

U.S. Imperialism: A Document Based Gallery Walk

Specific Questions:

- What is Imperialism?
- What were the results of imperialism between 1860- 1920?
- What are the reasons for and results of, U.S. diplomatic, economic, and military initiatives overseas during the “Imperial Period?”

A QUIET LITTLE GAME.
CHORUS—"I wonder what card Uncle Sam has in his hand."—Philadelphia Inquirer.



Source: http://static.wixstatic.com/media/1d9216_acf572ac9e298edc58d8308d15e28823.gif_srz_697_458_85_22_0.50_1.20_0.00_gif_srz

Exhibit	Gallery Walk Graphic Organizer
A	
B	
C	
D	

Exhibit	Answer to Questions
E	
F	
G	
H	
I	

Exhibit A

- 1) According to the cartoons depicting “imperialism”. What were some motives for the United States to imperialize other countries? Cite 1 example from each cartoon in the exhibit. (3 cartoons)
- 2) Where in the world did the US have an interest according to the cartoons? (List at least 5 locations)
- 3) In cartoon # 3 Uncle Sam is growing in size. What does this represent?
- 4) Where are the “White Men” from in the poem displayed at the exhibit? Who are the “White Man’s” burden?

Exhibit A

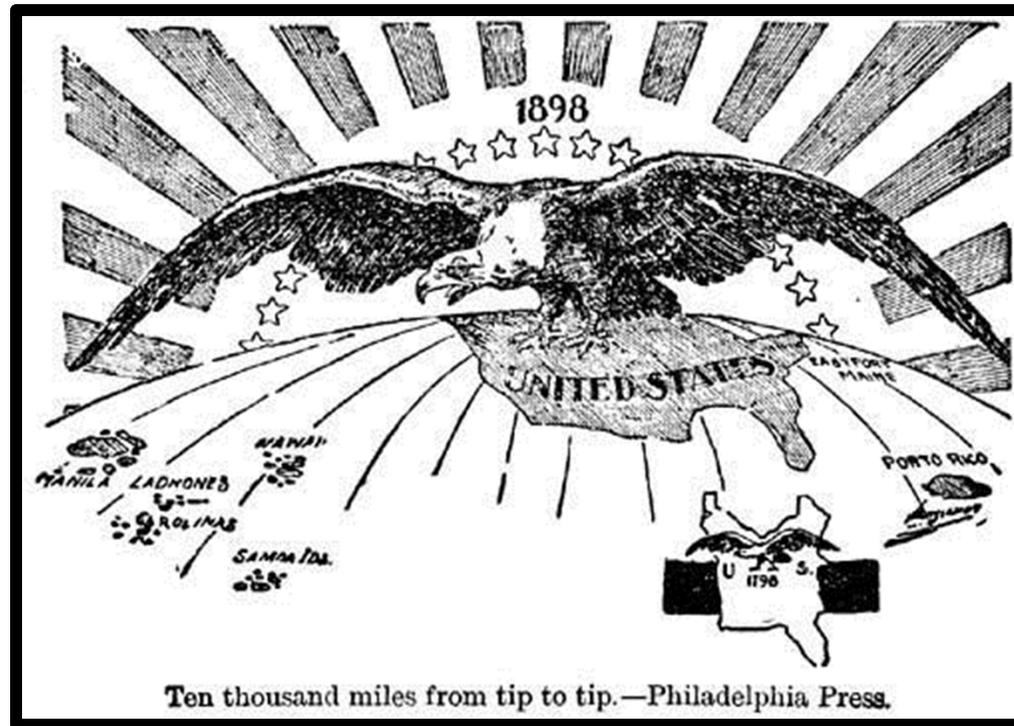
Cartoon # 1



Source: http://kingcluthkenar.weebly.com/uploads/1/5/7/2/15728016/9096137_orig.jpg

Exhibit A

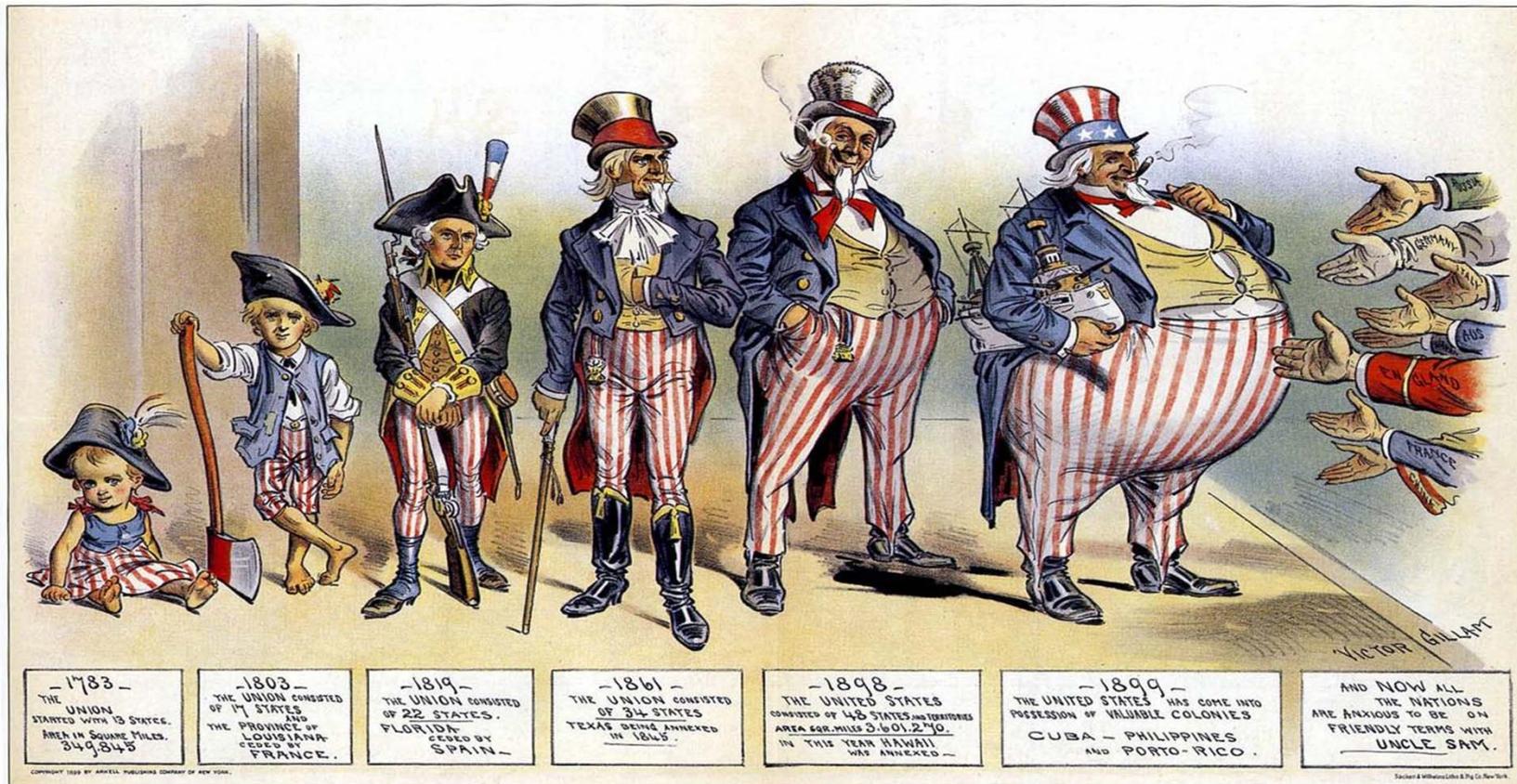
Cartoon # 2



Source:<http://mrlynchss.weebly.com/uploads/1/1/3/6/11362134/588093443.jpg>
g

Exhibit A

Cartoon # 3



Source:
<http://overwrightmusing.s.files.wordpress.com/2012/04/victor-gillam-a-lesson-for-anti-expansionists-1899.jpg>

"A LESSON FOR ANTI-EXPANSIONISTS."
"Showing how Uncle Sam has been an expansionist first, last, and all the time."
Judge, Arkell Publishing Company, New York, 1899 [artist: Victor Gillam]

Take up the White Man's burden—

Send forth the best ye breed—

Go send your sons to exile

To serve your captives' need

To wait in heavy harness

On fluttered folk and wild—

Your new-caught, sullen peoples,

Half devil and half child

Take up the White Man's burden

In patience to abide

To veil the threat of terror

And check the show of pride;

By open speech and simple

An hundred times made plain

To seek another's profit

And work another's gain

Take up the White Man's burden—

And reap his old reward:

The blame of those ye better

The hate of those ye guard—

The cry of hosts ye humour

(Ah slowly) to the light:

"Why brought ye us from bondage,

"Our loved Egyptian night?"

Take up the White Man's burden-

Have done with childish days-

The lightly proffered laurel,

The easy, ungrudged praise.

Comes now, to search your manhood

Through all the thankless years,

Cold-edged with dear-bought wisdom,

The judgment of your peers!

Source: Rudyard Kipling, "The White Man's Burden: The United States & The Philippine Islands, 1899." Rudyard Kipling's Verse: Definitive Edition (Garden City, New York: Doubleday, 1929).

