The decades surrounding 1900 were a time of **imperialism**. During those years, Europeans built great empires by taking control of other lands. At first the United States followed a policy of **isolationism** and avoided getting involved with the affairs of other countries. That changed in 1867 when Secretary of State **William H. Seward** purchased Alaska. This new territory was a valuable source of fur, minerals, timber, and gold. The United States then took the Midway Islands, part of Samoa, and Hawaii.

**KEY TERMS AND PEOPLE**

- **imperialism**: building an empire by founding colonies or conquering other nations
- **isolationism**: a policy of avoiding involvement in the affairs of other countries
- **William H. Seward**: Secretary of State who arranged for the purchase of Alaska
- **Liliuokalani**: Hawaiian queen who proposed a new constitution that gave power back to Hawaiians in 1893
- **spheres of influence**: areas where foreign nations control trade and natural resources
- **Open Door Policy**: policy stating that all nations should have equal access to trade in China
- **Boxer Rebellion**: a group of Chinese nationalists that was angered by foreign involvement in China

**ACADEMIC VOCABULARY**

- **process**: a series of steps by which a task is accomplished

**SECTION SUMMARY**

**END OF ISOLATION**

The decades surrounding 1900 were a time of **imperialism**. During those years, Europeans built great empires by taking control of other lands.

At first the United States followed a policy of **isolationism** and avoided getting involved with the affairs of other countries. That changed in 1867 when Secretary of State **William H. Seward** purchased Alaska. This new territory was a valuable source of fur, minerals, timber, and gold. The United States then took the Midway Islands, part of Samoa, and Hawaii.
HAWAII BECOMES A TERRITORY
Americans became rich sugar planters, shop owners, and shipyard owners. Sugar became a leading export in Hawaii. In 1887 the planters forced the king to sign the Bayonet Constitution that gave more power to the planter-controlled parliament. When Queen Liliuokalani proposed returning Hawaii to the Hawaiians, the United States sent Marines to take control of the islands.

UNITED STATES SEEKS TRADE WITH JAPAN AND CHINA
The United States sent Commodore Matthew Perry to open trade relations with Japan. In 1858 the United States and Japan signed a trade agreement. Ten years later, Japanese leaders who favored the process of industrialization came into power. They began a 40-year period of change.

The Japanese attacked China and defeated them in 1894 to become a major world power. Afterwards, other countries took advantage of China’s weakness to set up spheres of influence. To make sure it could trade with China, the United States announced the Open Door Policy. This policy said that all nations should have an equal chance to trade with China.

Chinese resentment grew because the Chinese did not like being controlled by foreigners. In 1900 this resentment exploded in the Boxer Rebellion. The Boxers attacked the areas where foreigners lived.

For two months the Boxers laid siege to the settlement. Then, military forces from several nations arrived and defeated the Boxers. China was forced to pay $333 million to various nations, and the Open Door Policy remained in effect for years.

CHALLENGE ACTIVITY
Critical Thinking: Write to Evaluate On a map locate the Midway Islands, Samoa, and Hawaii. Write a paragraph evaluating why the United States wanted to control these islands.
DIRECTIONS Use five of the words or phrases from the word list to write a summary of what you learned in the section.

____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________

DIRECTIONS Look at each set of terms below. On the line provided, write the letter of the term that does not relate to the others.

_____ 1. a. Matthew Perry
   b. William H. Seward
   c. George Washington
   d. John Hay

_____ 2. a. Liliuokalani
   b. Open Door Policy
   c. Boxer Rebellion
   d. spheres of influence

_____ 3. a. economic interest
   b. naval bases
   c. imperialism
   d. isolationism

_____ 4. a. spheres of influence
   b. Alaska
   c. Boxer Rebellion
   d. China

DIRECTIONS Write a sentence using the word process as a noun.
As you read pay attention to what Liliuokalani was being asked to do and what the consequences were if she did not cooperate.

For the first few days nothing occurred to disturb the quiet of my apartments save the tread of the sentry. On the fourth day I received a visit from Mr. Paul Neumann, who asked me if, in the event that it should be decided that all the principal parties to the revolt must pay with their lives, I was prepared to die? I replied to this in the affirmative, telling him that I had no anxiety for myself, and felt no dread of death. He then told me that six others besides myself had been selected to be shot for treason, but that he would call again, and let me know further about our fate. I was in a state of nervous prostration, as I have said, at the time of the outbreak, and naturally the strain upon my mind had much aggravated my physical troubles; yet it was with much difficulty that I obtained permission to have visits from my own medical attendant.

