

## **Ch 18 Section 3 Acquiring New Lands**

### **Ruling Puerto Rico**

#### **Military Rule**

- During Spanish-American War, General Nelson A. Miles occupies island
- Puerto Rico under military control
- People split on independence, statehood, self-government under U.S.

#### **Return to Civil Government**

- PR strategic as post in Caribbean, for protection of future canal
- 1900, **Foraker Act** sets up civil government
  - president appoints governor, upper house
- 1917, Puerto Ricans made U.S. citizens; elect both houses

### **Cuba and the United States**

#### **American Soldiers**

- U.S. recognizes Cuban independence from Spain
- Teller Amendment says U.S. has no intention of taking over Cuba
- After war U.S. occupies Cuba; has same officials in office as Spain
  - Cuban protestors imprisoned or exiled
- American military government helps rebuild the country

#### **Platt Amendment**

- U.S. makes Cuba add **Platt Amendment** to its 1901 constitution
- Platt Amendment does not allow Cuba to go into debt; also stipulates
  - no treaties that let foreign power control land
  - U.S. has right to intervene
  - U.S. can buy, lease land for navy
- **Protectorate**—country whose affairs partly controlled by stronger one

#### **Protecting American Business Interests**

- U.S. wants strong political presence to protect American businesses
- Some object to colonial entanglements, do not think colonies needed
- U.S. state department continues to push for control of Latin America

### **Filipinos Rebel**

#### **Philippine-American War**

- Filipinos outraged at Treaty of Paris call for annexation
- 1899, **Emilio Aguinaldo** leads fight for independence against U.S.
- U.S. forces Filipinos to live in designated zones in poor conditions
  - white U.S. soldiers see Filipinos as inferior
  - black troops troubled at spreading prejudice
- 20,000 Filipinos die in fight for independence

#### **Aftermath of the War**

- U.S. president appoints governor who appoints upper house
  - people elect lower house
- July 4, 1946, Philippines become independent

### **Foreign Influence in China**

#### **U.S. Interest in China**

- U.S. sees China as vast potential market, investment opportunity
- France, Britain, Japan, Russia have settlements, spheres of influence

#### **John Hay's Open Door Notes**

- U.S. Secretary of State **John Hay** issues **Open Door notes**
- Notes ask imperialist nations to share trading rights with U.S.
- Other powers reluctantly agree

#### **The Boxer Rebellion in China**

- Europeans dominate most large Chinese cities
- Chinese form secret societies, including Boxers, to expel foreigners
- Boxers kill hundreds of foreigners, Chinese converts to Christianity
- U.S., Britain, France, Germany, Japan put down **Boxer Rebellion**

#### **Protecting American Rights**

- Hay issues new Open Door notes saying U. S. will keep trade open
- Open Door policy reflects beliefs about U.S. economy:
  - growth depends on exports
  - U.S. has right to keep markets open
  - closing of area threatens U.S. survival

#### **The Impact of U.S. Territorial Gains**

##### **The Anti-Imperialist League**

- McKinley's reelection confirms most Americans favor imperialism
- Anti-Imperialist League has prominent people from different fields
- For various reasons, agree wrong to rule others without their consent