

Entering the World Stage

1898–1917

ESSENTIAL QUESTION:

When or why are nations tempted to expand beyond their borders?

The Big Picture



- U.S. foreign relations took a new turn at the end of the nineteenth century.
- Global competition for empire led the United States into war against Spain and into military conflicts in Mexico.
- The United States had forged a new role as a world power.

The Lure of Imperialism


7.1

Main Idea

The United States entered the imperialist competition late, but it soon extended its power and influence in the Pacific region.

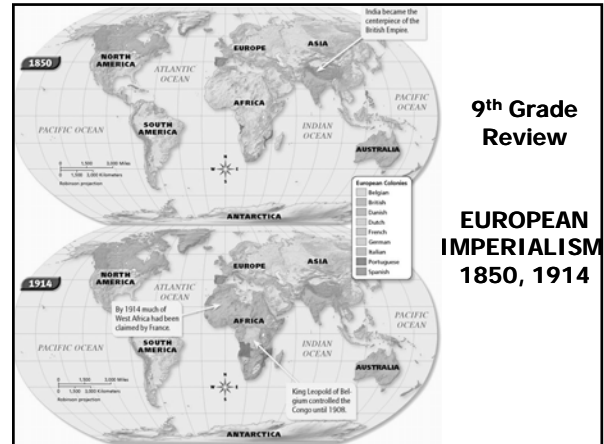
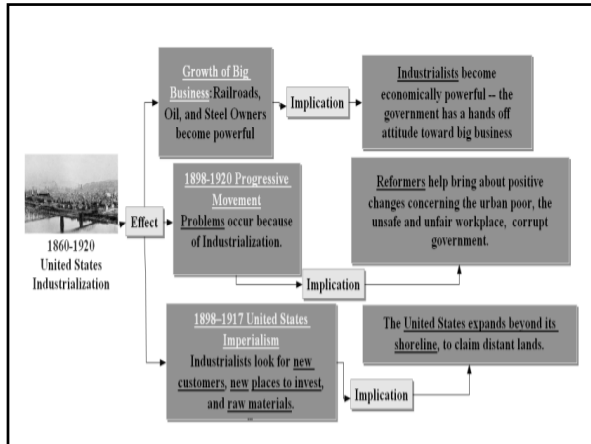
The FRUITS of Imperialism

What does the political cartoon imply or mean?



- Although Uncle Sam (United States) may have been slow to pluck new territories, this political cartoon suggests that his gains were worth the wait.

Read page 200



Key Terms and People

9th Grade Review

- imperialism

the practice of extending a nation's power by gaining territories for a colonial empire

policy used by strong countries to gain social, political and economic control over foreign territories

OCTOBER 27, 1889

Judge

IMPERIALISM: the practice of extending a nation's power by gaining territories for a colonial empire

policy used by strong countries to gain social, political and economic control over foreign territories

FREE TRADE ENIGMATIC PARTY THE BASTY

Why did the United States buy Alaska?

Because Russia was struggling to recover from the Crimean War, it offered to sell the territory to the United States.

- Unaware of Alaska's rich mineral resources, many people regarded the territory as a frozen wasteland.
- Seward finally succeeded in buying Alaska for \$7.2 million.

Read Page 200

Purchasing Alaska

Discovery EDUCATION

Key Terms and People

Hawaiian perspective or point of view


bayonet constitution (1887) a constitution the king of Hawaii was forced to sign which severely restricted his power and deprived most Hawaiians of the vote



Key Terms and People

Hawaiian perspective or point of view


Queen Liliuokalani: (1838–1917) Queen of the Hawaiian Islands; she opposed annexation by the United States but lost power in a U.S. supported revolt, which led to the installation of a new government in Hawaii.




Key Terms and People

American perspective or point of view

Sanford B. Dole: (1844–1926) American sugar tycoon wanted Hawaii to be annexed by U.S.; he helped overthrow Queen Liliuokalani and later served as president and governor of Hawaii.



Key Terms and People




In this political cartoon, the United Kingdom, Germany, Russia, France, and Japan are dividing China

sphere of influence

an area where foreign countries control trade or natural resources of another nation or area

sphere of influence

IMPERIALISM IN CHINA, 1842–1900



The Qing dynasty lost control over China to Western intruders.


