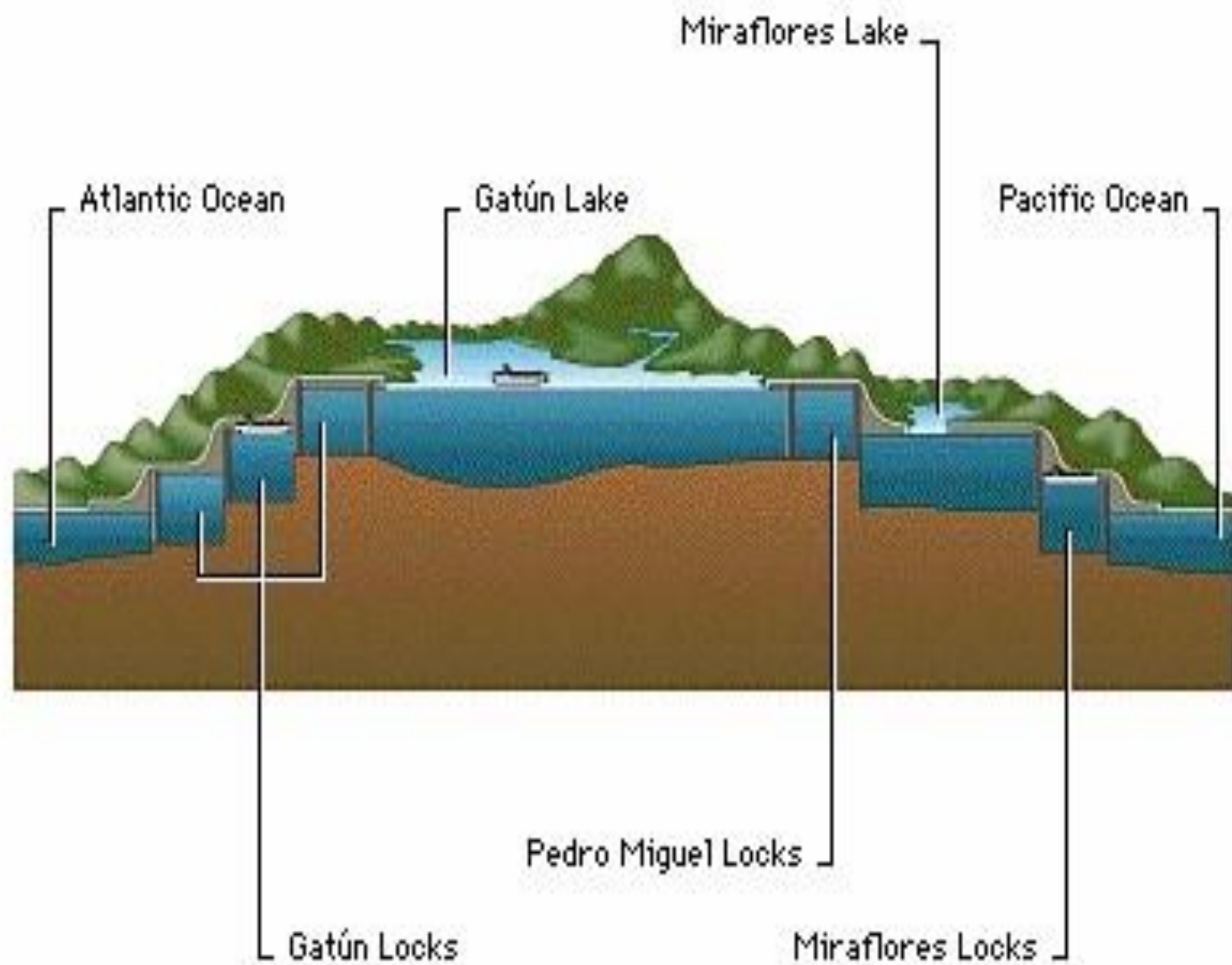




The Isthmus of Panama

Isthmus = narrow piece of land connecting two larger pieces of land







The Spanish American War



Cuba

- Movement within Cuba to gain independence from Spain. Americans sympathize with Cubans because of yellow journalism.

What's Yellow Journalism?



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

The Journal will give \$50,000 for information furnished to it conclusively that will convict the person or persons who sank the Maine.

EDITION FOR GREATER NEW YORK

NEW YORK JOURNAL
AND ADVERTISER.

The Journal will give \$50,000 for information furnished to it conclusively that will convict the person or persons who sank the Maine.

NO. 3,372.

ESTABLISHED 1882 BY F. B. WOOD—NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1899.—10 PAGES.

PRICE ONE CENT PER COPY, ADVANCE

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 sends offers a reward of \$50,000 CASH for information FURNISHED TO IT EXCLUSIVELY, which will lead to the detection and conviction of the person, persons or persons responsible for the explosion which destroyed the war ship MAINE on the eve of the break of American waters.

The \$50,000 CASH reward for the above information is in addition to the \$50,000 CASH reward for the information which will lead to the detection and conviction of the person, persons or persons responsible for the explosion which destroyed the war ship MAINE on the eve of the break of American waters.

The Journal believes that any one who can be brought to conviction for the crime of sinking the MAINE on the eve of the break of American waters will be rewarded with \$50,000 CASH. FOR THE REWARD OF THIS OUTRAGE HAS ACCOMPLISHED.

W. S. HENRY.

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.

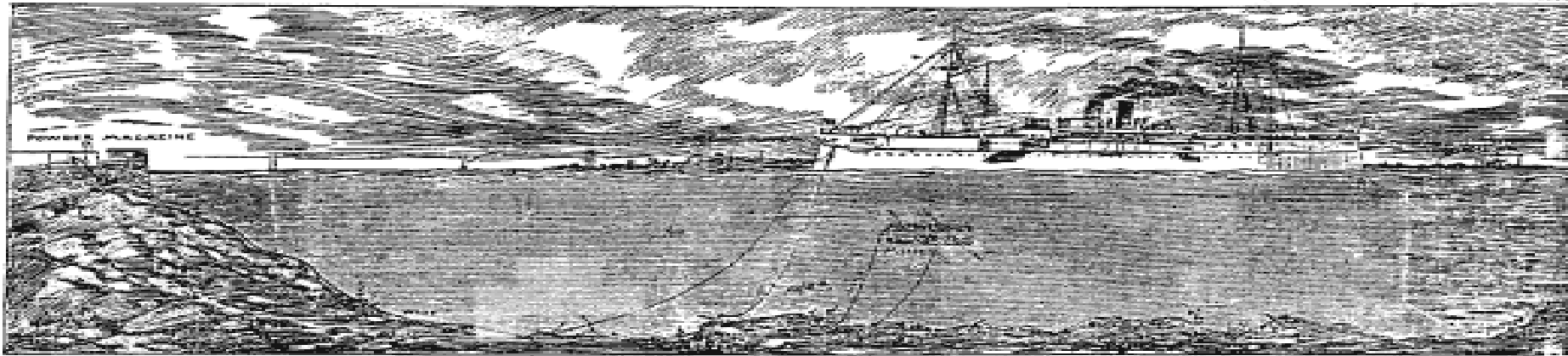
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W. S. HENRY.



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

George Taylor Brown, the Journal's special correspondent at Havana, calls that it is the secret opinion of many Spaniards on the Cuban capital that the Maine was destroyed and half of her crew killed by means of a submarine mine or fixed torpedo. This is the opinion of several American naval officers. The Spaniards, it is believed, managed to lay the mine anchored over one of the harbor moles. Many converted the mine into a powder magazine, and it is thought the explosion was caused by sending an electric current through the wire. If this can be proved, the fatal nature of the Spaniards will be shown for the fact that they wanted to spring the mine and blow all the men and women for the mine. The picture shows where the mine may have been fixed.

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.

Yellow Journalism

- Exaggerated story telling, designed to sway public opinion
- William Hearst with the New York Journal and Joseph Pulitzer with the New York World, made up exaggerated accounts of brutality to the Cubans by the Spanish General Valeriano Weyler.
 - Stories like poisoned wells
And children being thrown
into shark infested waters



The Irreverent Times
Comedy Newspaper

Volume Two Number Two "Yellow Journalism At Its Finest!" NINETY-FIVE CENTS

The Irreverent Times... Facts are for people who can't handle fiction!

Boy, 10, Inhales Tuba Into Lungs



Oliver Tubswell, 10, seen here in the playground of Al Jarreau Middle School in Kingsley, Iowa shortly after inhaling the school's only tuba.

Ten year old Oliver Tubswell is resting comfortably after being detoxified at St...

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

NEWS: CAPTAIN CRUNCH ARRESTED Captain Crunch was picked out of a police lineup and arrested in connection with up to 34 cereal killings including: Sonny, the cooco for Cocoa Puffs bird, and Frankenberry. Page 4.

FEATURE: INTERVIEW WITH PILOT BOB T.I.T. chats with the pilot who flies over the Simpson trial with offers for Marcia Clark. We'll find out how Pilot Bob got the bids for the Deputy D.A., and suggest venues for their dream date. Page 43.

SPORTS: LITTLE LEAGUERS SET STRIKE DATE Players say they'll walk on July 15th if their demands are not met. Page 13.

NIGHT LIFE: PATRICK SWAYZE OPENS NEW CELEBRITY WATERING HOLE Dirty dancing is only part of the fun at Swayze's Mariachi Mosh Pit.

SIMPSON TRIAL: O.J. ESCAPES! The world's most famous defendant sheds would-be tacklers like during his glory days in the NFL. The former rushing leader flees the courtroom and remains at large.

PLUS: A book review of Rodney King's new bar...



LOCATION OF THE HARBOR OF HAVANA, CUBA

ADMIRAL CERVERA

ADMIRAL SCHLEY

RECOVERING THE DEAD BODIES

Maine explodes Feb. 15, 1898

SPANISH AMERICAN WAR BEGINS

- **Yellow Press** blame Spain for the destruction of the battleship Maine
- April 1898 the United States declares war against Spain
 - U.S., Cuba, Philippines vs. Spain
- **Teller Amendment:** The U.S. have no intention of taking over Cuba.
 - Cuba will control their own government



How does the **War begin?**

- Spanish thought the U.S. would invade Cuba! → Nope!
- First battle takes place in Philippines.
 - With the support of the Filipinos, Spanish troops surrendered to the U.S. at Manila



SPANISH AMERICAN WAR

- Secretary of State John Hay referred to the war as **“a splendid little war”**
- **George Dewey** crushes the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay
- Theodore Roosevelt led a volunteer regiment called the **“Rough Riders”**
- War ends in August 1898
- **Treaty of Paris** will spark a debate in the United States

1,011,068 The World 1,011,068
No. 10,000,000
GAIN in One Year - 338,748
GAIN in Three Years - 461,205

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 2, 1898

DEWEY SMASHES SPAIN'S FLEET

Great Naval Battle Between Asiatic Squadron and Spanish Warships Off Manila.

