

# DR. HARTNELL

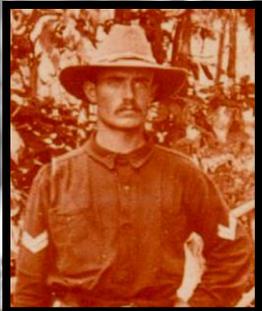


America 2.0





# TODAY'S UNIT & LESSON



Unit #2:  
America  
2.0

# Lesson 7 (AH 2.07)



Dr. Hartnell's  
**135 LIVE!**

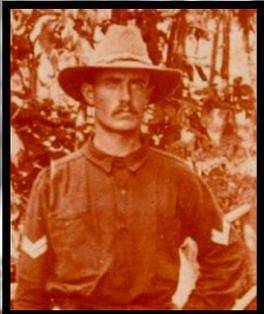


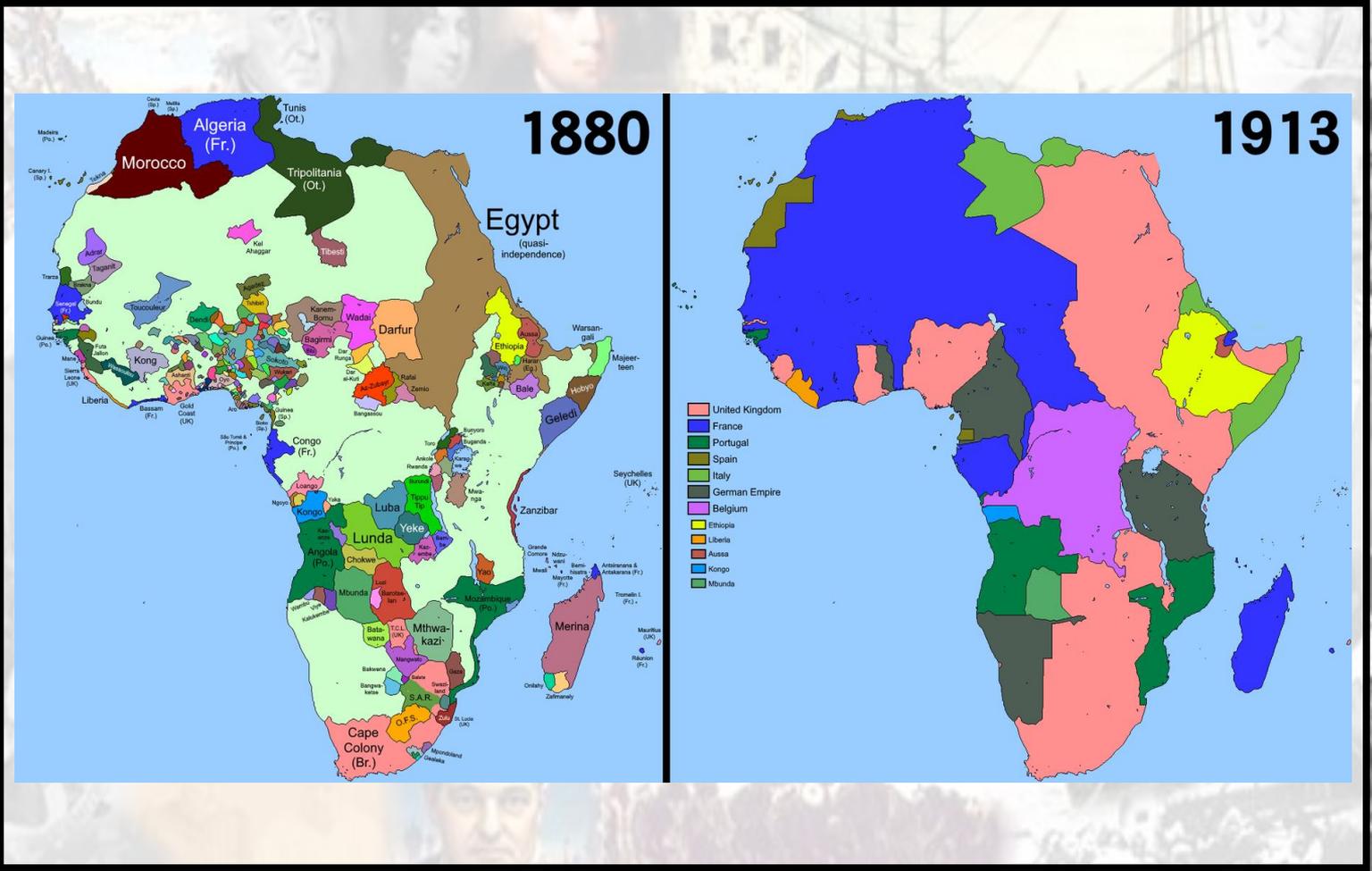
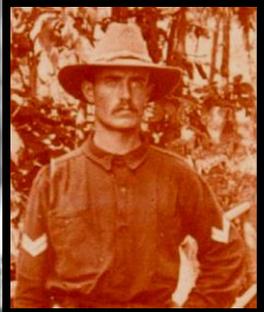
## U.S. GOES TO CHINA:

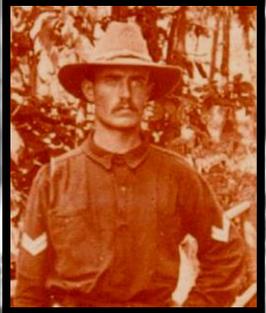
With a new-found taste for imperialism, the U.S. became involved in China.

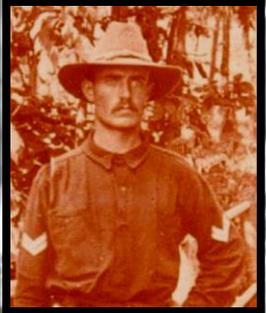
The **U.S.** was **worried** China would be “**carved up**” like **Africa** had been during the “Scramble for Africa”...

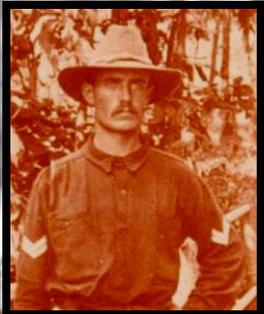
... and it wanted a piece!

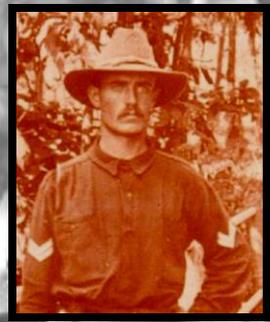






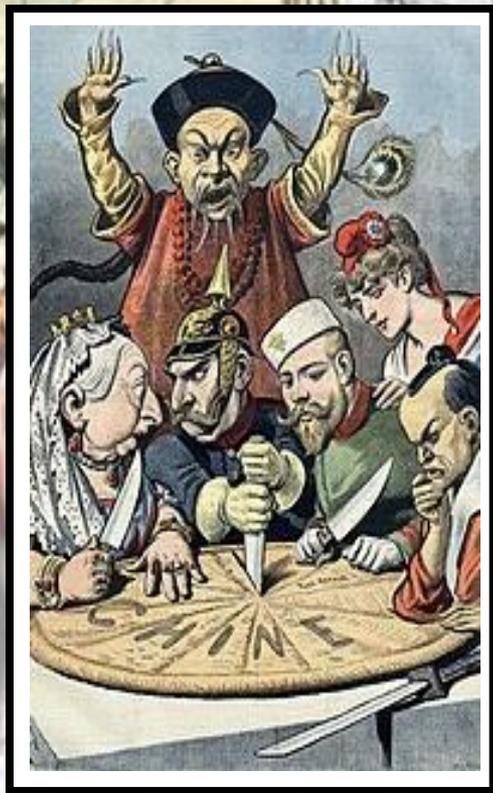


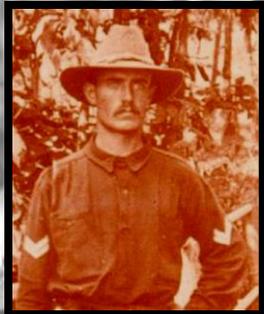




# U.S. GOES TO CHINA:

**By the end of the 1800s, nearly all of Southeast Asia was under Western control.** Britain controlled Singapore and Burma because it wanted to protect it's colonies in India. In response, France took Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, and others to create French Indochina.





