
9. How many ports were open to the U.S. trade in China and Japan?

10. How did the U.S. respond to the siege (attack) on its diplomats (legations) in China in 1900?

Map 4: The Americas 1823-1916

11. Why did the United States bomb the city of Vera Cruz in Mexico on April 21, 1914? Do you think this was a justifiable attack? Why or why not?

12. What happened on March 15, 1916? Do you think this was justified? Explain!

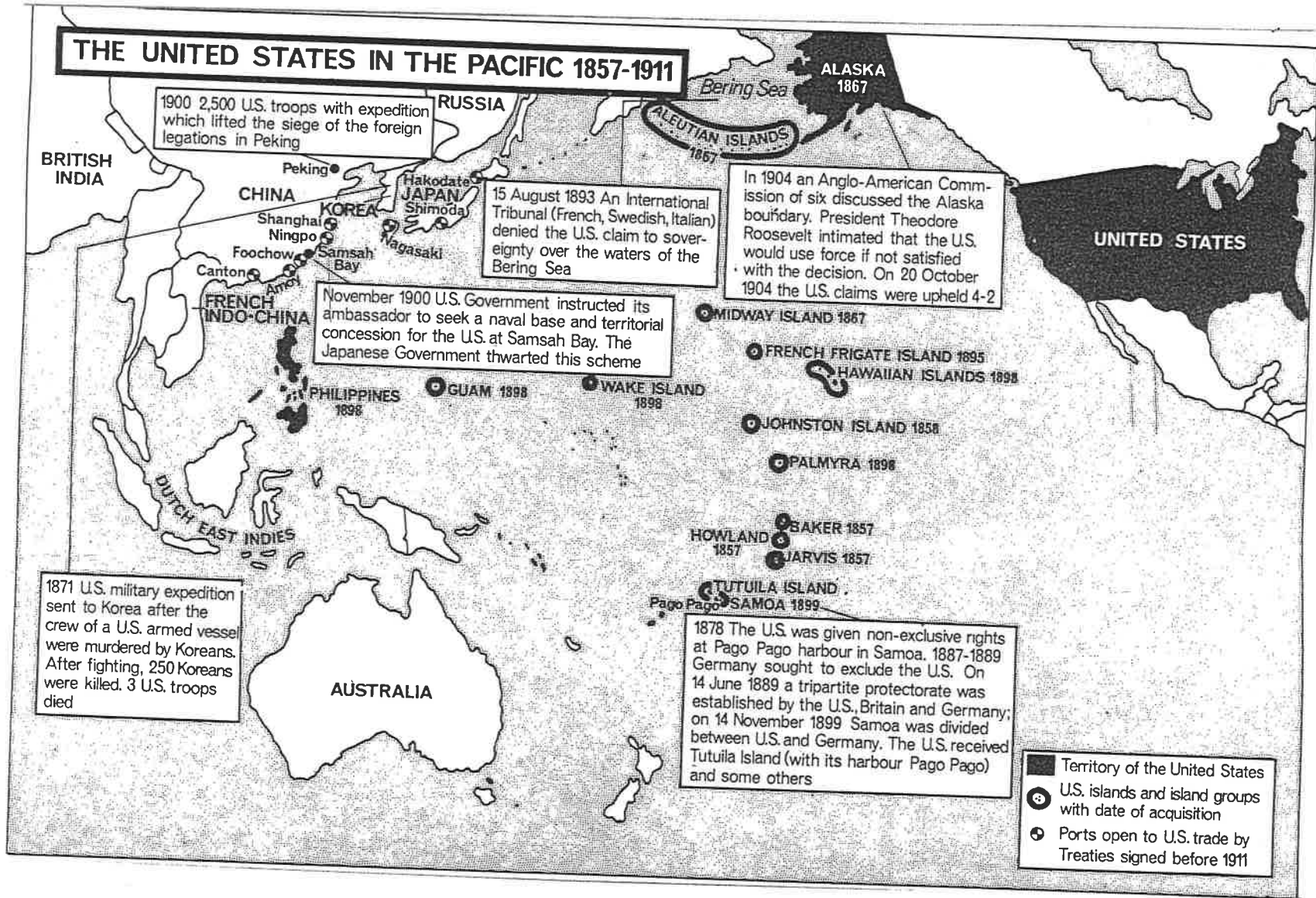
13. Summarize the Monroe Doctrine of 1823 in 5 words or less.