THREE OF THE BEST SPANISH VESSELS WIPED OUT, OTHERS SUNK.

The Damage Done to the American Boats Engaged Only Nominal—Hundreds of the Enemy Slain in the Encounter.



VICE-ADMIRAL MONTOJO.
The Defeated Commander of the Spanish Fleet.



COMMODORE DEWEY.
Victor of the Great Victory off Manila Bay.

LISBON, Portugal, May 1, 11 P. M.—The Spanish fleet was completely defeated off Cavite, Philippine Islands, according to trustworthy advices received here.

WASHINGTON, May 1, Midnight.—President McKinley expresses entire satisfaction over the reported battle between Commodore Dewey's squadron and the Spanish fleet. He accepts the news as true, but believes it is worse for the Spanish than they will admit. There has been no official confirmation of the news. Nothing official is expected for forty-eight hours.

THE THREE SPANISH CRUISERS COMPLETELY DESTROYED.



CASTILLA



REINA MERCEDES



ALBATROS

ADMIRAL MONTOJO ADMITS HIS UTTER ROUT.

In His Report to Spain He Says Many Ships Were Burned and Sunk and the Losses in Officers and Men "Numerous."

MADRID (via Paris), May 2.—The fate of the Spanish fleet of the American squadron behind the merchantmen was 11.30 A. M. The American squadron forced the port before daylight and captured all vessels. Night was completely dark.

The fleet commander at Manila sends the following report, signed "Vicente Adorno":

"In the middle of the night the American squadron forced the port, and before daylight appeared off Cavite. The night was completely dark. At 7.30 the blow of the Reina Mercedes took place, and soon after the poop deck was burned.

"At eight o'clock, with the staff, I went on board the Isla de Cuba. The Reina Mercedes, Castilla, and the Castilla were then entirely destroyed in flames.

"The other ships having been damaged around into Baker Bay. Some had to be sunk to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy. The losses are numerous, mainly Capt. Cervera, a pilot, and two other persons.

"The Spanish fleet, according to the cables received, is now the burning and holding Casa Juan de Austria. There is the greatest anxiety for further details.

MADRID'S FOREIGN HOPE.

LONDON, May 2.—The Madrid correspondent of the Financial Times, telegraphing the maritime news:

"The Spanish Ministry of Marine deems a victory for Spain because the American was forced to retire behind the merchantmen. Capt. Cervera, of Castilla, in command of the Reina Mercedes, went down with the ship.

MADRID OFFICIAL REPORT ADMITS DISASTROUS DEFEAT

MADRID, May 1, 6 P. M.—The following is the text of the official despatch from the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands to the Minister of War, Lieut.-Gen. Cervera, regarding the engagement off Manila:

"Last night, April 30, the batteries at the entrance to the fort announced the arrival of the enemy's squadron, forcing a passage under the obscurity of the night.

"At daybreak the enemy took up positions, opening with a strong fire against Fort Cavite and the arsenal.

"Our fleet engaged the enemy in a brilliant combat, protected

War in the Caribbean

- U.S. blockades Cuba, from Spanish reinforcements
- Army of 17,000, including the Rough Riders (voluntary cavalry, under command of Leonard Wood and Theodore Roosevelt)

Major Battles- battle of Santiago and San Juan Hill

- Two days later, Spanish fleet tries to escape, but is demolished by U.S. blockade



How does it **end**?

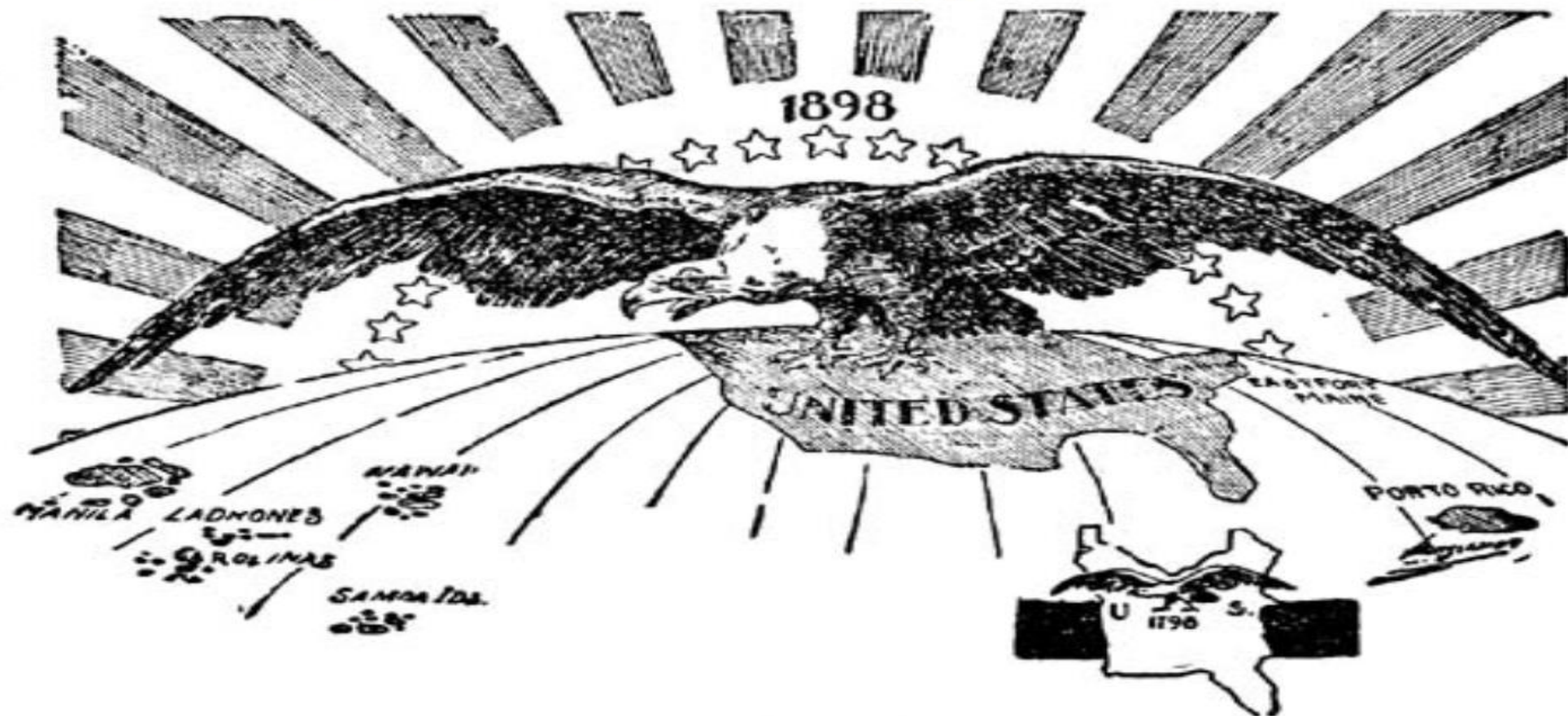
Treaty of Paris- Ends the 15 week war.

- Spain frees Cuba.
- Turned over Guam and Puerto Rico to the U.S.
- Spain sells the Philippines to the U.S. for \$20 million
- U.S. gains the Philippines, Guam, Puerto Rico from Spain



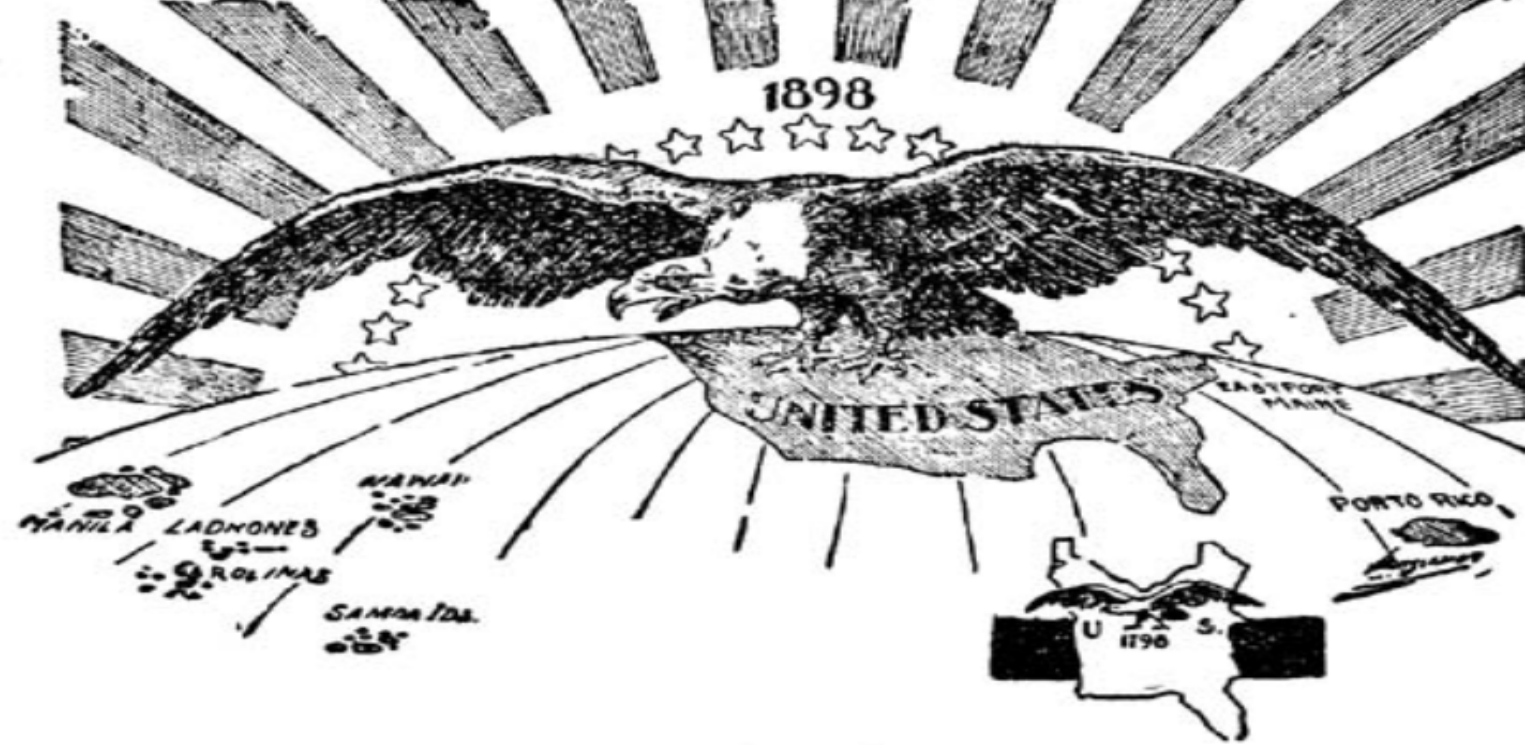
TREATY OF PARIS

The United States acquires Guam, Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines



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

IMPACT OF THE WAR



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

- **Key debate: What should the U.S. do with these newly acquired territories**
- **Debate in Congress: 2/3 majority required to ratify a treaty**
- **Anti-Imperialist League** opposed annexation of the Philippines
 - Members included Carnegie, AFL leader Samuel Gompers, Mark Twain, etc.
- McKinley favored expansion and **Congress narrowly approves the treaty**
 - *Know about U.S. actions in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines*

CUBA

- **United States technically leaves Cuba in 1902**
 - Remember the **Teller Amendment?**
- **Platt Amendment passed in 1901**
 - **The U.S. can intervene to restore peace and order**
 - **Cuba could not sign a treaty with a foreign power that limited its independence**
 - **U.S. could maintain a naval base at Guantanamo Bay**

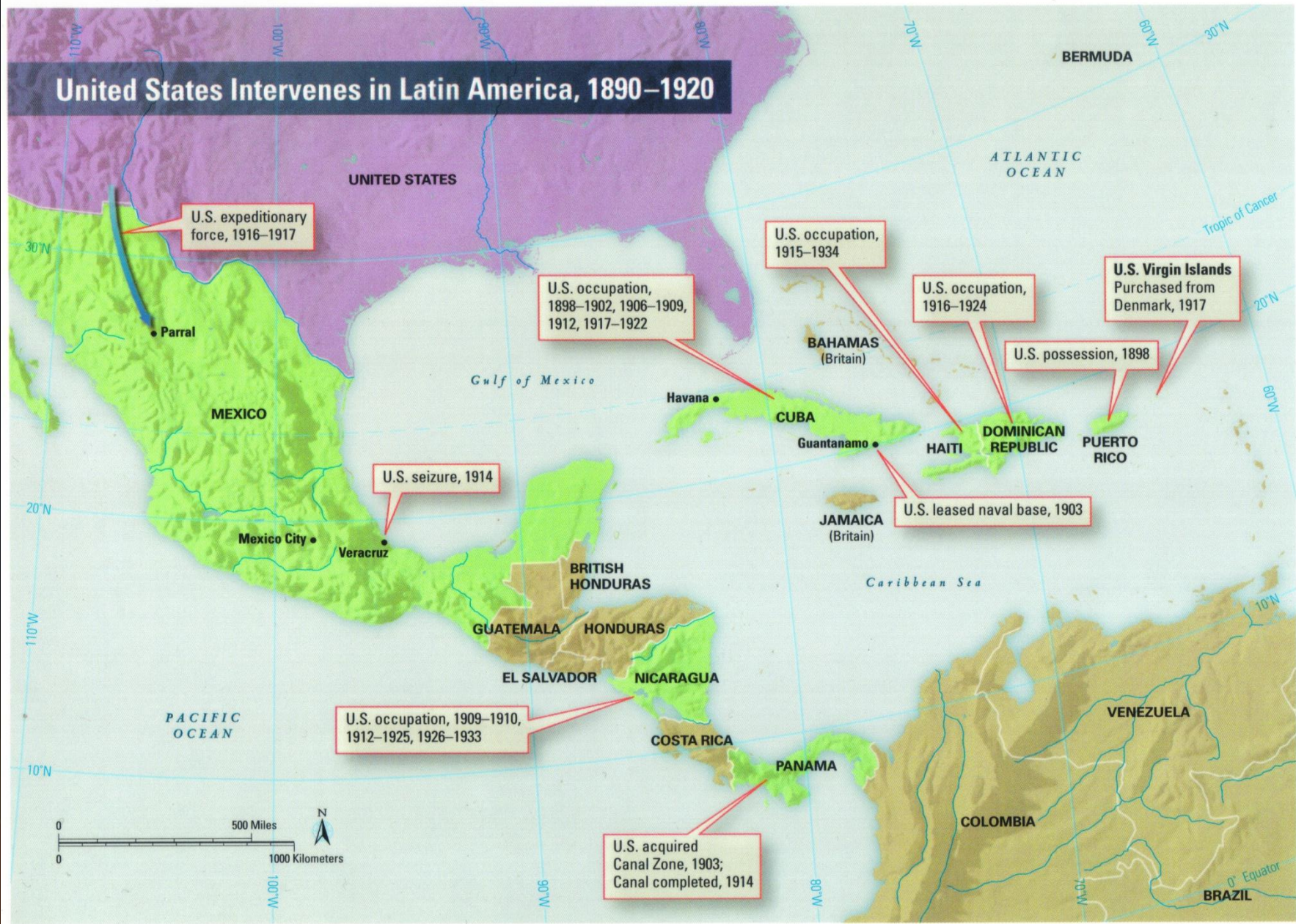


Platt Amendment

In Cuban Constitution-

1. U.S. can intervene in Cuban affairs to ensure independence
2. Cuba must limit its debt, to avoid European nations

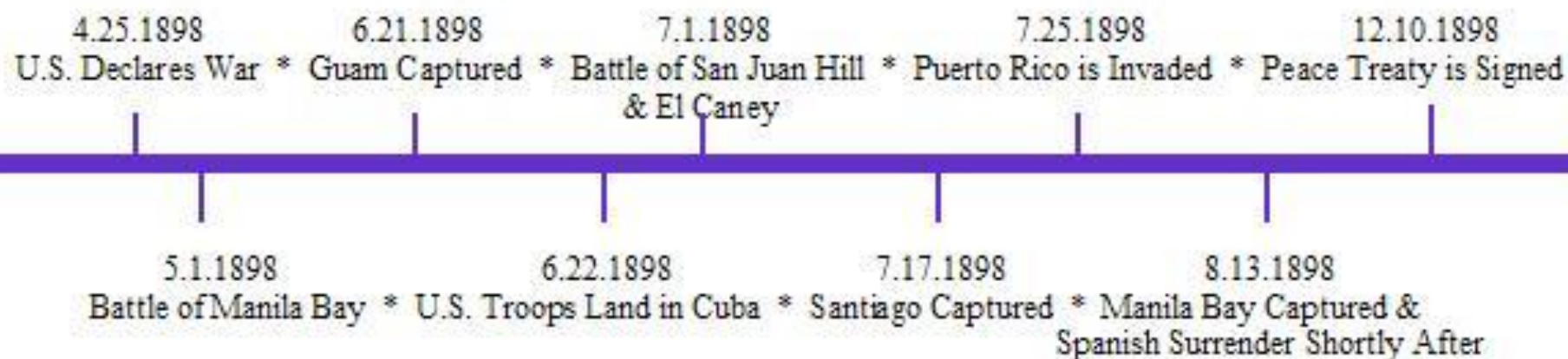




Puerto Rico

- **Foraker Act (1900)**- Puerto Rico was granted limited degree of popular govt.
 - Withheld full self rule
 - Congress granted U.S. citizenship in 1917
- **Status of places such as Puerto Rico and the Philippines were uncertain**
 - Did the rights and protections under the U.S. Constitution follow the U.S. flag?
- **Insular Cases:** constitutional rights are not automatically extended to people in American territorial possessions





Spanish American War
Important Dates

Cuba

- ▶ Over ten years the **Cubans fought for their independence from Spain.**
- ▶ **Jose Marti helped fight for Cuban Independence.** Although he was killed early in the fight, he remained an inspiration.
- ▶ In 1898, the **Americans joined the fight for Cuban independence due to their strong economic interests in the area → Spanish-American War.**
- ▶ **1901, Cuba gains independence.**
- ▶ **U.S. gains the Philippines, Guam, Puerto Rico from Spain**

Results of the Spanish-American War

- ▶ Cuba wants independence from Spain.
- ▶ After the U.S. won this war they acquired the Phillipine Islands, Puerto Rico, and Guam.
- ▶ President McKinley stated that we did not want to colonize them but to “educate and Christianize them”.



The **Filipinos** Revolt

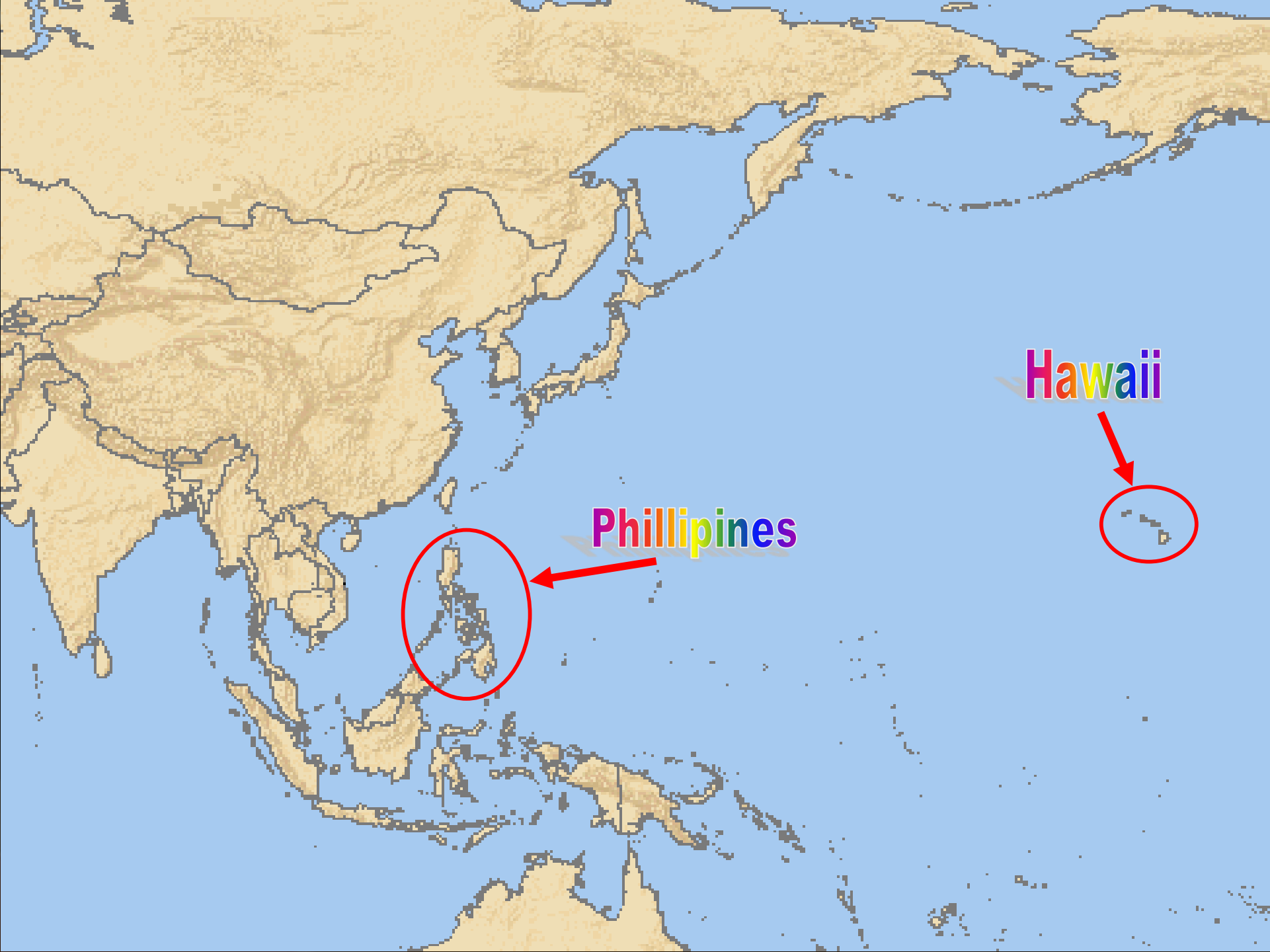
- ▶ The **Filipino** nationalists argued that the **U.S.** promised them **independence** after the war.
- ▶ The **U.S.** fought the nationalists and **put down the revolt.**
- ▶ The **U.S.** promised that they would only **help** them **prepare for self-rule.**
- ▶ The **U.S.** promises to **build roads, railroads, and hospitals, and set up school systems.**



