



Expansionism and World War I

American History
Chapter 10-11

Becoming a World Power

- American Imperialism

- Imperialism— Policy of Establishing Economic, Political, and Military Power over Weaker Nations
- Albert J. Beveridge, U.S. Senator Indiana stated the U.S. should be willing to **Annex** or control important markets in Latin America or Asia.



Albert J. Beveridge

Great American Destiny



- Uphold Freedom Overseas
- Spread the American Way of Life
- Export American Knowledge and Products
- Expand American Markets Overseas
- Extend American Military Power
- Help Spread Christianity
- Aid in the Expansion of American Businesses (Railroads)
- Spread the American Dream

Policies in the Caribbean

- Teller Amendment-1898

- U.S. would claim no sovereignty over Cuba

- Platt Amendment – 1901

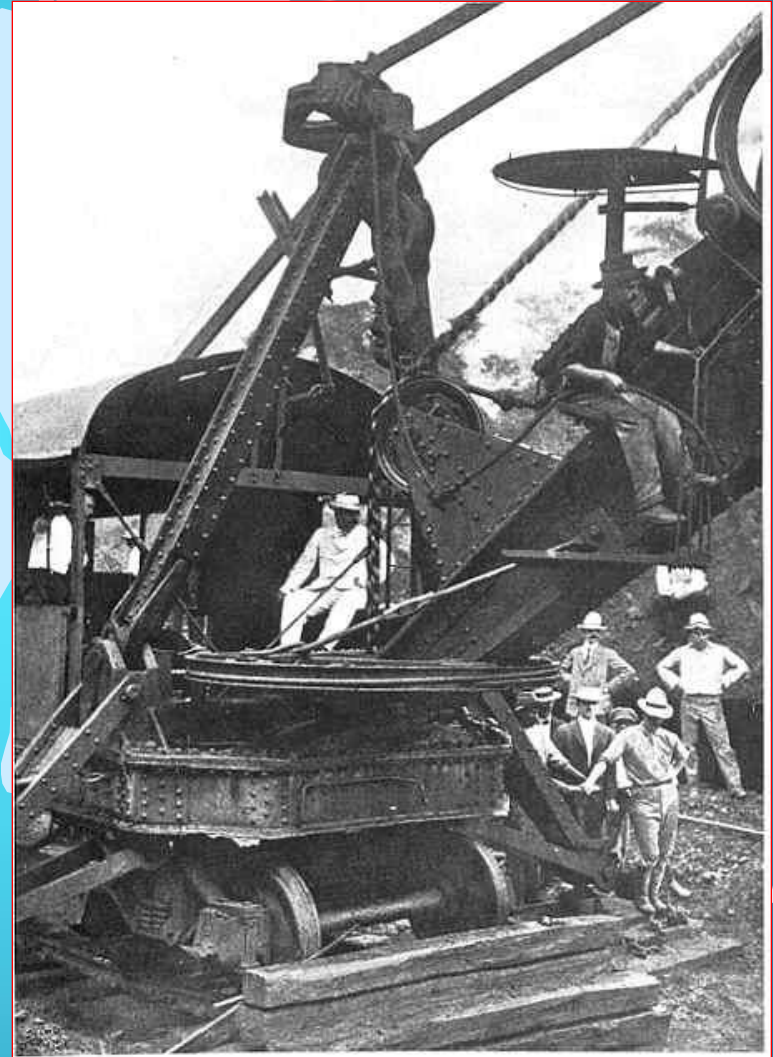
- U.S. Forces withdraw from Cuba
- Cuba became a protectorate of the U.S.
- U.S. established a Naval Base in Cuba (Guantanamo Bay)



Policies in the Caribbean

Theodore Roosevelt's "Big Stick" Policies

- Panama Canal
 - Battleship *Oregon* From Seattle to Cuba almost missed the War
 - Hay-Herrán Treaty 1903– U.S. & Colombia
 - \$10 Million Outright, and \$250,000 annually
 - Treaty Rejected by the Colombian Legislature
 - Panama Revolution– Supported by the U.S.
 - Completed in 1914
 - Malaria and Yellow Fever– Dr. Walter Reed

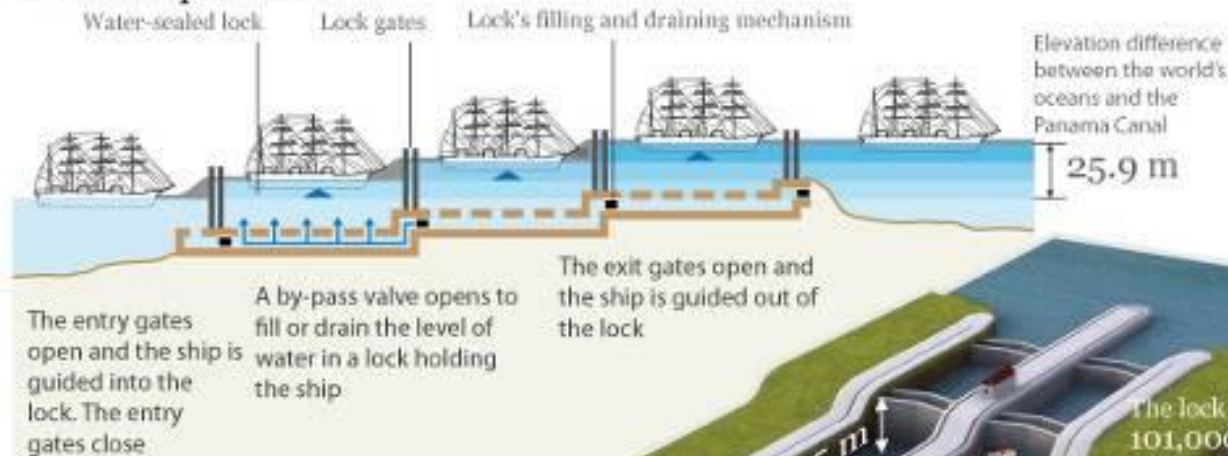


Policies in the Caribbean



Policies in the Caribbean

Locks in operation

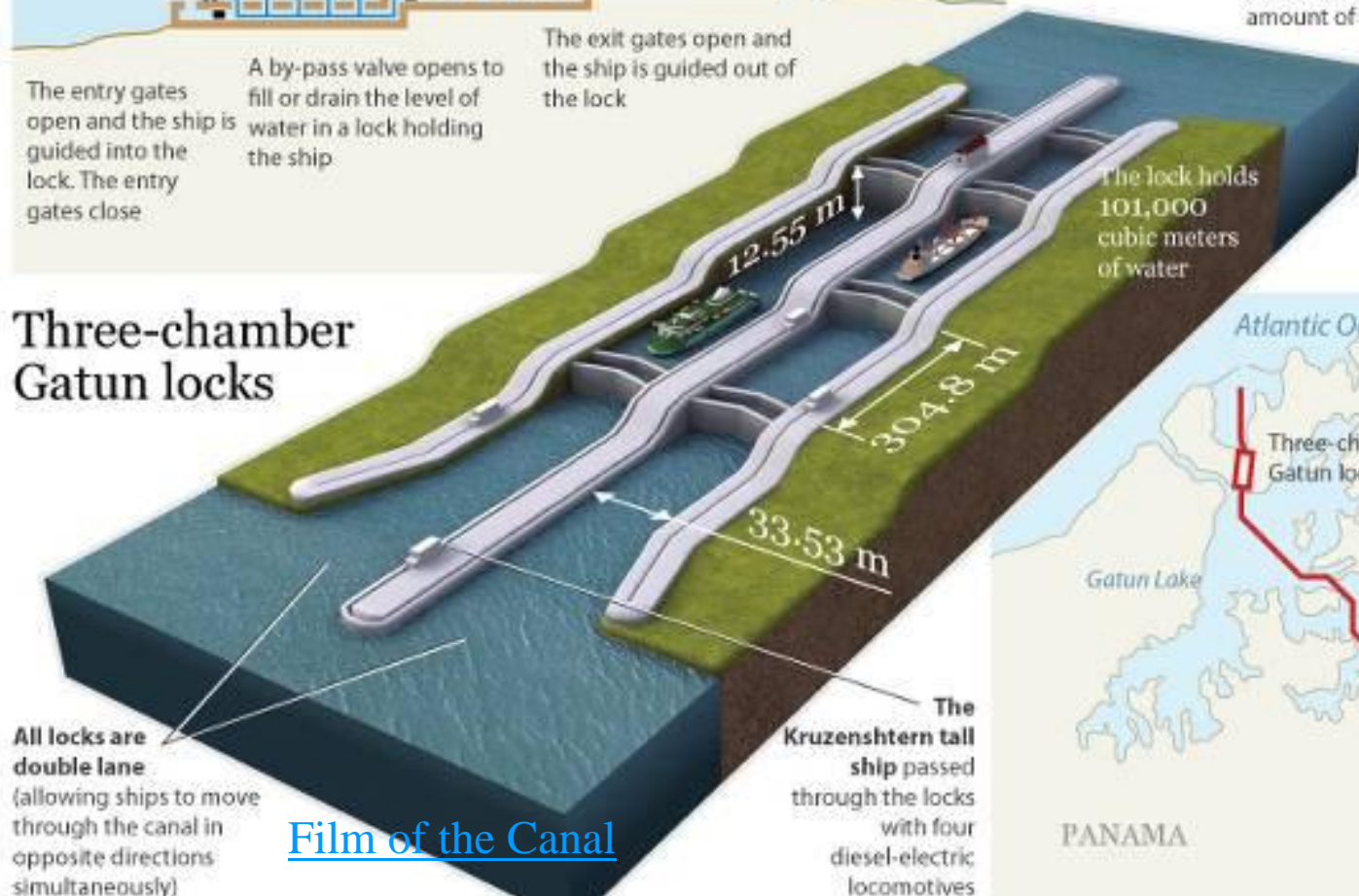


Facts and figures

17,500 ships
pass through the canal every year

9 hours
is the average time for a ship to pass through the canal; the minimal time is 4.10 hours. The Kruzenshtern passed through in the average amount of time

Three-chamber Gatun locks



[Film of the Canal](#)

Policies in the Caribbean



Policies in the Caribbean



- An Anti-Imperialism Plea
 - Many Americans opposed imperialism on humanitarian and moral grounds
 - “Are we no better than those nations of Europe that we oppose?”