Exhibit A



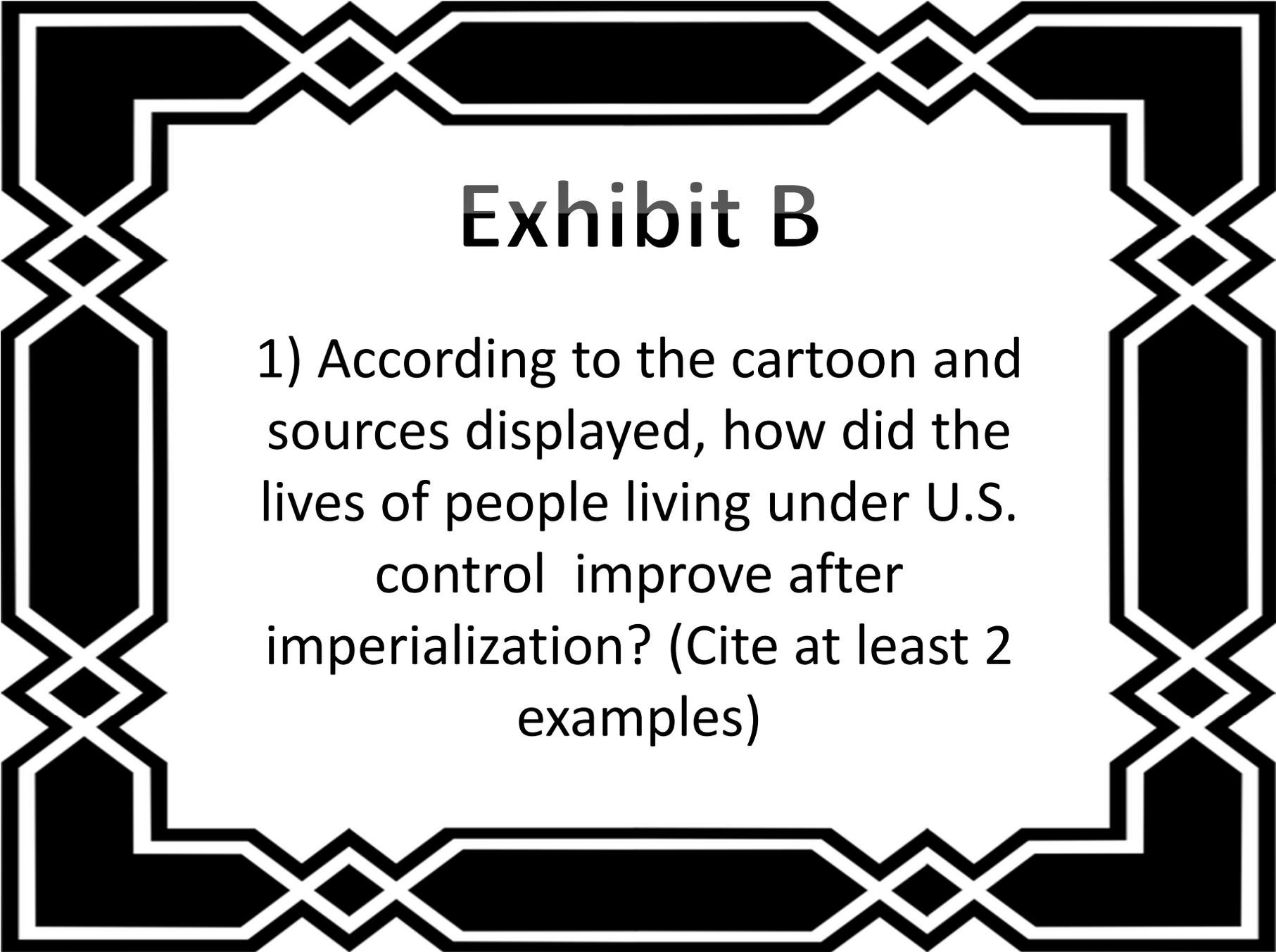
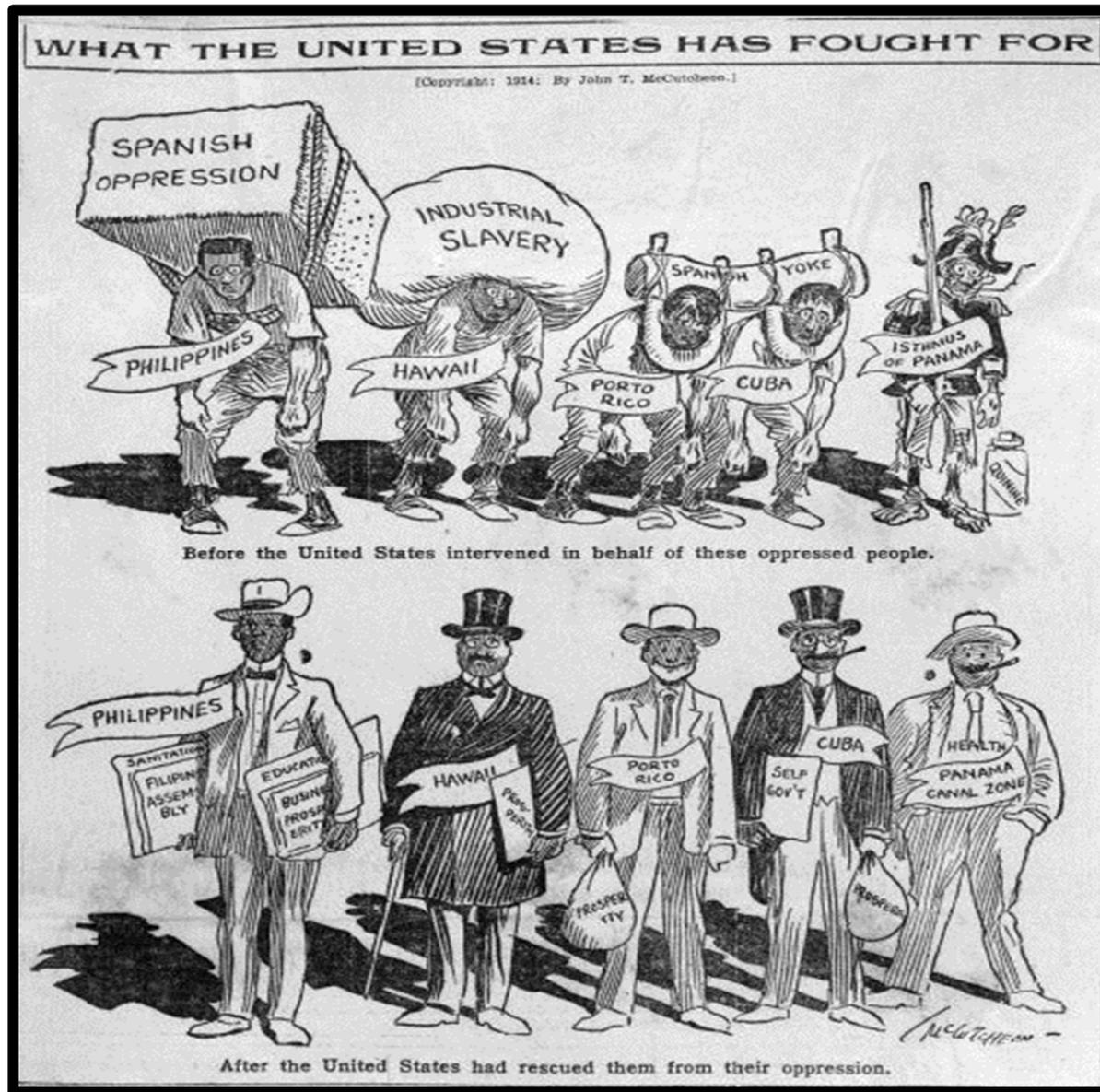


Exhibit B

1) According to the cartoon and sources displayed, how did the lives of people living under U.S. control improve after imperialization? (Cite at least 2 examples)

Exhibit B



Source:
http://3.bp.blogspot.com/_uicAXXKrXg0/T2BQ9JmtW2I/AAAAAAAAAzc/9Onl1NIk5YI/s400/Imperialism.jpg

Exhibit B



Exhibit B

"Have we no mission to perform, no duty to discharge to our fellow-man? Has God endowed us with gifts beyond our deserts and marked us as the people of His peculiar favor, merely to rot in our own selfishness, as men and nations must, who take cowardice for their companion and self for their deity -- as China has, as India has, as Egypt has?...

"The rule of liberty that all just government derives its authority from the consent of the governed, applies only to those who are capable of self-government. ... Would not the people of the Philippines prefer the just, humane, civilizing government of this Republic to the savage, bloody rule of pillage and extortion from which we have rescued them? ...

"...do we owe no duty to the world? Shall we turn these people back to the reeking hands from which we have taken them? Shall we abandon them, with Germany, England, Japan, hungering for them? Shall we save them from these nations, to give them a self-rule of tragedy?...

"...Jefferson, who dreamed of Cuba as an American state; Jefferson, the first Imperialist of the Republic -- Jefferson acquired that imperial territory which swept from the Mississippi to the mountains, from Texas to the British possessions, and the march of the flag began!...

"American energy is greater than Spanish sloth... Their trade will be ours in time... We cannot fly from our world duties; it is ours to execute the purpose of a fate that has driven us to be greater than our small intentions. We cannot retreat from any soil where Providence has unfurled our banner; it is ours to save that soil for liberty and civilization."

Source: "The March of the Flag", Albert J. Beveridge 1898.

