

NAME _____

PERIOD _____

Chapter 20**The United States Looks Overseas**

(1853–1915)

What You Will Learn

By the late 1800s, the United States had new territories in the Pacific and strengthened its trade ties with Asia. The Spanish-American War led to more involvement in Latin America.

Chapter 20 Focus Question

As you read this chapter, keep this question in mind: How did the United States demonstrate its growing interest in the Pacific and in Latin America?

Section 1**Eyes on the Pacific****Section 1 Focus Question**

How did the U.S. acquire new territory and expand trade in the Asia-Pacific region? To answer this question,

- Learn about trade with Japan and the purchase of Alaska.
- Understand the country's expansionist mood.
- Learn how the U.S. gained footholds in the Pacific region.
- Find out about interventions in China.

Section 1 Summary

The United States expands its trade, its territory, and its influence in Asia, the Pacific, and Latin America.

The United States Looks Overseas

In the mid-1800s, the United States gained new trading partners and new land. In 1853, Commodore **Matthew C. Perry** sailed U.S. warships into Tokyo Bay, Japan. He called on the Japanese to trade. The Japanese were awed by U.S. power. The next year, they signed a trade treaty with the United States.

In 1867, **Russia** wanted to sell Alaska. U.S. Secretary of State **William Seward** believed buying Alaska was a way to open trade in the Pacific. He paid **\$7.2 million** for the territory, or 2 cents an acre. Many Americans called the purchase "Seward's Folly," because they saw Alaska only as a frozen wasteland. They changed their tune when gold was discovered there. ✓

SEWARD'S**ICE BOX**

- timber
- natural gas

Key Events

1893

American planters stage a revolt in Hawaii.

1898

United States wins the Spanish-American War.

1904

United States begins to build the Panama Canal.

✓ Checkpoint

Name two people who helped develop U.S. influence in the Pacific.

1. _____
2. _____

→ Expand — to get bigger

The **Expansionist Mood**

Until the late 1800s, the United States believed in isolationism. It avoided involvement in the affairs of other countries.

Several European nations, however, began to build empires. Many U.S. leaders believed that imperialism or building empires by establishing political and economic control over peoples around the world, could provide a new frontier. The United States could find new natural resources and markets for its products, as well as spread "American values." ✓

Gaining Footholds in the Pacific

American expansionists became interested in two groups of islands in the Pacific—Samoa and Hawaii. Britain and Germany were also interested in Samoa as a place to refuel their ships. War nearly broke out over the islands, but in 1899, Germany and the United States agreed to divide Samoa.

By 1887, American planters in Hawaii had already gained great power over the government. Queen Liliuokalani tried to prevent Hawaii from losing its independence. The planters tried to overthrow the queen with help from U.S. Marines, but President Grover Cleveland did not support the revolt. President William McKinley did, however. In 1898, Congress voted to make Hawaii a U.S. territory. ✓

Carving Up China

In the late 1800s, Japan and Europe divided China into spheres of influence, or areas where another nation has economic and political control. U.S. leaders feared America would be left out, so Secretary of State John Hay issued the Open Door Policy. It called for all nations to be able to trade in China on an equal basis. The Chinese hated foreign influence. A Chinese group known as the Boxers attacked westerners in 1900. The United States and other countries sent troops to crush the Boxer Rebellion. Hay then issued a second Open Door message. It stated that China should remain one country. ✓

Check Your Progress

1. What three new lands did the United States acquire?

2. What nations became new trading partners with the United States?

✓ Checkpoint

Give two reasons why imperialism appealed to some U.S. leaders.

1. _____

2. _____

• fueling stations
• defense bases
• symbol of strength

✓ Checkpoint

Name the two Pacific island groups that became U.S. possessions.

1. _____

2. _____

✓ Checkpoint

Explain what caused the Boxer Rebellion.

Section 2

The Spanish-American War

Section 2 Focus Question

What were the causes and effects of the Spanish-American War? To begin answering this question,

- Understand American interest in the Cuban rebellion.
- Learn what caused the U.S. to declare war on Spain.
- Find out how the United States governed its newly won territories.

