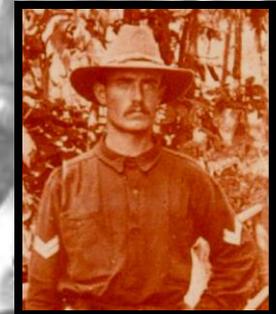
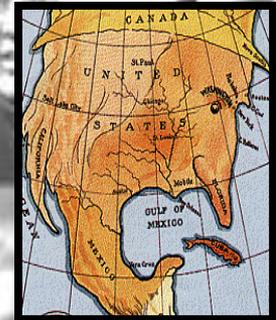


DR. HARTNELL



America 2.0





TODAY'S UNIT & LESSON



Lesson 5

(AH 2.05)

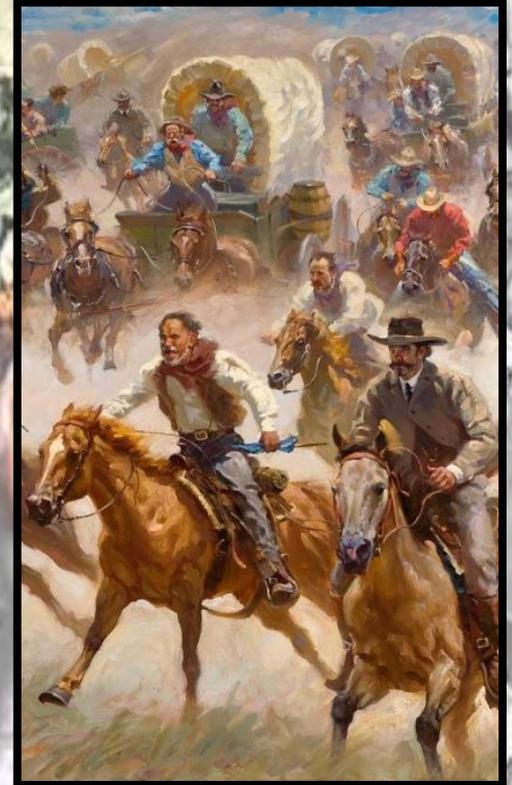
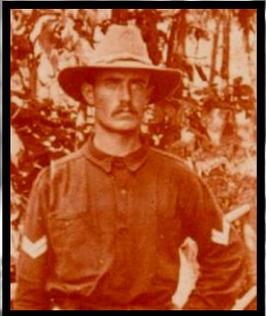




U.S. IMPERIALISM AT HOME:

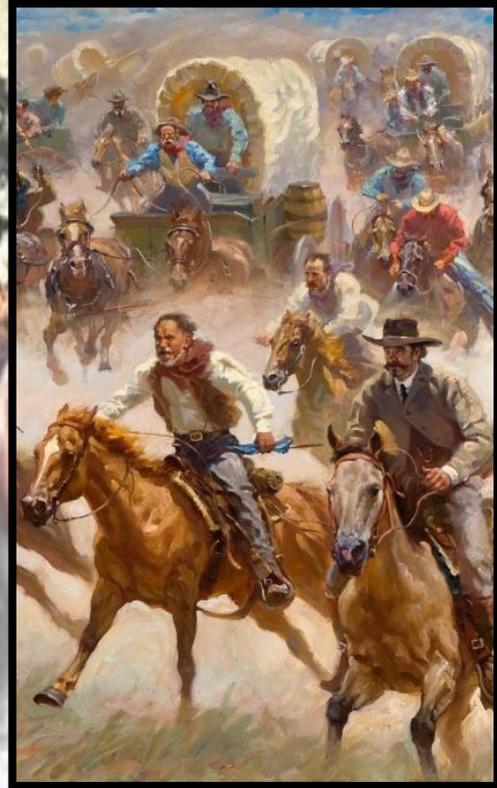
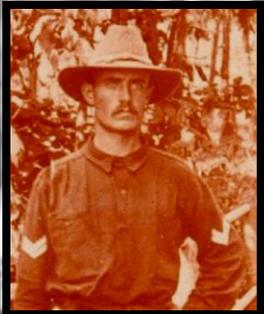
On April 22, 1889, the U.S. Government opened one of the last large territories for settlement.

Within hours, thousands of people raced to stake claims in an event known as the "Oklahoma Land Rush".





U.S. IMPERIALISM AT HOME:



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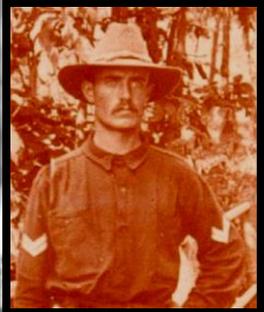
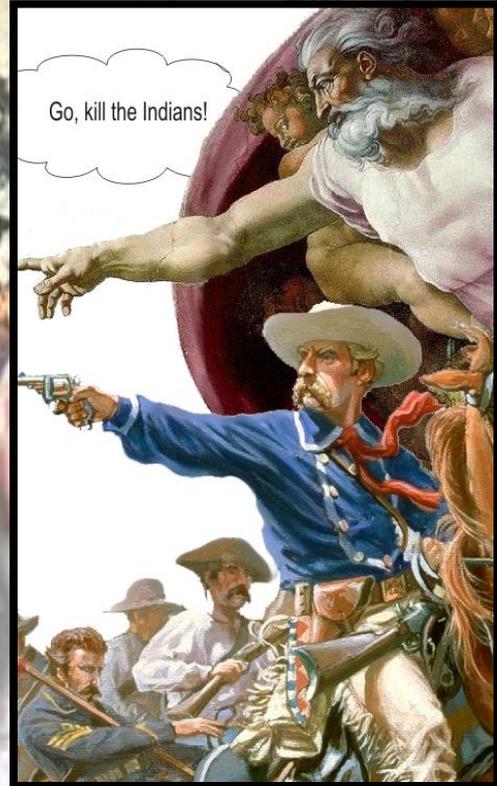




U.S. IMPERIALISM AT HOME:

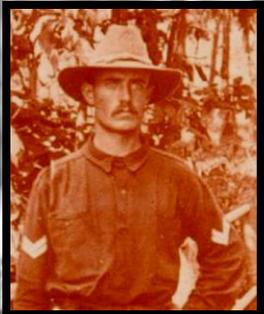
Because of these land grabs (along with war, disease, and removal), the **U.S. completed its *Continental Manifest Destiny* by 1890** and stretched from coast-to-coast.

In 1890, the **U.S. Census Bureau proclaimed the American frontier “closed”**.





U.S. IMPERIALISM AT HOME:



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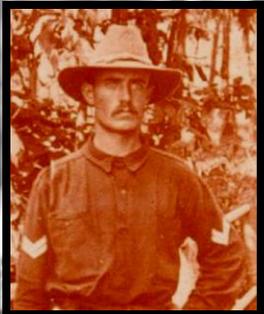
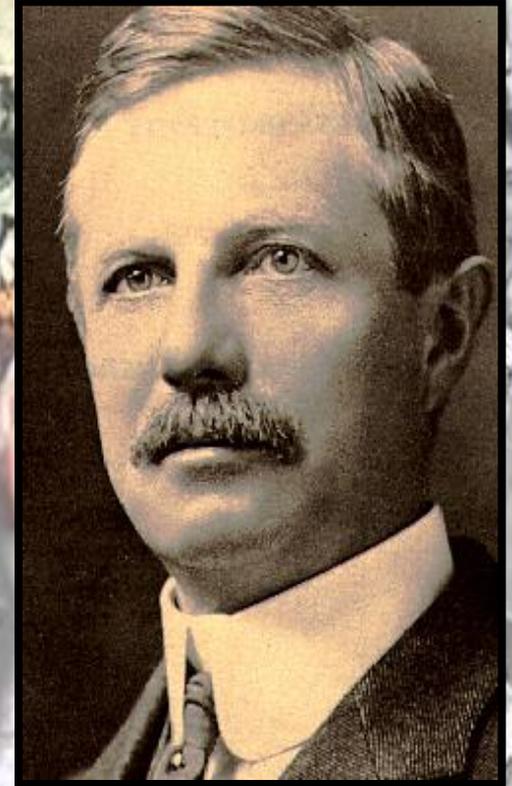




U.S. IMPERIALISM AT HOME:

In reality, there was still a lot of land, and new settlement continued into the **1900s**, but this **marked the end of an era**.

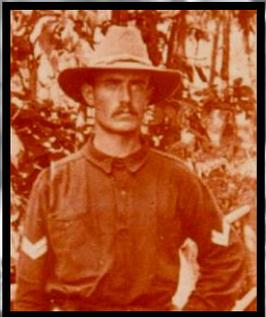
Frederick Jackson Turner, a historian and teacher at the University of Wisconsin and Harvard University, **saw great significance in this “closing”**.



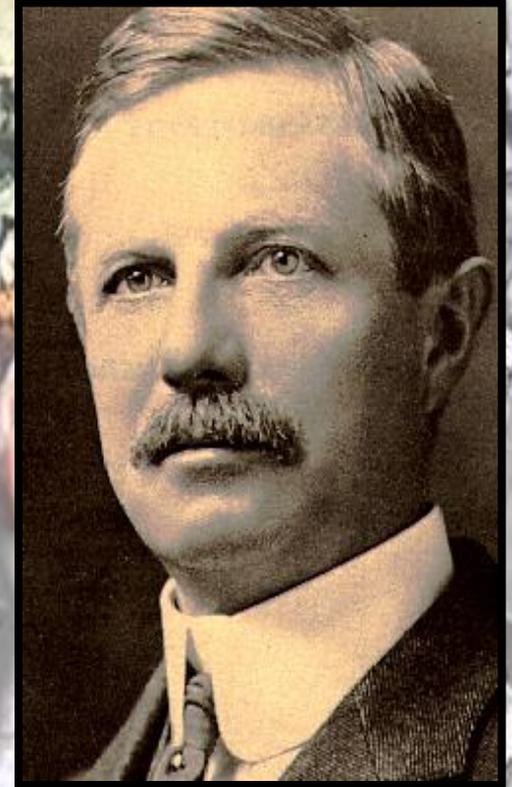


U.S. IMPERIALISM AT HOME:

Turner believed the **frontier** had **provided** a “safety-valve of social discontent”. It was a **place where Americans could always make a fresh start.**



