

Chapter 18

American Claims an Empire

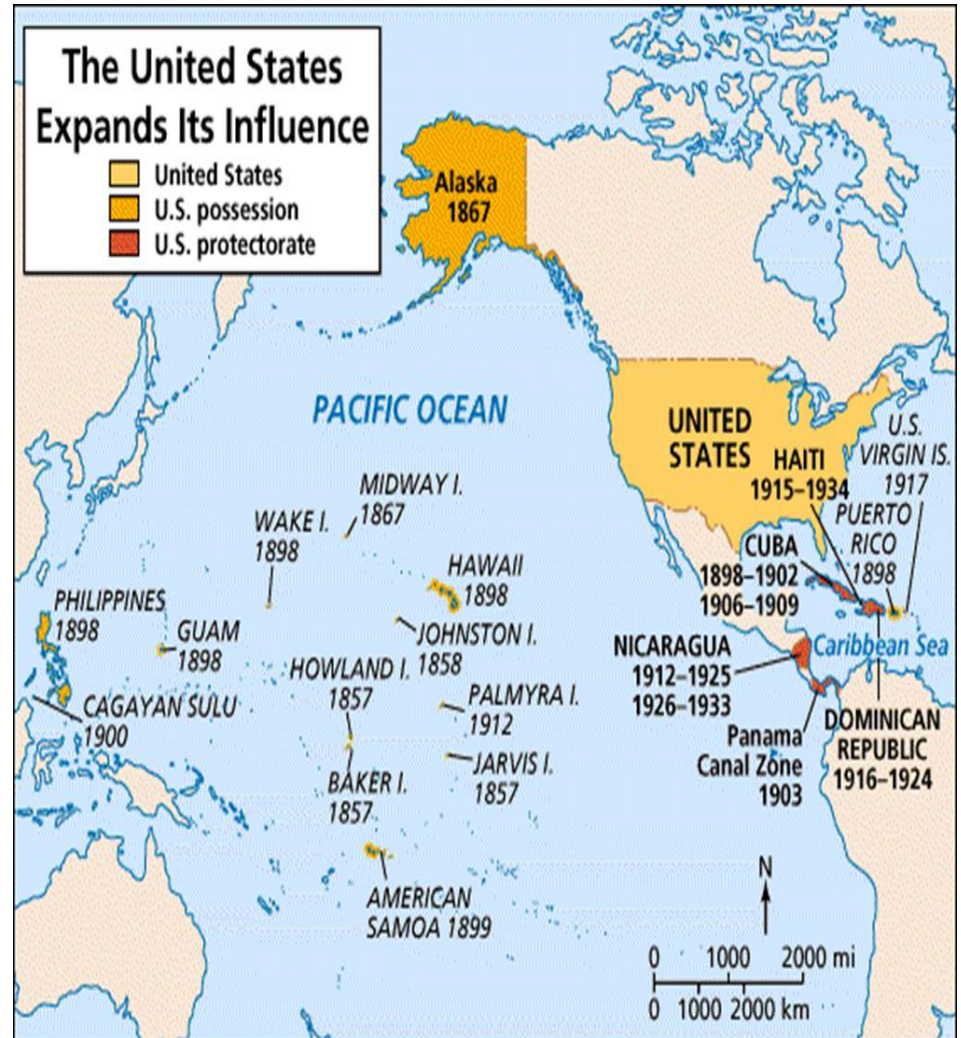
Imperialism

- 1880s – U.S. interest in building an Empire builds
- Imperialism =
 - Stronger :
 - Economic, political, or military control
 - Europeans :



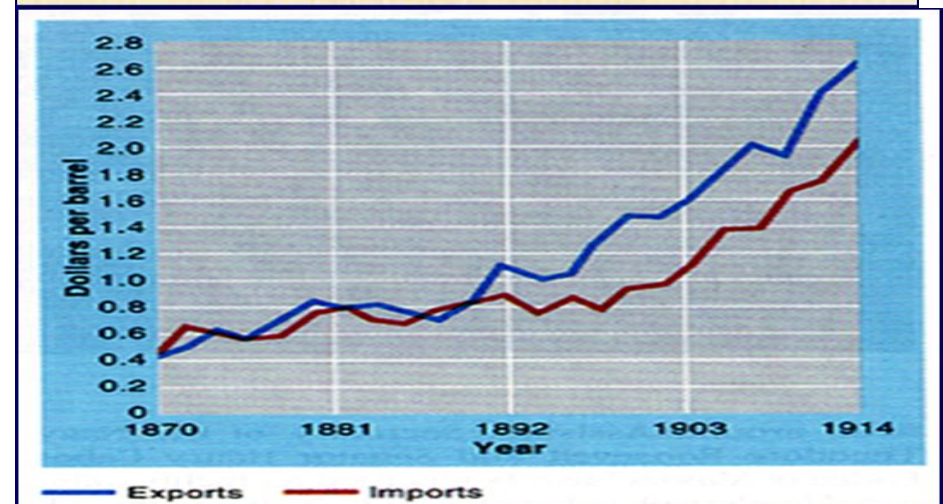
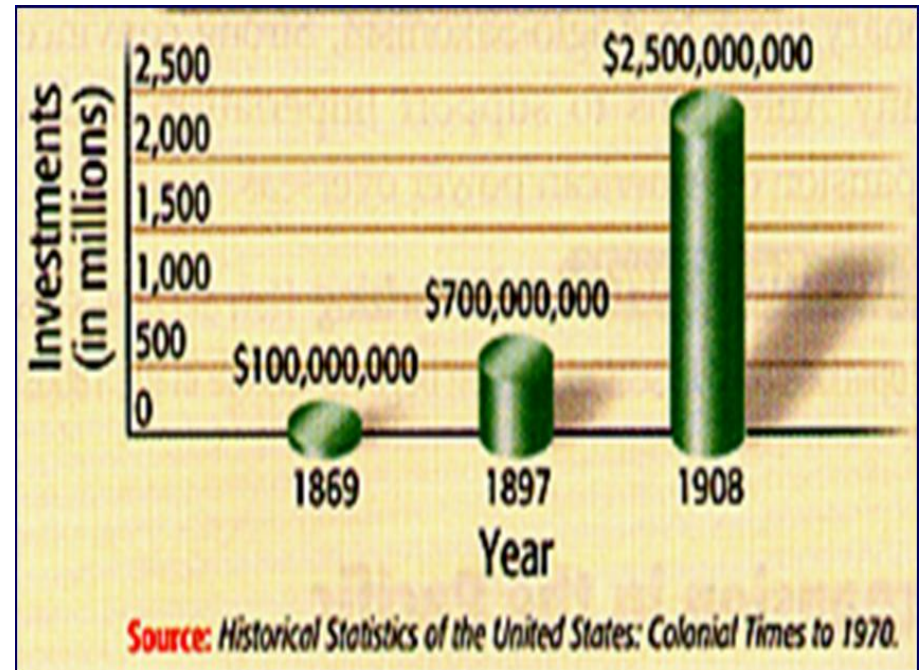
Motives

- Est. Global Military Presence
 - Alfred Thayer Mahan
 - Navy = key
 - U.S. :



