

Reflect

Answer the Qs in the margin.

How did the Philippines end up in US hands?

How did the US treat the guerillas?

Can anything be said in mitigation of US behavior?

Explain the "Open Door Policy" in your own words.

Focus: How did the United States extend its influence in Asia?

CH5.3 UNITED STATES AND EAST ASIA

America's decision to keep the Philippines helped expand U.S. , compete with European colonial powers, gain Asian markets, and extend American culture to the people of Asia.

Imperialism in East Asia brought greater power and wealth to America, but it also increased political in Asia.

The Philippines

- Following the Spanish-American War, the United States decided to possession of the Philippines.
- This angered Filipino nationalists like Emilio Aguinaldo who had fought aside the Americans to oust Spain.
- Aguinaldo used **guerrilla** in an organized **insurrection** against the United States.
- The U.S. reacted with and racism. Villages were burned and suspected "insurrectos" shot.
 - One commander, General Jacob Smith, even told his men, "*the more you kill and burn, the better you will please me.*"
 - Brutality was defended in the American press with racist statements such as, "*they must yield before the superior*"
- In 1901 the insurrection ended and **William Howard Taft** was appointed governor.
- Taft censored the and jailed dissidents, but he also:
 - established a care system
 - staffed schools
 - built roads and bridges
 - extended limited self-rule

China

- In 1899, China was being by European powers.
- Britain, France, Germany, and Russia each carved out **spheres of influence** or in which they enjoyed special access to ports and markets.
- U.S. Secretary of State **John Hay** announced that the U.S. expected "equality of treatment for commerce in China."
 - This **Door Policy** guided future U.S. actions.

Reflect

Reflect

Answer the Qs in the margin.

Explain the Boxer Rebellion in your own words.

Why did Theodore Roosevelt win the Nobel Peace Prize?

Explain the "Gentleman's Agreement" in your own words.

Why do you think that the fleet was called the "Great White Fleet"???

- In 1900, Chinese secret societies began attacking foreigners and missionaries.
 - A multinational force from the U.S., Europe, and Japan, put down this **Rebellion**.
 - The Chinese government was forced to pay for damages done during the rebellion.
 - This raised nationalist anger and contributed to a 1911 against the Emperor.
- It eventually took 20,000 soldiers, including 2,000 Americans, like these marching through China's Forbidden, to put down the Boxer Rebellion.

Japan

- Japan also opposed European interference in China, especially by Russia.
- In 1904, Japan attacked a fleet at Port Arthur in China.
- The resulting **Russo-Japanese War** was by Theodore Roosevelt at a conference in Portsmouth, New Hampshire.
- In 1905, Roosevelt was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his role, demonstrating America's new in the world.

Anti-Asian Prejudice

- Anti-Asian prejudice, especially on the Coast, disrupted relations with Japan.
- When the San Francisco School Board Asian students from attending classes with white students, Japan was insulted.
- Roosevelt negotiated a "**Gentlemen's Agreement**" in which the school board removed the ban and in exchange, Japan limited to the U.S.
- President Roosevelt reminded the world of America's rising military power by sending the **Great White** of sixteen battleships on a world cruise in 1907.

Reflect

SUMMARY- Summarize your notes using at least 4 complete sentences:
