**PART ONE of IMPERIALISM ASSIGNMENT: READ THE 2 JOURNAL ARTICLES ABOUT THE SINKING OF THE MAINE and ANSWER THE 3 QUESTIONS ON THE BOTTOM OF THE SECOND PAGE 5 Points (20 points total for all 3 parts)**

**ARTICLE 1: Head Note:** Purchased by William Randolph Hearst in 1895, the *Journal* published investigative and human interest stories that used a highly emotional writing style and included banner headlines and graphic images.

***DESTRUCTION OF THE WAR SHIP MAINE WAS THE WORK OF AN ENEMY***

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt  
Convinced the Explosion   
of the War Ship Was Not   
an Accident.

The Journal Offers $50,000 Reward for the Conviction of the Criminals Who Sent 258 American Sailors to Their Death.  
Naval Officers Unanimous That   
the Ship Was Destroyed   
on Purpose.

NAVAL OFFICERS THINK THE MAINE WAS DESTROYED BY A SPANISH MINE.  
  
George Eugene Bryson, the Journal’s special correspondent at Havana, cables that it is the secret opinion of many Spaniards in the Cuban capital, that the Maine was destroyed and 258 men killed by means of marine mine or fixed torpeda. This is the opinion of several American naval authorities. The Spaniards, it is believed, arranged to have the Maine anchored over one of the harbor mines. Wires connected the mines with a... magazine, and it is thought the explosion was caused by sending an electric current through the wire. If this can be proven, the brutal nature of the Spaniards will be shown by the fact that they waited to spring the mine after all the men had retired for the night. The Maltese cross in the picture shows where the mine may have been fired.  
  
Mine or a Sunken Torpedo Believed to Have Been the Weapon Used Against the American Man-Of-War---Officer and Men tell Thrilling Stories of Being Blown into the Air Amid a Mass of Shattered Steel and Exploding Shells—Survivors Brought to Key West Scou[t] the Idea of Accident—Spanish Officials Protest Too Much---Our Cabinet orders a Searching Inquiry—Journal Sends Divers to Havana to Report Upon the Condition of the Wreck. Was the Vessel Anchored Over a Mine?  
  
Assistant Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt says he is convinced that the destruction of the Maine in Havana Harbor was not an accident. The Journal offers a reward of $50,000 for exclusive evidence that will convict the person, persons or government criminally responsible for the [destruction] of the American battleship and the death of 258 of its crew.  
  
The suspicion that the Maine was deliberately blown up grows stronger every hour. Not a single fact to the contrary has been produced....  
**Source:** Excerpt from *New York Journal and Advertiser*, February 17, 1898

**ARTICLE 2: Head Note:** Established in 1851, the *New York Times* provided investigative coverage of local New York issues and events, as well as national and international news.

***MAINE’S HULL WILL DECIDE***

**Divers to Find Whether the Force of the Explosion Was from the Exterior or Interior.**

**SHE WAS AFLOAT FOR AN HOUR**

**Spontaneous Combustion in Coal Bunkers a Frequent Peril to the Magazines of Warships – Hard to Blow Up the Magazine.**

**WASHINGTON, Feb. 16** – After a day of intense excitement at the Navy Department and elsewhere, growing out of the destruction of the battleship Maine in Havana Harbor last night, the situation at sundown, after the exchange of a number of cablegrams between Washington and Havana, can be summed up in the words of Secretary Long, who when asked as he was about to depart for the day whether he had reason to suspect that the disaster was the work of the enemy, replied: “I do not. In that I am influenced by the fact that Capt. Sigsbee has not yet reported to the Navy Department on the cause. He is evidently waiting to write a full report. So long as he does not express himself, I certainly cannot. I should think from the indications, however, that there was an accident – that the magazine exploded. How that came about I do not know. For the present, at least, no other warship will be sent to Havana.”  
Capt. Schuley, who has had experience with such large and complicated machines of war as the New York, did not entertain the idea that the ship had been destroyed by design. He had found that with frequent and very careful inspection fire would sometimes be generated in the coal bunkers, and he told of such a fire on board of the New York close to the magazine, and so hot that the heat had blistered the steel partition between the fire and the ammunition before the bunkers and magazine were flooded. He was not prepared to believe that the Spanish or Cubans in Havana were supplied with either the information or the appliances necessary to enable them to make so complete a work of demolition, while the Maine was under guard…**Source:** Excerpt from *New York Times*, February 17, 1898.

What kinds of evidence does the New York Times include to support its account of the incident?