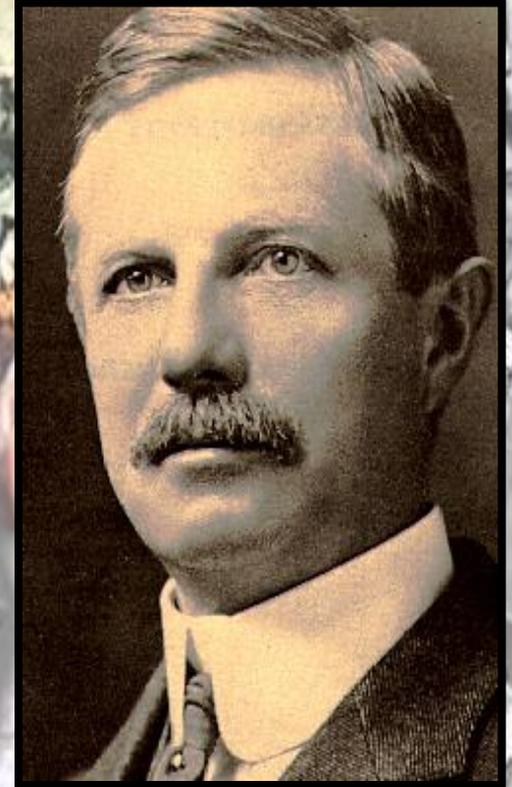
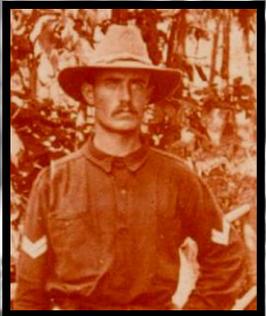
In **1893**, he delivered his now-famous address, entitled *“The Significance of the Frontier in American History”*.





U.S. IMPERIALISM AT HOME:

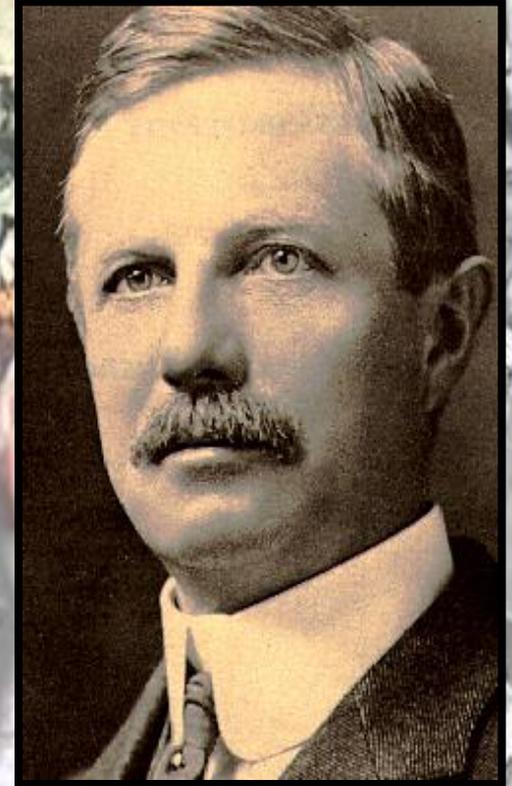
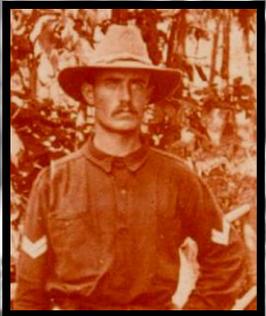
In his “Frontier Thesis”, Turner believed that American society had been shaped by the Western frontier rather than by European influence and that the frontier had played a large part in the creation of American democracy.





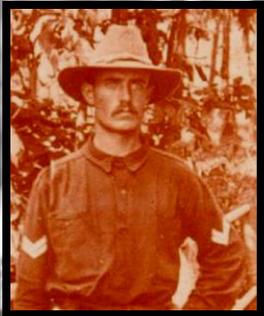
U.S. IMPERIALISM AT HOME:

Turner said **individualistic democracy** was the **most important effect of the frontier** since it was here that individuals were forced to rely on their own wits and strength... or die.

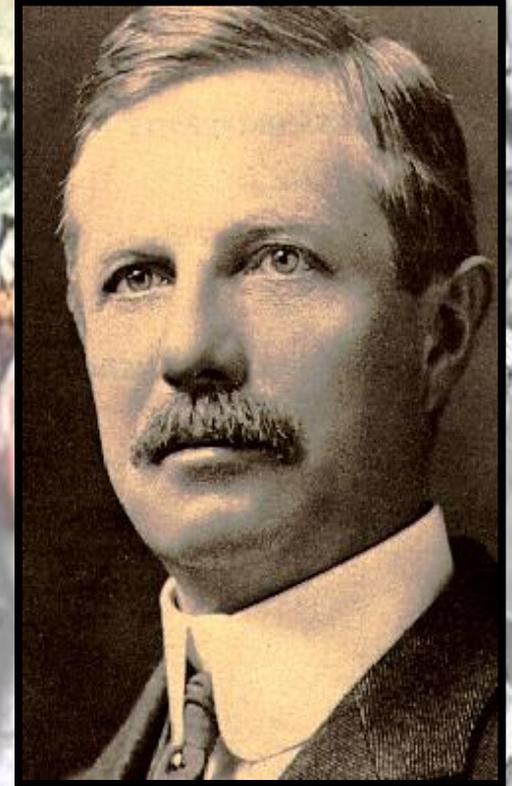




U.S. IMPERIALISM AT HOME:



If the frontier had been so essential to the development of American culture and democracy, **Turner pondered what would happen to America after the frontier closed.**

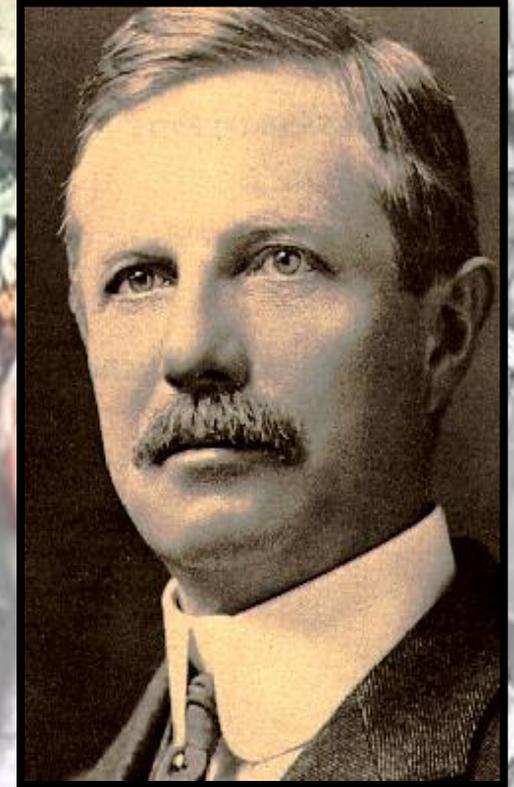




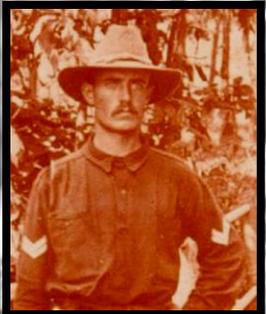
U.S. IMPERIALISM AT HOME:

It was on this foreboding note that he ended his address:

“And now, four centuries from the discovery of America, at the end of a hundred years of life under the Constitution, the frontier has gone, and with its going has closed the first period of American history.”



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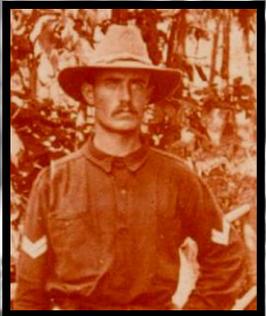




U.S. IMPERIALISM AT HOME:

And so, with the frontier “closed”... and the continent “Manifest Destin-ied”, the U.S. turned its eyes to the horizon.

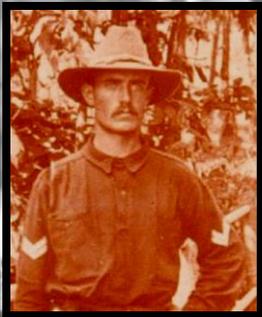
This imperialistic “spirit” soon embroiled the nation in conflicts, land acquisitions, alliances, and wars... overseas.





SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR:

By **1898**, **Cuba and Puerto Rico** were two of Spain's last remaining colonies in the **Western Hemisphere**. Cubans had periodically revolted against Spanish rule, and many **Americans regarded the Spanish as tyrants** (and didn't like the Spanish flag flying in the Western Hemisphere).

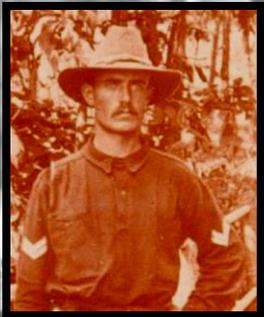


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SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR:

Ultimately, the **U.S.** would go to war with Spain in the **Spanish-American War**. Although fighting lasted less than four months (**April 21-August 12, 1898**), the **war** altered the position of the U.S. on the world stage (and **gave** the **U.S.** control of **Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines**).



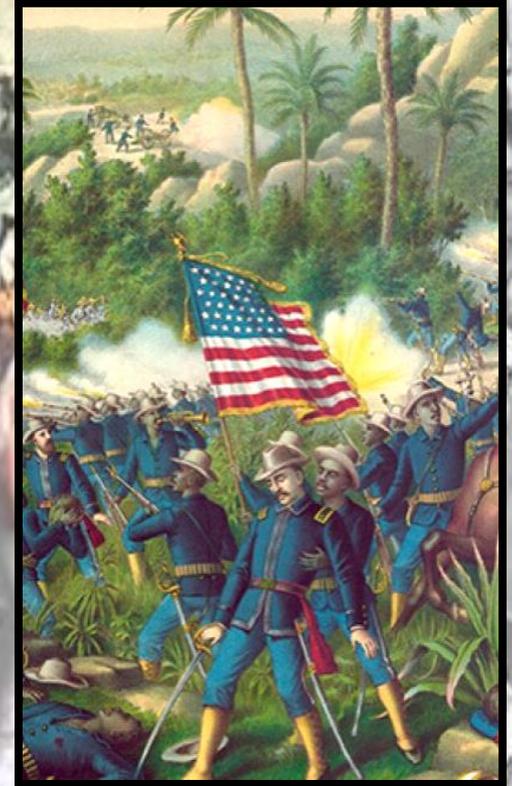
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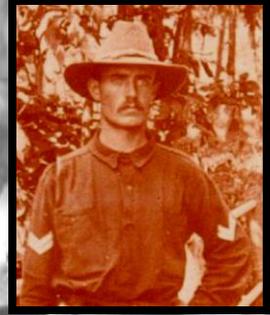
SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR:

Fighting occurred in or around the Spanish possessions of **Cuba and the Philippines** but never in Spain or the U.S.