Expansion of the Monroe Doctrine



- Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine
 - U.S. Has “Police Powers” in the Western Hemisphere
 - ❖ We are Free to Send Troops to Troubled Areas in the West (Still Exercise the “Right” today)

Expansion of the Monroe Doctrine

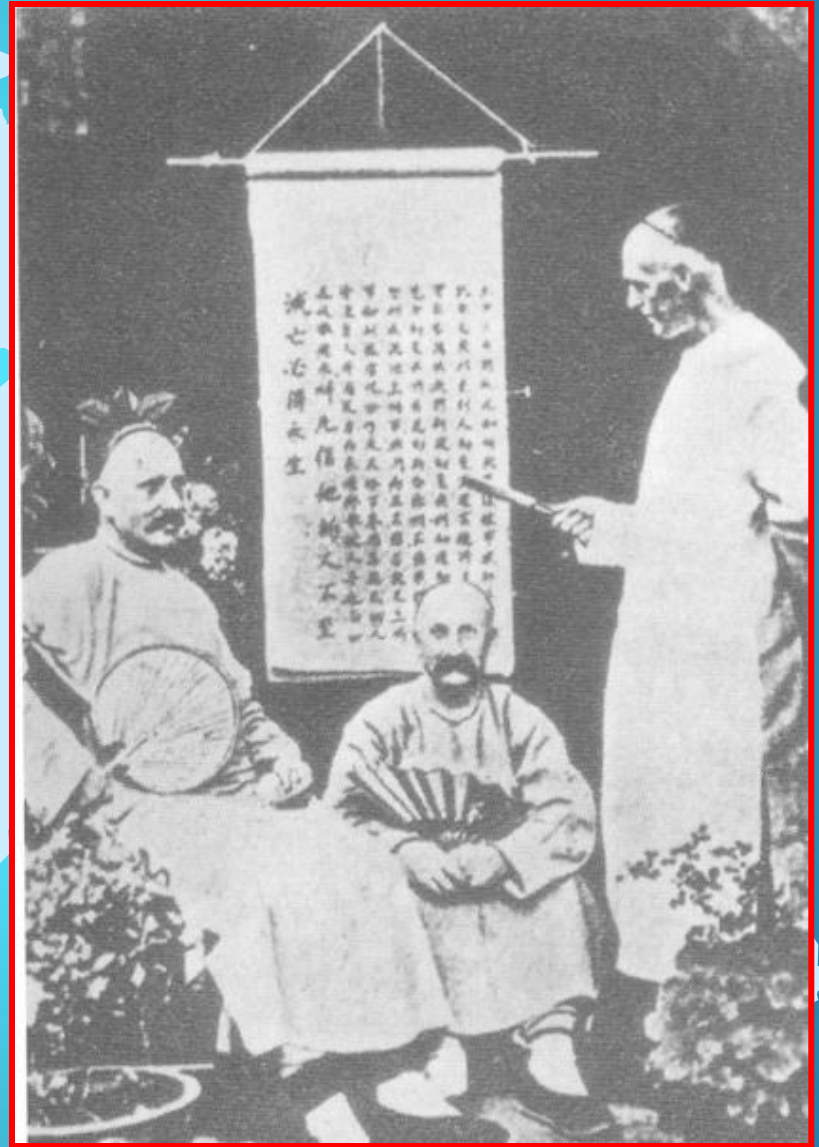


- Dollar Diplomacy– William Howard Taft
 - Loan Money to Latin American Nations in Order to Extend American Influence
 - From 1897 to 1914 American investment in Central America increased by \$72 million
 - Mines, Coffee Plantations, Banana Plantations, Railroads, and Rubber Plantations
 - American investments had to be protected!

Policies In Eastern Asia

• The Chinese Market

- Chinese Missionary Effort
- Student volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions—
(American College Movement)
 - Hundreds of Missionaries Went to China
 - Built Schools, Churches and Encouraged the Use of American Products



Policies In Eastern Asia



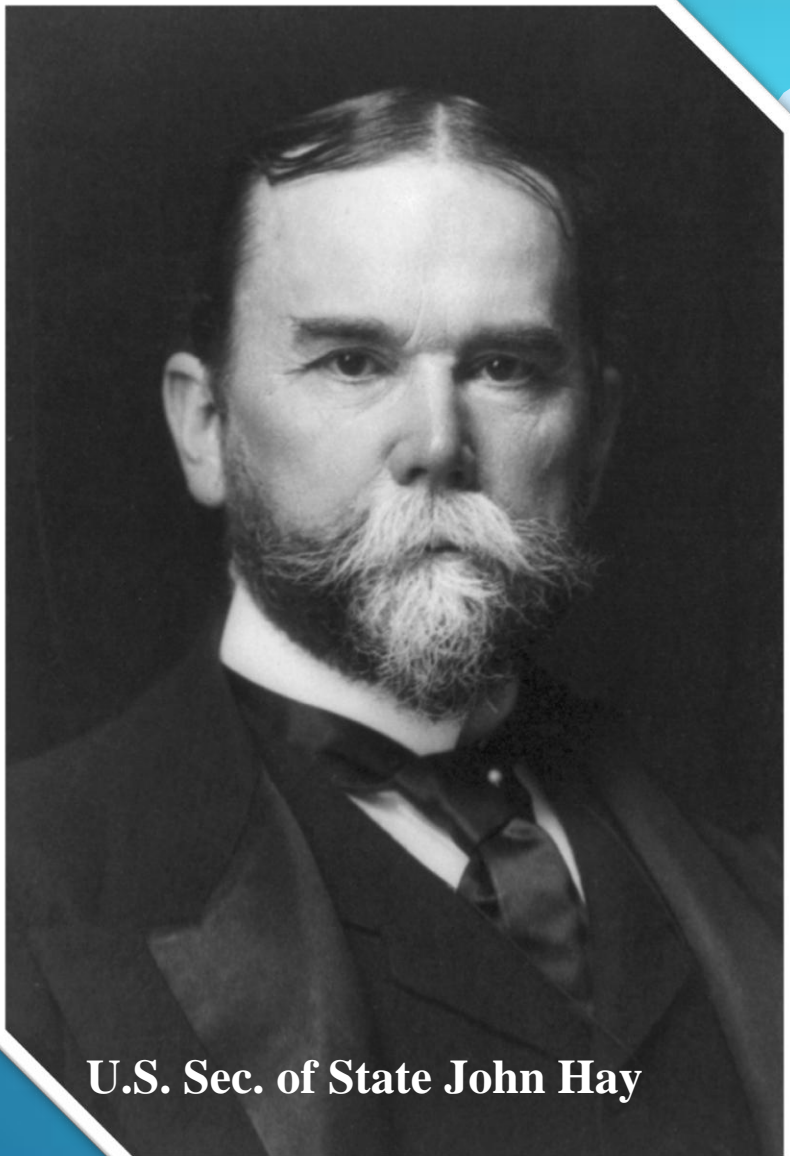
- Boxer Rebellion– Attempt to Remove the Foreign Influence from China (1900)
 - U.S. Military Helped Suppress the Movement

The Chinese Market



- Nations that Wanted In: U.S., Germany, Japan, England, France, and Russia
- 1899-1900— Secretary of State John Hay
 - Asked Nations to Respect the “Territorial Integrity” of China
 - Called for an “Open Door” Policy allowing all to Trade With China