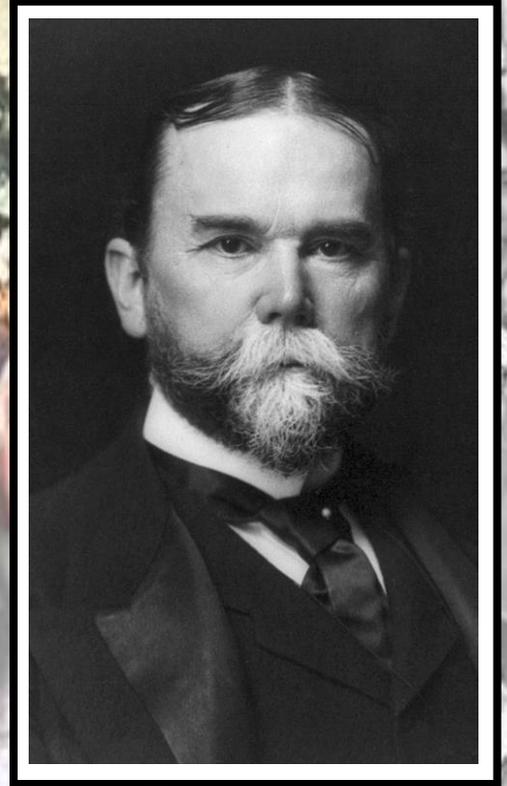
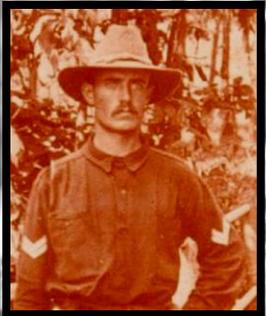


## U.S. IMPERIALISM OVERSEAS:

The U.S. knew it wasn't strong enough militarily to battle the European powers over China, so it went diplomatic.



In **1899**, Secretary of State **John Milton Hay** proposed a series of “Open Door Notes” that became the U.S. “**Open Door Policy**” in China.



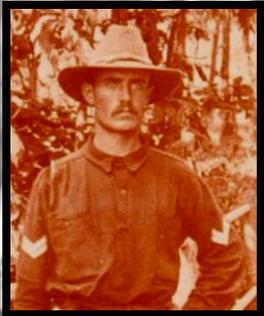


## U.S. IMPERIALISM OVERSEAS:

It was a smart move by the U.S. – and one that (on the surface) looked very peaceful compared to using imperialistic forces.



That being said, this policy was **used to forcibly open China to Western trade.** These “notes” said each country that wanted a piece of China should...



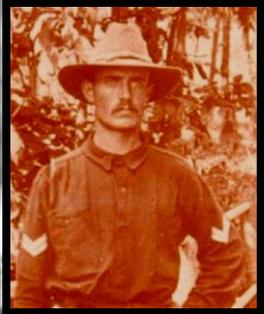


## U.S. IMPERIALISM OVERSEAS:

1. ...respect one another's trading rights.

2. ...allow China to collect import duties.

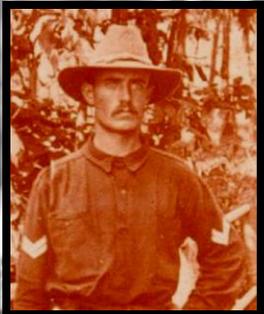
3. ...be consistent with their harbor duties and railroad rates.





## U.S. IMPERIALISM OVERSEAS:

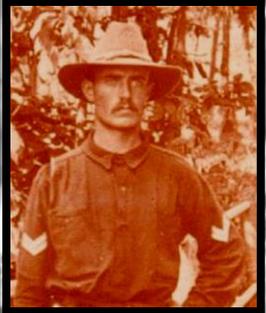
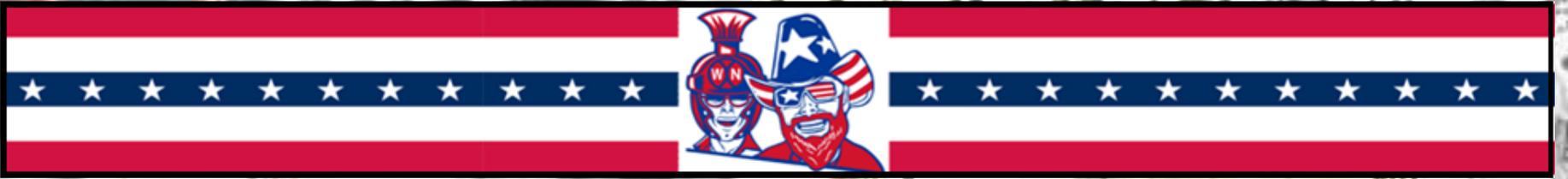
The Open Door Policy stated that all countries, including the U.S, could enjoy equal access to the Chinese market. *(Never mind what China thought...)*



The **Open Door Policy** is viewed as a symbol of national humiliation by many **Chinese** historians.



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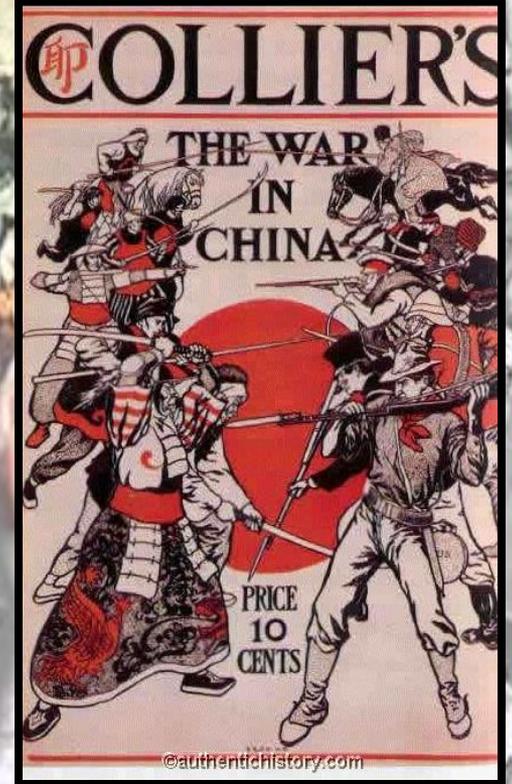
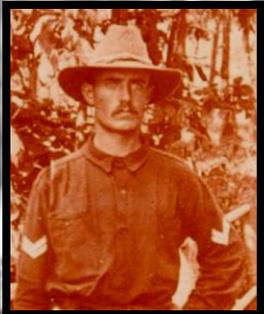


## U.S. IMPERIALISM OVERSEAS:

In China, a society called the *Yihetuan* (“**Society of Righteous and Harmonious Fist**”) began to **terrorize missionaries.**



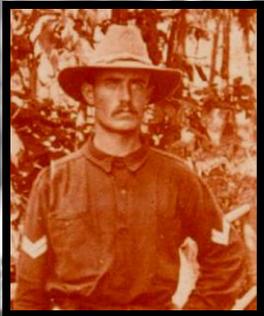
**Known** by Westerners as “**Boxers**” because of a loose translation, this group wanted to **expel all foreigners from China.**





## U.S. IMPERIALISM OVERSEAS:

Although the **Boxers** were officially denounced by the Qing Government, they were **secretly supported** by the **Empress Cixi** [*pronounced "Tzu-he-she"*].



