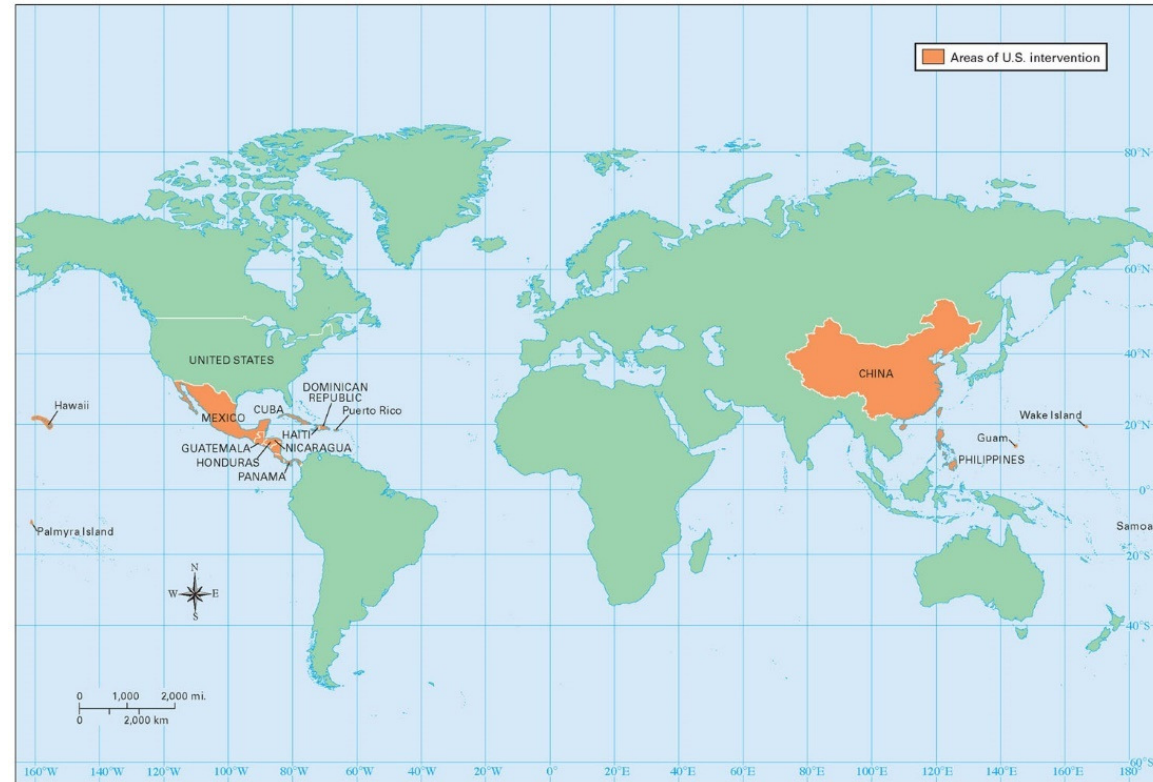


American Foreign Policy, 1880-1920: The Good, the Bad, & the Ugly.



Each group will become experts on their assigned country.

Create poster showing how U.S. policy toward your respective country was “good, bad, and ugly” for the assigned country and/or the U.S.