According to these headlines, what happened to the Maine?

**PART 2 of IMPERIALISM ASSIGNMENT: 5 Points Each group will be assigned 1 Document below to read. As a group, you will complete a “SOAP” on. You will each right the answers in your own packet but will work as a group to find the answers. Once you are done, we will come back together as a class. Each class will present their SOAP while the others fill in the SOAP boxes for the document being presented. You should appoint one person in your group as the speaker and one as the scribe. You will be able to share your notes with others in your group. On your own, you will complete PART 3 of the assignment.**

**DOCUMENT 1: *Awake United States***

This song was rushed into print between the sinking of the Maine on February 16, 1898 and the declaration of war on April 25, 1898

Eagle soar on high, and sound the battle cry!

1. How proudly sailed the warship Maine,

A Nation’s pride, without a stain!

A wreck she lies, her sailors slain.

By Treacherous butchers, paid by Spain!

Refrain:

Eagles soar on high,

And sound the battle cry

Wave the starry flag!

In mire it shall not drag!

1. Why does the breeze such sad thoughts bring,

Like murmuring seas the echoes sing?

Why do clouds thus backward roll.

Like wave on wave on rock on shoal!

1. Awake! Thy Stars and Stripes unfurl,

And shot and shell and vengeance hurl!

Though clouds gather, they will go,

And sunlight follow after woe.

Refrain:

Awake! It is no dream;

Dost hear the sailors scream?

Comrades will you go?

Avenge the cruel blow!

And crush their marble heart!

* Marie Elizabeth Lamb, Awake United States!

**DOCUMENT 2: March of the Flag**

Senator Beveridge’s, one of the leading expansionists, speech while campaigning in Indiana:

Fellow citizens, - it is a noble land that God has given us; a land that can feed and clothes the world… It is a mighty people that he has planted on this soil… Is is a glorious history out God has bestowed upon his chosen people; … a history of soldiers who carried the flag across the blazing deserts and through the ranks of hostile mountains, even to the gates of sunset; a history of multiplying people who overran a continent in half a century…

… William McKinley is continuing the policy that Jefferson began…

The Opposition tells us that we ought not to govern a people without their consent. I answer, The rule of liberty that all just government derives its authority from the consent of the governed, applies only to those who are capable of self-government. I answer, We govern the Indians without their consent, we govern our territories without their consent, we govern our children without their consent… They ask us how we will govern these new possessions. I answer: … If England can govern foreign lands so can America. If Germany can govern foreign lands, so can America. If they can supervise protectorates, so can America…

What does all this mean for every one of us? It means opportunity for all glorious young manhood of the republic – the most virile, ambitious, impatient, militant manhood the world has ever seen. It means that the resources and the commerce of these immensely rich dominions will be increased… In Cuba, alone, there are 15,000,000 acres of forest unacquainted with the axe. There are exhaustless mines of iron…There are millions of acres yet unexplored…

It means new employment and better wages for every laboring man in the Union…

Ah! As our commerce spreads, the flag of liberty will circle the globe… And, as their thunders salute the flag, benighted peoples will know that the voice of Liberty is speaking, at last, for them; that civilization is dawning, at last, for them – Liberty and Civilization, those children of Christ’s gospel…

Fellow Americans, we are God’s chosen people…

* Excerpt from Albert J. Beveridge Senate campaign speech

**DOCUMENT 3: President McKinley’s State of the Union address:**

The grounds for such intervention may be briefly summarized as follows:

First, in the cause of humanity and to put an end to the barbarities, bloodshed, starvation, and horrible miseries now existing there....

Second, we owe it to our citizens in Cuba to afford them that protection and indemnity for life and property which no government there can or will afford ....

Third, the right to intervene may be justified by the very serious injury to the commerce, trade, and business of our people, and by the wanton destruction of property and devastation of the island.

Fourth, and which is of the utmost importance.... With such a conflict waged for years in an island so near us and with which our people have such trade and business relations; when the lives and liberty of our citizens are in constant danger and their property destroyed and themselves ruined; where our trading vessels are liable to seizure and are seized at our very door by warships of a foreign nation, ... -- all these and others ... are a constant menace to our peace....

I have already transmitted to Congress the report... on the destruction of the battleship Maine... The destruction of that noble vessel has filled the national heart with inexpressible horror....

[T]he destruction of the Maine, by whatever exterior cause, is a patent and impressive proof of a state of things in Cuba that is intolerable.... [T]he Spanish government cannot assure safety and security to a vessel of the American Navy in the harbor of Havana on a mission of peace, and rightfully there....