When the Boxers entered Beijing, a foreign relief force was sent to secure their interests.



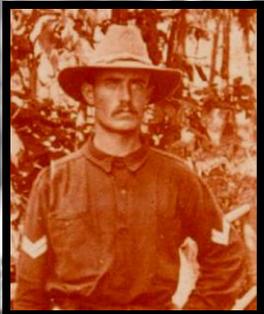


## U.S. IMPERIALISM OVERSEAS:

The ensuing **crisis** became known as the **Boxer Rebellion (1899-1901)**.



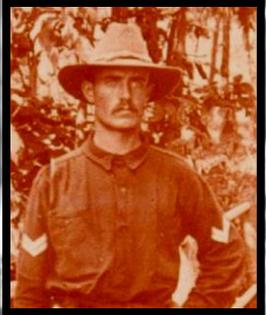
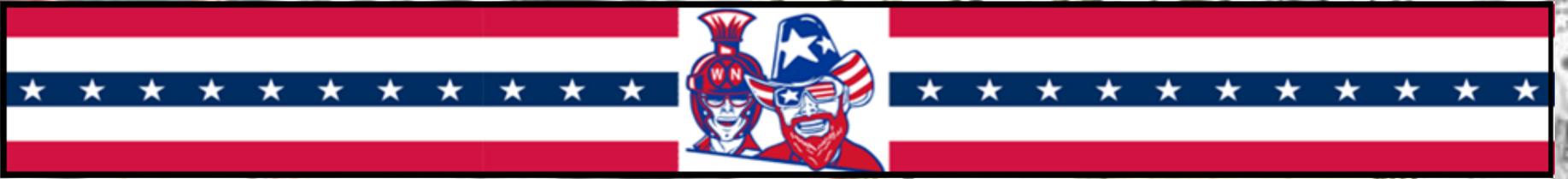
On **June 18, 1900**, Empress Cixi ordered all foreigners killed.

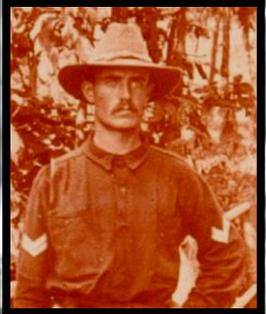


The **Boxers** put Beijing under siege and **killed over 18,730 Christians**.



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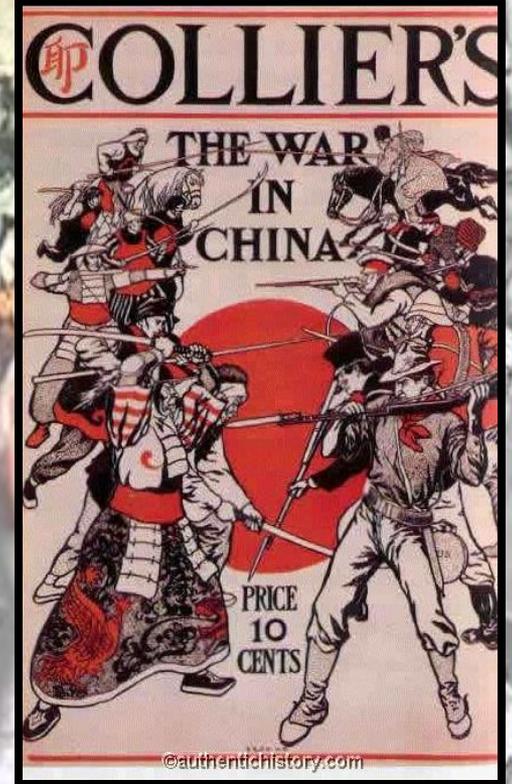
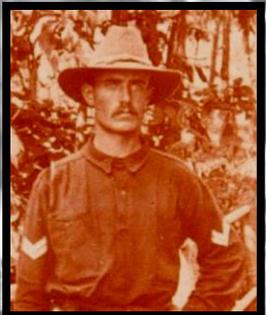




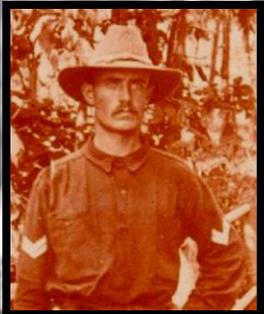
## U.S. IMPERIALISM OVERSEAS:

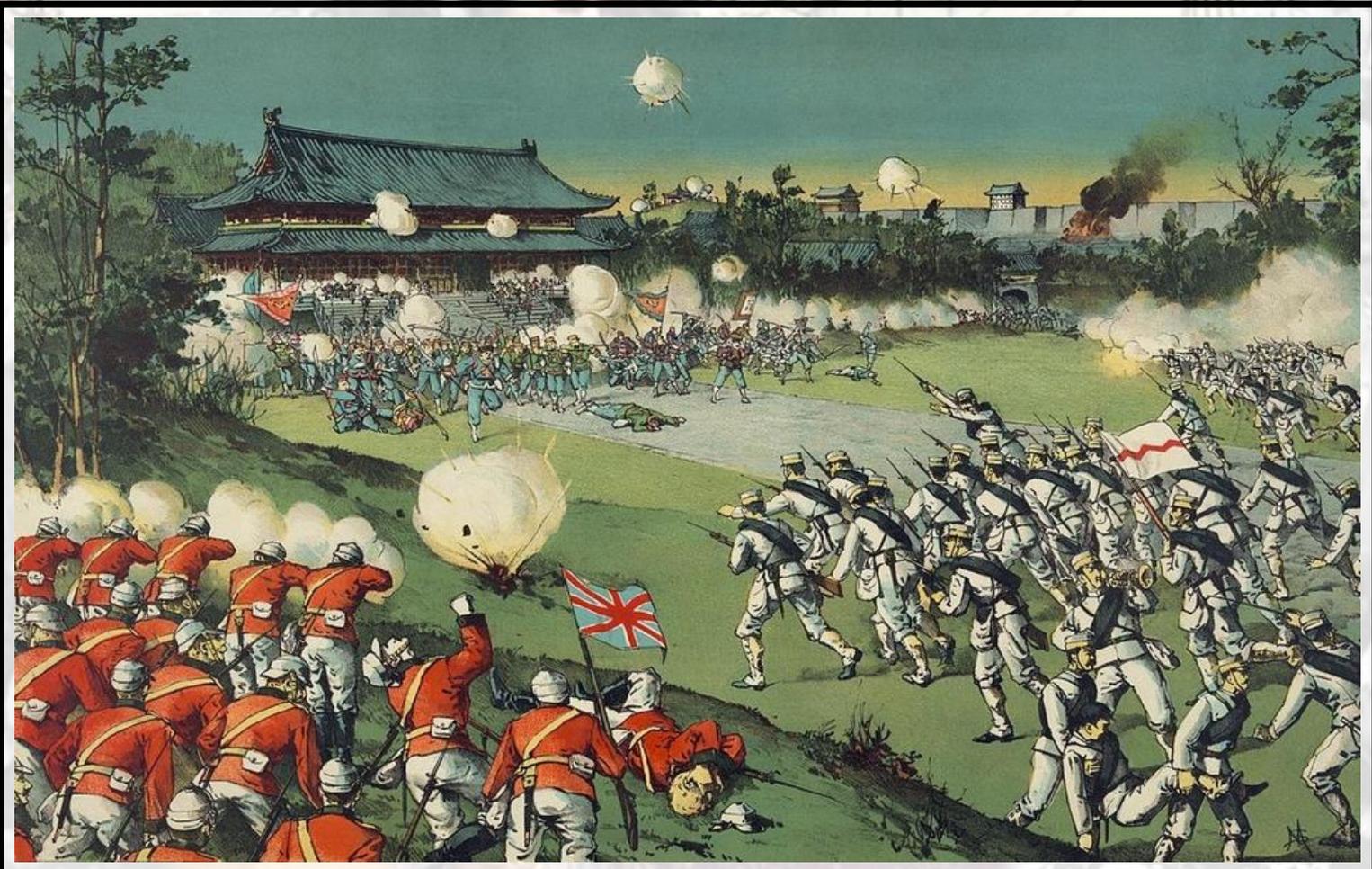
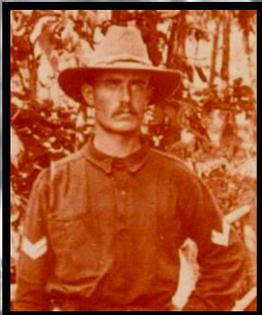
An **multi-national force** of 20,000 soldiers from Britain, France, Japan, Russia, Germany, and the U.S. **retook** the **city**.