About the 22d of January a paper was handed to me by Mr. Wilson, which, on examination, proved to be a purported act of abdication for me to sign. It had been drawn out for the men in power by...
their own lawyer, Mr. A. S. Hartwell, whom I had not seen until he came with others to see me sign it. The idea of abdicating never originated with me. I knew nothing at all about such a transaction until they sent to me, by the hands of Mr. Wilson, the insulting proposition written in abject terms. For myself, I would have chosen death rather than to have signed it; but it was represented to me that by my signing this paper all the persons who had been arrested, all my people now in trouble by reason of their love and loyalty towards me, would be immediately released. Think of my position,—sick, a lone woman in prison, scarcely knowing who was my friend, or who listened to my words only to betray me, without legal advice or friendly counsel, and the stream of blood ready to flow unless it was stayed by my pen.

My persecutors have stated, and at that time compelled me to state, that this paper was signed and acknowledged by me after consultation with my friends whose names appear at the foot of it as witnesses. Not the least opportunity was given to me to confer with any one; but for the purpose of making it appear to the outside world that I was under the guidance of others, friends who had known me well in better days were brought into the place of my imprisonment, and stood around to see a signature affixed by me.

WHAT DID YOU LEARN?

1. Why does Liliuokalani say she signed the act of abdication?

Liliuokalani says she was forced to say that she had been given the chance to talk with her friends and advisors before giving up power, but in fact she wasn’t allowed to talk with anyone.

2. Why do you think U.S. officials wanted it to look as though Liliuokalani had willingly given up her right to rule?
Section Summary

WAR WITH SPAIN

During the 1890s Cuba rebelled against Spain. Many Americans were sympathetic to the Cubans. Two Americans who supported the rebellion were Joseph Pulitzer and William Randolph Hearst. Both men were powerful newspaper publishers. They used yellow journalism and published exaggerated stories. This technique sold more newspapers and increased American support for Cuba.

Hearst published a letter in which a Spanish official referred to President McKinley as weak. Many Americans were insulted. Before that, the U.S. battleship Maine had exploded in Cuba’s Havana Harbor. No one knew the cause, but many Americans believed that Spain was responsible.

In response, the U.S. Congress declared that Cuba was an independent country. They also passed the Teller Amendment, which stated that America would not take control of Cuba. Spain immediately declared war and fighting began in Cuba.

Why did publishers such as Pulitzer and Hearst resort to yellow journalism?

_____________________
_____________________
_____________________
_____________________

Key Terms and People

yellow journalism technique that exaggerates and sensationalizes news stories
Teller Amendment war resolution amendment stating that the United States had no interest in taking control of Cuba
Emilio Aguinaldo leader of Filipino rebels against Spain
Anti-Imperialist League organization that accused the United States of building a colonial empire
Platt Amendment amendment to Cuba’s constitution that limited Cuba’s rights and kept the United States involved in Cuban affairs
Fighting in the Pacific at the same time, the U.S. Navy destroyed Spain’s fleet in the Philippines. Filipino rebels led by Emilio Aguinaldo and U.S. troops took control of Manila, the capital.

Other U.S. troops focused on the Caribbean Sea. These troops included the Rough Riders, led by future President Theodore Roosevelt. After the United States won battles both on land (in Cuba and Puerto Rico) and at sea, Spain surrendered.

UNITED STATES GAINS TERRITORIES
The peace treaty with Spain put Cuba, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines under U.S. control. A group of Americans formed the Anti-Imperialist League. They were afraid the United States wanted to build an empire and deny self-government to the territories. Despite their work, the treaty passed.

The United States set up a military government in Cuba. It added the Platt Amendment to Cuba’s new constitution. This allowed the United States to stay involved in Cuba’s affairs and limited Cuba’s right to make treaties. The amendment remained in force until 1934. The United States stayed active in Cuban affairs until the late 1950s.

The United States decided to keep the Philippines and Puerto Rico as territories. Puerto Ricans became U.S. citizens in 1917. Today Puerto Rico has its own constitution, but it is still associated with the United States. Filipinos fought America for their independence, and hundreds of thousands died. In 1902 Congress established an appointed governor and elected legislature in the Philippines. The country became independent in 1946.

CHALLENGE ACTIVITY
Critical Thinking: Write to Compare  Write a paragraph that compares the purpose of the Teller Amendment with the purpose of the Platt Amendment.
DIRECTIONS Read each sentence and fill in the blank with the word in the word pair that best completes the sentence.

1. The ______________________ opposed U.S. control over Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines. (Teller Amendment/Anti-Imperialist League)

2. When William Randolph Hearst printed sensational or exaggerated news stories, he was practicing ______________________.
   (yellow journalism/the Platt Amendment)

3. The ______________________ limited Cuba’s independence and gave the United States the right to intervene in its political affairs. (Teller Amendment/Platt Amendment)

4. The assistance of ______________________ allowed the U.S. Army to defeat the Spanish in the Philippines. (Teller Amendment/Emilio Aguinaldo)

5. The ______________________ was part of a war resolution that said the United States had no interest in controlling Cuba. (Teller Amendment/Platt Amendment)

DIRECTIONS On the line provided before each statement, write T if a statement is true and F if a statement is false. If the statement is false, write the correct term on the line after each sentence that makes the statement a true statement.

