


American Imperialism



1880-1920

- 
- “Our future history will be more determined by our position on the Pacific facing China than by our position on the Atlantic facing Europe.” – Theodore Roosevelt

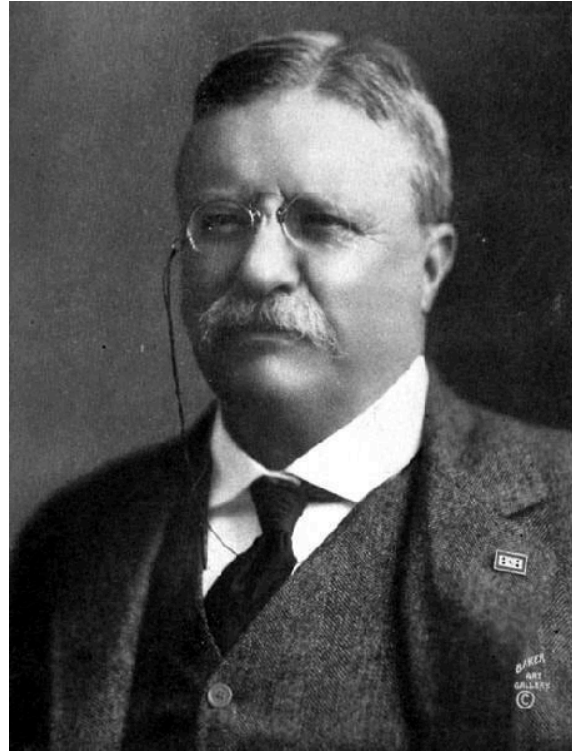
Disclaimer

- Much of the information for this presentation, including quotes comes from the book The Imperial Cruise by James Bradley.
- He documents the views of Americans at the time and their treatment of other races during the late 1800s and early 1900s. They are neither his views nor the teacher's views.
- The views seem strongly racist to us in the 21st century, but were mainstream at the time the following events occurred and must be understood to help explain their actions.

Three Imperialist Presidents



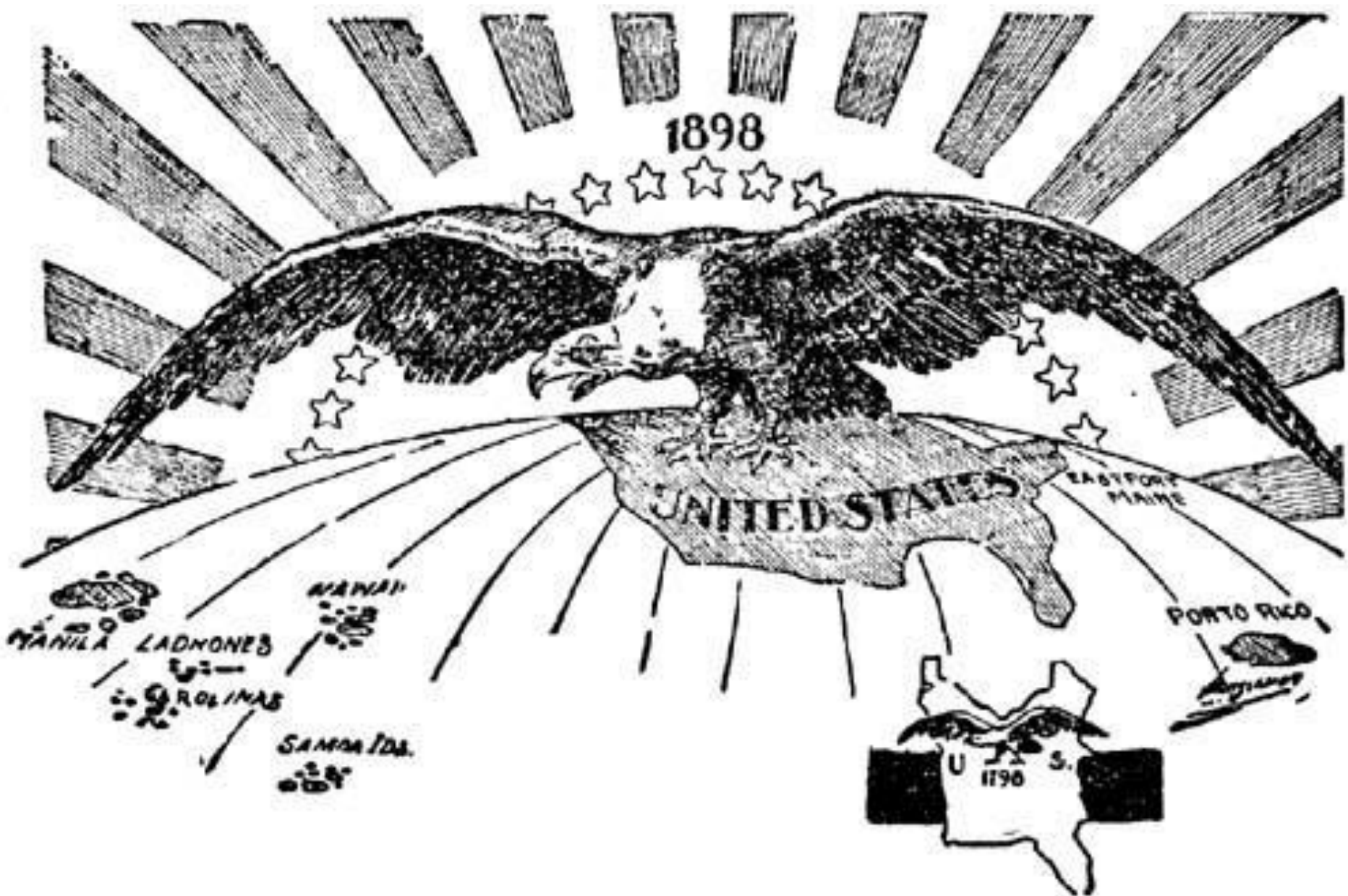
William McKinley



Theodore Roosevelt



William Howard Taft



Ten thousand miles from tip to tip.—Philadelphia Press.

Roosevelt's Inspiration

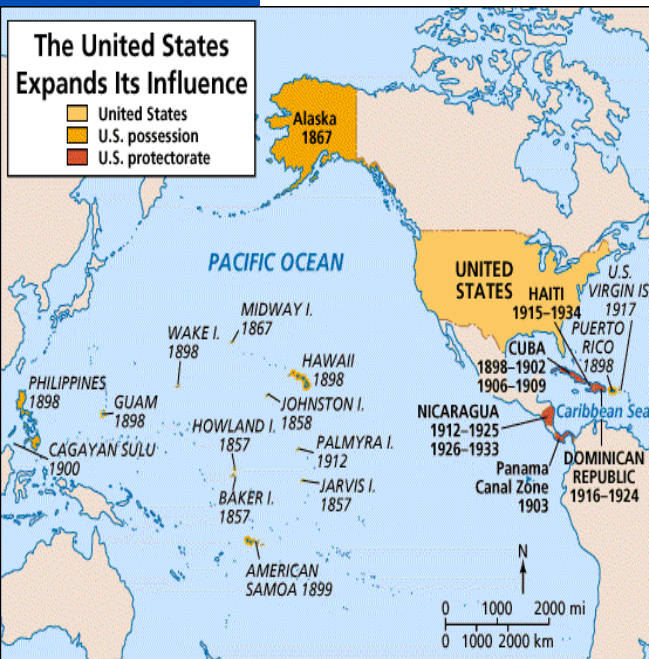
- Buffalo Bill Cody & his Wild West Shows
 - To TR, Bill was the embodiment of an Aryan who created civilization with the rifle as his tool.
- Respected professors at Harvard & Columbia who taught of racial superiority
- Civilization follows the sun myth
- Frederick Jackson Turner – the frontier in America is gone
 - For TR this meant the loss of elements that made America vigorous and stimulated their aptitude for competition and have them a strong, unifying solidarity based on racial superiority

Racial Superiority

- A majority of Americans in the late 1800s and early 1900s believed that whites were superior to other races in culture, religion and ability to govern.
- “It takes a thousand years to build up an Anglo-Saxon frame of liberty.” – William H. Taft
- “...in many respects nothing but grown up children...They need the training of fifty or a hundred years before they shall even realize what Anglo-Saxon liberty is.” – William H. Taft

United States Foreign Policy 1890-1914

US Imperialism: Arguments for Expansion



Expand business interests—US economy boomed. Companies built overseas factories. Need new markets to prevent financial panics.

Military interests—International competition for colonies would leave America behind. 1890 funding approved for 3 battleships (US becomes 2 ocean navy). International navy needs coaling ports.

Social Darwinism— US must expand to survive. Whites are superior race. Must spread superiority

Spread Christianity—All nations should be Christian. Bring values to “backward” people

American Frontier Closed - US pioneer spirit looks towards foreign interests. Expand or explode

Rationale for Imperialism

- Overseas expansion seen as a cure-all for overcivilization, the economic depression and the closing of the frontier. Battling “others” for land would enhance American virtues and secure profitable markets

1893 – economic depression
– unemployment at 25% -
men could not provide for
their families

By the end of the 19th century,

- Britain had 50 colonies
- France had 33 colonies
- Germany had 13 colonies
- 98% of Polynesia was colonized
- 90% of Africa was colonized
- 56% of Asia was colonized

The US needed a piece of the pie!

Rationale for Imperialism

During the late 19th century, the idea that the United States had a special mission to uplift "backward" people around the world also commanded growing support.

In the United States, a growing number of policy makers, bankers, manufacturers, and trade unions grew fearful that the country might be closed out in the struggle for global markets and raw materials.

By the 1890s, the American economy was increasingly dependent on foreign trade. A quarter of the nation's farm products and half its petroleum were sold overseas.

Evidence

- Britain – largest seagoing empire
- Russia – largest land empire
- European Scramble for Africa
- Native Americans died out from diseases

- All of these were seen as evidence of a master race
- Teddy Roosevelt believed the myth to be truth

Manifest Destiny

- The 19th century belief that America had a right and a duty to spread its culture to the Pacific Ocean.
- Early 20th century imperialism continues this belief to be a duty to spread its culture and government across the Pacific Ocean to Asia.