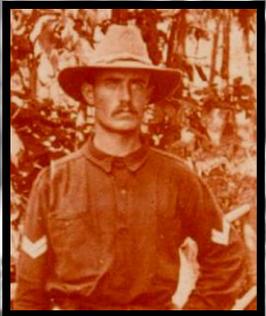
In the end, Europe wanted to carve up China, but the **U.S. got** them to take reparations (repayment) instead.

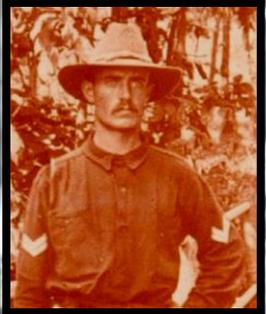


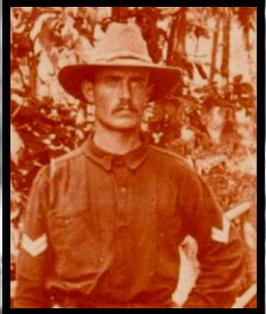


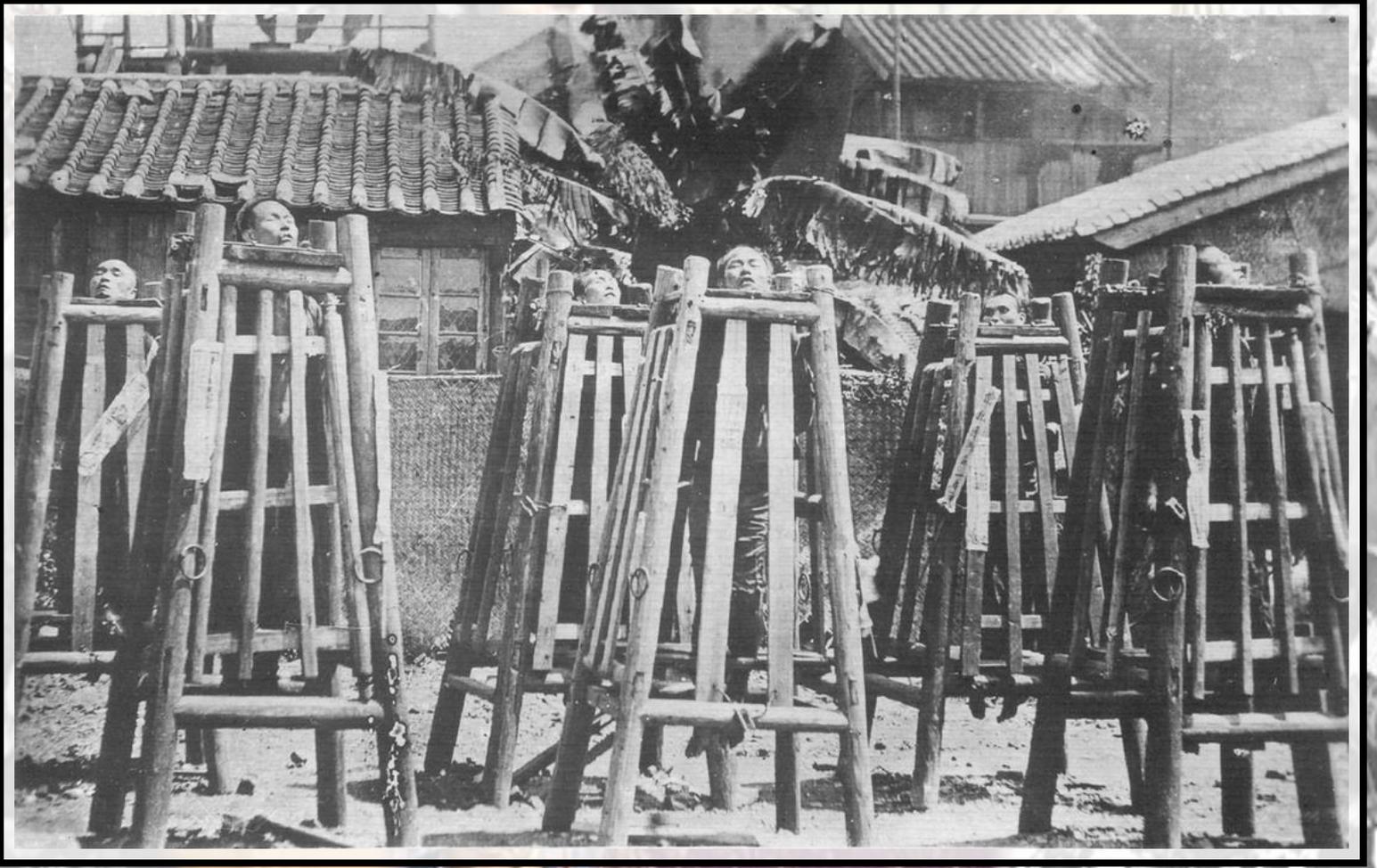
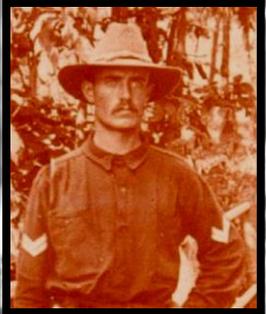
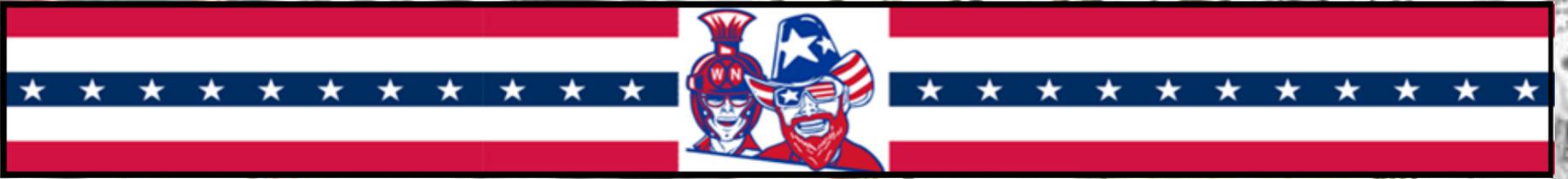












