What, according to this quote, is most responsible for the war with Spain?

“The Spanish-American War of 1898 marked a turning point in American history. Within a few years of the war's end, the United States was a world power, exercising control or influence over islands in the Caribbean Sea, the mid-Pacific Ocean and close to the Asian mainland. The conflict has sometimes been called "The Newspaper War," largely because the influence of a sensationalist press -- "Yellow Journalism" -- supposedly brought on the fighting. Key to a sense of rage propagated by the media were the events of February 1898, which culminated with the destruction of an American battleship, the USS *Maine*, in a Cuban harbor. The media sensationalized the events in February and the two months following until war began, prompting a debate that still rages -- whether the press merely reflected the public's desire for war, or, in fact, actually fed it…"
Which of the following would be the best thesis statement used in response to the question below?

Compare and contrast the motivations and results of the American intervention in Cuba, during the Spanish American War, and in the Philippines to put down the Philippine Insurrection.

1. The motivations and results of American involvement in Cuba and the Philippines were similar and different.

2. Imperializing the Philippines and allowing Cuba to control its own affairs enabled the United States to fulfill its dream of spreading its influence throughout the world.

3. American intervention in Cuba, during the Spanish American War, and in the Philippines to put down the Philippine Insurrection was both similar and different.

4. Although American involvement in Cuba and the Philippines were both motivated by economic and philosophical justifications, the results were dramatically different.
1. Two things about American foreign policy I learned/surprised me/ made me say hmmm., I found interesting were....

2. Two questions about American foreign policy I still have are...
1. Why was the United States interested in building a canal?

2. Who was Philippe Bunau-Varilla and what role did he play?

3. According to President Roosevelt’s biography, what role(s) did the United States play?
Homework

• Imperialism Unit Test—tomorrow

President Woodrow Wilson, America, and the World—Due Monday 19th (Just the front)

• Mid-term exam---January....
What are the differences?

The truth

A lie

A half-truth

An exaggeration

Obfuscation
(hiding the truth)
1850  Clayton-Bulwer Treaty: The United States and Britain agree to seek an independent canal.

1898  20-year French effort to build a canal fails after 300 million dollars and thousands of lives are lost

1901  Hay-Poncefote Treaty: British relinquish their rights to construct a canal

1903  : Convinced by French construction manager, Philippe Bunau-Varilla, the United States agrees to construct a Colombian canal rather than one in Nicaragua.

1903  Hay-Herran Treaty: United States and Columbia agree to lease the United States a strip of land for 100 years for $40 Million.

1903  Rejected by the Colombian Parliament.

What happens between the treaties rejection and the construction of the canal?

1904  Canal construction begins
“No one connected with the American Government had any part in preparing, inciting, or encouraging the revolution, and except for the reports of our military and naval officers, which I forwarded to Congress, no one connected...”

“From the beginning to the end our course was straightforward and in absolute accord with the highest of standards of international morality...I did not lift my finger to incite the revolutionists...I simply ceased to stamp out the different revolutionary fuses that were already burning...”
What is Theodore Roosevelt doing in his autobiography:

- Truth
- A lie
- A half-truth
- An exaggeration
- Obfuscation (hiding the truth)
• Examine your evidence and determine if it provides support for President Roosevelt's argument or challenges it.

• Be sure to consider the context and subtext of your source.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Type of Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Man Who Invented Panama – Interview of Bunau Varilla</td>
<td>The interview was given to an investigative journalist 37 years after the events. Bunau-Varilla was almost 90 years old at the time of the interview.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Letter to Hay</td>
<td>This was a private letter (not intended for public consumption) between the former President and his former Secretary of State. The letter was written in 1912, after Roosevelt failed in his bid to win the presidency as a Progressive.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| What does I took Panama Mean                | Written after Roosevelt’s death
by former French engineer and first Panamanian Minister to America. Written as a personal narrative of what happened in Panama, and was the second book written by Bunau-Varilla about the Panamanian Revolution. |
| “The Man Behind the Egg”: Cartoon           | Published in the New York Times investigative story on the events in Panama Muckraking attempt to investigate the president.                  |
| Letter by Jose Marroquin                    | Written in protest of the presence of United States Navy and Marines in Panama at the outset of the Panamanian Revolution. Marroquin supported the Hay-Herran Treaty but felt mistreated by the United States after the revolution as worried that the loss of Panama might lead to his loss of power in Columbia. |
| “Panama or Bust” Cartoon                    | The New York Times was developed to counter the yellow journalism of other New York newspapers. The paper was not supportive of American imperial efforts. |
"Panama or Bust," The New York Times, 1903
Artist unknown
Philippe Bunau-Varilla in a 1940 interview with reporter Eric Sevareid of CBS News

