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PREVIEW

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VOCABULARY

1. Imperialism
2. Sphere of Influence
3. Boxer Rebellion

VOCABULARY

7. Yellow Journalism
8. Rough Riders
9. Roosevelt Corollary

VENEZUELAN CRISIS OF 1895

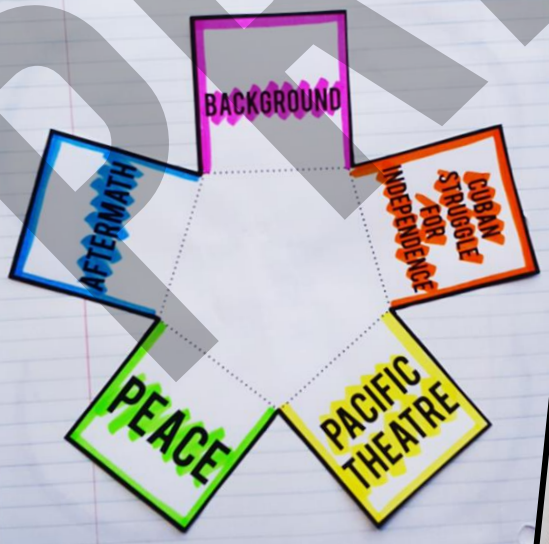
The Venezuelan Crisis of 1895 was a dispute with the United Kingdom about the territory Guayana Esequiba.

ANNEXATION OF HAWAII

The last monarch of Hawaii was overthrown by a group of businessmen in 1893. President Benjamin Harrison then submitted a treaty to annex the Hawaiian Islands.

SPANISH AMERICAN WAR

The United States went to War with Spain in 1898.

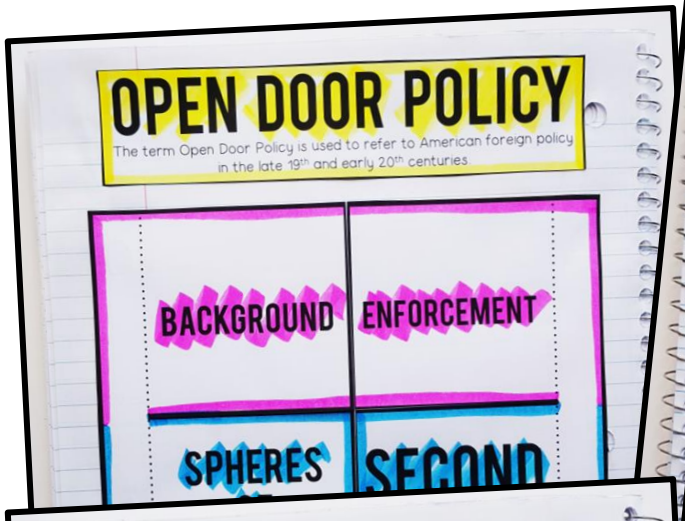


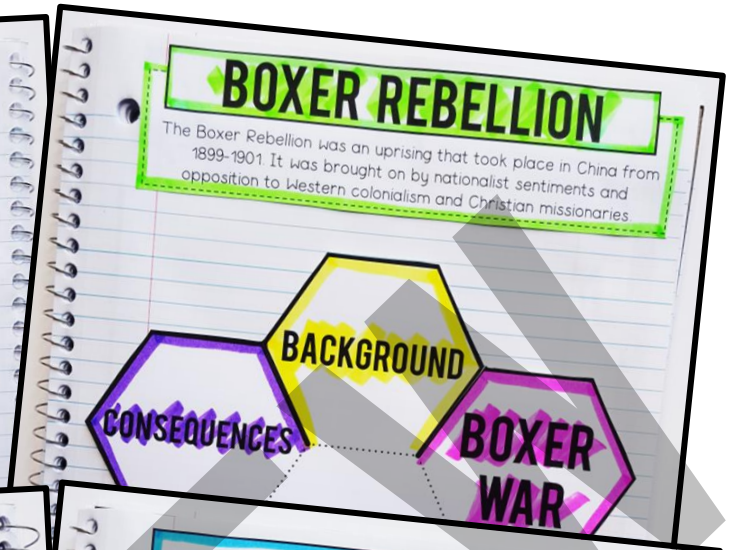
PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN WAR