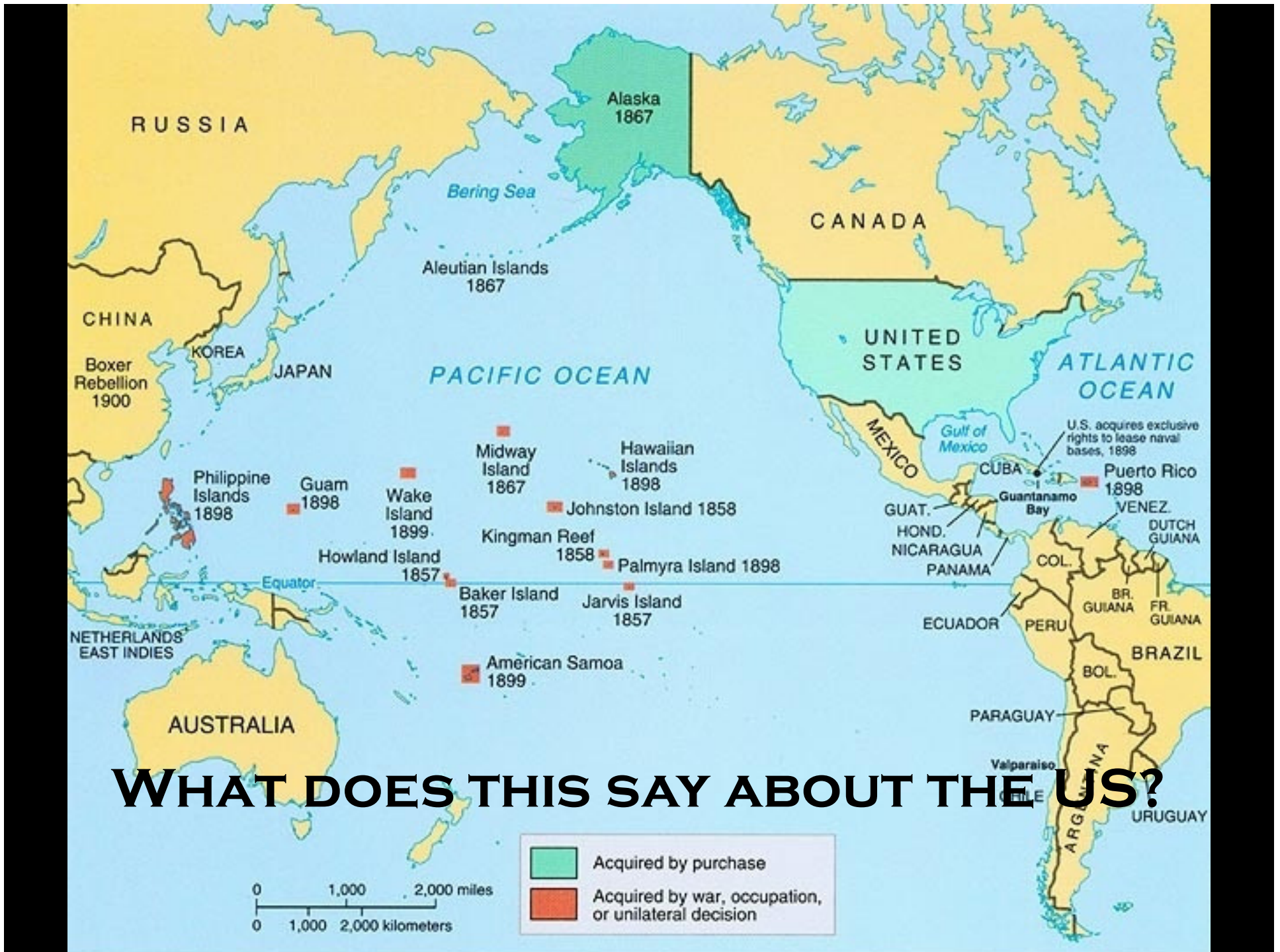
Create a THOUGHTFUL visual of the event.

You will present your ideas and visual.

Foreign Policy – 1880-1920