Key Terms and People

Open Door Policy

a policy established by the United States in 1899 to promote equal access for all nations to trade in China

Key Terms and People

Boxer Rebellion



- (1900) a siege of a foreign settlement in Beijing by Chinese nationalists who were angry at foreign involvement in China


Key Terms and People

Russo-Japanese War

- (1904–1905) war between Russia and Japan over Manchuria

The Lure of Imperialism
chapter 7, section 1

- Turn to page 201



A. Imperialist Activity

A. Imperialist Activity

Reviewing Ideas, Terms, and People

1a. Define What is imperialism? p 201


Answer: Imperialism
policy used by strong countries to gain social, political and economic control over foreign territories.
involves the extension of a nation's power over other lands.

A. Imperialist Activity

Essential Question: When or why are nations tempted to expand beyond their borders? p 201
CAUSES OF U.S. EXPANSIONISM

CAUSES

- **Economic** Desire for new markets and raw materials
- **Military** Desire for naval bases and coaling stations
- **Ideological** Desire to bring Christianity, western-style culture, and democracy to other peoples




United States expansionism

A. Imperialist Activity

Essential Question:
When or why are nations tempted to expand beyond their borders? p 201


- **Summarize** What were the main incentives for countries to seek new territories?
- **Economic**
- **Military**
- **Ideology** (including cultural superiority and nationalism)
- Of the three, which one gave Americans the strongest incentive to seek new territories?

Main Incentives to Seek New Territories



A. Imperialist Activity

Evaluate Do you think imperialists who wanted to spread western culture were arrogant or well meaning? Explain.



- Some were arrogant yet some such as some missionaries well meaning, assumed other cultures needed Western culture


A. Imperialist Activity

Reading Check p. 201

- **Summarizing** What were the three main reasons that industrialized nations became imperialist nations?
- **Essential Question: When or why are nations tempted to expand beyond their borders?**

CAUSES

- **Economic** Desire for new markets and raw materials
- **Military** Desire for naval bases and coaling stations
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05 Question 38

One factor that motivated U.S. imperialism during the late 19th and early 20th centuries was the

1. development of closer political ties with European nations.
2. closing of China to all foreign trade.
3. support of international peacekeeping operations.
4. acquisition of new markets and sources of raw materials.

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B. Taking Control of Hawaii

B. Taking Control of Hawaii

Recall Why did its location make Hawaii attractive to Americans?

- Why did the United States become an imperial power?
 - It was **ideal for naval bases**
 - It was a good place for **cooling stations and naval bases.**
 - It also had a **profitable sugar industry.**
- Demonstrates how the United States influenced other parts of the world.

B. Taking Control of Hawaii

Social Darwinism encouraged people in industrialized nations to believe that they were superior to people who lived in less-developed countries.

What role did the media play in American foreign policy?

One of many political cartoons from the late 1800s in which Queen Lili'uokalani was depicted as a savage or barbarian. Racists references to Hawaiians were common during this period in newspapers throughout the United States

B. Taking Control of Hawaii

Economically, why would businessmen be interested in Hawaii? p 202

- Sugarcane
- James Dole, Sanford Dole's cousin, began growing pineapples in Hawaii in 1901. By the 1930s Dole supplied 90 percent of the world's canned pineapple.

interdependence: it means "dependent on other countries for some needs." In other words, you can't produce everything you need.

B. Taking Control of Hawaii

Draw Conclusions What role did sugar play in the desire of many Americans to control Hawaii?

Filipino sugar cane plantation workers in Hawaii

- **Sugar planters wanted to protect their businesses and land—they were getting rich in Hawaii!**

interdependence: it means "dependent on other countries for some needs." In other words, you can't produce everything you need.

B. Taking Control of Hawaii

Elaborate How did American sugar planters go outside the law to gain control over Hawaii? p 203

Planters went outside the law by:

- This demonstrates how the United States influenced other parts of the world.
- How was the United States policy/military used in acquiring new territories?

- **forming the Hawaiian League**
- **forced the king to sign a new constitution**
- **ordered U.S. Marines ashore**

B. Taking Control of Hawaii

Reading Check p. 201

- **Sequencing** How did American sugar interests gain so much power in Hawaii?
- This demonstrates how the United States influenced other parts of the world.
- How was the United States policy/military used in acquiring new territories?
- Why did the United States become an imperial power?

