

AMERICAN IMPERIALISM

1820-1920



Prof. Ruthie Garcia Vera
AP US History

IMPERIALISM

The policy in which stronger nations take over weaker ones.

Belief in racial/ cultural superiority of people of European descent (Anglo/Saxon)

Military: compete in arms race, power

Economic: new markets, natural resources

Political: gain colonies, power, status

Causes of American Imperialism

1. Anglo-saxonism

The belief in the superiority of American Culture.

Americans combined the philosophy of **Social Darwinism** (survival of fittest) and **free-market competition** (private ownership of business) with **racial superiority** to justify imperialism

2. Military Naval Superiority

The belief that the nation needed a large navy for security, with bases overseas.

Alfred Thayer Mahan: “*The Influence of Sea Power Upon History*”

Build up a strong American navy.

Defend peacetime shipping lanes.

Establish naval bases in Pacific and Caribbean.

U.S. became 3rd largest naval power of the world.

3. Overseas Markets

The belief that the economy needed overseas markets.

American farmers produced a surplus of goods.

New markets were needed to sell products.

Raw materials were needed for factories.

The Solution: foreign trade.

United States Expansion in the Pacific, 1867-1899

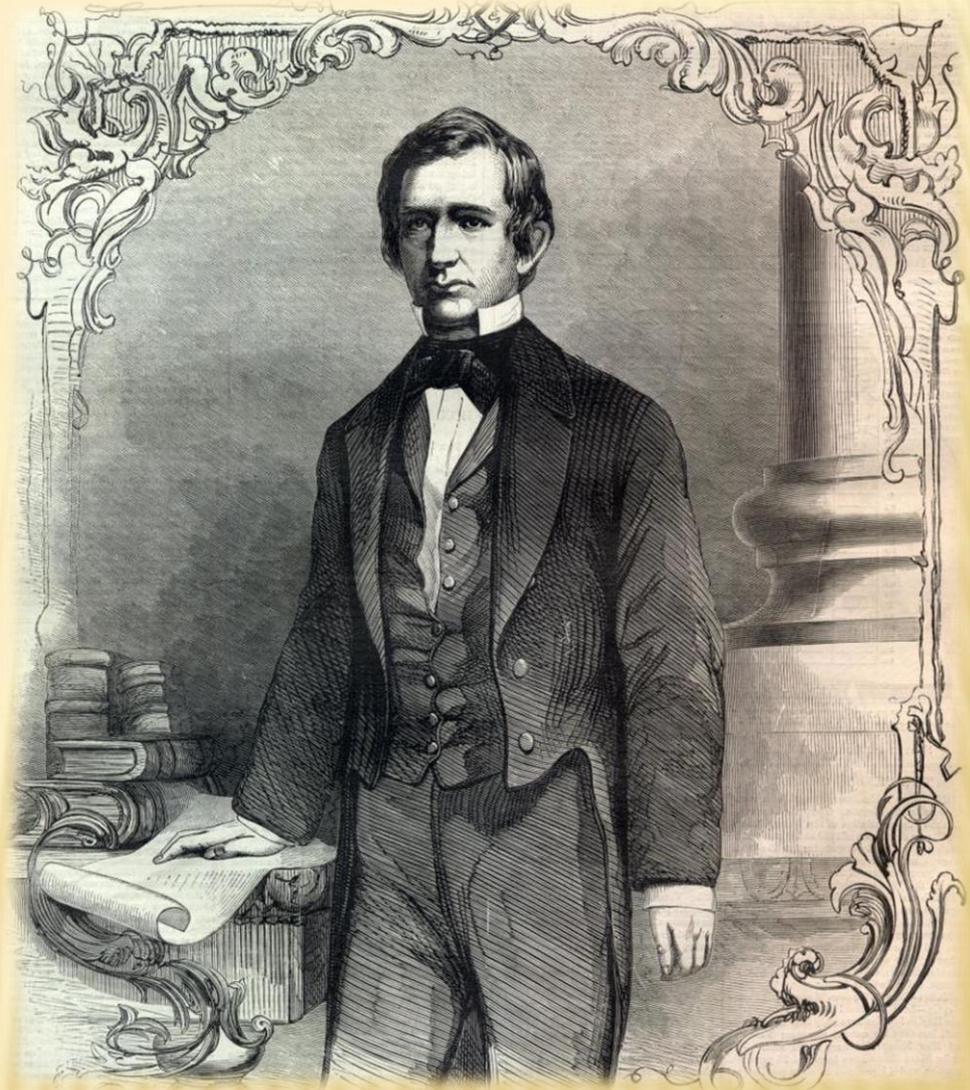


ANTI- IMPERIALISM

Cost too much in military protection.

