Chapter 12

Section 1  The Imperialist Vision

Click on a hyperlink to view the corresponding slides.
Click the Speaker button to listen to the audio again.
1872
- Victoria Claflin Woodhull becomes first female candidate for U.S. president

1874
- Britain annexes Fiji Islands

1876
- Nicholas Otto builds first practical gasoline engine

1880
- John Milne develops the seismograph

1881
- President Garfield assassinated by Charles Guiteau

1889
- First Pan-American conference
- Gustave Eiffel completes tower for Paris World Exhibit
CHAPTER 12  Becoming a World Power, 1872–1912

1893
- Americans overthrow Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii

1898
- U.S. declares war on Spain

1899
- Hay sends Open Door notes

1899
- Boer War begins between Great Britain and South African Republic

1900
- Boxer Rebellion begins in China

1901
- President McKinley assassinated

1904
- Panama Canal construction begins
- Roosevelt Corollary to Monroe Doctrine issued

1904
- Russo-Japanese War begins

B. Harrison 1889–1893
McKinley 1897–1901
Cleveland 1893–1897
T. Roosevelt 1901–1909
Taft 1909–1913

1895
- Louis and Auguste Lumière introduce motion pictures
Guide to Reading

Main Idea

In the late 1800s, many Americans wanted the United States to expand its military and economic power overseas.

Key Terms and Names

- imperialism
- protectorate
- Anglo-Saxonism
- Matthew C. Perry
- Queen Liliuokalani
- Pan-Americanism
- Alfred T. Mahan
- Henry Cabot Lodge
Building Support for Imperialism

• Beginning in the 1880s, Americans wanted the United States to become a world power.

• Their change in attitude was a result of economic and military competition from other nations and a growing feeling of cultural superiority.

• **Imperialism**, the economic and political domination of a strong nation over weaker nations, was a view held by many Europeans nations as they expanded their power overseas.
Building Support for Imperialism (cont.)

- To protect their investments, European nations exerted control over territories where they had invested capital and sold products.
- Some areas became colonies while others became **protectorates**.
- In a protectorate, the imperial power allowed local rulers to remain in control while protecting them against rebellion and invasion.
• In return, local rulers had to accept advice from the Europeans on how to govern their country.

• Americans wanted to develop overseas markets to keep the economy strong.

• Social Darwinists argued that as nations competed, only the strongest would survive.

• Americans used these ideas to justify expanding American power overseas.
Building Support for Imperialism (cont.)

- John Fiske, a historian and writer, wrote about “Anglo-Saxonism,” the idea that the English-speaking nations had superior character, ideas, and systems of government and were destined to dominate the planet.

- Josiah Strong linked missionary work to Anglo-Saxonism, convincing many Americans to support imperialism.
Building Support for Imperialism
(cont.)

Discussion Question

Why did Americans increasingly support imperialism during the 1880s?
Americans wanted to develop overseas markets to keep the economy strong. Social Darwinists argued that as nations competed, only the strongest would survive. John Fiske wrote about “Anglo-Saxonism,” the idea that the English-speaking nations had superior character, ideas, and systems of government and were destined to dominate the planet. Anglo-Saxonism was a popular idea because it fit with the idea of Manifest Destiny. Josiah Strong linked missionary work to Anglo-Saxonism, convincing many Americans to support imperialism.
Expansion in the Pacific

- Americans expanded across the Pacific Ocean and toward East Asia looking for overseas markets.

- Americans hoped to trade with China and Japan, but Japan only allowed trade with the Chinese and the Dutch.

- In 1852 President Franklin Pierce ordered Commodore Matthew C. Perry to travel to Japan to negotiate a trade treaty.
Expansion in the Pacific (cont.)

• In 1854 the Japanese, impressed by American technology and power, signed a treaty opening two ports to American trade. ↓

• By the 1890s, Japan had a powerful navy and had set out to build its own empire in Asia. ↓

• Following an 1872 recession in Hawaii, the United States exempted Hawaiian sugar from tariffs in 1875.
When the treaty later came up for renewal, the Senate insisted that Hawaii give the United States exclusive rights to a naval base at Pearl Harbor.