The Chinese Market



U.S. Sec. of State John Hay

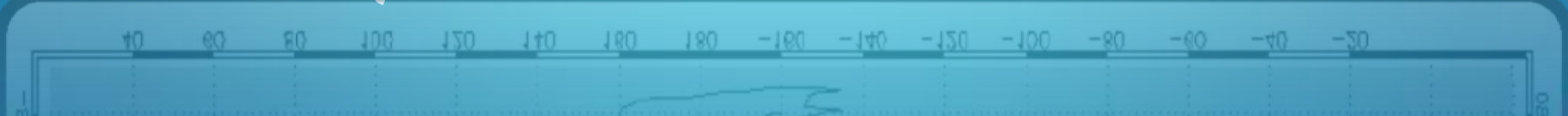
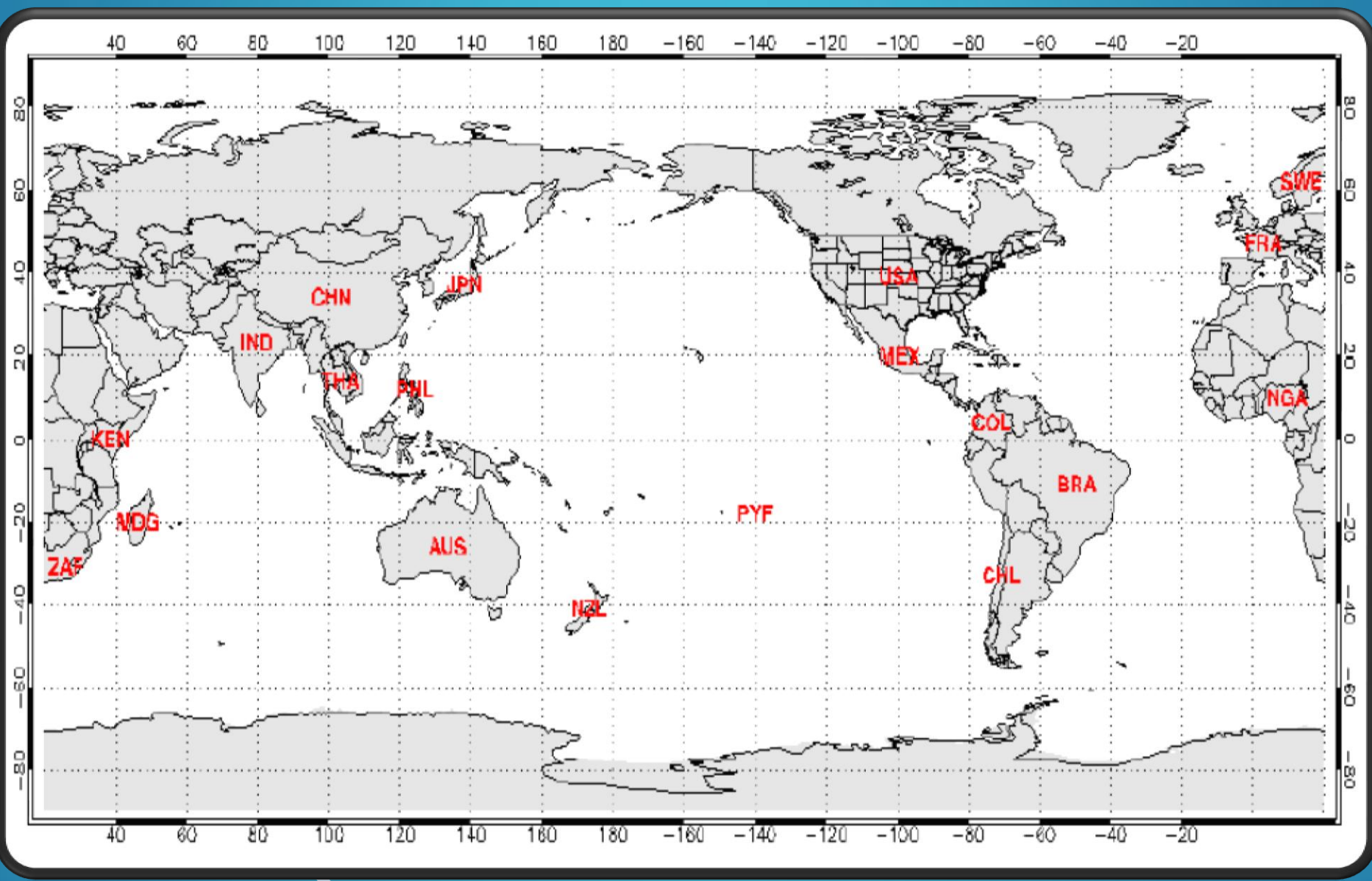
- The Open Door Policy
 - From 1900 to 1910 the policy was central to American foreign policy in Asia
 - The policy was an important reason why the United States annexed the Philippines
 - To conduct trade with China, we needed military support in the region as well as refueling stations for American ships

War in the Philippines

- Filipino War For Independence (Spain)
 - Emilio Aguinaldo Leader of Filipino Revolutionaries
 - Accepted American Assistance
- American Annexation of the Philippines
 - President McKinley-Civilize, & Christianize
 - War with the Filipino Revolutionaries
- Philippine Natural Resources & Important Location In Asia



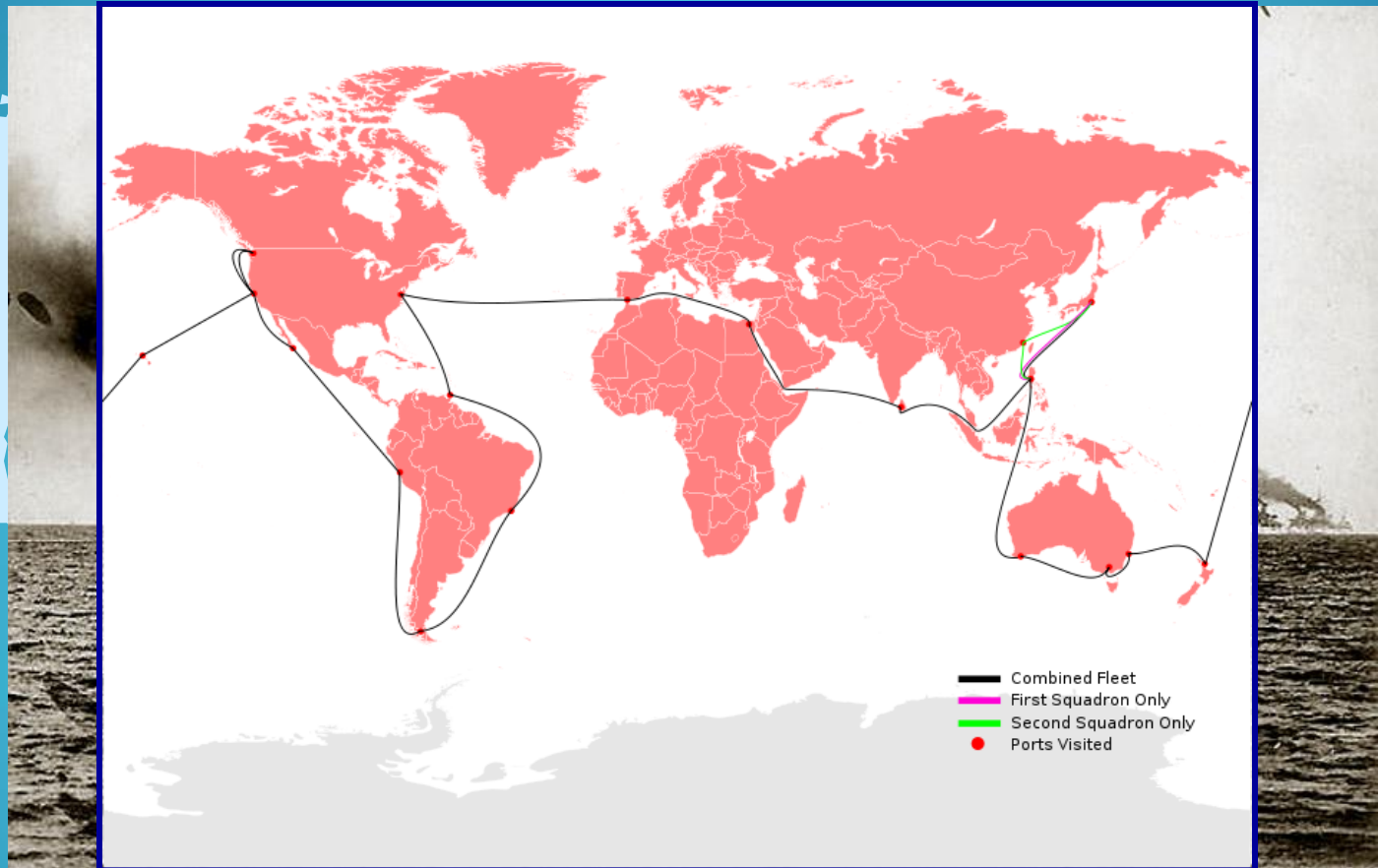
Emilio Aguinaldo



Balancing Russia and Japan

- Russian Control of Manchuria Threatened The Open Door Policy
- Russo-Japanese War (1904-05)
 - Nobel Peace Prize for Theodore Roosevelt
 - Japan Agreed to “Non-Interference” in the Philippines
 - Japan’s Success against Russia Led to Racial Pride for Japanese

Balancing Russia and Japan



- Flex of American Muscle— Great White Fleet was sent Around the World
 - The fleet made a special stop in Japan

Entanglement With Europe



- American Business Success Depended upon European Stability
 - America was called upon to settle disputes between European nation
- Treaty Arrangements In Europe Created a Dangerous Situation