Dominated peoples didn't have same rights as American citizens.

Some Americans saw imperialism as a threat to Anglo-Saxon culture.



ALASKA

and Midway Islands

William H. Seward
Lincoln's Secretary of State

“Seward’s Folly”: 1867



- Bought from Russia for \$7.2 millions
- Seward’s Icebox
- Garden of Polar Bears
- Gold found in 1890
- Becomes US territory in 1912.

Midway, 1867 Claimed the two islands in the Pacific, based on the Guano Acts of 1856, to use as bridges for the commerce with China.





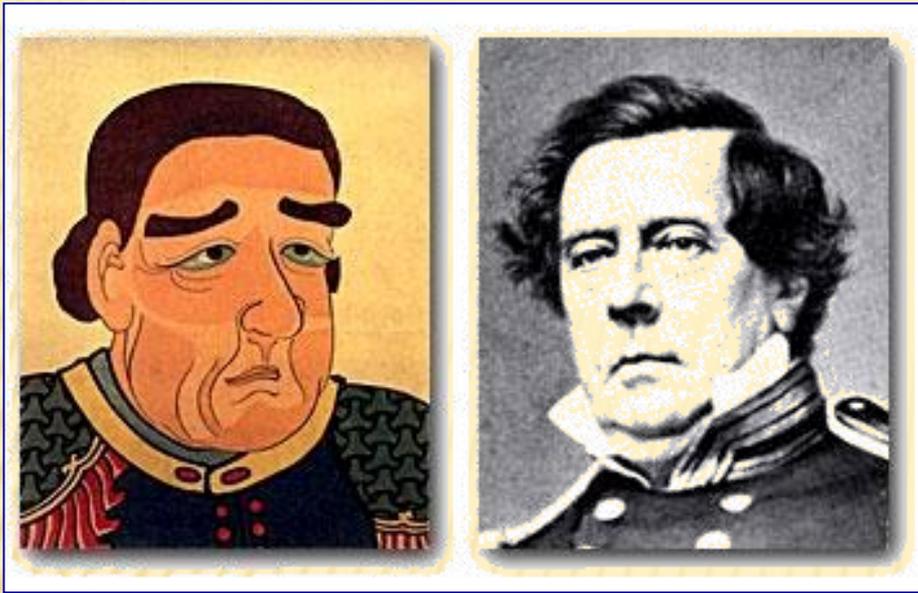
JAPAN

American Expansion in the Pacific

Commodore Matthew Perry Opens Up Japan: 1853



Perry was instructed to negotiate a treaty with Japan, then closed to foreigners, which would open at least one Japanese port to trade and would secure the protection of American seamen and property in that country.



The Japanese View of Commodore Perry

Unable to resist Perry's modern weaponry, the Japanese permitted him to land to present his letter, after which he promised the Japanese that he would return for a response.

Perry reached Edo (Tokyo), Japan on July 8 and ordered to sail for Nagasaki where the Dutch had a small trading post. He refused and demanded permission to present a letter from **President Millard Fillmore**, threatening to use force if denied.