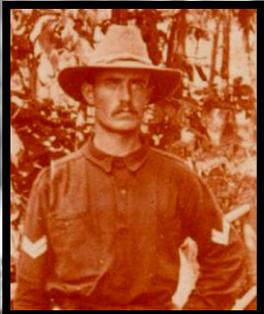


## U.S. IMPERIALISM OVERSEAS:

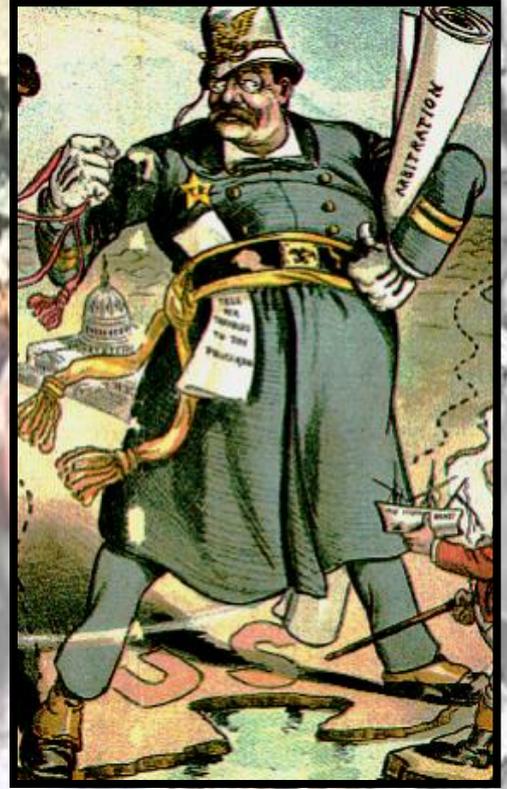
Confident after sticking their nose in world affairs, the U.S. continued this behavior.

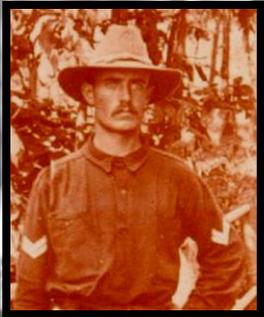


The U.S. turned its sites on Latin America.



President **Teddy Roosevelt** believed the U.S. should: *“Speak softly and carry a big stick.”*





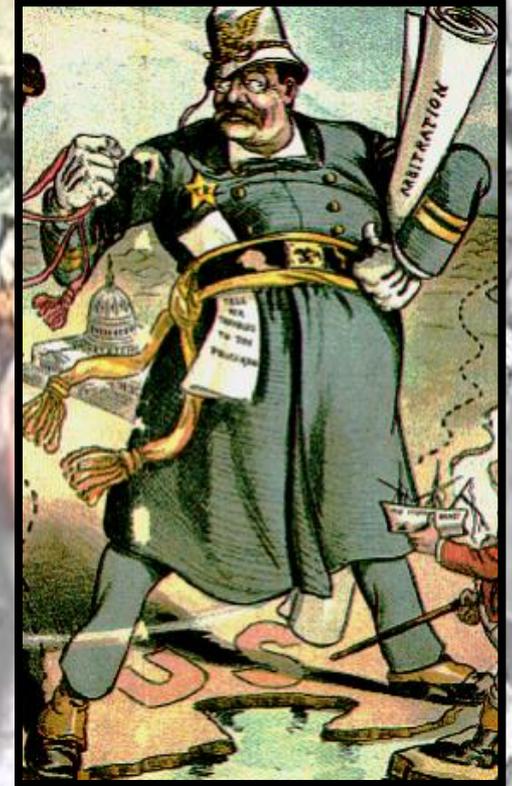
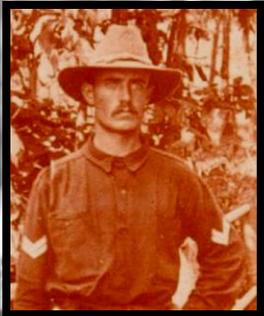


## U.S. IMPERIALISM OVERSEAS:

This statement **implied** that **effective control** could be exercised **without colonial rule.**



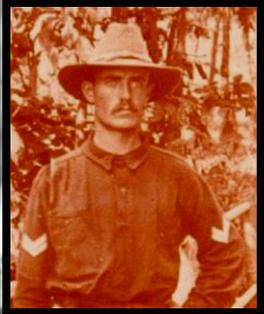
One prime example of this “policy” came when **Roosevelt intervened** in Latin America in order **to build the Panama Canal.**



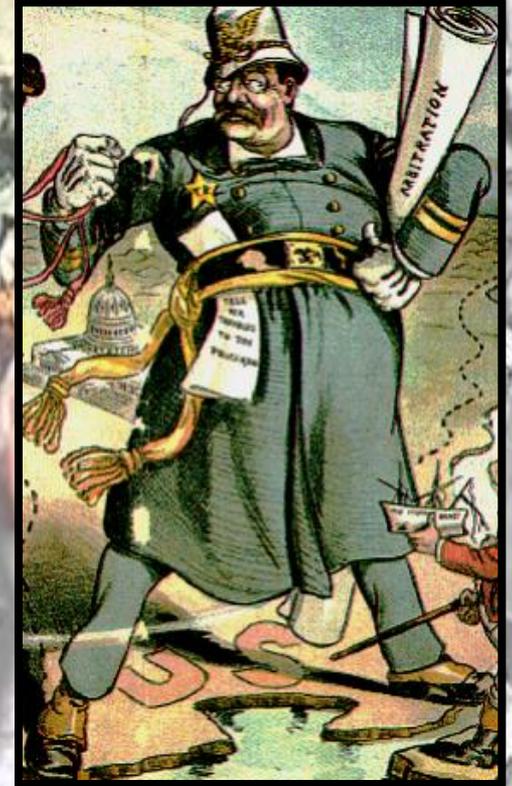


## U.S. IMPERIALISM OVERSEAS:

When **Colombia** refused to let the **U.S.** build a canal in **Panama** (which they controlled), **Roosevelt** rekindled the Panamanian desire for **independence** from Colombia.



A **revolution** occurred and **Panama** was freed.



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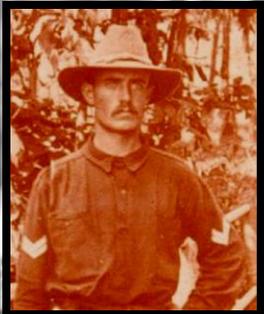


## U.S. IMPERIALISM OVERSEAS:

The **U.S.** immediately **worked out** a **deal** with Panama and began construction.