Frederick Jackson Turner: The Significance of the Frontier in American History, 1893

- America's unique development rooted in the frontier past
- Vast expanse of "free" land
- Reaching Pacific meant looking overseas for "frontier"

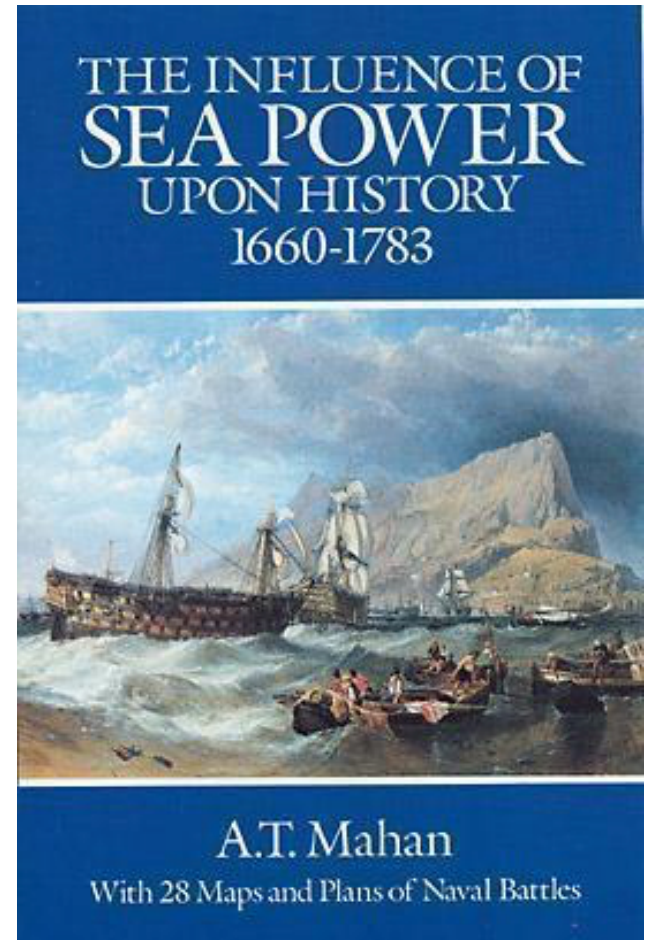


Our Country

- Reverend Josiah Strong – Congregational Minister
- 1885 book – Our Country
- Claimed that Americans were a special, God-favored Anglo-Saxon race who served as the representatives of “the purest Christianity, the highest civilization.”
- Americans had an “instinct or genius for colonizing” and should follow their destiny to “lift up” other societies.

More Justification

- Alfred Thayer Mahan – 1890 – The Influence of Sea Power Upon History
- Said US Navy should seize strategic ports that serve as links for international trade
- Suggested the need for links in the Pacific, a canal through Central America and control of the Caribbean



Main Causes of Imperialism

- Thirst for new economic markets/raw materials
- Desire for military strength
- Glory & prestige for the US
- Belief in Anglo-Saxon superiority
- Moral obligation to civilize other nations

United States Expansion in the Pacific, 1867–1899

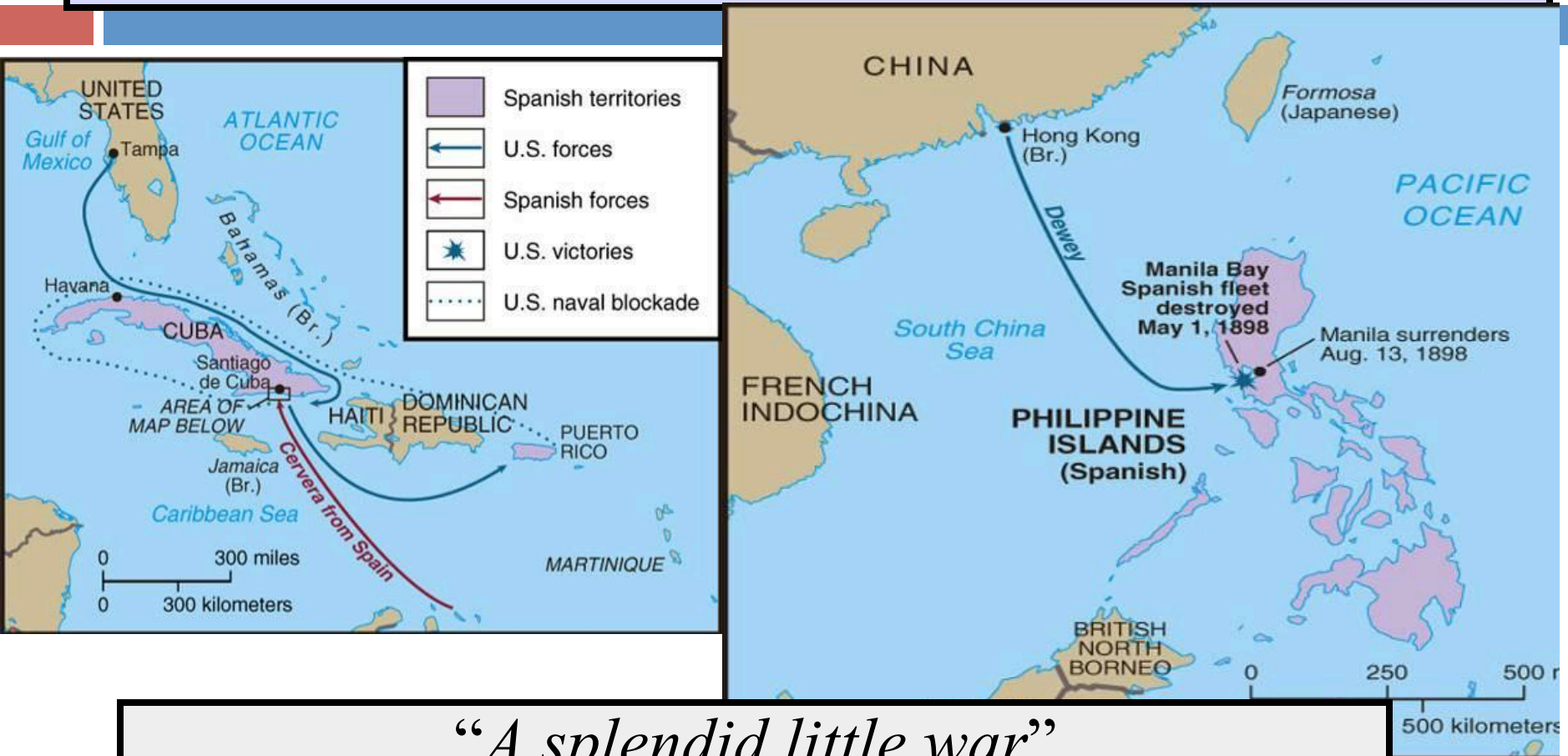




SPANISH AMERICAN WAR

“A Splendid Little War” - 1898

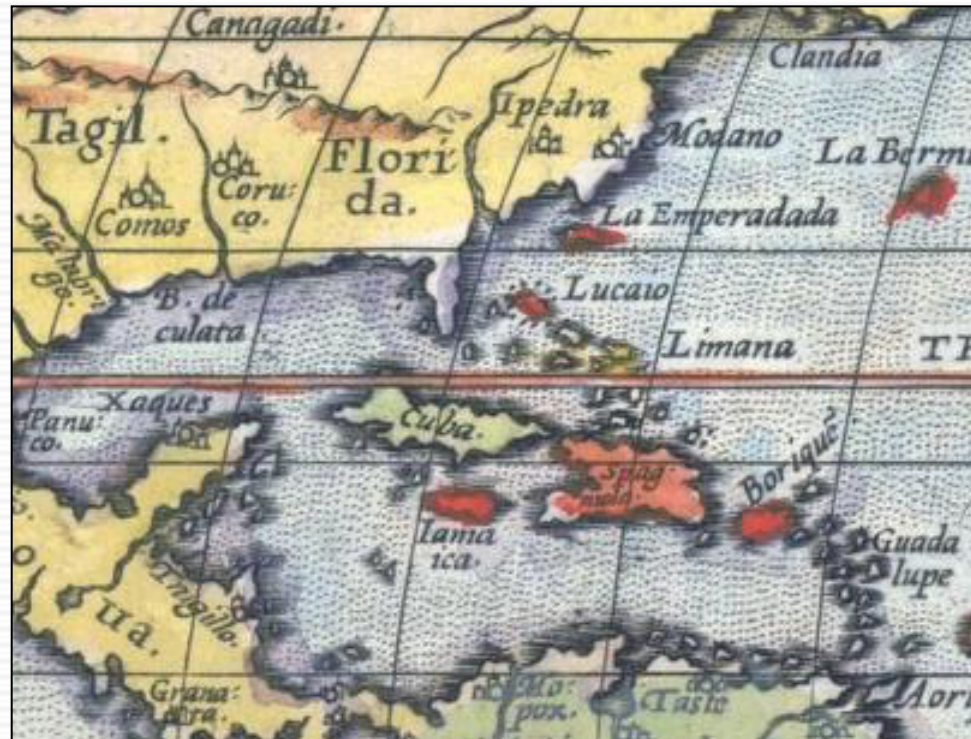
Spanish-American War was fought in 2 theaters: Cuba & the Philippines



“A splendid little war”
The war lasted only 113 days & only 379 Americans died in battle

Cuba

The Tariff of 1894, which put restrictions on sugar imports to the United States, severely hurt the economy of Cuba which was then a Spanish colony. Angry nationalists began a revolt against the Spanish colonial regime.



Causes of the Spanish-American War

- Cuban Revolution
- Proximity of Cuba to United States
- Yellow Journalism
- The De Lôme Letter
- The sinking of the battleship “Maine”

\$50,000 REWARD.—WHO DESTROYED THE MAINE?—\$50,000 REWARD.

EDITION FOR GREATER NEW YORK
NEW YORK JOURNAL
AND ADVERTISER.

NO. 1,371. PUBLISHED WEEKLY. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1898.—10 PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT.

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

\$50,000!
\$50,000 REWARD!
For the Detection of the Perpetrator of the Maine Outrage!

The New York Journal offers a reward of \$50,000 to the person who shall furnish information leading to the conviction of the perpetrator of the Maine Outrage. The reward shall be paid to the person who shall furnish information leading to the conviction of the perpetrator of the Maine Outrage. The reward shall be paid to the person who shall furnish information leading to the conviction of the perpetrator of the Maine Outrage.

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

\$50,000!
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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

Hidden Mine or a Sunken Torpedo Believed to Have Been the Weapon Used Against the American Man-of-War—Officers 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 Scout 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.