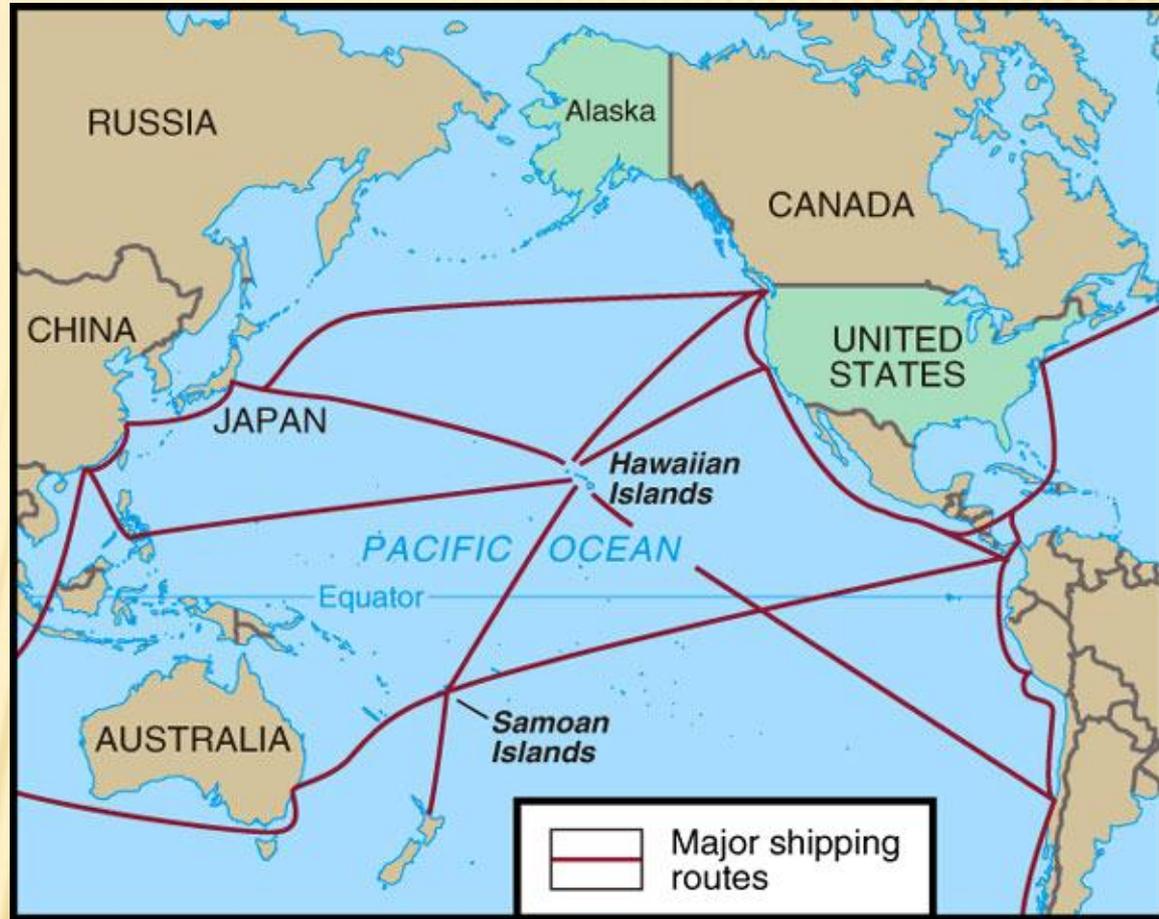
Treaty of Kanagawa: 1854

Returning in February, Perry was warmly received by Japanese officials who had acquiesced and prepared a treaty that was signed on March 31, 1854.



The treaty ensured the protection of American property and opened the ports of Hakodate and Shimoda to trade.

HAWAII



Crossroads of the Pacific

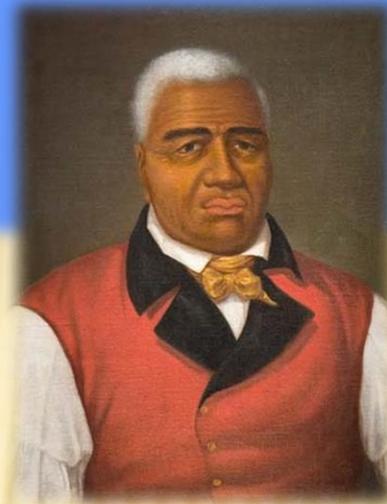
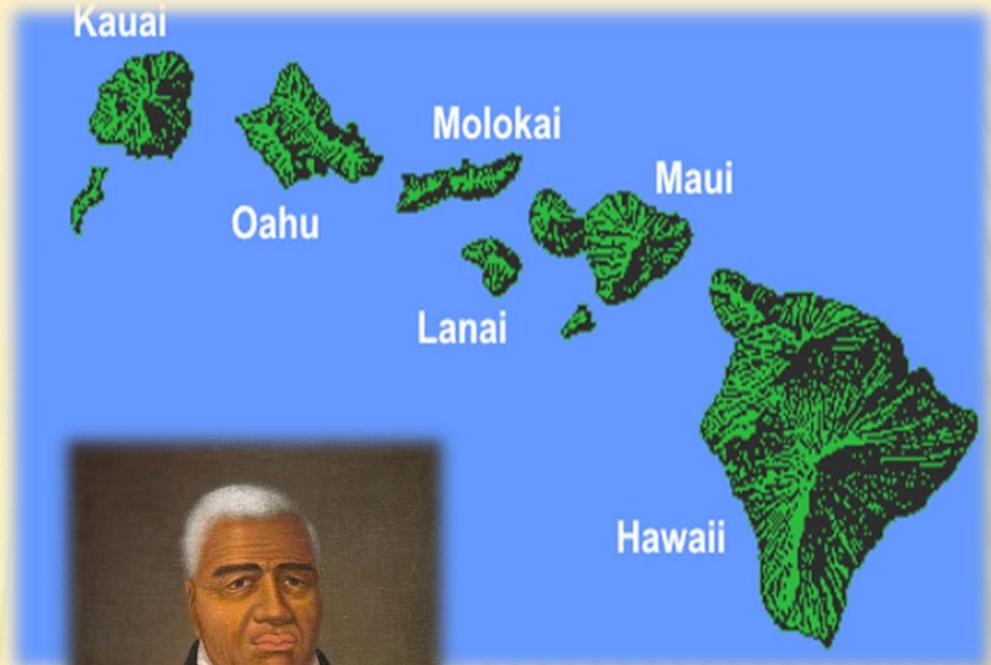
Hawaii