The Philippines

- **Emilio Aguinaldo** was the leader of the Filipino independence movement against Spain
 - Fought alongside the U.S. against Spain
- Following the **Treaty of Paris** he thought the Philippines would receive independence
- Brutal **guerilla war** takes place between the U.S. and the Philippines
- Formal independence not until 1946!





Phillipines

Hawaii

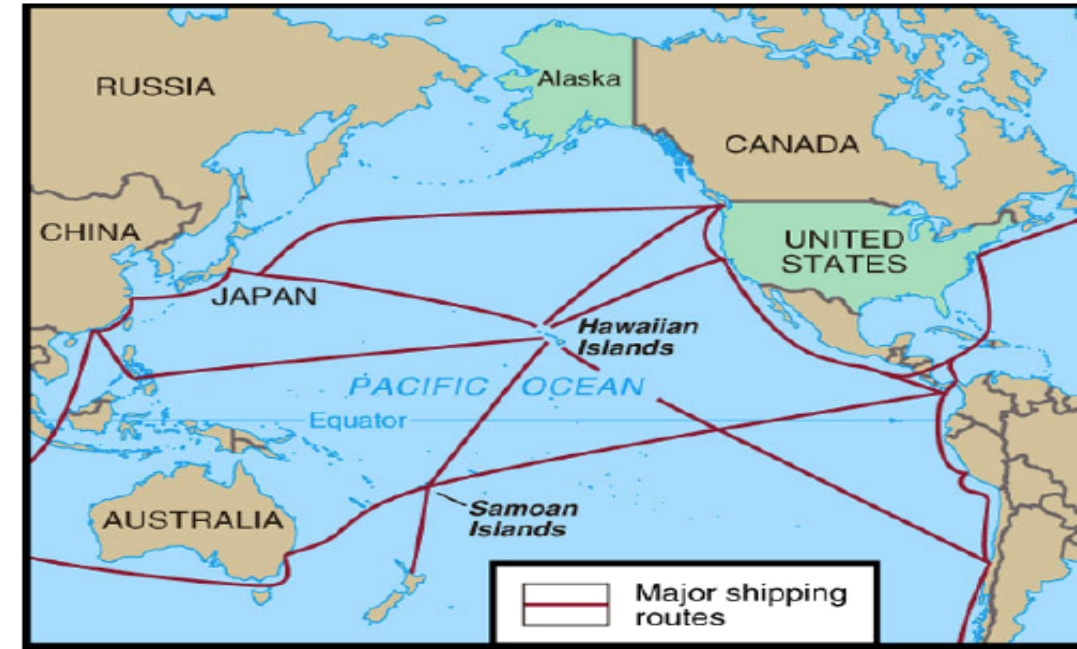
The U.S. Gets Hawaii

- ▶ The **U.S.** became interested in **Hawaii** because it was a port on the way to **China** and East India.
- ▶ American businessmen were interested in **Hawaii** because of the **great sugar plantations** there.
- ▶ The businessmen **plotted to overthrow the monarch Queen Liliuokalani** and did so in 1893.
- ▶ Then in **1898 the U.S. annexed Hawaii.**
 - ▶ Annex = to add on



CASE STUDY: HAWAII

- In 1820's American missionaries go to the islands to convert native people to Christianity
- American sugar and pineapple planters begin buying up land
 - **Dole family**
- In 1887 the United States signs a treaty established **Pearl Harbor** naval base
- Various interest in the U.S. want to annex Hawaii
- **Queen Liliuokalani** advocated that Hawaii should be controlled by the Hawaii people
- Revolt orchestrated by plantation owners overthrows the queen in 1893.
- Grover Cleveland rejects annexation, **William McKinley annexes** in 1898



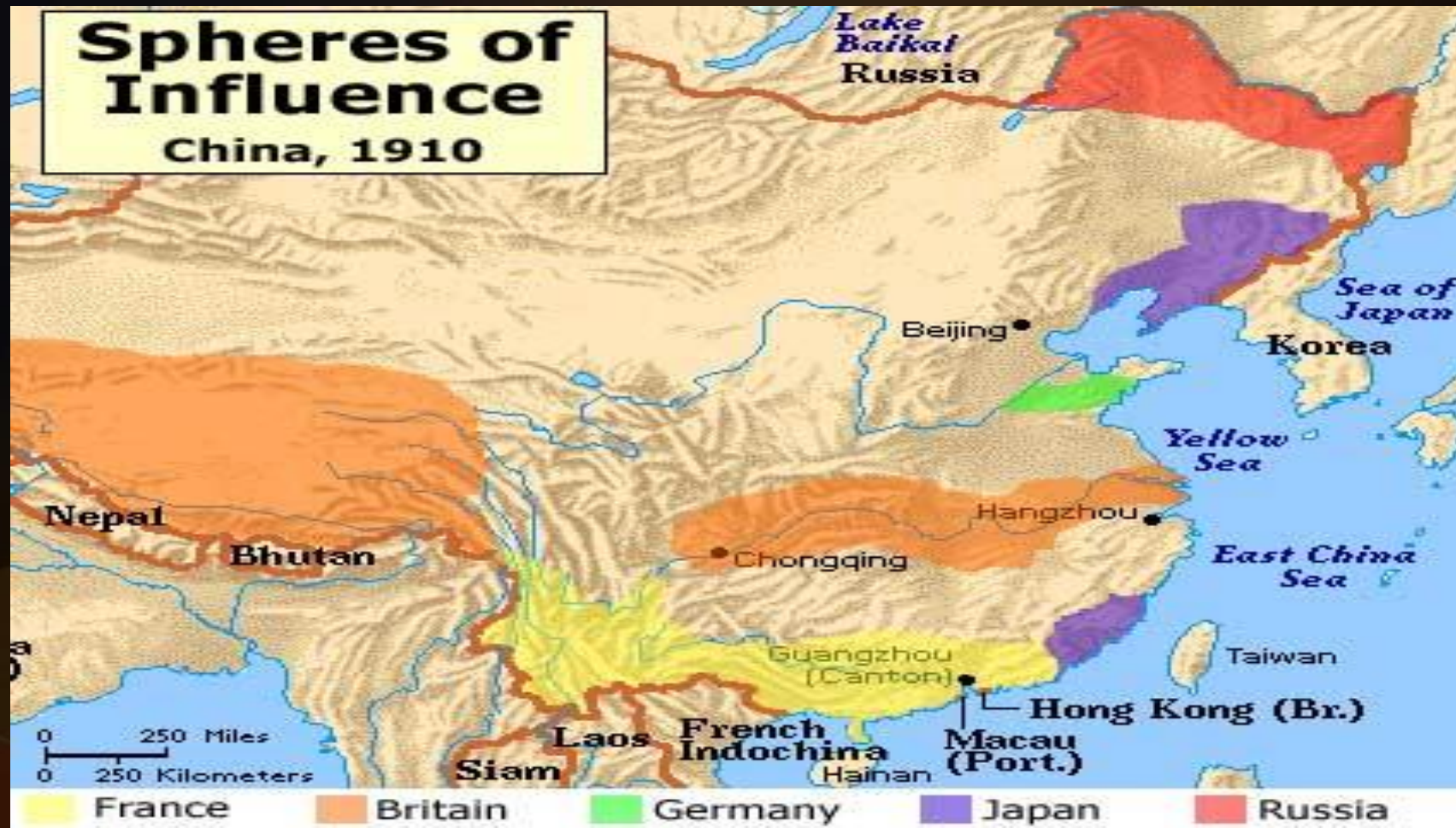


- Cuba was one of the few colonies still controlled by Spain---
 - Revolts against Spanish rule were becoming more common.
- Spanish **General “Butcher” Weyler** took controversial steps to stop the rebellion.
 - **Reconcentration** camps: Many Cubans die of starvation and disease
- Why does the U.S. care?
 - U.S. investments in **sugar plantations**
 - Sympathy for the plight of the Cuban people
 - **Yellow Journalism**: exaggerated reporting
- **De Lome letter**: Spanish official disrespects President McKinley

