**Study Guide: Slide Set 8: An Eagle Spreads Its Wings**

**Platt Amendment:**

* The role the US had with Cuba, limiting cubas right to make treaties with other nations and restricting cuba in the conduct of foreign policy and commercial relations. Signed March 2, 1901.

**Philippine Insurrection:**

* Also known as the Philippine American war. Fought between the first Philippine republic and the us from 1899 to 1902. After the US annexed the Philippines from the Treaty of Paris, instead of being known as an independent nation, the Philippines continued to fight for their independence. Starting with the battle of Manila, lead by Philippine president Emilio Aguinaldo.
* Aguinaldo was captured and war was declared ended on July 1902.
* Philippines continued to fight and eventually got independence in 1946 with the treaty of Manilla.

**Open Door Policy:**

* 1.) each great power should maintain free access to a treaty port or to any other vested interest within its sphere
* 2.) Only the Chinese govt should collect taxes on trade
* 3.) no great power having a sphere should be granted exemptions from paying harbor dues or railroad charges.

**Boxer Rebellion:**

* The boxers were members of a martial arts movement with mystical beliefs: The Righteous Harmony Firsts(“boxers”). They believed that certain talismans would protect them from western firearms and that the spirits would protect them from barbarians.
* In 1899, Boxers moved out of Shandong and moved towards Peking. On Sept 7 1901, the boxer protocol stated to execute govt officials who supported boxers, provisions for foreign troops to be stationed in Beijing and 450 mil taels of silver to be paid over the course of the next 39 years.
* Foreign armies fought their way to the capital to rescue citizens and secured their own interests along the way.

**Ferdinand de Lesseps:**

* Undertook one of the great canal projects, the Suez Canal. Lesseps was formall the French consul, secured an agreement with Khedive of Egypt to link the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. Began construction plan in 1856 and granted the right to run it for 99 years after its completion. Construction began in 1859 and was completed in 1869, 4 years behind schedule. Nov 1869 the canal was opened.
* After being known as a world celebrity, Lesseps partnered with Wyse to create a company (long name) and created a plan for the Panama Canal. The plan failed ultimately due to poor planning by Lesseps since he was not an engineer or financier.
* Lesseps and his son was later prosecuted in France for fraud and maladministration.

**Panama Canal:**

* Look above at Lesseps for more info.
* CONT FROM LESSEPS: Construction began in 1881 and ended on May 15 1889 through Lesseps leadership.
* 8 years later, with the canal being 2/5 complete, in 1894 a consession from Columbia was created the Campagnie Nouvelle du Canal de Panama to finish the project which ultimately failed.
* Entire Panama Story from slides 22-49 (planning and negotiations.)
* Panama construction from slides 50-57

**William C. Gorgas:**

* US army doctor who got appointed as head of hospitals and sanitation in March 1904 which created departments and better welfare for labor workers. Biggest effort was the effort to eradicate mosquitos which carried yellow fever and malaria.

**Hay-Burnau-Varilla Treaty:**

* Panama declared independence from Columbia on Nov 3. This treaty negotiated by Bunau-Varilla with John Hay. It granted to the US as if sovereign a canal concession in perpetuity to a canal zone 10 mi wide and 5 miles of ether side of the canal prism line. This gave the US the control it needed in this underdeveloped country to get the construction done. Ratified on Dec 2 1903 and in the US on Feb 23 1904.

**The Great Rapprochement:**

* The convergence of political, diplomatic, military and economic objectives of the US and Britian from 1895 to 1915 before the US entry into WW1. During this time, the US grew its imperialist ambitions, British withdraw from the west to grow African territories and naval threat from german empire, and American industrialization and integration to a global finance company.

**Theodore Roosevelt:**

* President during the construction of the panama canal.

**William Howard Taft :**

* Became president after Roosevelt in 1909 and hoped to persuade American private bankers to displace European Creditors in the Caribbean area and thereby to increase American influence and encourage stability in countries prone to revolution known as dollar diplomacy.
* Dollar diplomacy was supposed to minimize the US use or threat of military force and instead further its aims in latin America and east asia through its economic power by guaranteeing loans made to foreign countries.