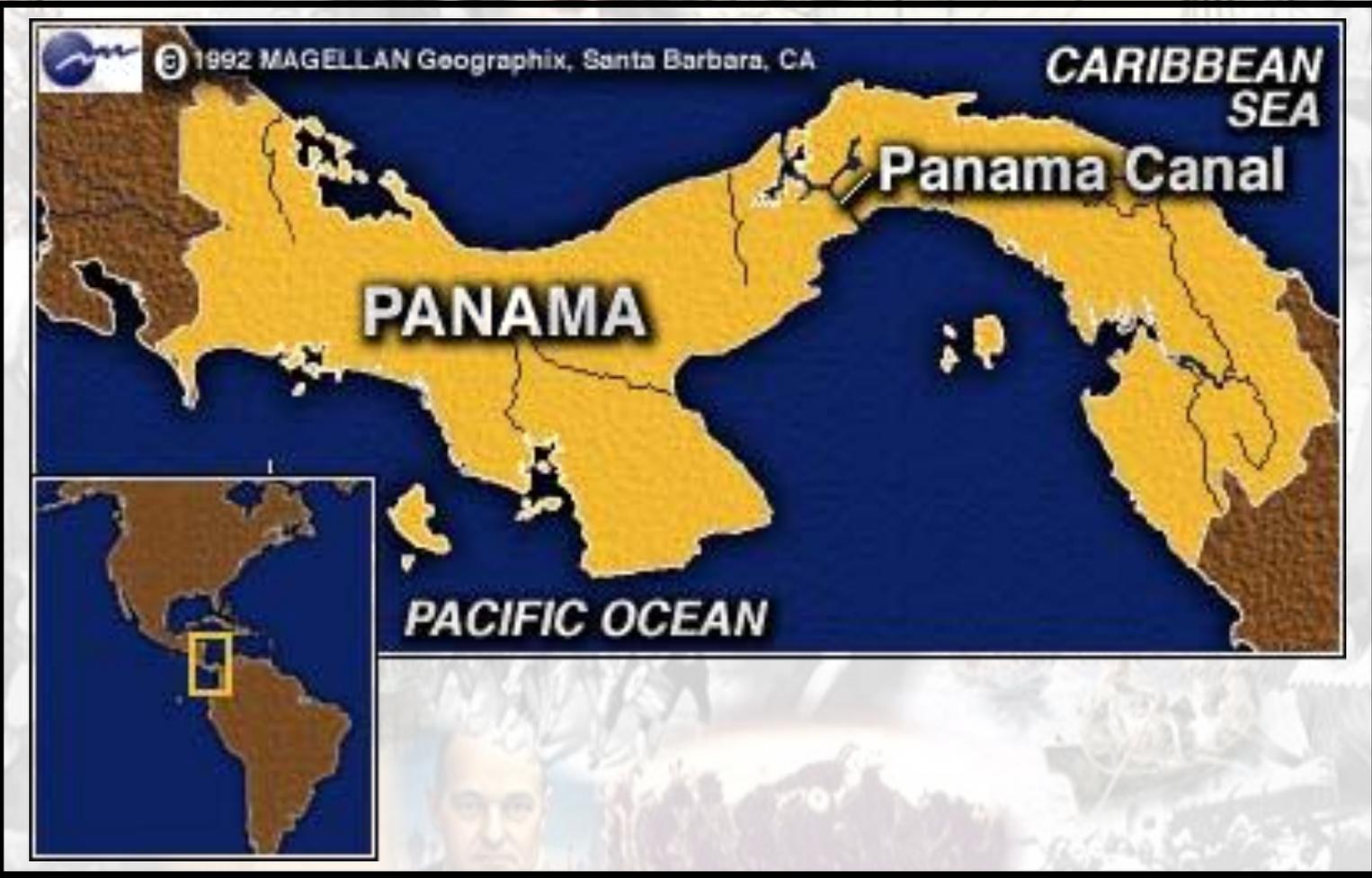
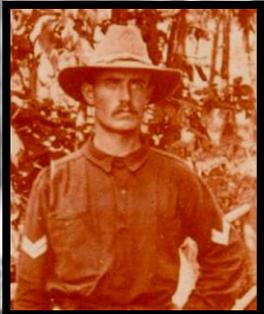
The **50-mile waterway** took over **10 years (1904-1914)** and cost **\$350 M (\$9.7 B today)**.

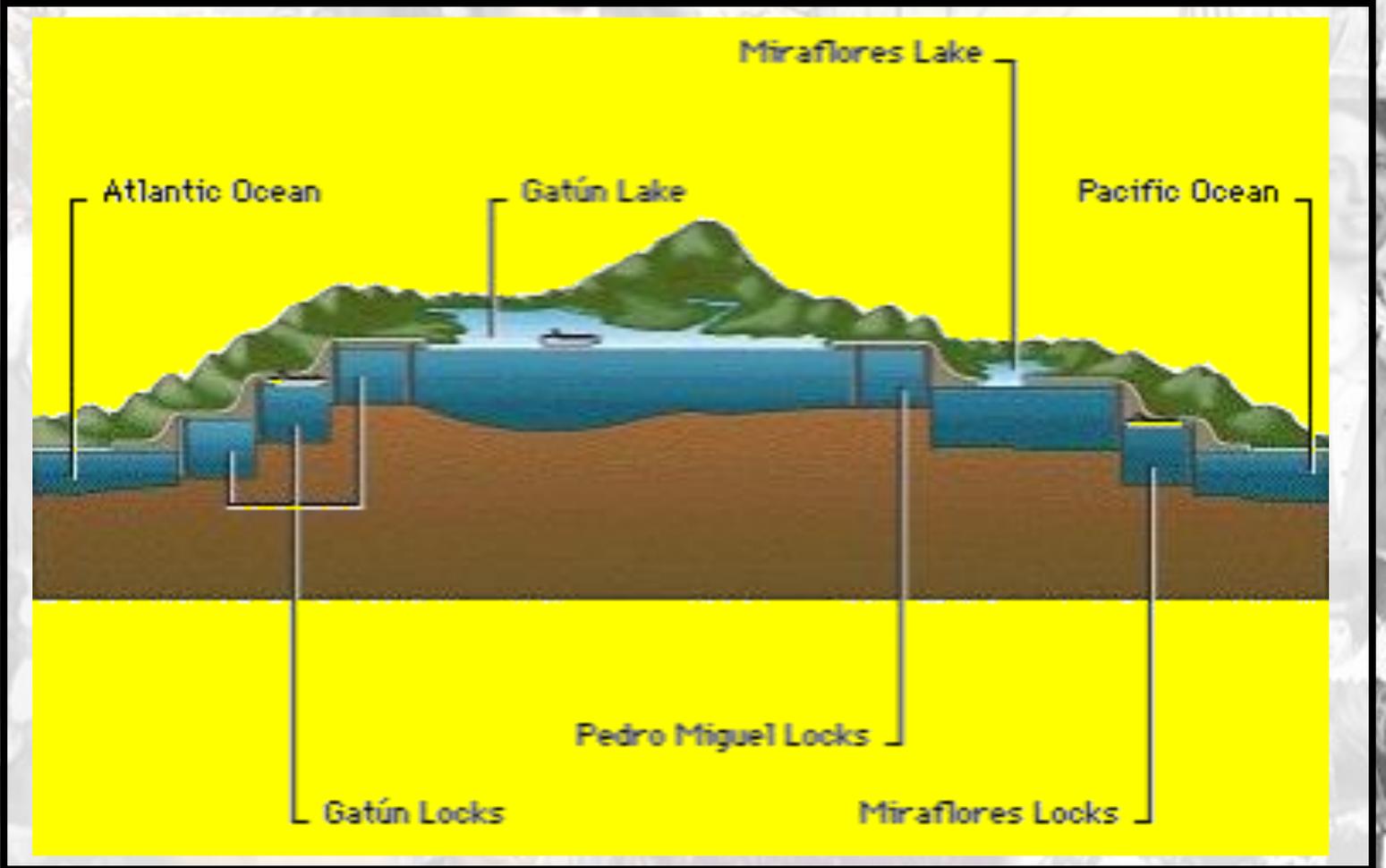
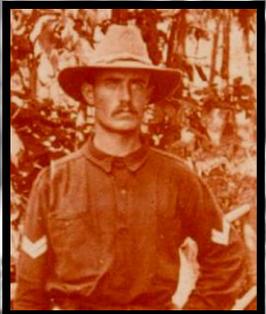


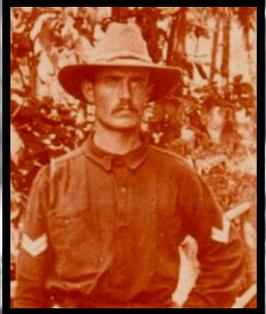
It **cut down on travel time** from **East and West Coast**.