Watching Europe's War



- Wilson's Foreign Policy
 - Self-Determination— The Right to Choose Your Own Form of Government, and Control Your Own Internal Affairs
 - Wilson Intervened In The Internal Affairs of Other Countries More Than Any Preceding President

Wilson's Foreign Policy

- Mexico

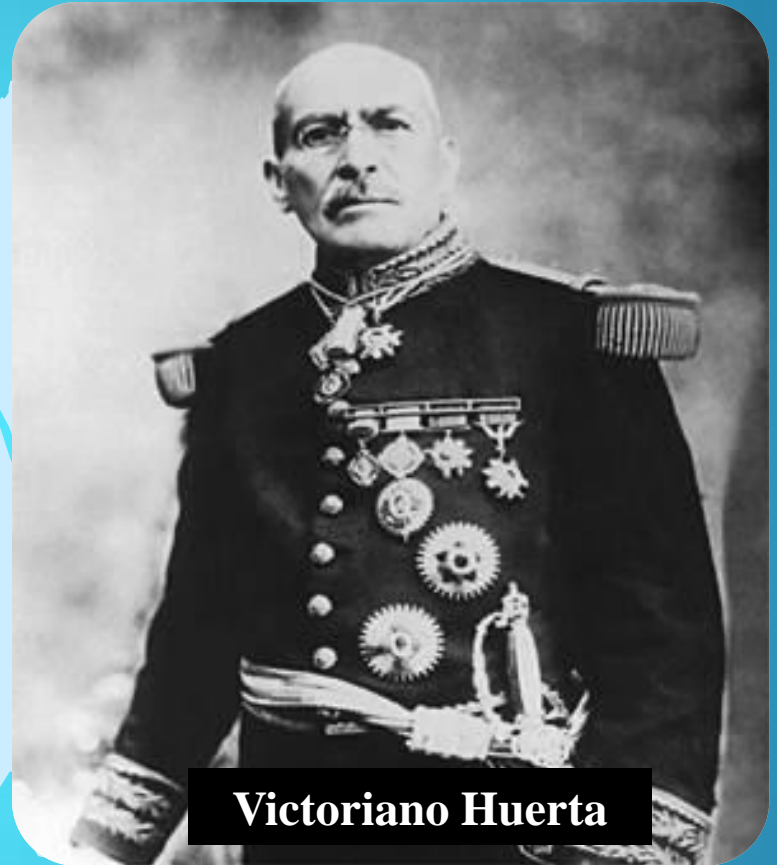
- Porfirio Díaz— Ruled Mexico for More Than 30 Years
- Stability in the Díaz Government Led to Heavy U.S. and European Investment in Mexican Industry
- Foreigners controlled over 90% of Mexican industry
- 1911 Díaz was replaced by Francisco Madero



Wilson's Foreign Policy



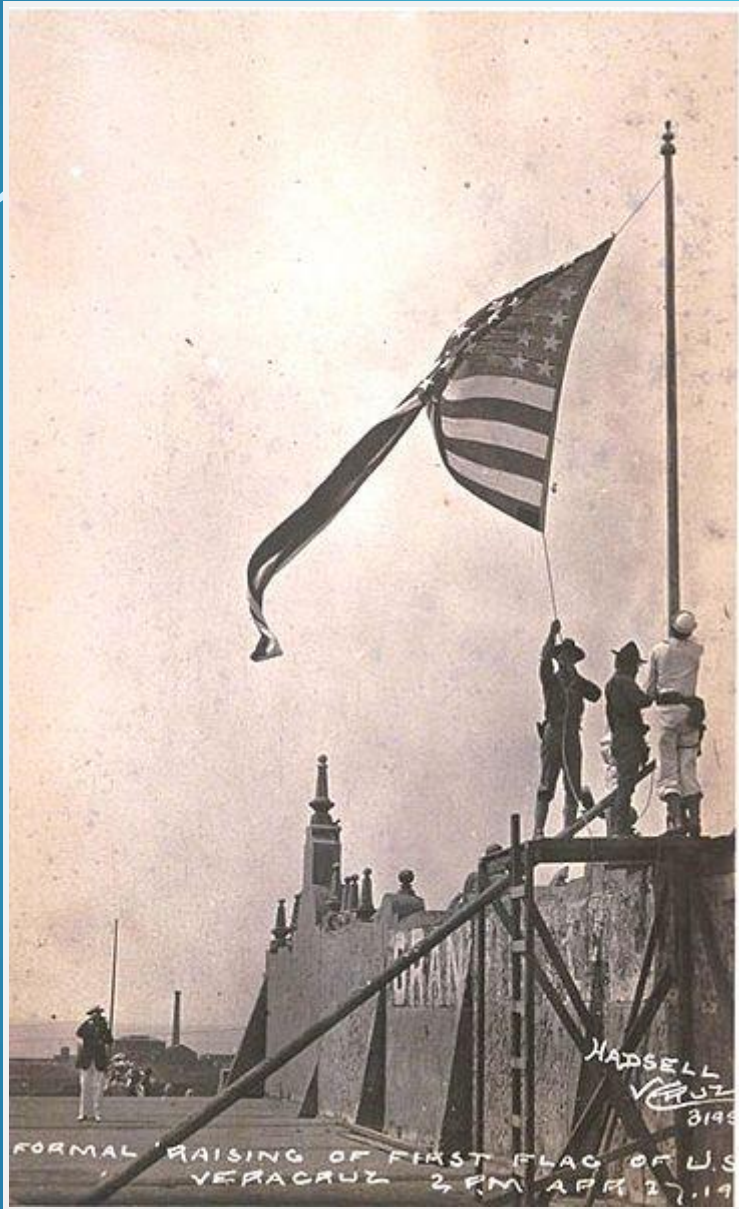
Francisco Madero



Victoriano Huerta

- 1913 Madero was killed by a Coup placing Victoriano Huerta in Power
 - Wilson Refused to Recognize the Huerta Government

Wilson's Foreign Policy

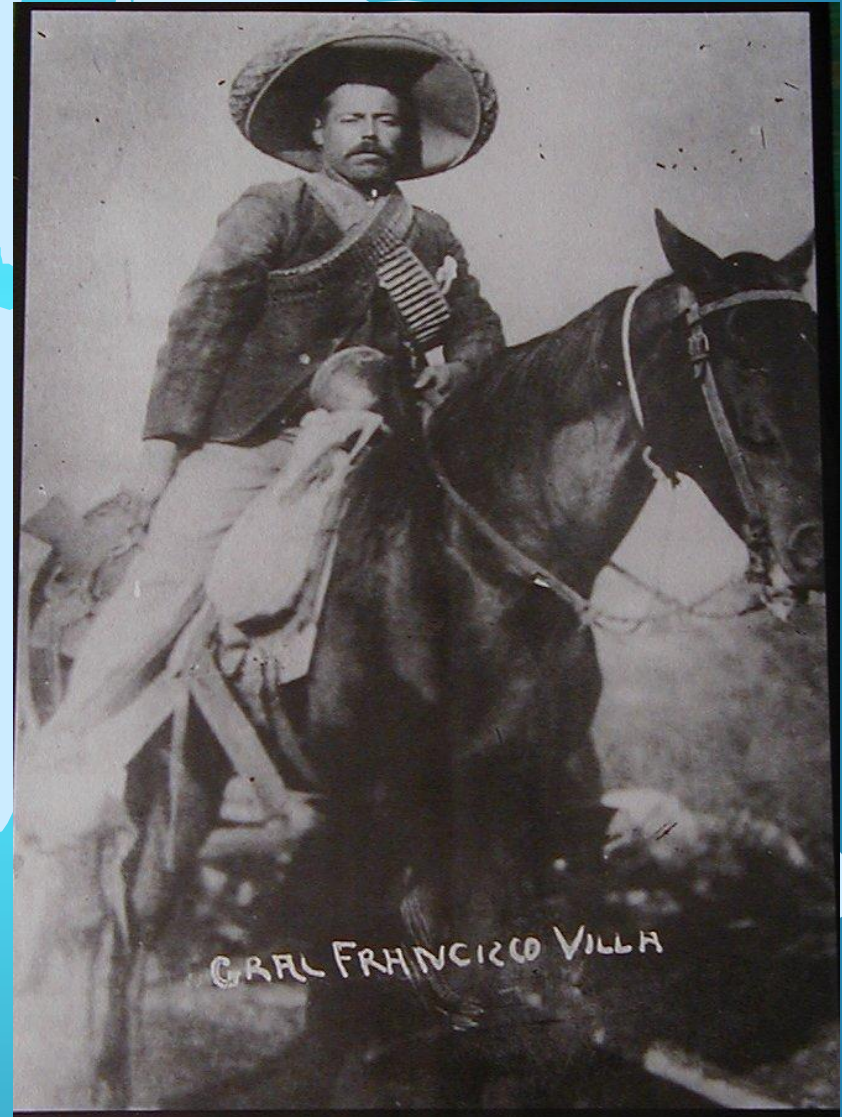


- Mexico
 - April 1914– American Sailors were Arrested by Mexican Officials in Tampico
 - Wilson Used the Incident to Justify Sending American Marines to Occupy Veracruz
 - Europe and Mexico Were Outraged at Wilson's Actions
 - A B C Powers Were Allowed to Mediate the Crisis (Argentina, Brazil, and Chile)

