

23. Why did Pancho Villa attack and kill Americans in New Mexico?
24. Why did the United States call back its army from Mexico?
25. Why did many Mexicans leave Mexico in the early 1900s to settle in the United States?

Part C: Challenge Questions

26. **Compare and Contrast.** Compare and contrast U.S. actions with Great Britain in Venezuela and actions with Spain in Cuba.
27. **Imaginative.** Imagine that the French had been suc-

cessful in building the Panama Canal. How might that have changed events in Latin America during the early 1900s?

28. **Description.** Describe American actions in Cuba from the perspective of a Cuban worker.
29. **Description.** Describe American actions in Cuba from the perspective of an American businessman with large investments there.
30. **Persuasive.** Pretend that you are Theodore Roosevelt in 1898. Make up a speech to convince American congressmen that the United States should declare war on Spain.

The United States in the Pacific

The Pacific Ocean stretches from the West Coast of the United States to the continent of Asia. American relations with Asian countries grew as U.S. businesses realized the market potential of the large Asian population. Many smaller islands in the Pacific were also important to the United States and other major industrial countries because those islands could be used as naval bases and refueling stations for ships traveling across the Pacific. The continents and islands of the Pacific also contained many natural resources. The United States used policies of domination and accommodation to gain influence in the Pacific.

54. Why did the Asian countries and islands in the Pacific become important to the United States?

Domination in the Philippines

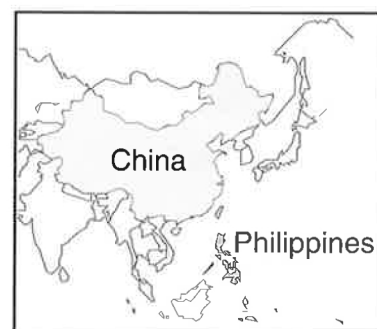
The Philippine Islands are a group of several large islands and thousands of small islands that are just to the southeast of Asia. The Philippines had been under the control of Spain since the mid-1500s and were important because they were so close to the mainland of Asia. When the United States declared war on Spain in 1898, American ships, under the command of George Dewey, attacked and destroyed the Spanish ships that had been stationed in Manila Bay. Manila was the capitol of the Philippines. Nearly 11,000 U.S. troops and native Filipinos fought to defeat the Spanish soldiers who were stationed in the Philippines. After the American victories in Cuba and the Philippines, Spain was forced to give up the Philippines. The peace treaty specified that the Philippines were supposed to become independent.

55. What was supposed to happen to the Philippines after the Spanish-American War?

The Filipinos at first welcomed the Americans because the Americans had helped free the Philippines from Spanish rule. However, the relations between the Americans and the Filipinos quickly became tense. Before the Spanish-American War, Filipino nationalists had fought for several years to force the Spanish out of the Philippines. After the war, the Filipinos were angry because the Americans refused to allow Filipino leaders to form their own government.

56. Why were Filipino leaders angry at the United States after the Spanish-American War?

Figure 21.9 Philippines - China



Domination



U.S. troops in Philippines



Filipino rebel outpost



Domination

Figure 21.10 Pacific Area



Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii

In 1899, Filipinos began fighting with U.S. troops. For three years, the United States carried on a brutal war with the Filipinos, the same kind of fighting that had originally led to the Spanish-American War. "Hundreds of native huts were fired by the Americans to dislodge their occupants. One church, in which Filipinos had fortified themselves, was set on fire by the Americans, and the escaping Filipinos were picked off with rifles as they were smoked out."⁴ By the time the Filipino rebels were defeated in 1902, 200,000 Filipinos and 5,000 Americans had been killed.

In 1902, the U.S. Congress passed an act that stated how the Philippines would be governed. The Philippine legislature would have two parts, one part appointed by the U.S. President and the other part elected by the Filipino people. The appointment of Philippine legislators by the U.S. President would ensure that laws passed would be in the best interest of the United States. The United States would also appoint a Governor for the Philippines.

During the years that followed, American economic interests increased in the Philippines. The Philippine economy became dependent on America. In 1916, the U.S. Congress passed the Jones Act, which promised independence for the Philippines. This independence, though, was not granted until nearly 30 years later.