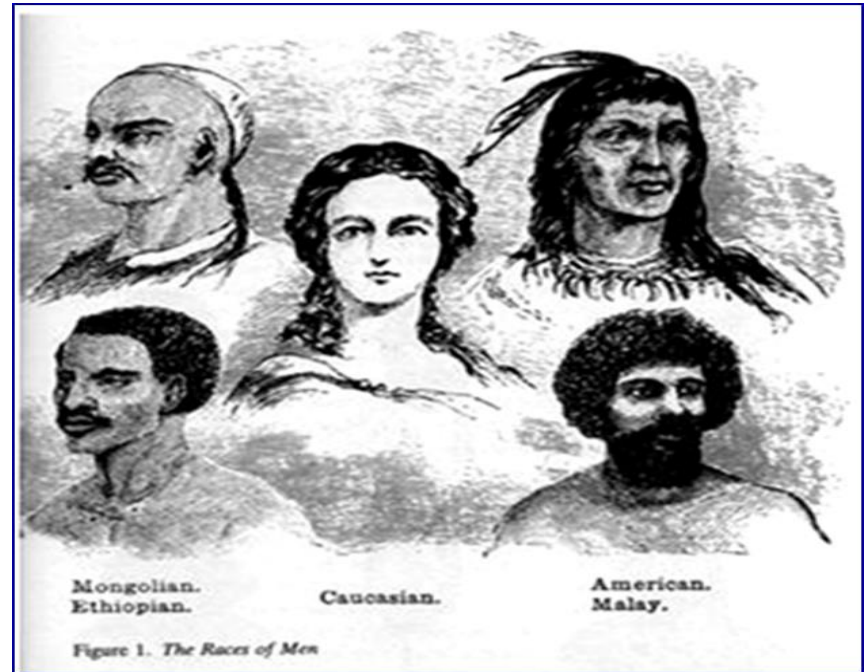
Motives

- Access New Markets
 - Supply of farm and factory goods exceeds domestic demand:
 - Need new sources of:



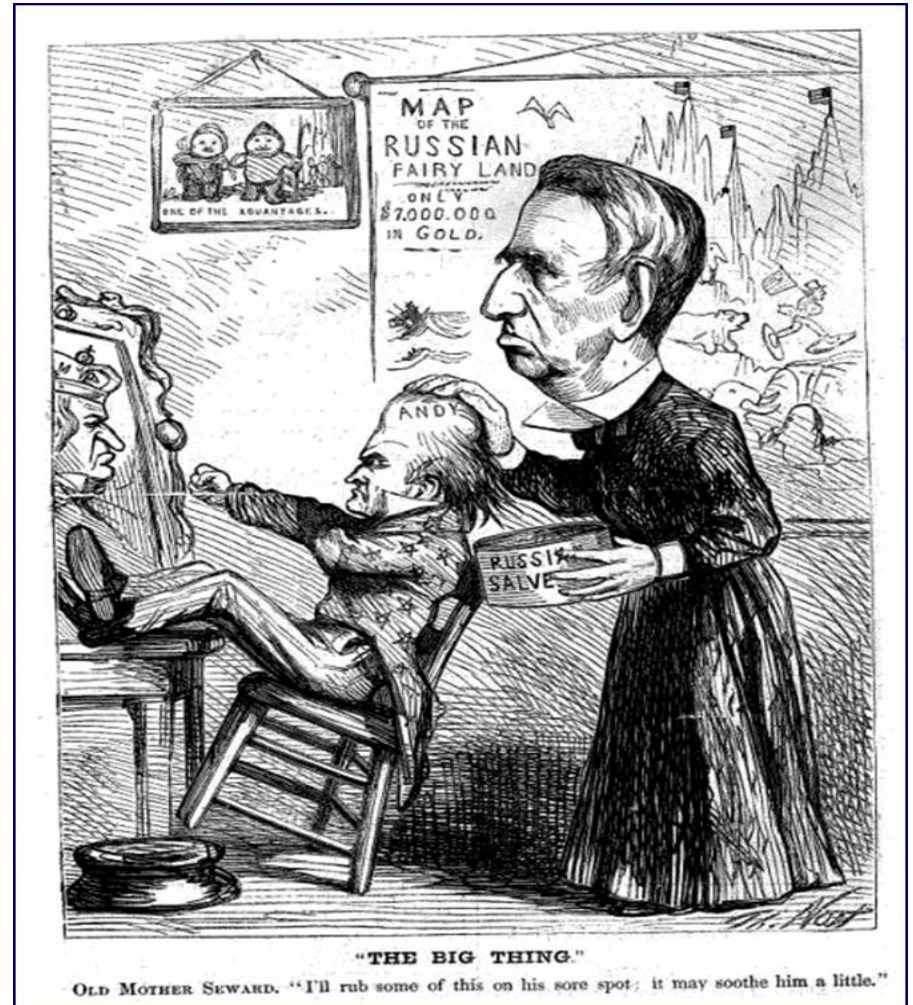
Motives

- Spread Civilization
 - Reflected ethnocentric beliefs
 - Centered on:
 - Served as “justification” for actions



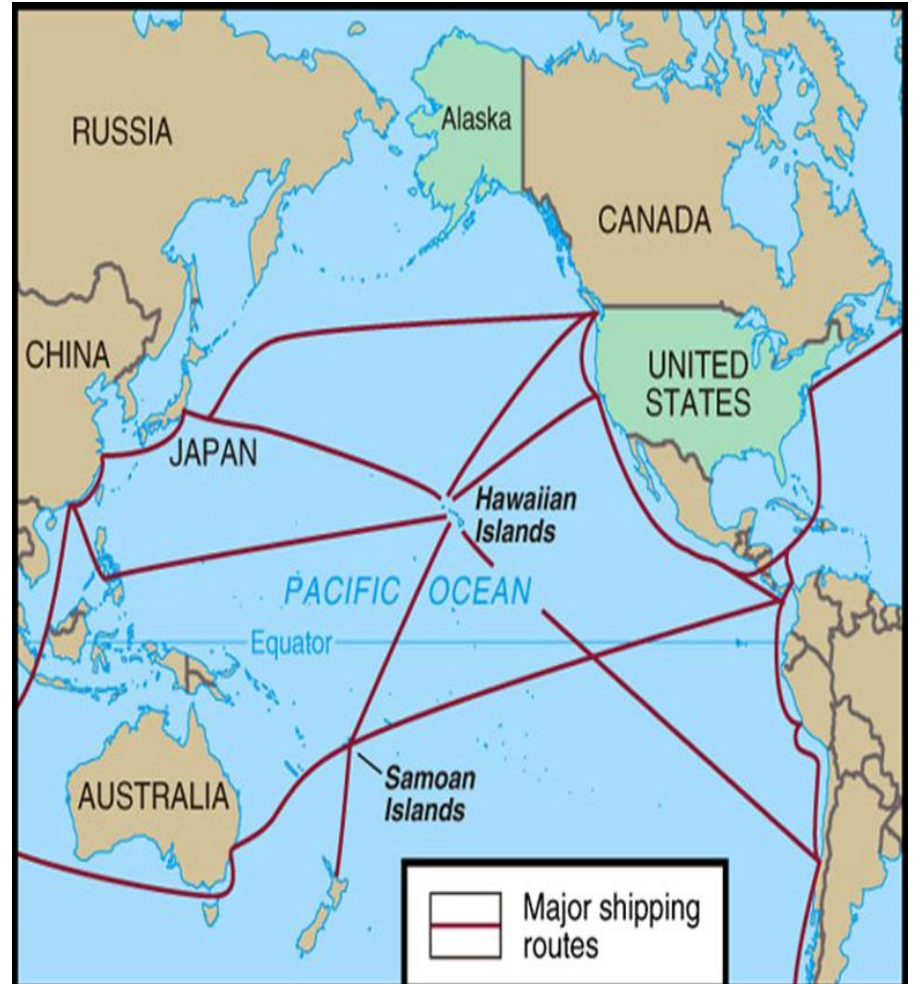
“Seward’s Folly”

- Alaska - 1867
 - Sec. of State:
 - \$7.2 million to :
 - House of Reps. Questions:
 - Statehood in 1959