**Source:** Excerpt from President William McKinley’s War Message to Congress, April 11, 1898.

**Vocabulary**

These definitions should help with reading comprehension.

* *wanton:* reckless, random
* *indemnity:* security against damage, payment for loss
* *menace:* threat

**DOCUMENT 4: McKinley Prays for Guidance (1898)**

When next I realized that the Philippines had dropped into our laps, I confess I did not

know what to do with them. I sought counsel from all sides-Democrats as well as Republicans

but got little help. I thought first we would take only Manila; then Luzon; then other islands,

perhaps, also.

I walked the floor of the White House night after night until midnight; and I am not

ashamed to tell you, gentlemen, that I went down on my knees and prayed Almighty God for

light and guidance more than one night. And on night late it came to me this way-I don’t know

how it was, but it came:

(1) That we cold not give them back to Spain-that would be cowardly and dishonorable;

(2) That we could not turn them over to France or Germany, our commercial rivals in the

Orient-that would be bad business and discreditable;

(3) That we could not leave them to themselves-they were unfit for self-government, and

they would soon have anarchy and misrule worse than Spain’s was; and

(4) That there was nothing left for us to do but to take them all, and to educate the Filipinos,

and uplift and civilize and Christianize them and by God’ s grace do the very best we could by

them, as our fellow men found in Christ also died.

And then I went to bed and went to sleep, and slept soundly, and the next morning I sent for the

chief engineer of the War Department (our map-maker) and I told him to put the Philippines on

the map of the United States (pointing to a large map on the wall of his office), and there they are

and there they will stay while I am President!

**DOCUMENT 5: Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine (Theodore Roosevelt)**

December 6, 1904, Annual Message Before Congress (abridged) \*

…The goal to set before us as a nation, the goal which should be set before all mankind, is the attainment of the peace of justice, of the peace which comes when each nation is not merely safe-guarded in its own rights, but scrupulously recognizes and performs its duty toward others.\*

…It is not true that the United States feels any land hunger or entertains any projects as regards the other nations of the Western Hemisphere save such as are for their welfare.\* All that this country desires is to see the neighboring countries stable, orderly, and prosperous. Any country whose people conduct themselves well can count upon our hearty friendship. If a nation shows that it knows how to act with reasonable efficiency and decency in social and political matters, if it keeps order and pays its obligations, it need fear no interference from the United States.\* Chronic wrongdoing, or an impotence which results in a general loosening of the ties of civilized society, may in America, as elsewhere, ultimately require intervention by some civilized nation, and in the Western Hemisphere the adherence of the United States to the Monroe Doctrine may lead the United States, however reluctantly, in flagrant cases of such wrongdoing or impotence, to the exercise of an international police power.\*

…In asserting the Monroe Doctrine, in taking such steps as we have taken in regard to Cuba, Venezuela, and Panama, and in endeavoring to circumscribe the theater of war in the Far East, and to secure the open door in China, we have acted in our own interest as well as in the interest of humanity at large. There are, however, cases in which, while our own interests are not greatly involved, strong appeal is made to our sympathies.... In extreme cases action may be justifiable and proper. What form the action shall take must depend upon the circumstances of the case; that is, upon the degree of the atrocity and upon our power to remedy it. The cases in which we could interfere by force of arms as we interfered to put a stop to intolerable conditions in Cuba are necessarily very few.

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**Terms:**

The **Monroe Doctrine** was a US foreign policy regarding Latin American countries in 1823. It stated that further efforts by European nations to colonize land or interfere with states in North or South America would be viewed as acts of aggression, requiring U.S. intervention.

\*\* Cuba and the Philippines were both Spanish colonies.

**DOCUMENT 6: Letter home from William Smith**

General:

In this letter, William Burdette Smith describes the terrible conditions the [13th Minnesota](http://www.spanamwar.com/13mn.htm) encountered in the Philippines.

The letter:

Dear Sister,

I rec'd your letter of the 29 Aug, & 18 Sept. yesterday. I was very glad to hear from you. I think your letters must have been delayed at Frisco.

I suppose you have rec'd my last letter before this time & know what I think of this country. It would have been much better for us if we could have stayed in Honolulu. The whole city petitioned for us to stay, but it did no good.

It is very hard to tell when we will be able to get out of this God forsaken place. The major says, "We are not liable to get out of here until hell freezes over ".   That will not be for some time for it is damned hot here yet.