It **ended the Spanish Empire...** and **launched America's.**

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SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR:

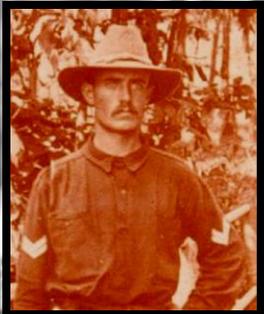
Many factors led to the war.
The **4** biggest **causes** were:

1. Cuban independence.

2. Manifest Destiny/
Imperialism.

3. Yellow Journalism.

4. Sinking of U.S.S. *Maine*.

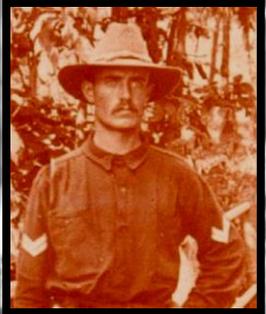


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1. CUBAN INDEPENDENCE

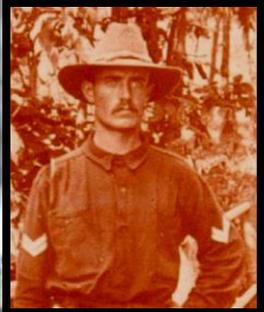
Cuba was one of Spain's oldest colonies in the Americas. Its **sugarcane plantations** generated considerable **wealth** for **Spain** and **produced** nearly **one-third** of the **world's sugar** in the **1850s**.





1. CUBAN INDEPENDENCE

Until Spain abolished slavery in **1886**, about **one-third of the Cuban population was enslaved and forced to work for wealthy landowners on these sugar plantations.**



In 1868, Cuban rebels declared independence and launched a guerrilla war against Spanish authorities.

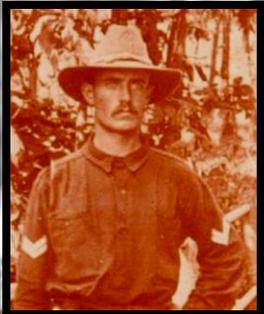




1. CUBAN INDEPENDENCE

Lacking internal support, the **rebellion collapsed a decade later**. Many Cuban rebels then **fled to the U.S.**, including their leader, **Jose Marti**.

By the early **1890s**, the **U.S. and Cuba** had become closely linked economically.
(Ding! Ding! Economics!)



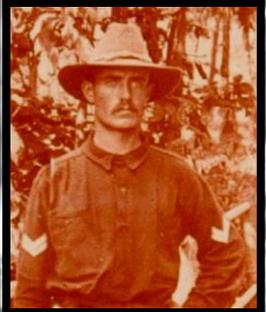
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1. CUBAN INDEPENDENCE

Cuba exported much of its sugar to the U.S., and Americans invested \$50 million in Cuba's sugar plantations, mines, and railroads.

These economic ties created a crisis in 1894, when the U.S. imposed a new tariff on sugar that devastated Cuba's economy.

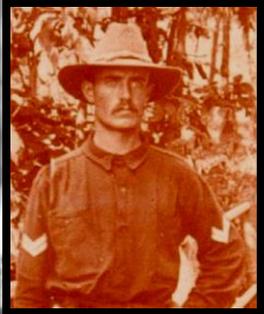




1. CUBAN INDEPENDENCE

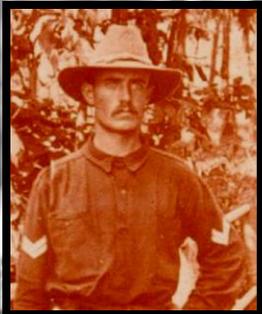
With Cuba in financial distress, the Cuban rebels launched a new rebellion in February 1895.

Marti died during the fighting, but the rebels seized control of eastern Cuba, declared independence, and formally established the Republic of Cuba in September 1895.





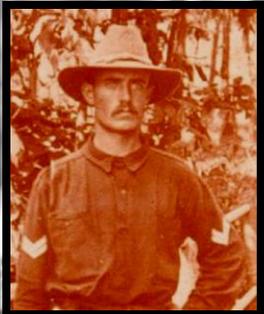
1. CUBAN INDEPENDENCE



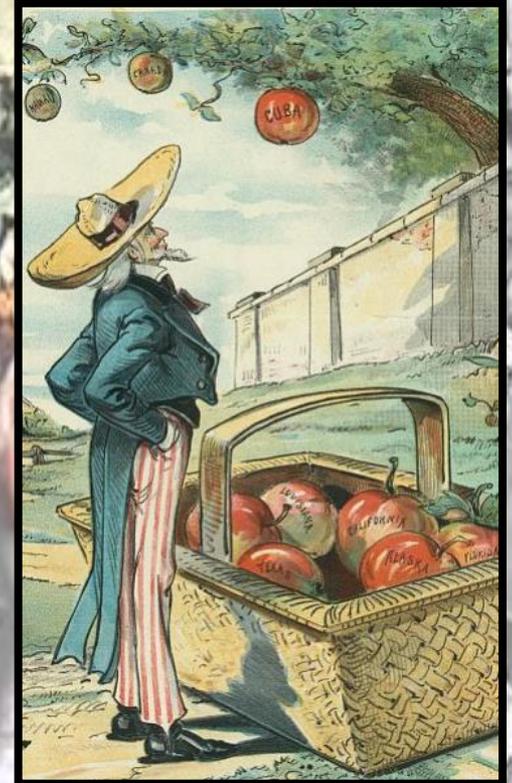
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2. M-DESTINY / IMPERIALISM



The growing **imperialistic behavior** of the U.S. was often **justified by** references to **“Manifest Destiny”**. This belief enjoyed widespread support among U.S. citizens and politicians in the **19th Century**.



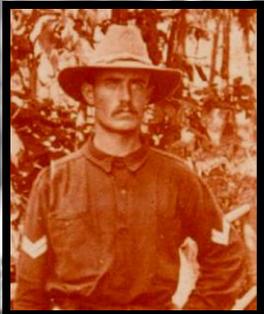
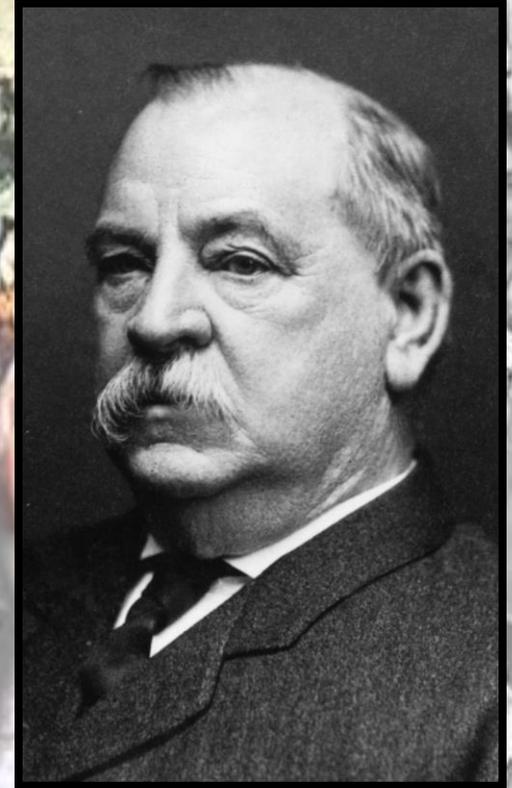
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3. YELLOW JOURNALISM

When the uprising began, President Grover Cleveland declared the U.S. “neutral”.

However, stories of Spanish atrocities in rival newspapers led by William Randolph Hearst (*New York Morning Journal*) and Joseph Pulitzer (*New York World*) swayed many Americans in the rebels’ favor.

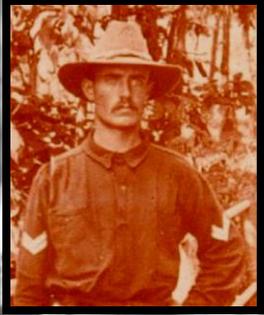




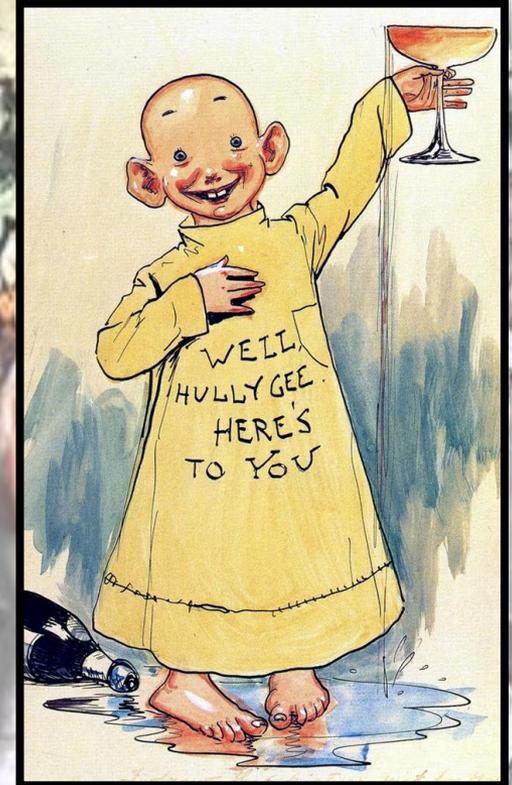
3. YELLOW JOURNALISM



This **sensationalist reporting**, in which **writers exaggerated or made up stories about Spanish atrocities** to attract readers, became known as **“yellow journalism”**.



The **term “yellow journalism”** came from a *New York World* comic called **“Hogan’s Alley”**.



