Seward, Alaska, and the French in Mexico

• A leading Republican of the 1850s and 1860s, William H. Seward of NY served as secretary of state. He was an advocate for expansion. However…..

The French in Mexico
• France sent troops to Mexico
• The Monroe Doctrine was invoked after the Civil War

The Purchase of Alaska (Seward’s Icebox)
• Sold to U.S. by Russia in 1867
The New Imperialism

• Panic of 1893
• More resources to compete in global market

The “New Imperialism”

International Darwinism

Imperialism
• A need to compete or be reduced to second class power

Missionaries
• Protestant duty to colonize and spread benefits of “superior” civilization

Politicians
• General endorsement of global markets (T. Roosevelt and Henry Cabot Lodge senator of MA)

Naval Power
• By 1900 the U.S. had the _____ largest navy in the world
• Samoa coal

Popular Press
• Increased public interest and stimulated demand for larger world affairs
Latin America

Pan-American Conference (1889)
• Representatives from various nations of W. Hemisphere decided to create international cooperation on trade and other issues

Cleveland, Olney, and the Monroe Doctrine
• Venezuela and British colony of Guiana
The Spanish American War

Causes of War

Cuban Revolt

- Cuban nationalists, after fighting failed to overthrow Spanish colonial rule between 1868 and 1878, renewed the struggle in 1895. Spain crushed revolt and forced civilians into concentration camps.

Yellow Press

- Joseph Pulitzer and Randolph Hearst
- Humanitarian reasons

De Lome Letter (1898)

- Dupuy de Lome’s letter was highly critical of William McKinley

Sinking of the Maine

- 260 Americans died, Spain blamed

McKinley’s War Message

- Ultimatum to Spain
Fighting the War

• A “splendid little war”

The Philippines

• Allied with Filipino rebels, U.S. troops captured the city of Manila

Invasion of Cuba

• More than 5000 Americans died from diseases; 500 in battle
• Led by Teddy Roosevelt
  • Aided by veteran regiments of African American soldiers

Annexation of Hawaii

• In 1893, American settlers overthrew Hawaii
• Annexed in 1900 and 50th state in 1959
Controversy Over the Treaty and Peace

• 1.
• 2.
• 3.

The Philippine Question

• Trading imperialists
• Emilio Aguinaldo led rebels for 3 years (1902)

Other Results of the War

Cuba and the Platt Amendment (1901)

1. Never sign a treaty with a foreign power that impaired its independence
2. To permit the U.S. to intervene in Cuba’s affairs to preserve its independence
3. To allow U.S. to maintain naval bases

Recognition of U.S. Power

• Increased nationalism
• Europeans recognition of U.S. power
Open Door Policy in China

Boxer Rebellion (1900)-

Theodore Roosevelt’s Big Stick Policy

The Panama Canal (1903)

Building the Canal
• 1904-1914
• Latin Americans highly resentful
• 1921 Colombia was paid indemnity of $25 million
• 1999 Panama received canal

The Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine

East Asia

Russo-Japanese War

Gentlemen’s Agreement
• Japan objected to segregation laws
• T. Roosevelt agreed to persuade CA to repeal laws, Japan restricted emigration of workers
William Howard Taft and Dollar Diplomacy

The Lodge Corollary

Woodrow Wilson and Foreign Affairs

- Opposed imperialism “New Freedom”

The Philippines
- The Jones Act of 1916-

Puerto Rico

The Panama Canal
Military Intervention under Wilson

Tampico Incident
- Embargo of arms to aide Mexican Revolutionaries
- U.S. troops arrested
- U.S. navy occupied Vera Cruz
- ABC dispute to settle incident

Pancho Villa and the U.S. Expeditionary Force
- Rebels in Mexico killed Americans in TX and NM
- Wilson send military into Northern Mexico
- U.S. withdrew during WW1
Chapter 20 part 2 “The U.S. in World War I”

• While competing imperial claims fostered conflicts around the world, Germany became a rising power, the Ottoman Empire was losing grip on the Balkans, and European powers competed for colonies in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East.

The Great War Begins, 1914-1917

• After the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir of Austria-Hungary, by Serbian nationalists in Sarajevo, the two countries went to war. This triggered the alliance system.

• The Allies- England, France, and Russia
• Central Powers- Germany, Austria-Hungary and Ottoman Empire
• First four years were a stalemate as this was a “war of attrition”
From Neutrality to War

• President Wilson called for neutrality. American immigrants choose sides based on ethnicity.

The Struggle to Remain Neutral

• In 1914, the British set up a blockade to keep good from shipping to the Central Powers.

• This disrupted U.S. trade with Germany

• Trade with England and France quadrupled that of Germany, and France and England borrowed millions of dollars from the U.S. This swayed American neutrality

• Lusitania

America Enters the War

• Zimmerman telegram from Germany to Mexico

• German U-boats attacked American ships without warning

• The U.S. declared war on Germany in 1917
“Over There”

- Bolshevik Revolution forced Russia aka U.S.S.R. said to surrender to Germany.
- The “Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
- U.S., Japan other Allied countries sent troops to stop the Communist Revolution in Russia
- By 1922, the Communists created the USSR
- The flood of American troops in Europe turned the tide in favor of the Allies.
- By November 11, 1918 the Great War was over.

The American Fighting Force

- Ethnic diversity promoted immigrant assimilation in the U.S.
- 400,000 African Americans enlisted (13%)
  - Segregation and discrimination in the military was common
- Native American served in integrated combat units
  - They were put in more hazardous situations at war
- 53,000 servicemen died in combat; 63,000 died from disease, mostly the flu epidemic
War on the Home Front

Mobilizing the Economy

• American businesses made big bucks from World War 1. As grain, weapons, and manufactured goods flowed to England and France.
• Daylight saving time to conserve coal and oil.
• Food Administration mobilized voluntary rationing

Promoting National Unity

• Committee on Public Information (CPI), encouraged nationalism and used propaganda against Germans.
• Espionage Act of 1917-
• Sedition Act of 1918-
• Give examples of people that were prosecuted because of anti-war sentiments.
Great Migrations

- War created new job opportunities for African Americans and Mexican Americans
  - 400,000 African Americans moved to cities: St. Louis, Chicago, New York and Detroit=
  Great Migration
  - Mexican Americans in TX, AZ, NM, and CA moved from farm to industrial jobs in cities
  - About 1 million women joined the work force for the first time, 8 million got higher paying industrial jobs

Women’s Voting Rights

- American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA) under the leadership of Carrie Chapman Catt
  - women must prove their patriotism to advance the cause of suffrage; millions of volunteers to support war effort

- National Woman’s Party (NWP) under the leadership of Alice Paul
  - Picketing in front of White House; jailed for obstructing traffic; hunger strike

- Both movements proved affective in persuading Wilson and Congress to act
  - 19th Amendment (1920)
The Treaty of Versailles (the worst treaty EVER!)

The Fate of Wilson’s Ideas

• Japan’s suggestion that all treaties be treated equal was rejected
• Arab nations, Communist Russia, and African nations were excluded from spoils of war
• Germany’s territory was secretly divided between France and England
• Ottoman Empire was split into “mandates” controlled by spheres of influence (England and France)
  • Mandate of British Palestine (future Israel) was now an answer for the Zionist movement for Jewish migration. Millions of Palestinians were relocated causing riots and future war
• New fragile Eastern European nations were created
• Germany forced to pay reparations $33 billion
• An ineffective “League of Nations” was formed
  • The U.S. did not join, to avoid future European conflict
  • Wilson’s 14 Points were rejected by Allies