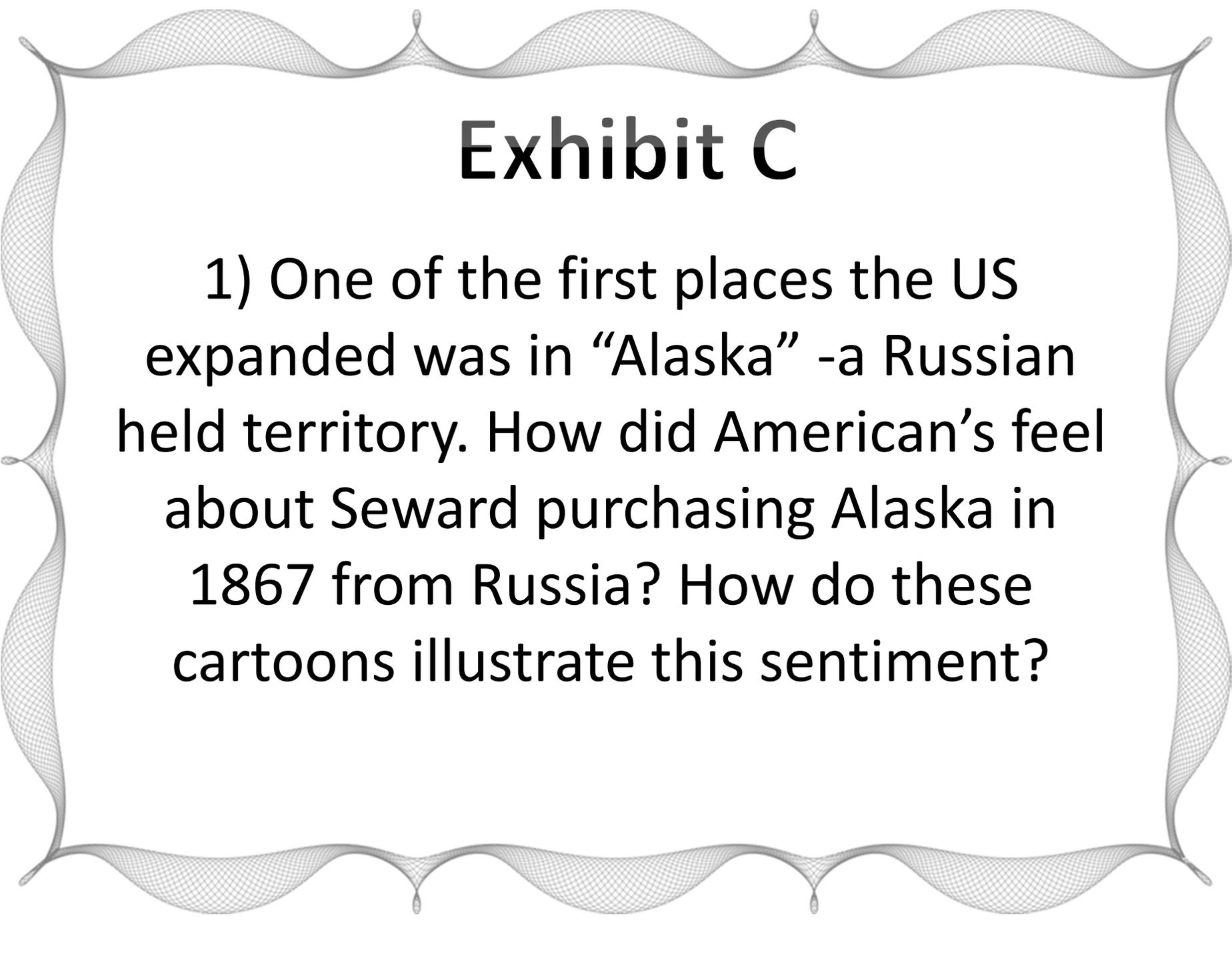
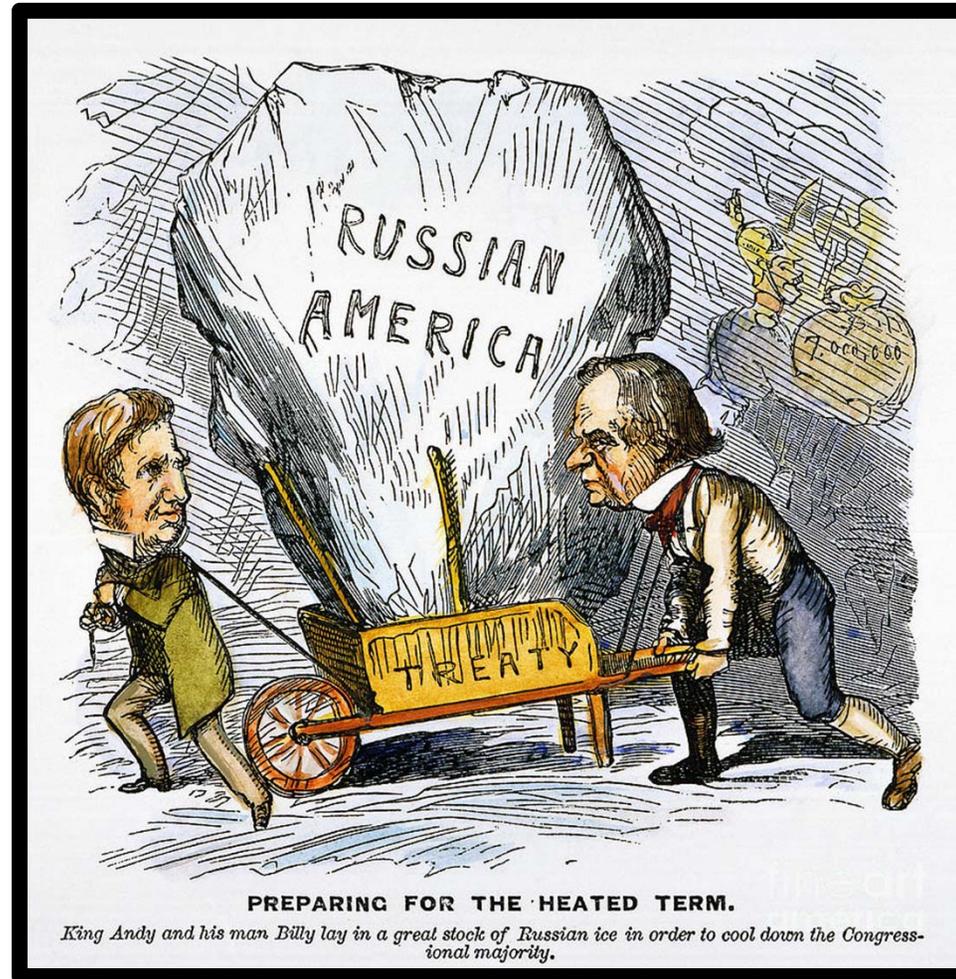


Exhibit C

1) One of the first places the US expanded was in “Alaska” -a Russian held territory. How did American’s feel about Seward purchasing Alaska in 1867 from Russia? How do these cartoons illustrate this sentiment?

Exhibit C

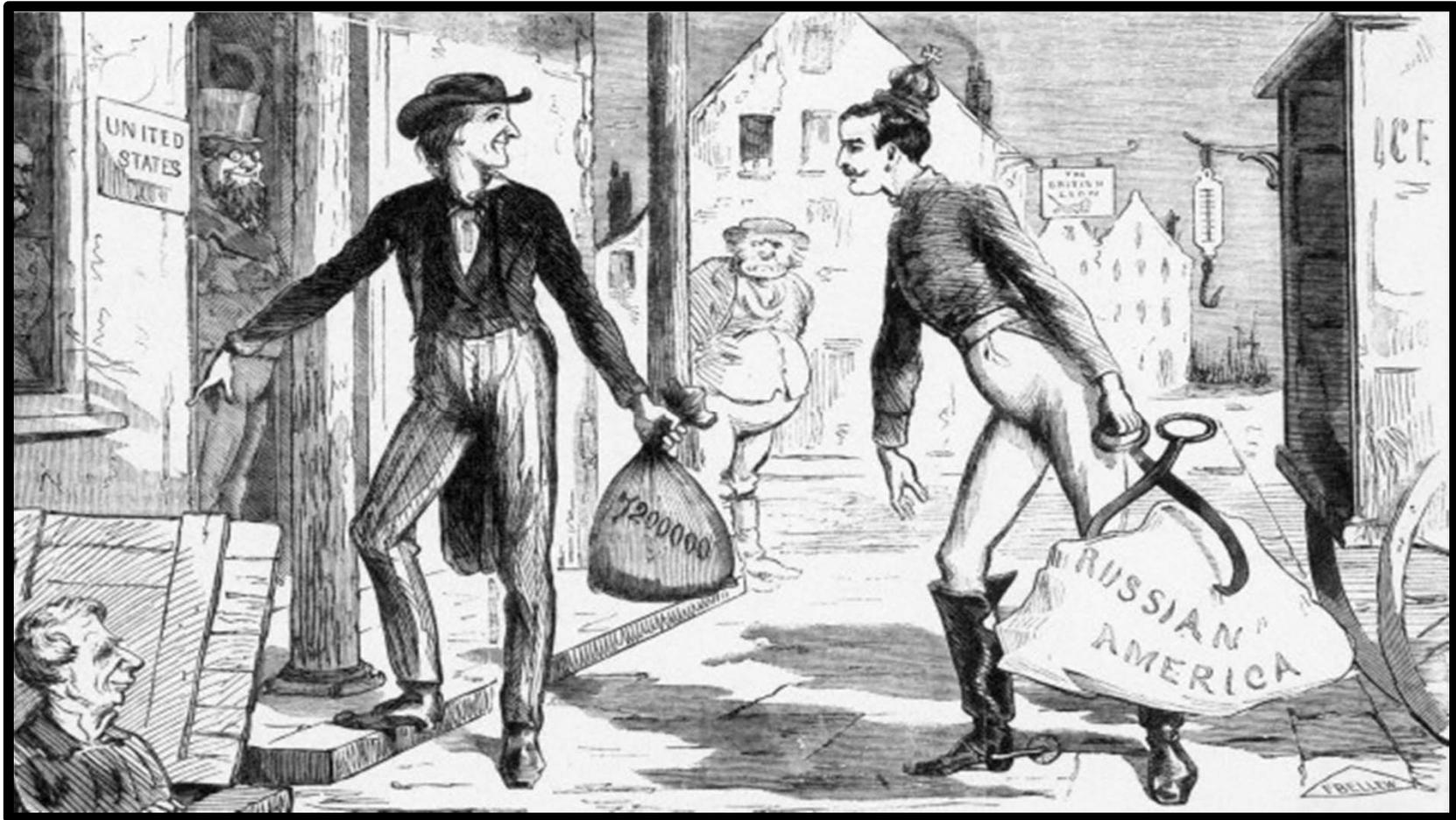


PREPARING FOR THE HEATED TERM.