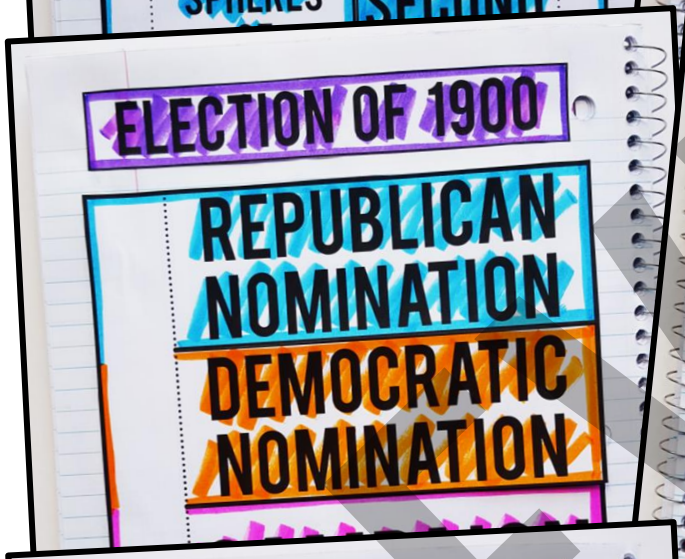
The Philippine-American War was a conflict between the United States and the Philippines that lasted from February 4, 1889 to July 2, 1902.

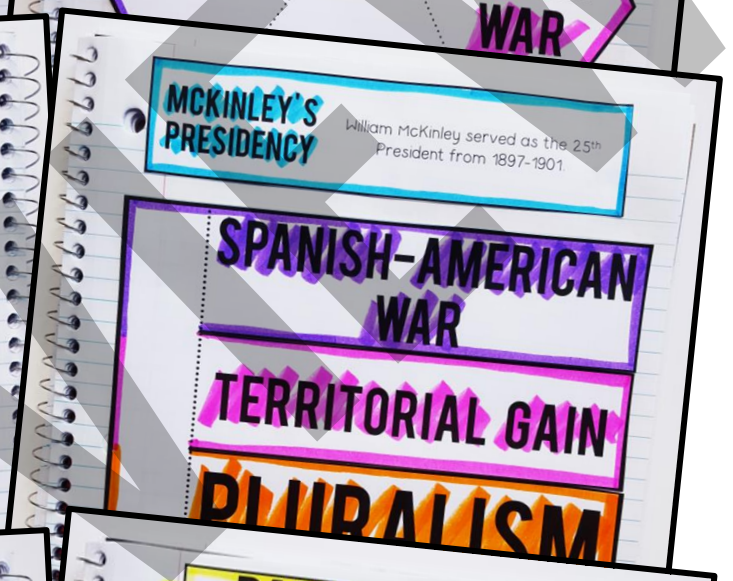
- OTHER NAMES
- BACKGROUND
- ORIGINS
- AMERICAN STRATEGY
- FILIPINO STRATEGY
- GUERILLA WARFARE
- CASUALTIES
- POLITICAL ATMOSPHERE
- END OF THE WAR
- AFTERMATH

