

<i>Territory</i>	<i>History of U.S. Acquisition</i>	<i>How did the U.S. benefit?</i>
SAMOA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - U.S. secured access to Pago Pago Bay in 1872. - Placed under control of U.S. Navy in 1900. - Congress legalized American control of Samoa in 1929. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pago Pago Bay is the safest and best harbor in the South Seas.
GUAM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seized by U.S. in the Spanish American War. - Ceded to the U.S. by the Treaty of Paris (1898). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Link between U.S. and Far East (Asia). - Relay station for transatlantic cable service and stopover for transpacific flights.
PUERTO RICO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - U.S. claimed during the Spanish American War (Treaty of Paris). - <u>Foraker Act</u> (1900) – made P.R. a territory of the U.S. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Important military base - <u>Jones Act</u> (1917) – made Puerto Ricans citizens of the United States (mainly so they could be eligible for the military draft during WWI).
HAWAII	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - American businessmen engineered overthrow of King and forced him to accept a new government, called the “bayonet constitution,” giving white foreigners power. - Hawaiians under Queen Liliuokalani tried to regain power, but Americans overthrew her and annexed Hawaii in 1893. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Naval base (Pearl Harbor) - Sugar cane, pineapples - Strategic location in Pacific
PHILIPPINES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Acquire by U.S. as part of Treaty of Paris (1898) - Filipinos resisted American control, and U.S. military led brutal campaign to suppress independence movement. - U.S. takes control from 1901-1935. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gateway to the Far East (Asia) - Free from U.S. control in 1935

Supreme Court “Insular Cases” - From 1901 to 1905, the U.S. Supreme Court in a series of opinions known as the Insular Cases held that the, the Constitution applied fully only in incorporated territories such as Alaska and Hawaii, whereas it applied only partially in the new unincorporated territories of Puerto Rico, Guam and the Philippines. In other words, the Constitution did not “follow the flag” and not all territorial residents were guaranteed Constitutional rights.