

Rise to World Power

Lesson 1 Seeking New Frontiers

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

Why does conflict develop?

GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. *What did the United States do to open trade with Japan?*
2. *How did Alaska become a territory of the United States?*

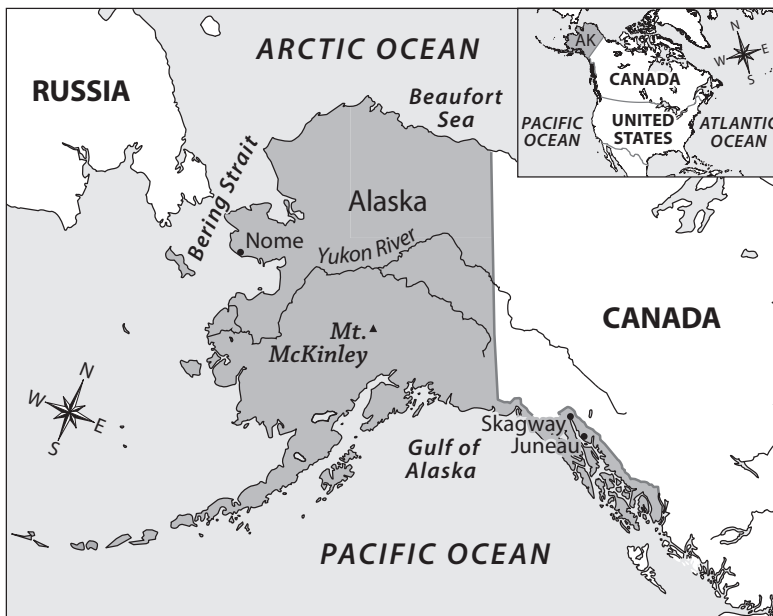
Terms to Know

isolationism the belief that a nation should stay out of the affairs of other nations

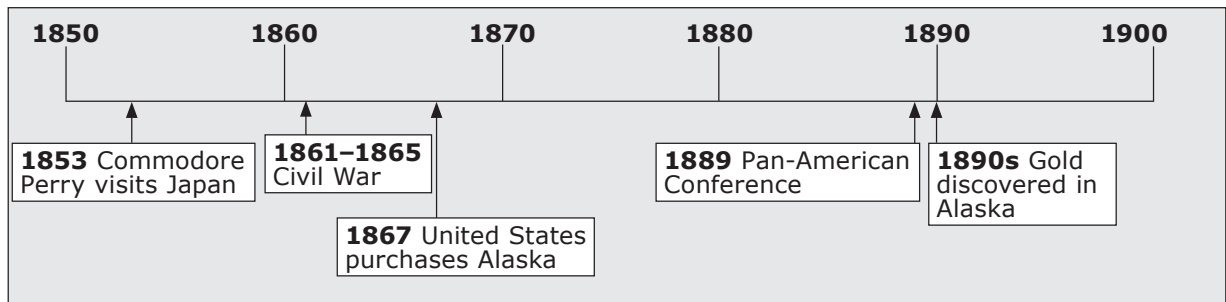
expansionism the practice of spreading a nation's territorial or economic control beyond its borders

imperialism the policy of extending a nation's rule over other territories and countries

Where in the world?



When did it happen?



Rise to World Power

Lesson 1 Seeking New Frontiers, *Continued*

Changing Foreign Policy

When he left office, President George Washington warned America to stay away from "permanent alliances with . . . the foreign world." Some people thought he supported a policy of **isolationism**. This means that the United States would not become involved in world affairs.

Others believed in **expansionism**. They wanted the United States to grow beyond its borders. By the mid-1800s, most of the land between the Atlantic Coast and the Pacific Coast was already settled. People who wanted the United States to expand began to look outside of the nation's borders.

isolationism	expansionism
not becoming involved in world affairs	growing beyond U.S. borders

Americans looked to expand the nation's influence overseas. Merchants were already trading with China. They wanted to trade with Japan also. In 1853 Commodore Matthew Perry sailed to Japan with four warships. He asked the Japanese to open ports for trade with the United States. Perry returned several months later to get their answer. Japanese leaders signed the Treaty of Kanagawa. In it, they agreed to open two ports to American ships.

