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.

**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**

   - American Foreign Trade: 1870-1914

2. **Military/Strategic Interests**

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

3. **Social Darwinist Thinking**

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

   - 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

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....

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

Commodore Matthew Perry
Opens Up Japan: 1853

The Japanese View of Commodore Perry
Treaty of Kanagawa: 1854
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.

Gentleman’s Agreement: 1908
★ 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

The Imperialist Taylor

Cuba
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**

✧ 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?**

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**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 jingo 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.

American citizens threatened by revolution in Cuba.
Pres. McKinley sent USS Maine to rescue US citizens.
The Philippines

Dewey Captures Manila!
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.

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

- 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

How prepared was the US for war?
The Spanish-American War (1898): “That Splendid Little War”

The Philippines

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!

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Our "Sphere of Influence"

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

FOR EXPANSION

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.

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 betayers.

 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.”

Cuban Independence?

**Teller Amendment (1898)**

1. Cuba was not to enter into any agreements with foreign powers that would endanger its independence.

**Platt Amendment (1903)**

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: The King’s Crown

★ 1850 → Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.
★ 1901 → Hay-Paunceforte Treaty.
★ Philippe Bunau-Varilla, agent provocateur.
★ Dr. Walter Reed.
★ Colonel W. Goethals.
★ 1903 → Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty.
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.
Treaty of Portsmouth: 1905

The Great White Fleet: 1907

Nobel Peace Prize for Teddy

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.

**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

Uncle Sam: One of the “Boys?”

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

Ten thousand miles from tip to tip.—Philadelphia Press