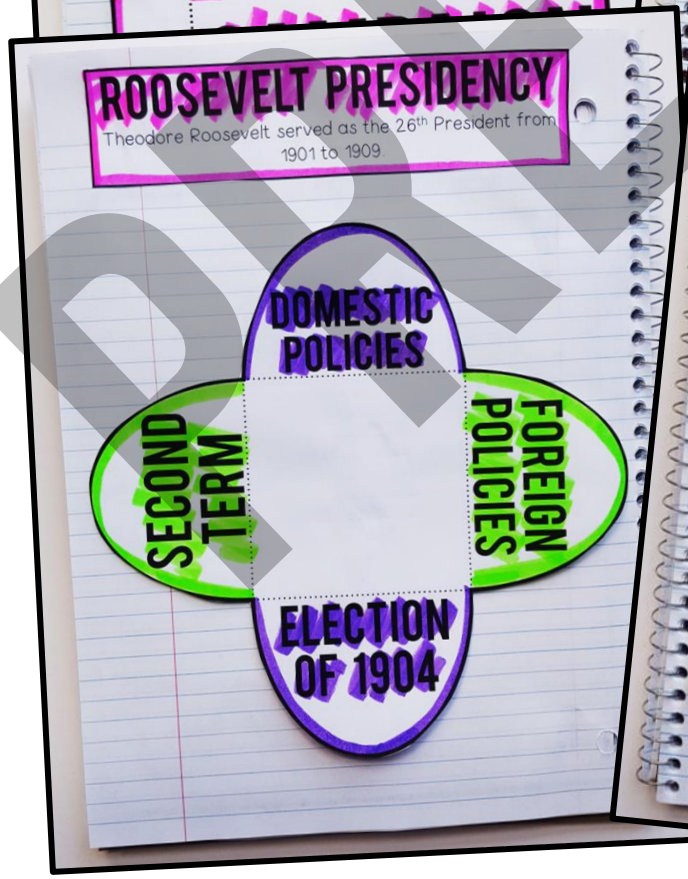
PREVIEW

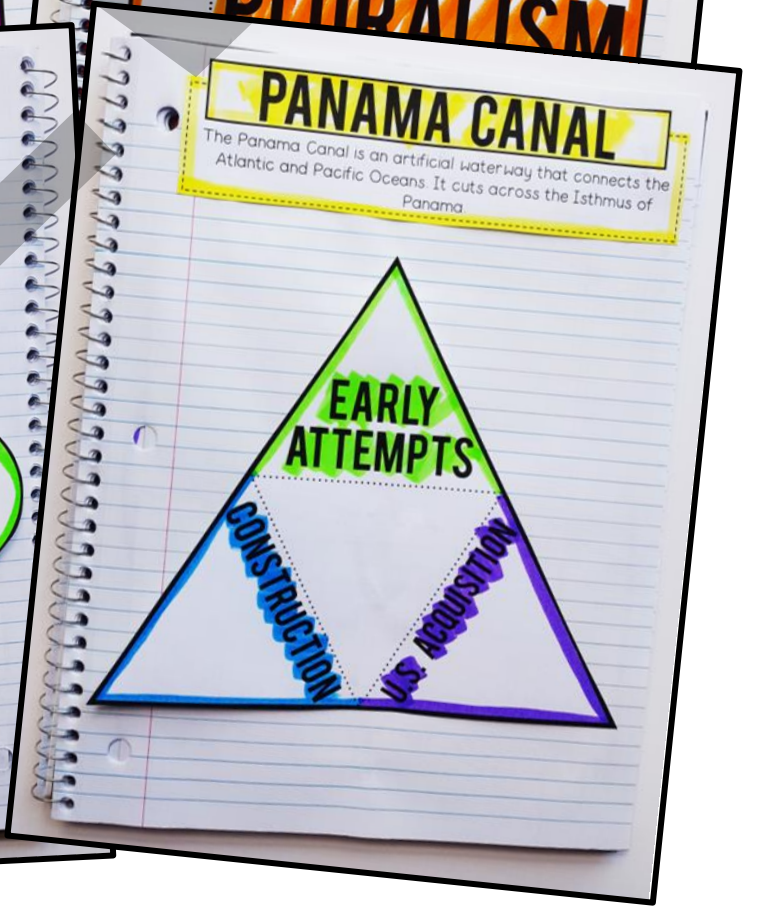

OPEN DOOR POLICY
The term Open Door Policy is used to refer to American foreign policy in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.
BACKGROUND
ENFORCEMENT
SPHERES
SECOND


BOXER REBELLION
The Boxer Rebellion was an uprising that took place in China from 1899-1901. It was brought on by nationalist sentiments and opposition to Western colonialism and Christian missionaries.
BACKGROUND
CONSEQUENCES
BOXER WAR