King Andy and his man Billy lay in a great stock of Russian ice in order to cool down the Congressional majority.

Source:
http://alaskaweb.org/picts/senwards_icebox.jpg

Exhibit C



Source: <http://www.corbisimages.com/images/Corbis-BE036669.jpg?size=67&uid=533a2207-b0cf-4e25-8abd-472be9ec9d3c>

Exhibit C

Treaty with Russia for the purchase of Alaska

On March 30, 1867, the United States reached an agreement to purchase Alaska from Russia for a price of \$7.2 million. The Treaty with Russia was negotiated and signed by Secretary of State William Seward and Russian Minister to the United States Edouard de Stoeckl. Critics of the deal to purchase Alaska called it "Seward's Folly" or "Seward's Icebox." Opposition to the purchase of Alaska subsided with the Klondike Gold Strike in 1896.

Source:

www.loc.gov/rr/program/bib/ourdocs/Alaska.html



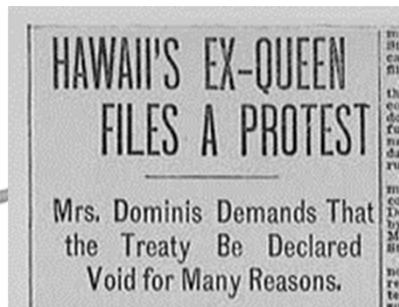
Exhibit D

- 1) According to the cartoons, why was the US interested in taking Hawaii from Queen Lily in 1893?
- 2) Why did Queen Lily of Hawaii want to overturn the treaty between the U.S. & Hawaii?
- 3) Were the Hawaiian people excited about being annexed (added) to the United States of America?

Exhibit D

Because said treaty ignores...all professions of perpetual amity and good faith made by the United States in former treaties...it is thereby in violation of international law...Therefore, I, Lili'uokalani of Hawai'i, do hereby call upon the President...to withdraw said treaty...from further consideration. I ask the honorable Senate of the United States to decline to ratify said treaty.

Source: Queen Lili'uokalani to President William McKinley
June 17, 1897



PALAPALA HOPII KUE HOOHUAINA.

I ka Mea Mahaloia WILLIAM MCKINLEY, Peresidena, a ne ka Aha Senate, o Amerika Huipua.

ME KA MAHALO:-

NO KA MEA, ua waihoia aku imua o ka Aha Senate o Amerika Huipua ke Kuikahi no ka Hoolui aku ia Hawaii nei ia Amerika Huipua i oleloia, no ka soonoia ma kona kau mau iloko o Dekemata, M. H. 1897; nolaila,

O MAKOU, na poe no lakou na inos malalo iho, he poe makaianana a poe noho oivi Hawaii hoi no ka Apana o Honolulu Kona, Mokuipuni o Oahu.

O AHA, he poe lala no ka AHAHUI HAWAII AHOHA AINA o KO HAWAII PAUAINA, a me na poe e ae i like ka manao maakee me ko ka Aha hui i oleloia, ke kua aku nei me ka manao ikaika loa i ka hooluina aku o ko Hawaii Paolina i oleloia ia Amerika Huipua i oleloia ma kekahi ano a loina paha.

IKAA-ATTEST:

Enoch Johnson
Sept 11, 1897
Kaneohe - Secretary

PETITION AGAINST ANNEXATION.

To His Excellency WILLIAM MCKINLEY, President, and the Senate, of the United States of America.

GREETING:-

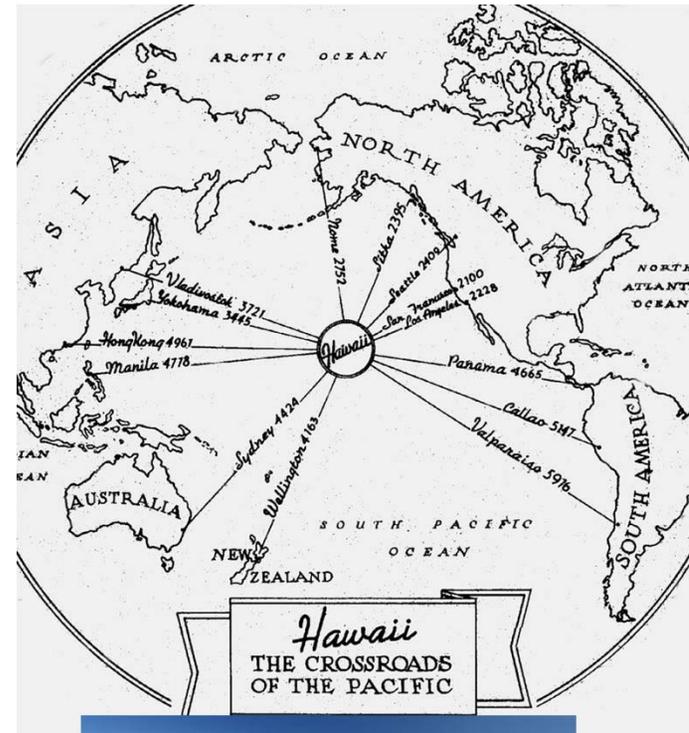
WHEREAS, there has been submitted to the Senate of the United States of America a Treaty for the Annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the said United States of America, for consideration at its regular session in December, A. D. 1897; therefore,

WE, the undersigned, native Hawaiian citizens and residents of the District of Honolulu Kona, Island of Oahu, who are members of the HAWAIIAN PATRIOTIC LEAGUE OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, and others who are in sympathy with the said League, earnestly protest against the annexation of the said Hawaiian Islands to the said United States of America in any form or shape.

James Kouilani Kaulia
President - President

	INOA-NAME.	AGE.		INOA-NAME.	AGE.
1	Keamiani	30	26	S. B. C. Hinaii	32
2	Kaululehua	42	27	Loane	38
3	Phillip Naone	17	28	Heahea	22
4	J. H. Naone	71	29	Haiha	54
5	Kealakai	30	30	Kahaialii	76
6	J. Naone	32	31	Solomon K.	24
7	F. L. Stephens	58	32	Geoff. Koa	35
8	Kealoa Kaulawa	62	33	Wia	76
9	L. M. Kamaua	47	34	Kawika Kamaha	16
10	J. A. Lawlor	31	35	Kauhau Kaopio	26
11	J. Schi Spana	28	36	Kalanola	40
12	Thomas Anea	17	37	R. S. Pakau	27
13	Alona Apana	34	38	Elia	28
14	John Keahi	23	39	M. S. Maikai	32
15	Kalahaaha	44	40	Daniel Opio	27
16	Kaula	45	41	Lele Kelo	36
17	Kaupuni	20	42	J. M. Akua Kane	50
18	Sam. Koaiti	48	43	William Rose	22
19	Thomas Johnson	29	44	Keaka	38
20	Kailele Mautabuli	45	45	Lai-pile-pala	17
21	Pahikita	48	46	Kealoa	17
22	Mama	32	47	James Koloa	22
23	Joseph Kani	32	48	James Holoh	18
24	P. J. Heleav	62	49	Kelihuiniho	15
25	Murkai Williams	28	50	Ohwi Kelihohohi	13

Exhibit D

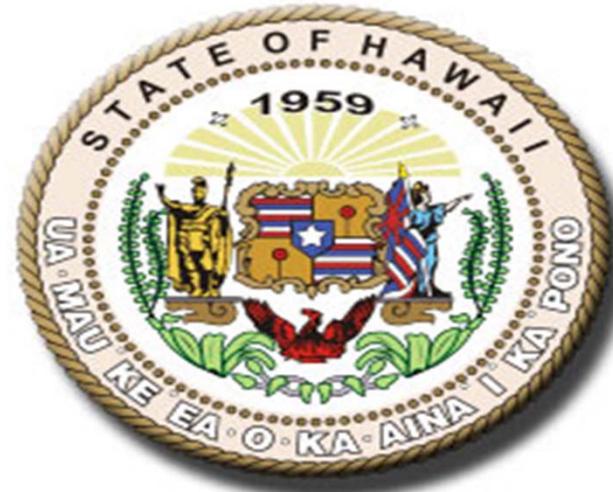


Sources: <http://unitedstatesimperialism.wordpress.com/about/>
<http://www.sunnycv.com/steve/USPics12/56370a.jpg>
https://lh3.googleusercontent.com/-z_hN0Bgh1oE/TXPeoKh0II/AAAAAAAAABM/TwtBI5Uz3Q/s1600/2_dole.jpg