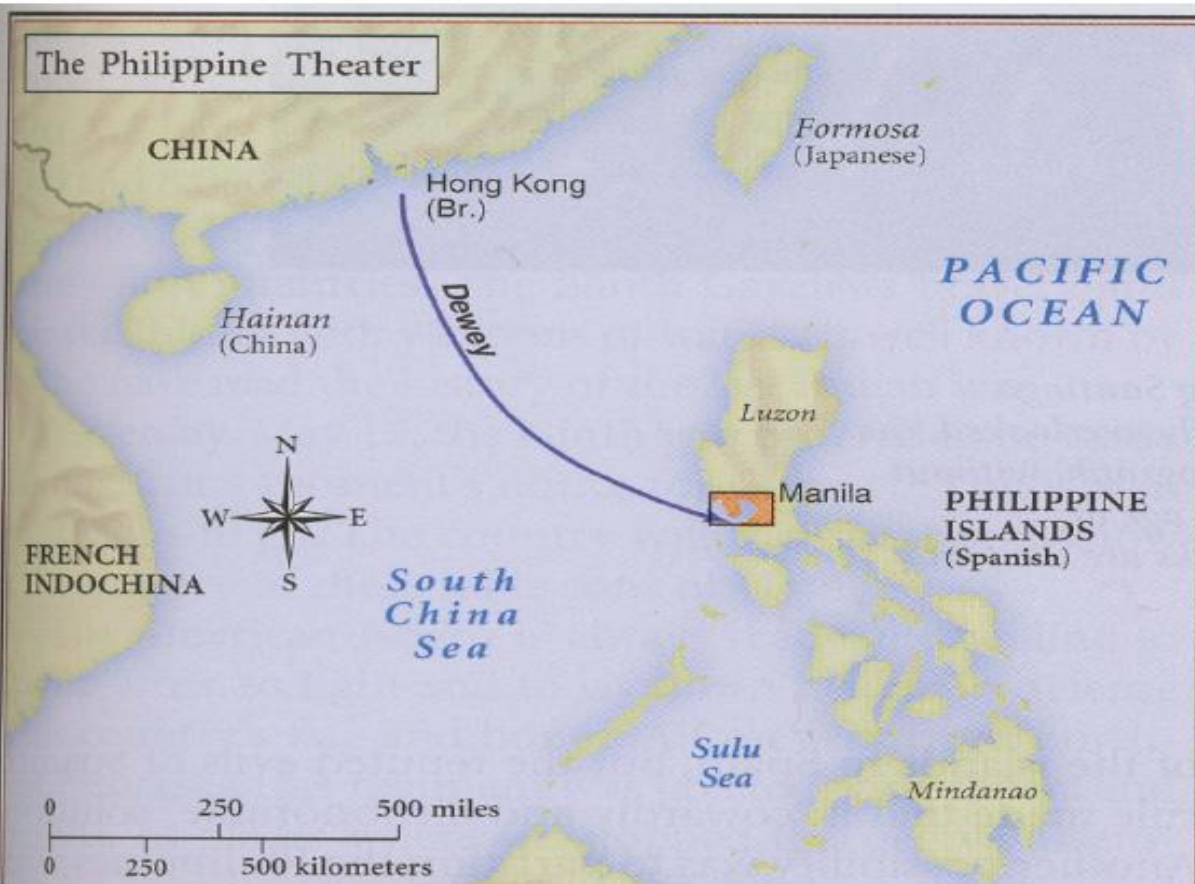
Throughout 1800s, Europeans forced themselves on China.

1. Carved out little slices of China called
SPHERES OF INFLUENCE.

► An area within China that was controlled by a western nation



Access to China



- The United States was very interested in gaining access to **markets of China**
- Problem: Other nations had carved up China into **spheres of influence**
 - Area of exclusive trading privileges
- Secretary of State John Hay announces the **Open Door Policy** in **1899**
 - All nations should have equal trading privileges in China
- **Boxer Rebellion** was an attempt to remove foreign influence of China
 - Rebellion put down by an international force

Open Door Policy-

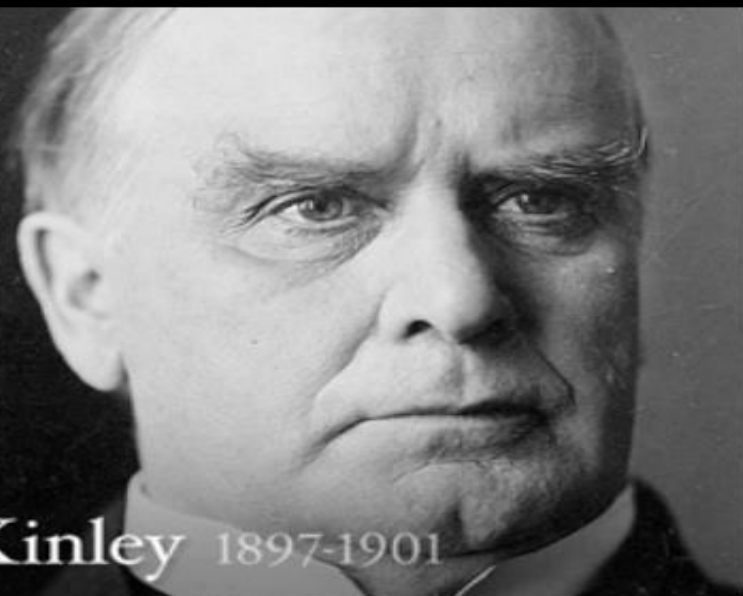
- 1899, U.S. aims to prevent foreign powers in China from shutting out the United States from Chinese markets.
- Belief that all nations should have equal opportunity to trade, but shouldn't disrespect China's territory
- Policy reflects American beliefs about their capitalist economy

What are American belief's about their capitalist economy?



25.

William McKinley 1897-1901



26.

Theodore Roosevelt 1901-1909



27.

William H. Taft 1909-1913



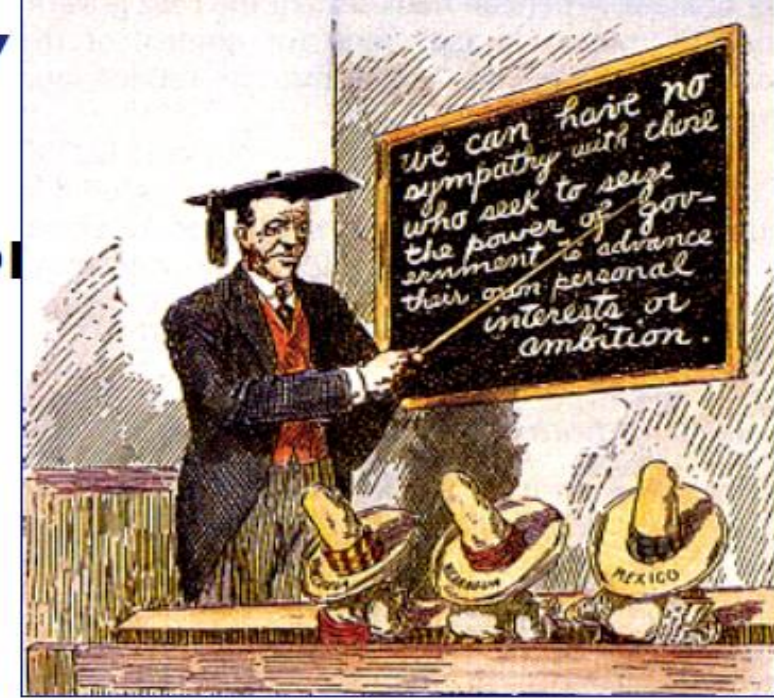
28.

Woodrow Wilson 1913-1921



**McKinley, Roosevelt, Taft and, Wilson
believed in playing a more active role in world
affairs.**

WILSON'S FOREIGN POLICY



- **The U.S. had pursued aggressive foreign policy in Asia and Latin America**
 - TR “Big Stick” policy
 - Taft “Dollar Diplomacy”
- **Wilson shifts direction with a policy called**
“Moral Diplomacy”
- **Pursue less imperialistic policies:**
 - **Improved relations with the Philippines and Panama**

Wilson Intervenes in Mexico

- **Mexican Revolution** removes dictator **Porfirio Diaz** from power
 - U.S. had large amount of investments in Mexico
- **Rotating leadership** in Mexico
 - **Huerta** becomes leader of Mexico (military dictator)
 - Wilson refuses to recognize his government
 - Orders an arms embargo and gives aid to revolutionaries fighting Huerta
 - American soldiers arrested by Mexican officials at **Tampico**
 - U.S. Navy occupied **Veracruz**
- **Pancho Villa** led raids across the border, killing people in Texas & New Mexico
- 1916 Wilson sends **General John J. Pershing** & a expeditionary force to arrest him