An Age of Imperialism

The late 1800s and the early 1900s were called an age of **imperialism**. Countries built empires by taking over other lands. Powerful European nations built great empires by taking economic and political control of weaker nations. They were looking for raw materials for manufacturing. They also wanted to sell goods in new areas. They competed against each other for power in Asia and Africa. This competition helped lead to World War I.

After the Civil War, some Americans wanted the United States to build an empire. They wanted the United States to become one of the most powerful nations in the world. William H. Seward was Secretary of State after the Civil War. He supported the idea of an American empire which would control countries in the Caribbean Sea and Central America. He also hoped to control the Pacific Ocean.

His vision, or plan, was to link the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans with a canal through Central America. He also



Marking the Text

- Underline the sentence that defines *expansionism*. Why did people want to expand beyond America's borders?



Drawing Conclusions

- What effect do you think Perry's warships had on Japan's decision to trade with the United States?



Marking the Text

- Underline two reasons that European nations competed for power in Asia and Africa.



Rise to World Power

Lesson 1 Seeking New Frontiers, *Continued*



Listing

4. List three parts of William Seward's plan for expanded American influence.



Explaining

5. Why did some religious leaders support imperialism?



Describing

6. What was the purpose of the Pan-American Union?

wanted to build a railroad system to transport people and goods. The third part of his plan was a telegraph system. It would provide fast communication, or exchange of information, across the new American empire.

Seward's Plan

- Connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans with a canal across Central America
- Build a railroad system serving the United States
- Build a telegraph system for fast communication across the American empire

Seward moved to make his vision come true. In 1867 he bought Alaska from Russia for \$7.2 million. It was a low price for an area that is twice the size of Texas. Some people laughed at the purchase because they thought Alaska was worthless. Because Alaska was so cold, they called it "Seward's icebox" and "a polar bear garden." Then gold was discovered in Alaska in the 1890s. Buying Alaska now seemed like a good idea. Alaska later became a U.S. territory in 1912.

Some Americans supported imperialism for another reason. They thought that much of the world was "uncivilized." This included Africa, Asia, and Latin America. They believed that American Christianity and culture would help people in these areas. Some religious leaders thought an American empire would help "lift up" people in other countries and make their lives better.

Another reason for supporting American imperialism was the desire to increase trade. The United States and Latin America already traded a lot in the late 1800s. But American merchants wanted to trade even more. James G. Blaine ran for president in 1884. He declared the United States should expand its trade with Latin America. He did not win the election but later became Secretary of State. To improve relationships with Latin America, he invited Latin American leaders to a Pan-American Conference in Washington, D.C., in 1889. The conference led to the Pan-American Union. Members of the Pan-American Union hoped to work together for the good of all members.

As a country expanding its influence, the United States needed a strong navy. The president of the Naval War

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Lesson 1 Seeking New Frontiers, *Continued*

College, Captain Alfred Thayer Mahan, said that sea power was essential for a country to be strong. During the 1880s, the U.S. Navy switched from ships with sails to ships using steam power. The new ships also had steel hulls instead of wooden ones. By the early 1900s, the United States had built a powerful navy. The nation now needed new bases around the world to refuel its ships.

Reasons for U.S. Imperialism

- Find raw materials for manufacturing
- Sell products in new areas
- Spread Christianity and American culture
- Increase trade with Latin America

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Check for Understanding

List two reasons some Americans wanted to build an empire.

1. _____
2. _____

List two ways the Age of Imperialism affected America.

1. _____
2. _____



7. Use a three-tab Foldable and place it horizontally along the dotted line to cover the Check for Understanding. Write the title *Describe and Compare* on the anchor tab. Label the three tabs *Isolationism*, *Expansionism*, and *Imperialism*. Write one thing that you remember about each. Use the Foldable to help answer Check for Understanding.