Wilson's Foreign Policy

- Mexico

- 1915 Venustiano Carranza Replace Huerta
- Wilson Backed Carranza
- Outraged, Francisco Pancho Villa Raided Columbus, N.M. killing 17

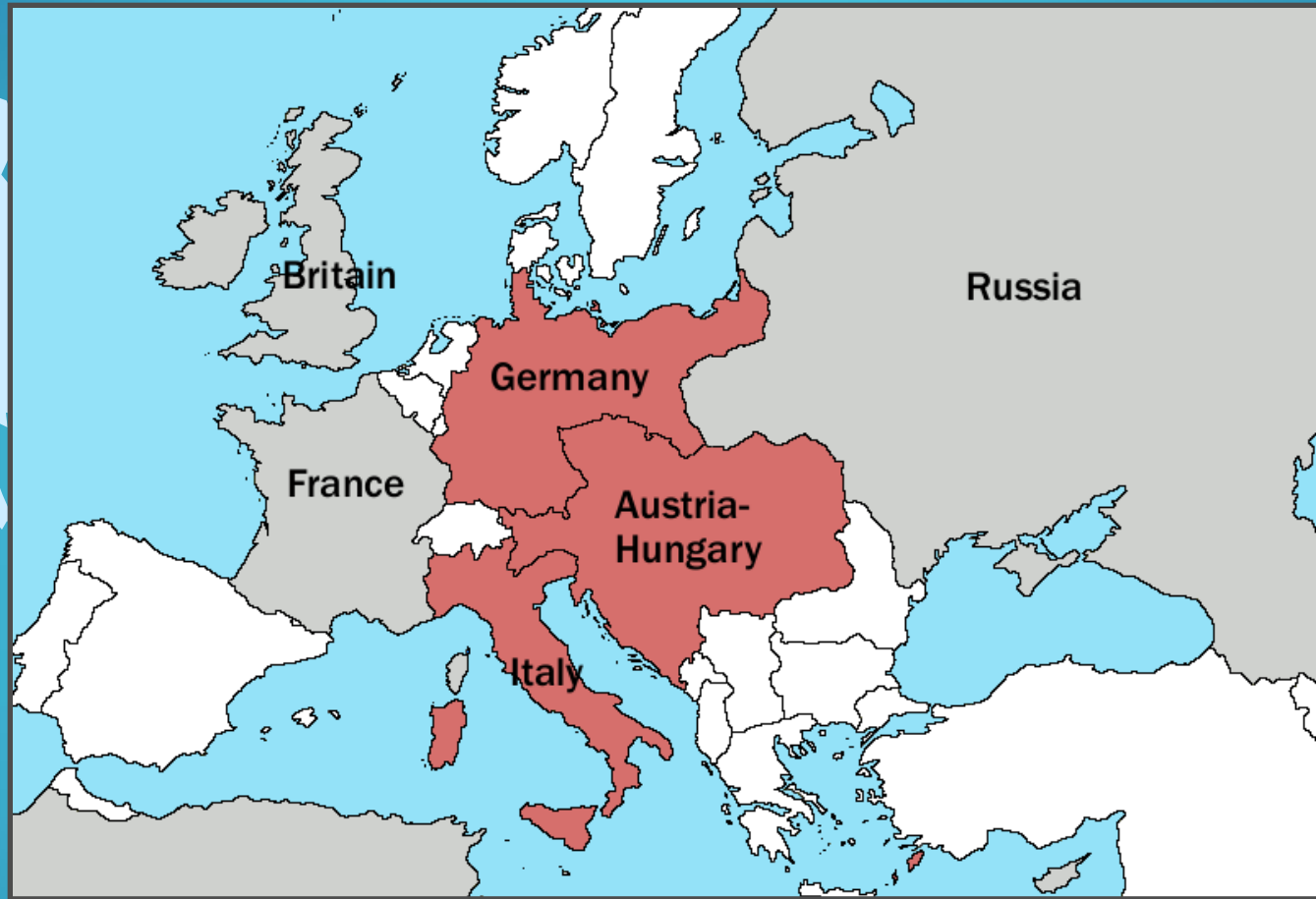


Wilson's Foreign Policy



- Mexico
 - In Response to Villa, Wilson sent 15,000 Troops under John J. Pershing to Capture Villa
 - Pershing went Deep into Mexico, but never captured Villa
 - In January 1917, Pershing's forces were withdrawn from Mexico

Origins of World War I



- Entangling Alliances

- Central Powers— Germany, Austria-Hungary, The Ottoman Empire, & Italy
- Triple Entente— Britain, France, Serbia, & Russia

Origins of World War I



Origins of World War I

- June 28, 1914 the Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand the Heir to Austria-Hungarian Throne in Sarajevo Started Events in Motion that Led to General War



Origins of World War I



• Why Kill Franz Ferdinand?

- Austria-Hungary Was the Most Unstable Major Power In Europe
- The Death of the Archduke would hasten the fall of the Empire
- Many Ethnic Divisions within the Empire
- Black Hand— Serbian Organization
- Assassin-- **Gavrilo Princip**

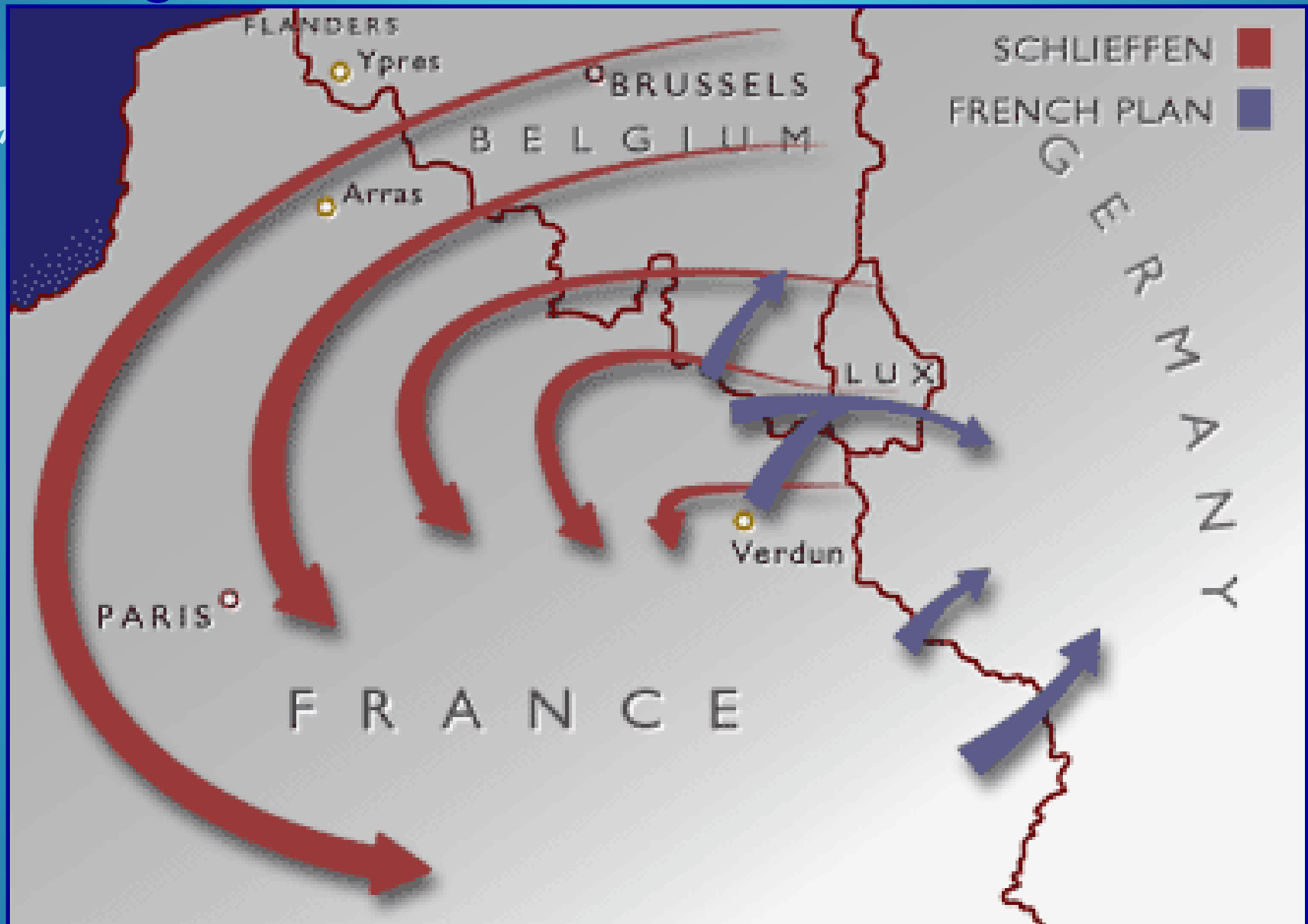
Origins of World War I



Origins of World War I: Old Hostilities

- 
- Russian-Serbian Treaty
 - Russia Hoped for Greater Influence in the Balkans, and a Warm Water Seaport
 - France— Bitter Feelings Against Germany for the Franco-Prussian War in the 1870s
 - Plan 17
 - Germany— The Schlieffen Plan
 - Violate Belgium Neutrality
 - Defeat France and England Before Russia Can Mobilize