There has been several of our boy overcome by the heat of the mid day sun. There is 12 of our Co. sick in the hospital  & several sick in quarters. One of the boys in F Co.  that came with us died on the 25 Oct. His remains were carried to the graveyard, where the ground is covered with human bones, placed in a shallow grave. Taps was sounded, followed by a volley of musketry. This concludes the surimony of a soldier's death in Manila. There was no chaplain. He had been busy taking pictures with his Kodak & refused to attend the funeral. There has been 9 cases of small pox in this regt. & 8 have been fatal. Small pox is not considered any thing serious by the natives. It is a common thing to see the native children with it in the streets. They all have marks of the disease. In fact, any disease that you can thing of. Lepers are very common they sit around the streets begging pennies.

Do you not know anything about how we are used here ? Well, it is bad enough & I can't see how it could be any worse. We have to spend our wages to buy grub. Ten days rations last about 3 days. We have never got full army rations since we left Frisco, we have even had to buy fuel to cook with. On the boat we had hard tack, coffee & either boiled fat pork or spoiled beef. Money could have been of no use to me for I had all a packhorse could carry but it only lasted until I got to Honolulu. I refused to eat at first, but was finally starved to it.

The regt., quietly arranged to send a cable gram to the Governor, to get us out of here as soon as possible, each man subscribed a dollar, but it never went any further than the office. It was rejected by the commanding offices who are getting a fat salary & knocking down twice as much. We had a regt., fund of $30,000 it is now reduced to $15,000 & out of this they are going to build a regimental hospital which is supposed to cost $10,000  this is enough to buy any building in the city. All of the benefits we have   
rec'd out of it is a cot which cost less than $1 apiece.

I do not care a damn what they do with the funds they can have it all if they will put me back on American soil. I am very tired of being under the despotic rule of a lot of cheap officials.

This is certainly the most miserable place on earth, infested by mosquitoes, ants & many other poisonous insects & barely dressed native running about the dirty muddy streets. There has been heavy rains here for the last week  & at night when the tide raises it pushes the water back & floods the whole town. The patrol after 10: o'clock reported for duty with only a blouse & shirt on & so rowed through the streets in boats.

I was over to Cocite [Cavite] day before yesterday where the Spanish fleet is sunk in the bay. I was on the [Isle de Cuba](http://www.spanamwar.com/islacuba.htm) & two others, we took along a native diver he got us a few relics. There is hardly anything left of them but the bow. We are not allowed to leave quarters to go more than a mile away. I have not been doing duty for about a week for I have no shoes. So I do not have to report at role call.  The fellow who went with us got 3 days in the guard house because he did not get back in time for retreat.

Mail closes at 12:00 at the post office so will have to close for it is about 11 o'clock & it is most a mile to the post office. If it does not go on this boat it may be next year before you get it. I got another handkerchief for you but it was spoiled by a native girl who though she could do fancy work. I paid $2 for it & her 50 cents for spoiling it then I took it to another place  & got it fixed as it is now & that is very (b---n ?). I will close hoping to hear from you soon.

**DOCUMENT 7: Report by General Anderson (commander in Manila in regards to the relationship between American troops and Filipino insurgents.**

General Anderson explains that the origin of the controversies and conflicts with the Insurgents was due to the refusal of the Americans to recognize the political authority of General Aguinaldo, he having received orders from General Merritt to forbid the insurgents from entering Manila.  He therefore sent a battalion of the North Dakotas to hold a bridge the Filipino forces would have to cross if they attempted to follow the American forces into Manila.  The latter however, found a way in through Santa Ana, about 4000 of them taking possession of Paco and part of Malate.  To hold them in these positions, a cordon of American troops was thrown around them.  General Anderson 'requested General Aguinaldo to withdraw these troops, the situation having become dangerous.  After some parley and protest, the Filipino troops were somewhat retired, but the danger not entirely averted.  Later, by repeated demands, all insurgents were removed from Manila, creating a state of bad feeling between the Americans and the Filipinos, which was later to develop into open hostilities.