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Lesson 2 Imperialism in the Pacific

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

Why does conflict develop?

GUIDING QUESTIONS

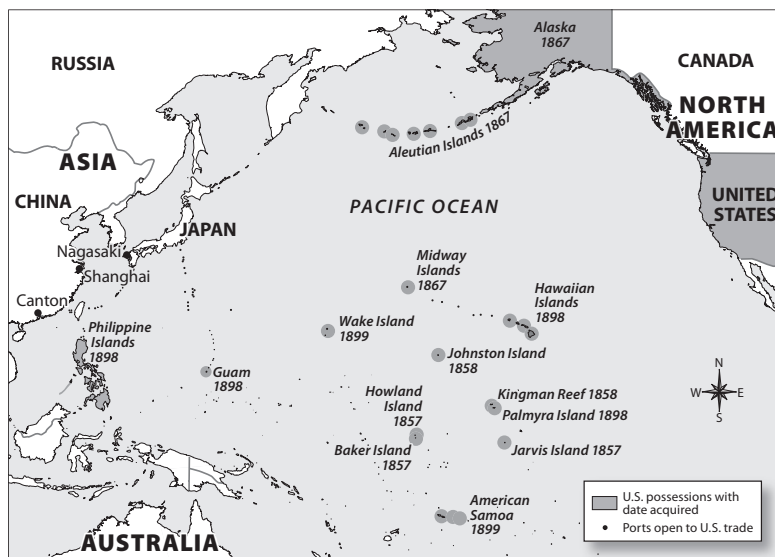
1. *Why did the Hawaiians resist American influence in their country?*
2. *How did the United States expand its trading interests in China?*
3. *How did the United States help settle the Russo-Japanese War?*

Terms to Know

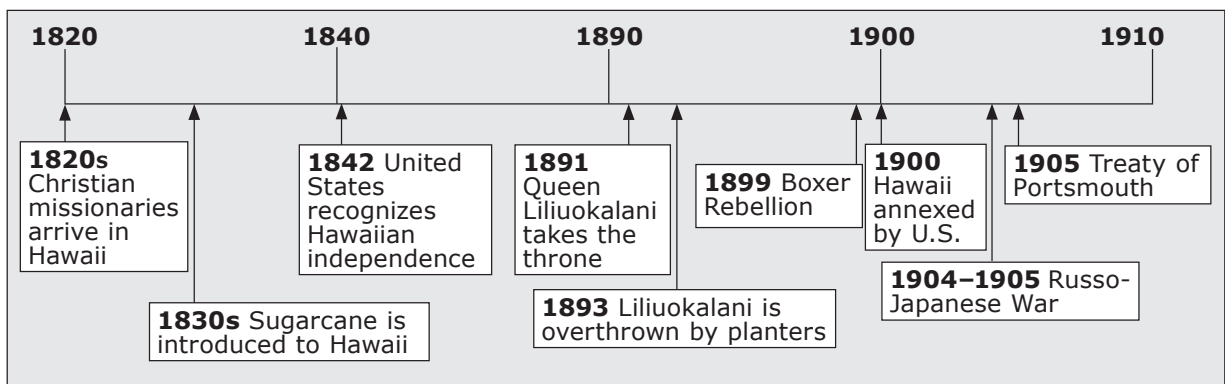
provisional government temporary government

sphere of influence section of a country in which a foreign nation enjoys special rights and powers

Where in the world?



When did it happen?



Rise to World Power

Lesson 2 Imperialism in the Pacific, *Continued*

Hawaii and the United States

Americans wanted to build a trading empire in the Pacific. In 1867, the United States claimed the Pacific islands of Midway under Secretary of State William H. Seward. They are 3,000 miles (4,800 km) west of California. Ships could stop there on their way to China. But the United States needed to control more areas to be a strong power.

The Hawaiian Islands are about 2,000 miles (3,200 km) west of California. Americans and Hawaiians had been trading since the 1790s. Later, Christian missionaries came to spread their religion. American merchants who worked in whaling also settled in Hawaii.