Origins of World War I: Old Hostilities

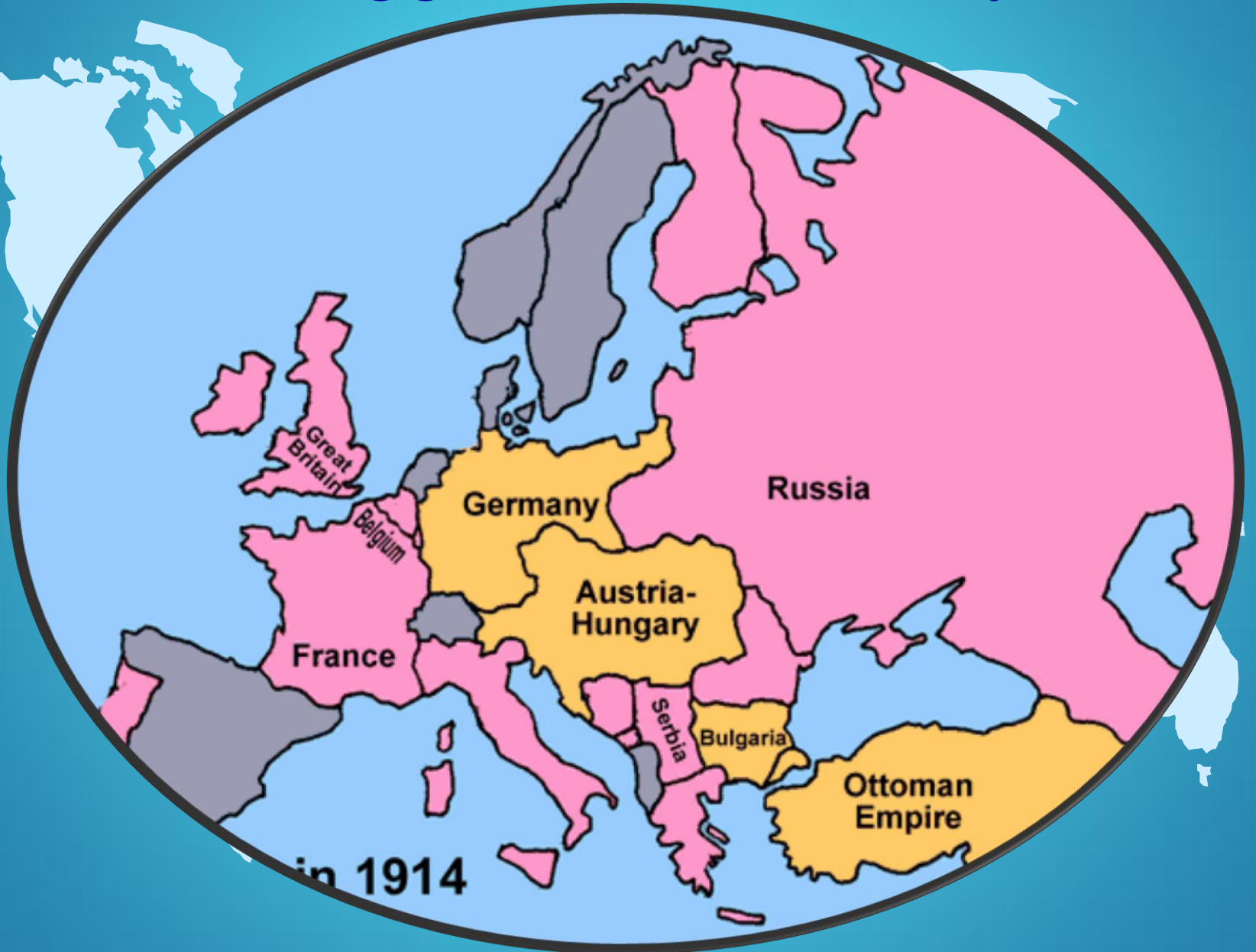


Origins of World War I: Old Hostilities

Stalemate on the Western Front

- German Advance Halts Short of Paris
- System of Trench Warfare in the West
- Strategies Lagged Behind Technology
- New Developments in Weaponry
 - Practical and Effective Machine Gun
 - Airplane as a Tool of War— (Dogfights)
 - Poison Gas
 - Tanks
 - U-Boats

Struggle for Neutrality



Western Front– War of Attrition



- Trench Warfare
 - ❖ Exhaust the Enemies Ability to Wage War
 - ❖ Use Up Men and Resources
 - ❖ Mud, Barbed Wire, and No-Mans-Land
 - ❖ Lice, Rats, and Disease
 - ❖ Cloud Watching
 - ❖ Live, and Let Live



Western Front



Western Front– War of Attrition



Russian Revolution



- 1917 Russian Revolution
 - Russia Withdrew From The War
 - Vladimir Lenin Seized Power
 - Tsar Nicholas II and His Family Were Executed
 - 600 Years of Russian Monarchy Came to an End
 - Germany Could Fight a One-Front War
 - England and France Desperately Needed the United States

Struggle for Neutrality

- **Wilson Wanted to Keep America Out of the War**
 - **Neutrality was Difficult because of Millions of Immigrants from Europe Now in America**
 - **War in Europe was Good for American Business**
 - **American Sympathy was with France and England**
- **England Cut the Transatlantic Cable, so all War News Had to Come Through England**
- **Germany's Campaign of Unrestricted Submarine Attacks on Atlantic Shipping**



Sinking of the *Lusitania*



- May 7, 1915
- 1201 Casualties (128 Americans)
- Ship Carried Arms Bound For England
- Many Called for War Against Germany

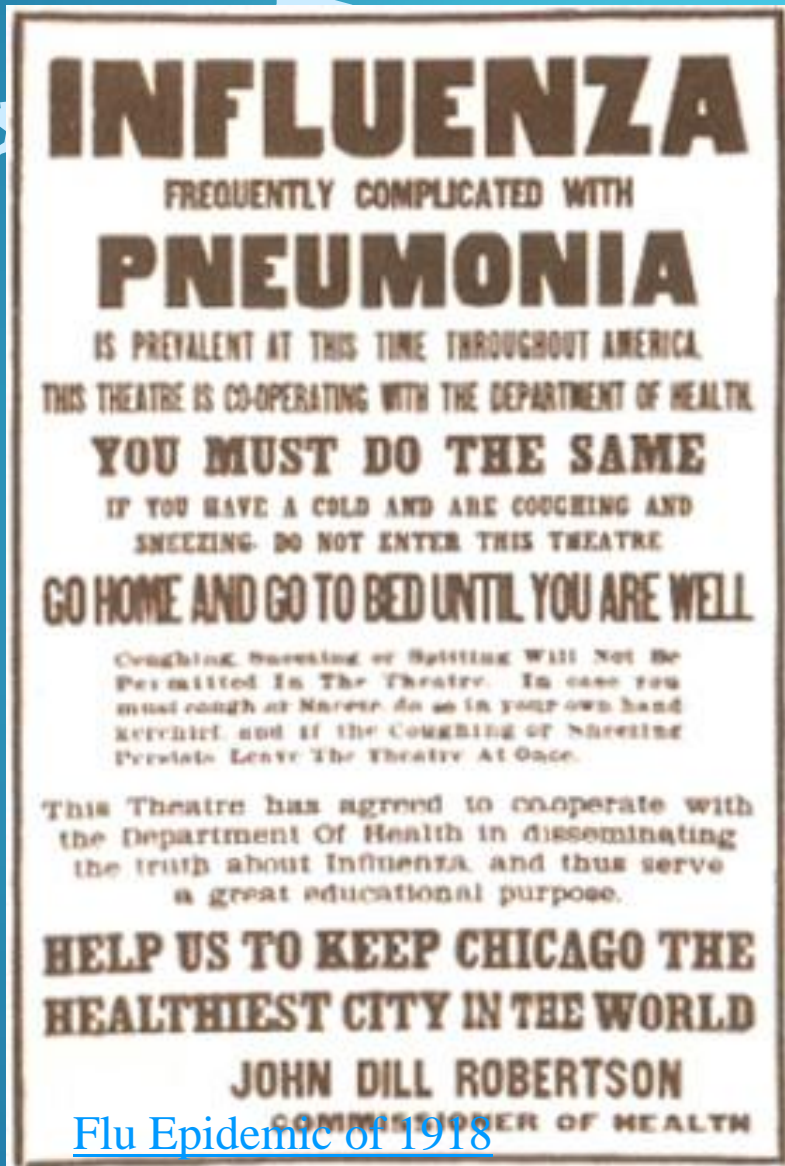
Wilson Goes to War

- Wilson Re-elected in 1916
 - “He Kept Us Out Of War”
- By 1917 American Loans to the Allies Were about \$2.25 Billion
 - If the Allies Lost, the Loans Would Not Be Repaid
- Wilson Wanted a Say in the Peace Settlement
- **Zimmermann Telegram**— Urging an Alliance Between Germany and Mexico
- Germany’s Resumption of Unrestricted Submarine Attacks
 - Germany Saw the U.S. as Neutral in Name Only
- April 2, 1917— U.S. Declares War on Germany