“It will be necessary for us to consider this state of affairs between the American and Insurgent forces with understanding and fairness.  Most of the men involved in the fighting that broke out February 4, 1899, and developed into a hard campaign for the Americans, especially those who returned to the homeland in 1899, while hostilities were still severe, have unfortunately carried - and continue to hold - an unfair view of the motives behind the actions of the insurgents.  The several war correspondents with our troops observed at first hand, as did most of the officers, that the Filipinos really had, from their own point of view, considerable right for protest and deep chagrin at the way they were denied participation in the capture and occupation of Manila.  They had fought the Spaniards for several years before the arrival of the Americans, and had driven them back into Manila, holding them there with a complete ring of their forces on the land side.  And they had understood that the Americans had taken them as allies.  When not permitted to enter Manila as troops of occupation, they thought themselves deprived of their just rights.  This was admitted in substance by General Otis, and he carefully explained his position again and again, telling them that such were his orders from Washington, and asking Aguinaldo's men to be patient and wait the action of Congress in the matter of their recognition.

In fairness, on the other side of the question, we must not forget that there was much misleading propaganda among the Filipinos by their radical leaders, especially after the more conservative Filipinos with General Aguinaldo had resigned and were replaced by others, some of whom seemed to be advancing their own interests more than the good of their country.  General Aguinaldo was inclined to co-operate with the American Military Governor, but he had good reason to fear treachery among the officers who surrounded him, for on several occasions they plotted against him, and once he had, with loyal troops, to put down revolt behind his own lines.  Many of his generals were very unwilling to obey his orders, one case being that of a Filipino general who was abusing his authority, and whom General Aguinaldo ordered to transfer to another province.  This general replied to his chief that he would remain where he was, and if General Aguinaldo wanted to move him, he could come and try it. And he stayed just where he was until, two years later, driven with a much reduced force into the mountains, he was forced to surrender.  It was the manner of fighting practiced by some of these insubordinate generals, contrary to the rules of civilized warfare, that so inflamed the American troops, who hated treachery above all things.  And it was the abuses by these same Filipino leaders, and encouraged among their forces, on their own people, non-combatants entitled to their protection, that steadily alienated the support of the population from the Insurgent cause, and an important factor in the failure of the campaigns attempted by General Aguinaldo.”

**DOCUMENT 1**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **S**  **Speaker** |  |
| **O**  **Occasion** |  |
| **A**  **Audience** |  |
| **P**  **Purpose** |  |
| **S**  **So What** |  |

**DOCUMENT 2**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **S**  **Speaker** |  |
| **O**  **Occasion** |  |
| **A**  **Audience** |  |
| **P**  **Purpose** |  |
| **S**  **So What** |  |

**DOCUMENT 3**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **S**  **Speaker** |  |
| **O**  **Occasion** |  |
| **A**  **Audience** |  |
| **P**  **Purpose** |  |
| **S**  **So What** |  |

**DOCUMENT 4**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **S**  **Speaker** |  |
| **O**  **Occasion** |  |
| **A**  **Audience** |  |
| **P**  **Purpose** |  |
| **S**  **So What** |  |

**DOCUMENT 5**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **S**  **Speaker** |  |
| **O**  **Occasion** |  |
| **A**  **Audience** |  |
| **P**  **Purpose** |  |
| **S**  **So What** |  |

**DOCUMENT 6**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **S**  **Speaker** |  |
| **O**  **Occasion** |  |
| **A**  **Audience** |  |
| **P**  **Purpose** |  |
| **S**  **So What** |  |

**DOCUMENT 7**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **S**  **Speaker** |  |
| **O**  **Occasion** |  |
| **A**  **Audience** |  |
| **P**  **Purpose** |  |
| **S**  **So What** |  |

**PART 3 of Imperialism assignment: 10 points**

**What is Imperialism? Was the U.S. an Imperialist country in the late 1800s? Using at least 2 of the documents above to support your argument, describe why or who not the U.S. was Imperialist. Compare and explain the justifications used by government officials and compare to the experiences of those in the battle field. Organization, structure (paragraphs, spelling, and grammar), content and connections (between evidence and thesis) will be assessed. Typed preferred, but hand written essays are okay (as long as they are legible and should be in pen without the notebook “fringe” on the side).**

**Thesis:** Write a one page essay with a thesis declaring your claim as to whether or not the U.S was an Imperialist country.

**Evidence**:

1. Using a minimum of 2 documents above as pieces of evidence, support why or why not the U.S. was Imperialist and whether or not we were justified in going to war with Spain in both Cuba and the Philippines. Connect your evidence to your claim. Why are you using this document? What does it tell us? Why should I believe it?

2.Next, tell me what the opposing view is and why any of the author’s above felt that way. Using your evidence, explain why your claim is still valid against the opposition.

**Conclusion**: did your evidence support your claim? Where could your research go from here? A conclusion should open the door to future research or discovery. You should not just restate your thesis.