In the 1830s, an American business brought sugarcane to Hawaii. It grew well in the warm, wet climate. Missionaries and traders bought land for sugarcane plantations. Soon, American planters made huge profits from selling sugar. They gradually took control of most of the land and businesses in Hawaii.

In 1891, Queen Liliuokalani became the leader in Hawaii. She tried to take power away from the planters. She wanted Hawaiians to control their own islands. With help from the United States, the planters overthrew the queen in 1893. They set up their own **provisional government**, or temporary government. The U.S. representative of the federal government said the planters' provisional government was the true government.

The provisional government asked the United States to annex, or take over, Hawaii. Some people in Congress supported the idea and some opposed it. Most Hawaiians were against it.

President Benjamin Harrison signed an annexation treaty. But Congress did not approve it while Harrison was president. The next president, Grover Cleveland, was against annexation. He called U.S. support for the planter's revolt "disgraceful." The provisional government of Hawaii waited until Cleveland left office to try again. When William McKinley became president, Congress approved annexing Hawaii. It became a United States territory in 1900.

The islands of Samoa are about 3,000 miles (4,800 km) south of Hawaii. Samoa allowed the United States to build a naval station in an important port. The United States also had special trading rights there. But Great Britain and Germany had trading rights, too.

To reduce tensions, the three countries met in Germany in 1899. They decided that Germany and the United States



Examining Details

1. List three important years in Hawaii's history and what happened.



Reading Check

2. Why did the planters want Hawaii as a United States territory?



Marking the Text

3. Underline the sentences that list the countries with special trading rights in Samoa. What action did they take?



Rise to World Power

Lesson 2 Imperialism in the Pacific, *Continued*

Comparing

4. Compared to the countries that controlled the spheres of influence in China, how strong was China's economy and military during this time?

Reading Check

5. Explain the purpose of the Open Door policy.

Describing

6. What role did the United States play in the end of the Russo-Japanese War?

would control Samoa while Great Britain would control other Pacific islands. They did not discuss the idea with anyone in Samoa. The United States quickly annexed its part of Samoa.

An Open Door to China

Gaining control of Pacific islands would help the United States trade with China. Ships could stop there on the way to China. China was weak from wars and had little industry. It could not resist the countries that wanted to exploit, or make use of, its raw materials and markets.

By the late 1890s, Japan, Germany, Great Britain, France, and Russia each had special rights and powers in sections of China. These sections were called **spheres of influence**. They competed for economic power. This type of competition helped lead to World War I.

The United States wanted to trade in China. But it didn't have trading rights. Secretary of State John Hay came up with an Open Door policy. This meant that every foreign country would have equal trading rights. The trading countries did not accept this idea.

In 1899, a secret Chinese society called the Boxers rose up against foreigners in China. They did not like foreign attempts to control parts of their country. They called the traders "foreign devils."

Many foreigners died in the fighting. The next year, the Boxers were defeated by foreign troops. After the rebellion, the foreign powers in China worried about more problems in the future. They decided to go along with a second Open Door policy proposed by the United States. It allowed equal trading rights to the United States. It also stated that foreign powers would allow China to remain independent and respect its borders.

Relations with Japan

Japan wanted to expand its power in Asia. It ignored the Open Door policy. In 1904, Japan and Russia went to war. Both countries wanted to control the natural resources in Manchuria. Manchuria was an area controlled by China.

President Theodore Roosevelt wanted to end the war between Russia and Japan. He met with Russian and Japanese leaders in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1905. Japan and Russia signed the Treaty of Portsmouth which ended the war. But the treaty did not end the tensions in

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Lesson 2 Imperialism in the Pacific, *Continued*

Asia. Japan soon built the strongest navy in the Pacific. It challenged the United States for power in the region.

Many Japanese people had settled in California before the Russo-Japanese War. Many faced discrimination. In 1906, the San Francisco Board of Education ordered all Asian students to attend separate schools. They could not attend schools with white students.