Section 2 Summary

★ War broke out between Spain and Cuba, where the United States had business interests. The United States entered the war and gained territories in the Caribbean and the Pacific.

War Clouds Loom

Spain had ruled Cuba since Columbus landed in 1492. In 1868, Cubans revolted but were defeated. In 1895, a new revolt broke out. Spain responded with a policy of reconcentration or the forced movement of large numbers of people into detention camps for military or political reasons. After about 200,000 Cubans died in the camps, Cuban exile José Martí appealed to the United States for help. Many Americans were sympathetic toward the Cuban cause. Others, who had money invested in Cuba, wanted the United States to intervene to protect their interests.

Neither President Cleveland nor President McKinley would intervene. Newspaper publishers William Randolph Hearst and Joseph Pulitzer, however, pushed Americans to call for war. Through yellow journalism, they ran headlines and stories that played up the horror in Cuba. When fighting broke out in Cuba's capital of Havana, President McKinley agreed to send the battleship *Maine* to protect American lives and property. On February 15, 1898, the ship exploded and sank, killing 260 men. Americans blamed Spain. "Remember the *Maine*" became the battle cry of revenge. ✓

The United States Goes to War

President McKinley wanted to make peace with Spain. He finally gave in and asked Congress to declare war on April 11, 1898. The first battle was fought not in Cuba, but in

Key Events

1893

American planters stage a revolt in Hawaii.

1898

United States wins the Spanish-American War.

1904

United States begins to build the Panama Canal.

Vocabulary Builder

Intervene comes from the Latin words *inter* ("between") and *venere* ("to come"). Using these meanings and the context clues in the text, explain what some Americans wanted the United States to do in Cuba.

✓Checkpoint

Name the two publishers who fanned the flames of war in their newspapers.

1. _____
2. _____

The U.S. becomes
a world power

✓ Checkpoint

List the three Spanish possessions where fighting occurred in the Spanish-American War.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Why were some Americans unhappy with the U.S. acquiring new colonies?

Reading Strategy

Reread the bracketed paragraph.

Circle the sentence that summarizes the main idea. Draw arrows to details that support the main idea.



✓ Checkpoint

Name the rebel leader who led Filipinos against American rule.

the Philippines, another Spanish colony. ★ Assistant Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt ordered Commodore George Dewey to move American ships to the Philippines. On May 1, Dewey's small fleet entered Manila Bay and sank all of the Spanish ships there without losing one U.S. ship or life. Dewey then received help from a Philippine rebel leader, Emilio Aguinaldo. He was fighting to overthrow Spanish rule. Americans were soon in control of the islands.

When the war shifted to Cuba, the main fighting took place near the city of Santiago and at sea. Roosevelt, who had given up his navy post, led the Rough Riders unit in a successful charge up San Juan Hill, which became a highlight of the war. The U.S. Navy then destroyed the Spanish fleet trapped in Santiago Harbor. Within two weeks, the Spanish surrendered Cuba. Soon, the United States invaded and controlled the Spanish island of Puerto Rico. ✓

An American Empire

In December 1898, the United States and Spain signed a peace treaty. Cuba gained its independence. The United States paid Spain \$20 million and took control of Puerto Rico, the Philippines, and the Pacific islands of Guam and Wake. Many Americans were unhappy about acquiring colonies. The expansionists, however, were eager to open new businesses and to spread the idea of democratic government.

The United States replaced Spain as a colonial power in the Caribbean. Congress forced the Cuban government to adopt the Platt Amendment in its constitution. This amendment limited Cuba's power and made it a U.S. protectorate, an independent country whose policies are controlled by an outside power. The Foraker Act of 1900 gave Puerto Rico limited self-rule. Puerto Ricans became U.S. citizens, but many wanted their freedom. In the Philippines, Emilio Aguinaldo led a revolt against U.S. rule. In 1901, he was captured and the fighting ended. ✓

Check Your Progress

1. Why were expansionists eager to acquire colonies?

2. What new territories did the United States acquire?

Section 3**The United States and Latin America****Key Events****1893**

American planters stage a revolt in Hawaii.