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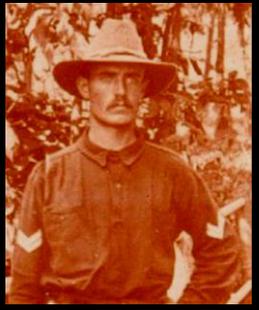




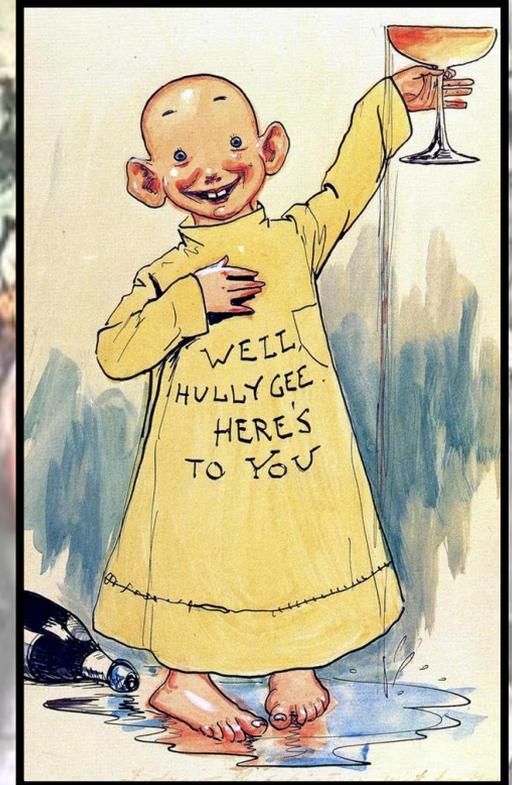
3. YELLOW JOURNALISM



It featured a bald (shaved due to lice), barefoot boy who wore an old yellow nightshirt from his sister. Named the “Yellow Kid”, he hung out in a slum in New York City.



His shirt contained “slang” meant to make fun of billboards or political figures.



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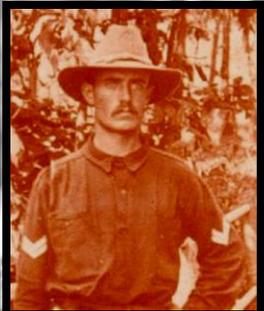




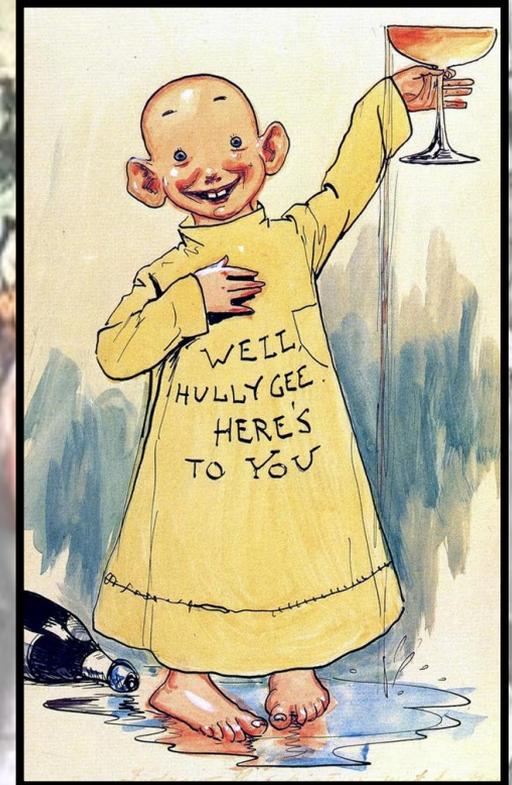
3. YELLOW JOURNALISM



The newspapers that ran the “Yellow Kid” cartoons were nicknamed “yellow papers” and the term “yellow kid journalism” was later shorted to just “yellow journalism”.



Although some stories were fabricated, Cubans indeed suffered horribly.

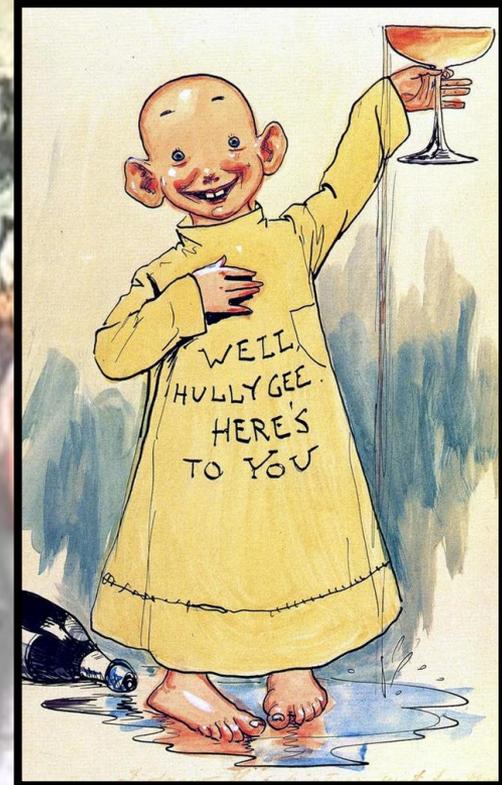
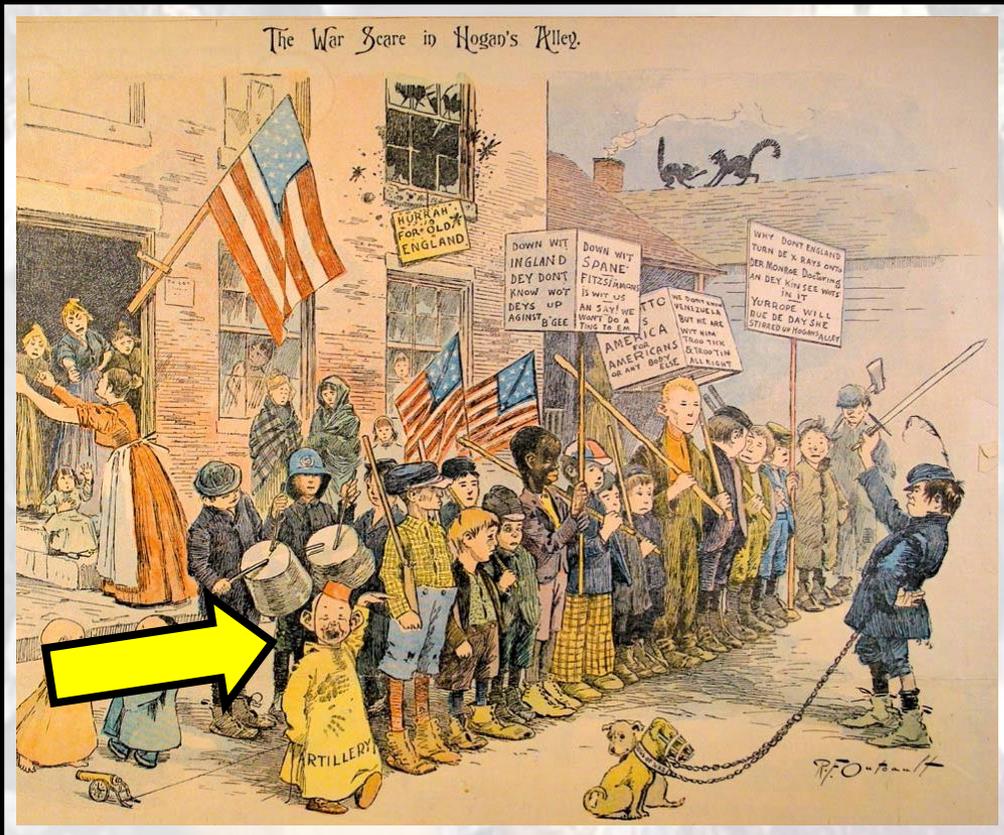
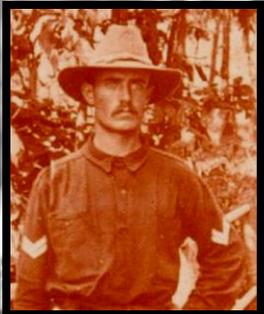


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3. YELLOW JOURNALISM

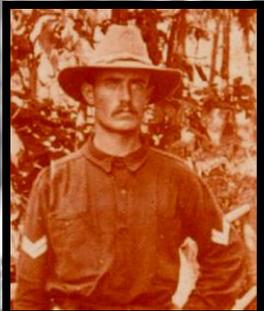
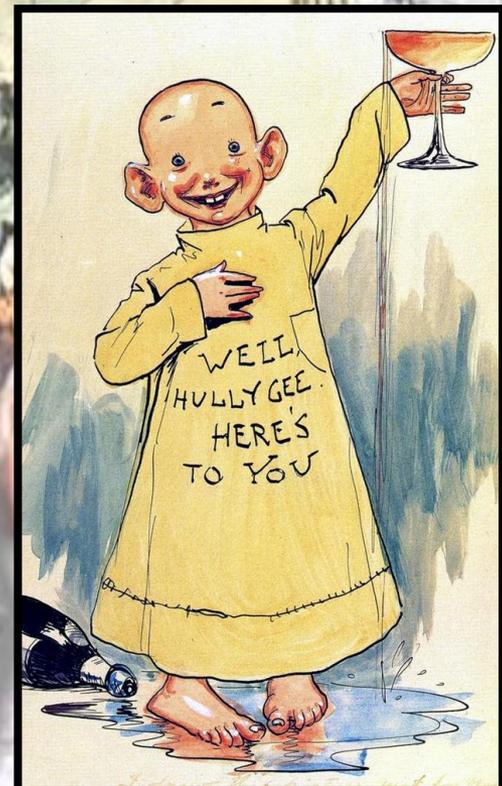
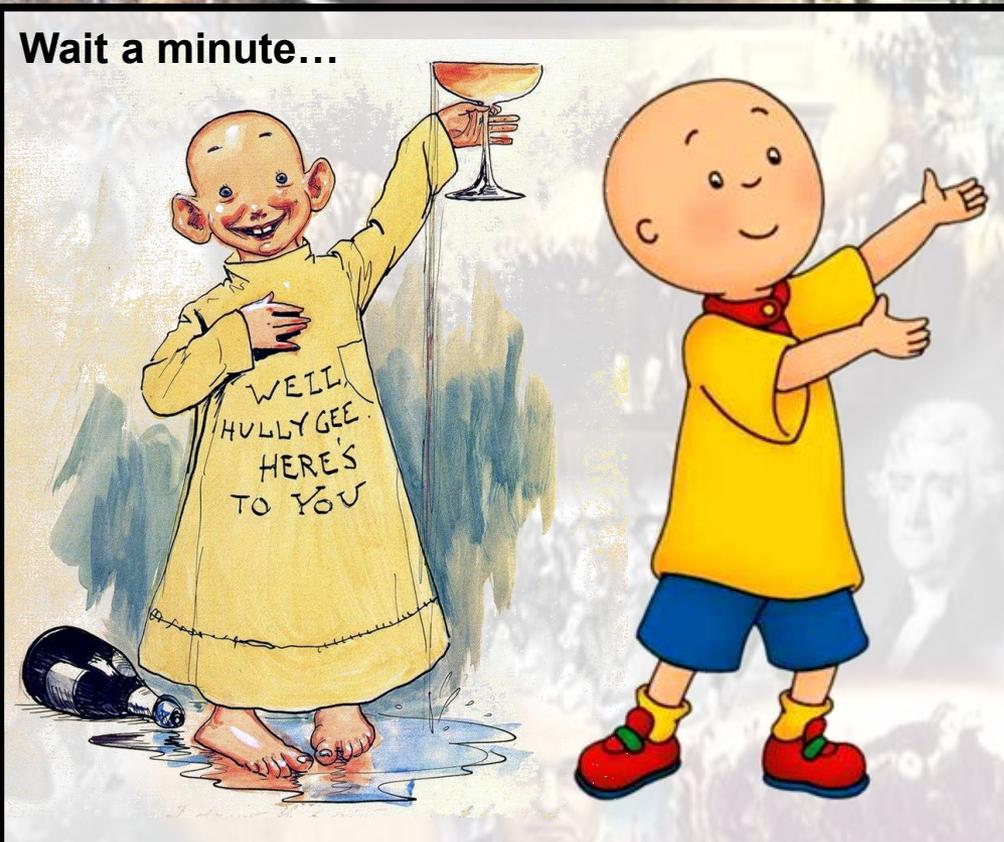


