

From Sea to shining sea... and beyond!

Draw the Political Cartoon for a warm-up

Imperialism: The _____.

American Turns Outward

- Factors fueling American imperialism:
 - Economic expansion – _____
 - Social Darwinism and Anglo-Saxonism – looking to _____
 - _____ – wanted to prove our strength

Social Darwinism & Anglo-Saxonism

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Social Darwinism: The belief that _____ through “ _____ ” • Anglo-Saxonism: The idea that English-speaking nations had _____, _____, and systems of government, and were _____.	<p>Draw the Triangle/Class Hierarchy</p>
--	--

Pros and Cons of Imperialism

--	--

Captain Alfred Thayer Mahan, *The _____ on History* – said that the key to a nation’s power is through its naval power.

Mark Twain – _____ indictment of war, and particularly of _____) and religious fervor as motivations for war.

The White Man’s- Analyze 10 points of interest.

The White Man's Burden

- White Man's Burden: A belief _____ from other ethnic and cultural backgrounds.
 - Allowed supporters to _____ as a noble enterprise
 - The slogan was placed on products that aimed to promote _____.

America in the Pacific

Expansion in the Pacific

- _____ led four American _____ to convince them to _____
 - Japan was impressed by the _____
 - Began updating their own technology to _____
- America would go on to _____ a number of islands in the Pacific
 - Annex: to _____

Growing Issues in China

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ colonization • _____ Wars • _____ Rebellion 	Analyze five points from the sleeping dragon political cartoon
---	--

Open Door Policy

- The United States long demanded an Open Door Policy for _____ China among them. But France, Russia, Britain, and Japan bit off pieces for themselves by annexation or by establishing _____ of _____, where they exercised _____
- As its rivals made gains, the United States _____ from all trade in China.
- The Open Door Policy: Stated that all European nations, and the United States, could trade freely with China.

Samoa

Samoa culture was vastly different from European American traditions and _____

- The islands were to be a _____
- The U.S. _____.

Europeans discover Hawaii

- Captain _____
- European businessmen quickly took _____, etc.

The Fight for Hawai'i

- Queen _____: The last _____
- Intense rivalry between _____ power
- The Committee of Safety: An organization created by prominent American annexationists looking to :
- "protect _____."
 - Created a _____ government and _____
- The Queen _____ the conspirators, because she felt that it would _____.
- The Committee of Safety made their move
 - Called the _____ to " _____ " on the island
 - Their militia took over government buildings and offices.
 - The Queen was placed under _____
- Lili'uokalani sent a desperate plea to Congress, but was forced to surrender a few weeks later.
- Grover Cleveland _____.
- McKinley would _____.

The White Man's Burden? Notes:	John Green Notes:

Trouble in Cuba?

The Spanish American War

- Cuban "*insurrectos*" burn _____
- Americans watched with _____
 - _____
 - Felt it supported the _____
 - Might open up a _____

Halting the Revolt

- Gen. Valeriano "_____ " Weyler: Sent by Spain to stop the revolt
 - Placed thousands of Cubans in "_____ " camps
- _____ tried to out-scoop each other

" _____ "

- Wm. Randolph Hearst to Frederick Remington

Spanish Reconcentration Camps- _____

The Road to War

- _____ Spanish ambassador in _____
- Mysterious _____
 - Killed _____ sailors
 - "*Remember the Maine!*"
 - Found later to be an _____
- McKinley _____
 - Secretary of the Navy, Teddy Roosevelt said he had "*the backbone of a chocolate éclair.*"
- Remember the Maine, to hell with Spain!

Declaring War on Spain

- April 11, _____, _____
- _____: Said the U.S. would give _____.

Victory at _____

- Commodore George Dewey ordered to move ships to the Philippines (another _____)
- Quickly defeated the Spanish ships, but unable to take the shores of Manila
- Eventually taken with the help of _____

The Confused Invasion of Cuba

- Army was vastly _____ (had not been in conflict since the _____)
- More _____
- Teddy Roosevelt's Rough Riders
 - _____
 - Famous for the attack on _____
- Forced Spain to rely on its naval fleet, which America had _____
 - Tried to run the gauntlet; failed
- The two countries signed an armistice on August 12, 1898.

Jingoism: _____ (we're right, you're wrong, and we'll go to war to prove it)

- Jingoism was in full swing during the Spanish-American War, and the _____.
- America was now seen as one of (if not *the*) _____.
- John Philip Sousa's marching music (*Stars and Stripes Forever*) fueled the patriotic fervor

Ending the War

- Cuba was now _____
- U.S. _____
- _____ emerged to _____ annexation
 - Mark Twain, Carnegie, Samuel Gompers- _____
 - Other lands had generally been in North America or sparsely populated, so imperialism wasn't much harm
 - _____
 - *The War Prayer*

What to do with our " _____ ?"

Foreign control made sense – _____, weren't _____, needed infrastructure to survive against imperialist nations

What to do with the _____?

- Assumed they'd be _____ had been promised; _____
- Bloody _____ against the U.S.
 - _____
 - U.S. creates reconcentration camps and the "water cure"
- McKinley pays Spain \$20m
 - Sets up a _____
 - _____

What to do with _____?

- A _____
 - Offered U.S. statehood
- U.S. forces Cuba to add an amendment to their new constitution to “protect them against imperializing nations”
 - The Platt Amendment: _____
 - _____
- _____: SCOTUS cases concerning the _____
 - ✘ **QUESTION:** Do American laws and rights apply to foreign lands and peoples?
 - ✘ **DECISION:** _____.
- Commonwealth vs. Territory
- This would mean that the people of imperialized nations could _____, and Americans living in those countries did not have the same protections they would at home.

List the six main territories the United States acquired during the age of Imperialism

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.