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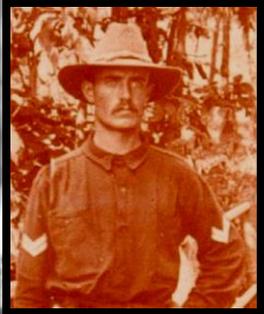


## U.S. IMPERIALISM OVERSEAS:

In **1904**, the **Roosevelt Corollary** was added to the **Monroe Doctrine**.



If you recall, the Monroe Doctrine, issued in **1823** by President James Monroe, told Europe to “keep out” of the Western Hemisphere.



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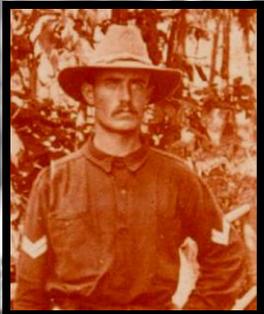


## U.S. IMPERIALISM OVERSEAS:

The Roosevelt **Corollary**, on the other hand, had plenty of bite to go along with its bark.



It **said** that the **U.S.** was **entitled** to get involved in the affairs of **Latin American** countries due to these countries' "chronic" wrongdoings.



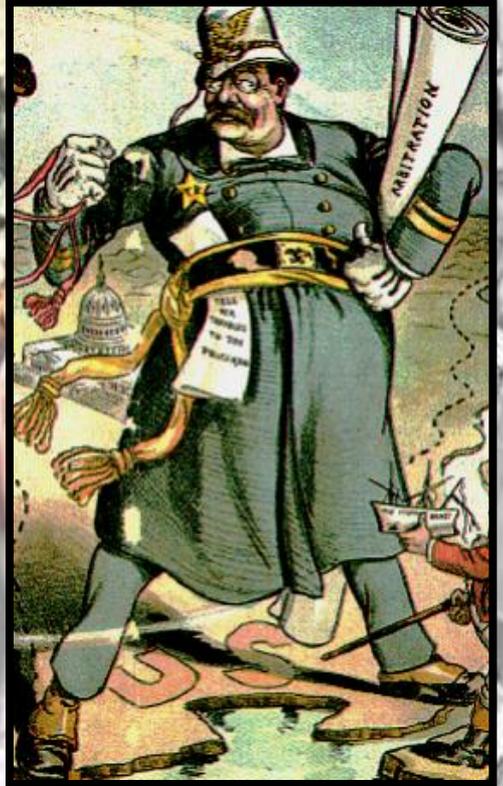
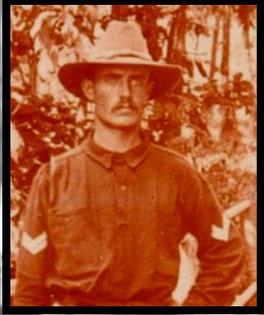
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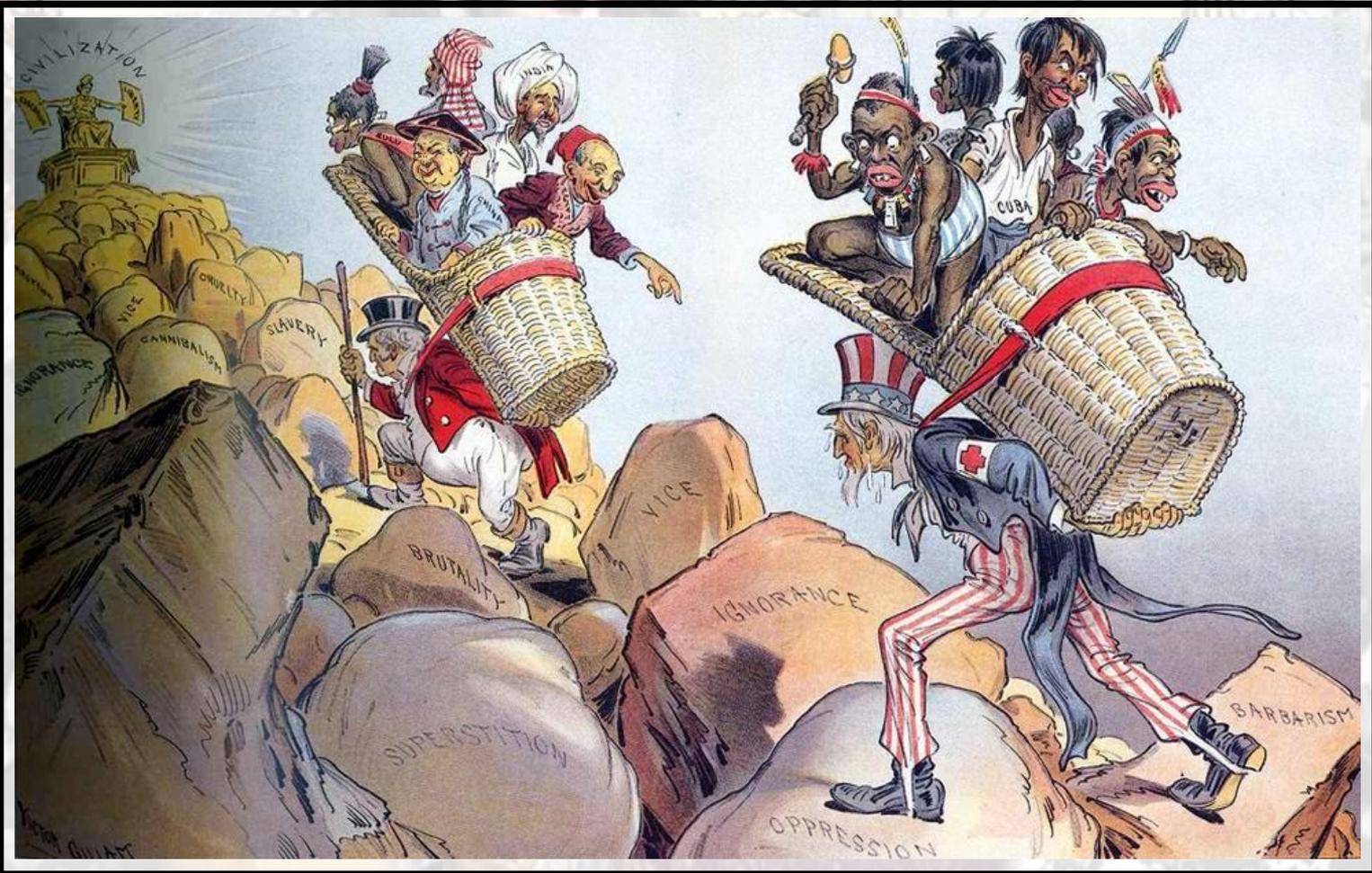
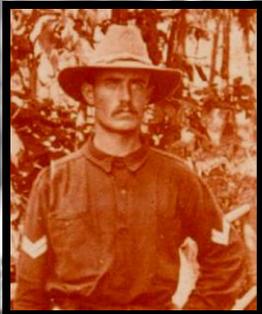
## U.S. IMPERIALISM OVERSEAS:



Understandably, most **Latin Americans** viewed this policy as a form of **racist imperialism** and an extension of the **“White Man’s Burden”**.



