

America Becomes a Colonial Power

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Why did America join the imperialist club at the end of the 19c?

IMPERIALISM

- ❖ Under **imperialism**, stronger nations attempt to create empires by dominating weaker nations.
- ❖ The late 1800s marked the peak of European **imperialism**, with much of Africa and Asia under foreign domination.
- ❖ A policy of extending your rule over foreign countries
- ❖ A major departure of the US policy of "**isolation**" to **involvement** in world affairs.

IMPERIALISM

What are the factors involved in a country becoming imperialists?

- ❖ **Economic**
The growth of industry increased the need for natural resources.
- ❖ **Commerce**
New markets and expansion of trade into Asia & Latin America.
- ❖ **Nationalistic**
European nations competed for large empires was the result of a rise in nationalism
- ❖ **Military**
Europe had better armies than Africa and Asia, and it needed bases around the world to refuel and supply navy ships.
- ❖ **Humanitarian**
Desire/duty to spread western civilizations to other countries.

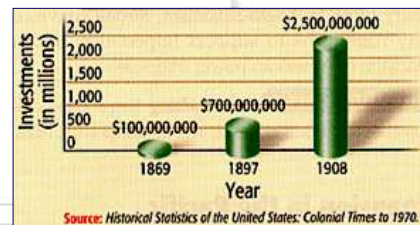


IMPERIALISM

The New Manifest Destiny

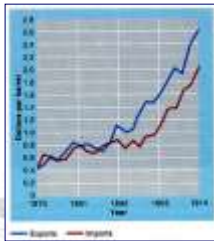
- ❖ Trade into Asia & Latin America
 - ❖ Keep up with Europe
- ❖ Annex strategic islands in the S. Pacific and Caribbean Sea.
 - ❖ Trade center of the world
 - ❖ Build a canal
- ❖ International policeman
 - ❖ Large naval presence

1. Commercial/Business Interests



U. S. Foreign Investments: 1869-1908

1. Commercial/Business Interests



American Foreign Trade: 1870-1914

2. Military/Strategic Interests

Alfred T. Mahan → *The Influence of Sea Power on History: 1660-1783*



2. Military/Strategic Interests



Alfred T. Mahan → *The Influence of Sea Power on History: 1660-1783*

3. Social Darwinist Thinking



Figure 1. The Ruins of Man

The Hierarchy of Race

3. Social Darwinist Thinking



The White Man's Burden

4. Religious/Missionary Interests



American
Missionaries
in China, 1905



Rev. Josiah Strong
Our Country: Its's Possible
Future and It's Present Crisis

EXPANSION ARGUMENTS

Source: Josiah Strong, *Our Country: Its Possible Future and Its Present Crisis...* American Home Missionary Society, 1885....

It seems to me that God, with infinite wisdom and skill, is training the Anglo-Saxon race for an hour sure to come in the world's future....The unoccupied arable lands of the earth are limited, and will soon be taken. Then will the world enter upon a new stage of its history----
the final competition of races, for which the Angle-Saxon is being schooled....

EXPANSION ARGUMENTS

Source: Josiah Strong, *Our Country: Its Possible Future and Its Present Crisis...* American Home Missionary Society, 1885....

Then this race of unequalled energy, with all the majesty of numbers and the might of wealth behind it----the representative, let us hope, of the largest liberty the purest Christianity, the highest civilization...will spread itself over the earth.... If I read not amiss, this powerful race will move down

EXPANSION ARGUMENTS

Source: Josiah Strong, *Our Country: Its Possible Future and Its Present Crisis...*
American Home Missionary Society, 1885....

upon Mexico, down Central and South America, out upon the islands of the sea, over upon Africa and beyond. And can any one doubt that the result of this competition of races will be the **"survival of the fittest"**?

5. Closing the American Frontier



OTHER ISSUES!?



- James G Blaine
- "Big Sister" Policy
- Pan-American Conference in Washington DC, 1889

WAR FEVER?

- Germany – Somoan Island Bases
- Italy – 11 Italians Lynched in New Orleans
- Chile – Death of two American Sailors at Valparaiso
- Canada – Seal hunting, Pribilof Islands in Alaska

WHY?

Hawaii: "Crossroads of the Pacific"

U. S. Missionaries in Hawaii



Imiola Church - first built in the late 1820s

U. S. View of Hawaiians



Hawaii becomes a U. S. Protectorate in 1849 by virtue of economic treaties.

Hawaiian Queen Liliuokalani



*Hawaii for the
Hawaiians!*



U. S. Business Interests In Hawaii



- ★ 1875 - Reciprocity Treaty
- ★ 1890 - McKinley Tariff
- ★ 1893 - American businessmen backed an uprising against Queen Liliuokalani.
- ★ Sanford Ballard Dole proclaims the Republic of Hawaii in 1894.

To The Victor Belongs the Spoils



Hawaiian
Annexation
Ceremony, 1898



Japan

Commodore Matthew Perry Opens Up Japan: 1853



The Japanese View
of Commodore
Perry

Treaty of Kanagawa: 1854



Gentleman's Agreement: 1908



★ A Japanese note agreeing to deny passports to laborers entering the U.S.

★ Japan recognized the U.S. right to exclude Japanese immigrants holding passports issued by other countries.



★ The U.S. government got the school board of San Francisco to rescind their order to segregate Asians in separate schools.

★ 1908 → Root-Takahira Agreement.

Lodge Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine: 1912

- ★ Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Sr. (R-MA)
- ★ Non-European powers, like Japan, would be excluded from owning territory in the Western Hemisphere.



Alaska

"Seward's Folly": 1867



\$7.2 million

"Seward's Icebox": 1867



Cuba

The Imperialist Taylor



Spanish Misrule in Cuba



Valeriano Weyler's "Reconcentration" Policy



"Yellow Journalism" & Jingoism



Joseph Pulitzer



William Randolph Hearst

Hearst to Frederick Remington:
*You furnish the pictures,
and I'll furnish the war!*

YELLOW JOURNALISM

- ❖ How long are the Spaniards to drench Cuba with the blood and tears of her people?
- ❖ How long is the peasantry of Spain to be drafted away to Cuba to die miserably in a hopeless war, that Spanish nobles and Spanish officers may get medals and honors?
- ❖ How long shall old Cuban men and women and children be murdered by the score, the innocent victims of Spanish rage against the patriot armies they cannot conquer?
- ❖ How long shall the sound of rifles in Castle Morro at sunrise proclaim that bound and helpless prisoners of war have been murdered in cold blood?

yellow journalism

YELLOW JOURNALISM

- ❖ How long shall Cuban women be the victims of Spanish outrages and lie sobbing and bruised in loathsome prisons?
- ❖ How long shall women passengers on vessels flying the American flag be unlawfully seized, stripped and searched by brutal, jeering Spanish officers, in violation of the laws of nations and of the honor of the U.S.?
- ❖ How long shall American citizens, arbitrarily arrested while on peaceful and legitimate errands, be immured in foul Spanish prisons without trial?
- ❖ How long shall the U.S. sit idle and indifferent within sound and hearing of rapine and murder?

• HOW LONG?



De Lôme Letter



- ★ Dupuy de Lôme, Spanish Ambassador to the U.S.
- ★ Criticized President McKinley as *weak and a bidder for the admiration of the crowd, besides being a would-be politician who tries to leave a door open behind himself while keeping on good terms with the jingoes of his party.*

Theodore Roosevelt

- ★ Assistant Secretary of the Navy in the McKinley administration.
- ★ Imperialist and American nationalist.
- ★ Criticized President McKinley as *having the backbone of a chocolate éclair!*
- ★ Resigns his position to fight in Cuba.





The "Rough Riders"



*Remember the Maine
and to Hell with Spain!*



**Funeral for *Maine*
victims in Havana**



Photo # NH 61236 USS Maine explodes



The Spanish-American War

"A
Splendid
Little
War"

- **May 1, 1898:** The United States launched a surprise attack in Manila Bay and destroyed Spain's entire Pacific fleet in seven hours.
- **July 1:** Roosevelt led the Rough Riders up San Juan Hill.
- **July 3:** The United States Navy sank the remaining Spanish ships.



The Philippines



Dewey Captures Manila!



ROOSEVELT'S ROUGH RIDERS



Captured San Juan Hill which led to the end of the war once Santiago was surrendered by the Spanish.
Became a hero of the Spanish American War

Rough Riders



•Cost of war in terms of loss of life and money was minimal

•US became a world power as a result of this war.

•Gained the following areas:

•Philippines

•Guam

•Puerto Rico

Cartoon-Op & US War

The Spanish-American War (1898): "That Splendid Little War"



How prepared was the US for war?

The Philippines

The Spanish-American War (1898): *"That Splendid Little War"*



Is He To Be a Despot?



Emilio Aguinaldo



★ Leader of the Filipino Uprising.

★ July 4, 1946:
Philippine independence



William H. Taft, 1st Gov.-General of the Philippines



Great administrator.



Our "Sphere of Influence"



The Treaty of Paris: 1898

- ★ Cuba was freed from Spanish rule.
- ★ Spain gave up Puerto Rico and the island of Guam.
- ★ The U. S. paid Spain \$20 mil. for the Philippines.
- ★ The U. S. becomes an imperial power!



EXPANSION ARGUMENTS

FOR EXPANSION

- Keep up with European nations
 - Desire for prestige
 - Theory of racial superiority
- Provide market for surplus goods and investments

AGAINST EXPANSION

- America's vastness provided enough of an outlet for the country's energies
- America should not rule over other peoples

Imperialists

- Theodore Roosevelt
- William McKinley
- William Randolph Hearst
- Joseph Pulitzer

Anti-Imperialist League

- Mark Twain
- Andrew Carnegie
- Susan B. Anthony

The American Anti-Imperialist League



- ★ Founded in 1899.
- ★ Mark Twain, Andrew Carnegie, William James, and William Jennings Bryan among the leaders.
- ★ Campaigned against the annexation of the Philippines and other acts of imperialism.