The Spanish in Cuba

- Cuban guerrilla fighters burned sugar mills and plantations so the Spanish responded with “reconcentrato” which was camps for Cuban civilians to deny material and moral support to freedom fighters
- Spanish put Cuba under martial law
- By 1898, 1/3 of Cubans were in camps – more than 4,000 died from lack of medicine, poor nutrition and unsanitary conditions

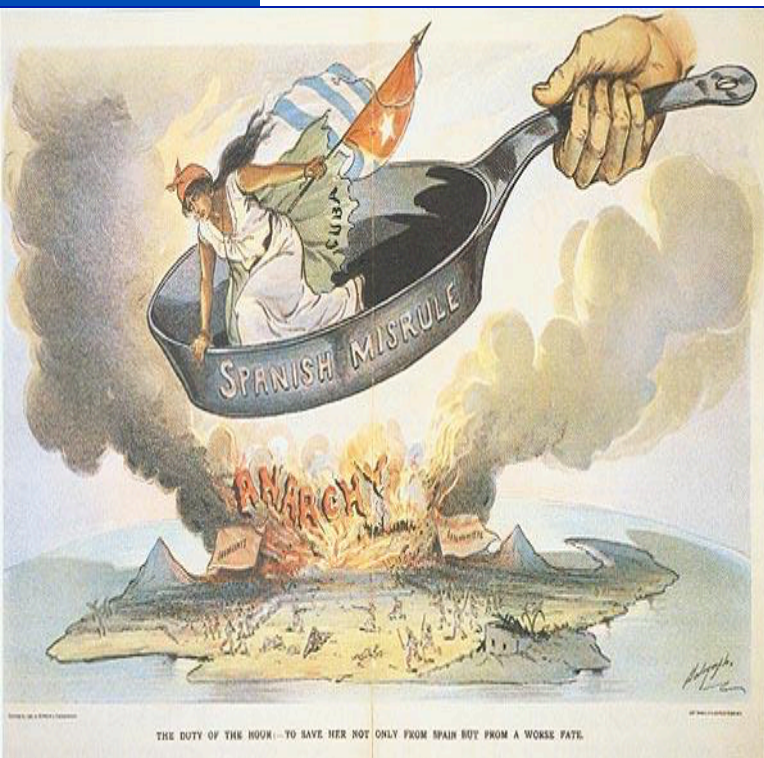
United States Foreign Policy 1890-1914

The Cuban Revolt: America to the Rescue?

Cuba vs. Spain-Spanish rule oppressed the Cubans. Cubans revolt. Spain responds by sending General "Butcher" Weyler to crush the rebellion. Cuban rebels placed in concentration camps (many died due to poor sanitation).

America Backs Cuba-Sentimental: Cuba was the underdog. Economic: American businesses traded \$100 million/year. Political: Spain is a dying empire in America's sphere of influence. Whoever controls Cuba controls a potential Panama Canal.

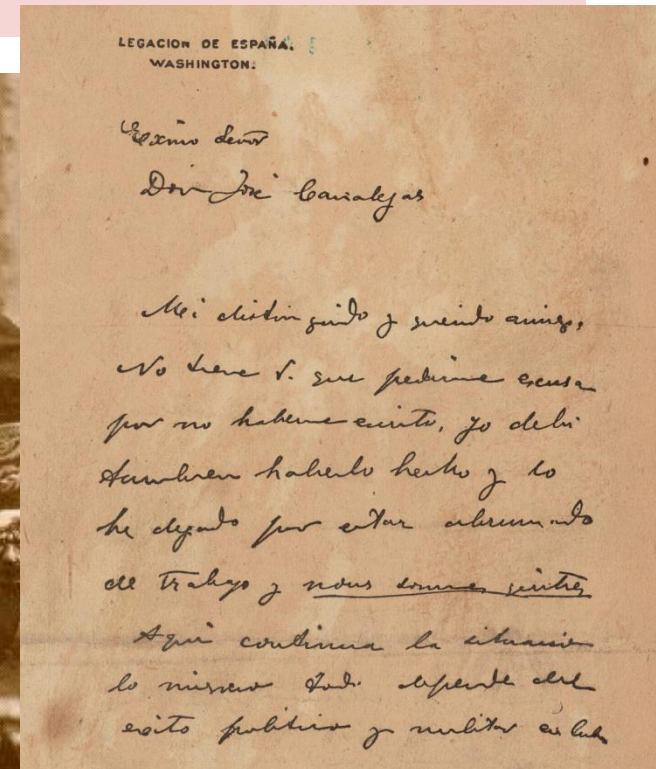
Yellow Journalism-Hearst vs. Pulitzer. Each reported on the atrocities in Cuba. Sensationalized news equals more readers. Hearst printed the De Lome Letter (Spanish letter calling President McKinley weak and a puppet).



De Lôme Letter

Spanish Minister to the US Enrique Dupuy de Lôme wrote a letter to a friend in Cuba about how President McKinley was weak and a low politician.

“It once more shows what McKinley is, weak and a bidder for the admiration of the crowd besides being a would-be politician who tries to leave the door open behind himself while keeping on good terms with the jingoes of his party.”



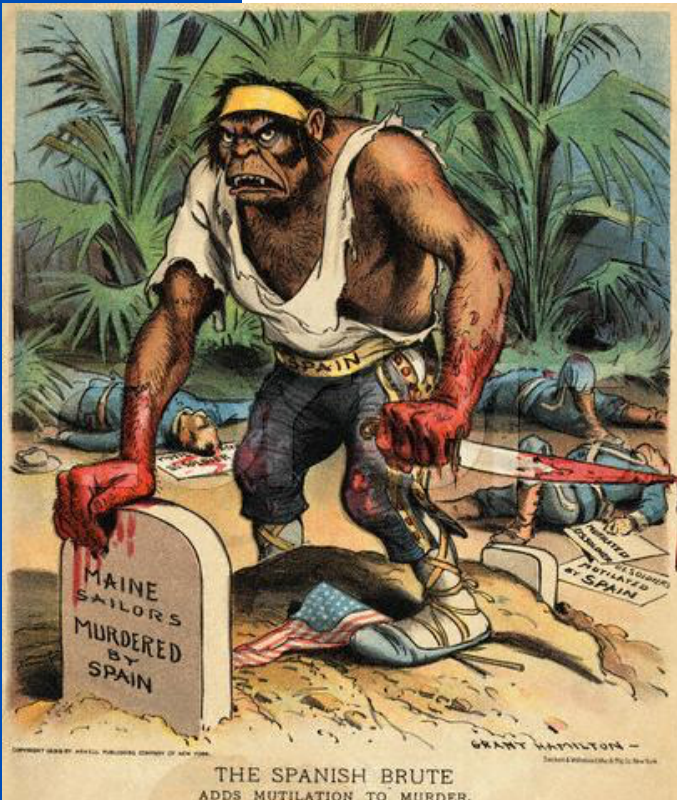
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The U.S.S. Maine Explosion and War

The USS Maine-US battleship sent to Cuba to protect and evacuate Americans if rebellion intensified. On 2/15/1898 the Maine exploded in Havana harbor (260 sailors killed). "Remember the Maine, to Hell with Spain."

Results-Two investigations. Spanish: Explosion was accidental and internal (not confirmed until 1976 US Navy investigation). American: Explosion caused by Spanish mine. The American public is ready for war!

McKinley and War-President McKinley was conflicted. He didn't want a war, yet he didn't want Spain to control Cuba. McKinley eventually yields to public and US business pressure. The US declares war on Spain (4/11/1898).



Teller Amendment

- United States "hereby disclaims any disposition of intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over said island except for pacification thereof, and asserts its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people."



The Rough Riders

- Organized by Theodore Roosevelt
- Participated in the Battle of San Juan Hill



©1998 Theodore Roosevelt Collection
Harvard College Library

United States Foreign Policy 1890-1914

The Spanish-American War



The Philippines-Admiral Dewey told to attack the Spanish fleet in the event of war. 5/1/1898 Dewey's surprise attack defeated the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay. 8/13/1898 American troops with Filipino insurgents led by Emilio Aguinaldo capture Manila (America will regret asking Aguinaldo for help)

Cuba-Decisive battle at Santiago. 7/1/1898 Rough Riders (supported by 2 black regiments) fight at San Juan and Kettle Hills. 7/3/1898 the Spanish, trapped by US naval blockade and US Army, Spain surrendered.

Results-Few casualties (400 to bullets; 5,000 to malaria, typhoid fever, dysentery). War only lasted 113 days. America gained respect and prestige. Closed the North-South divide. US gained an empire that they couldn't defend (Philippines in WWII).

Results - Platt Amendment

- Cuba prohibited from making treaties with other countries and was forced to cede Guantanamo Bay to the US for use as a naval base.
- US has "the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence, the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property, and individual liberty..."

The Philippines

“Shall we grant them independence at once or are we right to show them that they cannot be made fit for independence at once?” – William Howard Taft

Battle of Manila

Newspaper Headline

1,011,068
The World
1,011,068

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 2, 1900.

DEWEY SMASHES SPAIN'S FLEET

Great Naval Battle Between Asiatic Squadron and Spanish Warships Off Manila.

THREE OF THE BEST SPANISH VESSELS WIPED OUT, OTHERS SUNK.

The Damage Done to the American Boats Engaged Only Nominal—Hundreds of the Enemy Slain in the Encounter.

VICE-ADMIRAL MONTOJO.  THE DEFEATED COMMANDER OF THE SPANISH FLEET.

COMMODORE DEWEY.  WISER OF THE GREAT VICTORY FOR THE AMERICAN NAVY.

LISBON, Portugal, May 1, 11 P. M.—The Spanish fleet was completely defeated off Cavite, Philippine Islands, according to trustworthy advices received here.

WASHINGTON, May 1, Midnight.—President McKinley expresses entire satisfaction over the reported battle between Commodore Dewey's squadron and the Spanish fleet. He accepts the news as true, but believes it is worse for the Spanish than they will admit. There has been no official confirmation of the news. Nothing official is expected for forty-eight hours.

THE THREE SPANISH CRUISERS COMPLETELY DESTROYED.

ADMIRAL MONTOJO ADMITS HIS UTTER ROUT.

In His Report to Spain He Says Many Ships Were Burned and Sunk and the Losses in Officers and Men "Numerous."

MADRID (via Paris), May 2.—The news of the defeat of the American squadron behind the merchantmen was 11.30 A. M. The American squadron forced the port before daybreak and reported off Cavite. Night was completely dark.

The Naval Bureau at Manila sends the following report, signed "Montojo, Admiral."

"In the middle of the night the American squadron forced the forts, and before daybreak appeared off Cavite. The night was completely dark. At 7.30 the sloop of the Reina Christina took fire, and soon after the poop was burned.

"At eight o'clock, with my staff, I went on board the Isla de Cuba. The Reina Maria Christina and the Cadiz were then entirely enveloped in flames.

"The other ships having been damaged entered into Baker Bay. Some had to be sunk to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy. The losses are numerous, notably Capt. Calvo, a general, and five other persons.

"The Spanish ships intend to leave the burning and sinking Dos Juan de Austria. There is the greatest anxiety for further details.

MADRID'S FORLORN HOPE.

LONDON, May 2.—The Madrid correspondent of the Financial News, telegraphing this morning, says:

"The Spanish Ministry of Marine claims a victory for Spain because the Americans were forced to retire behind the merchantmen. Capt. Calvo (or Calvo), in command of the Reina Maria Christina, went down with the ship.