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3. YELLOW JOURNALISM

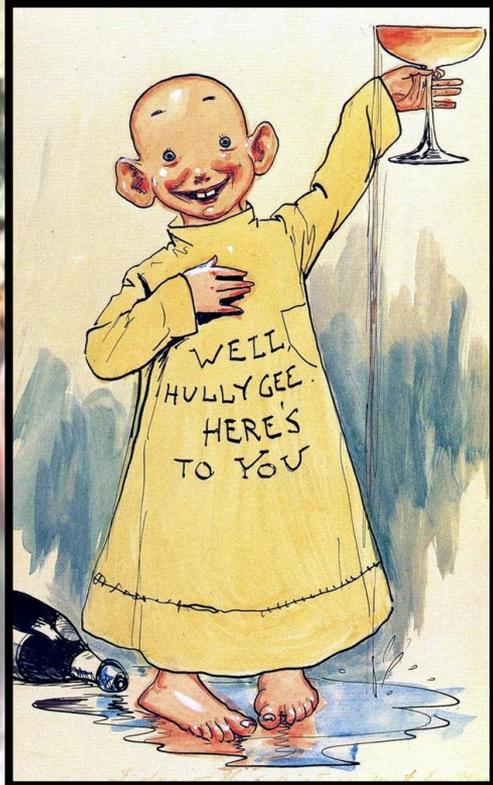
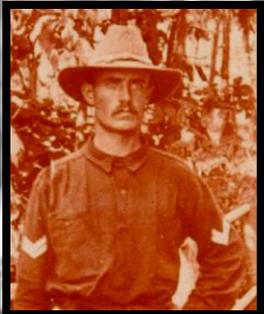
Wait a minute...



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3. YELLOW JOURNALISM

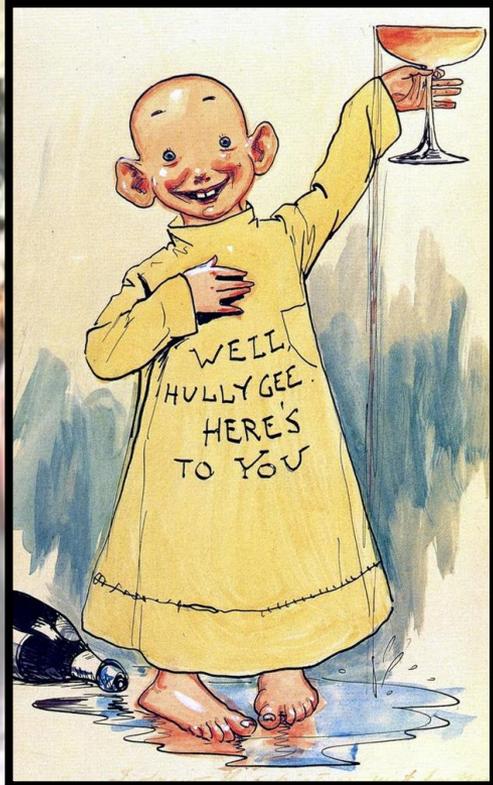
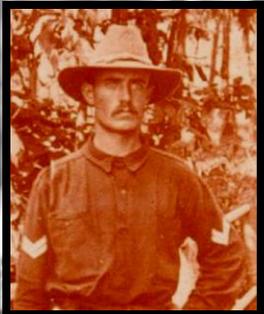


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3. YELLOW JOURNALISM



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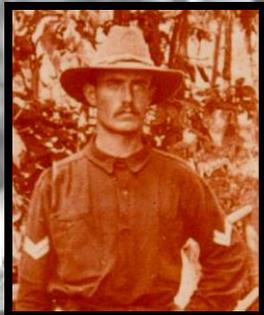




3. YELLOW JOURNALISM

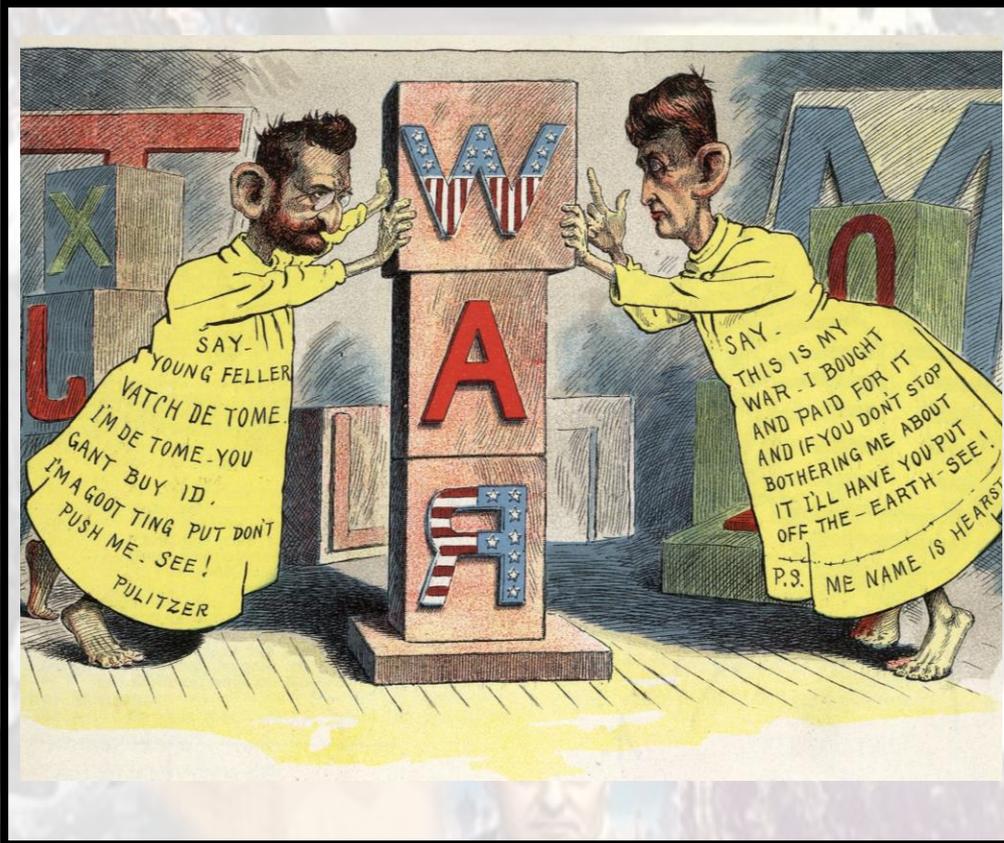
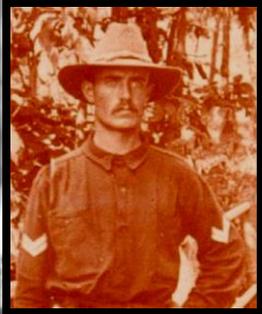
Case in point:

In **January 1897**, **Hearst sent a reporter to Cuba**. When the reporter wired back, *“There is no trouble. There will be no war. I wish to return,”* **Hearst commented, “Please remain. You furnish the pictures, and I’ll furnish the war!”**





3. YELLOW JOURNALISM



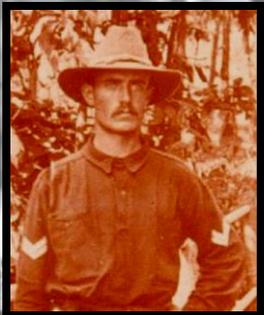
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3. YELLOW JOURNALISM

Spain sent 200,000 troops to Cuba to end the rebellion and appointed General Valeriano Weyler as Cuba's Governor.

The rebels' raids destroyed large amounts of property, some belonging to Americans (they hoped this might bring the U.S. into the war).



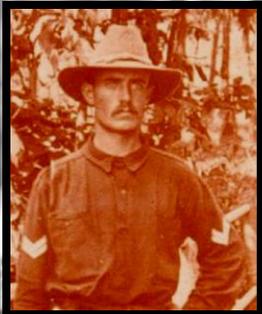


3. YELLOW JOURNALISM

Weyler believed that the key to victory over the Cuban rebels was to take away their ability to live off the land and camouflage themselves by hiding among the civilians.



To accomplish this, Weyler enacted the Spanish Reconcentration Policy.