Presentation Notes.

	Good	Bad	Ugly
Country			



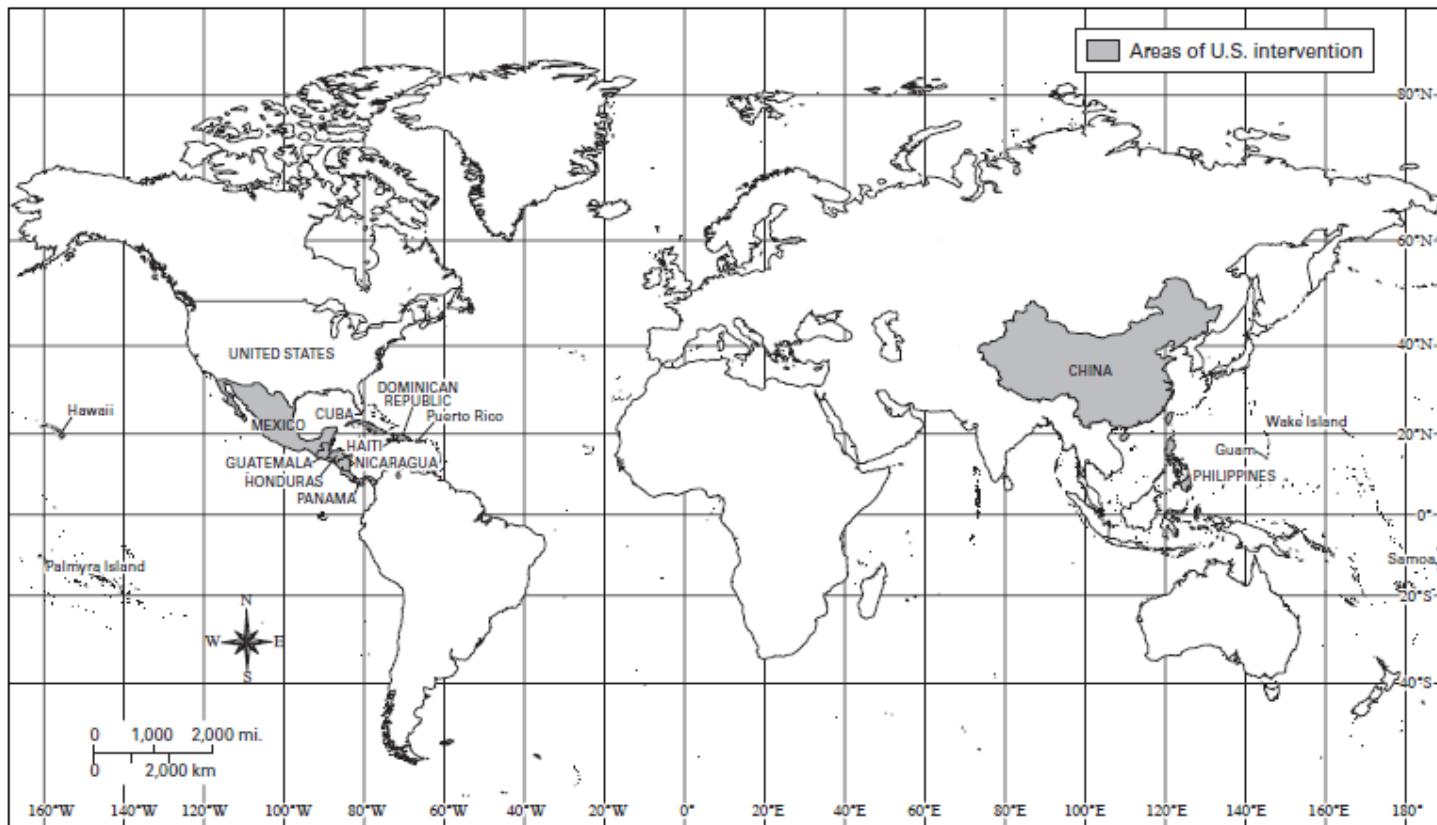
What is the message of this cartoon?