Hawaii

- History
 - Stopover point on trip to China for merchants
 - 1820s – Missionaries settle
 - Mid-1800s :
 - Dawn of 20th century:



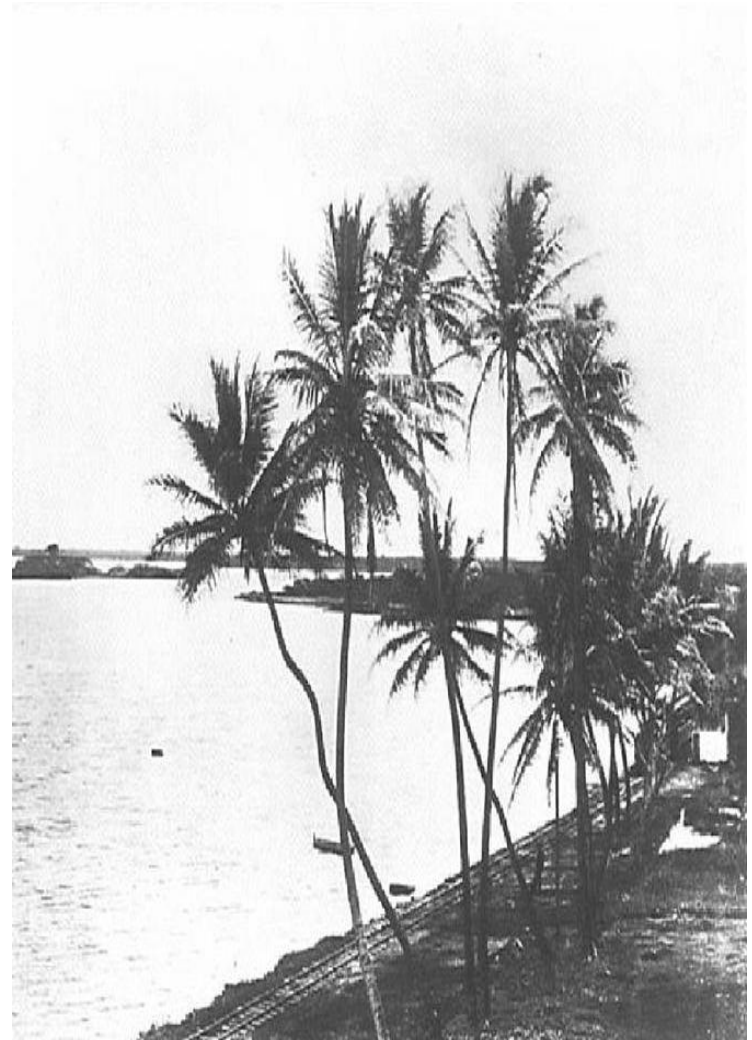
Hawaii

- Planter Aristocracy pushes for Annexation
 - 1875 – U.S. agrees to:
 - Sugar production skyrockets over next decade
 - McKinley Tariff – 1890
 - Eliminates duty-free sugar
 - American :



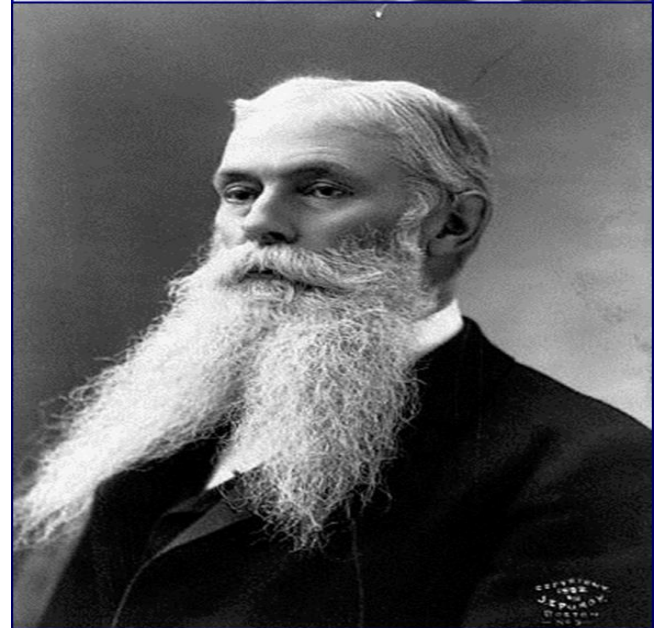
Pearl Harbor

- The Reciprocity Treaty was ratified in 1887
- On January 20, 1887, the Senate allowed the Navy to exclusive right to maintain a coaling and repair station at Pearl Harbor
- Following the overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, the United States Navy established a base on the island in 1899
- Over the years, Pearl Harbor remained a main base for the US Pacific Fleet after World War II along with Naval Base San Diego.
- In 2010 it was merged with the Hickman Air Force base



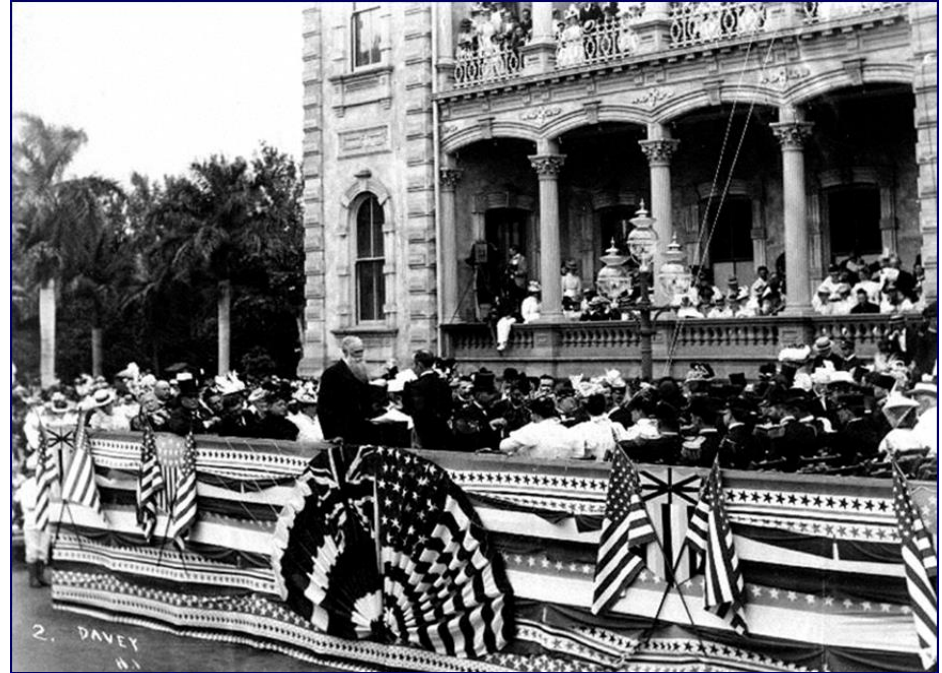
Hawaii

- Queen Liliuokalani
 - “Hawaii for Hawaiians” agenda
 - Business interests stage coup
 - Ambassador John L. Stevens
 - Marines come in
 - Sanford B. Dole = :
- President Cleveland
 - Supports:
 - Recognizes Republic
 - Refuses :



Hawaii

- McKinley annexes Hawaii
 - Aug 1898: Congress makes :
 - Not put to :
 - 1959 – Hawaii becomes:



Section 2: The Spanish-American War

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

For Weekly and Annual... GAIN in One Year... 336,748... (Circulation Shows Gain in All...)

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 3, 1898

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, PHILIPINE ISLANDS.