14. During the Spanish American war, which two Caribbean Islands were occupied by U.S. troops?

Group Question

15. As your group analyzes these maps and the answers at which you have arrived, what does your group believe to be the primary motivation of U.S. imperialism during this timeframe? Explain.

THE UNITED STATES IN THE PACIFIC 1857-1911



1900 2,500 U.S. troops with expedition which lifted the siege of the foreign legations in Peking

15 August 1893 An International Tribunal (French, Swedish, Italian) denied the U.S. claim to sovereignty over the waters of the Bering Sea

In 1904 an Anglo-American Commission of six discussed the Alaska boundary. President Theodore Roosevelt intimated that the U.S. would use force if not satisfied with the decision. On 20 October 1904 the U.S. claims were upheld 4-2

November 1900 U.S. Government instructed its ambassador to seek a naval base and territorial concession for the U.S. at Samsah Bay. The Japanese Government thwarted this scheme

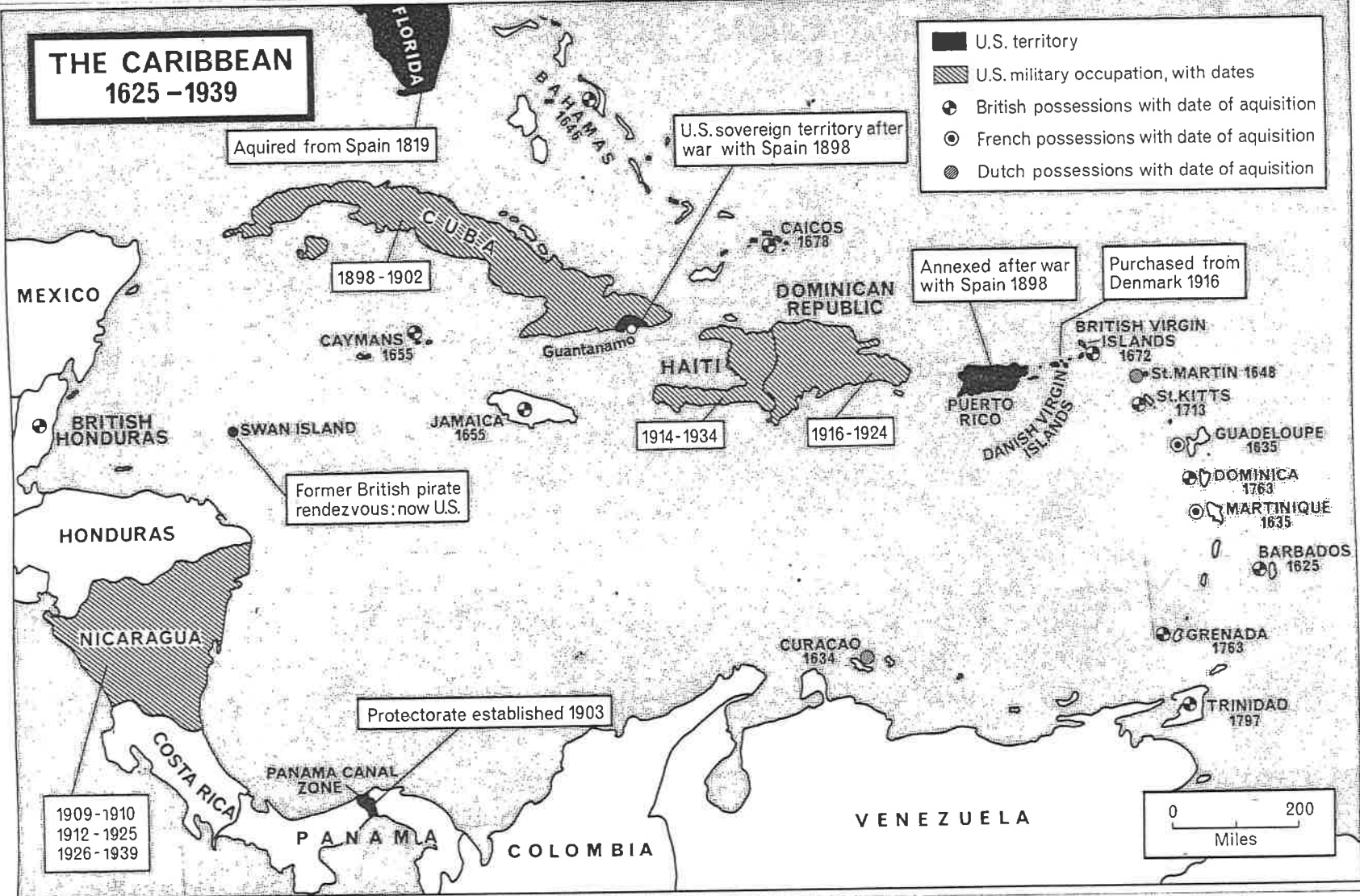
1871 U.S. military expedition sent to Korea after the crew of a U.S. armed vessel were murdered by Koreans. After fighting, 250 Koreans were killed. 3 U.S. troops died