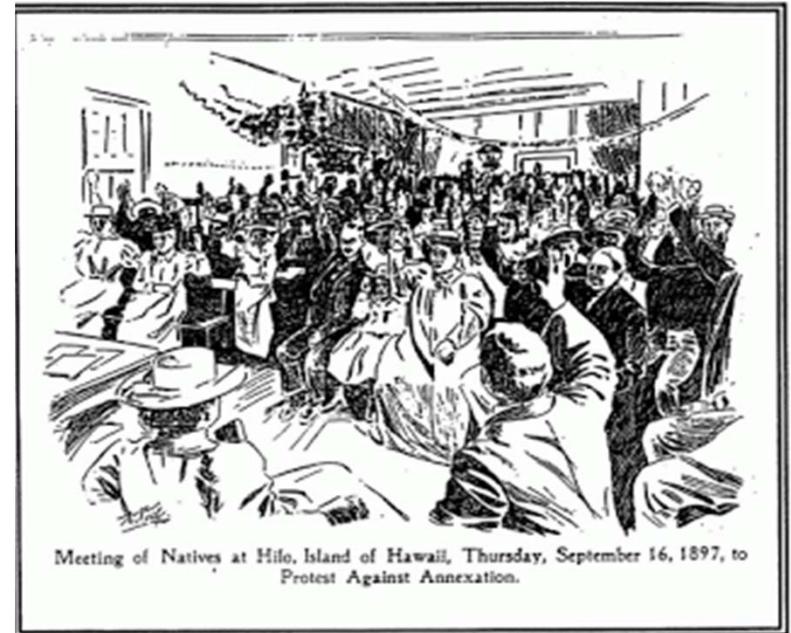
Exhibit D



Source: http://farm8.staticflickr.com/7129/7503158062_e0fd2bff1b_o.jpg



Source: http://www.royalhawaiiancatamaran.com/Images/Fact_About_Hawaii/Hawaii_State_Seal.jpg



Source: <http://2.bp.blogspot.com/-UZg336SYsF8/TvfY9JvN1ul/AAAAAAAAAuA/ID1ZGWLgcQI/s320/petitioncover.gif>

Exhibit D

Let us take up the honorable struggle. Do not be afraid. Be steadfast in aloha for your land and be united in thought. Protest forever the annexation of Hawai'i until the very last patriot lives.

Source: James Kaulia Hui Aloha 'Aina

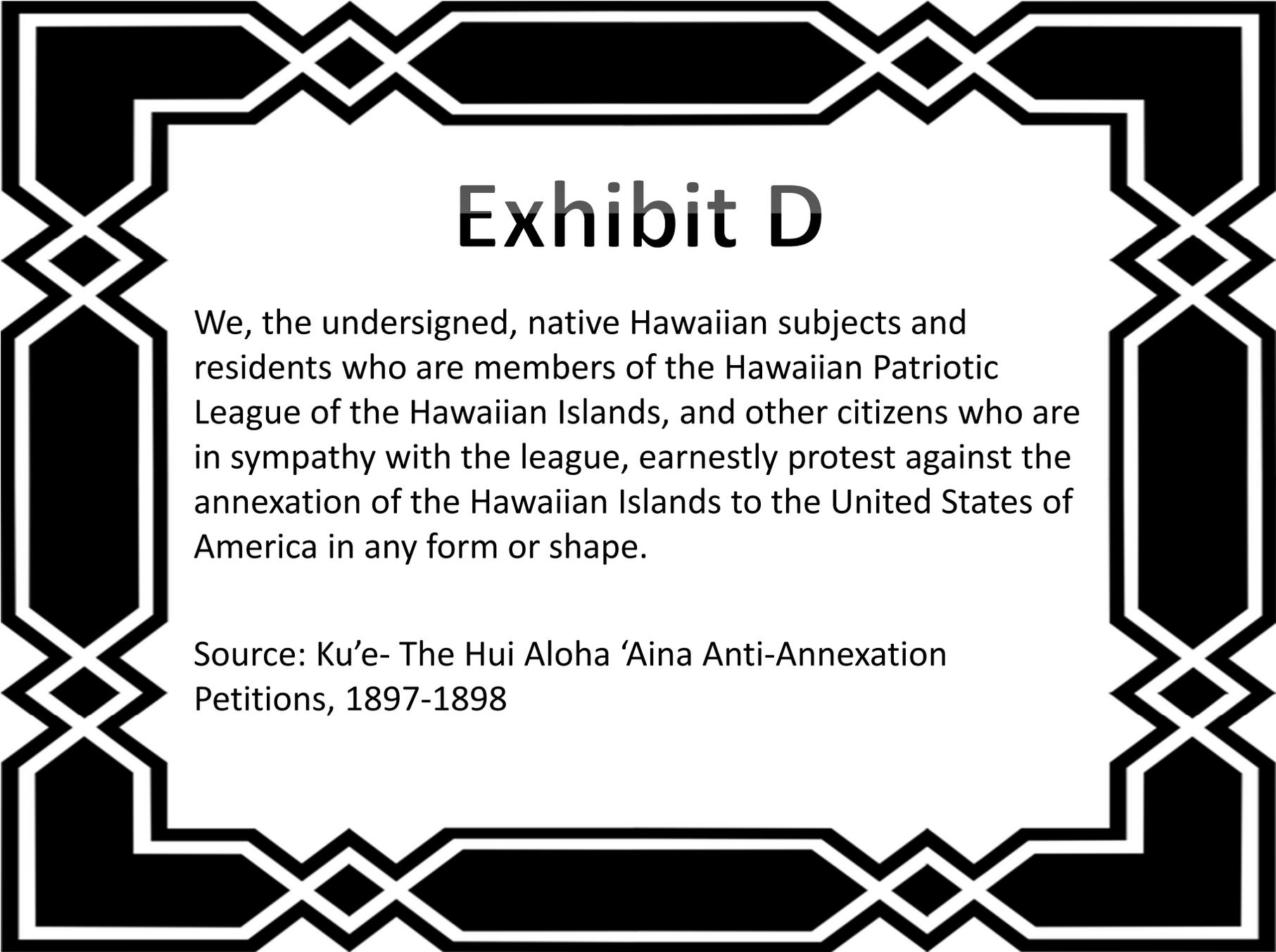


Exhibit D

We, the undersigned, native Hawaiian subjects and residents who are members of the Hawaiian Patriotic League of the Hawaiian Islands, and other citizens who are in sympathy with the league, earnestly protest against the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States of America in any form or shape.

Source: Ku'e- The Hui Aloha 'Aina Anti-Annexation Petitions, 1897-1898

A decorative border with intricate floral and scrollwork patterns surrounds the text. At the top, a horizontal band of repeating floral motifs is connected by a thin line. Four larger, more detailed floral designs are placed at the corners, each connected to the top and bottom bands by thin lines. The sides of the border are also filled with repeating floral motifs.

Exhibit E

1) According to the excerpt, were all Americans in favor of Imperialism? Explain.

Exhibit E

The United States have always protested against the doctrine of international law which permits the subjugation of the weak by the strong. A self-governing state cannot accept sovereignty over an unwilling people. The United States cannot act upon the ancient heresy that might makes right...When the white man governs himself, that is self-government, but when he governs himself and also governs another man, that is more than self-government -- that is despotism.”

Source: The Anti-Imperialist League 1899

Exhibit E

We hold that the policy known as imperialism is hostile to liberty and tends toward militarism, an evil from which it has been our glory to be free. We regret that it has become necessary in the land of Washington and Lincoln to reaffirm that all men, of whatever race or color, are entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. We maintain that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. We insist that the subjugation of any people is "criminal aggression" and open disloyalty to the distinctive principles of our Government.

We earnestly condemn the policy of the present National Administration in the Philippines. It seeks to extinguish the spirit of 1776 in those islands. We deplore the sacrifice of our soldiers and sailors, whose bravery deserves admiration even in an unjust war. We denounce the slaughter of the Filipinos as a needless horror. We protest against the extension of American sovereignty by Spanish methods.

-Platform of the U.S. Anti-Imperialism League (1899)

Exhibit F

1) According to the information in the exhibit:

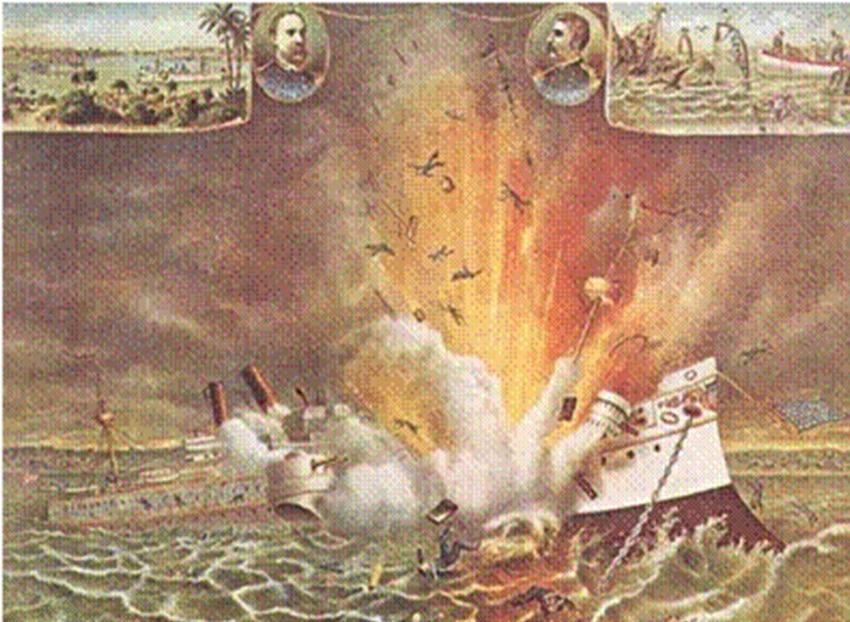
-Why did the U.S. declare war on Spain in 1898?

-What was the outcome?

-What 4 islands did the US gain as a result of the Spanish-American War 1898?

Cite textual evidence to support your responses.

