Big Stick Diplomacy

• “Speak softly and carry a big stick.” ~TR
• Believed that the U.S. had to build up a strong military
  – Military sphere of influence
• The military would provide the “threat” of force in order to protect American interests
  – The threat would allow America to back up its word
THE NEW DIPLOMACY

THE WORLD'S CONSTABLE
Objectives

• Discuss American Foreign Policy
• Identify and evaluate T. Roosevelt’s Foreign Policy

EQ

• What responsibilities do people with power have to those people who have less power?

Agenda

• Discussion/notes
• Pros and Cons of TR
• Roosevelt’s Epitaph
Monroe Doctrine and Roosevelt Corollary

- **Monroe Doctrine** - European Powers could not interfere in North, South, and Central America. (They had to stay out of our backyard.)

- **Roosevelt Corollary** (statement) – Says that US will use force in any Latin American country whose stability was in question (get rid of European influence)
  - US acted as a “police force” in Latin America
Theodore Roosevelt: The Good, The Bad, The In-Between

Positives (+)

Gray Area (+/-)

Negatives (-)
Do Now:
Complete “America As a World Power” Map
(you have 10 minutes)
U.S. Imperialism
Empire -

a group of nations or territories ruled by one supreme authority (or country).
Do you agree or disagree with this quote?

"From the time the first settlers arrived in Virginia from England and started moving westward, this was an imperial nation, a conquering nation." -Paul Kennedy Historian

Are we still building an empire?
If you wanted to be an emperor/control more countries, what could you do?

- Buy land
- Go to war to take land
- Control markets (economic control)
- Annex territories

  -- **Annex**: Attaching a territory (or place) to a larger or more significant place (or country).

- **Foreign Policy**: a set of guidelines & practices a nation follows in its relations w/ other nations
Objectives

• Discuss American Foreign Policy
• Identify different types of foreign policy

EQ

• What responsibilities do people with power have to those people who have less power?

Agenda

• Group Work
Four Types of Foreign Policy

- **Isolationism** = “Loner”
  - Strict non-involvement in affairs of other nations
- **Collective Security** = “Team Player”
  - Working with other countries to influence world affairs
- **Internationalism** = “World Policeman”
  - Intervening in other countries’ affairs to promote nat’l interest and/or safeguard nat’l security
- **Imperialism** = “World Bully”
  - Extending power by acquiring territory around the world or exploiting weaker nations to serve nat’l interests
Imperialism

“The policy of extending a nation’s authority over other countries by economic, political, or military means.”
Why Imperialism? (Causes)

ECONOMIC: Thirst for New Markets
• U.S. farms/factories produce more than Americans can consume → needs new market for goods
• U.S. needs raw materials; needs more jobs
• Foreign trade is the solution!

MILITARY: Desire for Military Strength
• Admiral Alfred T. Mahan urges U.S. build up navy (to compete)
• U.S. builds modern battleships
  • third largest naval power

CULTURAL: Belief in Cultural Superiority
• Some apply Social Darwinism to culture/race
  • belief in superiority of Anglo-Saxons; “the fittest race will survive”
• U.S. has duty to Christianize, civilize “inferior peoples”
Is Imperialism fair???

Reasons some were against Imperialism...

1. Threat to Anglo-Saxon (white) heritage: won’t stay “pure”
2. Nothing justifies dominating other countries
3. Territories should be given Constitutional rights
4. Expensive

So NOT fair!
When is it appropriate for the United States to send soldiers to fight and face death on foreign soil? (select up to THREE choices)

- to assist an ally of the United States
- to protect territory that is close to U.S. borders
- to stop human rights abuses
- to acquire resources
- to gain power
- to acquire territory
- to improve national security
- to spread or protect American values and moral beliefs
- to fight against tyrannical governments
- under no circumstances is it ever appropriate
- other (explain)
Events Leading up to Spanish-American War

- Spain owns Cuba, but...
  - U.S. attempts to buy Cuba from Spain
  - U.S. interest in sugar cane ($$$
  - Spain said “no!”
  - Cubans do not want to be ruled by Spain
Station Activity

EQ: When do we go to War?

Why did the United States Invade Cuba? (An action that started a war with Spain?)
Do Now:

**Senate Campaign Speech**

What TWO main reasons does Senator Beveridge give on why we should expand to Cuba?

In Cuba alone there are **15,000,000 acres of forest**...exhaustless mines of **iron**...it means new employment and better wages for Americans! ...as our commerce spreads, the **flag of liberty will circle the globe**...the people will know that the voice of Liberty, at last, is speaking for them; that civilization is dawning, at last, for them. Liberty and Civilization, those children of Christ’s gospel...fellow Americans, we are God’s chosen people!
Objectives

• Identify causes of the Spanish American War

EQ

• What responsibilities do people with power have to those people who have less power?

Agenda

• Notes

• Yellow Journalism Activity
Events Leading up to War

• Cuban War for Independence (1868-1878)
  – Cubans fight Spain for independence
  – Led by Jose Marti (Cuban poet)
  – Marti leads Guerrilla campaign to destroy U.S. owned sugar plantations to provoke U.S. intervention on behalf of Cubans
  – American opinion split
War Fever Escalates

To Avoid Guerilla Warfare and put down the Cuban rebellion, Spain...