Quick Write

How would you describe the US's foreign policy between 1890 and 1917? Was the US justified in its actions?

U.S. Interventions in Latin America, Asia, and the Pacific, 1890–1917



US Foreign Policy

Most
Just

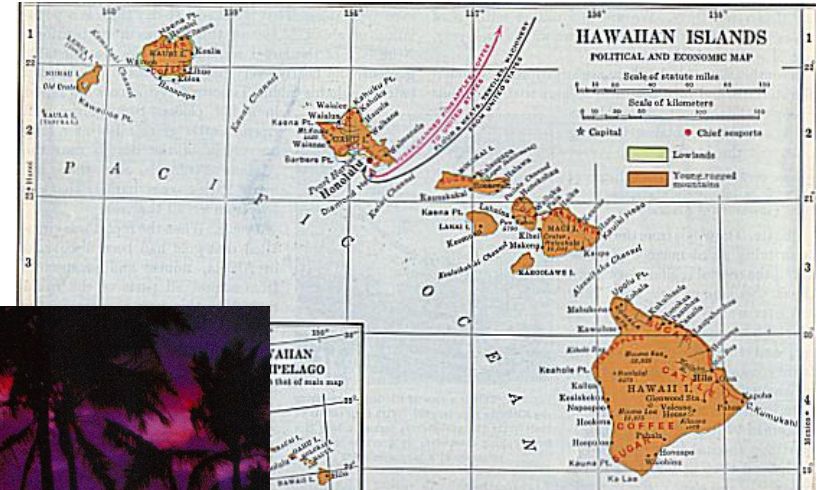


Least
Just

Place US's intervention in Cuba, PR, the Philippines, Hawaii, China, the DR, Mexico, & Panama on this spectrum based on how just you believe US's actions were. You must provide reasons why you placed that even where you did.

HAWAII

AMERICAN IMPERIALISM



- Until the 1890s, Hawaii was an independent country ruled by a monarch.
- The United States had important business interests there, namely, sugar plantations.

- In 1890, the United States placed a protective tariff on imported sugar, including that from Hawaii, in order to protect sugar producers in the United States.
- This meant that Americans would be more likely to buy domestic sugar rather than Hawaiian sugar, and American planters in Hawaii would lose money.





- In 1893, American planters, aided by the chief U.S. diplomat to Hawaii and by marines, carried out a successful revolution against the Hawaiian ruler.



However, it was not until 1898, during the Spanish-American War, did Hawaii become a United States possession.

- Once Hawaii was annexed-the act of attaching a new territory to an existing country-it became important to the United States as a military and commercial link to the Philippines and the rest of East Asia.



Puerto Rico

- After the Spanish American War the U.S. set up a military government, schools, and a postal service
- Puerto Ricans grew frustrated with American rule because they were neither U.S. citizens nor Independent
- Jones Act- 1917 Wilson made Puerto Rico a U.S. territory but still no rights
- Puerto Rico remains a U.S. commonwealth- Puerto Rico has control over their laws and finances but decisions on defense and tariffs are in the U.S. hands



Acquiring the Philippines

AMERICAN IMPERIALISM



- In February 1899, the Senate approved the Treaty of Paris by a small margin.
- That January, Emilio Aguinaldo, who had been fighting the Spanish for Philippine independence, declared the Philippines a republic.
- The bitter war finally ended in 1902.



- **More than 4,000 Americans and some 16,000 Filipinos were killed in the Philippine insurrection.**
- **An additional 200,000 Filipinos died from disease and starvation.**
- **In the end. The Philippines were under American control.**

CHINA

AMERICAN IMPERIALISM



- American trade with China began in the 1780s through the port of Canton.
- By the late 1800s, however, Americans were afraid that their economic opportunities in China might be limited.
- Throughout the 19th century, China had been subjected to imperialistic demands by Japan, Germany, Russia, Britain, and France.