Exhibit F

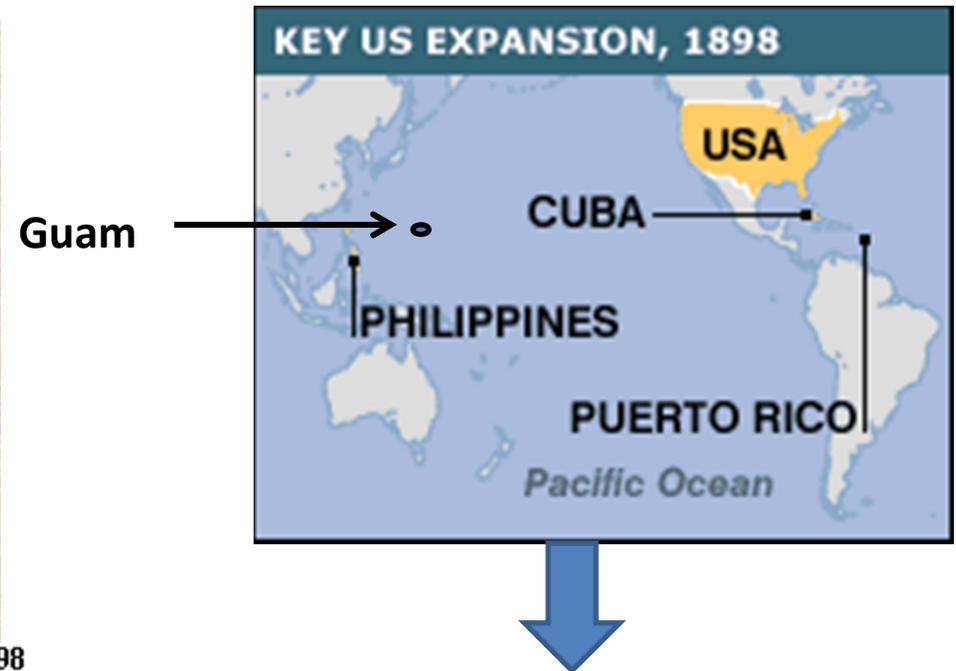


The explosion sinking the US battleship *Maine* in Havana in 1898 triggered the Spanish American War with consequences to the US role in the Pacific.

Sources:

http://www.glaw.net16.net/gwf/The%20Great%20White%20Fleet%20in%20Auckland_files/image006.gif

<http://www.quia.com/files/quia/users/cdbenson/Imperialism/Spanish-American-War.gif>



As a result of the United States winning the Spanish American War, the U.S. obtained: Cuba, Puerto Rico, Philippines and Guam.

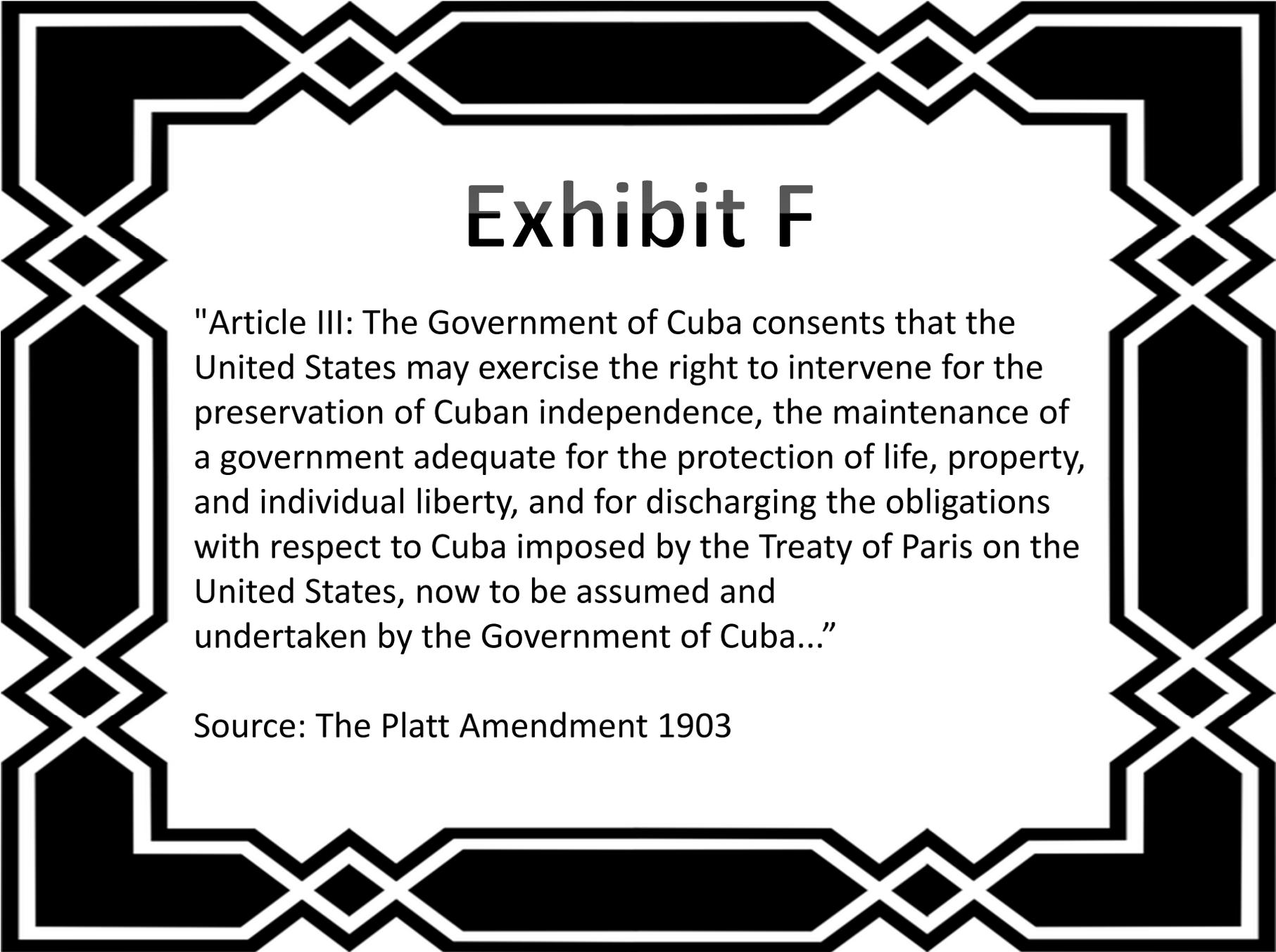


Exhibit F

"Article III: The Government of Cuba consents that the United States may exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence, the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property, and individual liberty, and for discharging the obligations with respect to Cuba imposed by the Treaty of Paris on the United States, now to be assumed and undertaken by the Government of Cuba..."

Source: The Platt Amendment 1903

Exhibit F

How long are the Spaniards to drench Cuba with the blood and tears of her people? How long is the peasantry of Spain to be drafted away to Cuba to die miserably in a hopeless war, that Spanish nobles and Spanish officers may get medals and honors?

How long shall old [Cuban] men and women and children be murdered by the score, the innocent victims of Spanish rage against the patriot armies they cannot conquer?

How long shall the sound of rifles in Castle Morro at sunrise proclaim that bound and helpless prisoners of war have been murdered in cold blood?

How long shall Cuban women be the victims of Spanish outrages and lie sobbing and bruised in loathsome prisons? How long shall women passengers on vessels flying the American flag be unlawfully seized and stripped and searched by brutal, jeering Spanish officers, in violation of the laws of nations and of the honor of the United States?

How long shall American citizens, arbitrarily arrested while on peaceful and legitimate errands, be immured in foul Spanish prisons without trial?

How long shall the navy of the United States be used as the sea police of barbarous Spain?

How long shall the United States sit idle and indifferent within sound and hearing of rapine and murder? How long?
(Editorial, *New York World*, 13 February 1897)

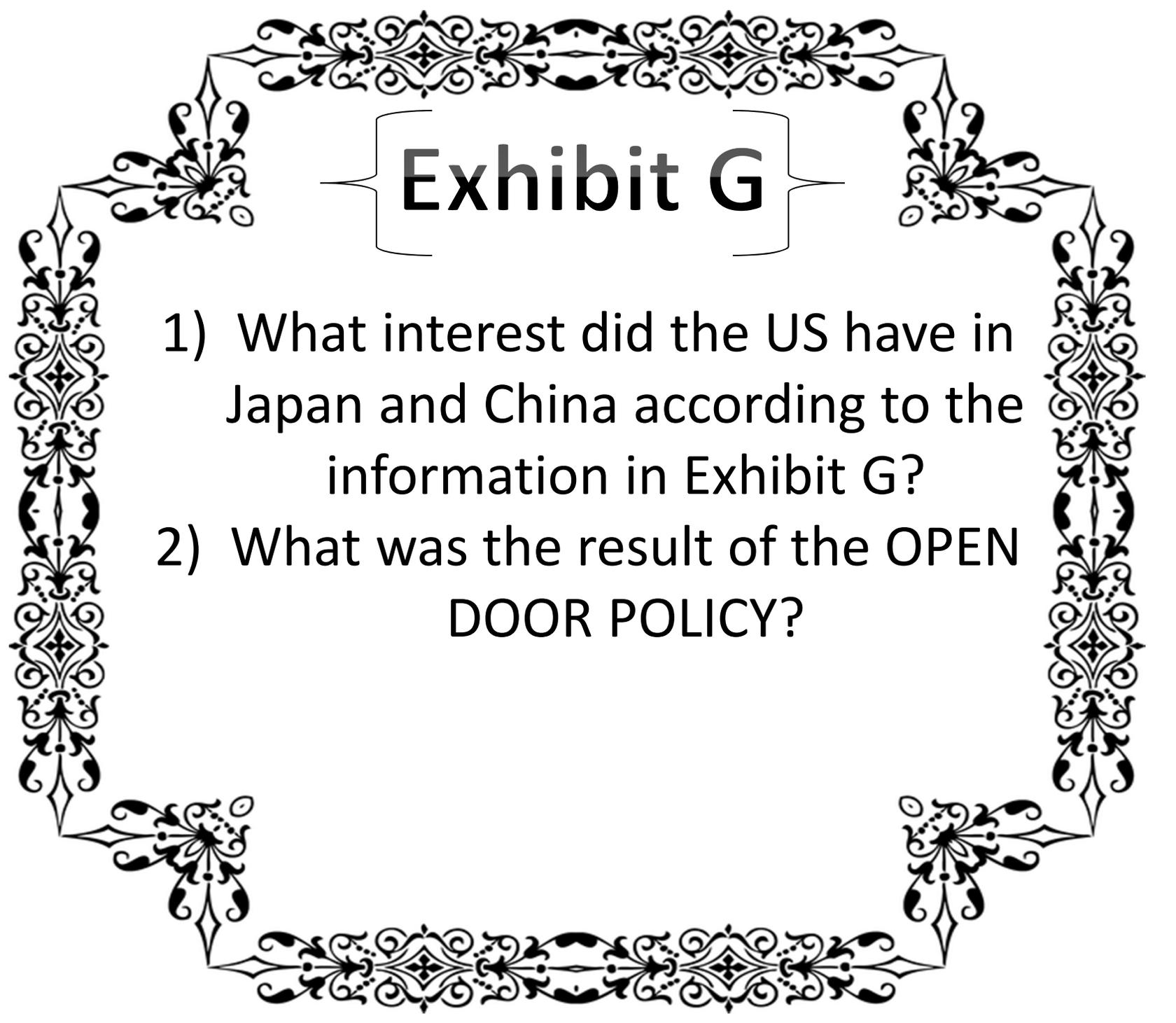
A decorative border with intricate floral and scrollwork patterns surrounds the central text. The border is composed of repeating motifs along the top, bottom, and sides, with larger floral designs at the corners.