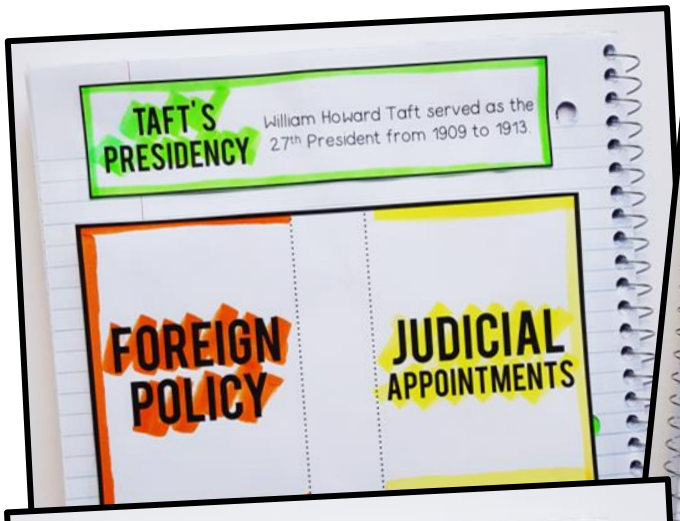

ELECTION OF 1900
REPUBLICAN NOMINATION
DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION

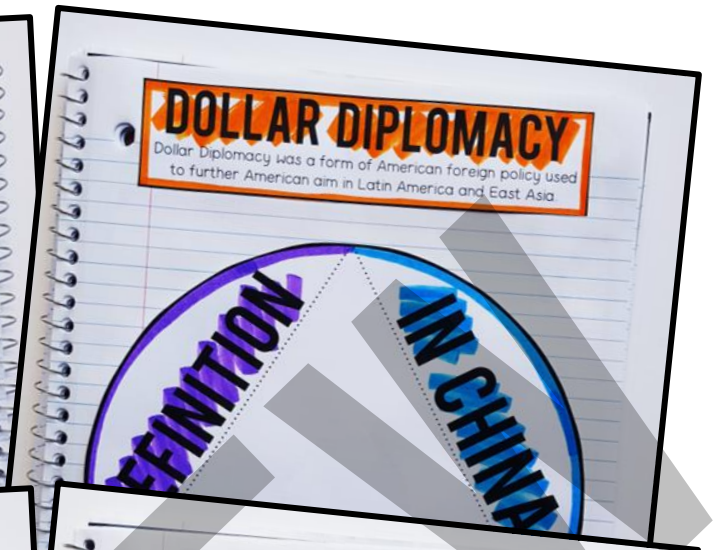

MCKINLEY'S PRESIDENCY
William McKinley served as the 25th President from 1897-1901.
SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR
TERRITORIAL GAIN
PLURALISM

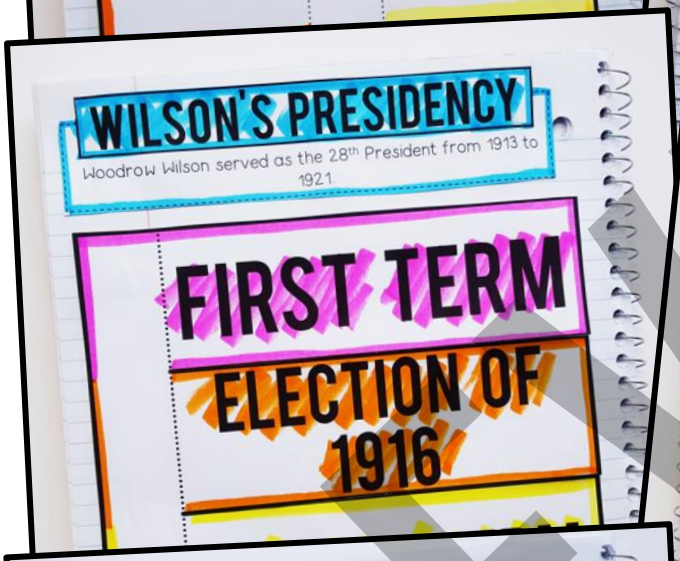

ROOSEVELT PRESIDENCY
Theodore Roosevelt served as the 26th President from 1901 to 1909.
DOMESTIC POLICIES
FOREIGN POLICIES
SECOND TERM
ELECTION OF 1904


PANAMA CANAL
The Panama Canal is an artificial waterway that connects the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It cuts across the Isthmus of Panama.
EARLY ATTEMPTS
CONSTRUCTION
U.S. ACQUISITION