The trade treaty led to a boom in the Hawaiian sugar industry.

The McKinley Tariff in 1890 gave subsidies to sugar producers in the United States, causing the sale of Hawaiian sugar to decline.

As a result, the Hawaiian economy also declined.
Expansion in the Pacific (cont.)

- In 1891 Queen Liliuokalani became the queen of Hawaii.
- She disliked the influence of American settlers in Hawaii.
- In 1893 a group of planters, supported by U.S. Marines, forced the queen to give up her power after she unsuccessfully tried to impose a new constitution that reasserted her authority as ruler of the Hawaiian people.
- The group of planters set up a temporary government and asked the United States to annex the islands.
Expansion in the Pacific (cont.)

**Discussion Question**

How did the United States expand in the Pacific?
Expansion in the Pacific (cont.)

In 1852 President Franklin Pierce ordered Commodore Matthew C. Perry to travel to Japan to negotiate a trade treaty. In 1854 the Japanese signed a treaty opening two ports to American trade. During an 1872 recession in Hawaii, the United States exempted Hawaiian sugar from tariffs. When the treaty later came up for renewal, the Senate insisted that Hawaii give the United States exclusive rights to a naval base at Pearl Harbor. In 1893 Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii was forced, by a group of planters supported by U.S. Marines, to give up her power after she unsuccessfully tried to impose a new constitution that reasserted her authority as ruler of the Hawaiian people. The planters set up a temporary government and asked the United States to annex the islands.

(pages 394–395)
Trade and Diplomacy in Latin America

• In the 1800s, the United States wanted to increase its influence in Latin America by increasing the sale of American products in the region.

• Americans wanted Europeans to realize that the United States was the dominant power in the region.
Trade and Diplomacy in Latin America (cont.)

• Secretary of State James G. Blaine led early efforts to expand American influence in Latin America.

• He proposed the idea that the United States and Latin America work together in what came to be called Pan-Americanism.

• In 1889 the first Pan-American conference was held in Washington, D.C.
Trade and Diplomacy in Latin America (cont.)

- The goals of the conference were to create a customs union between Latin America and the United States, and to create a system for American nations to work out their disputes peacefully.
- The Latin Americans rejected both ideas.
- Latin Americans agreed to create the Commercial Bureau of the American Republics, an organization that worked to promote cooperation among the nations of the Western Hemisphere.
Trade and Diplomacy in Latin America (cont.)

• Today this organization is called the Organization of American States (OAS).
What were the two goals of the first Pan-American conference?

James G. Blaine wanted to create a customs union between Latin America and the United States, and create a system for American nations to work out their disputes peacefully.
Building a Modern Navy

• Americans were willing to risk war to defend American interests overseas. ↓

• This led to American support for a large modern navy. ↓

• Captain Alfred T. Mahan of the United States Navy published his lectures in a book called *The Influence of Seapower Upon History, 1660–1783.*
Building a Modern Navy (cont.)

• The book suggested that a nation needed a large navy to protect its merchant ships and to defend its right to trade with other countries.

• Mahan felt it necessary to acquire territory overseas for naval bases.

• **Henry Cabot Lodge** and Albert J. Beveridge, two powerful senators, pushed for the construction of a new navy.

• By the late 1890s, the United States was on its way to becoming one of the top-ranked naval powers in the world.
Building a Modern Navy (cont.)

- In the spring of 1898, war began between Spain and the United States.
What were the ideas that convinced Congress to pay for building a strong, modern U.S. navy?

Businesses wanted new markets overseas, and Anglo-Saxonism convinced many Americans that they had a destiny to dominate the world. European imperialism threatened America’s security. United States Navy Captain Alfred T. Mahan suggested that a nation needed a large navy to protect its merchant ships and to defend its right to trade with other countries. He felt it necessary to acquire territory overseas for naval bases.
Checking for Understanding

Define  Match the terms on the right with their definitions on the left.

A  1. the actions used by one nation to exercise political or economic control over a smaller or weaker nation

B  2. a country that is technically independent but is actually under the control of another country

A. imperialism
B. protectorate