More panic at in exorbitantly late unless there's a special which said that waiting circumstances like you know if you were in the hospital you know having an operation and there was no way that you were going to be able to do the work you know I understand it and I think I've been relatively flexible yeah would you agree I've been relatively flexible with all this OK so I'm just kind of saying that it's it's it's for me but it's also I think fair for everybody else so I'm gonna make a two week window on that crutch so it'll be the week of and then the next week and then if if it's not handed in the extension is not handed in by that point then I will start to take out point nuts I'm not gonna give you 50 and I I think I've been pretty understanding about that too OK I'm not gonna take off an exorbitant amount of credit but there should be credit taken off if you have something in it would do in the second week and you don't hand it until the 8th right you guys accept that as as being fair yes OK Are you sure 'cause if you think it's unfair if you don't wanna say now then write me an email will have a discussion about it you know but I I feel that that's fair OK so I just wanted to make sure that you understood that and listening the corrections for the most part are really good I mean I'm I'm really seen a lot of improvement in the crutches and you put it information I'm getting the idea that you do understand it there are still some people that are taking information from other sources you know like Google and and and places on the Internet that you know I still take some points off if it's not your original information or from the textbook or lecture cited OK but the fact is that I really think that you're right well and you know what when you guys did the midterm I think that was evident in your work on the midterm because like I told you those documents that unfortunately 'cause the Regents exam is below you guys hey you guys wrote way above what most kids are gonna write on those documents and I even had to correct you saying don't write so much put all that stuff in the essay but because you didn't write the essay you wrote it in the documents and I love it but that shows me that you're really trying and that's what you're gonna understand when you go to college is that's what it's gonna be like is you have to put it on paper and I think many of you are starting to learn it doing a really good job so I'm I'm very happy with that so please keep up the good work and I hope you understand that I I mean I I've been giving you those accolades I hope you understand it I'm not just sitting back and you know saying Oh my God these kids they don't know what they're doing I think you guys are really doing well and I talk to other teachers and tell them you know 'cause they're all saying Oh my gosh it's such a wording gaps two years we were still kids this really not seeing their right I'm I'm not seeing it I think you guys have really picked up the the the you know trying to get to that level remember we talked about beginning the year at college like June Morris right you weren't really juniors yet you were still kind of sophomores especially with the pandemic everything that happened there are many people that are experiencing and learning yet I'm not seeing that as much I think you guys really started to get the tires to the road and you're really starting to do some good work so I just wanted to tell you that you're not trying to make it a negative right in the beginning

Course whatever you you spend you have to spend time explaining what you see right and that is in your writing if you're taking an exam like the AP it's asking you to analyze a cartoon and you know a document analyzing it means taking all the pieces over and seeing what it is and explaining but those beans and she did a pretty good job explaining the different parts of that cartoon 'cause if you look at the cartoon right and kind of like what we talked about yesterday just the surface value is it roller anti imperialism and wow OK that that's one point but then looking at the specifics of the cartoon and the different roles that different parts of the cartoon play for example you know obviously you notice the four in the front that are the children they're brown they're supposed to they they look like they're being disciplined by Uncle Sam you know the next right there but what about the things in the background for example the whiter territories behind which were the territories that we had already taken and had already melted into this idea of what America was and looking at the difference between oh look when America takes over it's kind of like that first cartoon we looked at yesterday right when America takes over everything changes for the better and they go from being brown to being white right because a lot of those areas that were part of the white part of the cartoon right Alaska that's not a majority white that's Native American there Mexico there are a lot of brown and in Mexico that was Mexican Hispanic people those but they showed them as white meaning that they had conformed to what we want then looking at the outside of the cartoon right the Native American reading a book upside down so number one they're not included with the rest of the group they're kind of sitting off in the corner right but also they're reading the book upside down so it's saying that they're illiterate or the Chinese person outside the door right she talked about the Chinese exclusion act I wanted to keep them out or the African American like she said that had no