57. How did the United States ensure that the Philippine legislature wouldn't pass laws that hurt American businesses?

Domination of Hawaii

The Hawaiian Islands are a series of islands in the Pacific Ocean about a third of the way between the United States and Asia. As early as the 1790s, American fur traders and ships trading with China had stopped in the Hawaiian Islands. These islands provided the only good harbor within nearly 2,000 miles of the west coast of the United States. In the 1820s, missionaries from New England began settling in the islands. By 1840, the islands of Hawaii had become the center of the whaling area in the South Pacific. Whale oil was still very important for use in lighting. By the 1850s, sugar growing had replaced whaling as the primary economic activity of Hawaii. Sugar is obtained from the sugar cane plant, which is grown in large fields on sugar plantations. Most of the sugar plantations were owned by white businessmen who had moved to Hawaii from the United States.

58. What were the two main economies in Hawaii during the 1800s?

59. Why was Hawaii important for shipping?

At first, high tariffs were placed on Hawaiian sugar to protect the sugar industry in the South. But in 1875, Hawaii threatened to set up trade agreements with England if the United States did not reduce the sugar tariffs. The United States did not want England to control the Hawaiian Islands, so the tariffs on Hawaiian sugar were reduced. In 1887, the United States made a treaty with Hawaii that allowed only the United States to use the best port, Pearl Harbor, as a coaling station and for ship repair.

In the early 1890s, the U.S. Congress revised the tariff laws and removed the special provisions for Hawaiian sugar. The American sugar plantation owners in Hawaii lost a great deal of money as sugar exports from Hawaii to the United States decreased. In 1893, a group of white plantation owners plotted to overthrow the queen of Hawaii. They wanted to become part of the United States so that they could sell their sugar without the tariffs. With the help of sailors from American ships, the group overthrew the queen of Hawaii and set up their own government. They asked to become part of the United States but President Cleveland refused because of the way they had gained control of the government. So in 1894, the businessmen formed the Republic of Hawaii.

Stanford Dole, a wealthy American sugar and pineapple grower, became its president.

60. Why did the sugar plantation owners want Hawaii to become a part of the United States?

61. How did the sugar plantation owners get control of Hawaii?

During the Spanish-American War, the supply of sugar from Cuba was stopped. In 1898, after the Spanish-American War, President McKinley convinced Congress to make Hawaii a territory of the United States. Controlling Hawaii as a territory would insure that the United States would not run low on sugar, as had happened during the Spanish-American War. It would also give the United States another important naval base. Hawaii remained a territory of the United States until 1959 when it officially became a state.

62. Why did Congress allow Hawaii to become a U.S. territory?

Purchase of Alaska

Before 1867, the area that makes up present-day Alaska was controlled by Russia. In 1867, Russia offered to sell Alaska to the United States for just over seven million dollars. It was costing Russia too much money to control this territory because it was far from the main Russian ports. At that time, William Seward was the Secretary of State for the United States. Seward thought Alaska would provide ports closer to China. Most Americans thought that Alaska was too far away and too cold to be of any use to the United States. They thought that it would be foolish to buy it. When Seward bought Alaska for the United States, Alaska became known as "Seward's Folly." A folly is like a joke. Alaska remained a territory of the United States until it became a state in 1959. There was little economic advantage from owning Alaska until huge amounts of oil were discovered in 1968.

63. Why was Alaska called Seward's Folly?

Seward also thought that the purchase of Alaska was a possible way to convince Canada to become part of the United States. Through the 1880s, several government leaders continued to think that Canada might want to be part of the United States. In 1886, before Theodore Roosevelt became president, he gave a speech telling how he looked forward to "a day when not a foot of American soil [land in North and South America] will be held by any European power."⁵ However, Canada was not interested in becoming part of the United States, and U.S. government leaders never considered fighting to gain control of Canada. Instead, treaties were made with Canada to make sure the two countries remained friendly neighbors.