MADRID OFFICIAL REPORT ADMITS DISASTROUS DEFEAT

MADRID, May 1, 8 P. M.—The following is the text of the official despatch from the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands to the Minister of War, Lieut.-Gen. Correa, regarding the engagement off Manila:

"Last night, April 30, the batteries at the entrance to the fort announced the arrival of the enemy's squadron, forcing a passage under the obscurity of the night.

"At daybreak the enemy took up positions, opening with a strong fire against Fort Cavite and the arsenal.

"Our fleet engaged the enemy in a brilliant combat, protected

 REINA MARIA CHRISTINA

 ISLA DE CUBA

 DOS JUAN DE AUSTRIA

Battle of Manila

- May 1, 1898 – US fleet attacked the Spanish squadron in Manila, the capital of the Philippines.
- Within 7 hours the US ships had destroyed the entire Spanish fleet of 10 ships!
- Not enough ground troops so US had to get the help of Filipinos.
- August 13th US forces capture Manila.
- Filipinos thought the US would grant their independence after Spain was defeated.

American Territories Acquired

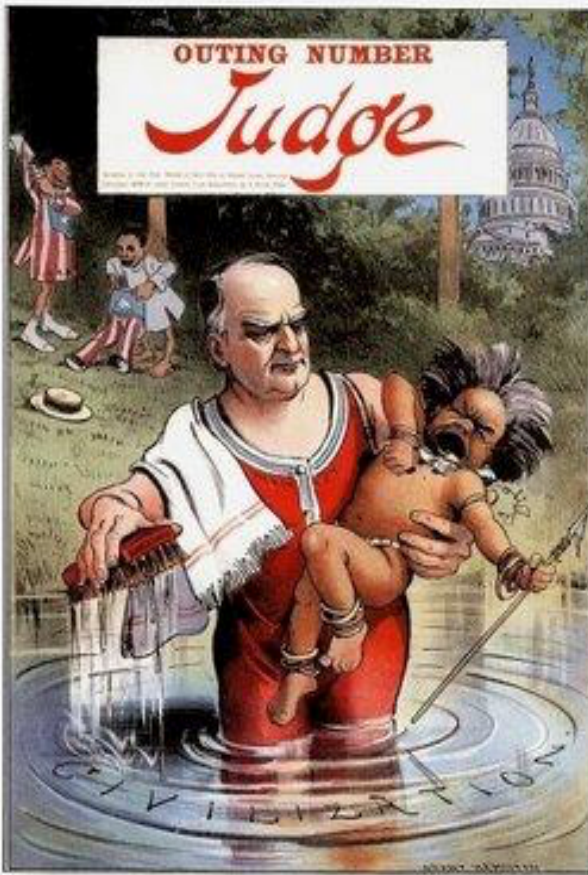
- After the Spanish American War, the US added 100,000 square miles and close to 10 million people to the American Empire.
- It acquired the following territories for a payment of \$20 million to Spain:
 - Puerto Rico
 - Guam
 - Philippines (Granted Independence after WWII)

Reasons not to ratify Treaty

- Traditional American isolationism
- American principles of self-government
- Inconsistency of liberating Cuba and not the Philippines
- Danger of foreign entanglements
- Financial, military, and social costs

United States Foreign Policy 1890-1914

America and the Philippines: \$20 Million for a Rebellion?



"THE FILIPINO'S FIRST BATH."
"McKinley—'Oh, you dirty boy!'"
Judge, Judge Company, New York, June 10, 1899 [artist Grant Hamilton]

What to do with the Philippines-3

options. Give the islands back to Spain (misrule). Leave the islands and not give them any help (irresponsible and Germany or Japan would seize them resulting in another war). US annexation. McKinley opted for annexation (US Senate approved the treaty by one vote)

Bitterness and Rebellion-Filipinos wanted

independence. 2/4/1899 Emilio Aguinaldo led insurrection against the US. US responded by sending 126,000 troops. Both sides commit atrocities such as water boarding and reconcentration camps.

Results-Fighting lasts until 1902. 4,234 Americans

killed. 600,000 Filipinos killed. Philippines not granted independence until July 4, 1946.



Philippine American War

A Conflict Emerges

- US wanted to educate and Christianize the Filipinos.
- Most Filipinos were Catholics and so already Christians and they wanted self-government.
- US refuses to grant independence leading to a three year battle that ends in 1901.

Feelings About Filipinos

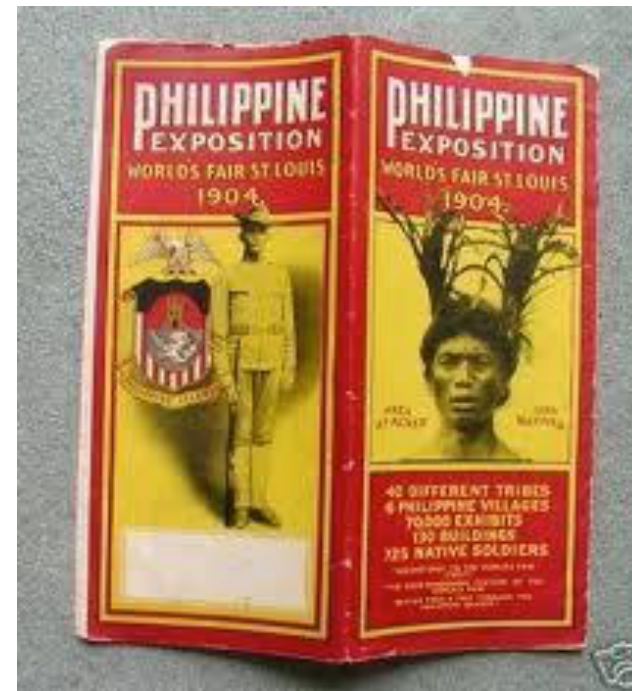
- “No cruelty is too severe for these brainless monkeys, who can appreciate no sense of honor, kindness or justice.” – Utah Private
- “They are, as a rule, an illiterate, semi-savage people who are waging war, not against tyranny, but against Anglo-Saxon order & decency.” – Medal of Honor Recipient Frederick Funston
- “The population of the islands is made up of a vast mass of ignorant, superstitious people...” – William H. Taft



Portraying US military's invasions as benevolent – a humanitarian justification.

1904 World's Fair

- ❑ Created a Philippine Reservation where fairgoers could see the benevolent assimilation.
- ❑ Shipped 1200 Filipinos and presented them as being more like monkeys than human beings.
- ❑ Smithsonian exhibit of evolution of civilization.



Treatment of Filipinos

- To suppress Filipino insurgency, the American military forcibly relocated or burned villages, imprisoned or killed non-combatant civilians, and used vicious torture techniques (including the water cure) on suspected insurgents.



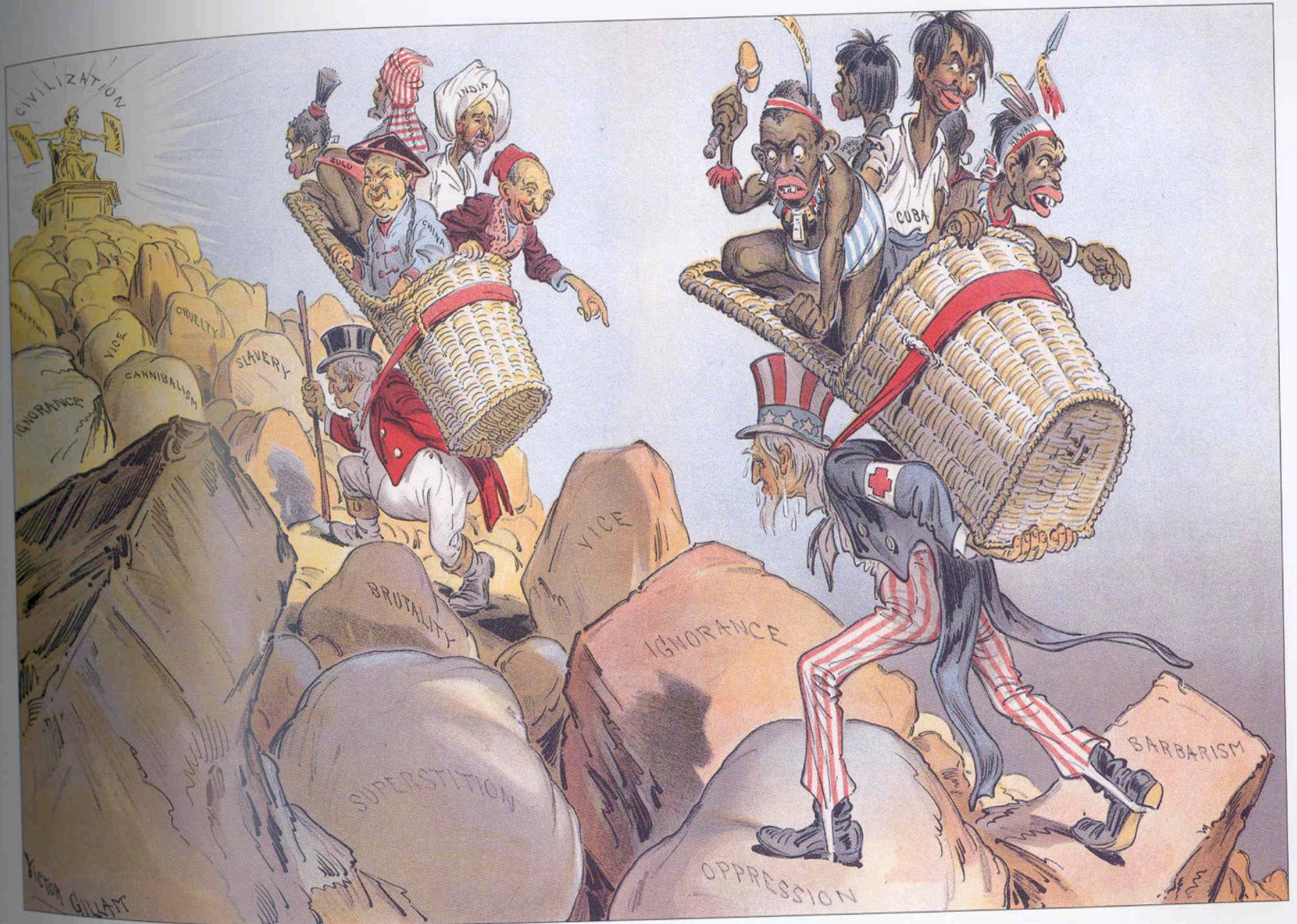
Dealing with the Filipinos

- Freedom fighters could only resist if civilians supported them. So like the Spanish in Cuba, the US Army decided to “reconcentrate” civilians.
- The McKinley Administration felt Filipinos were incapable of ruling themselves and America had to exert herself to help her Pacific wards. America was doing them a great good by building them a nation.