AGAINST EXPANSION

Source: Platform of the American Anti-Imperialist League, 1899

“Much as we abhor the war of “criminal aggression” in the Philippines, greatly we regret that the blood of the Filipinos is on America hands, we more deeply resent the betrayal of American institutions at home.....

AGAINST EXPANSION

Whether the ruthless slaughter of the Filipinos shall end next month or next year is but an incident in a contest that must go on until the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the US are rescued from the hands of their betrayers.

AGAINST EXPANSION

Those who dispute about standards of value while the foundation of the Republic is undermined will be listened to as little as those who would wrangle about the small economies of the household while the house is on fire.

AGAINST EXPANSION

The training of a great people for a century, the aspiration for liberty of a vast immigration are forces that will hurl aside those who is the delirium of conquest seek to destroy the character of our institutions."

documenta.org



Cuban Independence?

Teller Amendment (1898)



Platt Amendment (1903)



Senator
Orville Platt

1. Cuba was not to enter into any agreements with foreign powers that would endanger its independence.
2. The U.S. could intervene in Cuban affairs if necessary to maintain an efficient, independent govt.
3. Cuba must lease **Guantanamo Bay** to the U.S. for naval and coaling station.
4. Cuba must not build up an excessive public debt.

DILEMMA--Did
U. S. citizenship
follow the flag??

Puerto
Rico

Puerto Rico: 1898

★ 1900 - Foraker Act.

- PR became an "unincorporated territory."
- Citizens of PR, not of the US.
- Import duties on PR goods

★ 1901-1903 → *the Insular Cases*.

- Constitutional rights were not automatically extended to territorial possessions.
- Congress had the power to decide these rights.
- Import duties laid down by the Foraker Act were legal!

Puerto Rico: 1898

★ 1917 - Jones Act.

- Gave full territorial status to PR.
- Removed tariff duties on PR goods coming into the US.
- PRs elected their own legislators & governor to enforce local laws.
- PRs could NOT vote in US presidential elections.
- A resident commissioner was sent to Washington to vote for PR in the House.



Panama

Panama: The King's Crown



- ★ 1850 → *Clayton-Bulwer Treaty*.
- ★ 1901 → *Hay-Pauncefote Treaty*.
- ★ Philippe Bunau-Varilla, agent provocateur.
- ★ Dr. Walter Reed.
- ★ Colonel W. Goethals.
- ★ 1903 → *Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty*.



TR in Panama
(Construction begins in 1904)

Panama Canal



The Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine: 1905

Chronic wrongdoing... 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 force the United States, however reluctantly, in flagrant cases of such wrongdoing or impotence, to the exercise of an international police power.



***Speak Softly,
But Carry a Big Stick!***



China

Stereotypes of the Chinese Immigrant



**Oriental [Chinese]
Exclusion Act,
1887**



The Boxer Rebellion: 1900



- ★ The Peaceful Harmonious Fists.
- ★ "55 Days at Peking."

The Open Door Policy



- ★ Secretary **John Hay**.
- ★ Give all nations equal access to trade in China.
- ★ Guaranteed that China would NOT be taken over by any one foreign power.

The Open Door Policy



America as a Pacific Power



America's New Role



The Cares of a Growing Family



Constable of the World



Treaty of Portsmouth: 1905



Nobel Peace Prize for Teddy

The Great White Fleet: 1907



Taft's "Dollar Diplomacy"

- ★ Improve financial opportunities for American businesses.
- ★ Use private capital to further U. S. interests overseas.
- ★ Therefore, the U.S. should create stability and order abroad that would best promote America's commercial interests.

Mexico

The Mexican Revolution: 1910s

- ★ Victoriano Huerta seizes control of Mexico and puts Madero in prison where he was murdered.
- ★ Venustiano Carranza, Pancho Villa, Emiliano Zapata, and Alvaro Obregon fought against Huerta.
- ★ The U.S. also got involved by occupying Veracruz and Huerta fled the country.
- ★ Eventually Carranza would gain power in Mexico.

The Mexican Revolution: 1910s

Emiliano Zapata



Venustiano Carranza



Pancho Villa



Francisco I. Madero

Porfirio Diaz



Wilson's "Moral Diplomacy"



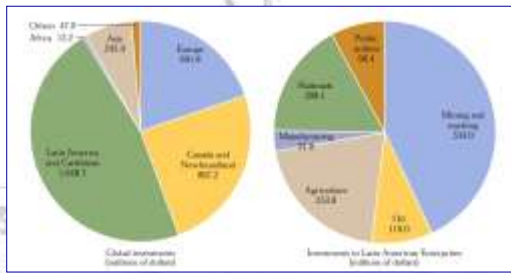
- ★ The U. S. should be the conscience of the world.
- ★ Spread democracy.
- ★ Promote peace.
- ★ Condemn colonialism.

Searching for Banditos



General John J. Pershing with Pancho Villa in 1914.

U. S. Global Investments & Investments in Latin America, 1914



U. S. Interventions in Latin America: 1898-1920s



Uncle Sam: One of the "Boys?"