President Roosevelt forced the school board to change its policy. In return, Japan agreed to limit the number of immigrants from Japan to the United States. But relations between Japan and the United States grew worse. To avoid war, President Roosevelt sent 16 white battleships on a cruise around the world. Japan was impressed by the power of the "Great White Fleet." By 1909, the United States and Japan had settled many of their differences.

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Check for Understanding

List three American presidents involved in the annexation of Hawaii and describe their actions.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____

List three examples that prove that American expansionism was more popular than isolationism.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____



- 7. Place a three-tab Foldable along the dotted line to cover Check for Understanding. Write *American Influence* on the anchor tab. Label the three tabs *Hawaii*, *China*, and *Japan*. Use the space on both sides to write what you remember about the involvement of the United States in each of these countries. Use your Foldable to help answer Check for Understanding.

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Rise to World Power

Lesson 3 War with Spain

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

Why does conflict develop?

GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. *Why did the United States go to war with Spain?*
2. *How were Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines ruled after the Spanish-American War?*

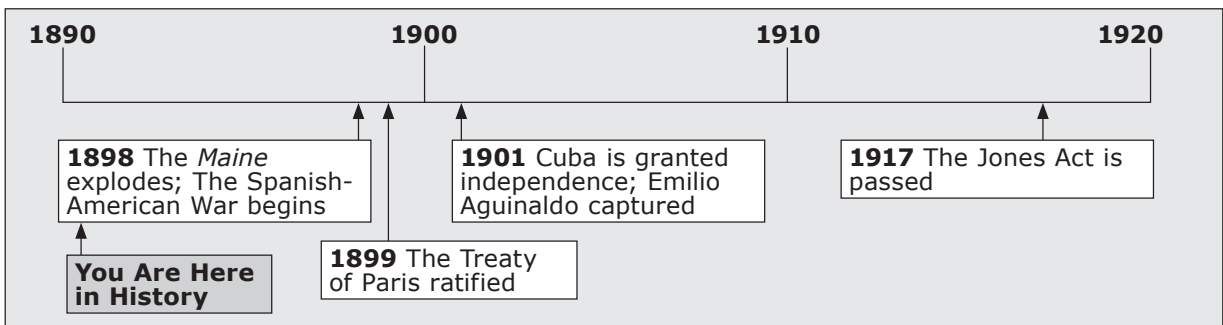
Terms to Know

armistice an agreement to end fighting
protectorate a country under the control of a different country
territory area completely controlled by a country

Where in the world?



When did it happen?



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Rise to World Power

Lesson 3 War with Spain, *Continued*

“A Splendid Little War”

In the late 1800s, Cubans struggled to free their country from years of Spanish rule. Rebels destroyed Spanish property. Spain responded harshly. Thousands of Cubans died of starvation and disease.

Many Americans were concerned about the revolt in Cuba. Businesses did not want to lose property or economic trade in Cuba. The government worried about a revolution so close to the United States. Some people were shocked at how Spain treated the Cubans.

Some American newspapers wanted America to get involved in the Cuban revolution. They wrote shocking reports about Spanish actions. Many of these were not fair or true. The newspapers wanted to make Americans angry at Spain. The stories helped sell more newspapers. This kind of sensational writing was called "yellow journalism." It was meant to get support for a war with Spain.

In 1898, the battleship USS *Maine* was sent to Cuba to protect American people and property there. The ship exploded in Havana Harbor, killing 260 Americans. American newspapers blamed Spain, even though there was no clear evidence about what caused the explosion. Following the suggestions of the popular newspapers, many Americans wanted a war with Spain. A few months later, the United States declared war on Spain.

Events in Cuba triggered, or started, the Spanish-American War. But the first battle of the war took place in the Philippines. The Philippines is a group of islands thousands of miles from Cuba. They are located off the coast of China. The islands were a Spanish colony at the time.

Commodore George Dewey made a surprise attack at Manila Bay in the Philippines. He destroyed most of the Spanish fleet with his attack. Filipino rebels were led by Emilio Aguinaldo. They helped the American troops free their islands from Spanish rule. Then, the rebels declared themselves an independent country. They expected support from the United States. They were disappointed when the United States did not support them.