role in it because they weren't allowed that role in America there's a lot in that cartoon that you could probably write an essay on alone but yet gives you more information as you're analyzing the cartoon to put it on paper and talk about the things the other thing that I talked about when we look at cartoons is understanding that the cartoon if he or she has a particular message or point of view that they are trying to get through to you you have to understand that a cartoon is not just drawn to draw they are drawing putting out a message they like they said anti imperialist or form purists but they're doing it for a reason they draw things for right particular reason they make it look that way so when you analyze cartoons or documents you have to look in that fashion as well you gotta figure out what that message was and again when we talk about that regions essay the second one that is the you know reliability of the document and you have to find out whether it's you know you're gonna use audience or biased or whatever that's where something like that would be easy for you to do because you're looking at what is that potential why did that person right that passage or draw that cartoon in the way that they did OK alright so back to today I got some passages from yesterday so this read this right into it OK look at this passage and tell me is this pro or anti imperialismYour fault because you're not as strong as us OK yes alright so where did imperialism start I told you when we started talking about this the other day that started with Japan right by us rolling into Japan in the 1850s Japan was in a feudal state you remember talking about this in 9th grade right Japan was feudal had shoguns and samurai right and we roll in and say you are going to trade with us hey there's a movie it's called the less thamarai Tom Cruise is in it although not overly historical and historically accurate again like we talked about a lot of movies it does talk about this conflict that you know Japan is this traditional society and we and eventually the European nations are going to force intervening in modern society right that is imperialism we are putting on them what we expect them to be right even Alaska we're gonna save all Alaska how is that imperialism that's part of the United states well do you know where Alaska really is yeah and it's basically closer to Russia than it is to us and is it filled with white people what's it filled with what natives right Inuit people right the Eskimos and obviously grizzly bears and polar bears but I mean the idea is is this is not America this is more Russia or closer to Russia than it is to us when we take it we take it for the reasoning of being closer to Asia right This Is Us wanting to be closer to here because we want access to these materials market now the greatness of Alaska will be shown for a while yet once we discover gold and then eventually oil in Alaska in the late 18 and early 1900s Alaska will change tremendously it was seen as kind of a joke at the beginning but it becomes in a resource type of conversation it becomes basically this boom for us and then strategically World War Two in the Cold War we're talking about giving us bases that give us first strike capabilities and Soviet Union you understand what that means means we drop bombs on them before they drop them on us so we can destroy them first right we have we have bases in Alaska that are really close to to Russia whereas they're not even close to us they're trying to get to mainland US OK and again this is right after the civil war right then we are four eight in the Pacific the Pacific islands that are kind of right in the middle of the Pacific right this is what we talked about the other day when we talked about the idea of having naval bases so that we can have a base to put our Navy and be able to patrol and control more of the Pacific that we would be you understand that Hawaii this is still on eight hour plane trip today from Los Angeles you know that right like this is 8 hours to get to Hawaii so this is a long ways away Hawaii is as far away from the United states as Alaska is right and we're gonna take possession and they have also there are other islands there that are going to be important strategically in that sense for naval bases but again historically they will take a turn for different when we talk about World War Two right Hawaii and Pearl Harbor that is the major naval base for the United states that Japan will attack on December 7th and start the war midway island becomes a turning point of the Pacific war against the Japanese that's much later but the the beginnings of that is us doing what we did here by taking these places for an idea of imperialism to give us naval bases and more access or closer access to Asia right and when talking about Hawaii you need to understand that Hawaii is Texas when you think about what happened in texas you need to think about what happened in hawaii hawaii has it i mean i know a lot of people think like it's just this jungle place but it had an established people and government there was a monarchy that ruled there and what happened is americans came in where we're looking for robin really