An 1898 Cartoon



THE SENATE PHILIPPINE BILL OFFERS GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO THE BAD FILIPINO.—*Minneapolis Tribune*



"THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN (Apologies to Kipling)."²
Judge, Judge Publishing Company, New York, 1899 [artist: Victor Gillam]

The White Man's Burden

- ❑ By Rudyard Kipling - *an appeal to the United States to assume the task of developing the Philippines, recently won in the Spanish-American War.*

Take up the White man's burden --

Send forth the best ye breed --

Go bind your sons to exile

To serve your captives' need;

To wait in heavy harness

On fluttered folk and wild --

Your new-caught, sullen peoples,

Half devil and half child.

Take up the White Man's
burden --
In patience to abide,
To veil the threat of terror
And check the show of pride;
By open speech and simple,
An hundred times mad plain.
To seek another's profit,
And work another's gain.



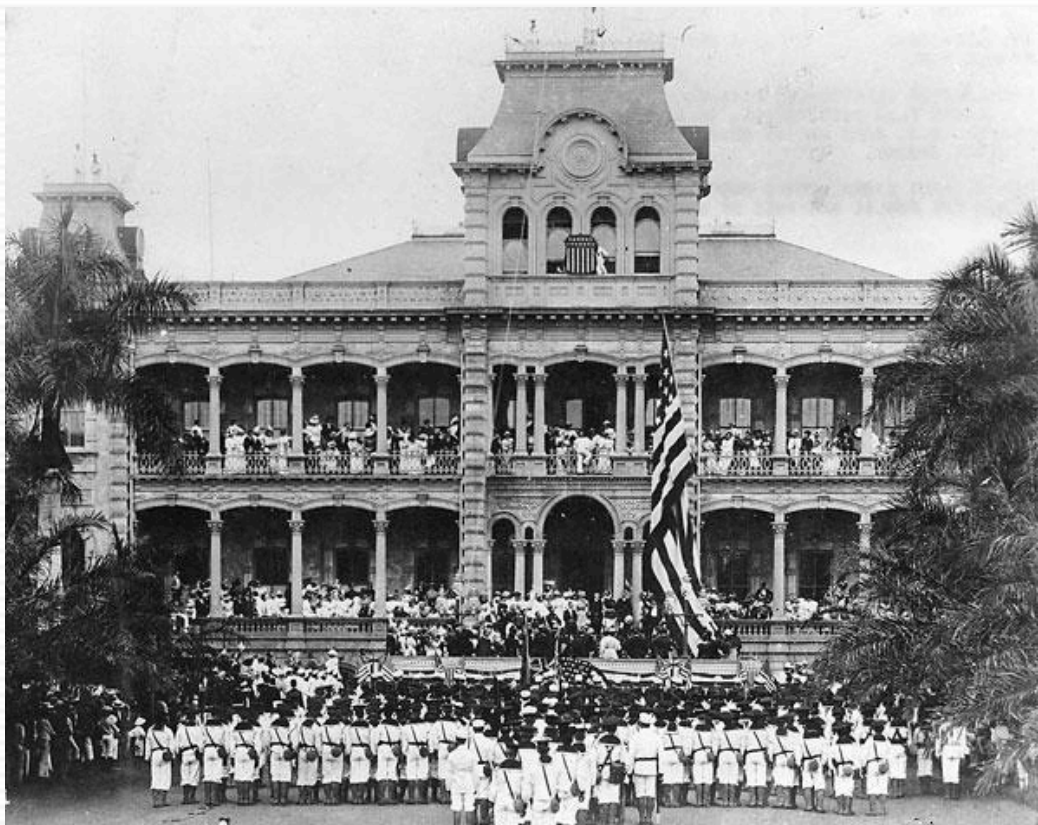
The first step towards lightening
The White Man's Burden
is through teaching the virtues of cleanliness.

Pears' Soap

is a potent factor in brightening the dark corners of the earth as civilization advances, while amongst the cultured of all nations it holds the highest place—it is the ideal toilet soap.

All rights reserved.

Hawaii



Hawaii

- Hawaii becomes a US territory as a result of American business and missionary influence!



Gaining Hawaii

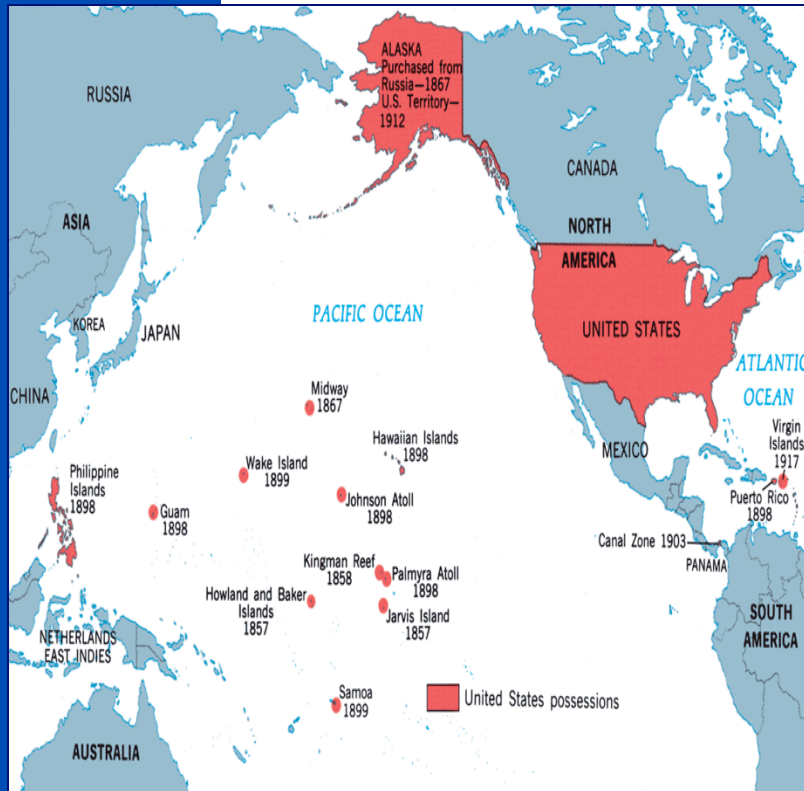
- ❑ 1820s – missionaries established themselves in Hawaii
- ❑ Soon the production of sugar became the major reason Americans went to Hawaii.
- ❑ Queen Liliuokalani was determined to oppose foreign rule and make sure Hawaii did not become a colony.
- ❑ In 1893, a small group of sugar and pineapple-growing businessmen, backed by the U.S. military, deposed Queen Liliuokalani, seized 1.75 million acres of land, and Sanford Dole named himself President.
- ❑ The Americans in Hawaii conspired for U.S. annexation of the islands, which was achieved in 1898 after being rejected by Congress. Annexed in 1900.
- ❑ Hawaii became a state in 1959.

Rationale for Annexation

- It might otherwise fall under the control of another foreign power.
- It would provide a needed naval base in the Pacific.
- It would offer opportunities for American investment.

United States Foreign Policy 1890-1914

American Empire: Did the Constitution Follow the Flag?



Puerto Rico—Ceded to the US as payment for war costs. Foraker Act (1900) granted Puerto Rico limited government. American citizenship granted (1917). Still a US possession (neither a state nor a territory).

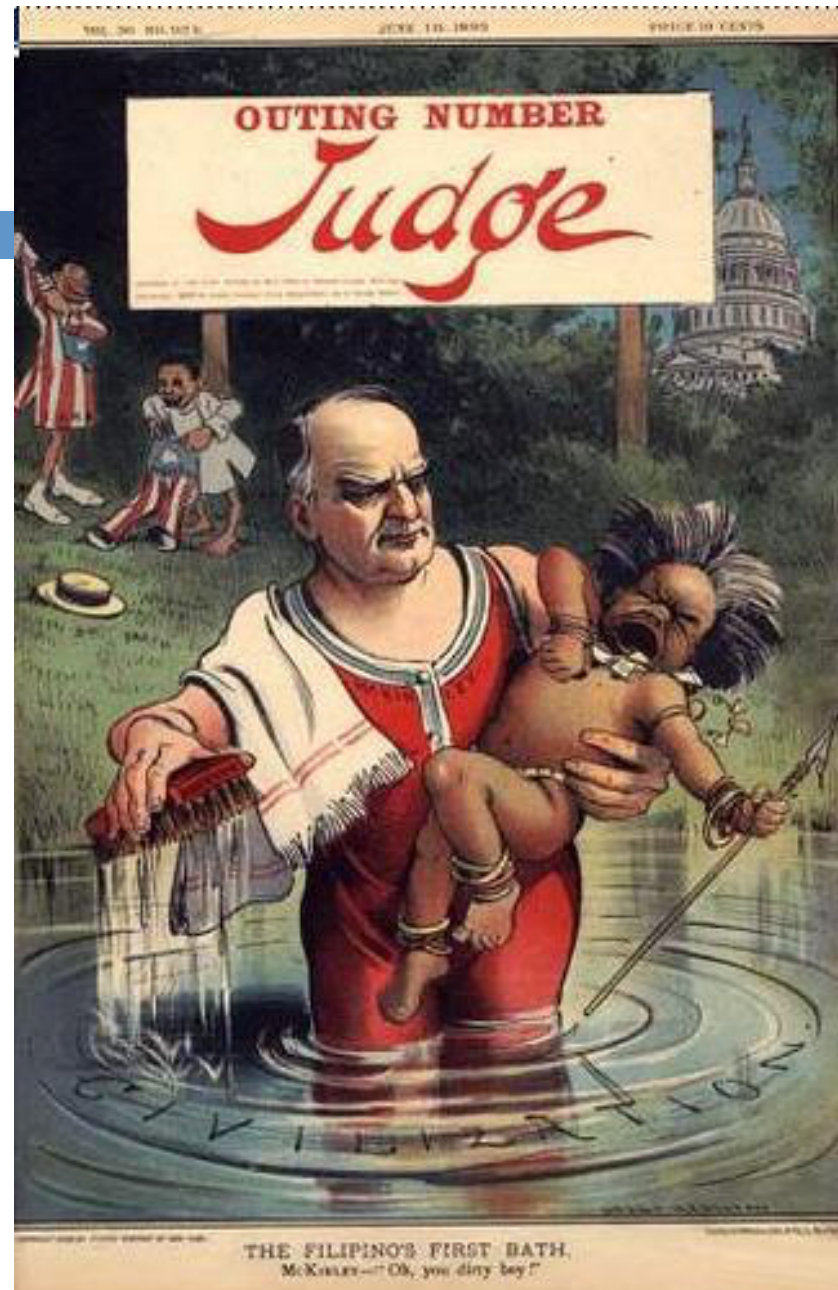
Cuba—Teller Amendment (1898) promised Cuban independence. However US didn't want Cuba taken over by Germany or other imperial power. Platt Amendment (1901) US could intervene to preserve Cuban independence. US kept land for a naval base (Guantanamo Bay)

Hawaii— (1893) first attempt at annexation. First full-fledged imperialistic debate. Halfway to the Philippines. Fear of Japanese takeover while the US was busy with Spain. Annexed 7/7/1898. Full territorial status (1900).