64. What were two reasons why William Seward wanted to purchase Alaska?

Domination and Accommodation in China

In the 1800s, the huge population of China was seen as a great potential market for the sale of European and American manufactured goods. In 1840, Great Britain, the leading industrial nation and naval power at that time, had forced the Chinese government to open five major ports for trade. The British also controlled Burma, India, and Hong Kong. The French, who had occupied Vietnam since the mid-1800s, also began to trade at these Chinese ports. By the late 1800s, the Germans, who controlled New Guinea, the Marshall Islands, and Japan also began trading with China. Germany, France, Japan, and Great Britain had made agreements that each nation would have control over the

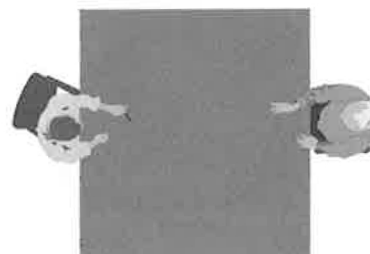


Pineapple fields

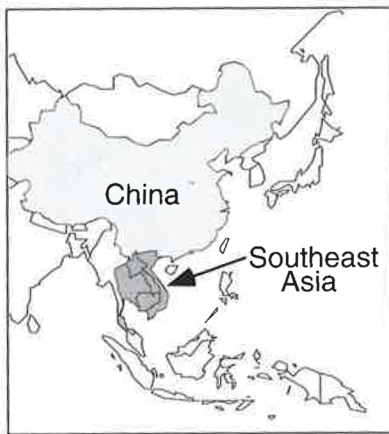
Figure 21.11 Alaska



Domination



Accommodation



trade with certain parts of China. These areas were called “**spheres of influence**.”

65. Why were Americans and Europeans interested in China?

66. What were spheres of influence?

After the victory over Spain and the occupation of the nearby Philippines, the U.S. government believed that America needed to show its European rivals that it too had an equal right to trade freely with China. The U.S. government issued a document called the “Open Door Notes” to the major European countries and to the Japanese. The Open Door Notes stated that the United States reserved the right to trade at all ports and that no government should interfere with the rights of the Chinese government in these ports. The European countries and Japan basically ignored the Open Door Notes, but the U.S. government announced Open Door Notes as an American diplomatic victory. The Open Door Notes did not significantly change American trade with China, and American trade continued to increase slowly.

67. What did the Open Door Notes declare?

The Boxer Rebellion. In opposition to increased European and American influence, peasants in northern China formed a secret organization whose goal was to get rid of the Europeans and Americans. These peasants were also angry at the Chinese government for giving special privileges to foreign businesses and for allowing Christian missionaries to bring foreign ideas about religion into China. This secret organization saw itself as the defender of Chinese culture and wished to restore harmony and prosperity to China. This organization, the Righteous and Harmonious Fists, taught its members the art of Chinese boxing and religious rituals to prepare fighters for battle. The organization was referred to by westerners as the **Boxers**.

In early 1900, the Boxers attacked Chinese government officials and Chinese who had converted to Christianity. The Boxers then managed to isolate the embassies of foreign governments, which were located in the Chinese capitol of Peking. The British, Japanese, and Americans organized a military force of about 14,000 soldiers. This force fought its way to Peking and freed the embassies. The Boxers were not able to fight against an army that had modern weapons. After defeating the Boxers, the western countries demanded reparations from the Chinese for loss of life and other military expenses. They also demanded increased trade agreements.

68. Who were the Boxers?

69. What did the Boxers do that caused European countries and America to send in troops?



Boxers



Peking

The United States emerged from the Boxer Rebellion as one of five major powers with influence in China. The U.S. government made a gesture of goodwill to the Chinese by using the Chinese reparations to finance the education of Chinese students in the United States. The United States also did not demand its own sphere of influence, as had Japan, Great Britain, Russia, and Germany. Instead, the United States stayed with its Open Door policy of trading wherever other countries had such rights.

The Chinese government, which had again failed to resist foreigners, grew increasingly unpopular. In 1910, a revolution occurred against the Chinese government. This revolution led to civil wars that continued until 1949.

Discussion

What kind of attitude do you think the current Chinese government has toward the United States, Great Britain, France, and Germany?