At the same time, American troops and ships helped the rebels in Cuba. The American navy trapped the Spanish ships in the harbor of Santiago, Cuba. About 17,000 American troops landed in Cuba to help the rebels. About one-fourth of them were African Americans. The fighting was fierce.



Marking the Text

- Underline the text that describes the explosion of the USS *Maine*. How did Americans respond?



Listing

- Where did the first battle in the Spanish-American War take place?



Explaining

- How did the United States respond when the Filipino rebels declared themselves an independent country?

Rise to World Power

Lesson 3 War with Spain, *Continued*

Identifying

4. Who were the Rough Riders?

Comparing and Contrasting

5. How are a protectorate and a territory similar? How are they different?

Describing

6. What was the Platt Amendment?

Theodore Roosevelt organized a group of volunteers to join the fighting. They were called the Rough Riders. They fought along with African American soldiers in the Battle of San Juan Hill. The Americans captured San Juan Hill.

Two days later, Spanish warships tried to escape from Santiago Harbor. The U.S. warships destroyed the Spanish warships. United States troops also landed on the Spanish island of Puerto Rico and took control. Soon, Spain signed an **armistice**, or peace treaty, to end the fighting. Spain was forced to give up its control of Cuba and Puerto Rico.

Secretary of State John Hay called the Spanish-American War "a splendid little war." In about four months of battle, 400 Americans had died from wounds and about 2,000 had died from diseases. African Americans fought alongside Cuban and American troops, but suffered from discrimination. The United States was now recognized as a major power in the world.

Acquiring New Lands

The Treaty of Paris ended the war and broke up the Spanish empire. Cuba became an American **protectorate**. A protectorate is an independent country under the control of another country. Puerto Rico and the Pacific island of Guam became **territories** of the United States. Territories are areas completely controlled by another country. The Philippine islands were turned over to the United States for \$20 million. The United States now controlled an empire. Not everyone in America liked the idea.

In 1901, the United States gave Cuba independence with certain limits. The Platt Amendment said that Cuba could not make treaties. It also had to allow an American naval base at Guantanamo Bay. The United States still has this base. The United States could also respond if it thought another country would try to take over Cuba.

The United States controlled Puerto Rico. It set up a new government in 1900. In 1917, Congress passed the Jones Act. All Puerto Ricans became American citizens. Still, many people in Puerto Rico wanted to be independent.

Americans argued about whether the nation should control the Philippines. Some thought it was against democratic principles to build an empire. Others did not want to send troops to control the Philippines. Some worried that Philippine workers would end up competing for American jobs.

Rise to World Power

Lesson 3 War with Spain, *Continued*

Imperialists saw the Philippines as very useful. It could be a naval base for the military, a stop for ships on the way to China, and a place to sell American goods. Others thought America should help the Filipinos because they were less civilized. The imperialists won the debate.

Filipinos soon revolted against American rule. The Filipino leader Emilio Aguinaldo led the revolt. He had helped the Americans when the Americans fought the Spanish. More than 4,000 Americans and about 220,000 Filipinos died in a bloody rebellion against American rule. Aguinaldo was captured in 1901. Some Filipinos refused to surrender.

The United States set up a civilian government under William Howard Taft. It tried to prepare the islands for eventual, or later, self-rule. The Philippines finally gained independence in 1946.

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Check for Understanding

List two events that led up to the Spanish-American War.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____

List two events that occurred after the Spanish-American War.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____



Marking the Text

- 7. Underline the name of the man who led the rebellion against the United States in the Philippines. When was he captured?



- 8. Use a two-tab Foldable and cut the tabs in half to make four tabs. Place it along the dotted line to cover Check for Understanding. Write the title *Spanish-American War* on the anchor tab. Label the four tabs *What*, *Where*, *When*, and *Why*. Use both sides of the tabs to write what you remember about the purpose, location, time frame, and reasons for the war. Use your Foldable to help answer Check for Understanding.