- Each nation gained a sphere of influence—a region in which it had exclusive trade, mining, or other economic rights.





China: Spheres of Influence and Treaty Ports, c. 1900



GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Maps

- 1. Human-Environment Interaction** Which countries had spheres of influence in China?
- 2. Location** What foreign power shown on the map had access to inland China? What geographic feature made this possible?

OPEN DOOR POLICY

AMERICAN IMPERIALISM



- In 1899, Secretary of State John Hay tried to assure economic opportunity for the United States.
- He asked the European powers to keep an “open door” to China.
- He wanted to ensure through his Open Door Policy that the United States would have fair access to the Chinese markets.

THE BOXER REBELLION

AMERICAN IMPERIALISM

- In 1900, a secret patriotic Chinese society called the Boxers attacked missionaries, diplomats, and other foreigners in China in what is known as the Boxer Rebellion.
- The Boxers were revolting against the Manchu Dynasty and against the intervention of Western powers in China.



The British Libra



Boxerz, not briefs

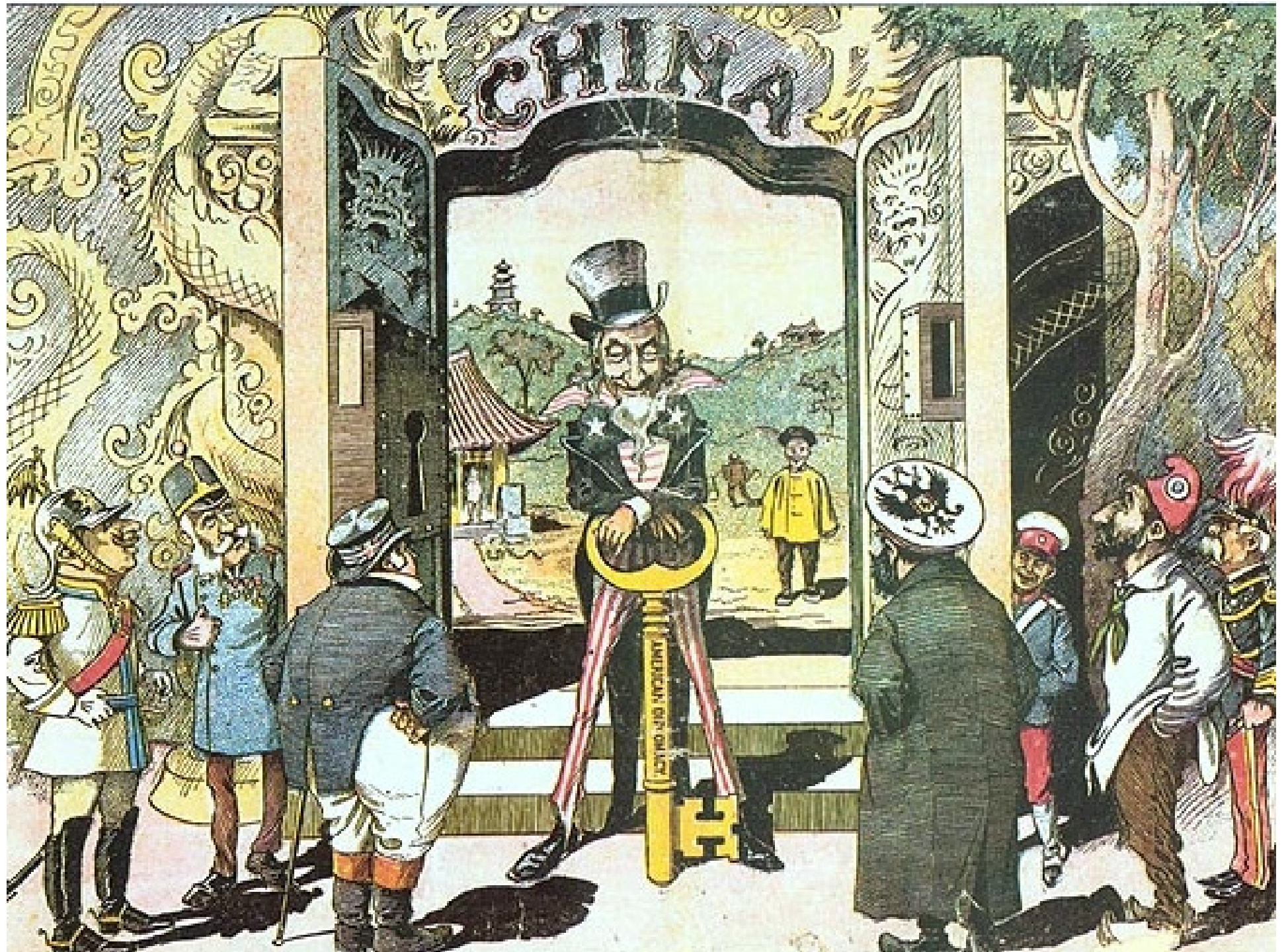




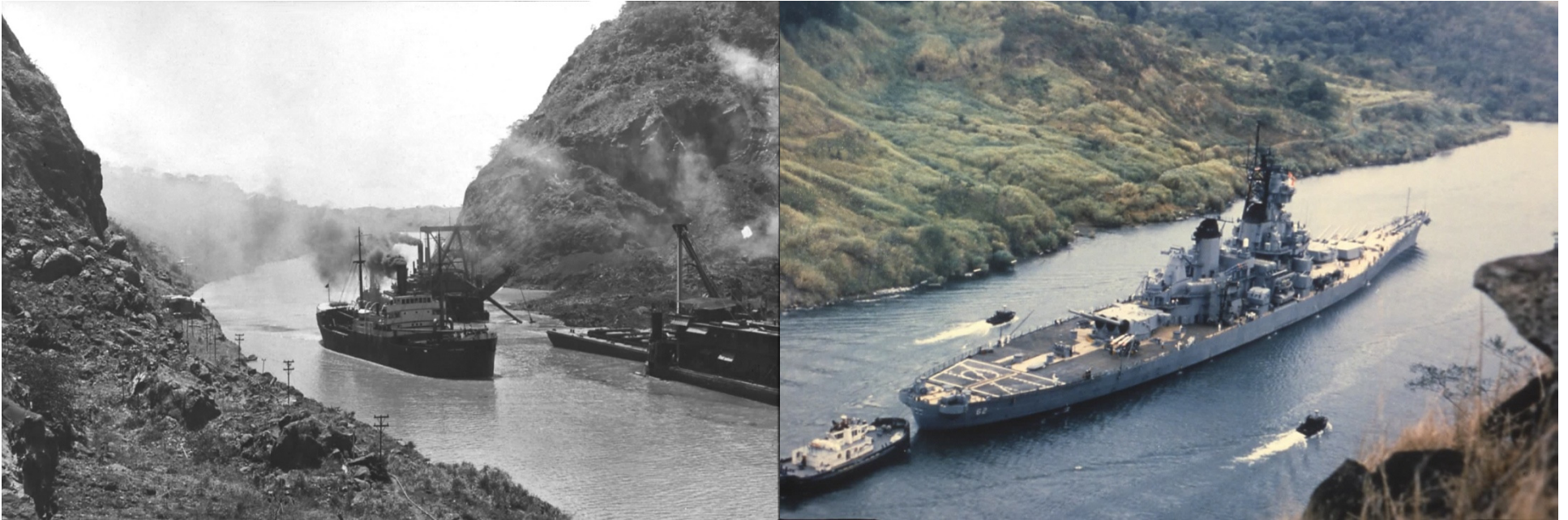


- The Western powers, including the United States, sent troops to restore order.
- Fearing that rival nations would take even more Chinese land, Hay expanded the Open Door Policy to mean that the current boundaries of China should be preserved.