Accommodation With Japan

Japan is a nation that consists of four major islands located just to the east of Asia. When early trade with China began in the 1700s, Japan refused to trade with any other country. In 1854, American Commander Matthew C. Perry took his navy ships to Japan and forced the Japanese to begin trading with the United States. Perry set up an agreement that allowed the United States to make all the trade agreements for the inexperienced Japanese. The Japanese quickly became experienced traders. They industrialized their economy and soon became a powerful, independent nation. By the late 1800s, Japan became the most powerful Asian economic and military force.

70. Who forced Japan to open to trade?

71. By the late 1800s, which country was the most powerful Asian country?

From 1904 to 1905, Japan fought a war with Russia. This Russo-Japanese war was caused by their competition for influence in a part of China called Manchuria and in the country of Korea. Japan won several significant battles quickly. A peace conference was called in which U.S. President Roosevelt acted as a mediator. An agreement between Russia and Japan was reached that gave Japan control over the disputed areas. However, the agreement did not require the Russian reparations that Japan wanted. Another agreement was reached between the United States and Japan in which the United States agreed not to interfere with Japan's actions in Korea and Manchuria, and Japan agreed not to interfere with the U.S. interests in the Philippines.

72. What role did the United States play in the Russo-Japanese War?

Continued relations between Japan and the United States were marked by mutual suspicion. Both the United States and Japan were gaining increasing influence in Asia and becoming economic competitors. At the same time, Americans on the West Coast became upset with the great number of new Japanese immigrants. In 1907, Roosevelt sent a fleet of U.S. military ships on a tour of Asia. The purpose of the tour was to show off the U.S. military strength. The Japanese response was to increase its own navy. Within 35 years, the tensions between the two nations would lead to war.

Test

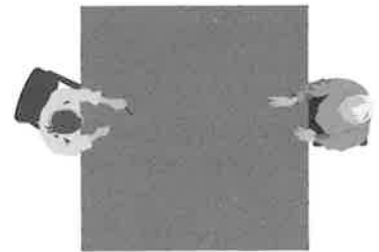
Question 3: Describe the U.S. involvement in the Pacific during the period between 1870 to 1914.

Basic Answer: From 1870 to 1914, the United States' actions in the Pacific and Asia were a mixture of accommodation and domination. In Hawaii and the Philippines, the United States used domination to gain control. In China, the United States accommodated with major European countries as they dominated China. With Japan, the United States used accommodation.

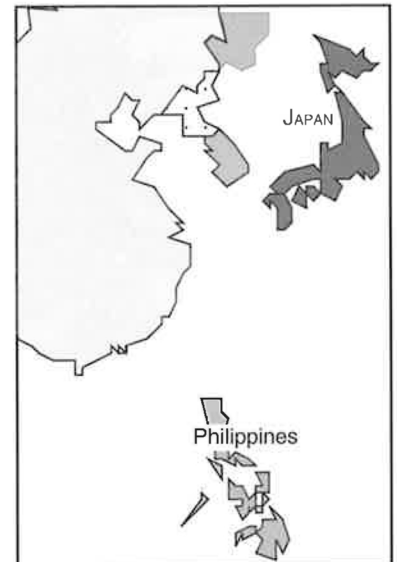
Exemplary Answer: From 1870 to 1914, the United States' actions in the Pacific and Asia were a mixture of accommodation and domination. The United States used domination to gain control of Hawaii and the Philippines. In the Philippines, the American military fought a three-year war against Filipino nationalists in order to stay in power. In China, the United States accommodated with major European countries as they dominated China. The United States sent military forces to put down attacks made by the Boxers, a secret organization of Chinese nationalists. With Japan, the policy of the United States was one of accommodation. The United States acted as a mediator after the Russo-Japanese War.

Practice

Describe U.S. involvement in Latin America and the Caribbean in the period between 1870 and 1914



Accommodation



3. Involvement in the Pacific

- Philippines & Hawaii
- China and Boxer Rebellion
- Japan



Graphic Organizer Summary

73. Use the graphic organizer summary to do an oral presentation on this chapter.