“I called on Mr. Roosevelt and asked him point blank if, when the revolt broke out, an American warship would be sent to Panama to “protect American lives and interest.” The President looked at me; he said nothing. Of course a President of the United States could not give such a commitment, especially to a foreigner and private citizen like me. But his look was enough for me. I took the gamble.”
WHAT DOES "I TOO PANAMA" MEAN?

The only straw at which their drowning calumny could clutch was the celebrated phrase: "I took Panama," which Theodore Roosevelt pronounced in California.

When the sentence was reported by the papers I understood that it meant: "I took Panama because Panama offered herself in order to be protected against Colombia's tyranny and greed."

Recently in speaking to a distinguished visitor to Oyster Bay---William Morton Fullerton, the eminent writer on international problems---Theodore Roosevelt explained the sentence in this familiar way: "I took Panama because Bunau-Varilla brought it to me on a silver platter."

It is obvious that Theodore Roosevelt's own interpretation of his sentence harmonizes entirely with mine.

It does not mean as the advocates of Colombia say: "I took Panama away from her mother country Colombia because the interests of the United States wanted it." It means: "I protected Panama, at her pressing request, from the tyrannical greed of Colombia, because her preservation and the world's interests wanted it."

Apparently the creation of a new republic on the Isthmus of Panama by means of a successful revolution was the only means of circumventing the greedy officials of Bogotá, who were always willing to sell themselves out to the highest bidder. It has been freely alleged that the United States officials on the Isthmus, while they did not actually participate in the revolution, allowed it to be understood that the United States would be friendly to a revolutionary move and would preserve the neutrality of Panama railroad so completely as to prevent the Columbian government from forwarding troops and munitions of war along that line. Such a charge is a serious thing from an international standpoint, and President Roosevelt’s administration will not be anxious to pose as a receiver of stolen property or as have having aided and abetted a revolution to secure to itself personal advantages.
Dear John:

I entirely approve of your idea. Let us do nothing in the Colombia matter at present. I shall be back in Washington by the 28th instant, and you a week or two afterwards. Then we will go over the matter very carefully and decide what to do. At present I feel that there are two alternatives. (1) To take up Nicaragua; (2) in some shape or way to interfere when it becomes necessary so as to secure the Panama route without further dealing with the foolish and homicidal corruptionists in Bogata. I am not inclined to have any further dealings whatever with those Bogata people.

Faithfully yours,

Theodore Roosevelt
"Go Away Little Man and Don’t Bother Me"

New York World
Panama,—A New Sister Republic

THE NEWS REACHES BOGOTA—From the Herald (New York)
“Uncle Sam has Already Collected the Philippines, Guam, and Hawaii and it Looks Like Panama is his Next Victim: The Anneser’l'll Get You ef You Don’t Watch Out.” New York Times, 12/1903
HELD UP THE WRONG MAN
ISTHMIAN GAMES
Event No. 1—Extending the Cold Elbow.
Uncle Sam's next duty.—Minneapolis Tribune.
CHRISTMAS ON THE Isthmus.
PANAMA CANAL CARTOON, 1903. President Theodore Roosevelt, assisted by Secretary of State John Hay, 'taking' Panama: American cartoon, 1903, by Charles G. Bush
Philippe-Jean Bunau-Varilla

Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty
The Panama Canal Zone
A diagram of the Panama Canal

Main ship route

Banana Cut (service route)
• For example…
• As shown by…
• As illustrated through/by
• Exemplified by…
• Such as…
• Because…
• The most important piece of evidence was...because...