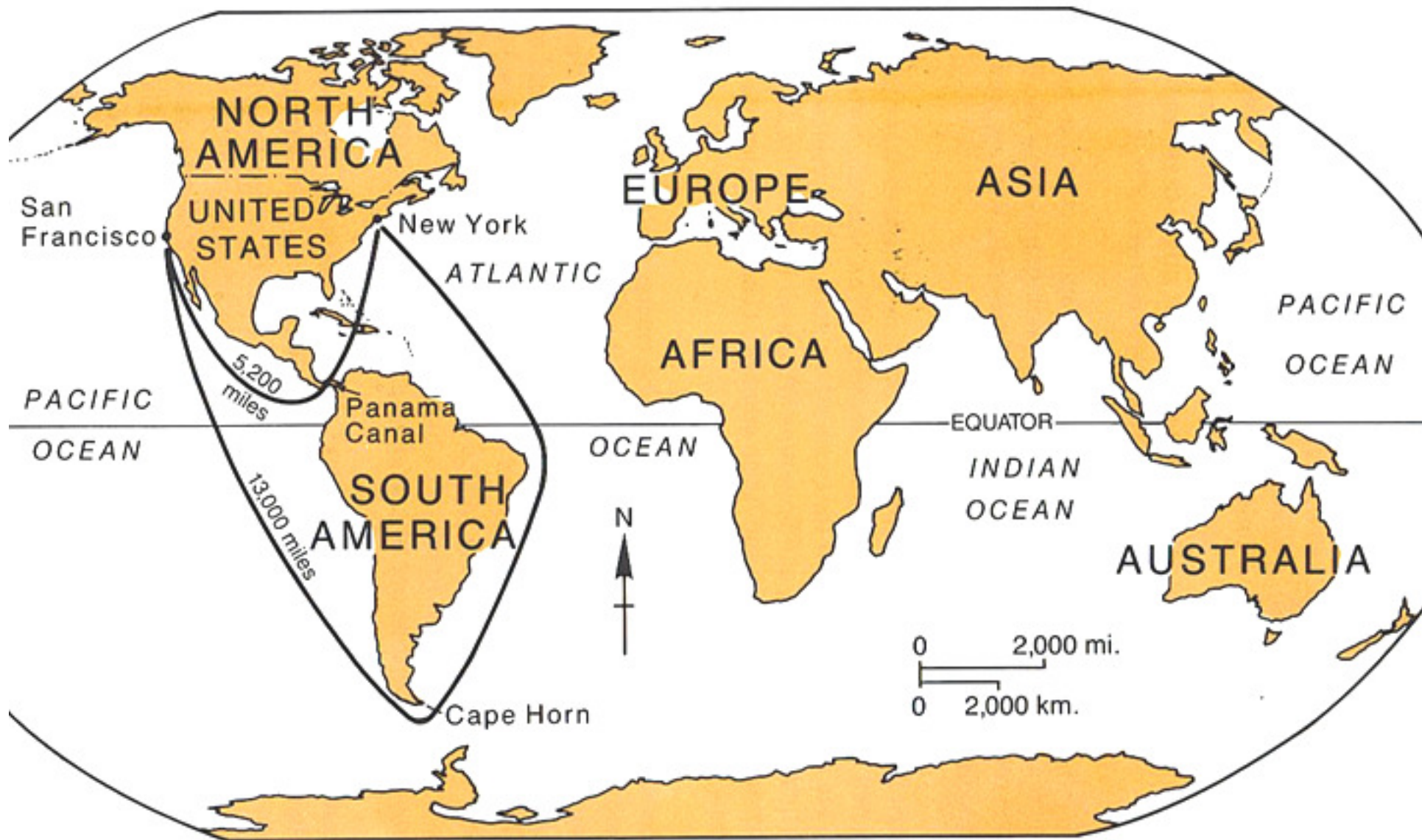




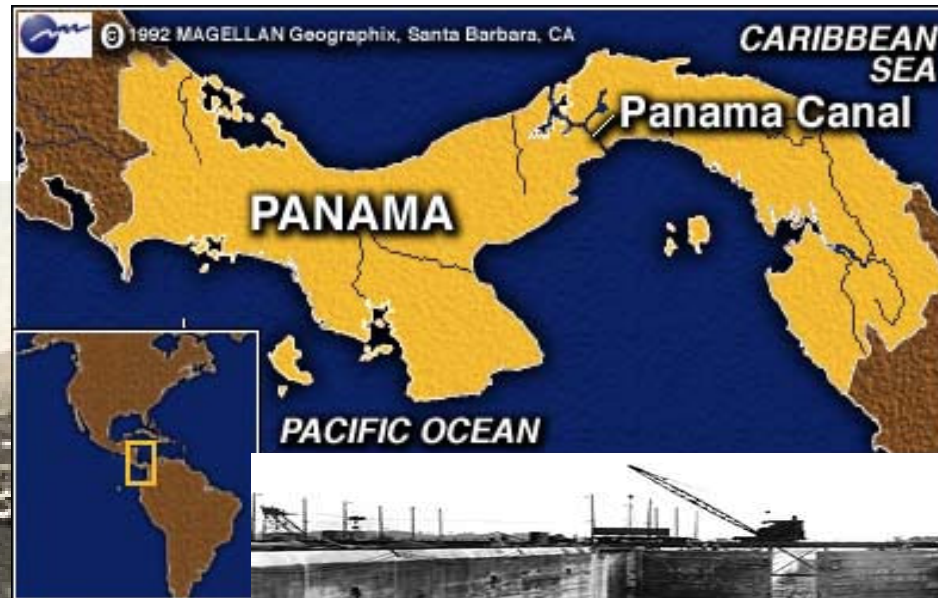
The Panama Canal



- Since the mid-1800s, the advantages of a canal linking the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans were well recognized.
- With a canal, navy and merchant ships could move more quickly between the two oceans.
- In 1901 the United States, through negotiations, gained sole right to build and control such a canal as long as it would be open to all nations.