1878 The U.S. was given non-exclusive rights at Pago Pago harbour in Samoa. 1887-1889 Germany sought to exclude the U.S. On 14 June 1889 a tripartite protectorate was established by the U.S., Britain and Germany; on 14 November 1899 Samoa was divided between U.S. and Germany. The U.S. received Tutuila Island (with its harbour Pago Pago) and some others

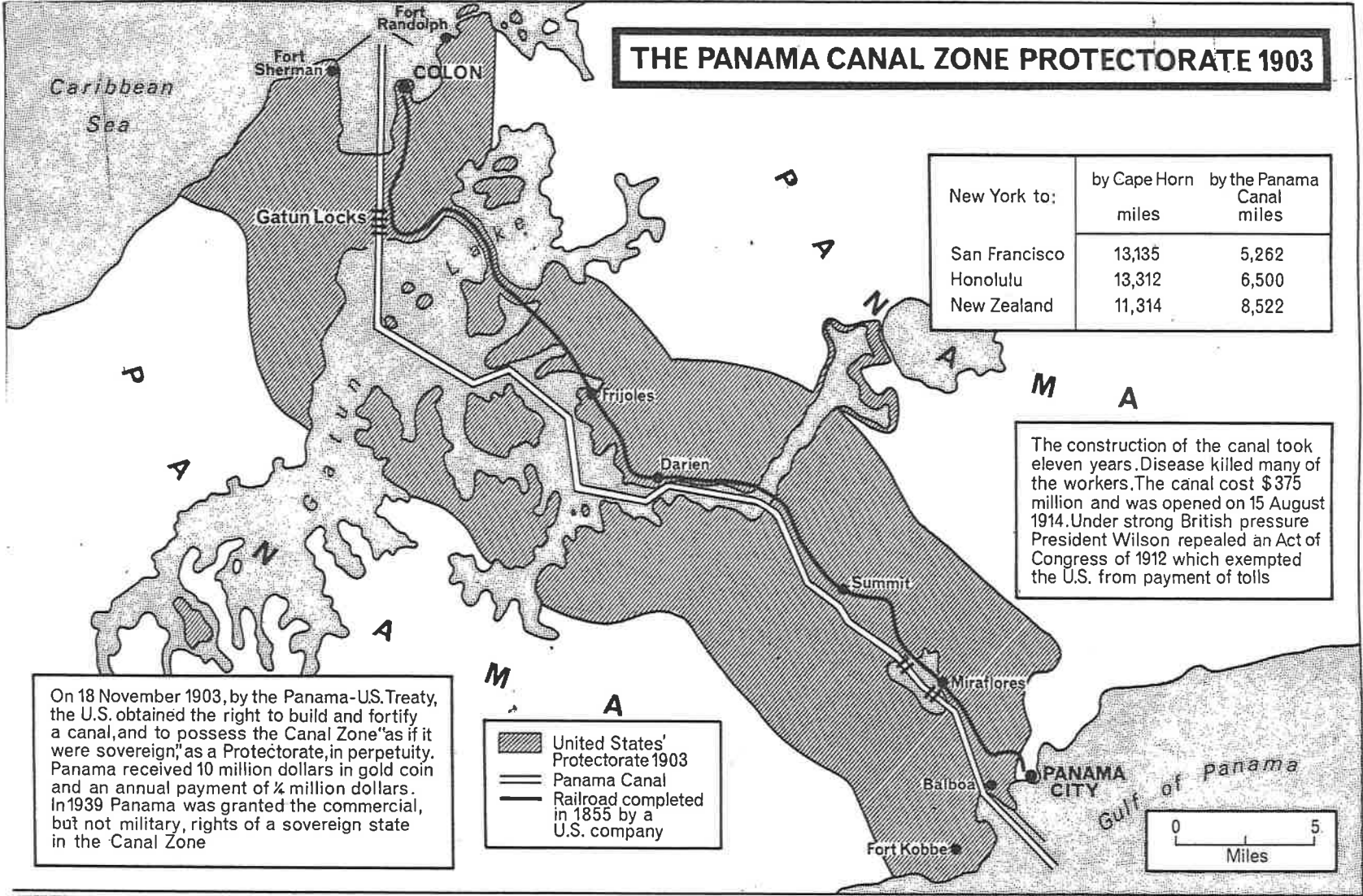
- Territory of the United States
- U.S. islands and island groups with date of acquisition
- Ports open to U.S. trade by Treaties signed before 1911