I'm talking about plantation it's sugar cane and pineapple right and they become very wealthy but then what the United states does to protect American interests economically right what's that kind of thing we do to make foreign products more expensive a Tarrant for protective tariff it's a task but we call it a protective tariff on imported goods well is Hawaii part of the United states at this point yes or no no so anything coming from Hawaii is going to have to be tax which is gonna make it more expensive than it's already more expensive because it takes longer and more effort to get those products to America So what people like Stanford all want is Hawaii to be part of America so then they're not going to be subject to a tariff so they overthrow of the government with some help from the American military and then eventually in the late 1800s America will annex Hawaii and it will turn Hawaii in the 50s into an American state so this is all imperialism ally what happened in Texas right we're doing the exact same thing because we want control of what's there there's already established government there so we have to overthrow that government and then we're gonna ask for United States to come through banana right this is the history of life do you understand that there are still people in Hawaii that want Hawaiian independence from the United states do you know that I mean say there is an established Hawaiian group that's directly descended from queen lokelani that want Hawaii for hawaiians and want the US out because they don't want it to be a part of the United states they wanna go back to their original heritage of being an independent country about China China is a long way from the United states even farther than Hawaii but if you remember your global studies right the European nations were getting into China and chopping it up into what they called spheres of influence right and they had exclusivity rights in those spheres so Russia controlled the sphere that only Russia to trade with that fear and the United states wasn't part of that it was just the European so we're coming to it late we're like Oh my gosh we want access to those markets and they're all closed out to us so we propose the open door policy say haha none of these spheres of influence we need open up China so that everybody has equal access this will spur a Chinese revolution you remember the boxer rebellion remember the people who thought they were impervious to bullets and they found out that they weren't right do you remember that talking about it in global right to open up China to the United states we will actually send troops to China and so will other European nations remember yesterday when we talked about reasons for against imperialism one of the against was we're gonna send trump someplace and Americans are gonna die right and why would we die for something that you know we don't really want or for a people that we really don't want right the more racist attitude towards it but that's a foreign policy decision by us to move towards China and you know here is what China looked like under the serious man influence and notice there is no American speech right and then of course our territory right in 1823 we issue the Monroe Doctrine telling European nations you know stay out of Latin America mostly because we're afraid that it could pull us into a war Ala Washington right and the idea of neutrality when we don't wanna get involved 'cause we're too weak this will eventually become with Roosevelt the Roosevelt corollary saying stay out of Latin America 'cause it's ours right we're gonna possess it and then if you noticed there are a number of things we do before Roosevelt corollary that really make it look like Latin America is ours talk about the war with Mexico involvement in other countries like Venezuela right we're going to involve ourselves throughout Latin America because we believe it is hours this is our hemisphere looking at the map you notice that there is really only one US possession and that's after the Spanish American war right not including the connection album today but the rest are independent nations that the United states have military involvement in again the idea that American military is going to be involved in Americans are going to die right so all throughout Latin America all the way up I mean look at the dates we talked about 1933 this is just before World War Two right you're talking about 1919 that's the beginning of World War war began the World War One we're involving ourselves in these places because we believe that this is our hemisphere and anything that happens there we as Roosevelt will put it will be an international police power to determine if you're behaving the way that we want you to behave and that's imperialist that's gonna be our influence on those areas OK So what we're gonna do is we're gonna watch a quick video it's about 10 minutes long but I want you to do is as you watch it we're gonna lead towards what today's center of the lesson for today and tomorrow are which is the Spanish American war OK so I'm gonna ask you to look at it's gonna go through a lot of stuff really quickly and we are going to go over it but I want you to be notes as you go through it so as we go over it in notes you can just add my notes to it to to add things that you might want to that you think are are important that maybe you didn't get so like I said the video moves