Rise to World Power

Lesson 4 Latin American Policies

ESSENTIAL QUESTION
Why does conflict develop?

GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. *What steps did the United States take to build the Panama Canal?*
2. *What was the United States' foreign policy in Latin America?*

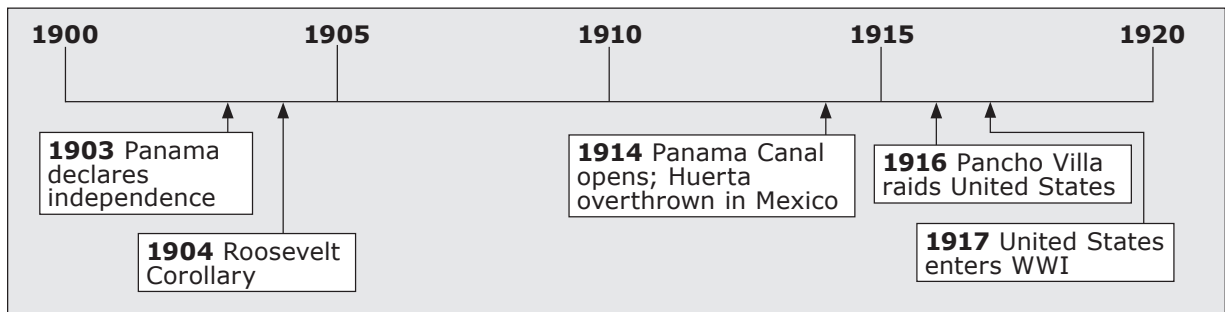
Terms to Know

isthmus narrow strip of land connecting two larger bodies of land
anarchy disorder and lawlessness caused by lack of effective government
dollar diplomacy the policy of using economic investment to protect U.S. interests abroad

Where in the world?



When did it happen?



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Rise to World Power

Lesson 4 Latin American Policies, *Continued*

The United States in Panama

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Americans and Europeans wanted to build a canal through Central America for many years. The canal would connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Ships would not have to sail around South America to get from one ocean to the other. The French tried to build a canal across Panama in the 1880s. They did not succeed.

Panama was a perfect site for a canal because it is an isthmus. An **isthmus** is a narrow strip of land connecting two larger bodies of land. Panama was part of Columbia at the time. Secretary of State John Hay reached an agreement with Colombia. The agreement gave the United States control of land across the isthmus for 99 years. In return, the United States would pay \$10 million and promise to pay annual, or yearly, rent of \$250,000. However, the Colombian Senate rejected the agreement.

President Theodore Roosevelt still wanted the land. He looked for other ways to get it. He said he would be "delighted" if Panama were to become an independent country. People in Panama had tried to revolt against Columbia before.

The United States sent a warship to Panama to show its support for the rebels. The rebels declared that Panama was independent. Colombia sent troops to take control. American soldiers turned back the Colombian troops.

The United States quickly recognized Panama as an independent country. Hay immediately signed a treaty with the new country. It gave the United States rights to a strip of land 10 miles (16 km) wide across the isthmus. The United States paid the same amount it had offered Colombia before.

Roosevelt's actions made many people in Latin America angry. Roosevelt was proud of his actions because the United States was able to begin work on the canal. Building the canal was not easy. The land was a dense jungle and extremely hot. Mosquitoes carried yellow fever and malaria, and thousands of workers died.

The Panama Canal opened in 1914. It was a great success. Before the canal, ships sailing from New York to San Francisco had to travel 12,600 miles (20,277 km) around South America. Using the canal, they traveled only 4,900 miles (7,886 km). This saved time and money. The canal also made the U.S. Navy more powerful because its ships could move easily between the Atlantic and Pacific



Describing

1. Use a one-tab Foldable and place it horizontally under the heading *The United States in Panama*. Write the title *The U.S. in Panama* on the anchor tab. On the front of the tab, illustrate and label the Panama Canal, the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. On the other side, list what you remember about the importance of the canal to world trade and the United States.