1898

United States wins the Spanish-American War.

1904

United States begins to build the Panama Canal.

Section 3 Focus Question

How did the United States use the Monroe Doctrine to justify intervention in Latin America? To begin answering this question,

- Learn why the United States built the Panama Canal.
- Read how President Roosevelt dealt with European interference in Latin America.
- Learn about President Taft's "dollar diplomacy."
- Read about President Wilson's troubles with Mexico.

Section 3 Summary

The United States intervened in Latin American conflicts. Building the Panama Canal was central to its goals in world trade and managing distant possessions.

Linking the Oceans

Before the 1900s, the shortest sea route from San Francisco to Cuba was around the tip of South America. The 14,000-mile journey took over two months. The United States needed a canal to connect the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans. A canal would improve shipping and help the United States police its new empire.

In 1902, the Isthmus of Panama, a narrow strip of land between the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean, was a province of Colombia. The United States offered Colombia \$10 million and a yearly rent of \$250,000 to use the isthmus. Colombia wanted more money. So President Theodore Roosevelt urged Panamanians to revolt against Colombian rule. The revolt, supported by the U.S. military, took place on November 3, 1903. Three days later, the United States took control of the 10-mile-wide zone across the Isthmus of Panama. **✓**

The Panama Canal

Work on the Panama Canal began in 1904. The first big problem was disease. Malaria and yellow fever sickened many workers and halted work. Mosquitoes carried the diseases. William C. Gorgas was an American expert on tropical diseases. He had workers drain swamps to wipe out mosquitoes' breeding grounds. By 1906, the diseases had

✓Checkpoint

Explain why the United States backed the Panamanian rebels.

Reading Strategy

Ask and answer a question about the Panama Canal.

Question: _____

Answer: _____

been greatly reduced. Canal construction moved forward with difficulty. Six thousand workers died as they cut through the earth, constructed dams, and built giant locks. Many more thousands of men changed miles of mud into the great canal. The canal opened on August 15, 1914. ✓

Wielding a "Big Stick" in Latin America

Roosevelt was fond of an old West African proverb, "Speak softly and carry a big stick; you will go far." In other words, if diplomacy failed, the United States would use military force. In 1904, Roosevelt applied his "big stick" policy in Latin America. He announced that the United States would use police power against foreign nations that got involved in disputes with Latin America. The policy came to be known as the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine. A corollary is a (logical extension) of a doctrine or proposition.

President Taft, Roosevelt's successor, had a different approach. He believed in dollar diplomacy. This policy stated that economic ties were the best way to expand American influence. He urged businesses to invest heavily in Asia and Latin America. Taft's dollar diplomacy led to many military interventions in Latin American. ✓

Relations With Mexico

Woodrow Wilson became President in 1913. His foreign policy goal was to support and nurture democracy throughout the world. Wilson's ideas were first tested in Mexico, which was involved in a violent revolution after a dictator was overthrown. Wilson adopted a "watchful waiting" policy, hoping that Mexico would become a democratic nation. But when two U.S. sailors were briefly arrested in Mexico, Wilson sent in the navy and almost caused a war. Two years later, the rebel general Francisco "Pancho" Villa killed 18 Americans. General John J. Pershing led U.S. troops into Mexico looking for Villa, but failed to capture him. ✓

Check Your Progress

1. Why did Roosevelt want to build the Panama Canal?

2. What was meant by Roosevelt's "big stick" policy?

✓ Checkpoint

Name the first obstacle that interfered with building the Panama Canal.

Vocabulary Builder

A *succession* is the following of one thing after another. What, then, is the meaning of a *successor*?

✓ Checkpoint

Name the earlier policy that the Roosevelt Corollary extended.

✓ Checkpoint

Explain Wilson's foreign policy goal.