• Puts 300,000 Cubans in reconcentration camps
• Thousands die from torture
War Fever Escalates: 3 Reasons
#1 Yellow journalism: sensational/biased writing used to get people to buy newspapers; get readers to believe something

**Headline Wars**
- Newspapers exaggerate events to sell newspapers
- Explosion of USS Maine
- Reconcentration camps
Note from a Gov’t Official in Havana
Reconcentration Camps

• “460 women and children thrown on the ground...heaped as animals, some dying, other sick and others dead...[there is] complete accumulation of bodies dead and alive, so that is was impossible to take one step without walking over them; the greatest want of cleanliness, want of light, air, food...From all of this we deduct the number of deaths in the camps to be 77%”
Yellow Journalism helped mobilize the public’s thoughts and feelings about the happenings in Cuba.
Yellow Journalism

• William Randolph Hearst and Joseph Pulitzer have a Headline War...that leads to a real war!

“You furnish the pictures and I’ll furnish the war.” ~ Hearst
#2 Sinking of the U.S.S. Maine, Havana Harbor, February 15, 1898

“Remember the Maine”

Like Pearl Harbor during WWII, this slogan is at the center of American public support over the Spanish-American War.
#2 Sinking of the U.S.S. Maine

- Battleship sent in to escort American citizens and protect property
- Feb. 15, 1898 → ship blows up in Havana Harbor (258 men killed)
- U.S. Newspapers blame Spanish; Americans angered at attack
#2 Sinking of the U.S.S. Maine, Havana Harbor, February 15, 1898
Official Naval investigation:

- U.S.S. Maine was sunk by a submerged mine.

- Now, it is thought to be an accident caused by fuel and ammunition. (NOT an attack from Spain!)
#3 De Lome Letter

- Americans sympathizing with Cubans
- President McKinley wants to stay out of war with Spain, but then...
- Enrique Dupuy de Lome → Spanish minister to the U.S.
- Private letter criticized the President
  - Called him “weak” and insulted greatly
- Letter is stolen and leaked to *New York Journal*
- De Lome is forced to resign, Spanish embarrassed and Americans angry
“... it shows once more that McKinley is: weak and catering to the rabble, and, besides, a low politician, who desires to leave a door open to me and to stand well with the jingoes of his party.”

Dupuy de Lome Letter
Have you ever been to Hawaii? What do you think about when you hear “Hawaii”? 
Hawaii!

Experience Paradise...

Hundreds of flights service Hawaii daily.

Enjoy more than 2000 miles of pristine beaches.

World class golf has become one of Hawaii's main attractions.

Hawaii's marine life is world renowned.

Each of Hawaii's main islands has more than 100 resorts and hotels to choose from.

Traditional hula is just one of the many entertainment options available to Hawaii's visitors.
What about this...

HAWAII'S EX-QUEEN FILES A PROTEST

Mrs. Dominis Demands That the Treaty Be Declared Void for Many Reasons.

FOREVER PROTEST ANNEX.
QUEEN LILIUOKALANI’S OFFICIAL PROTEST TO THE TREATY

• Why is the Queen opposed to the annexation?
• Read her protest to yourself.
• With your partner, answer questions on Handout.
• Be prepared to discuss!
WHO was involved...

Queen Liliuokalani:
- Hated dominance of a minority of wealthy American planters;
- Tried to create a Constitution that would give power back to Hawaiians;
- Overthrown with U.S. support in 1893.
WHO was involved...

**President William McKinley:**
- Feared Hawaii would be colonized by European nations
- Pushed for annexation
- Hawaii was annexed in 1898

**Native Hawaiians:**
- Hated dominance of a minority of wealthy American planters;
- Wanted to preserve the culture and independence of Hawaii
United States Apology

• The Congress-

• (3) apologizes to Native Hawaiians on behalf of the people of the United States for the overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawaii on January 17, 1893 with the participation of agents and citizens of the United States, and the deprivation of the rights of Native Hawaiians to self-determination;
Objectives
• Relate annexation of Hawaii to Imperialist goals
• Understand events of the Spanish American War

EQ
• What responsibilities do people with power have to those people who have less power?

Agenda
• Notes
The U.S. Declares War on Spain
April 25th, 1898
The Spanish-American War, 1898

Theatres of War

The Pacific

The Caribbean

360
Spanish American War: Fighting begins in the Philippines
Spanish Defeated in the Philippines

• Philippines: Spain’s largest colony
  – Filipinos did not want to be under Spanish rule!
• May 1st, 1898: Commodore George Dewey took out the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay (easy victory!)
• August 13th 1898: U.S. and Filipinos defeated the Spanish together
Spanish American War: Quick Victory in Cuba

• U.S. Army was not very big
• Volunteers needed to fight in the war
  – First Volunteer U.S. Cavalry → better known as Teddy Roosevelt’s Rough Riders
  – College athletes and cowboys
• Quick victory on land and sea
  – 5,500 U.S. KIA (mostly from disease)
End of Spanish American War:  
**Treaty of Paris**

- December 10, 1898  
- **Terms**  
  - Cuba is given independence  
  - Guam and Puerto Rico given to the U.S.  
  - Spain sells Philippines to U.S. for $20 million  
- Actual war lasts a total of 15 weeks  
- Sec. of State John Hay calls the war, “a splendid little war.”
New U.S. “spheres of influence”
Effects on Cuba

- **Teller Amendment:**
  U.S. will not take over Cuba in the future...BUT
  - U.S. occupies Cuba;
    has same officials in office as Spain (Cuban protestors imprisoned or exiled)

- Am. Military helps rebuild Cuba

- **Platt Amendment** added to Cuban Constitution →
  gives the U.S. more power in Cuba and right to intervene
  - Guantanamo Bay, Cuba (Permanent Marine base)

Do you think the Cubans were happy about this?