**Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ HW#4 - Imperialism**

**Due Wed. 3/4/13**

**American Foreign Policy**

George Washington, in his Farewell Address in 1796, told Americans to continue to expand trade with other countries. He advised Americans against getting involved politically in foreign affairs. He strongly urged Americans to avoid making permanent relationships with any countries. For about a century, the United States followed a policy of ***isolationism.*** The United States stayed out of foreign affairs. The United States did not cut itself off totally from the world, however. It increased trade with other counties.

Before and after the Civil War, Americans searched for better opportunities by settling new lands in the West and South. Many believed in ***expansionism,*** or settling new lands. Many wanted to expand the territory from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean. Money was made through trade with China. Americans began looking for new trading opportunities in other parts of the world. President Fillmore sent Matthew Perry to Japan in 1853 to explore opening trade relations. Perry arrived in Japan with four warships. The warships intimidated Japan. The Japanese signed the Treaty of Kanagawa in 1854, which allowed United States ships to use two Japanese ports for trading purposes. The agreement began America’s involvement in Asia.

**The Cuban Rebellion**

The people of Cuba rebelled several times against Spanish rule in the late 1800s. The Cubans were always defeated. Spain had ruled Cuba for hundreds of years. José Martí traveled to the United States for money, arms, and troops to support the Cuban independence movement. He returned to Cuba in 1895 to lead a new revolt. The revolution was devastating. Many lives were lost. Property was destroyed. Spanish troops separated Cubans from the rebels, placing them in camps. Disease and starvation took the lives of thousands of Cubans.

The United States government, business leaders, and citizens were concerned and horrified by the death and destruction. They opposed the inhumane treatment of the Cuban people by the Spanish. Many wanted the American government to step in and do something. President Grover Cleveland was against interference in Cuban affairs.

The next president, William McKinley who took office in 1897, also hoped a peaceful solution would be found.

Coverage of the Cuban tragedy by the American press was graphic. Shocking reports fueled the debate about America’s role in the crisis. The reporting, known as ***yellow journalism,*** was often false, biased, and sensational. It caused many Americans to pressure McKinley to act. Many supported a war with Spain over the Cuban situation. In January 1898, McKinley sent the warship, *Maine,* to Cuba to protect American citizens and property after a riot broke out in the capital city of Havana. Three weeks later, 266 officers and crew were killed when the ship exploded in Havana Harbor. The newspapers blamed Spain, even though the explosion may have been accidental.

McKinley demanded a truce and ordered the Spanish to stop the inhumane treatment

of the Cuban people. Spain agreed to some, but not all, of McKinley’s demands. Congress and the president were not satisfied. They officially recognized Cuba’s independence. Congress approved the use of American troops to enforce the withdrawal of Spanish troops. The United States declared war on Spain on April 25, 1898.

**Acquisitions**

The Treaty of Paris, signed on December 10, 1898, officially ended the war. Most of the Spanish empire was dissolved. Cuba became independent, but under the control of the United States. This is called a ***protectorate.*** The United States acquired the Pacific island of Guam and Puerto Rico as territories. The United States purchased the Philippines from Spain for $20 million under the terms of the treaty. The United States had created an American empire and had new responsibilities.

Cubans were granted full independence, with certain conditions, in 1901. Their new constitution granted the United States special privileges. The Platt Amendment forbade Cuba from making treaties with other countries. The United States was given control of Guantanamo Bay. If Cuban independence was threatened, the United States was granted the right to get involved.

Puerto Rico was under military rule until a new government was set up by the United States in 1900. The Foraker Act gave the United States control over the new administration. It made all Puerto Ricans citizens of the United States. Many Puerto Ricans wanted complete independence.

Acquiring control of the Philippines created controversy. People who opposed expansionism and the Spanish-American War fought approval of the treaty. They became known as anti-imperialists. Some were afraid of the large army needed to control the Philippines. Others feared that Filipino workers would compete for their jobs. Some famous Americans were anti-imperialists, including Andrew Carnegie, the steel baron and Mark Twain, the author. The Senate approved the Treaty of Paris in February 1899, which was a victory for the imperialists.

The celebration was short-lived. The same month Filipino leader Emilio Aguinaldo and his forces rebelled against American domination. The revolution was long, and there were many casualties. Four thousand Americans died, and 200,000 Filipino soldiers and civilians died. Aguinaldo was captured in 1901, ending the rebellion. He declared his allegiance, or loyalty, to the United States.