THE CARIBBEAN 1625 - 1939

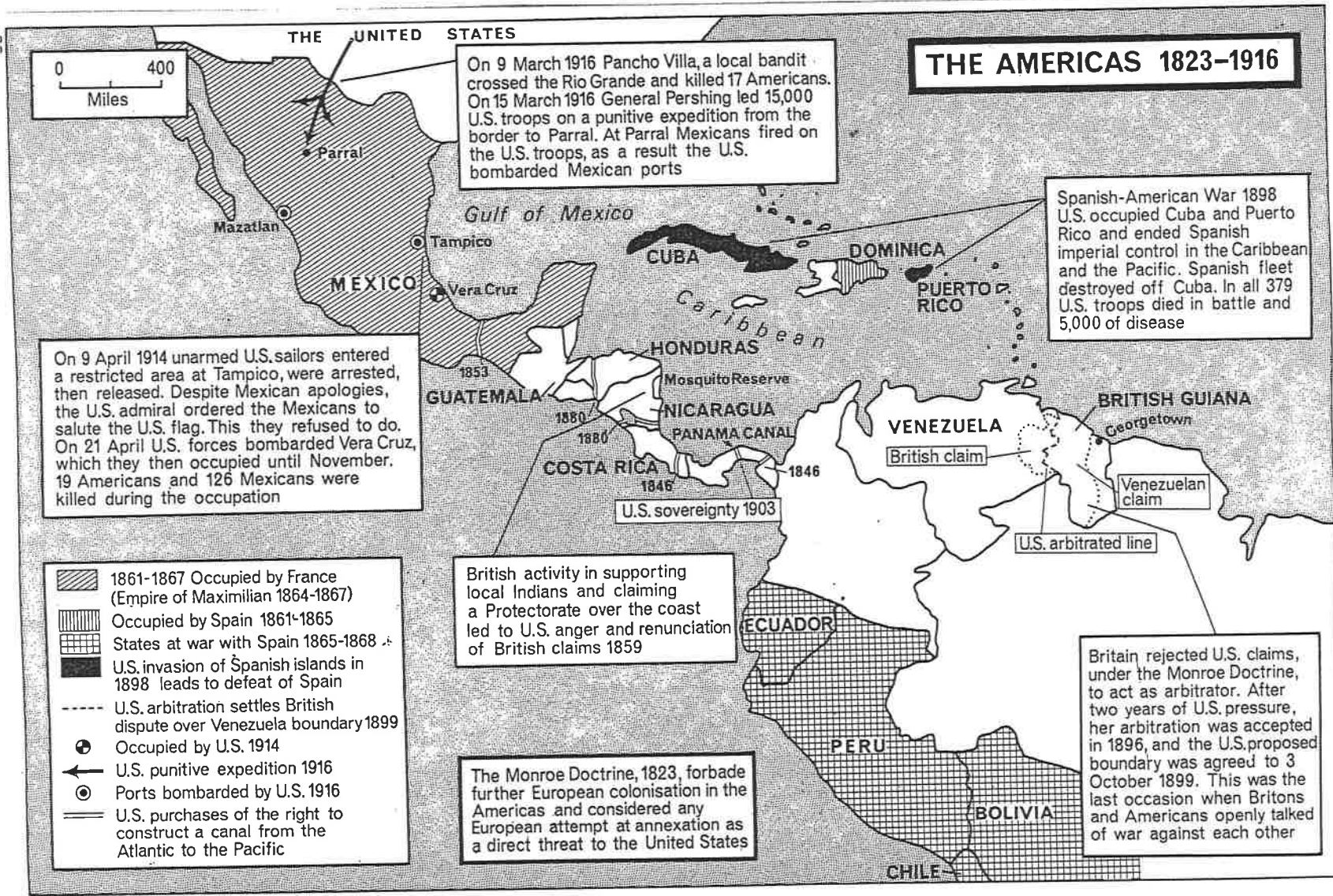
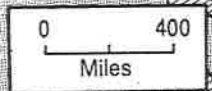
- U.S. territory
- ▨ U.S. military occupation, with dates
- ⊕ British possessions with date of acquisition
- ⊙ French possessions with date of acquisition
- ⊗ Dutch possessions with date of acquisition