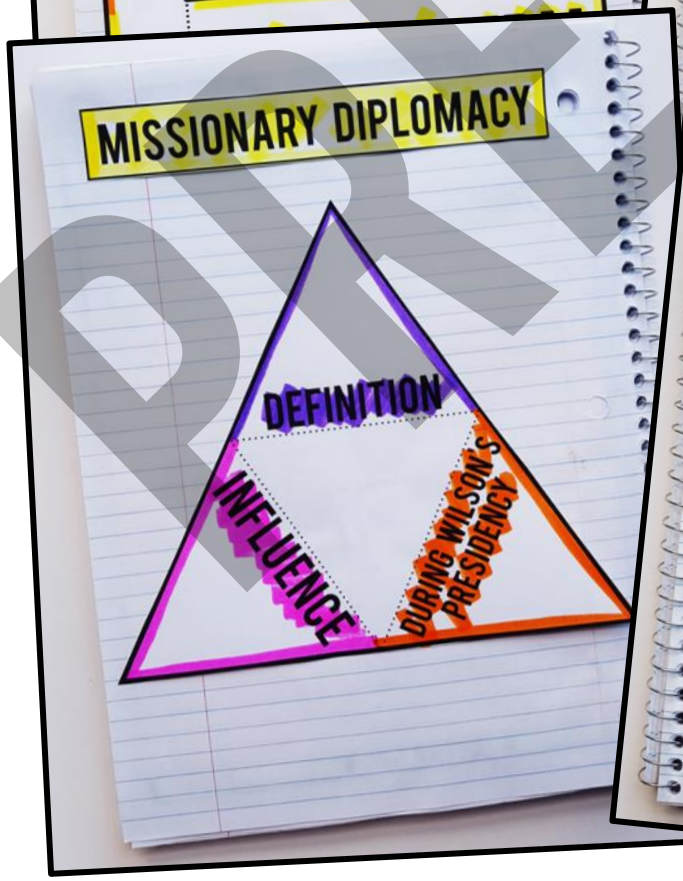
PREVIEW

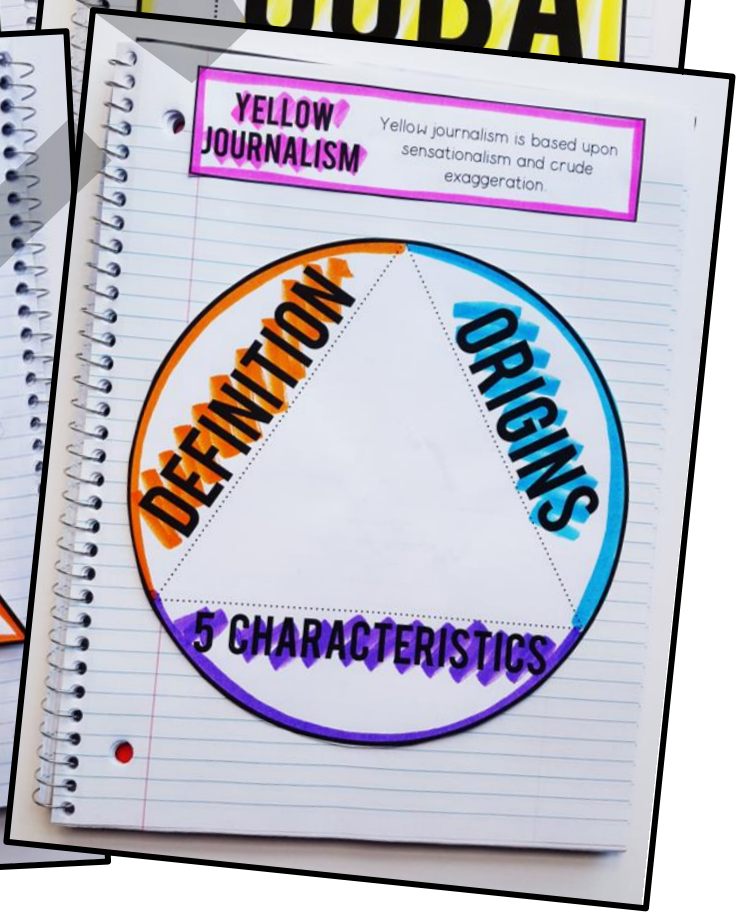

TAFT'S PRESIDENCY
William Howard Taft served as the 27th President from 1909 to 1913.
FOREIGN POLICY
JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS


DOLLAR DIPLOMACY
Dollar Diplomacy was a form of American foreign policy used to further American aim in Latin America and East Asia.
IN CHINA


WILSON'S PRESIDENCY
Woodrow Wilson served as the 28th President from 1913 to 1921.
FIRST TERM
ELECTION OF 1916

BIG STICK DIPLOMACY
DEFINITION
CUBA


MISSIONARY DIPLOMACY
DEFINITION
INFLUENCE
DURING WILSON'S PRESIDENCY


YELLOW JOURNALISM
Yellow journalism is based upon sensationalism and crude exaggeration.
DEFINITION
ORIGINS
5 CHARACTERISTICS

PREVIEW

Suggested Answer Keys (7)

SUGGESTED ANSWER KEY

Vocab

- Imperialism - extending a country's power, influence through diplomatic and/or military force. US imperialism based on American exceptionalism (US is different from other World powers because of our unique mission to spread democracy.) late 19th century is US Age of Imperialism, although some groups opposed Imperialism & exceptionalism because it conflicted with the ideals of the Republic (consent of the governed)
- Sphere of Influence - the area the dominant country controls within the submissive country
- Boxer Rebellion - occurred in China, 1900. Secret organization (Society of Righteous and Harmonious Fists) called Boxers led an uprising in N. China against Western and Japanese influences. Rebels called Boxers because they performed exercises that they believed would help them withstand bullets. Rebellion lasted June-August; foreign district of Beijing (Peking, at the time). An international force that included US, subdued uprising, which officially ended in 1901 with Boxer Protocol
- Protectorate - a state controlled and protected by another, dependent territory. US Protectorates during Imperialism - Liberia, Cuba, Panama Canal Zone, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Dominican Republic, Hawaii. Current US Protectorates: Guam, Puerto Rico, Northern Mariana Islands, US Virgin Islands
- Pan Americanism - movement that seeks to create, encourage, and organize relationships, associations, and cooperation among states of North and South America through diplomatic, political, economic, and social means
- Isolationism - category of foreign policies instituted by leaders who believe that their county's interests are best served by being uninvolved in affairs of other countries. Monroe Doctrine opposed European colonialism in Latin/South America, and said that the US wouldn't interfere with existing European colonies
- Yellow Journalism - little to no legitimate, well-researched news. Relies on eye catching headlines. Techniques include exaggeration, scandal mongering, and sensationalism. Roots in competition between New York World (owned by Joseph Pulitzer) and New York Journal (owned by WR Hearst)
- Rough Riders - nickname for the 1st US Volunteer Cavalry, 1 of 3 regiments raised for the Spanish-American War, and only one to see action. Led by Teddy Roosevelt. Many soldiers were Southwestern ranchers skilled in horsemanship
- Roosevelt Corollary - addition to the Monroe Doctrine in the State of the Union, 1904 based on Venezuela Crisis of 1902-1903. Said US will intervene in conflicts between European countries and Latin American countries to enforce legitimate claims of European powers
- Platt Amendment - 2 March 1901. Set 7 condition for withdrawal of US troops remaining in Cuba, and 8th condition that Cuba sign treaty accepting previous 7 conditions. In 1901 Cuba amends their constitution to contain the 7 conditions, verbatim
- Annexation - political transition of land from control of one entity to another
- Foraker Act - (also called Organic Act) 1900, established civilian government on Puerto Rico, and created Puerto Rican citizenship

Venezuelan Crisis of 1895

- Background - long standing dispute (50+ years) between Venezuela and United Kingdom over territorial border, Guyanna Esquiba. Britain believes it's part of British Guiana, Venezuela says it's Venezuelan territory

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SUGGESTED ANSWER KEY CONT.