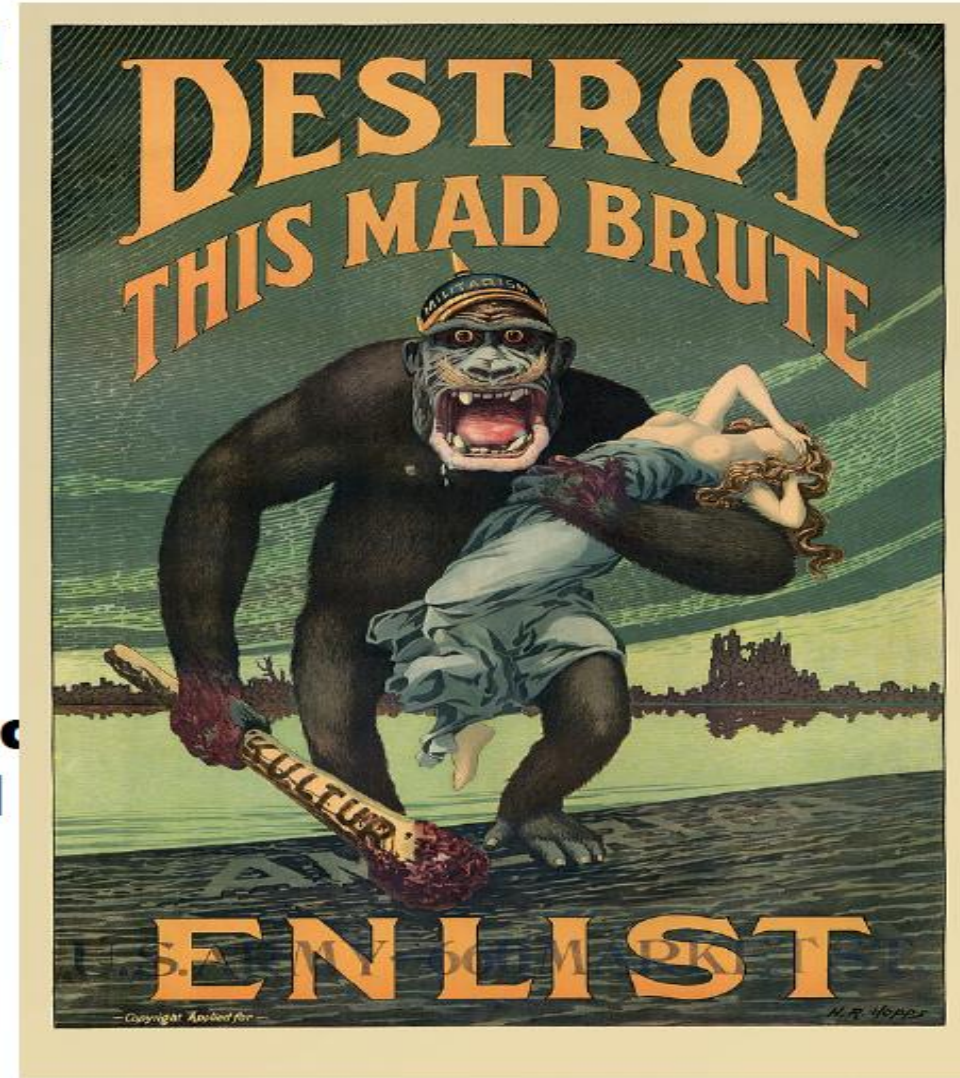


THE GREAT WAR

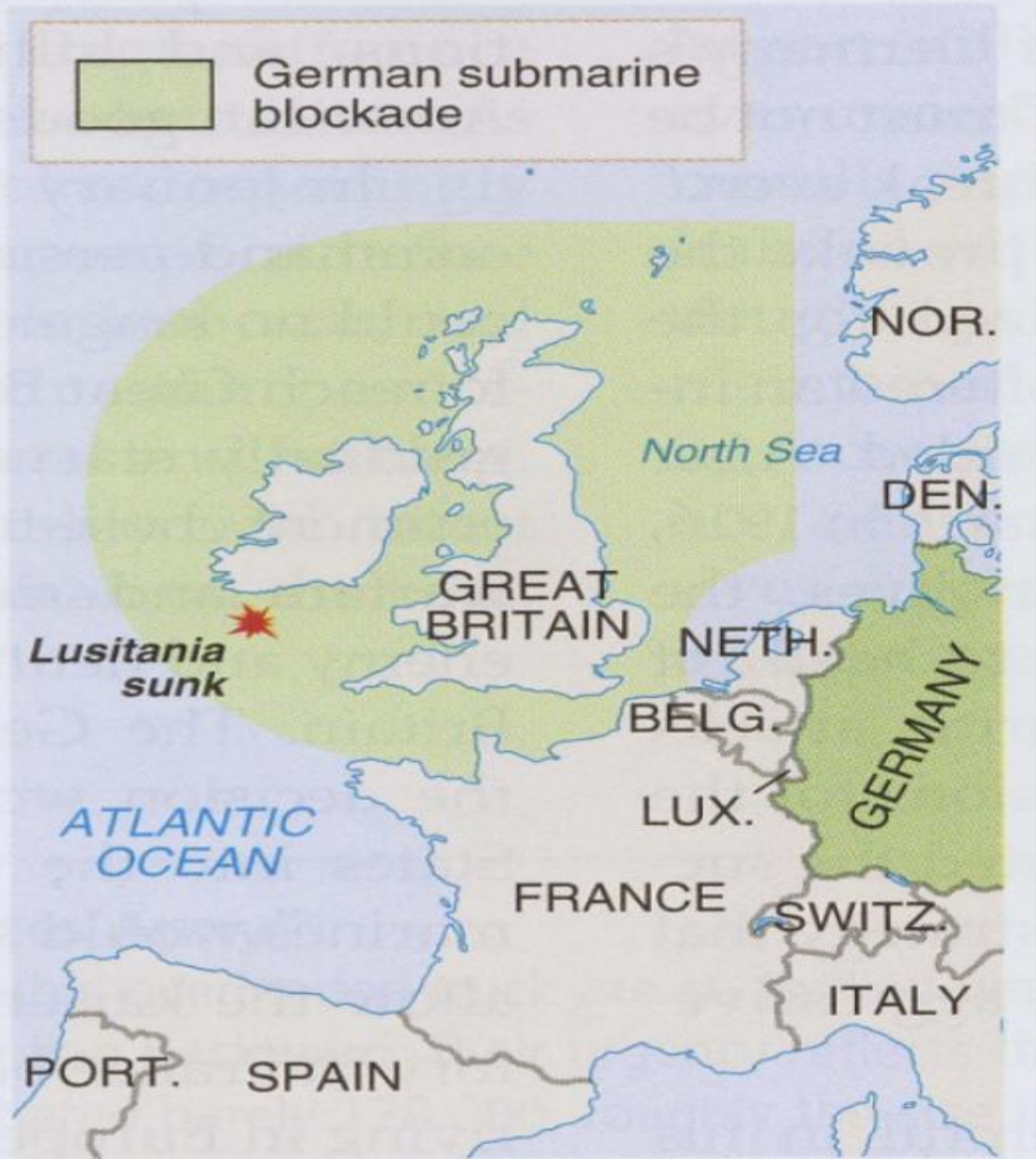
- **Variety of factors contributed to the outbreak of World War I**
 - **Militarism**
 - **Alliances**
 - **Imperialism**
 - **Nationalism**
- **Assassination of Franz Ferdinand becomes the immediate cause of World War I (June 1914)**
- **Wilson advocates a policy of neutrality**

THE STRUGGLE IS REAL: U.S. Neutrality

- The United States was never completely neutral during World War I
- **Stronger connection** to England than Germany
 - Shared language, legal & political institutions
- American public opinion was largely anti-German
 - autocratic govt of Kaiser, invasion of Belgium, propaganda, history with France & England
- American manufacturers, bankers, and investors heavily sided with the allied cause
 - Both England and France greatly benefitted from **trade and loans** with the United States
 - England used its superior navy to **blockade** any trade from entering Germany



THE STRUGGLE IS REAL: U.S. Neutrality



Germany resorts to **unrestricted submarine warfare using U-boats**

- **Lusitania** (British passenger ship) sunk May 1915 killing 1,198 (including 128 Americans)
 - Germany apologizes and pledges not to sink any more neutral ships
- Germany sinks other ships, including the **Sussex** (March 1916)
- Wilson threatens to cut off diplomatic relations with Germany (U.S. and Germany are very close to war)
 - **Sussex Pledge**: Germany won't sink anymore ships without warning

Election of 1916

- Election of 1916
 - Wilson reminds voters “he kept us out of war”
 - Easily wins reelection



On the brink of war

- Election of 1916-Wilson campaigns that he has kept us out of war!
 - Wilson wins and delivers a “**Peace without victory**” speech
 - Wilson calls for a ‘**League of Nations**’ among nations of the world. He essentially wants both alliances to sit down and settle a truce, with **no harsh punishments for either side**

How does Germany respond?



They ignore the proposition, and call for **unrestricted submarine warfare**. With this, **Germany** begins sinking American ships.

The Last straw

Zimmerman Note-Telegram from German foreign minister to German ambassador in Mexico.

- Intercepted by British agents
- **Proposed alliance between Germany and Mexico**
- If war with the U.S. broke out, Germany would support Mexico in recovering lost land in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona

Between the **loss of Americans on foreign ships and U.S. ships, the Zimmerman note and a rejection of Peace**, would you still remain Neutral if you were Wilson?



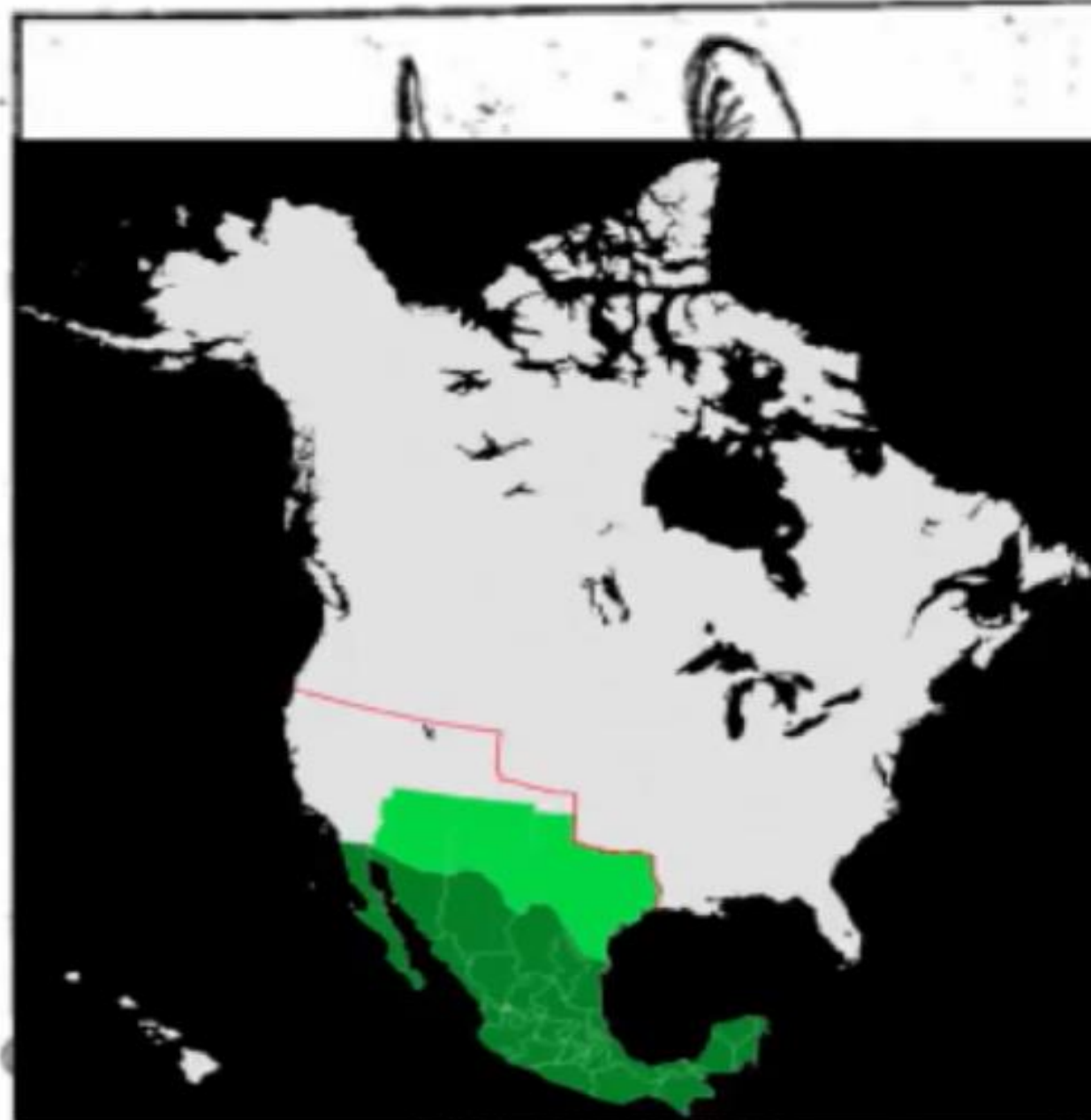
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SOME PROMISE!