_____ 6. Dewey was helped by Dr. Walter Reed in conquering the Philippines.

_____ 7. Yellow journalism led many Americans to support the Cuban rebels.

_____ 8. The Teller Amendment indicated that the U.S. government was not interested in building an empire in the Caribbean.

_____ 9. The Teller Amendment required Cuba to sell or lease land to the U.S.
Bring Me the Pictures and I'll Bring You the War
Viewer's Guide

Directions
As you view the video, keep in mind the following questions. After you have finished the video, answer the questions based on what you have learned.

1. What two newspapers and owners were competitors?

2. Why did Frederick Remington not want to stay in Cuba?

3. How careful were reporters about filing accurate stories?

4. Who were the Rough Riders?

5. What is yellow journalism?

Time Line

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First immigrants land on Ellis Island.</td>
<td>1892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>President William McKinley assassinated.</td>
<td>1901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York subway system opens.</td>
<td>1904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Pulitzer Prizes awarded.</td>
<td>1917</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section Summary
BUILDING THE PANAMA CANAL
A canal across Central America would cut 8,000
miles off a voyage between the East and West U.S.
Coasts. It would link the country’s naval fleets.
When Theodore Roosevelt became president, he
tried to get Colombia to lease land in Panama for a
canal. Colombia rejected the idea.

When Panama revolted against Colombia in
1903, a U.S. warship blocked Colombian forces
from reaching Panama. The rebels won, and
Panama declared itself independent. Then the
United States and Panama agreed to build a canal.

Many lives were lost to disease and dangerous
conditions during the construction of the Panama
Canal. Despite these dangers it opened in 1914.

Why would foreign nations be interested in building a canal through Central America?
____________________
____________________
____________________
____________________
U.S. POLICY TOWARD LATIN AMERICA

In 1823 President Monroe warned European nations to stay out of the Western Hemisphere. The Monroe Doctrine became a major part of U.S. foreign policy until 1904. When Theodore Roosevelt became president, he wanted the United States to play a more active role in the Western Hemisphere.

By the early 1900s several Latin American nations owed money to European investors. Roosevelt warned these nations that if they did not pay their debts, the United States would step in. The Roosevelt Corollary, an addition to the Monroe Doctrine, also gave the United States “police power” in the hemisphere.

U.S. INTERESTS IN LATIN AMERICA

President William Howard Taft tried dollar diplomacy. This was a way to influence governments by economic means. Woodrow Wilson did not like the role of big business in foreign affairs. He ended the use of dollar diplomacy and sent troops to protect U.S. interests in Latin America.

In 1910 the Mexican Revolution caused the overthrow of the government. The violence of the revolution caused many Mexicans to flee to the United States. It also upset American business leaders who had investments in Mexico. President Woodrow Wilson requested and received from Congress permission to use force against Mexico.

Wilson sent General John J. Pershing and 15,000 soldiers into Mexico to catch Francisco “Pancho” Villa, the rebel leader. Villa had killed 17 Americans in New Mexico. Pershing and his troops never caught Villa. In 1917 a new constitution started to bring order to Mexico.

CHALLENGE ACTIVITY

Critical Thinking: Write to Sequence Write a paragraph that relates the attempts U.S. presidents made to control Latin America.
DIRECTIONS  Match the terms in the first column with their correct definitions from the second column by placing the letter of the correct definition in the space provided before each term.

1. Panama Canal  a. stated that “wrongdoing” by Latin American countries could lead to U.S. intervention.
2. Roosevelt Corollary  b. a violent struggle beginning in 1910 that led to U.S. military intervention
3. dollar diplomacy  c. led U.S. troops into Mexico in a failed mission
4. Mexican Revolution  d. assigned behavior
5. John J. Pershing  e. reduced travel times for cargo ships
6. Francisco “Pancho” Villa  f. attempted to influence Latin American governments with economic, not military, intervention
7. role  g. rebel leader who eluded U.S. troops in Mexico

DIRECTIONS  Write two adjectives or descriptive phrases that describe the term given.

8. Panama Canal
   _____________________________________________________
   _____________________________________________________

9. Roosevelt Corollary
   _____________________________________________________
   _____________________________________________________

10. dollar diplomacy
    _____________________________________________________
    _____________________________________________________

11. Mexican Revolution
    _____________________________________________________
    _____________________________________________________
Roosevelt and the Panama Canal

The New Treaty flag refers to the treaty that granted the United States exclusive canal rights in 1903.

Bogotá is the capital of Colombia, the nation that had held the Isthmus of Panama until the region revolted.

President Theodore Roosevelt is shown digging the Panama Canal.

ANALYZING POLITICAL CARTOONS

Study the political cartoon, and then answer the questions that follow.

1. What do the ships in the foreground represent?

2. What does the dirt Roosevelt is slinging onto Bogotá, Colombia, symbolize?

3. Do you think this cartoon supports or opposes the Panama Canal and imperialism?