• The two pieces of evidence that contradicted the most were...because...

• The two pieces of evidence that most complimented one another were...because...
A REVELATION IN REVOLUTIONS.

Uncle Sam—Well! Well! You boys here at last had a revolution which will help the whole world.
HIS NEIGHBORLY SUGGESTION.

Uncle Sam — Now, young man, while I'm digging here, I'd like a long period of depression in the Revolution Business.
HANDS OFF!

"This in reality entails no new obligation upon us, for the Monroe Doctrine means precisely such a guarantee on our part." — President Roosevelt.
PANAMA CANAL CARTOON, 1903. 'Just Where the Paper Tore': cartoon, 1903, by Luther D. Bradley for the Chicago Daily News satirizing President Roosevelt's promise to maintain Panama's Independence.
North America and Panama.

UNCLE SAM (to Columbia): "Hands off."
Philippe Bunau-Varilla in a 1940 interview with reporter Eric Sevareid of CBS News

“I called on Mr. Roosevelt and asked him point blank if, when the revolt broke out, an American warship would be sent to Panama to “protect American lives and interest.” The President looked at me; he said nothing. Of course a President of the United States could not give such a commitment, especially to a foreigner and private citizen like me. But his look was enough for me. I took the gamble.”
WHAT DOES "I TOOK PANAMA" MEAN?

The only straw at which their drowning calumny could clutch was the celebrated phrase: "I took Panama," which Theodore Roosevelt pronounced in California. When the sentence was reported by the papers I understood that it meant: "I took Panama because Panama offered herself in order to be protected against Colombia's tyranny and greed."

Recently in speaking to a distinguished visitor to Oyster Bay---William Morton Fullerton, the eminent writer on international problems---Theodore Roosevelt explained the sentence in this familiar way: "I took Panama because Bunau-Varilla brought it to me on a silver platter."

It is obvious that Theodore Roosevelt's own interpretation of his sentence harmonizes entirely with mine.

It does not mean as the advocates of Colombia say: "I took Panama away from her mother country Colombia because the interests of the United States wanted it." It means: "I protected Panama, at her pressing request, from the tyrannical greed of Colombia, because her preservation and the world's interests wanted it."

Apparently the creation of a new republic on the Isthmus of Panama by means of a successful revolution was the only means of circumventing the greedy officials of Bogotá, who were always willing to sell themselves out to the highest bidder. It has been freely alleged that the United States officials on the Isthmus, while they did not actually participate in the revolution, allowed it to be understood that the United States would be friendly to a revolutionary move and would preserve the neutrality of Panama railroad so completely as to prevent the Columbian government from forwarding troops and munitions of war along that line. Such a charge is a serious thing from an international standpoint, and President Roosevelt’s administration will not be anxious to pose as a receiver of stolen property or as have having aided and abetted a revolution to secure to itself personal advantages.
Dear John:

I entirely approve of your idea. Let us do nothing in the Colombia matter at present. I shall be back in Washington by the 28th instant, and you a week or two afterwards. Then we will go over the matter very carefully and decide what to do. At present I feel that there are two alternatives. (1) To take up Nicaragua; (2) in some shape or way to interfere when it becomes necessary so as to secure the Panama route without further dealing with the foolish and homicidal corruptionists in Bogata. I am not inclined to have any further dealings whatever with those Bogata people.

Faithfully yours,

Theodore Roosevelt
"TO HAVE AND TO HOLD."
Senator George Hoar  
December 17, 1903  

“What we want to know, did this government knowing that a revolution was about to take place, so arrange matters that the revolution whether peaceable or otherwise, should be permitted to go on without interruption, and whether our national authorities took measures to prevent Columbia from stopping it?

Why this great anxiety before any disturbance occurred? It is clear that...from twenty-four to forty-eight hours before the revolution broke out, this government had instructed a man of war [to proceed to the area]...”