- **Sugar planters formed a secret society called the Hawaiian League which forced King Kalakaua to sign a new constitution at gunpoint giving them political control over Hawaii**
- **They had become wealthy from the sales of their tax-exempt sugar**


B. Taking Control of Hawaii

Why did the United States become an imperial power? P 203

- How did American businessmen, traders, and planters protect their **economic interests** in Hawaii?
- They sought political power by: **forcing Kalakaua to sign a constitution depriving Hawaiians of voting rights, and they lobbied for U.S. annexation (take over) of Hawaii.**

B. Taking Control of Hawaii

Why was ceding (surrendering) of Pearl Harbor to the U.S. so significant militarily? p 203

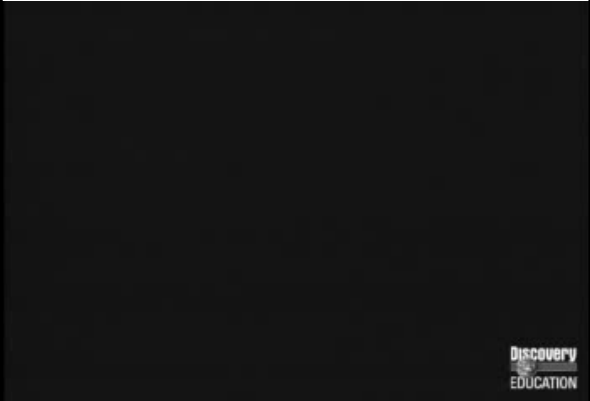


- This gave the U.S. a **permanent base for warships.**



1/11/1914

Annexing Hawaii



B. Taking Control of Hawaii

Identifying Cause and Effect

- **Cause:**
- **U.S. Imperialism**
- **Critical Thinking**
- Record the effects of key events in Hawaii's history.

- **Effects:**
- **King signs bayonet constitution**
- **Monarchy restricted**
- **Hawaiians lose right to vote**
- **Queen removed from power**
- **Monarchy ends**
- **Hawaii annexed**
- **Hawaii becomes U.S. territory**

C. Influence in China

C. Influence in China

Describe: What was the **Open Door Policy**? p 204



- It gave nations equal trading rights in China

C. Influence in China

Explain: Why did Americans think they might be at a disadvantage in trading with China? p 204



The U.S. did not have a sphere of influence

C. Influence in China

To answer this question, you have to know the difference between a "sphere of influence" and "colony". p 204

- **Predict** What would have been the likely consequences for the United States if other western powers had divided China into colonies instead of accepting the Open Door Policy?
- **The United States would not have been able to take part in the trade in China.**

C. Influence in China

Reading Check p.204

- **Identifying Problem and Solution** Why did Hay propose the Open Door Policy?
- **The United States was too late to secure a sphere of influence in China, and American leaders feared they would not be able to take part in trade with China.**
- Why did the United States become an imperial power? →

What was a result of the Boxer Rebellion? p 204



European support for the Open Door Policy increased.

Open Door Policy & Boxer Rebellion

D. Influence in Japan



D. Influence in Japan

Identify Who was Commodore Perry?

This demonstrates how the United States influenced other parts of the world.

- By the mid-1800s, though, Japan came under U.S. pressure to open its ports to trade. In 1853 President Millard Fillmore sent Commodore Matthew Perry with a fleet of four ships into Edo (Tokyo) Bay.



On July 8, 1853, residents of feudal Japan beheld an astonishing sight – foreign warships entering their harbor under a cloud of black smoke.

1854 Trade Treaty



D. Influence in Japan

Analyze Why did the United States want to impress Japan in particular with the Great White Fleet? p 205



To remind Japan of U.S. military strength

Roosevelt decided to impress upon Japan—and the rest of the world—just how powerful the U.S. military was. In 1907 he sent four squadrons of battleships, known as the Great White Fleet, on a 43,000-mile, around-the-world journey.

This demonstrates how the United States influenced other parts of the world through a show of military strength.

Reading Check p. 205

- **Identifying the Main Idea** How did the United States influence Japan's economic policies and its imperialist ambitions?
- **By making Japan aware of modern world by displaying two impressive U.S. naval strength 50 years apart**

This demonstrates how the United States influenced other parts of the world.