CAPTAIN, FLEET OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

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 (the Paris), May 2.—The fleet of the Spanish fleet of the Asiatic Squadron, defeated off Cavite, was completely routed.

The fleet of the Asiatic Squadron, under the command of Commodore Dewey, was completely victorious.

The Spanish fleet, under the command of Admiral Montojo, was completely routed.

The Spanish fleet, under the command of Admiral Montojo, was completely routed.

LONDON, May 1.—The Madrid correspondent of the Financial News, telegraphing the news, says:

The Spanish Ministry of Marine states a victory by Spain because the Americans were forced to retire before the reinforcements. Capt. Calles for Calles is considered the hero of the battle.

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. Corrao, regarding the engagement off Manila:

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



Cuba Libre!

- Jose Marti – 1895:
launched revolution
 - Guerilla tactics
 - Focus on :
- U.S. Public Opinion
 - Cubans seek support
 - Public :



War Escalates

- 1896 – Spain sends General Valeriano Weyler :
 - Central and western Cubans herded into:
 - 300,000 die
- U.S. moves towards war
 - Yellow journalism, de Lome letter, U.S.S. *Maine*



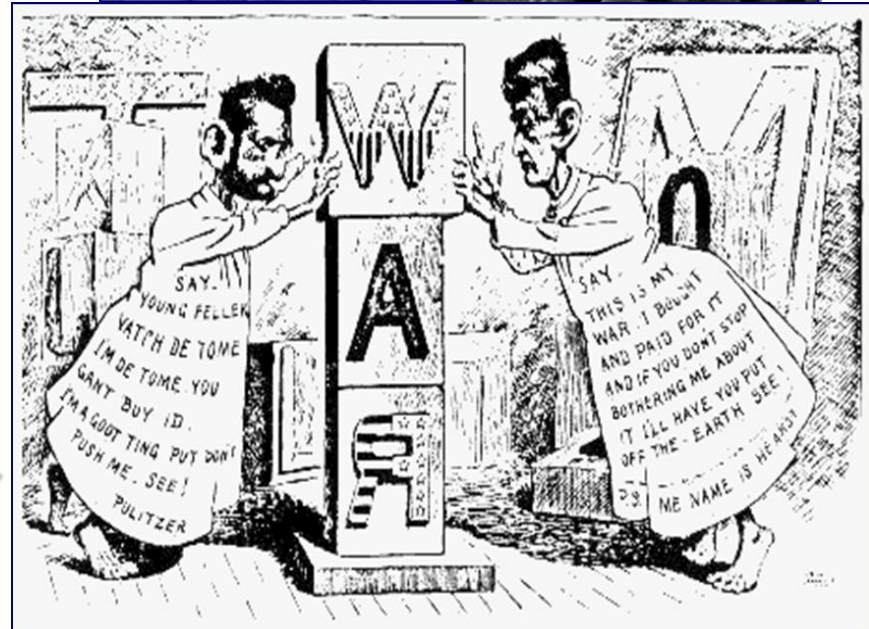
Yellow Journalism

- William Randolph Hearst (*New York Journal*) and Joseph Pulitzer (*New York World*)
- Competing :
- Helps to mobilize:



Hearst to Frederick Remington:

*You furnish the pictures,
and I'll furnish the war!*



De Lome Letter

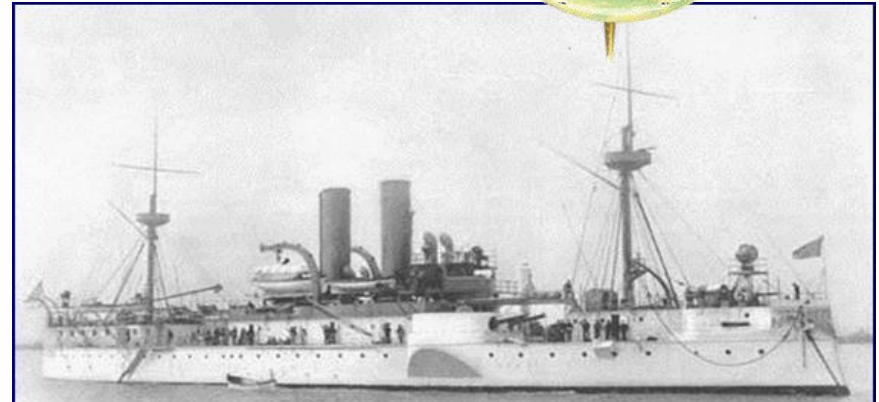
- McKinley attempts diplomacy
 - Spain moderates policies
- 1898 - Enrique Dupuy de Lome letter:



Remember the *Maine*



- U.S.S. Maine stationed in Havana Harbor to protect American interests :
- Journalists sensationalize story and :
- Americans mobilize behind slogan “Remember the *Maine*”
- April, 1898 - Spanish agree to almost all U.S. demands in Cuba, but:



War in the Philippines

- Commodore:
 - Destroy Spanish fleet at Manila May 1, 1898.
 - Grassroots support from Filipinos
 - Rebels led by:
 - Spanish surrender Philippines in August
 - Demonstrated:



War in Cuba

- American Soldiers
 - Few professional soldiers and ~125,000 volunteers
 - Lack of :
 - Rough Riders
- Victory
 - Battle for Santiago
 - Win San Juan Hill
 - U.S. :
 - Victory in Cuba followed by:



U.S. Becomes and Imperial Power

- A “Splendid Little War”
 - Sec. of State John Hay
 - War lasted :
- Treaty of Paris
 - Cuba freed
 - Guam and Puerto Rico turned over to U.S.
 - Philippines:
 - Senate approved :



Case For & Against Empire

- Question of Annexing Philippines

- For:

- McKinley: duty to “Christianize”
 - Keep up with Europeans
 - Trade and strategic interests

- Against:

- Violation of Dec. of Ind.
 - Distraction from social problems at home
 - Filipino immigrants = take American jobs?



Puerto Rico

- **Military Rule**
 - Est. after war
 - Many Puerto Ricans hope for independence or statehood trumped by U.S. strategic concerns
- **Civil Government**
 - Foraker Act :
 - U.S. appoints governor and upper house of legislature, lower house elected
 - 1917: Puerto Ricans :



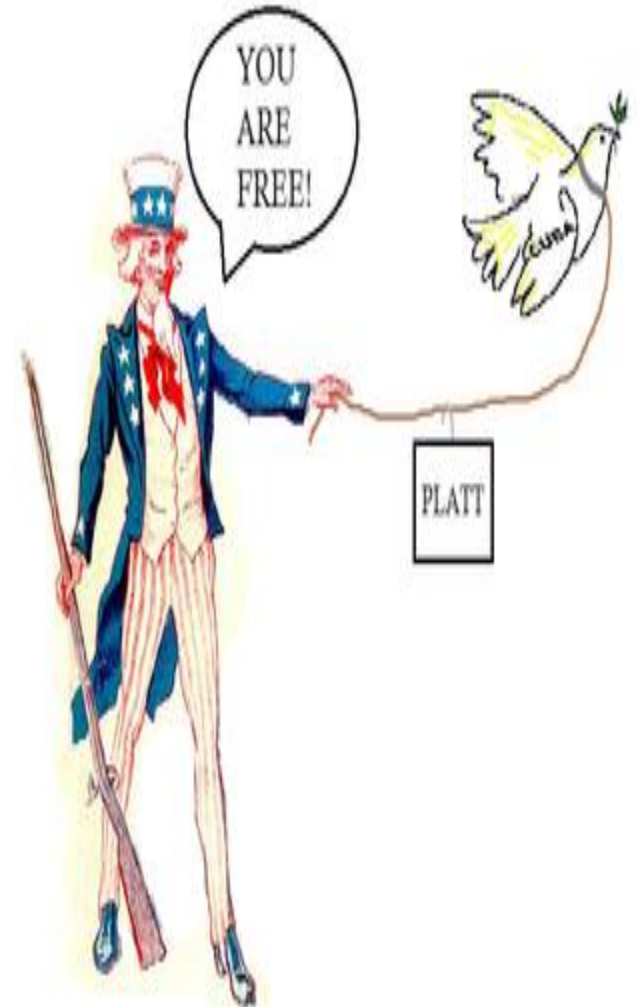
Cuba

- 1898 – Treaty of Paris
 - Recognized :
- Teller Amendment
 - U.S. stated it did not intend to take over Cuba
 - U.S. :
 - Backed :
 - Provided aid, improved sanitation and medical research – yellow fever