Venezuelan Crisis of 1895

- Crisis - Congress passes Resolution 252 in 1895 which recommends arbitration to settle dispute. In May, Royal Navy occupies a port in Nicaragua and demands a £15,000 indemnity. US Secretary of State thinks it's harsh, but should be paid, however, public is outraged at British military action in US sphere of influence
- Arbitration - January 1896, British government recognizes US right to intervene. US commission creates tribunal of 5 members. (0 Venezuelan) to determine border dispute. UK's key argument is that Spain never took possession of the disputed territory, but they guarantee themselves a favorable outcome by refusing to accept a result they don't like
- Result - award unanimous, UK gets 90% of disputed territory. Schomburgk Line re-established as border between British Guiana and Venezuela

Annexation of Hawaii

- Background - Kamehameha dynasty granted formal recognition of Hawaiian independence, which allowed kingdom to enter into treaties with major nations, as well as establish consulates in seaports and cities. Lili'uokalani wanted to restore power to the monarchy, which was curbed by 1887 Bayonet Constitution. She has popular support of native Hawaiians, but Americans and Europeans don't support her plan, mainly because it would negatively affect the tariffs and taxes paid on sugar
- Coup d'état - led by American (Thurston), supported by US and European businessmen. Few casualties; deposed queen largely cooperated to avoid casualties/loss of life. Placed queen on house arrest
- Result - US annexes Hawaii. Lili'uokalani signs over Hawaii with protest, but wants to avoid further conflict

Spanish-American War

- Background - US Wants Cuba for naval protection (Panama Canal), Spain has lost lots of colonies in the preceding years, but has had long history with Cuba. Explosion of USS Maine starts War; dubious cause, but public believes Spain caused explosion
- Cuban struggle for independence - 1st serious bid is Ten Years' War (1868-1878). Fighting and reforms don't satisfy some revolutionaries, like José Martí. In early 1985, he launches a 3 pronged invasion of Cuba—1 from Santo Domingo, 1 from Costa Rica, and 1 from Florida (thwarted by US). Goal was to infiltrate and provoke an uprising
- Pacific theater - Dewey defeats Spanish easily, destroys Spanish forces, captures Manila. Dewey brings Emilio Aguinaldo (Filipino leader, anti-Spanish) back from Hong Kong to rally support against Spanish. On June 12th, Aunaldo declares Philippine independence. Also able to capture Guam easily
- Caribbean theatre - US acquires Cuba, Puerto Rico during War
- Peace - War formally ended with Treaty of Paris (10 December 1898). US gained all Spanish colonies outside of Africa, including Philippines, Guam, and Puerto Rico. Cuba becomes US protectorate
- Aftermath - War lasted only 10 weeks, press touts highly as easing scars of Civil War because it unites North and South, black and white. Greatly reduced Spanish empire. Teller Amendment part of treaty is a promise to Cuba that Spanish-American War was about independence for Cuba, not annexation

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SUGGESTED ANSWER KEY CONT.

The Philippine-American War

- Other names - Filipino-American War, the Philippine War, the Philippine Insurrection, the Tagalog Insurgency
- Background - armed conflict between 1st Philippine Republic and US. February 4, 1899-July 2, 1902. Conflict arose when Philippines objected to terms of Treat of Paris (ending Spanish-American War)
- Origins - Philippines and US united against Spanish; US agrees to support Philippine independence, but they don't follow through
- American strategy - segment civilian population into "zones of protection", unsanitary conditions and many civilians died of yellow fever
- Filipino strategy - Filipino forces had primitive weapons, inferior to the US forces. Challenge for Aguinaldo and his generals was to sustain united public opposition to US, war aim was to inflict constant casualties. Wanted Bryan (anti-imperialist) to be elected, shortly after McKinley's victory Aguinaldo authorized guerilla warfare tactics
- Guerilla warfare - during first 4 months, Americans had nearly 500 causalities. Philippine army staged ambushes and raids
- Casualties - total number of Filipinos who died is still a matter of debate. Estimates of about 20,000 soldiers with an additional 200,000 civilians (due largely to a cholera epidemic)
- Political atmosphere - McKinley authorized an offer a government consisting of governor-general, and general advisory council, elected popularly. Promised Filipinos large measure of local self-government "consistent with peace and good order"
- End of the War - Philippine Organize Act (1 July 1902) establishes Second Philippine Commission—it would establish a legislature with popular elections, The Philippine Assembly (similar to Senate). TR offers amnesty to those involved in the war
- Aftermath - weakened church, displaced native Philippine languages and Spanish. Established US education system on island