Insular Cases (1901-1903)

- Debate over whether or not the rights granted to citizens of the US applied to those people living in American territories.
- Supreme Court declared that not all provisions of the Constitution needed to apply to those who lived under the American flag but outside the continental boundaries of the US.

Cartoons

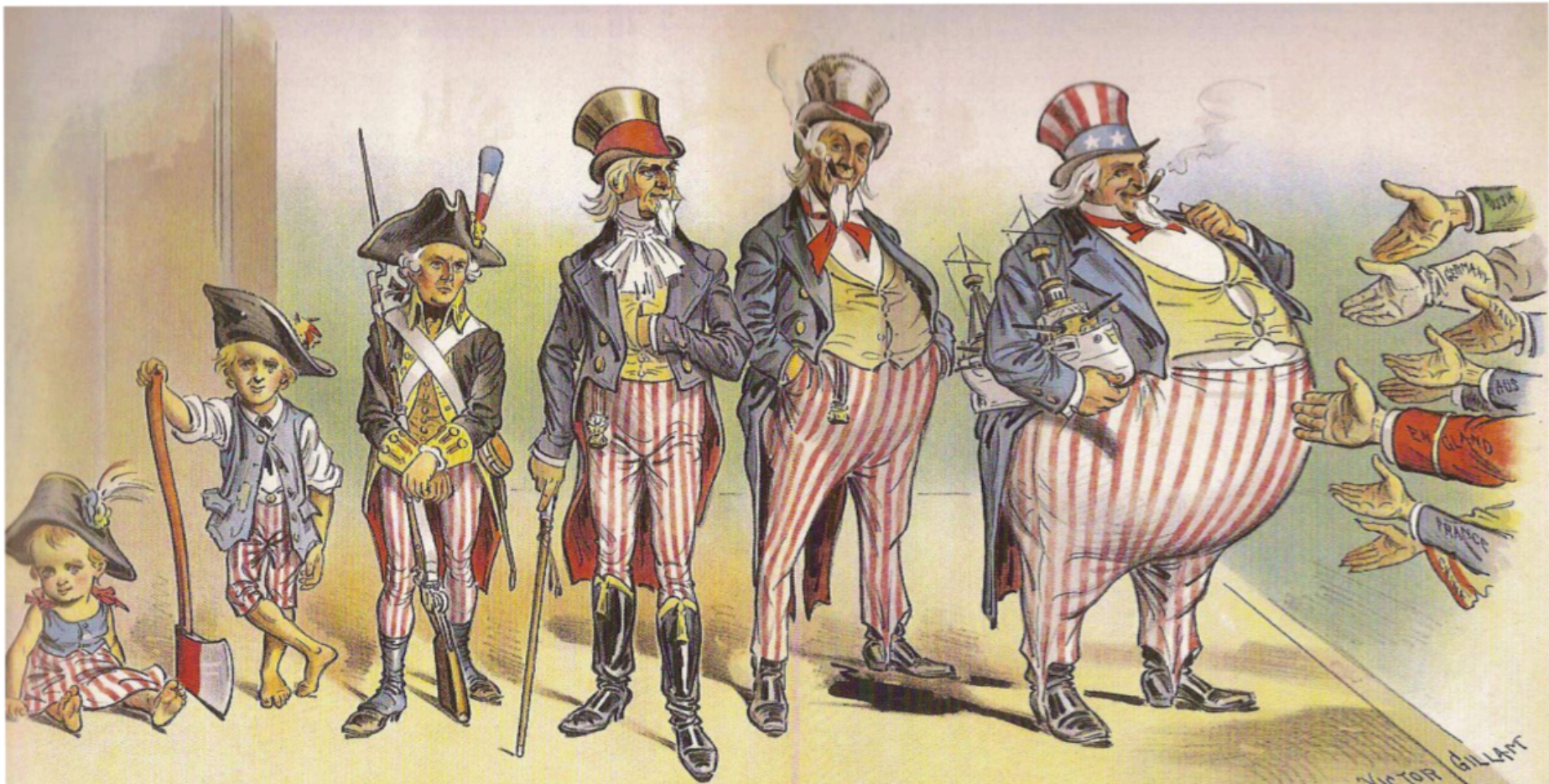




Hurrah for the fourth of July! We're coming in on independence day celebrations, too.

— *Minneapolis Journal.*

¡Que viva el 4 de julio! ¡Ahora vamos también a los festejos de independencia!



VICTOR GILLAM

-1783-
THE UNION
STARTED WITH 13 STATES.
AREA IN SQUARE MILES.
349,845

-1803-
THE UNION CONSISTED
OF 17 STATES
AND
THE PROVINCE OF
LOUISIANA
CEDED BY
FRANCE.

-1819-
THE UNION CONSISTED
OF 22 STATES.
FLORIDA
CEDED BY
SPAIN.

-1861-
THE UNION CONSISTED
OF 34 STATES
TEXAS BEING ANNEXED
IN 1845.

-1898-
THE UNITED STATES
CONSISTED OF 48 STATES AND TERRITORIES
AREA 668,411.2 SQ. MILES
IN THIS YEAR HAWAII
WAS ANNEXED.

-1899-
THE UNITED STATES HAS COME INTO
POSSESSION OF VALUABLE COLONIES
CUBA - PHILIPPINES
AND PORTO-RICO.

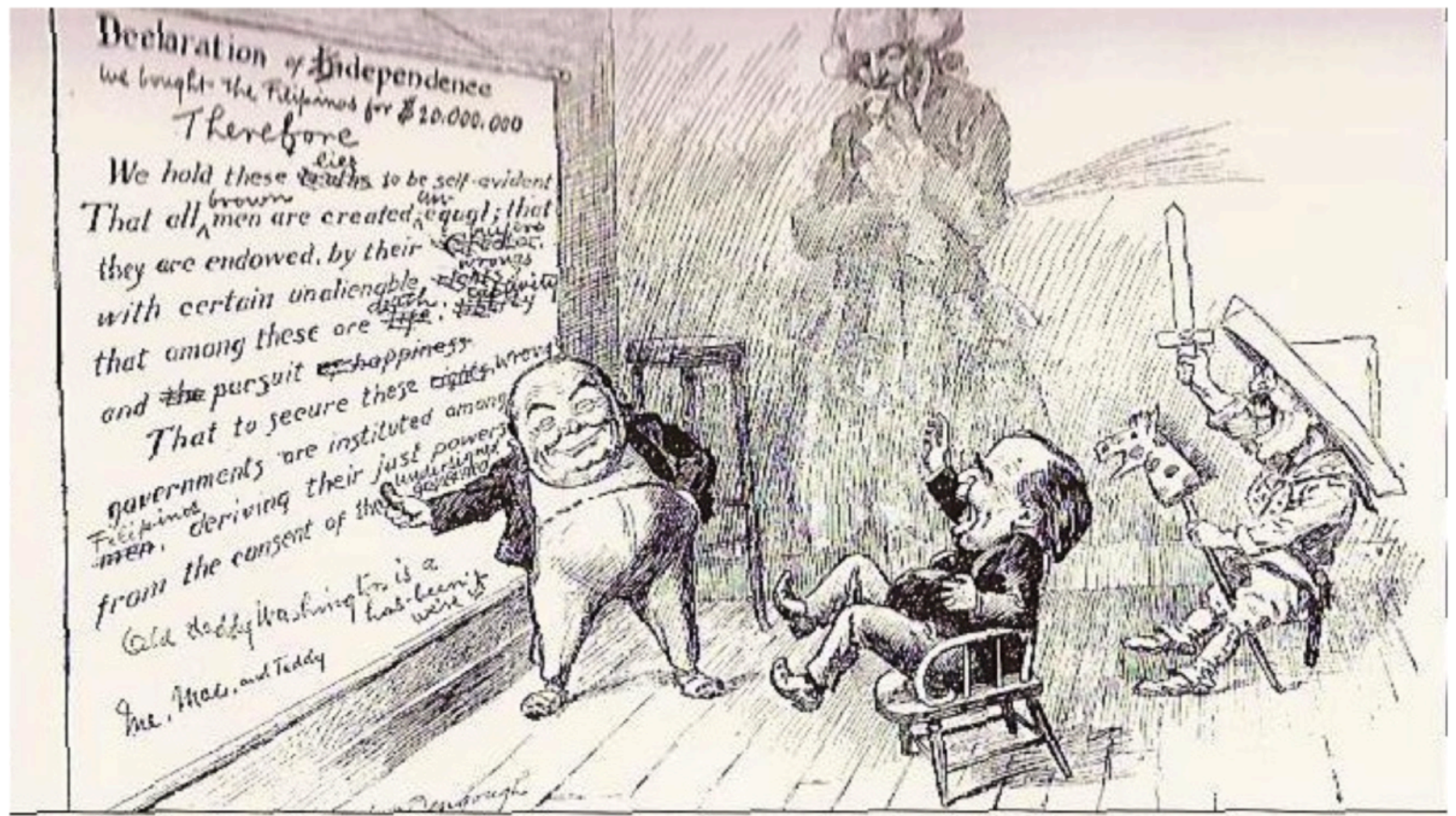
AND NOW ALL
THE NATIONS
ARE ANXIOUS TO BE ON
FRIENDLY TERMS WITH
UNCLE SAM.

PRINTED BY ARKELL PUBLISHING COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Standard White Litho. & Pig. Co. New York.

"A LESSON FOR ANTI-EXPANSIONISTS."
"Showing how Uncle Sam has been an expansionist first, last, and all the time."