Cuba

- Platt Amendment 1901
 - Added to Cuban constitution to clarify relationship with U.S.
 - Provisions:
 - No treaties with foreign powers that could infringe on sovereignty
 - U.S. has :
 - Forbid falling into debts that exceeded ability to pay
 - U.S. rights to :
 - Ratification
 - Reluctantly ratified in 1903
 - Made Cuba a protectorate



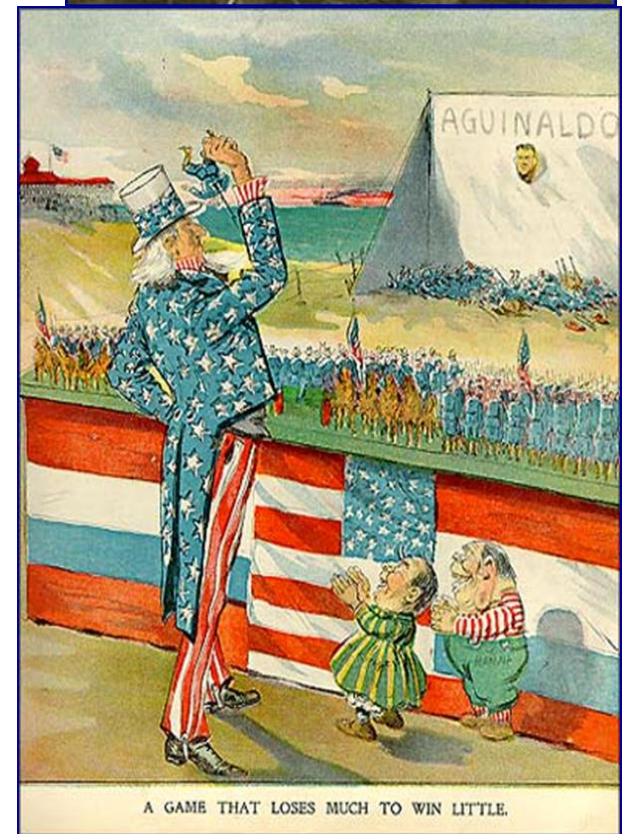
U.S. Business Interests in Cuba

- Protecting :
- Sugar = biggest industry
- Tobacco, mining, railroad, and public utility interests as well



Rebellion in the Philippines

- Felt betrayed by Treaty of Paris
- Emilio Aguinaldo :
- U.S. crackdown
 - Hypocritically forced Filipinos into designated zones where many died
 - African American soldier question ethnocentric justification
 - 3 year rebellion:



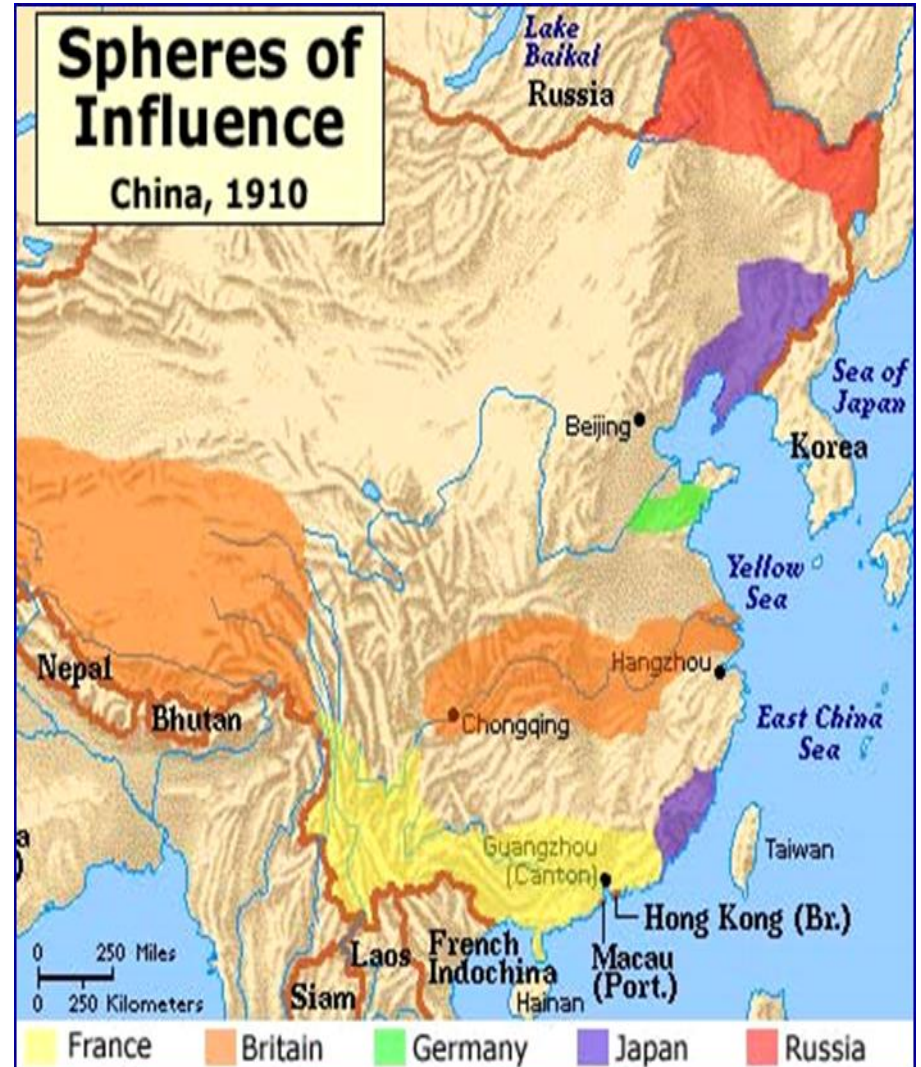
Philippines

- Philippines become a territory
 - U.S. appointed governor
 - appointed upper house, Filipinos elect lower house
- Road to independence
 - 1935 – Became :
 - Ruled by Japan 1942-1944
 - U.S. regained control 1945
 - Philippines gain:



China

- European Spheres of Influence
 - France, Germany, Britain, Japan, and Russia carve out areas along coast of China
 - Force China to grant them :
 - Americans:



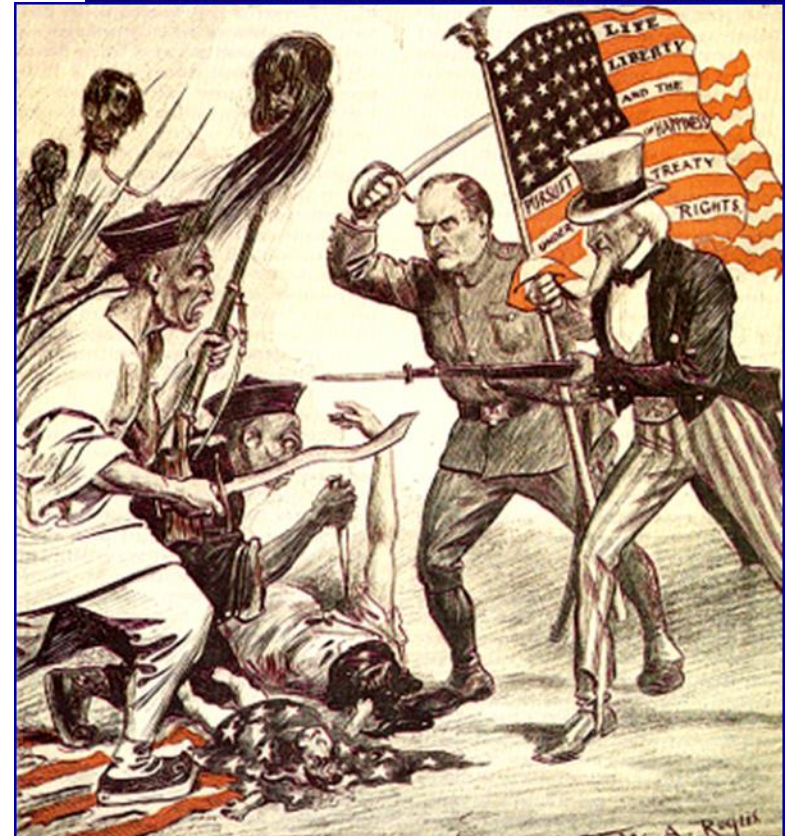
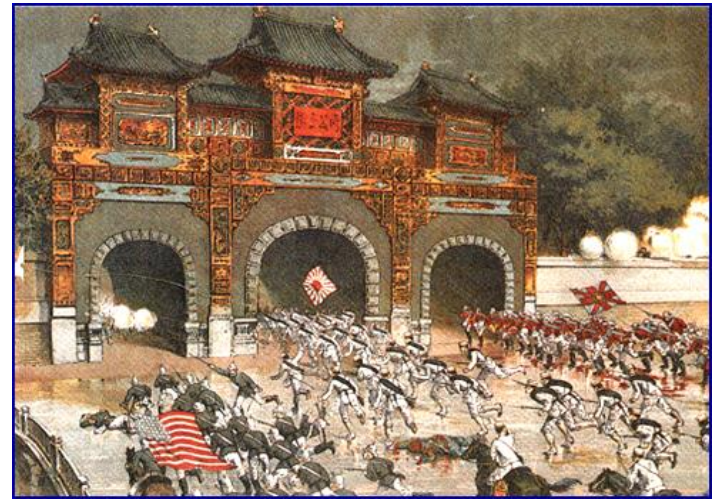
China

- Open Door Notes 1899
 - Sec. of State John Hay
 - Europeans agree to :
- Second set of notes sent after Boxer Rebellion
 - U.S. feared Europeans would try to assert great control over China
 - U.S. assumed responsibility for :



Boxer Rebellion

- Causes
 - Resentment over :
- The Boxers
 - Launched attacks against:
 - Also attacked:
 - Hundreds of foreigners and thousands of Chinese died
 - Revolt put down by:



Imperialist Foreign Policy Cemented

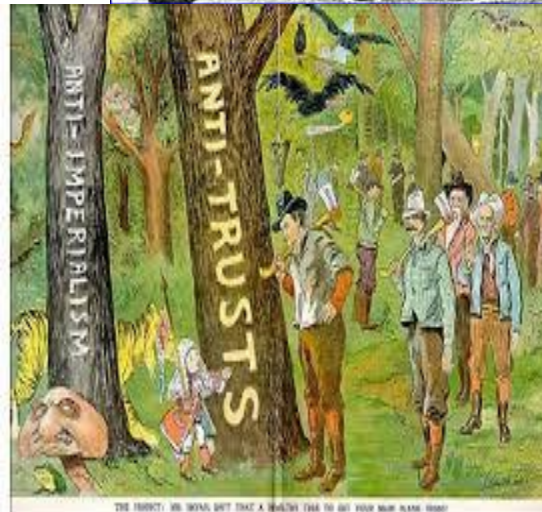
- U.S. had become an empire under McKinley
- Capitalist Interests dictate need for new lands
 - Economic growth:
 - U.S. right to intervene diplomatically or militarily to keep markets open
 - Being :



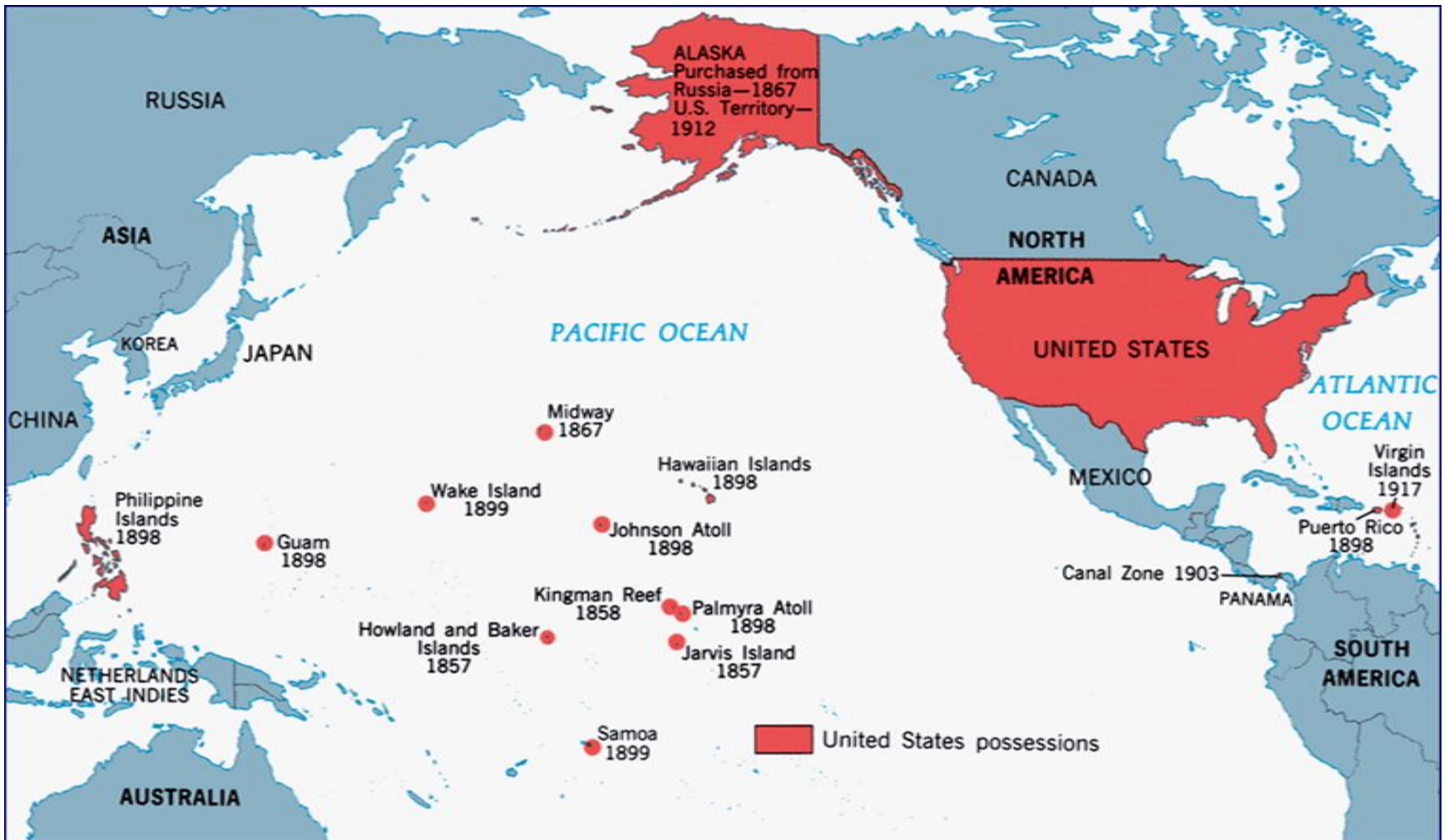
"A LESSON FOR ANTI-EXPANSIONISTS."
"Showing how Uncle Sam has been an expansionist first, last, and all the time."
Judge, Arctell Publishing Company, New York, 1899 [artist: Victor Gillam]