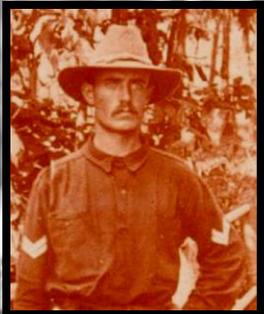


3. YELLOW JOURNALISM

Under the policy, **rural Cubans** had eight days to relocate to designated **concentration camps** in fortified towns under the control of the Spanish Army.



Those who failed to obey were shot.



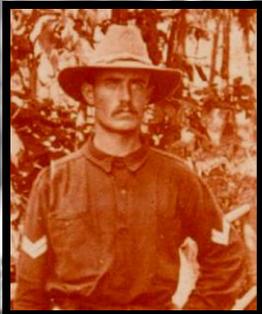
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3. YELLOW JOURNALISM

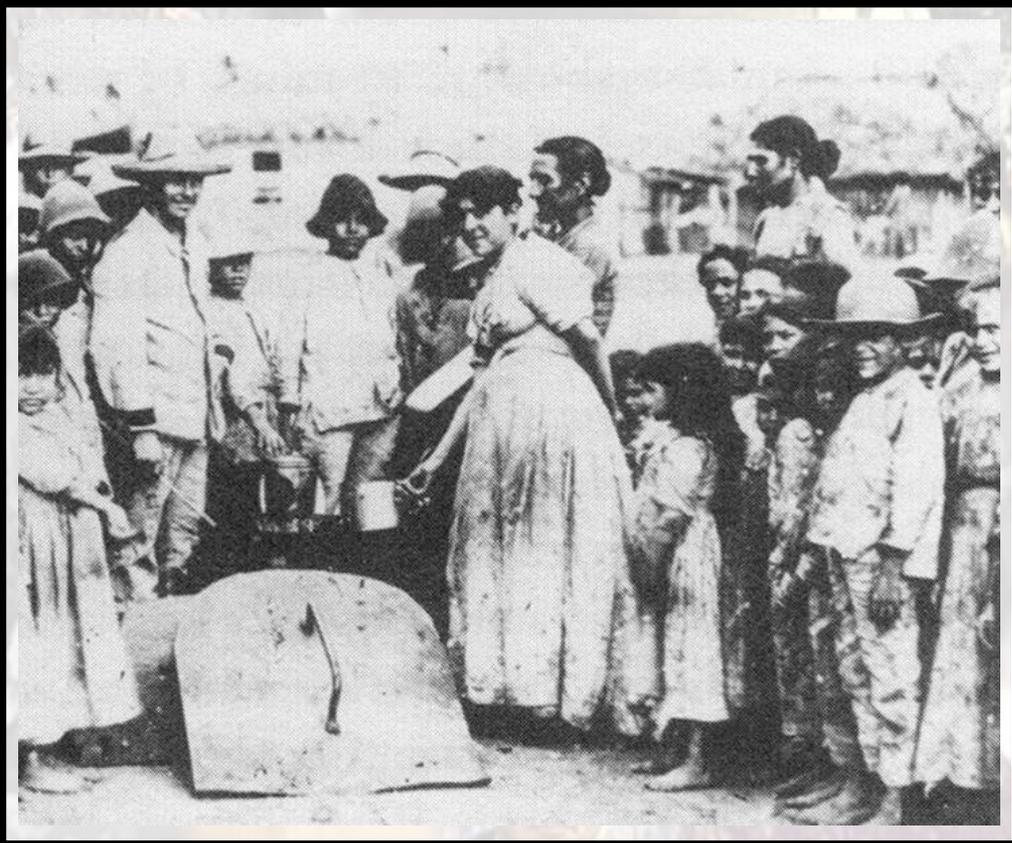
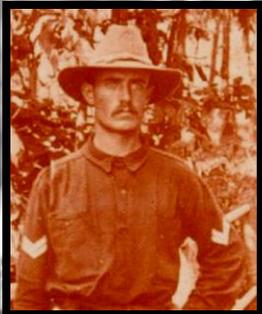
Housing in the camps **was overcrowded**, **food was scarce**, and **disease spread quickly**. **One-third of Cuba's population** was moved into camps.

Over **400,000 Cubans** died in what is considered the **first use of modern concentration camps** in history.





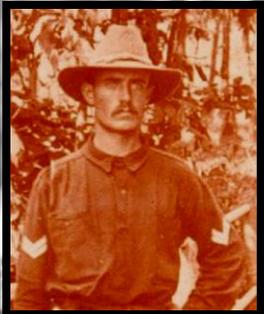
3. YELLOW JOURNALISM



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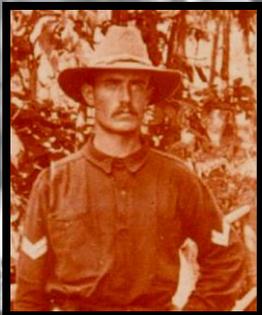
3. YELLOW JOURNALISM



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3. YELLOW JOURNALISM

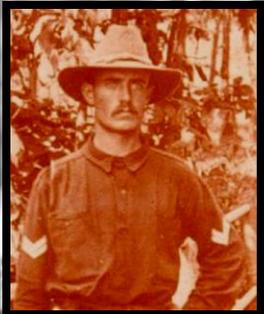


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3. YELLOW JOURNALISM

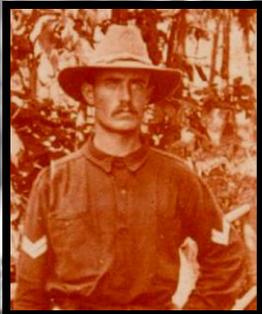


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3. YELLOW JOURNALISM



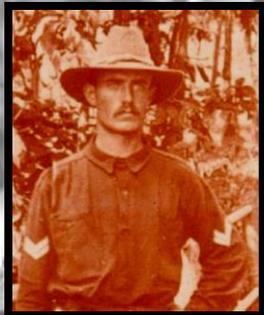
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3. YELLOW JOURNALISM

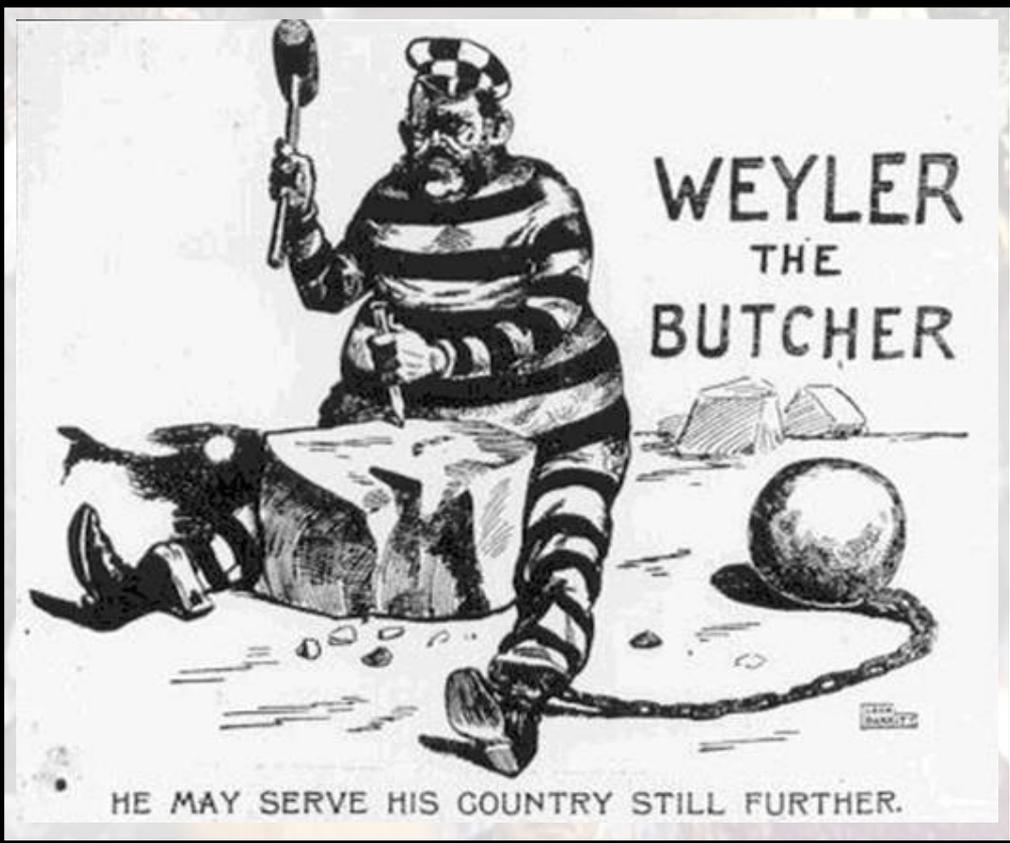
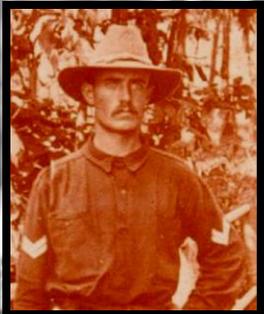
To further clamp down on the rebels, Weyler ordered **crops destroyed, livestock killed, and prohibited trade.**

Weyler's actions generated severe anti-Spanish sentiment in the U.S. where yellow journalists nicknamed him "The Butcher".





3. YELLOW JOURNALISM

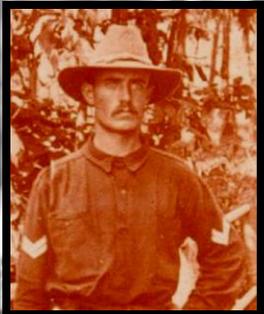


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3. YELLOW JOURNALISM



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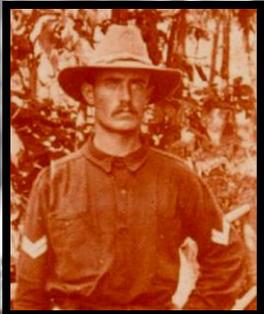
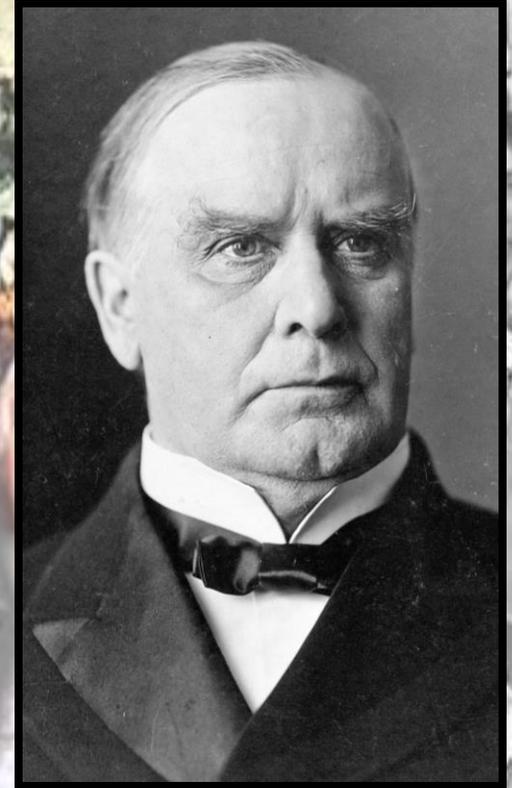




4. SINKING OF U.S.S. MAINE

In 1897, William McKinley became U.S. President.