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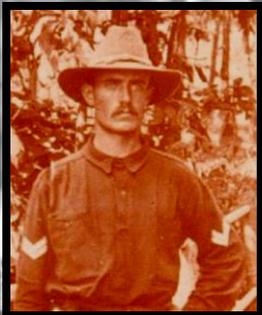


## U.S. IMPERIALISM OVERSEAS:

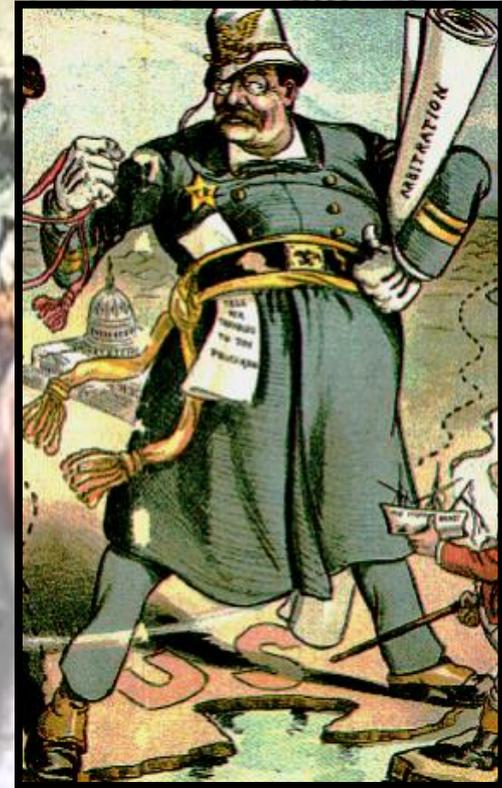
From **December 1907** until **February 1909**, **Roosevelt sent 16 battleships** on a cruise around the world.



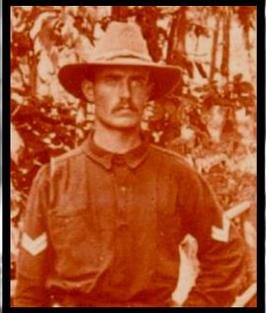
The **“Great White Fleet”** made a big impression and **demonstrated U.S. power.**



The U.S. was here to stay.



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WHAT  
DID WE  
LEARN  
TODAY?



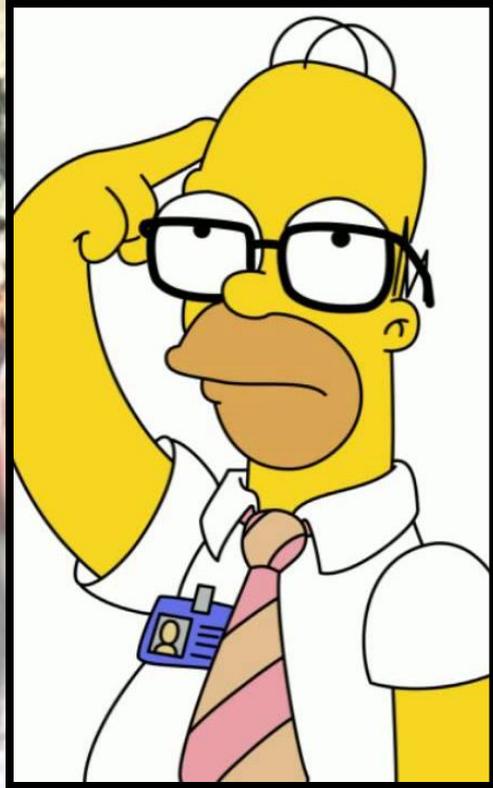
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**FAST 5: UNIT 2, LESSON 7 (AH 2.07)**

**QUESTION 1** 

1. What was the "Open Door Policy"? What impact did it have on China? What impact did it have on the U.S.?



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## FAST 5: UNIT 2, LESSON 7 (AH 2.07)

QUESTION

2



2. Describe the Boxer Rebellion by answering these questions:

- a. When was it?
- b. What did the Yihetuan do?
- c. How was the rebellion ended?



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## FAST 5: UNIT 2, LESSON 7 (AH 2.07)

QUESTION

3



3. What did Teddy Roosevelt's expression "Speak softly and carry a big stick" mean?

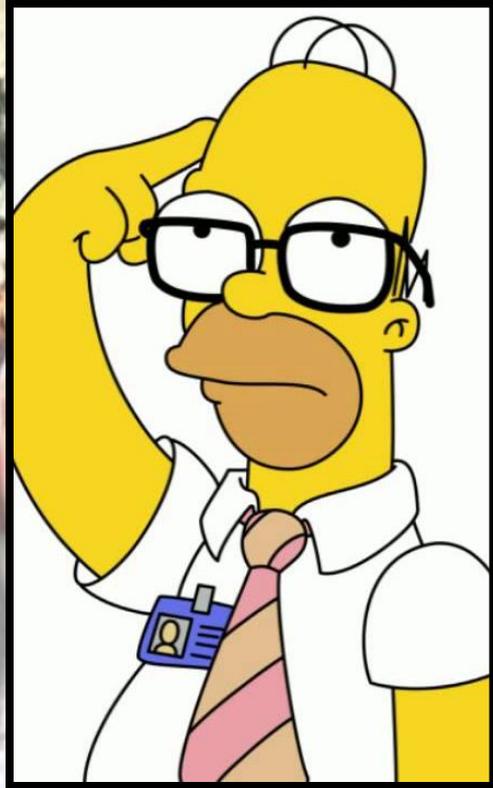


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**FAST 5: UNIT 2, LESSON 7 (AH 2.07)**

**QUESTION 4** 



4. Describe the Panama Canal by answering these questions:
- a. What happened when Columbian initially refused?
  - b. How long did it take to build the PC? How much?
  - c. Why was the PC important?

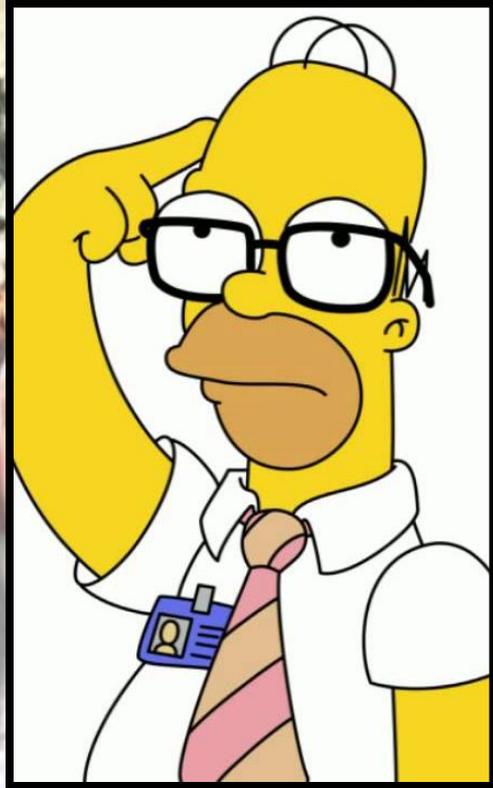




**FAST 5: UNIT 2, LESSON 7 (AH 2.07)**

**QUESTION 5**

5. What did the Roosevelt Corollary do?



- ! THINK
- ✓ CHECK
- > SUBMIT



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