Judge, Arkell Publishing Company, New York, 1899 [artist: Victor Gillam]



“FUN FOR THE BOYS.”¹

Life, Life Publishing Company, New York, August 23, 1900

{artist: William Bengough}

Latin America

American Imperialism in the Western Hemisphere

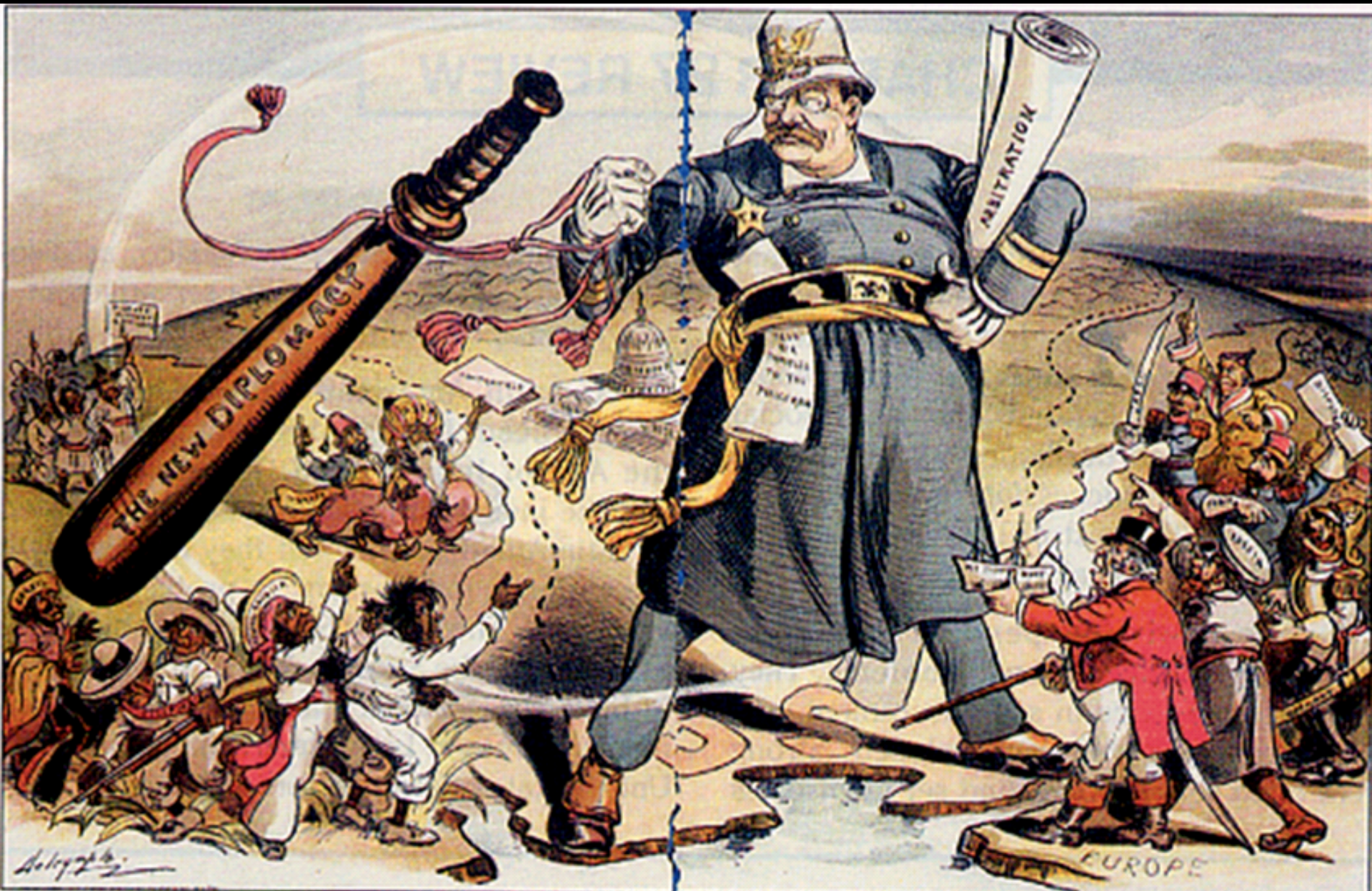


TR Intervenes in Panama (The Bettmann Archive.)

The New Good Neighbor Policy



U.S. Dominance in Latin America



Monroe Doctrine, 1823

- The Western Hemisphere was no longer open to colonization by European nations and that the US would not interfere in purely European affairs and that European nations had no right to interfere in the affairs of existing Western Hemisphere nations.
- Applied
 - 1895 boundary dispute Guiana & Venezuela
 - Gold was discovered, Britain warned to not take territory, refused international arbitration until US threatened war

Attitude of Latin Americans

- Gratitude for protection against European influence
- Resentment of the position of superiority assumed by the US

US Involvement in Western Hemisphere

- Big Stick Diplomacy – Roosevelt
- Dollar Diplomacy – Taft
- Moral Diplomacy – Wilson

- Diplomacy: Art of negotiating between nations.

- Purpose: to protect US business interests in Latin America

United States Foreign Policy 1890-1914

Theodore Roosevelt's Foreign Policy: Carry a Big Stick

“Speak softly and carry a big stick”

Roosevelt Corollary-Preventative intervention. US would intervene in Latin America to keep European powers out of the Western Hemisphere.

Corollary Results-Used to justify all interventions. US Marines will be sent multiple times to Latin American countries. Latin American countries views this as American oppression.

Roosevelt in Action-Roosevelt was not afraid to flex American muscle. (1902) Germany sank 2 Venezuelan boats during an attempt to collect a debt. Changed the policy by paying debts to avoid European interference in Western Hemisphere. (1903) Sent the US Navy to protect the Panamanian revolt over Colombia.



United States Foreign Policy 1890-1914

William H. Taft's Foreign Policy: Dollar Diplomacy

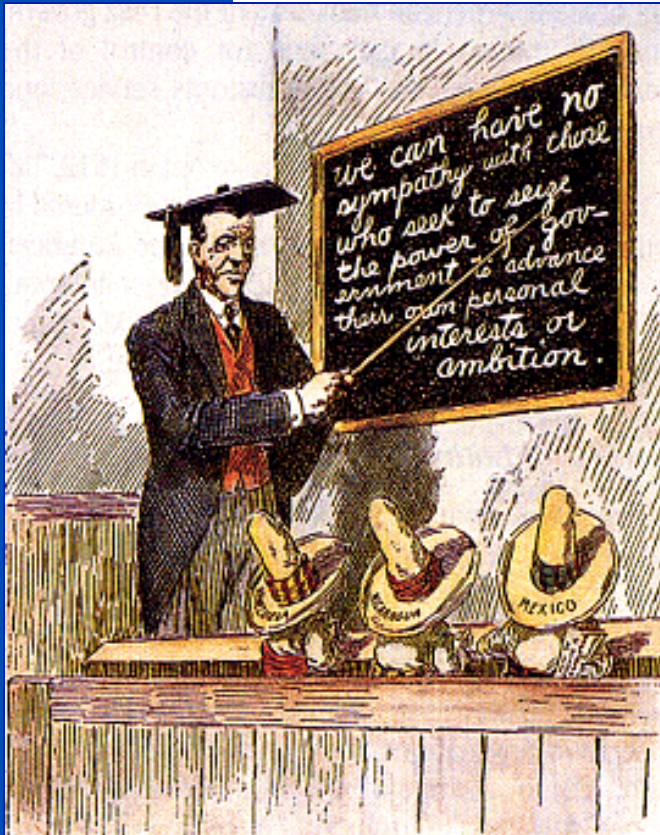
Background-Federal government encouraged Wall Street bankers and other major US corporations to invest in foreign countries that were of a strategic concern to the US. The dollar would replace Roosevelt's big stick.

Dollar Diplomacy in the Caribbean-Main area of US strategic importance. US pumped money into this area to keep other countries out and to uphold the Monroe Doctrine. Policy failed when civil distress broke out in Cuba, Honduras, and the Dominican Republic. President Taft had to send in the Marines to protect American investments.



United States Foreign Policy 1890-1914

Woodrow Wilson's Foreign Policy: Moral Diplomacy



"The force of America is the force of moral principle." - Woodrow Wilson.

Background-Wilson hated Roosevelt's big stick and Taft's dollar diplomacy. Wilson believed that the US would be the world's conscience. Goal of American foreign policy would be to spread democracy and promote peace.

Wilson in Action-Sometimes spreading democracy required military action. Wilson sent the Marines to Haiti (1914-1933) and the Dominican Republic (1916-1924). (1916) Jones Act granted the Philippines territorial status and promised independence

America's Mexican Adventure-American companies invested billions of dollars in Mexican oil, railroads, and mines. (1913) Mexican people rebelled. (1914) Wilson sent the Navy to capture the port of Vera Cruz. (1916) Wilson ordered General Pershing to break up Pancho Villa's group. (1917) US withdrew because threat of war with Germany increased.

United States Foreign Policy 1890-1917

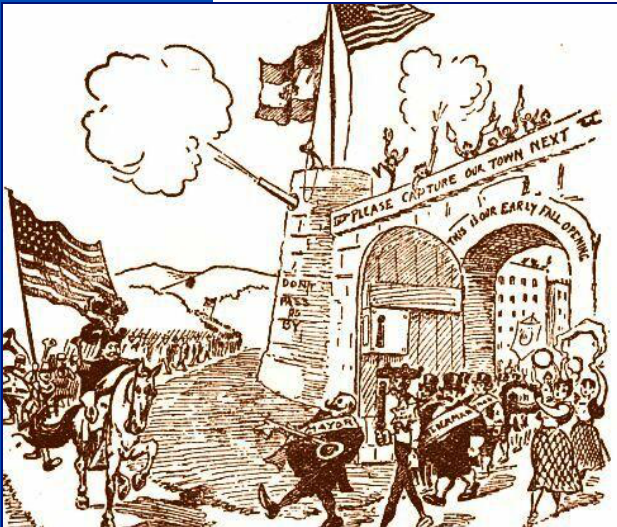
Latin America: Puerto Rico

Background-Puerto Rico had been acquired as part of the treaty ending the Spanish American War.



Foraker Act 1900-Puerto Rico becomes an unincorporated territory and as such the people are citizens of Puerto Rico.

Jones Act 1917-Gave full territorial status to Puerto Rico and US citizenship to the people. There were some differences with regular citizens - could not vote in presidential elections, elected their own legislators (no Congressional representation), and a governor enforced the laws.



United States Foreign Policy 1890-1914

American Power: Building the Panama Canal



Background-US needs a two ocean navy to protect interests. Spanish-American war demonstrated the lack of mobility.

Rights to the Canal-Hay-Pauncefote Treaty (1901). Authorized the US to construct and manage a Central American canal. The canal was to be open to all nations and rates to be fair and equal. (1902) Congress chose the Panama route.