Analyzing

2. How did the government of the United States encourage the revolution in Panama?



Identifying

3. What problems faced workers on the canal?



Rise to World Power

Lesson 4 Latin American Policies, *Continued*

Describing

4. What were the good effects of dollar diplomacy? What were the bad effects?

Describing

5. How would you describe Mexico's situation before Francisco Madero took power?

oceans. It was valuable property that the United States would protect. This meant that the United States would stay very involved in Latin American affairs.

American actions involving the canal made many people in Latin America angry. That anger lasted for many years. It hurt relationships between Latin American countries and the United States. The United States finally turned the canal over to Panama at the end of 1999.

Policing the Western Hemisphere

President Theodore Roosevelt often quoted an African proverb: "Speak softly and carry a big stick." This meant that he believed the United States should not rely on threats to respond to foreign problems. Instead, it should use military force to prevent **anarchy** in the world. Anarchy is lawlessness caused by lack of effective government.

The United States had followed the Monroe Doctrine to keep European countries from gaining power in Latin America. Roosevelt added the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine. He claimed the right to get involved in Latin American affairs if a nation seemed unstable. It gave the United States the right to act as a "policeman" in places in Latin America.

The United States used this power in 1905 in the Dominican Republic. It took control of the country's finances after a revolution overthrew the government. The United States also sent troops to Cuba in 1906 in order to prevent a revolution.

The next president, William Howard Taft, took a different view from Roosevelt. He wanted the United States to help countries build roads, railroads, and harbors, and to increase trade and profits. He suggested "substituting dollars for bullets." President Taft's idea was called **dollar diplomacy**. This policy was both good and bad. American dollars helped maintain U.S. power in Latin America. It also helped build roads and harbors and helped increase trade. But it also increased Latin American anger against the United States.

Mexico was a poor country in the early 1900s. A small group of rich landholders and U.S. investors controlled it. A reformer, Francisco Madero, led a successful revolution in 1911. Two years later, General Victoriano Huerta killed Madero. Huerta was a dictator who favored wealthy Mexican businessmen and foreign interests.

Rise to World Power

Lesson 4 Latin American Policies, *Continued*

The new American president, Woodrow Wilson, knew military power was important. But he wanted to base his foreign policy on moral principles, or ideas of right and wrong. He wanted to end U.S. imperialism. His ideas were called "moral diplomacy." President Wilson refused to recognize the Huerta government. He did not approve of their actions in taking control. He called them a "government of butchers."

When a civil war began in Mexico, Wilson hoped Huerta would lose. Huerta's opponents were led by Venustiano Carranza. Wilson helped by selling them weapons.

Huerta's troops arrested some American sailors in the Mexican port of Veracruz. Wilson sent troops to capture the port. This support helped Carranza take power in Mexico. The United States quickly backed him.

Rebel leader Pancho Villa turned against Carranza. Villa was angry at the United States. He shot 16 Americans. Then he and his followers crossed the border into New Mexico. They burned a town and killed 18 more Americans.

American forces, led by General John J. Pershing, chased Villa and his men into Mexico. Villa escaped. After about a year, the United States turned its attention to World War I. The American troops left Mexico soon afterwards.

The nations had come close to war. Many Mexicans remained angry at the United States. The United States showed that it was willing to use force to protect its interests.

Glue Foldable here

Check for Understanding

List three different American foreign policies between 1900 and 1920.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

List two areas where the United States used force to further its interests in Latin America.

1. _____
2. _____

 **Explaining**

6. Why did President Wilson support Huerta's opponents in the Mexican civil war?

FOLDABLES[®]

7. Use a three-tab Foldable and place it along the dotted line to cover Check for Understanding. Write the title *The Western Hemisphere* on the anchor tab. Label the tabs *Military Force*, *Investment and Economic Influence*, and *Moral Diplomacy*. Use the space on both sides to list facts you remember about American foreign policy. Use your Foldable to help answer Check for Understanding.