THE PANAMA CANAL ZONE PROTECTORATE 1903



THE AMERICAS 1823-1916



On 9 March 1916 Pancho Villa, a local bandit crossed the Rio Grande and killed 17 Americans. On 15 March 1916 General Pershing led 15,000 U.S. troops on a punitive expedition from the border to Parral. At Parral Mexicans fired on the U.S. troops, as a result the U.S. bombarded Mexican ports

Spanish-American War 1898 U.S. occupied Cuba and Puerto Rico and ended Spanish imperial control in the Caribbean and the Pacific. Spanish fleet destroyed off Cuba. In all 379 U.S. troops died in battle and 5,000 of disease

On 9 April 1914 unarmed U.S. sailors entered a restricted area at Tampico, were arrested, then released. Despite Mexican apologies, the U.S. admiral ordered the Mexicans to salute the U.S. flag. This they refused to do. On 21 April U.S. forces bombarded Vera Cruz, which they then occupied until November. 19 Americans and 126 Mexicans were killed during the occupation

- 1861-1867 Occupied by France (Empire of Maximilian 1864-1867)
- Occupied by Spain 1861-1865
- States at war with Spain 1865-1868
- U.S. invasion of Spanish islands in 1898 leads to defeat of Spain
- U.S. arbitration settles British dispute over Venezuela boundary 1899
- Occupied by U.S. 1914
- U.S. punitive expedition 1916
- Ports bombarded by U.S. 1916
- U.S. purchases of the right to construct a canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific

British activity in supporting local Indians and claiming a Protectorate over the coast led to U.S. anger and renunciation of British claims 1859

The Monroe Doctrine, 1823, forbade further European colonisation in the Americas and considered any European attempt at annexation as a direct threat to the United States

Britain rejected U.S. claims, under the Monroe Doctrine, to act as arbitrator. After two years of U.S. pressure, her arbitration was accepted in 1896, and the U.S. proposed boundary was agreed to 3 October 1899. This was the last occasion when Britons and Americans openly talked of war against each other