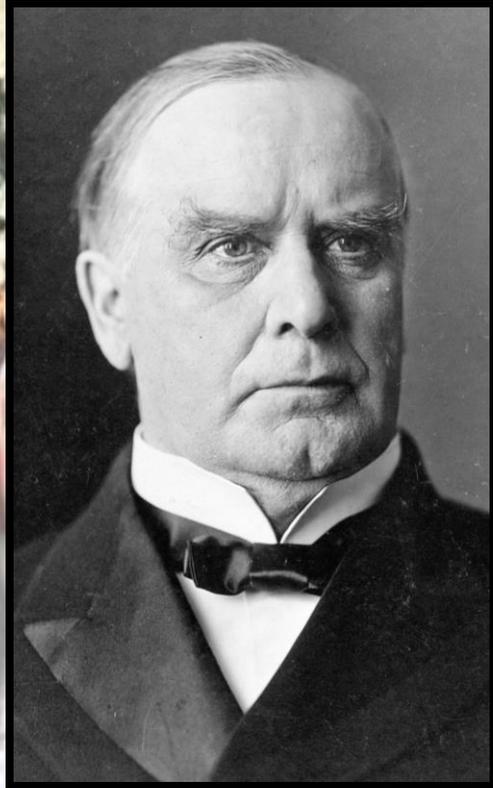
In September 1897, he reached out to Spain to see if the U.S. could help negotiate an end to the conflict with Cuba. (This would allow the U.S. to avoid having to intervene in the war, which McKinley preferred.)



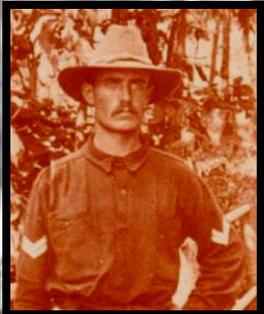


4. SINKING OF U.S.S. MAINE

Spain removed Weyler from office and offered the Cubans autonomy... but only if Cuba remained part of the Spanish Empire. The Cuban rebels refused to negotiate.



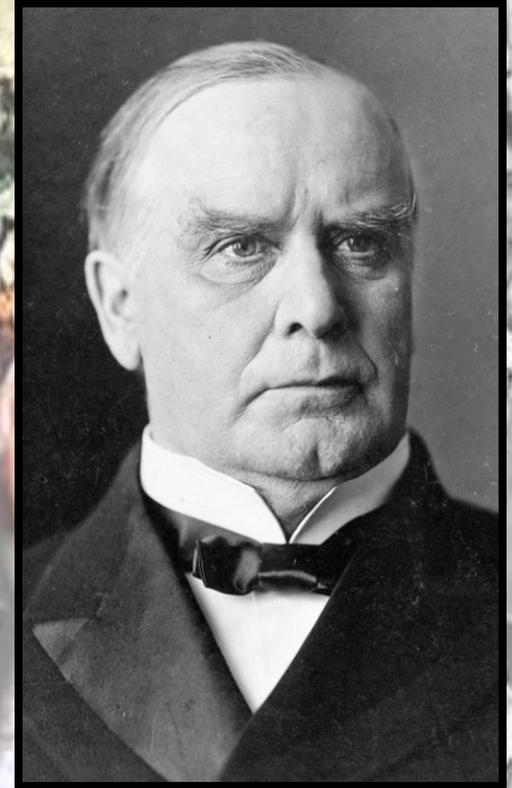
Spain's concessions enraged many Spanish loyalists in Cuba.



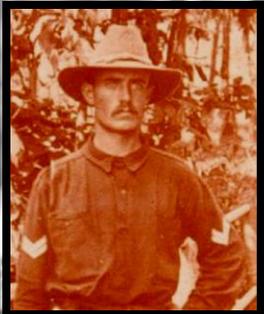


4. SINKING OF U.S.S. MAINE

In **January 1898**, the **loyalists** rioted in Havana. McKinley sent the battleship **U.S.S. Maine** to Havana to **protect Americans** living there.

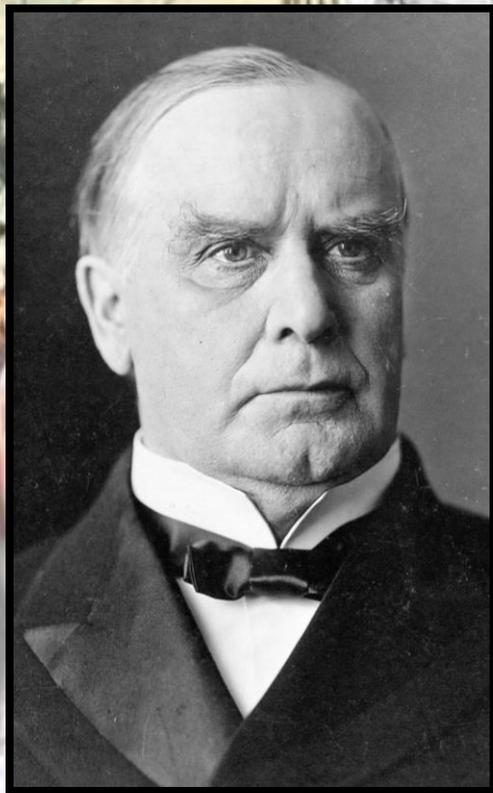
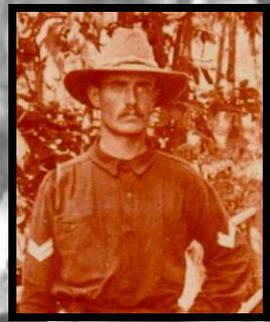


On **February 9, 1898**, the *NY Journal* printed a letter written by the Spanish ambassador to the U.S. that described McKinley as “weak”.





4. SINKING OF U.S.S. MAINE



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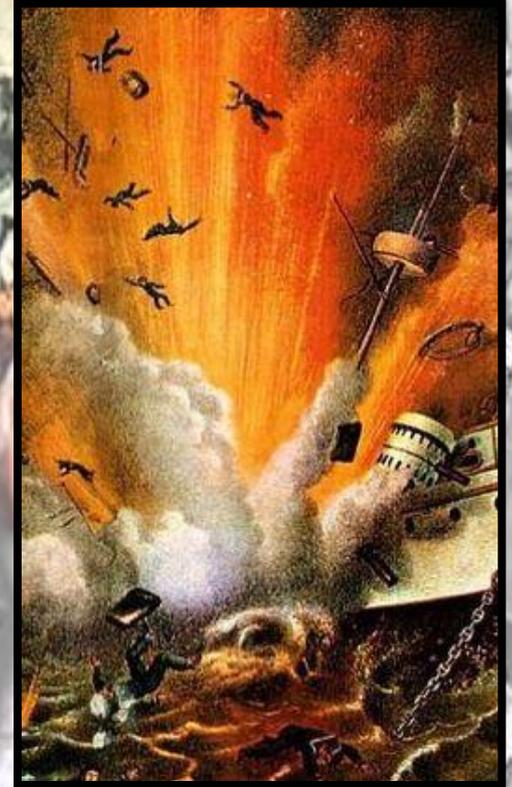
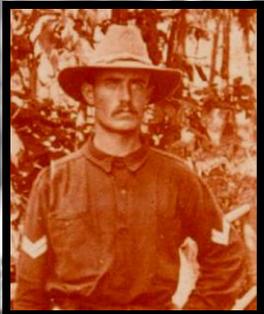




4. SINKING OF U.S.S. MAINE

Then, on **February 15, 1898**, the **Maine** exploded in Havana Harbor, **killing 266** of the **354 U.S. officers and soldiers** aboard the ship.

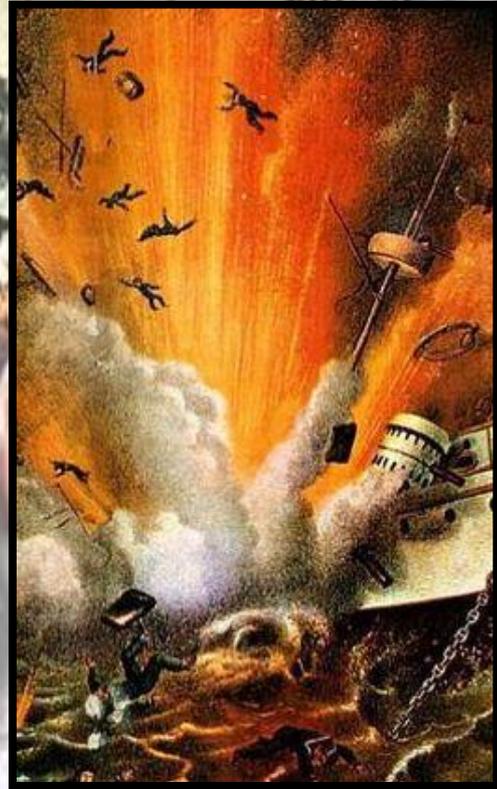
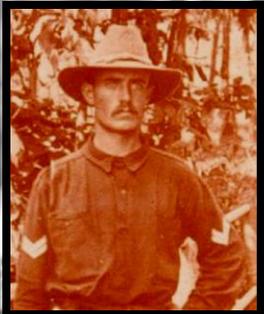
Many **Americans** blamed **Spanish terrorists**. Almost overnight, **“Remember the Maine! To Hell with Spain!”** became the national battle cry.