Wilson Goes to War



World War I: There & Here



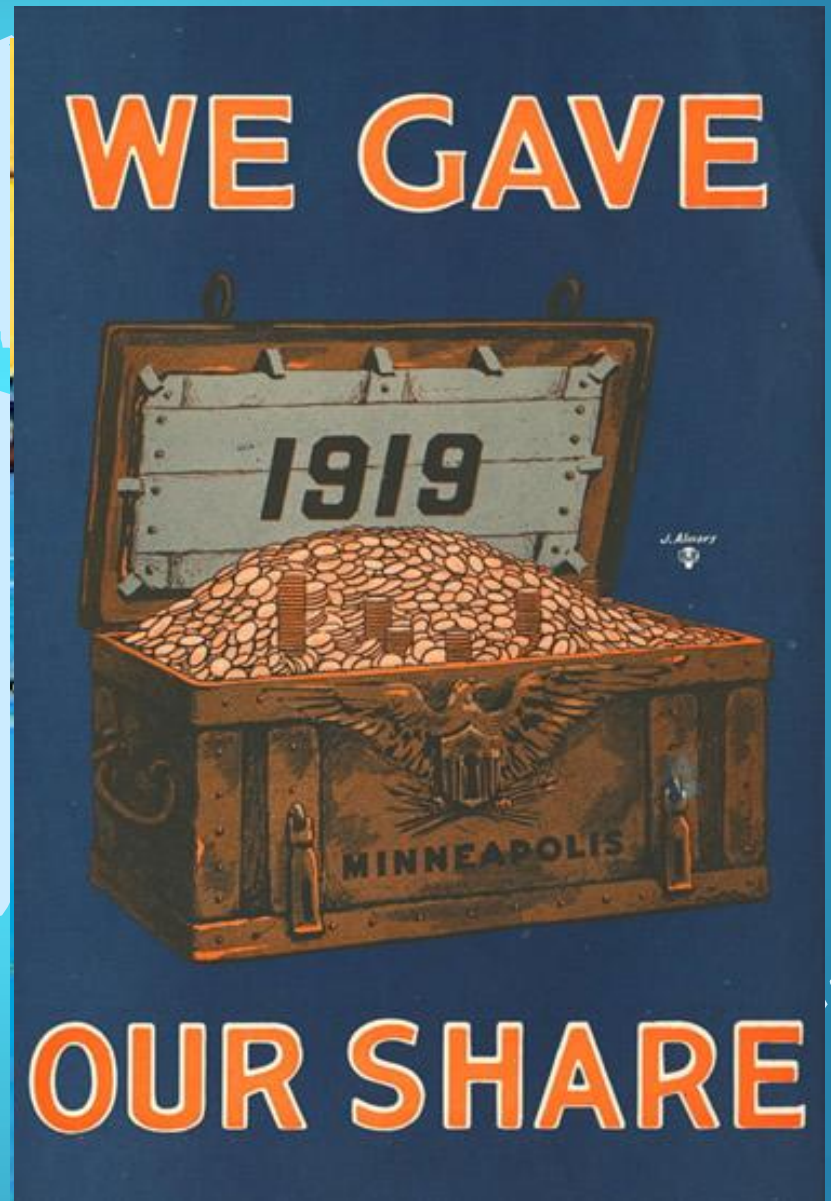
Flu Epidemic of 1918

- 1918-1919 Deadly Outbreak of Spanish Influenza
 - Killed 20-40 Million People Worldwide
 - Infected 28% of All Americans
 - Estimated 675,000 American Deaths
 - Highest Mortality Rates Were People Between 20-40 Years of Age
 - About 57,000 American Soldiers Died of the Flu (53,500 American Battle Related Deaths)

Pandemic

Mobilization

- Funding The War
 - ❖ Higher Income Taxes
 - ❖ Liberty Bonds
- Drafting An Army
 - ❖ Conscription
 - ❖ The Great Equalizer
 - ❖ Black Troops Continued to be Segregated
 - ❖ Draft Age: 18-45
- Thousands Volunteered



Mobilization & Funding



Fighting Over There

- American Expeditionary Force (A.E.F.)
 - Commanded By General John J. Pershing
 - Nicknamed “Doughboys”
 - Started Arriving in France in June 1917
 - By the End of 1917– 200,000 Doughboys Were in Europe
 - American Troops Were Poorly Equipped and Trained
 - Arrived as Russia was Pulling out of the War

Fighting Over There



Major American Campaigns

- June 1918– Château-Thierry
- July 1918– Second Battle of the Marne
 - Turning Point of the War
- September 1918– Meuse-Argonne Offensive (More than 1 Million American Troops)
- 11:00 a.m. on November 11, 1918 World War I Ended

The War's End

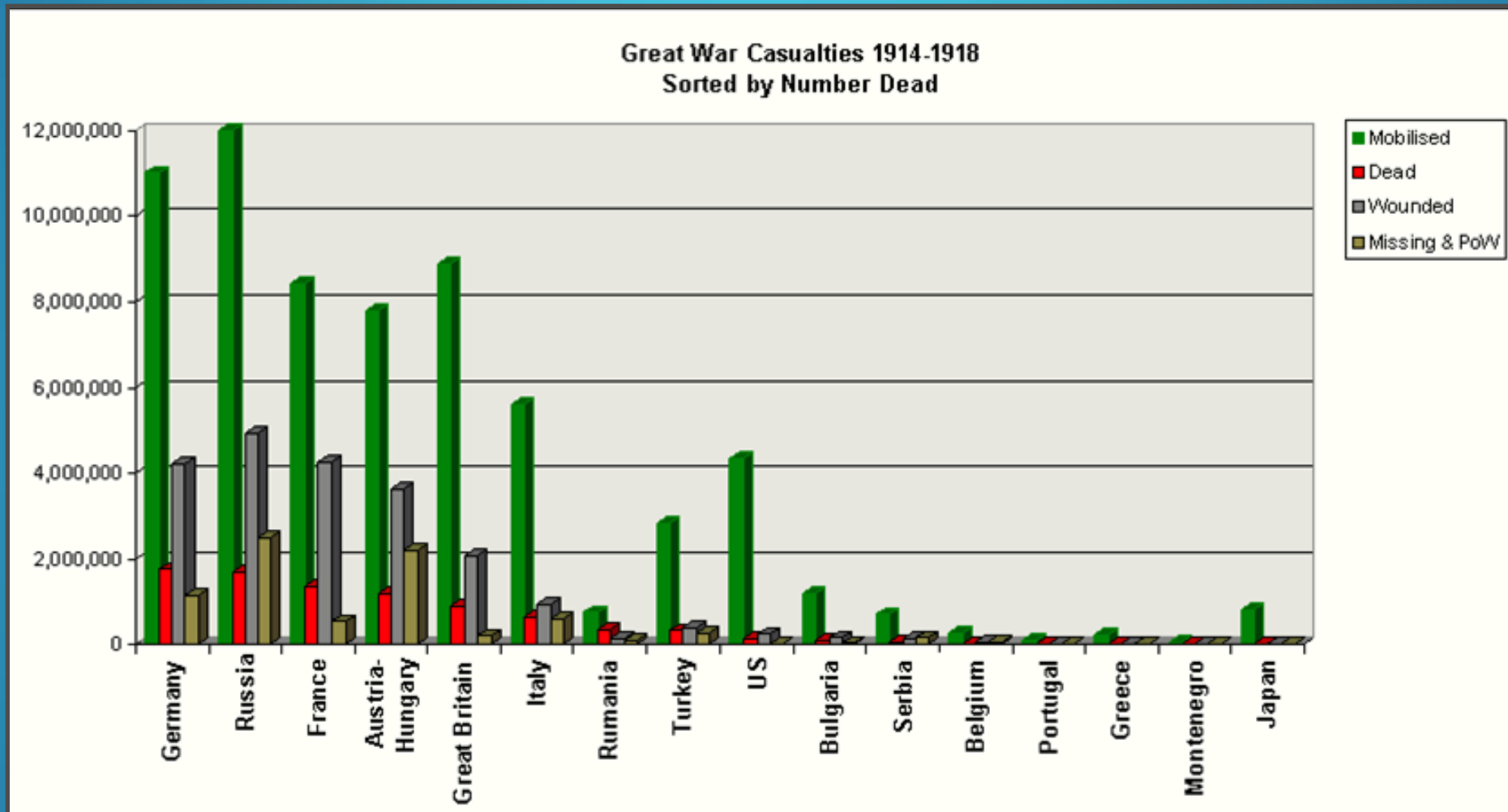
In Flanders Fields the poppies blow
Between the crosses row on row,
That mark our place; and in the sky
The larks, still bravely singing, fly
Scarce heard amid the guns below.
We are the Dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset
glow,
Loved and were loved, and now we lie
In Flanders fields.
Take up our quarrel with the foe:
To you from failing hands we throw
The torch; be yours to hold it high.
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies
grow
In Flanders fields.