King **Kamehameha** unites all islands into one kingdom.

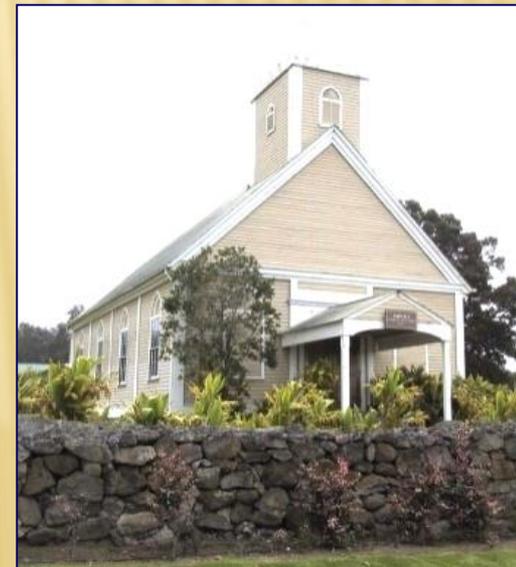
U. S. Missionaries arrived in Hawaii in 1820.

75% of wealth came from sugar plantations owned by Americans.

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



Rey Kamehameha



Imiola Church, 1820



1875 **Reciprocity Treaty** : no duty on Hawaiian sugar.

1887 **King Kalakaua** gives U.S. rights to **Pearl Harbor**

1887 king forced to grant voting rights to only wealthy landowners.



1890 **McKinley Tariff** eliminated the duty-free status of Hawaiian sugar (**Reciprocity Treaty**).

Hawaiian sugar had to compete with other sugar growers, especially Cuba.

Annexation of Hawaii would mean Hawaiian sugar would become duty-free.

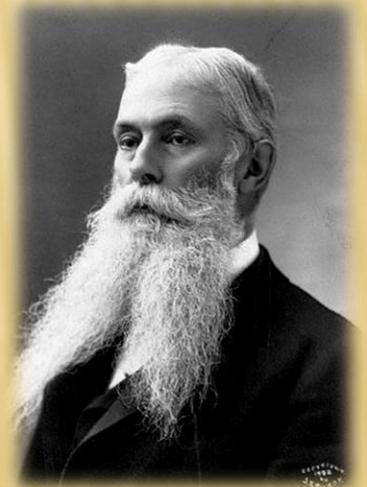
DEPOSING QUEEN LILIUOKALANI



Wanted to end property qualifications for voting.

Wanted to restore power to native Hawaiians.

American businessmen backed an uprising against the Queen.



Sanford Ballard Dole proclaims the Republic of Hawaii in 1894.



Queen Liliuokalani

“The cause of Hawaiian independence is larger and dearer than the life of any man connected with it. Love of country is deep seated in the breast of every Hawaiian, whatever his station.”