but it is rather informative and it doesn't just talk about miracle it talks about the reach of where the Spanish American war really started which is not with us OK to set that up here sure remember for much of American history of EU S has been relatively weak especially when compared to the nations of Europe however overtime the country moved West and through diplomacy wars treaties and other means the nation grew now this growth did cost some challenges not only with other countries but also over the group of slavery in the territories we would fight a civil war and following the war of the country would continue to expand westward out by 1890 it was about that the American frontier was closed and there were no new lands in which to expand into now before we go any further and quick trip down memory lane Spain was once one of the most powerful colonial powers however by the end of the 19th century Spain had lost many of its colonies in Asia they maintain control only of the Philippines and the island wrong they had some spots in Africa and in Latin America they only controlled the Caribbean islands of Cuba in Puerto Rico remember in the early 19th century various Latin American nations were formed following revolutions against Spanish rule thus but late 1890s only Cuba and Puerto Rico remained under the Spanish flag now before I go any further you might be wondering why should the United states care about this well some quick background info for y'all remember in the early 1820s EU S feared that Europe would try to recolonize territory in the Western Hemisphere what if Spain France or one of the other European monarchies try to re establish their presence in the Western Hemisphere England also hope to keep Europe out of the Western Hemisphere like EU S England is also interested in being able to economically benefit from these newly independent Latin American countries England wanted to issue a declaration with the US to warn European countries to stay out of Latin America but EU S decided to issue a solo declaration without England that becomes known as the Monroe Doctrine in this declaration the US warned Europe to stay out of the Western Hemisphere the US agreed not to interfere with existing colonies awards involve itself in European affairs the Monroe Doctrine wasn't really enforceable EU S was pretty militarily weak in 1823 but the Monroe Doctrine would become a big deal in the 1890s and early 20th century years before the Monroe Doctrine he was got Spain to hand over Florida in the Adams onis treaty for a few decades not much happened between EU S and Spain got beef with Mexico which by this point was long free from Spanish control and we took about half of mexico's land with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo and this once again reopened the battle about slavery in the territories and our next real interaction with Spain came down over Cuba in 1854 news of the Austin manifesto angered both northerners and Spain the manifesto said EU S should offer to buy Cuba for $130 million and make it a US slave state if Spain refused the manifesto said EU S shouldn't use force to take the island from Spain division between the North and South over the plan and the expansion of slavery in general meant nothing came a bit in terms of a deal being made plus Spain was really interested in giving up the very profitable Cuba in the late 19 century Cuban rebellions against Spain and repeatedly broke out now none of these early rebellions were successful at gaining Kevin independence but in 1886 the given people were successful at forcing Spain to end slavery on island which leads us to a sugar not like that no creepiness here rather following the battle of slavery US interest in Cuba increases US investments of millions of dollars go into Cuba harmfully into these sugar plantations As for the resistance from Spain different increase and people increasingly began to think we're not gonna take it a neural broke out against Spain in 1895 and many of these were done were led by Jose Martin who was a Cuban poet and journalist he really wanted independence for the Cuban people now we're not gonna get into all the details of the Cuban war for independence but basically the Cuban revolutionaries rilla warfare to try to defeat Spain and many humans hope that EU S would become involved on behalf of the cause of Cuba Libre or free Cuba now American public opinion was split as to what to do about the situation in Cuba American businesses wanted to protect their property and investments and the war for Cuban independence was bad for business American investments were damaged during the war against Spain and many wished for a quick end to hostilities the war was bad for business now remember your boy Patrick Henry once said give me liberty or give me death during our big showdown with England and there was growing support for the plan of the Cuban people we once bought our own independence from our colonial master Great Britain perhaps we should note that he would people achieve their independence from Spain in spite of these economic concerns and some people wanting to help out the killing people in 1896 Grover Cleveland chose to stay out of this situation in Cuba remember the Monroe Doctrine stated that we would not intervene in the affairs of existing European colonies in the Western Hemisphere which Cuba was things begin to heat up after 1896 my name is in 1896 republican presidential candidate William McKinley was elected president of the United States and the McKinley administration will be much more active in international affairs back over in Cuba general weyler was sent to Cuba in 1896 to crush the Cuban revolt and to restore order to the Spanish colony how did he help to do this well basically he sent Cuban people to concentration camps these concentration camps were not meant to kill Cuban civilians rather the idea behind this was that if the Cuban people ridleys concentration camps they would not be able to provide eight human rebel and the Cuban guerrilla fighters would not be able to hide amongst the civilian population in addition to