Anti-Imperialist Voices

- Anti-Imperialist League
 - Diverse group:
 - Former president, industrial leaders, social workers, novelists
 - Unified Message:
 - Challenge U.S. :



U.S. Empire



Section 4: America as a World Power



Russo-Japanese War

- TR looks to increase American influence in East Asia
- Mediates Treaty of Portsmouth – 1904
 - Japan and Russia fight for control of Korea and other areas
 - Japanese ask TR to mediate
 - Successful mediation wins TR Nobel prize in 1906
 - U.S. and Japan pledge to respect each other's holdings in East Asia and Pacific



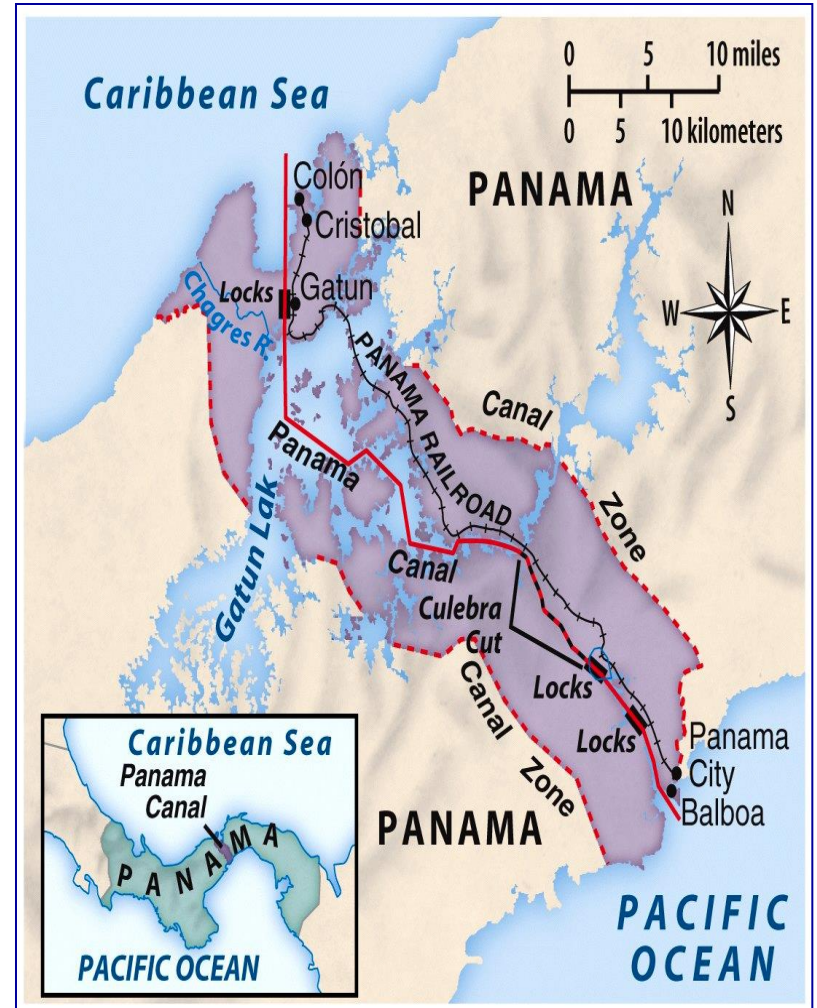
Panama Canal



- Canal Rights
 - 1850 U.S. & Britain agree to share rights to future canal through Central America
 - 1901 Hay-Pauncefote Treaty = U.S. gains exclusive rights to build canal
 - French company convinced U.S. to buy rights to finish canal it had begun digging through Panama.
 - Negotiations with :
 - French help provoke a successful :
 - December 1903 :

Building the Canal

- Obstacles to Construction
 - Disease
 - Yellow Fever and Malaria
 - Accidents
 - 5,600 lose their lives in accidents or to disease
 - Difficult terrain
 - Clearing land and draining swamps
 - Cost:



TR: “Speak Softly and Carry a Big Stick”

- Motives
 - Fears :
- Message
 - 1904 Roosevelt Corollary to Monroe Doctrine
 - U.S. est. itself as:



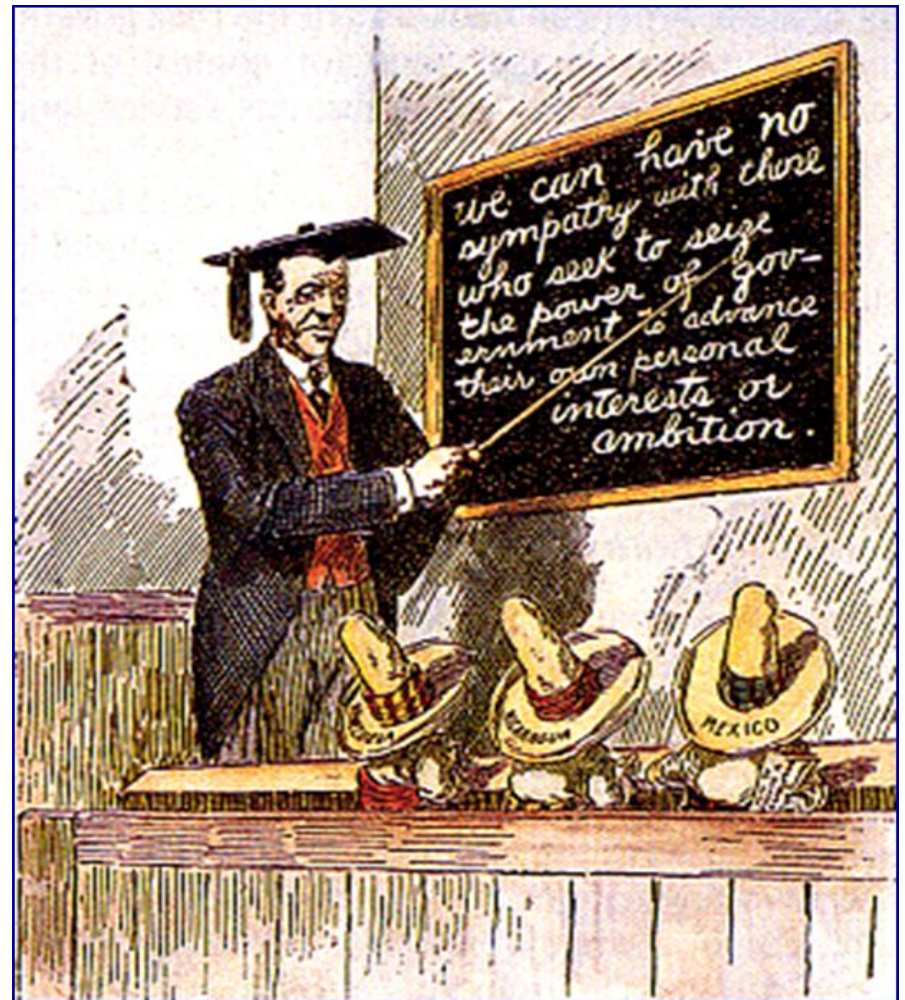
Taft: Dollar Diplomacy

- American businesspeople loan money to foreign countries → U.S. government guarantees loans
 - Designed to :
 - Used by U.S. in Nicaragua and other:



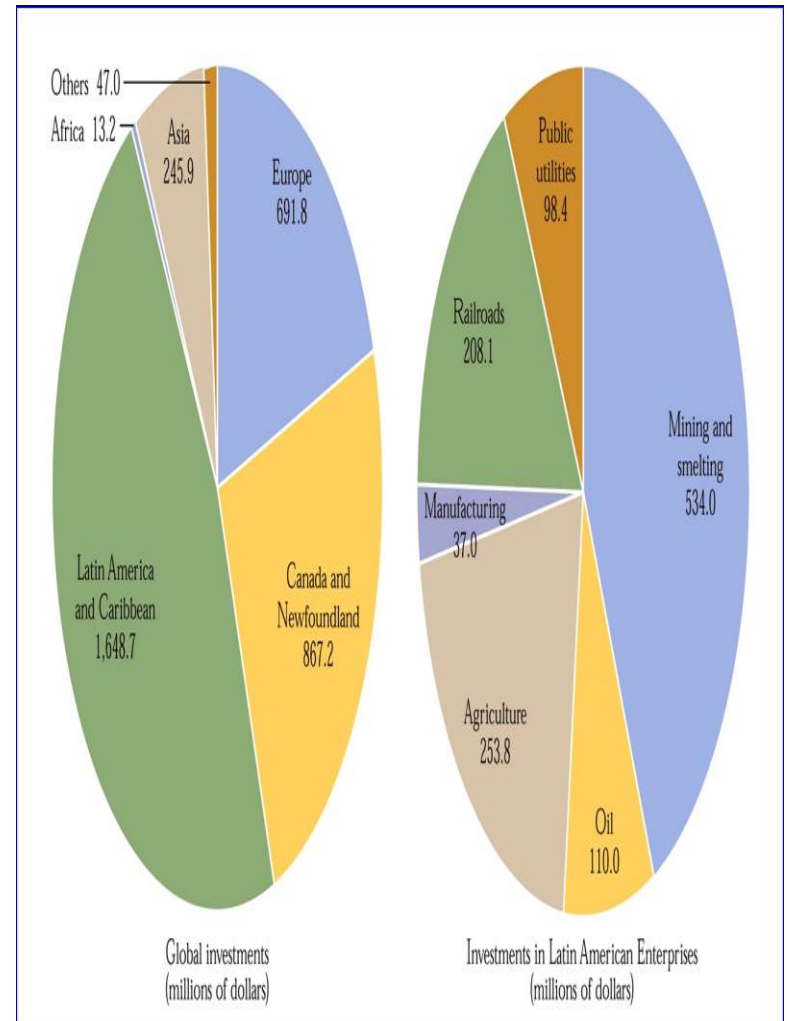
Wilson: Missionary Diplomacy

- The U. S. should be the conscience of the world.
 - Spread :
 - Promote :
 - Condemn:



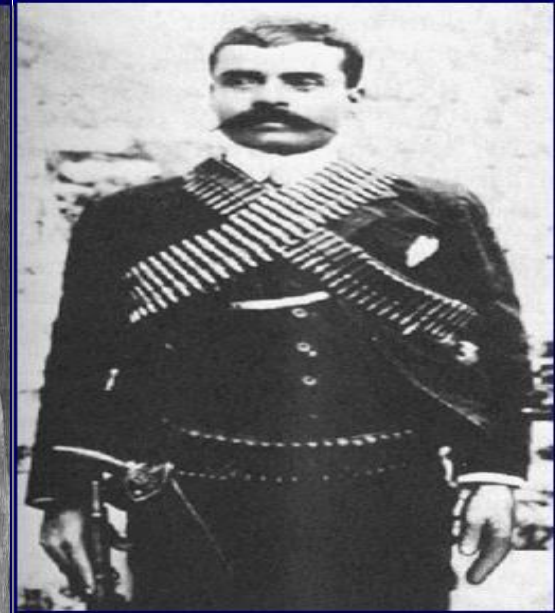
Mexican Revolution

- 1911 – Revolution
 - Diaz overthrown by Madero
 - Madero overthrown by Huerta
 - Wilson refuses to recognize govt. and U.S. and Mexico come close to war
 - Huerta regime collapsed and :
 - Wilson withdraws U.S. troops & recognizes govt.



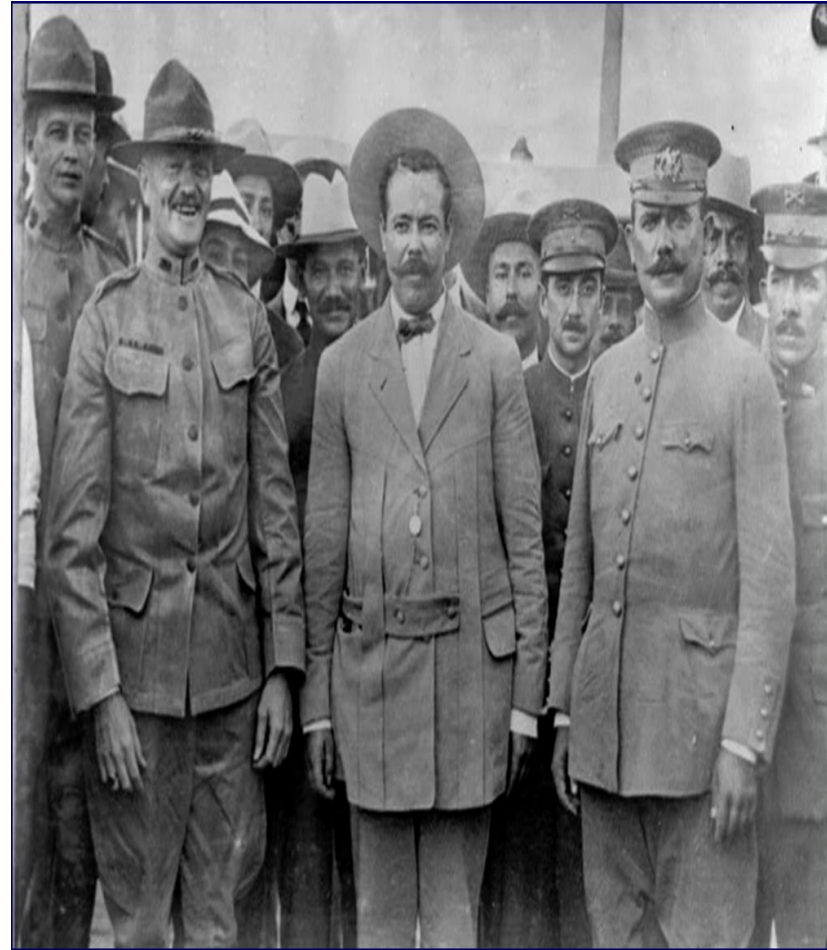
Chasing Pancho Villa

- Francisco “Pancho” Villa and Emiliano Zapata :
 - Threaten U.S. over:
 - 1916 – American engineers traveling to Mexico shot by Villa’s men & 17 Americans killed in cross-border raid in N.M.



Chasing Pancho Villa

- Wilson orders AEF under command of :
- 150,000 National Guardsmen stationed on border
- Tensions rose, but war averted.
 - Pershing called home in 1917 as ..



Putting Imperialism in Perspective

- U.S. had become a:
 - Access to new markets ensured continued domestic growth
 - Modern Navy est.
 - Est. :



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