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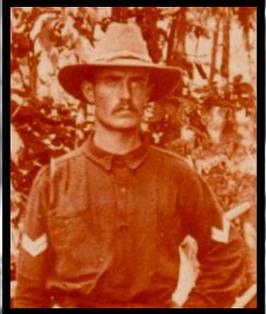


4. SINKING OF U.S.S. MAINE



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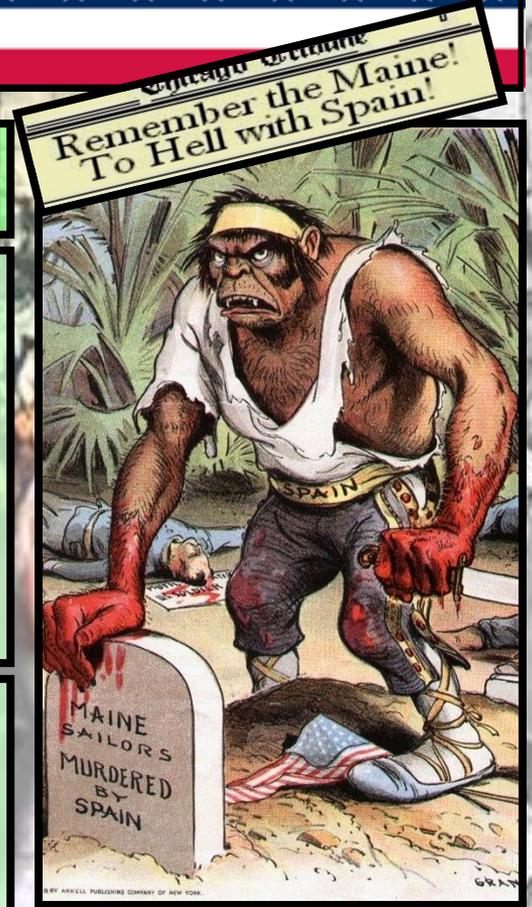
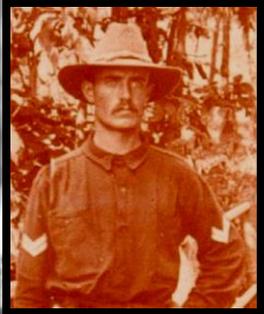




4. SINKING OF U.S.S. MAINE

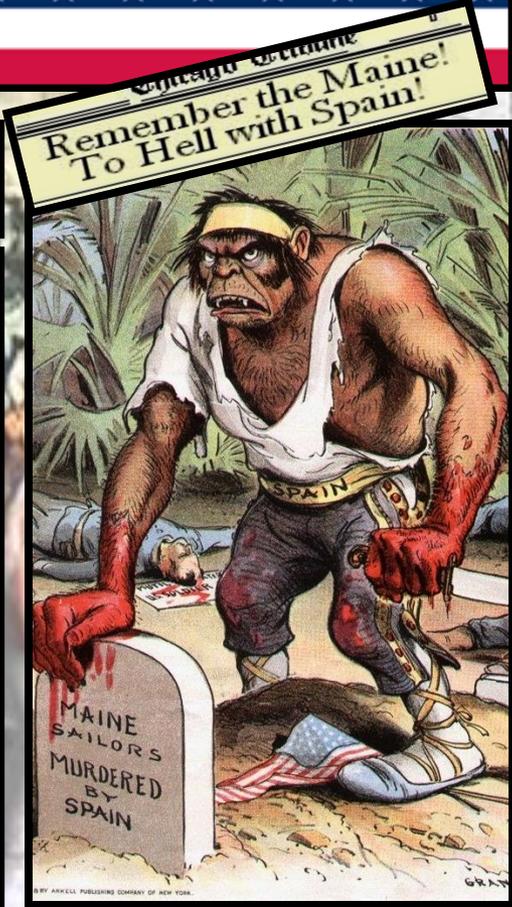
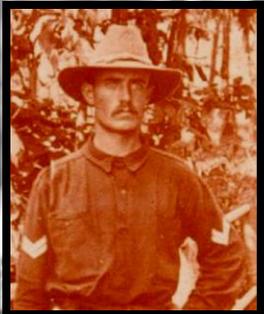
A U.S. Navy **study** published in **1976** concluded that **spontaneous combustion** in the **ship's coal bins** caused the **explosion... not terrorists.**

McKinley faced **tremendous pressure** to go to war. Within the Republican Party, **jingoism** (aggressive nationalism) was **very strong.**





4. SINKING OF U.S.S. MAINE



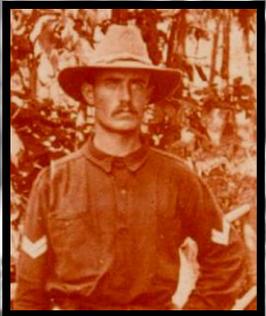
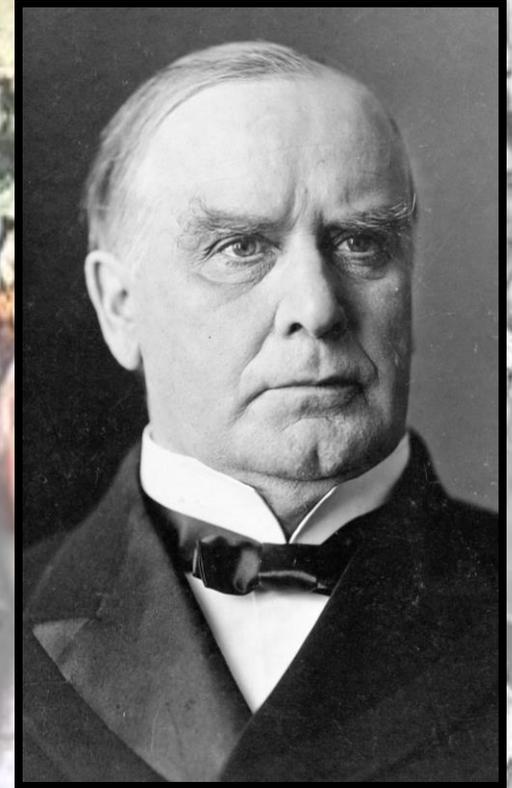
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4. SINKING OF U.S.S. MAINE

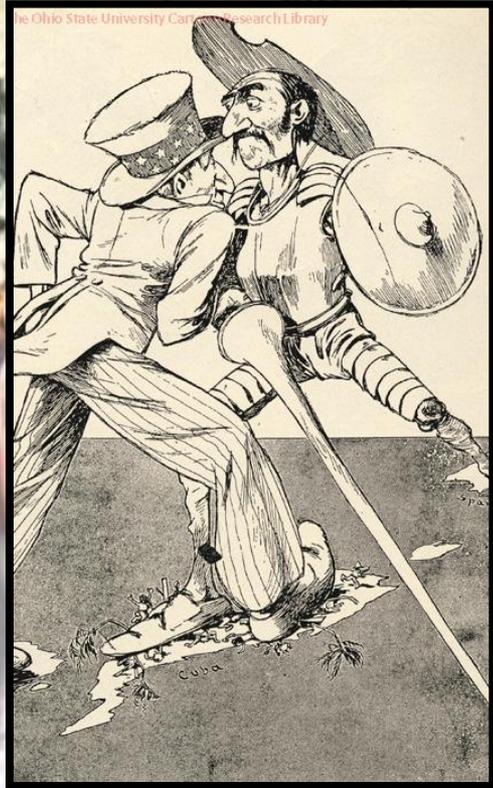
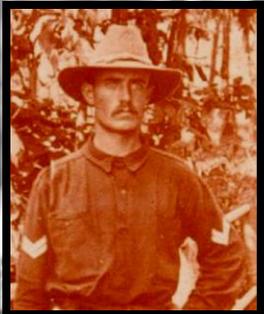
Spain sent apologies and offers of reparations, but for many Americans the spilling of U.S. blood was the proverbial “last straw”. McKinley found himself swept along by a nationwide wave for war.

On April 11, 1898, McKinley asked Congress to authorize the use of force.





4. SINKING OF U.S.S. MAINE



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WHAT
DID WE
LEARN
TODAY?



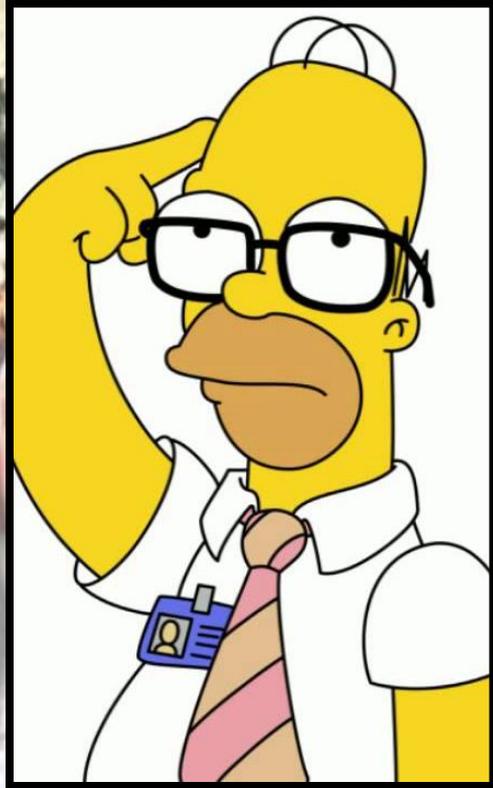
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FAST 5: UNIT 2, LESSON 5 (AH 2.05)

QUESTION 1 

1. Why did Frederick Jackson Turner see the “closing” of the frontier as significant?



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FAST 5: UNIT 2, LESSON 5 (AH 2.05)

QUESTION 2 

2. What were the four causes of the Spanish-American War?



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FAST 5: UNIT 2, LESSON 5 (AH 2.05)

QUESTION

3



3. Who was the "Yellow Kid"?
What was his connection to
"yellow journalism"?



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FAST 5: UNIT 2, LESSON 5 (AH 2.05)

QUESTION

4



4. Why did yellow journalists in the U.S. nickname Spain's General Weyler "The Butcher"?



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FAST 5: UNIT 2, LESSON 5 (AH 2.05)

QUESTION 5

5. What happened to the U.S.S. *Maine*? Why was this the “last straw” for many Americans?



- ! THINK
- ✓ CHECK
- > SUBMIT



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