Exhibit G

- 1) What interest did the US have in Japan and China according to the information in Exhibit G?
- 2) What was the result of the OPEN DOOR POLICY?

Exhibit G

"The objects and purposes of this Association are:

1. To foster and safeguard the trade and commercial interests of the citizens of the United States...in the Empires of China, Japan, and Korea, and in the Philippine Islands, and elsewhere in Asia or Oceania;
3. To promote the creation and maintenance of a consular service of the United States in Asia and in Oceania, which shall be founded upon the principles of uniform selection for proved fitness, of regular promotion, security of tenure during good service, and adequate compensation;
5. And, generally to promote a beneficial acquaintance and association of those having interests and pursuits in common concerned with such trade or commerce...

Source: The American Asiatic Association Organizes Businessmen in Support of an Aggressive China Policy, February 1905, Article II.

Exhibit G

At the time when the Government of the United States was informed by that of Germany that it had leased from His Majesty the Emperor of China the port of Kiao-chao and the adjacent territory in the province of Shantung, assurances were given to the ambassador of the United States at Berlin by the Imperial German minister for foreign affairs that the rights and privileges insured by treaties with China to citizens of the United States would not thereby suffer or be in anywise impaired within the area over which Germany had thus obtained control.

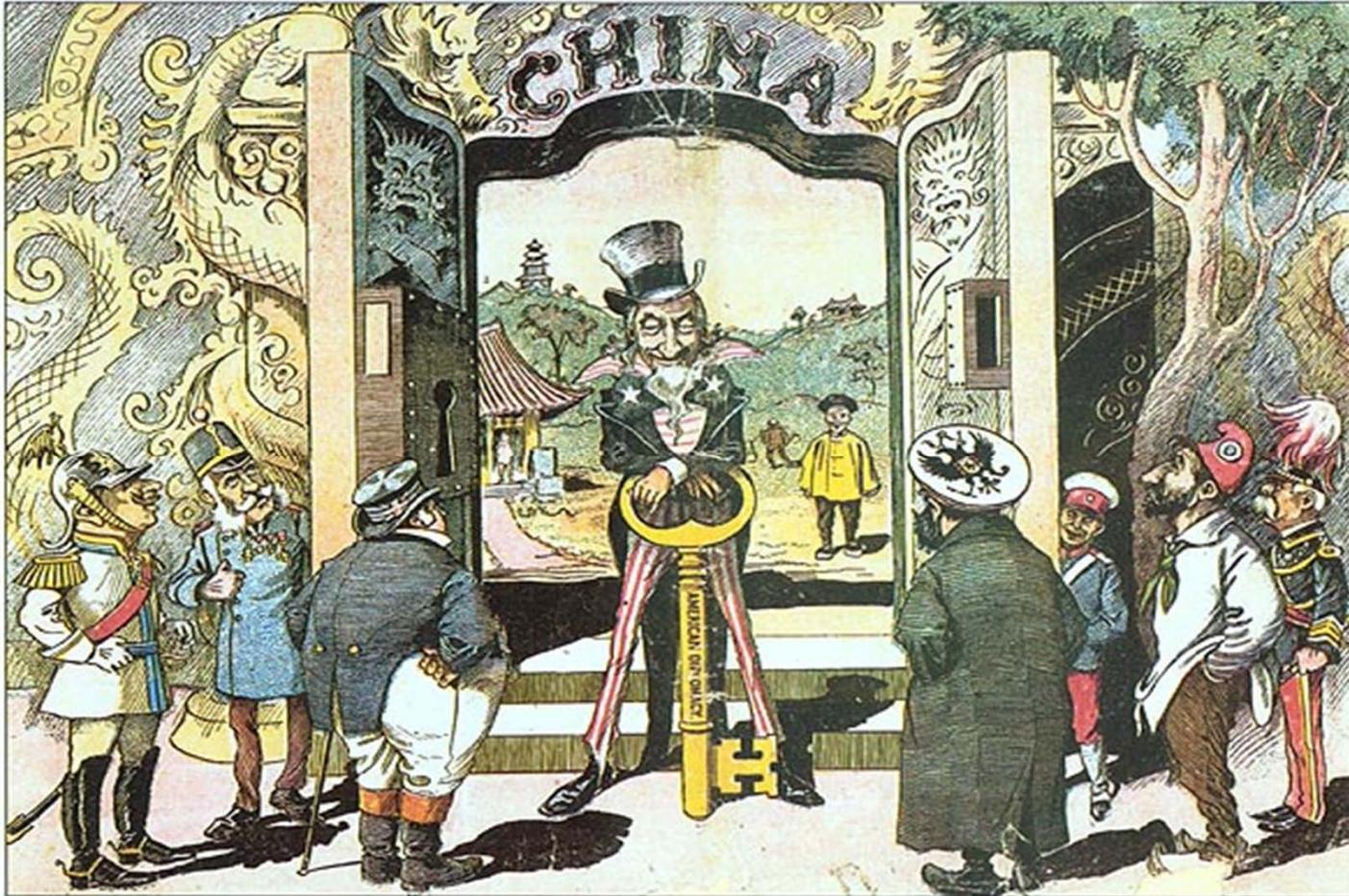
More recently, however, the British Government recognized by a formal agreement with Germany the exclusive right of the latter country to enjoy in said leased area and the contiguous "sphere of influence or interest" certain privileges, more especially those relating to railroads and mining enterprises; but as the exact nature and extent of the rights thus recognized have not been clearly defined, it is possible that serious conflicts of interest may at any time arise not only between British and German subjects within said area, but that the interests of our citizens may also be jeopardized thereby.

Earnestly desirous to remove any cause of irritation and to insure at the same time to the commerce of all nations in China the undoubted benefits which should accrue from a formal recognition by the various powers claiming "spheres of interest" that they shall enjoy perfect equality of treatment for their commerce and navigation within such "spheres," the Government of the United States would be pleased to see His German Majesty's Government give formal assurances, and lend its cooperation in securing like assurances from the other interested powers, that each, within its respective sphere of whatever influence--

First. Will in no way interfere with any treaty port or any vested interest within any so-called "sphere of interest" or leased territory it may have in China.

(John Hay, First Open Door Note, 6 September 1899)

Exhibit G



THE OPEN DOOR

Exhibit G

"...the Government of the United States would be pleased to see his German's Majesty's Government give formal assurances, and lend its cooperation in securing like assurances from other interested powers...

"First. Will in no way interfere with any treaty port or any vested interest within any so-called "sphere of interest" or leased territory it may have in China.

"Second. That the Chinese treaty tariff of the time being shall apply to all merchandise landed or shipped to all such ports as are within said "sphere of interest" (unless they be "free ports"), no matter to what nationality it may belong, and that duties so leviabale (taxable) shall be collected by the Chinese Government.

"Third. That it will levy no higher harbor dies on vessels of another nationality frequenting any port in such "sphere" than shall be levied on vessels of its own nationality, and no higher railroad charges over lines built, controlled, or operated within its "sphere" on merchandise belonging to citizens or subjects of other nationalities transported through such "sphere" than shall be levied on similar merchandise belonging to its own nationals transported over equal distances." ...

Source: First Open Door Note, Department of State, Washington, September 6, 1899

Exhibit H

- 1) Why did the US want to build a canal in Panama? How did this benefit US interests?
- 2) What has happened as a result of the building of the Panama Canal?
- 3) Using source B and C describe the location of the canal zone?
- 4) According to the events in the timeline on the exhibit, how would you describe the United States' actions persistent or aggressive? Why? Use textual evidence to support your response.



What was the role of the U.S. in the Panama Revolution and the building of the Panama Canal?