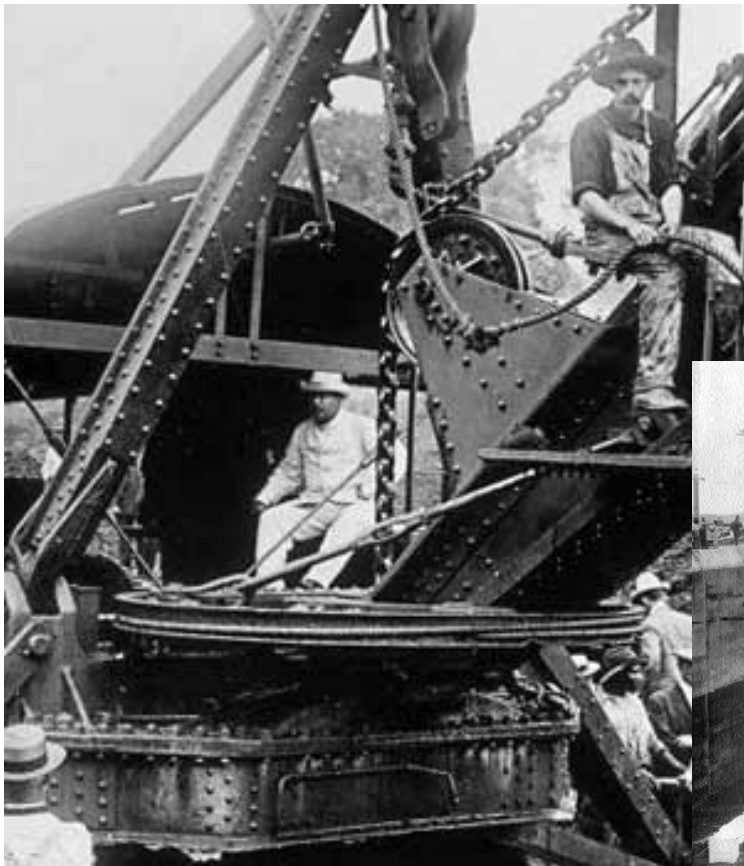
- Under Theodore Roosevelt, the United States settled on a route across Panama, which was part of Colombia.
- When Colombia seemed reluctant to agree to financial terms, Roosevelt encouraged Panamanians to revolt and declare their independence.





- The United States quickly negotiated a treaty with the new nation of Panama, which gave the United States a 99-year renewable lease on a 10-mile-wide strip of land across Panama.
- Panama remained a United States protectorate from 1903 to 1939.

- Building the canal was a mammoth task, begun in 1904.
- Yellow fever and malaria caused delays as did the difficulty of moving more than 250 million cubic yards of soil.

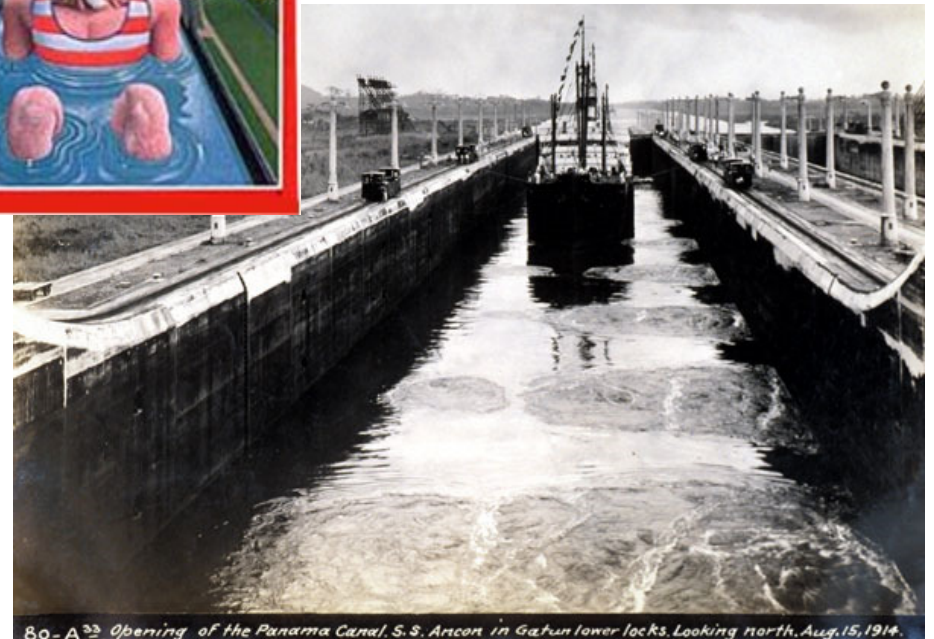
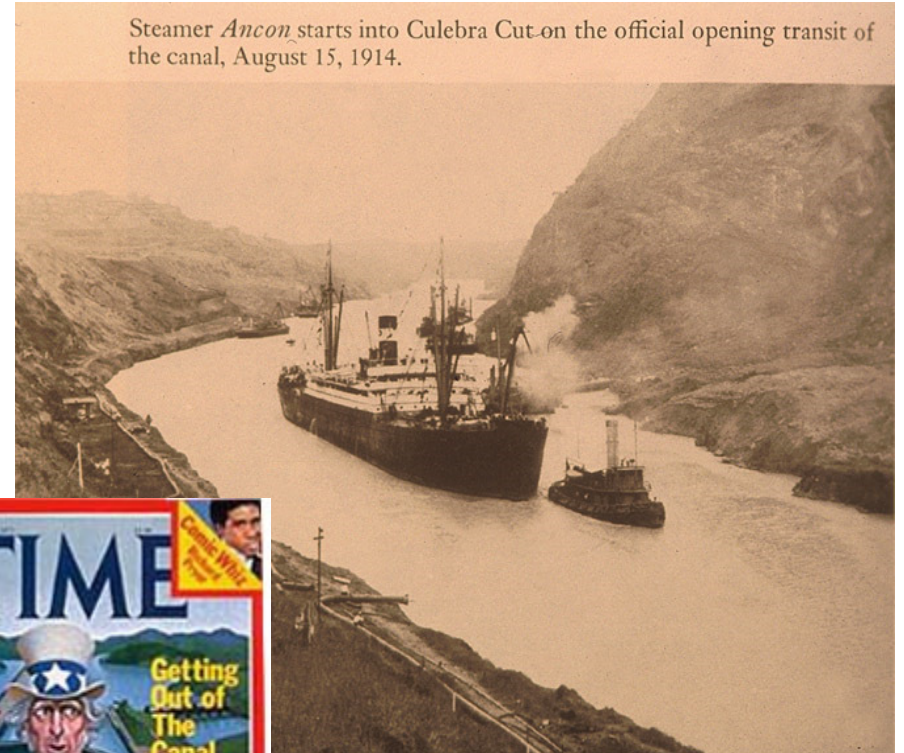