this Cuba would put under martial law as the Spanish army sought to regain control over the island roughly 300,000 Cuban people were put in these camps but as a result of poor nutrition and disease thousands of Cuban civilians end of done while what happened in these concentration camps was bad newspaper tycoons such as Joseph Pulitzer who published the New York journal and William Randolph Hearst who published the New York world were in fierce competition to get readers to buy their newspaper and in order to do this they use the practice known as young journalists this was sensational journalism that exaggerated the truth in order to sell newspapers and both printed exaggerated stories of Spanish cruelty the truth is these headlines definitely intensified the calls for the new ways to get involved to help the Cuban people and push the nation the US closer to a potential showdown with Spain in spite of these exaggerations the suffering of the Cuban people continue to draw outreach from many Americans further adding to the sympathy for the Cuban people and increasing anti Spanish sentiment in EU S was publication of the dead loan letter the Spanish minister to the US with the loan will be private letter to the foreign minister of Spain in February of 1898 that the long letter was stolen by a Cuban rebel and leaked to EU S the letter revealed not only the loans opinion about Spain involvement in Cuba and president mckinley's diplomacy but also their loan criticized McKinley as weak and insult to US honor Spain was embarrassed by revelation of the letter today along resign with this letter further fueled anti Spanish sentiment a few days later things got worse between EU S and Spain when something way worse than letter happened for some background in January of 1998 president McKinley said the USS Maine from Key West FL to Cuba to bring back American citizens in danger from the rebellion and protect American properties Cuba three weeks later things go really bad when on February 15th 1898 the USS Maine explodes in the harbor of Havana here is that moment income while nobody knew for sure what happened to the USS Maine out of a crew of 274 men 260 no the American public blame Spain for the disaster and slogan remember the main hell with Spain was heard throughout the country American newspapers such as the New York journal largely stoked this anger towards Spain printing sensational headlines that clearly placed the blame on Spain for the destruction of the main that was some sick Ryan's right there as you can see on the headline Spanish treachery McKinley suspicious of Spanish thoughts president McKinley was facing increased pressure to declare war against Spain remember anti Spanish sentiment increased as a result of the long letter the influence of yellow journalism that believed that Spain sank the USS Maine or in fact it wasn't Spain but rather an internal explosion that caused the terrible accident we would not know this until way later not to mention there was concern about the Spanish mistreatment of the Cuban people and American business new with free Cuba would mean economic opportunity in such areas as the lucrative sugar industry because you know everyone needs a little sweetness in their lives as a result of all these events in April of 1898 McKinley asked Congress for a declaration of war against Spain and on April 20th 1898 war would be declared now this war is gonna be quick because the ceasefire will be signed on August 12th 1898 fighting only lasted about 15 weeks nevertheless although the war would only last for short period of time and it was called the splendid little war by Secretary of State John hay the Spanish American war would have a dramatic impact on English foreign policy now before we get into the reasons why this war will be so important a quick rundown not the actual war itself up until now we've only been focusing on Cuba but the first battle of the Spanish American war actually took place on the other side of the world in the Spanish colony of the Philippines the American George do we attack the Spanish fleet at Manila and very quickly the Spanish fleet was crushed and American soldiers landed in the Philippines U.S. forces in the Philippines were not alone in the fight just like the Cubans the Filipino people wanted independence from Spain and they had been resisting Spanish rule for quite some time and in the Philippines he was forces fought with the Filipino independence movement by Emilio aguinaldo and other Filipino leaders hoping to defeat the Spanish back in the Caribbean EU S implements being naval blockade of Cuba by this point the Spanish Navy was no match for the American Navy and approximately 17,000 American soldiers were sent to fight in Cuba and amongst these were African American regiments who served in segregated units during the war Theodore Roosevelt famously resigned as assistant secretary but the Navy to be the Roughriders and perhaps the most famous moment of the war is the famous charge of San Juan hill a strategically important location in Cuba and African American soldiers in the 9th and 10th calvary's help take these strategic locations in Cuba in the end though the fighting for their relatively easy winning for EU S military and eventually the Treaty of Paris will be signed in December rubbing teen 98 Spain agreed to free Cuba and also gave EU S the islands of Guam in the Pacific Puerto Rico and the Caribbean and sold the Philippines to the United states for $20 that's gonna do for this video in our next video we're gonna break down the consequences of the spanish