In Flanders Fields

Tower of London Poppies

World War I Casualties



War Effort at Home



- Propaganda—Shaping Public Opinion
 - William McAdoo— Secretary of the Treasury
 - Liberty Bond Campaign-Used Celebrities, Posters
 - Herbert Hoover— Food Administrator
 - Food will Win the War
 - Urged Conservation
 - “Win the War With Wheat”
 - George Creel— Committee on Public Information
 - Flyers, Movies, Speeches, Exhibits, News Bulletins, Posters, etc.

War Effort at Home



War Effort at Home

- Everyone Did Their Part
 - School Children
 - Assisted in Planting and Harvesting
 - Women
 - Went to Work– Ammunition Factories
 - Businesses Boomed with Wartime Contracts
 - American Women's Suffrage Association
 - “The greatest thing that came out of the war was the emancipation of women, for which no man fought. War subjected women and war liberated them.”
 - 1919– The 19th Amendment Gave Women the Right to Vote



American Labor and the War



Samuel Gompers

- **Supporters of the War:**
 - American Federation of Labor
 - Samuel Gompers— War Could Help Organized Labor
 - Better Conditions, Higher Wages, Right to Organize
 - 1918— A.F.L. and over 3 Million Members
- **Opponents of the War:**
 - American Socialist Party
 - Industrial Workers of the World (IWW)

War and Intolerance

- Laws to Curb Opposition:
 - The Espionage Act of 1917
 - Sedition Amendment of 1918
 - Post Office Would Not Deliver Mail From Anti-War Organizations
 - Socialist Eugene Debs— Jailed for Urging Members to Resist Militarism
 - Loyalty Leagues— George Creel— People Should Turn in Neighbors They Suspect are Disloyal

War and Intolerance

- American Anti-German Sentiment
 - Hit Hard In the Midwest
 - Sauerkraut— “Liberty Cabbage”
 - Hamburgers— “Liberty Sausage”
 - No German Instruction in Schools
 - Direct Acts of Violence Against Persons of German Decent
 - Many Germans Worked Hard to Prove Their Loyalty to Their Neighbors



War and Intolerance



Defenders of Free Speech

- American Civil Liberties Union
 - Senator Bob LaFollette— Wisconsin
 - Zechariah Chafee Jr.— Harvard Professor
 - Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.
 - Freedom of Speech Should Be Upheld Unless the Words Constitute a “Clear and Present Danger”
 - Example— Yelling “Fire” in a Crowded Theater

Reshaping the World

- Wilson's 14 Points for Peace Speech
 - Delivered on January 8, 1918
 - 11 Months Before the War's End
 - 60 Million Leaflets Were Distributed In Europe
- Wilson Feared the Rise of Bolshevism From Russia
 - Bolshevism— Extreme and Radical Socialism
 - Called for a Worker Revolution (Class War)
 - Bolshevism Could Potentially Attract Millions

Wilson's 14 Points (Summary)

- 
- I. Open Covenants of Peace
 - II. Freedom of Navigation Upon the Seas
 - III. Removal of Economic Barriers
 - IV. Reduction of Armaments
 - V. Adjustment of Colonial Claims
 - VI. Evacuation of Russian Territory
 - VII. Belgium Sovereignty
 - VIII. Free French Territory and Restore Alsace-Lorraine
 - IX. Italy Realigned by Nationality
 - X. Austria-Hungary Realigned by Nationality
 - XI. Balkan States Realigned by Nationality
 - XII. Ottoman Empire Realigned by Nationality
 - XIII. An Independent Poland
 - XIV. Formation of a League of Nations

Wilson's 14 Points



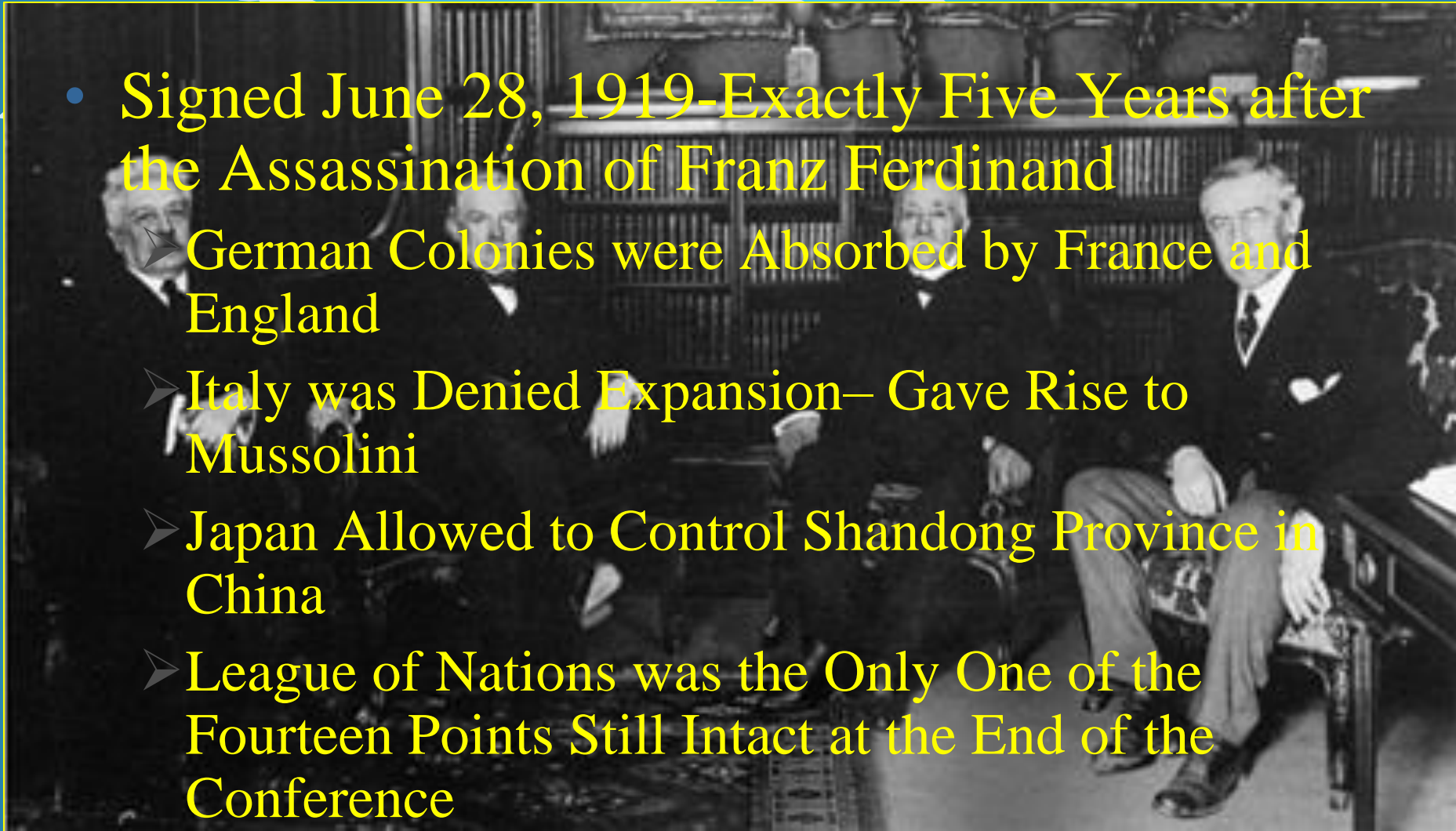
Reaction to Wilson's 14 Points

- England Did Not Support Freedom of the Seas
- France Wanted to Punish Germany
- England and France Wanted Germany's Colonies
- Little Support for the League of Nations
- Germany and Russia were Excluded From the Peace Talks



Treaty of Versailles

- Signed June 28, 1919-Exactly Five Years after the Assassination of Franz Ferdinand
 - German Colonies were Absorbed by France and England
 - Italy was Denied Expansion– Gave Rise to Mussolini
 - Japan Allowed to Control Shandong Province in China
 - League of Nations was the Only One of the Fourteen Points Still Intact at the End of the Conference



Reshaping Europe



- Establishment of New Nations Along Ethnic Lines

Rejection at Home

- U.S. Senate Had to Ratify the Treaty of Versailles for the League of Nations to Exist
 - Opposition In Congress:
 - Irreconcilables— Refused to Support the Treaty or the League
 - U.S. Should Stay out of European Affairs
 - U.S. May be forced to Defend the Colonial Interest of Europe
 - Reservationists— Feared the Vague Wording of the Proposal
 - Preserving the “territorial integrity and existing political independence of all Members of the League of Nations” could result in War
 - No Foreign Body would Decide if and when the United States would go to War
 - Only Congress had the Power to Declare War
- The Senate Voted to Reject the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations

Wilson's Last Days



1920 Warren G. Harding Elected President “Return to Normalcy”



Warren G. Harding 1921-23