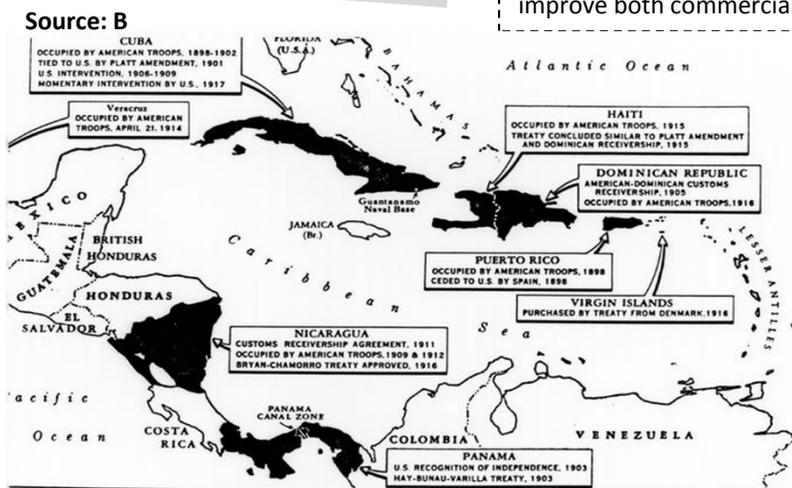
Why Build it?

Source A: The Panama Canal, with its unique location at the narrowest point between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, has had a far-reaching effect on world economic and commercial developments throughout most of this 20th century. By providing a short, relatively inexpensive passageway between these two great bodies of water, the Canal has influenced world trade patterns, spurred growth in developed countries, and has been a primary impetus [force] for economic expansion in many remote areas of the world. For example, a vessel laden with coal sailing from the east coast of the United States to Japan via the Panama Canal saves about 3,000 miles versus the shortest alternative all-water route, and for a vessel laden with bananas sailing from Ecuador to Europe the distance saved is about 5,000 miles. By far, most of the traffic through the Canal moves between the east coast of the United States and the Far East, while movements between Europe and the west coast of the United States and Canada comprise the second major trade route at the waterway. Other regions and countries, however, such as the neighboring countries of Central and South America, are proportionately more dependent on this vital artery to promote their economic development and expand trade. .

-Maritime Industry from the Panama Canal Authority

Exhibit H

Background: Prior to the Panama Canal's completion in 1914, the trip from New York City to San Francisco was a 13,000 mile trip around the tip of South America. In 1903, under the leadership of President Teddy Roosevelt, the US acquired the land on which to build a canal- a shortcut through Central America. A canal through Central America was viewed as vital to maintain US power and improve both commercial and military shipping.



THE AMERICAN EMPIRE IN THE CARIBBEAN, 1898-1917

Who had an interest in the Canal?

- 1850-** Great Britain and US signed a treaty agreeing not to build a canal without the other's participation
- 1901-** US and Great Britain signed the Hay Pauncefote Treaty which stated that a canal in Central America "shall be open to all vessels ... of all nations ... on terms of entire equality."
- March 1903-** the US approved the Hay-Herran Treaty which would give the US a 100 year lease on land in Panama in which to build the canal. However, Panama was controlled by the country of Columbia and they rejected this idea
- October 1903-** the US sent warships to Panama to support their efforts to secede from Columbian control.
- November 1903-** Panama was recognized by the US as its own nation. Panama then signed a treaty with the US granting them a canal zone.

Where is it?

Source C:
My, My Such Possibilities!



Photo Source: Library of Congress
Map source: <http://sunnycv.com/steve/USPics3/86241.jpg>

Exhibit H

In 1903, the U.S. instigated a rebellion in the Colombian province of Panama by inciting nationalists to seek independence. The U.S. promoted this rebellion to ensure a favorable deal from the newly independent Panama for the Panama Canal, which the U.S. had desired for some time but which had met with resistance from the Colombian government. After the rebellion, the U.S. struck a deal with Panama for ownership of the territory surrounding this new canal, territory it held until 1999.

French Attempt

There had been interest in building a canal through Panama to greatly expedite trade with the west coast of the U.S. since the early 19th century. The French company of Fredinand de Lesseps had completed the Suez Canal in 1869, and thus was hired to build a canal through Panama as well. The French attempt, however, failed due to diseases such as yellow fever and malaria, as well as unfamiliarity with the regional terrain, resulting in several hundred thousand dollars wasted, which bankrupted the company in 1889, and left over 20,000 dead.

U.S. Project

In 1901, U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt considered possibilities for a canal across South America, and after toying with the idea of a canal further north through Nicaragua, he decided to purchase the remnants of the French attempt in 1902. The Colombian government, however, controlled Panama, and was wary of allowing the much more powerful U.S. a foothold in its territory. It rejected the treaty that would have allowed the U.S. to take over the canal.

Revolution in Panama

To solve the issue, Roosevelt used a tactic he would return to often, known as gunboat diplomacy. Nationalists in Panama, who had sought to rebel against Colombia for some time, were encouraged by the U.S. to rebel and offered U.S. assistance. When Panama declared its independence from Colombia in 1903, U.S. naval ships stationed nearby were enough of a threat to deter Colombia from engaging the rebels, and independence was accomplished without any significant military engagement.

Panama Canal Zone

In return for assistance with their independence, the Panamanians granted the U.S. a very lucrative deal. For \$10 million, the U.S. was given authorization to complete the canal as well as direct control of the territory surrounding the canal, known as Panama Canal Zone. The canal would come to have immense economic significance for the U.S., and the Canal Zone remained U.S. territory until 1999.\

(Source: <http://classroom.synonym.com/rebellion-panama-against-colombia-11084.html>)

Exhibit H



THE MAN BEHIND THE EGG—From the *Times* (New York)

Exhibit I

- 1) Using the information in the exhibit, What method did President Teddy Roosevelt use to support the United States as a “world power”, especially in the Western Hemisphere?

Exhibit I



Source: <http://www.history.com/images/media/slideshow/teddy-roosevelt/theodore-roosevelt-cartoon.jpg>
http://www.authentichistory.com/1898-1913/4-imperialism/7-bigstick/1903_TR_Intervenes_In_Panama-Scar.jpg



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Exhibit I

In asserting the Monroe Doctrine, in taking such steps as we have taken in regard to Cuba, Venezuela, and Panama, and in endeavoring to circumscribe the theater of war in the Far East, and to secure the open door in China, we have acted in our own interest as well as in the interest of humanity at large. There are, however, cases in which, while our own interests are not greatly involved, strong appeal is made to our sympathies. Ordinarily it is very much wiser and more useful for us to concern ourselves with striving for our own moral and material betterment here at home than to concern ourselves with trying to better the condition of things in other nations. We have plenty of sins of our own to war against, and under ordinary circumstances we can do more for the general uplifting of humanity by striving with heart and soul to put a stop to civic corruption, to brutal lawlessness and violent race prejudices here at home than by passing resolutions and wrongdoing elsewhere. Nevertheless there are occasional crimes committed on so vast a scale and of such peculiar horror as to make us doubt whether it is not our manifest duty to endeavor at least to show our disapproval of the deed and our sympathy with those who have suffered by it. The cases must be extreme in which such a course is justifiable. There must be no effort made to remove the mote from our brother's eye if we refuse to remove the beam from our own. But in extreme cases action may be justifiable and proper. What form the action shall take must depend upon the circumstances of the case; that is, upon the degree of the atrocity and upon our power to remedy it. The cases in which we could interfere by force of arms as we interfered to put a stop to intolerable conditions in Cuba are necessarily very few. Yet it is not to be expected that a people like ours, which in spite of certain very obvious shortcomings, nevertheless as a whole shows by its consistent practice its belief in the principles of civil and religious liberty and of orderly freedom, a people among whom even the worst crime, like the crime of lynching, is never more than sporadic, so that individuals and not classes are molested in their fundamental rights--it is inevitable that such a nation should desire eagerly to give expression to its horror on an occasion like that of the massacre of the Jews in Kishenef, or when it witnesses such systematic and long-extended cruelty and oppression as the cruelty and oppression of which the Armenians have been the victims, and which have won for them the indignant pity of the civilized world.

(Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine, 1905)

Answer Key

Exhibit	Answer to Questions “Gallery Walk Graphic Organizer”
A	<p>1) More military bases/outposts, Gain Territory and more influence around the world, US expansion (grows in size of territory)</p> <p>2) Philippine islands, Alaska, Hawaii, Canary islands, Caroline islands etc.</p> <p>3) The USA growing bigger in size (territory)</p> <p>4) From places like USA, England (where white English speaking people live)</p> <p>The burden is the people who depend on the white man, the natives of countries being imperialized or bullied.</p>
B	<p>They received: proper clothes, self-government, education, their trade and energy will be improved by contact with the US, they will be more civilized</p>
C	<p>Americans thought he had purchased a block of ice and iceberg country- too cold to do anything with. They thought Seward had made a huge mistake. “Seward’s Folly”</p>
D	<p>1) For control of sugar production, pineapple, and because Hawaii is a central location in the Pacific.</p> <p>2) She wanted to keep her country and because she felt that the current treaty ignored all professions of perpetual amity and good faith made by the US to Hawaii.</p> <p>3) No they held meetings to stop annexation</p> <p>4) 1959</p>

Exhibit	Answer to Questions
E	1) No the Anti-imperialist League was against America controlling weaker, unwilling people like despots.
F	1) The USA declared war in response to the sinking of the USS Maine. 2) The US won the war. 3) The US gained Puerto Rico, Guam, the Philippines and Cuba
G	1) The USA wanted to foster and safeguard trade, promote the creation of a consular service, and to promote a beneficial acquaintance 2) The result of the Open door policy was the US and other countries had an open door to trade in China
H	1) To shorten travel time for trade and military reasons 2) Travel time has been shortened 3) Between North and South America 4) Answers will vary
I	Military intimidation using weaponry, ships and military force when dealing with other countries.