Chapter 22 – America as a World Power

Section Notes
1. The United States Gains Overseas Territories
2. The Spanish-American War
3. The United States and Latin America

Quick Facts
- U.S. Foreign Policy
- Chapter 22 Visual Summary

Video
- The Impact of the United States as a World Power

Maps
- U.S. Territories in the Pacific, 1856-1899
- War in the Philippines
- War in the Caribbean
- The Panama Canal
- The United States in Latin America
- Standardized Test Practice Map

Images
- Remember the Maine
- Theodore Roosevelt and the Rough Riders
- Gatun Locks
The United States Gains Overseas Territories

The Big Idea

In the last half of the 1800s, the United States joined the race for control of overseas territories.

Main Ideas

• The United States ended its policy of isolationism.
• Hawaii became a U.S. territory in 1898.
• The United States sought trade with Japan and China.
Main Idea 1: The United States ended its policy of isolationism.

- Powerful Western nations were building naval bases to protect shipping routes in the 1800s.
  - Was an aspect of **imperialism**: building an empire by founding colonies or conquering other nations
  - Europeans extended colonial empires to control most of Africa and Southeast Asia during 1870–1914.
Main Idea 1:
The United States ended its policy of isolationism.

- European countries wanted sources of raw materials (cooper, rubber, and tin), new markets for manufactured goods, and increased national pride.

- Meanwhile, the United States followed a limited policy of **isolationism**—avoiding involvement in the affairs of other countries.
America’s Policy Shifts

By the late 1800s, some Americans wanted to end isolationism in order to

- Expand and keep the economy strong
- The Influence of Sea Power upon history by Alfred T. Mahan
- Protect economic interests by building a strong navy with many overseas bases
America’s Policy Shifts

• United States began building an empire in late 1800s

• Purchased Alaska from Russia for $7.2 million in 1867
  – Called “Seward’s Folly” for Secretary of State William H. Seward, who negotiated the purchase of what critics called the “Alaskan Icebox”
  – Alaska provide fur, timber, and minerals

• Annexed Pacific Ocean territories
  – Midway Island in 1867
  – Samoa in 1899
  – Coaling station for U.S. navy
U.S. Territories in the Pacific, 1856–1899

Between 1856 and 1898, Alaska and many Pacific islands, including Hawaii, became U.S. territories.

1. What U.S. territory was located below the equator?
2. In what year did the United States acquire the most territories?
1. Which areas of the World did Europeans try to control between 1870 and 1914?

2. Name three forces that drove European imperialism.

3. What is isolationism? Why did the U.S end it?
Purchase of Alaska

Main Idea 2:
Hawaii became a U.S. territory in 1898.

Americans owned most shops and shipyards in Hawaii by 1840s.

Sugar became a leading export and the industry prospered.
Main Idea 2:
Hawaii became a U.S. territory in 1898.

Planters forced the Hawaiian king to sign a new constitution granting them more legislative power.

After Liliuokalani became queen and proposed a new constitution, planters led a revolt and set up their own revolutionary government supported by the United States.

Congress annexed the Hawaiian Islands in 1898, but it did not become the fiftieth state until 1959.
Hawaii Annexation

Main Idea 3: The United States sought trade with Japan and China.

- The island nation of Japan was isolated from the rest of the world.
- The United States wanted to open Japan’s markets before Europeans arrived.
Main Idea 3: The United States sought trade with Japan and China.

- Commodore Matthew Perry was sent on a mission to Japan to secure friendship and commerce in 1853 and failed.
- Perry returned to Japan in 1854 with a show of power and many gifts.
- A commercial treaty was negotiated in 1858.
- By the 1890s, Japan was itself an imperial power.
United States seeks trade with Japan and China

1. Write the series of events in 1868, 1895, and 1905 that led to Japan becoming a world power.
Opening Japan

Foreign Powers in China

**Spheres of Influence**

- Japan defeated China in the Sino-Japanese War, 1894–95.
- Other countries wanted to set up *spheres of influence*, areas where they could control trade and natural resources, in China.

**Spheres of Influence**

- Germany, Great Britain, France, Japan and Russia took parts of China.
Open Door policy

Open Door Policy
- U.S. Secretary of State John Hay set forth an **Open Door Policy**.
- Policy stated that all nations should have equal access to trade in China.

Boxer Rebellion
- China resented foreign control.
- Nationalists attacked foreign settlements in Beijing in **Boxer Rebellion** in 1900.
- Boxers killed more than 200 people.
Foreign Powers in China

**Boxer Rebellion**
- Siege continued for two months.
- Foreign military forces (US Marines) invaded the forbidden city.

**Boxer Rebellion**
- Boxers were defeated, China paid a fine ($333 million), and the Open Door policy remained until World War II.
United States Seeks Trade with Japan and China

1. How long did the Boxers’ siege of the foreigners’ walled settlement last?

2. What factors led to the Boxer Rebellion, and what was the result?
Click window above to start playing.