(THE PANAMA CANAL COMMISSION)



- However, workers made the remarkable achievement of completing the canal ahead of schedule and under budget.
- The canal opened to traffic in 1914.
- Responding to Panamanian demonstrations, the U.S. agreed in a 1977 treaty to return the canal to Panamanian control.

Steamer *Ancon* starts into Culebra Cut on the official opening transit of the canal, August 15, 1914.

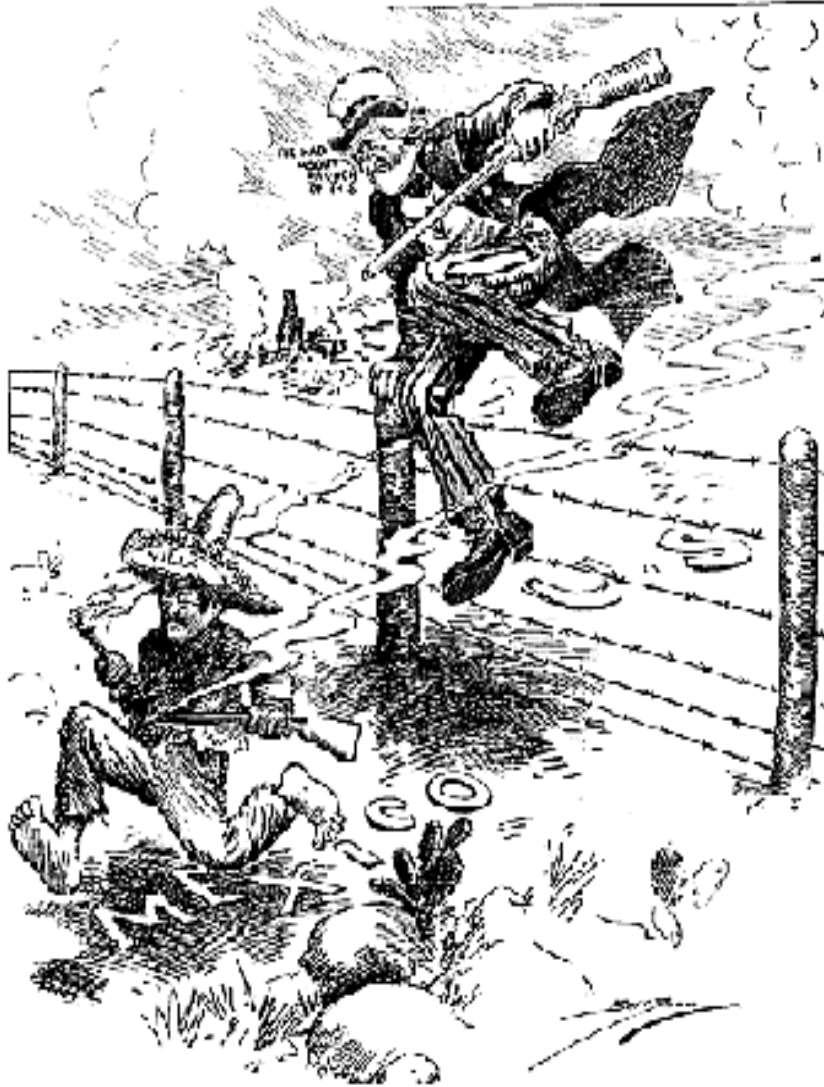


80-A 22 Opening of the Panama Canal. S.S. Ancon in Gatun lower locks. Looking north, Aug. 15, 1914.

- Panama ultimately took over control of the canal on December 31, 1999.



Mexico



- Revolution in Mexico in 1911-Revolt led by Victoriano Huerta
- War almost occurred in 1914 when Wilson sent troops to Veracruz, a port on the Gulf of Mexico to keep weapons from reaching Huerta's army. A battle broke out killing 90 Americans and 300 Mexicans. A lot of people opposed Wilson's actions and the troops were pulled out.
- Months later Huerta resigned and Carranza gained power.