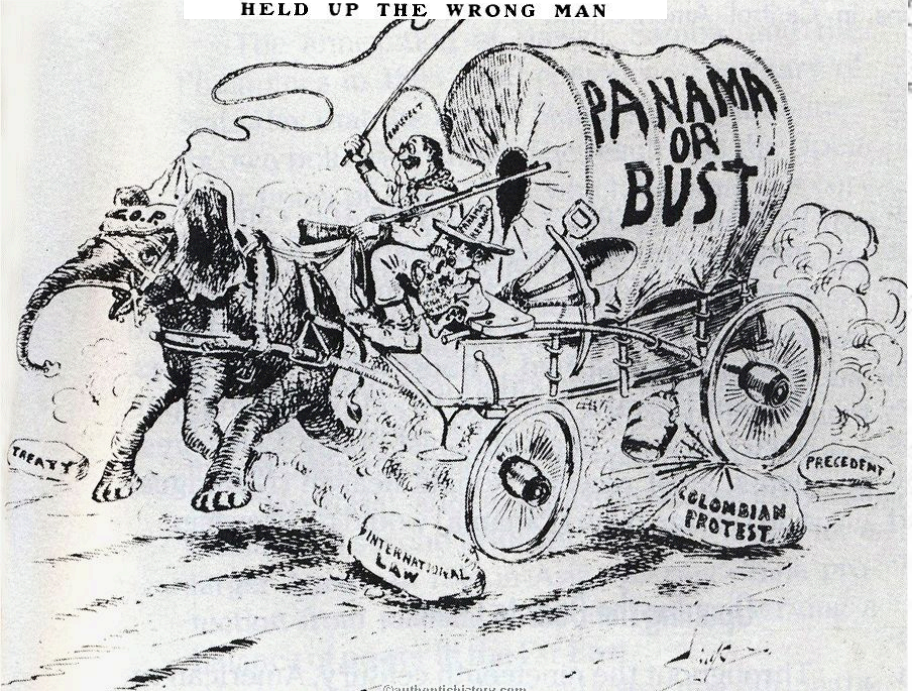
Revolution-Panama was part of Colombia. Colombia rejected \$10 million and \$250,000/year. (1903) the US navy supported Panamanian revolt. US recognized independent Panama 3 days after revolt.

Construction-(1904-1914). Cost \$400 million. Problems with labor, landslides, and disease.





HELD UP THE WRONG MAN



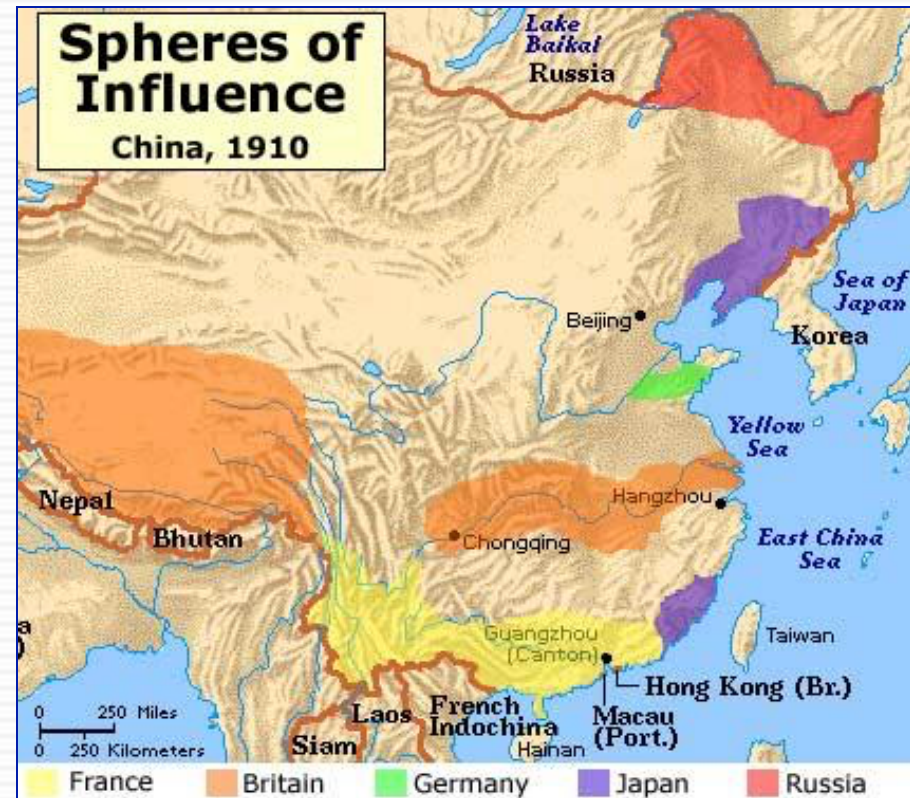
U. S. Interventions in Latin America: 1898-1920s



Need for places to refuel ships on their way to trade in Asia.

Asia Opened Up

China & Japan



United States Foreign Policy 1890-1914

America in Asia: China and the Open Door



Open Door Policy-China is a weak country in the 1890s. European powers had basically spit China into spheres of influence. (1899) Secretary of State John Hay urged European leaders respect Chinese rights and fair competition (this is the Open Door)

Boxer Rebellion-(1900) Super-patriotic group of Chinese trained in martial arts murdered foreigners and Christians. A multinational force (including American soldiers) stopped the rebellion.

Results-Gave all nations equal trading access in China. Guaranteed that China would not be taken over by a foreign power.

Open Door – Asia:
400,000,000 potential
consumers in China alone

United States Foreign Policy 1890-1914

America in Asia: Japan



Before 1890-Japan had been an isolated country for 200 years until Commodore Matthew Perry sailed into Tokyo demanding they open to trade.

1854 - Treaty of Kanagawa - opened 2 ports

1858 - Treaty of Amity & Commerce

Results- Trade agreements weakened Japan and led to the overthrow of the Shogunate and establishment of a new government.

After 1900-

1905 - Treaty of Portsmouth

1908 - Root-Takahira Agreement

1908 - Gentlemen's Agreement

Taft-Katsura Agreement: 1905
Secret Agreement that gave Japan control of the Korean Peninsula, even though Korea was a friend of the US.



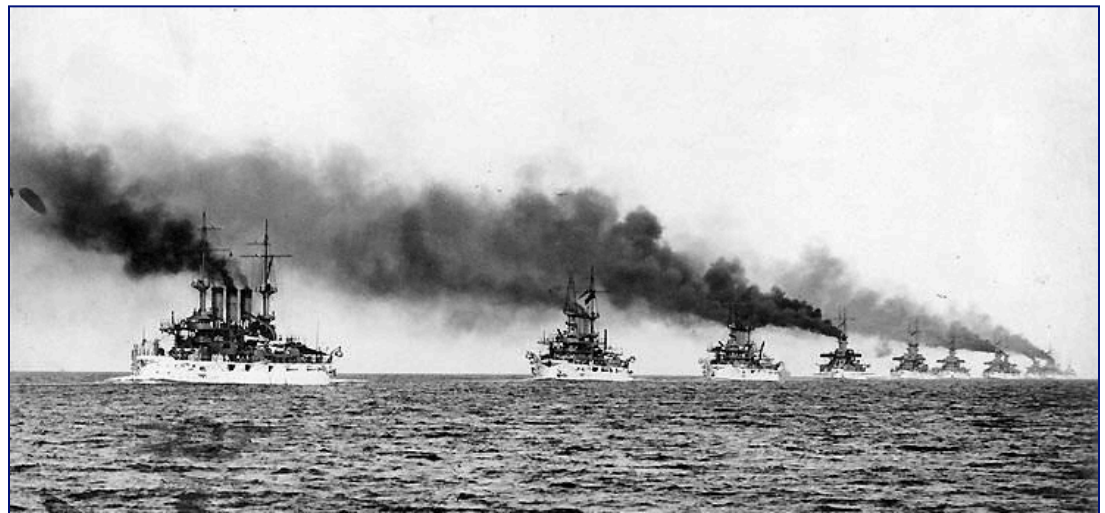
Gentleman's Agreement: A Japanese note agreeing to deny passports to laborers entering the U.S. In exchange, The U.S. government got the school board of San Francisco to rescind their order to segregate Asians in separate schools.



Root-Takahira Agreement: 1908

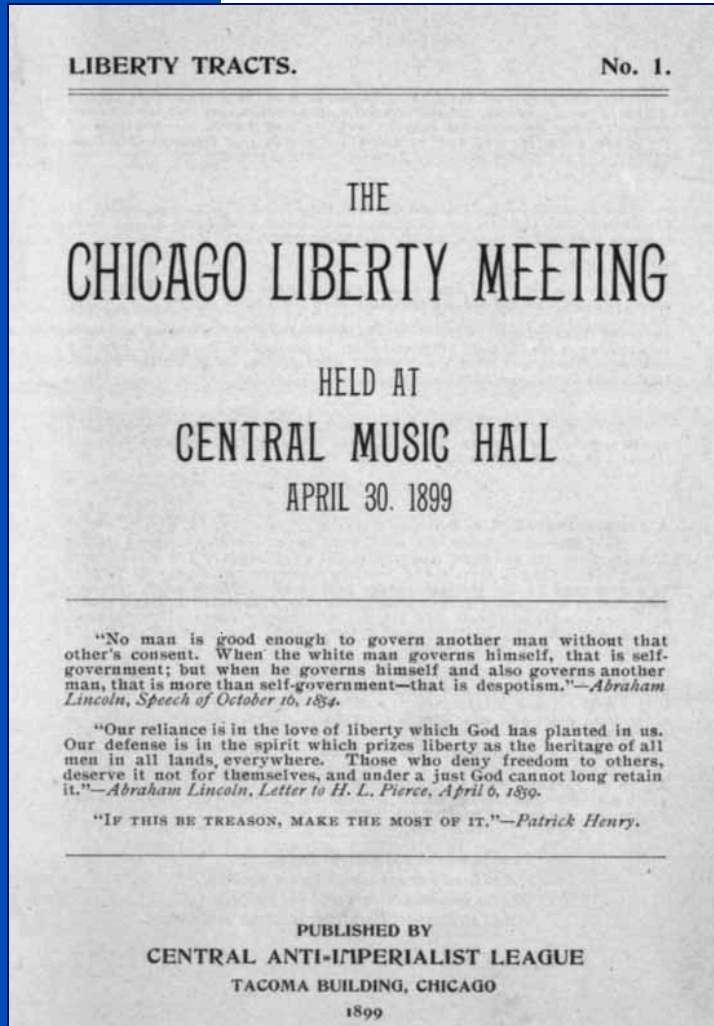
A pledge to maintain the status quo in the Far East. Recognition of China's independence and territorial integrity, and support for continuation of the Open-Door Policy. An agreement to mutual consultation in the event of future Far Eastern crises.

Great White Fleet - nickname for the US battle fleet that went around the world from December 1907 - January 1909. The purpose was to show America's military power. Through Congressional funds, the navy was converted from a wooden ship fleet into a modern, steel ship navy.



United States Foreign Policy 1890-1914

Just Say No To Empire: The Anti-Imperialist League



Background—Most of America were part of the contiguous United States (minus Alaska and Hawaii). The Philippines were a distant tropical island chain with a different culture. Main goal of the Anti-Imperialist League was to fight the McKinley administration's expansionist policies. Prominent leaders included Mark Twain and Andrew Carnegie.

Anti-Imperialist Objections—

Declaration of Independence and the Constitution state it is the right of the people to choose their form of government. Imperialism was against America's anti-colonial policy. Imperialism would be too costly. Annexation would pull the US politically and militarily into Asia (okay to be pulled economically).

Uncle Sam: One of the "Boys?"



Credits

- Images taken from Google
- Some PPT slides from Sue Pojer, Leigh Humphrey & Other US History Teachers
- The Imperial Cruise by James Bradley
- Teacher's Curriculum Institute – History Alive Program