The government of the Philippines changed from military to civilian rule in the summer of 1901. It was headed by William Howard Taft. The Philippines earned total independence in 1946.

**Policing the Western Hemisphere**

Different presidents had different methods of handling problems with other countries. President Roosevelt believed in using military power. He quoted the African proverb, “Speak softly and carry a big stick.” He believed America should serve as an international police force to protect other countries from disorder and lawlessness, or ***anarchy.***

In 1904 he added the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine. The Monroe Doctrine warned European nations against forming colonies in North and South America. The Roosevelt Corollary claimed the right of the United States to become involved in Latin America whenever the nations were unstable. Roosevelt was worried that Europeans would intervene in Latin American affairs. In 1902 Europeans had formed a blockade when Venezuela could not repay a loan on time. In 1903 revolutionaries overthrew the government of the Dominican Republic. The United States took control of the Dominican’s finances from 1905 until about 1935 under the terms of the Roosevelt Corollary. In 1906 the United States prevented a revolution in Cuba, again applying the Roosevelt Corollary.

William Howard Taft became president after Roosevelt. He supported the use of American investments in other countries to create stability and earn a profit. He did not believe military force should be the first approach used. His approach became known as ***dollar diplomacy.*** Under the Taft administration, American investments in Latin America increased trade. Investors helped build roads, railroads, and harbors. Latin America and the United States benefited from dollar diplomacy.

The results of dollar diplomacy also included the establishment of powerful American companies overseas, American political influence in other countries, and military intervention when American interests were threatened. Anti-United States feelings increased. Many Latin Americans believed the United States was interfering in their affairs.

**Relations with Mexico**

In the early 1900s, most Mexican people were very poor. A small group of wealthy landowners controlled the government. American businesses had invested a lot of money in Mexican oil wells and other businesses. The lives of most Mexicans grew worse under the brutal dictatorship of Porfirio Díaz. Francisco Madero and his followers overthrew Díaz in 1911. Madero was overthrown and killed in 1913 by Victoriano Huerta. Huerta supported wealthy and foreign interests as had Díaz. President Woodrow Wilson and the United States government would not recognize Huerta’s government.

The dollar diplomacy approach was unsuccessful at this point. Wilson’s approach, known as “moral diplomacy,” included teaching other republics to choose good leaders. Wilson also agreed that economic interests and military power were important. Wilson approved the sale of weapons to Huerta’s opponents, led by Venustiano Carranza after a civil war broke out in Mexico. American troops took control of the port of Veracruz after Huerta’s troops arrested some American sailors. Carranza defeated Huerta, and American troops left the region.

Francisco “Pancho” Villa led a revolt against Carranza. Villa shot 16 Americans in 1916 because the United States supported Carranza. He and his followers set fires in Columbus, New Mexico, killing 18 more Americans. The Mexican people supported him. General John J. Pershing and American troops searched for Villa in Mexico for almost a

year. American troops were withdrawn from Mexico in 1917 when war in Europe was in full force. Mexican resentment toward Americans resulted from American intervention. The United States proved it would use military power whenever its interests or honor were at stake.

**China and the Open Door**

The islands were stepping stones to China. China was too weak to resist because of political unrest and its lack of industry. By the late 1890s, Japan and other European countries had marked their ***spheres of influence,*** or areas where they enjoyed special rights and powers. Formosa and parts of mainland China were controlled by Japan. The Shandong area in east-central China was controlled by Germany. Various Chinese provinces were controlled by Great Britain. Manchuria and regions in northern China were controlled by Russia. Secretary of State John Hay wanted to expand American trade in China. He proposed an ***Open Door policy.*** He wanted each foreign country to be able to trade freely in the other’s sphere of influence. At first the other countries were opposed to the policy. There was nothing for them to gain from it. After a secret Chinese martial arts society, known as the Boxers, revolted against foreign countries in China, they changed their minds. Many died and hundreds were trapped in the capital city of Beijing during the revolt. Foreign troops defeated the Boxers. Hay’s second Open Door policy was accepted. It recognized China’s independence and its borders.

China signed new trade agreements to pay for the rebellion’s damage.

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. Be sure to answer in full sentences.

**1.** How did American foreign policy change in the late 1800s?

**2.** What events led up to the Spanish-American War?

**3.** What territories did the United States acquire under the Treaty of Paris?

**4.** How did the foreign policies of President Roosevelt and President Taft differ?

**5.** What was Woodrow Wilson’s foreign policy?

**6.** Why did Japan and leading European powers accept a second Open Door policy?