April 1917

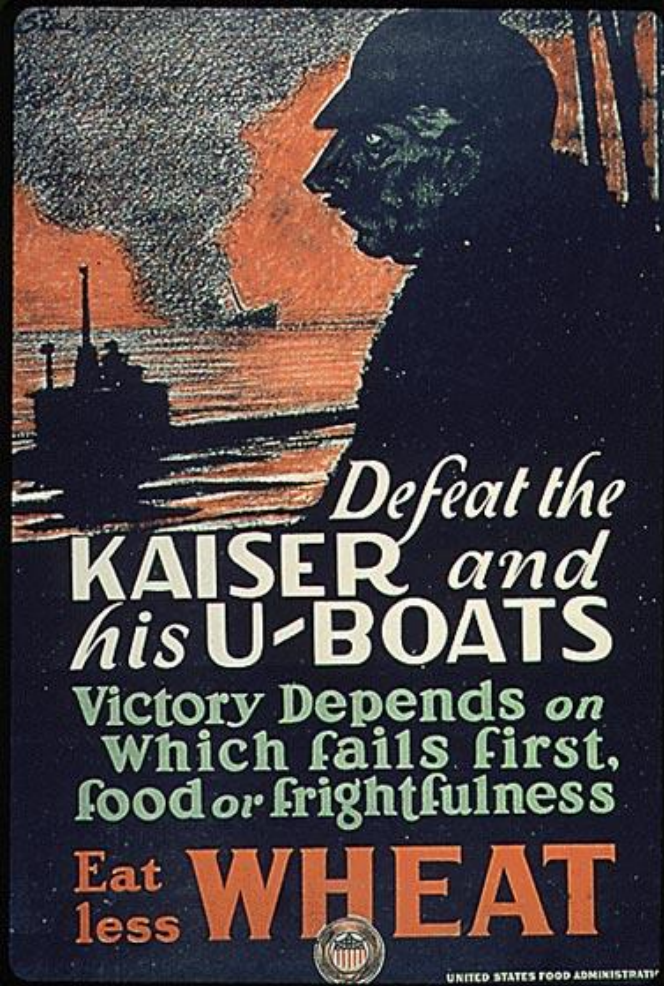
U.S. Entry into World War I

- **Violations of U.S. Neutrality**
 - Examples: Lusitania, Sussex sinking
 - Temporary pause in German sinking of ships
- **Zimmerman Note:** British intercept a German proposal to Mexico for a joint alliance
 - Ask Mexico to attack the U.S. and they would be allowed to **recover lost territory**
- Spring 1917 Germany returns to **unrestricted submarine warfare**
- April 1917 Congress declares war against Germany



America enters WWI

Wilson asks Congress for **declaration of war** to protect democracy. On April 2nd **1917**



How does the U.S. raise an army?

- Selective service Act (1917)- Requires men to register with the government, for random selecting for military service
- Helps raise 3 million for an army (2 million actually got to Europe, before The truce)

How would you finance the war?

How the U.S. actually finances the war:

- Food rationing
- War bonds
- Increase industrial output (20% increase during war)
- Propaganda



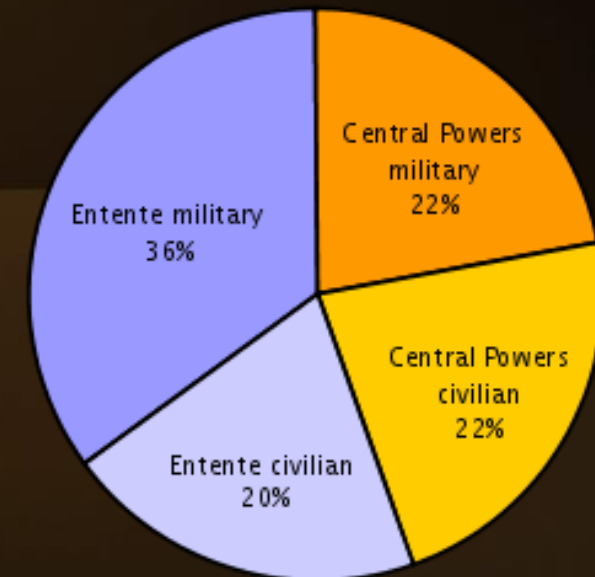
• **Effects of the war on America → Mass production, which is a result of wartime = Good economy**

(Stockholders see large profits, wages rise by 20%, prices of food and housing rise)

• **Affects of the war on Europe → New weapons like Machine guns (refined), Tanks, airplanes, poison gas**

• **WWI is the bloodiest war in history (22 million dead)**

World War I Deaths



Mobilizing for War

- **The United States was entirely unprepared for war**
- **Selective Service Act:** organizes a draft for soldiers to fight in the war- **American Expeditionary Force** headed by General Pershing
- **Total War effort:** all aspects of the country mobilizes for the war effort
- **War was financed by war bonds and income taxes** from the 16th amendment

Federal Agencies:

- **National War Labor Board:** help mediate labor disputes and prevent strikes
 - **AFL supported the war effort / IWW opposes the war**
- **War Industries Board:** set production priorities for war
- **U.S. Food Administration:** Headed by **Herbert Hoover** encouraged Americans to conserve food for war effort
- **WWI boosted support for the 18th Amendment** (prohibited sale, consumption, manufacture, or transport of alcohol)
 - **1) Conserve resources 2) Also due to Anti-German sentiment in the U.S.**

Silencing Dissent

- **Committee of Public Information** headed by **George Creel**: promote the **U.S. war effort** with **propaganda**
- **Espionage Act (1917)**: prohibited interference with the **draft** or **war effort**
- **Sedition Act (1918)**: banned anybody from **criticizing the government**
- **Anti-German sentiment** increases
 - **Nativists** attack all things **German** (“**The Huns!**”)



Schenck v. U.S. (1919)

The background of the slide is a photograph of the United States Supreme Court building. The building is a grand neoclassical structure with a prominent portico supported by a row of tall, white, fluted columns. The pediment above the columns is filled with intricate sculptures. The sky is a clear, bright blue.

Charles Schenck was arrested under the Espionage Act for mailing leaflets to men eligible for the draft

The Supreme Court supports the argument that freedom of speech could be restricted

Congress had the power to restrain speech if it posed a clear and present danger

Security & Liberty in Times of Crisis

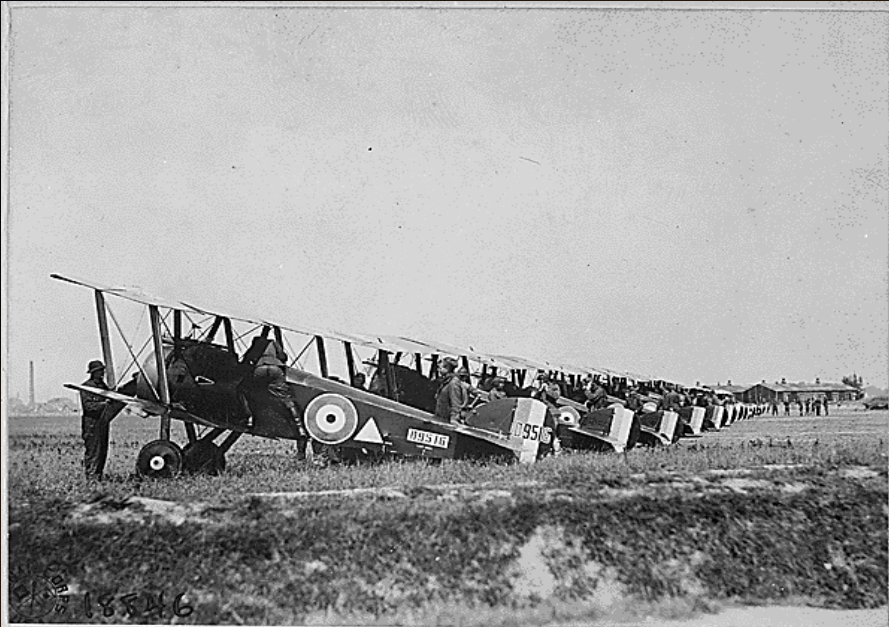


- **French Revolution: Federalist pass Alien & Sedition Acts**
- **Civil War: Lincoln suspension of Habeas Corpus**



How did America affect the war?

- **American forces** change the war because of the amount of soldiers, their freshness, enthusiasm, the U.S. war machine output (ships, tanks, planes, guns, ammunition)
- **U.S. tips the balance of the war in favor of the Allied Powers. Central Powers** (Germans and Austria - Hungary too exhausted to go on)



Women's role of the War

Many women moved into jobs of the males that went into the war → R.R. workers, cooks, dockworkers, brick layers



Increased Women's rights → 1919* (19th amendment)

Social Impact on the Home Front



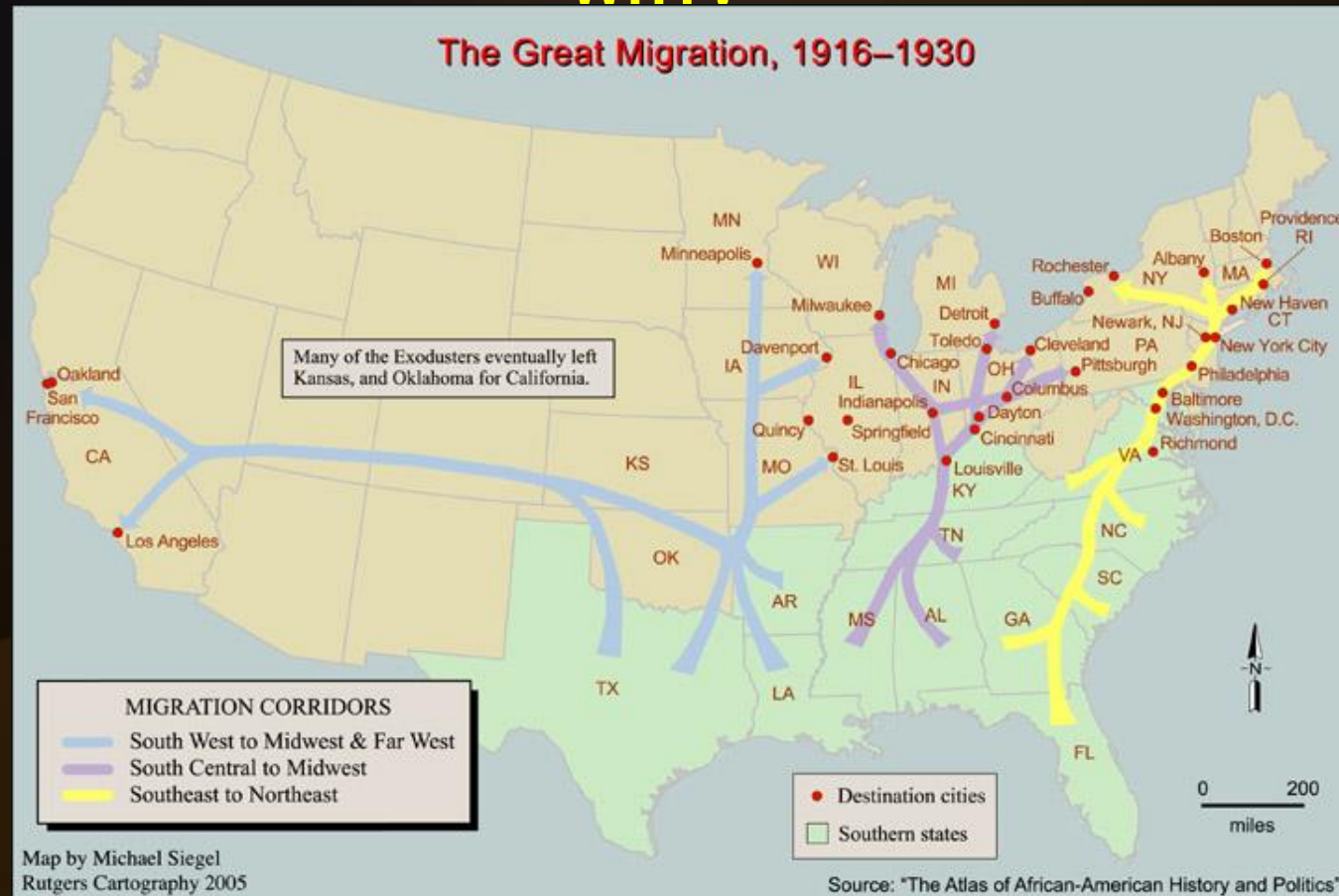
- Sacrifices of women on the home front during WWI leads to 2/3 majority finally supporting the **19th Amendment** (grants women's suffrage)



Minorities effected by the war

- Great Migration- Large-scale movement of hundreds of thousands of Southern blacks to the North

WHY?