Open Door Policy

- Background – in the late 19th and early 20th century, European countries didn't view China as a real country. Instead, they thought of it as a place they could claim and profit from
- Spheres of influence – before the policy was enacted, many countries were trying to gain control of trade in certain parts of China. The parts became known as spheres of influence
- The policy - established in late 19th/early 20th century by Secretary of State John Hay. Says that we should keep China open to trade with all countries on equal basis. Similar ideas came out of Berlin Conference in 1885 regarding duties (taxes) in Congo
- Enforcement – the policy was never formally adopted in a treaty or international law, it was merely a principle. Politicians invoked and alluded to it, but it was never fully enforced
- Second policy - after 1978, refers to China's policy of opening up to foreign businesses
- Result – many claim that the policy had a direct impact on China's success today

Boxer Rebellion

- Background – the Righteous and Harmonious Fists (aka the Boxers) was a Chinese secret society known for social unrest, martial societies, and religious sects. Boxers claimed that millions of soldiers from heaven would descend to help them fight against foreign invasion and oppression in China. The movement was fueled by extreme weather conditions, Christian missionary actions, and western attempts at colonizing China

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SUGGESTED ANSWER KEY CONT.

Boxer Rebellion

- Boxer War – the Boxer movement spread into Beijing in 1900, and Boxers killed Christian missionaries and burned churches. The Qing empress dowager Tzu'u Hzi declared war on all foreign nations with diplomatic ties to China. They wanted to rid China of foreigners and foreign influence
- Invasion of Manchuria – Russia took advantage of Chinese defeats to impose the Aigun treaty of 1858 and the Treaty of Peking on 1860 which ceded the Chinese territory of Manchuria to Russia. The Russians wanted control over the Amur River and key ports for navigation. The local Chinese living in Manchuria began to harass Russian forces. The Czar used these actions to move 200,000 troops into the area to crush the Boxers. By the end of September, Russian troops occupied all of Manchuria, which contributed to the Russo-Japanese war
- Massacre of Christians – Boxers and government officials massacred Protestant and Catholic missionaries and Chinese Christians in northern China. 136 Protestant missionaries, 47 Catholic priests, 30,000 Chinese Catholics, and 2,000 Chinese Protestants are estimated to have been killed during the war
- Aftermath – the Boxer rebellion formerly ended with the signing of the Boxer Protocol. The agreement mandated that forts protecting Beijing would be destroyed, Boxers and Chinese government officials involved in the rebellion would be punished, China would be prohibited from importing arms for two years, and it agreed to pay $330 million in reparations to the foreign nations involved
- Consequences – the Qing dynasty, which was formed in 1644, was severely weakened by the Boxer rebellion. European powers finally stopped trying to colonize China as a result of the rebellion

Election of 1900

- Republican Nomination - William McKinley (incumbent), emphasized expansionist US policy. US has moral and religious obligation to "civilize and Christianize". Teddy Roosevelt is McKinley's running mate
- Democratic Nomination - William Jennings Bryant (running mate: Adlai Stevenson). Anti-empire
- Resurrected controversial issue of coining silver at 16:1 ratio to gold
- Campaign - Roosevelt and McKinley's campaign manager basically do all campaigning. Republicans want to maintain Dingley Tariff, highest protective tariff at the time. Favored canal through Panama (rather than Nicaragua). Bryan couldn't combat imperialist sentiment, also supported Philippine independence, which was unpopular
- Results - McKinley—292 electoral votes, 7.2 million popular votes, Bryan—155 electoral votes, 6.4 million popular votes

McKinley's Presidency

- Spanish-American War – When the U.S. Navy armored cruiser *Maine* mysteriously sunk in the Havana harbor, political pressures from the Democratic party pushed the McKinley administration into a war that they wished to avoid. The U.S. intervened in the Cuban War for Independence, and eventually acquired Spain's Pacific possessions, leading to the Philippine Revolution and Philippine-American War

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PREVIEW

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