

Explain the influence of the Spanish-American War on the emergence of the United States as a world power, including the role of yellow journalism in the American declaration of war against Spain, United States interests and expansion in the South Pacific, and the debate between pro- and anti-imperialists over annexation of the Philippines.

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The Spanish-American War marked the United States' emergence as a World Power.



Causes



American sympathy for rebels in Cuba who were fighting against Spain for their independence.



The explosion of the U.S. Maine in Havana Harbor.



Yellow Journalism
NYC Newspapers published sensational headlines in order to compete for circulation.

These factors resulted in **PUBLIC PRESSURE** on the U.S. government to declare war on Spain.

“REMEMBER THE Maine !!!”

AMERICA WINS and inherits what's left of Spain's colonial empire:

<u>In the Pacific</u>	<u>In the Caribbean</u>
1. <u>Phillipines</u>	1. <u>Puerto Rico</u> (Annexed)
2. <u>Guam</u>	2. <u>Cuba</u> (Controlled)
3. <u>Hawaii (Not from Spain)</u>	



The Supreme Court ruled at the time that the Constitution “does not follow the flag” and that people in American overseas territories **WERE NOT** did not have the same constitutional rights as people living on the North American continent.

The United States mercilessly crushed a rebellion in the Phillipines.

Imperialist Arguments	Anti-Imperialist Arguments
Filipinos are incapable of self government	We sacrifice our values by becoming an Imperial Power

Summarize United States foreign policies in different regions of the world during the early twentieth century, including the purposes and effects of the Open Door policy with China, the United States role in the Panama Revolution, Theodore Roosevelt's "big stick diplomacy," William Taft's "dollar diplomacy," and Woodrow Wilson's "moral diplomacy" and changing worldwide perceptions of the United States.

U.S. Imperialism in China



The "**Open Door**" Policy opened Chinese markets to the U.S. by allowing American businesses to trade alongside European powers.

The **Boxer** Rebellion was an anti-imperialist uprising in China that was put down by American and British forces.



US Intervention in Latin America

C
U
B
A

Platt Amendment: U.S. can intervene in to prevent civil unrest

Guantanamo Bay: Perpetual lease of a **Naval** base (still there today)



Teddy **Roosevelt**
"**Big Stick**"
Diplomacy

TR described his foreign policy as being inspired by the West African proverb,

"Speak softly and carry a big stick."

TR's "Big Stick" projected American **naval power** and increased American dominance in **Latin America**.

The **Roosevelt Corollary** to the **Monroe** Doctrine established the U.S. as the "policeman" in Latin America. The U.S. intervened in Latin American nations to collect debts on behalf of European nations (so that they wouldn't intervene in Latin America directly).

The United States helped **Panama** gain independence from Colombia in order to gain access rights to construct the Panama **Canal**.



William Howard **Taft**
"**Dollar**"
Diplomacy

Protect American **Business** interests and investments in Latin America



Woodrow **Wilson**
"**Moral** / **Missionary**"
Diplomacy

Intervene to promote **Democratic** governments and oppose non-democratic governments.

"Teach the Mexicans to elect good men."

NOTE: Features of Wilson's "moral diplomacy" can be found in his rationale for entering World War I, declaring that the United States' cause in the war was to "make the world safe for democracy."

Analyze the causes and consequences of United States involvement in World War I, including the failure of neutrality and the reasons for the declaration of war, the role of propaganda in creating a unified war effort, the limitation of individual liberties, and Woodrow Wilson's leadership in the Treaty of Versailles and the creation of the League of Nations.

1914: World War I Begins

Where? Serbia

The Causes:

The Alliance System
 N Nationalism

The Igniting Incident:

Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria was assassinated by a Serbian nationalist in 1914.

*Following the assassination, **alliances** were invoked, leading to a full-scale war with Britain, France, and allies on one side and Germany and allies on the other.*

1914-1917 U.S. maintains a policy of Neutrality.

THIS GUY would have been proud! →



~~TRADE~~ *Naval warfare made it difficult for the U.S. to carry on trade with Europe as a neutral power.*

PROVOCATIONS Three things prompted the U.S. to enter the war:

1. CRUISE SHIP Sinking of the Lusitana (1915)

*"He kept us out of **war**"* Wilson's 1916 Re-Election Slogan

2. TELEGRAM The Zimmerman Note (Germany to Mexico)

3. SUBMARINE Unrestricted Submarine Warfare

Wilson: The U.S. is fighting to "make the world safe for Democracy."