Escape racial discrimination and Jim Crow South

America now involved in WWI

- Germany now fighting a two front war → Russia and France
- Wilson believes that America must win the peace of the world, and that involves being in the World War
- **U.S. involvement tips the balance of the war, in favor of the Allied Powers**
- **U.S. enters the 'Great War' in 1917, by 1919 the war ends with a cease fire by Germany**



What does the end of World War I mean for America and the allies?

Results of WWI

- Leaders of Nations, meet in France, to discuss Wilson's 14 points

What's Wilson's 14 points?

- Speech by Wilson that includes:

1. Should be no secret treaties among nations
2. Freedom of the sea's should be maintained for all
3. Tariffs and other economic barriers among nations should be lowered or abolished in order to foster free trade
4. Arms should be reduced "to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety, thus lessening the possibility of military responses", during diplomatic crises.
5. Colonial policies should consider the interests of the colonial peoples as well as the interests of the imperial powers

- Other 8 points deal with boundary changes
- 14 points calls for an international organization to address diplomatic crises

What international organization will be proposed?

Treaty of Versailles

- Establishes 9 new nations (ex: Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia)
- **Barred Germany from maintaining an army**
- Germany gives back the region of Alsace and Lorraine to France
- **Germany pays reparations (war damages), amounting to \$33**



Fair?

League of Nations

- International organization whose aim is for the ability for nations to check and balance each other.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS



SOCIETE DES NATIONS

Effects of Treaty

- **Humiliated Germany** through both reparations and also for admitting that they had **sole responsibility for the cause of the war**
- **No way Germany could pay back the allies \$33 million**
- Germany loses its Pacific possessions (might have helped them pay reparations)
- Russia lost more territory than Germany and also the most men (all because they didn't attend the meeting) → Fair?



Ho Hum! No chance of contagion.

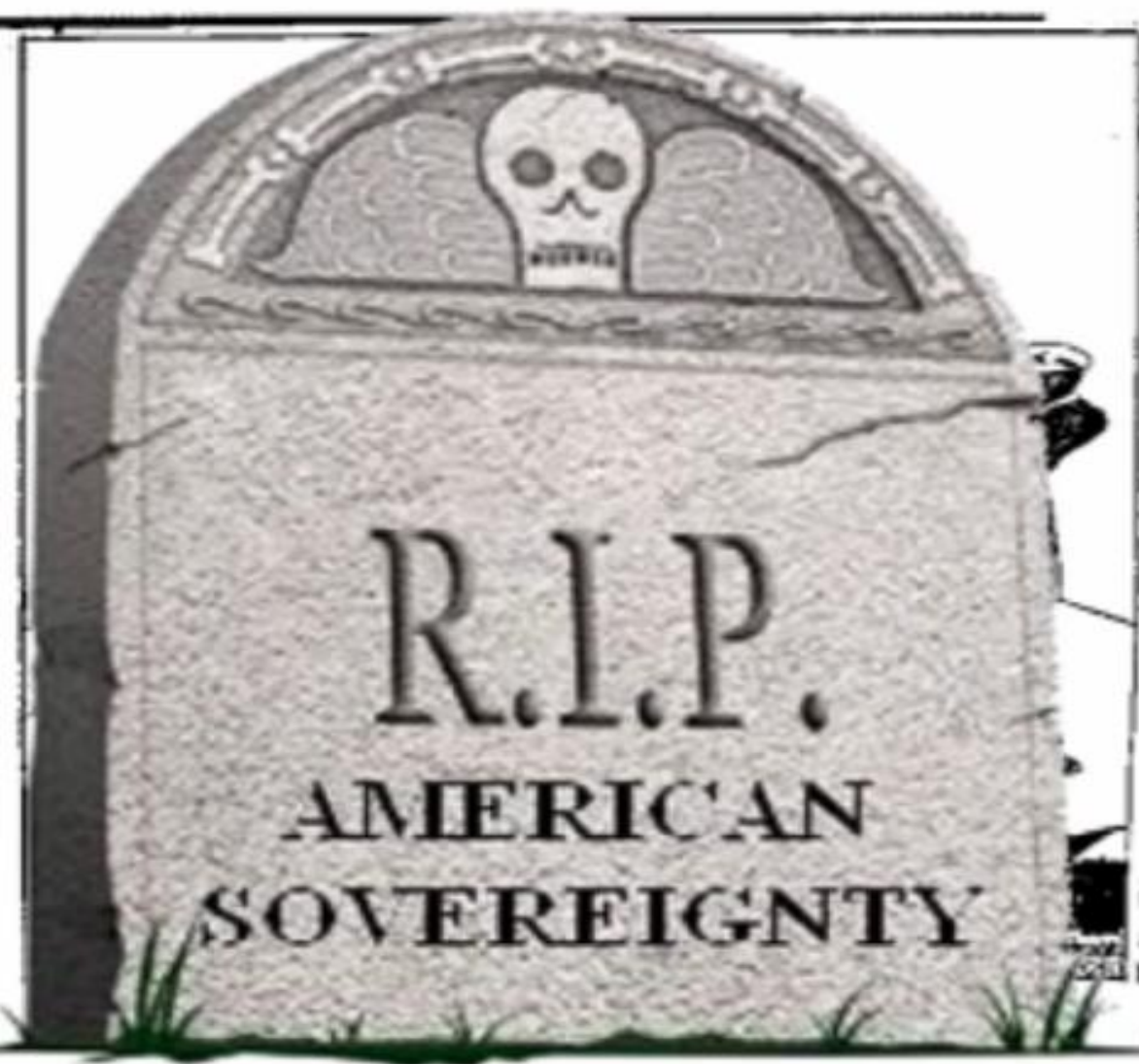
By Dr. Seuss

Treaty of Versailles

- Much of Wilson's 14 Point proposals were rejected by the allied powers
- Wilson did get the **League of Nations** included
- Has to get it approved by the **Republican controlled Congress**
- Republicans in Congress hated the idea of the U.S. joining the League of Nations
 - **Henry Cabot Lodge** leads the opposition to the treaty



Battle over the League of Nations



- Tradition of **isolationist policies**
 - **George Washington** warned about permanent foreign alliances
- Opposition over **Article X** (nations would have to help other nations out)
 - Fear the League would force U.S. to deal with foreign issues around the world
- Desire amongst many to be isolationist following World War I

League of
Nations

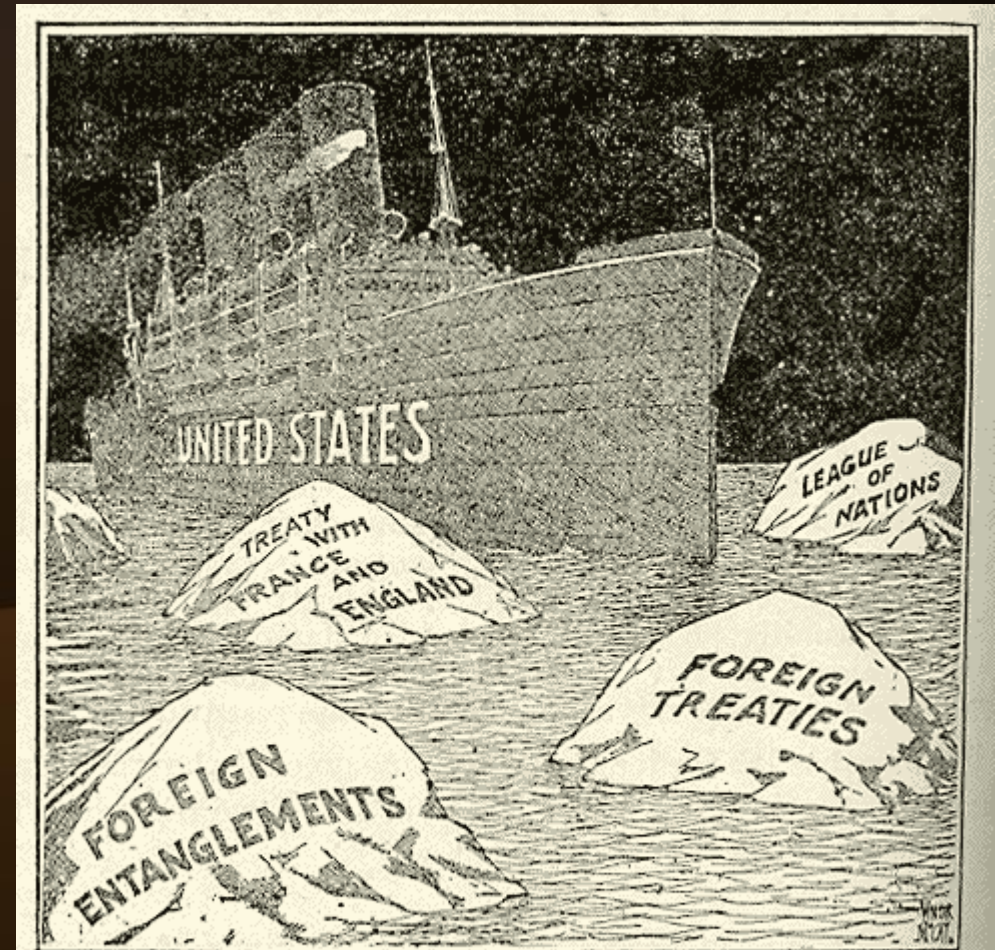


U.S.



What Now?

- Being the United States doesn't join the League of Nations, America heads into the **1920s**, looking to return to **Isolationism**
- Being America wanted to return back to isolationism, the League threatened that policy (Wilson would refuse to compromise)



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BETTER KEEP TO THE OLD CHANNEL.

—McCay in the *New York American*.