PROPAGANDA

*The U.S. government launched a massive propaganda campaign with **FOUR GOALS** in mind:*



Recruitment

Soldiers, Sailors, Nurses

PLANT A VICTORY GARDEN



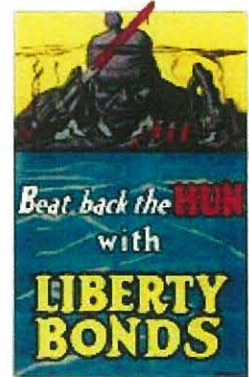
Conserve

Food and Resources



Financing

the War (Liberty Bonds)



Dehumanize

the Enemy (the Hun)

Espionage and Sedition Acts (1917-1918)

The Espionage and Sedition Acts banned Americans from undermining the war effort by speaking out against the war and doing anything else (discouraging the purchase of war bonds, opposing the draft, etc.) that could undermine the war effort.



Anti-German Sentiment:

This is a Hot Dog!



Frankfurter

DON'T TEACH THIS!



German Language

DON'T DISPLAY THIS!



Flag of Germany



ARMISTICE

11 / 11 / 1918 11:00 AM



WILSON'S 14 POINTS:

1. Freedom of the Seas
2. Reduction of Arms
3. Open Treaty Negotiations
4. Self - Determination of Peoples
5. League of Nations

Most Important to Wilson



Wilson's Goal: Peace without Victory

The Treaty of Versailles



Although President Wilson exercised a leadership role at the Paris Peace Conference, he had to make **concessions** to the Allies, who insisted on a "war guilt" Clause blaming Germany for the war and the payment of reparations from Germany to the Allies.

However, the Treaty of Versailles also included Wilson's Fourteen Points, including re-drawing new national borders in Central Europe along ethnic lines, although it failed to accommodate every European ethnic group (What is a Yugoslavian?).



The Treaty also created a League of Nations, which Wilson believed to be the most important thing to prevent future wars.

Analyze the United States rejection of internationalism, including postwar disillusionment, the Senate's refusal to ratify the Versailles Treaty, the election of 1920, and the role of the United States in international affairs in the 1920s.

The Versailles Treaty Controversy



Although President Wilson played a leading role at the Paris Peace Conference, he had an even bigger task when he returned to the United States:

Convince the U.S. Senate to ratify the Versailles Treaty.

According to the Constitution, 2 / 3 of the Senate must approve any treaty negotiated by the President. Wilson, a Democrat, had an uphill battle, since the Republican Party had a majority in the Senate.



Factions in the U.S. Senate

Internationalists	Reservationists	Irreconcilables
<i>Mostly Senate Democrats</i>	NOTE: The Republicans were divided into two camps.	
Ratify the Treaty as is	Ratify treaty with reservations	Don't Ratify The Treaty

Republican senators opposed the treaty, believing the League of Nations would obligate the United States to enter future European wars.

Wilson refused to Compromise with the Reservationists, insisting on an "all or nothing" approach to ratification. The United States never ratified the Treaty of Versailles and never joined the League of Nations, although the government did send an observer to the meetings.

1920s



In 1920, Americans elected Warren G. Harding, a Republican who promised America a "Return to Normalcy." Harding had opposed America's entry into the League of Nations, but supported America's continued involvement in efforts to promote peace and understanding in Europe, including hosting a conference that limited the size of the great powers' Naval forces.

The Dawes Plan was designed by the U.S. government to help Germany pay its war reparations while facilitating economic cooperation between the United States and Europe.

1930s

The "Good Neighbor Policy

In the 1930s, the U.S. attempted to cultivate a better relationship with **Latin America** and get rid of the legacy of resentment from the days of U.S. imperialism.

Neutrality Acts

Believing that America's entry into WWI was a mistake, Congress passed the Neutrality Acts to make it difficult for the president to assist **belligerent** nations.

As a result of the **Neutrality Acts**, the U.S. did little as dictators began to rise in Germany, Italy, and the Soviet Union and there was not much that President Roosevelt (FDR) could do to provide assistance to the Allies in the early days of the war.