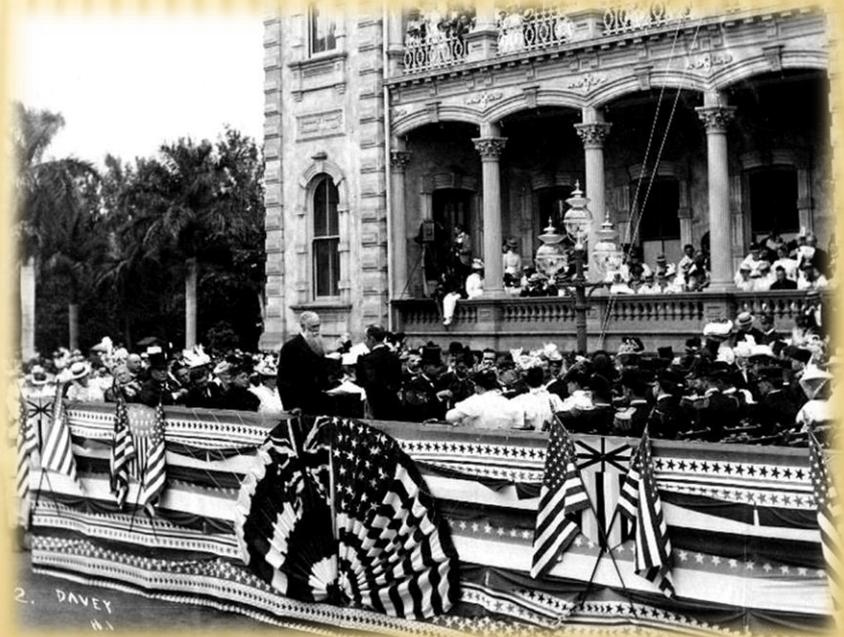
REPUBLIC OF HAWAII

President Cleveland wanted the queen restored to power, but Dole refused to give up power.

Cleveland recognized the Republic of Hawaii, but refused to annex Hawaii.

1897 **President McKinley** made Hawaii an American territory.

1898 Hawaiian
Annexation Ceremony





“The New Temptation on the Mount”

“Behold all this I will give thee, if thou wilt fall down and worship me.” A World-Wide Empire, including Hawaii and the Philippines, is offered on the horizon.

In **1898** the United States annexed the Hawaiian islands, won the Spanish-Cuban-American war and took control of Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines.

This 1899 cartoon “***The New Temptation on the Mount***” reflects the belief held by many anti-imperialists that this expansion of U.S. power did not fit the nation’s democratic ideals.

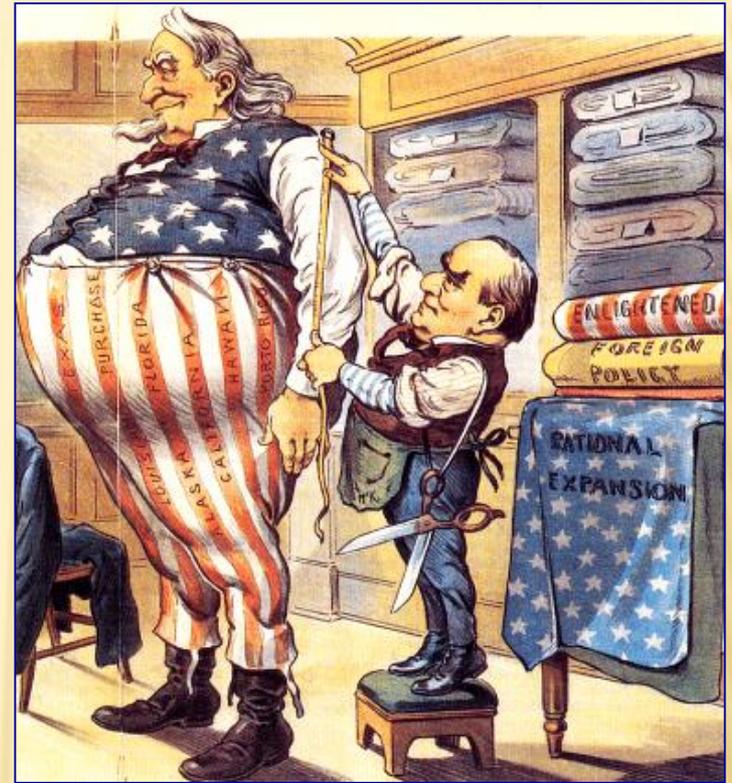


AMERICAN SAMOA 1899

The U.S. Territory of American Samoa is on the **United Nations list of Non- Self Governing.**

American Samoa

- It is the result of an agreement between Germany, the United States and the United Kingdom in the **Tripartite Convention of 1899**.
- After the U.S. took its possession, the navy built a coaling station on **Pago Pago Bay** for its Pacific Squadron and appointed a local Secretary.
- Several chiefs of the island of Tutuila swore allegiance, and ceded the island to the United States in the **Treaty of Cession of Tutuila** in **1900**.
- The last sovereign of Manu'a, the **Tui Masnu'a Elisara**, was forced to sign the **Treaty of Cession of Manu'a** in 1904.
- The treaties were ratified by the United States in the **Ratification Act of 1929**.



CUBA AND PUERTO RICO

The Spanish American War

Diplomacy in Latin America

First modern **Pan-American Conference**
in Washington D.C. **October 2, 1889**



James G. Blaine (Secretary of state under Grant and Harrison and later Senator and Speaker of the House.)

- Customs union that would turn the Latin Americans away from European products, and toward American products.
- Common system for settling disputes to avoid intervention from Europe.

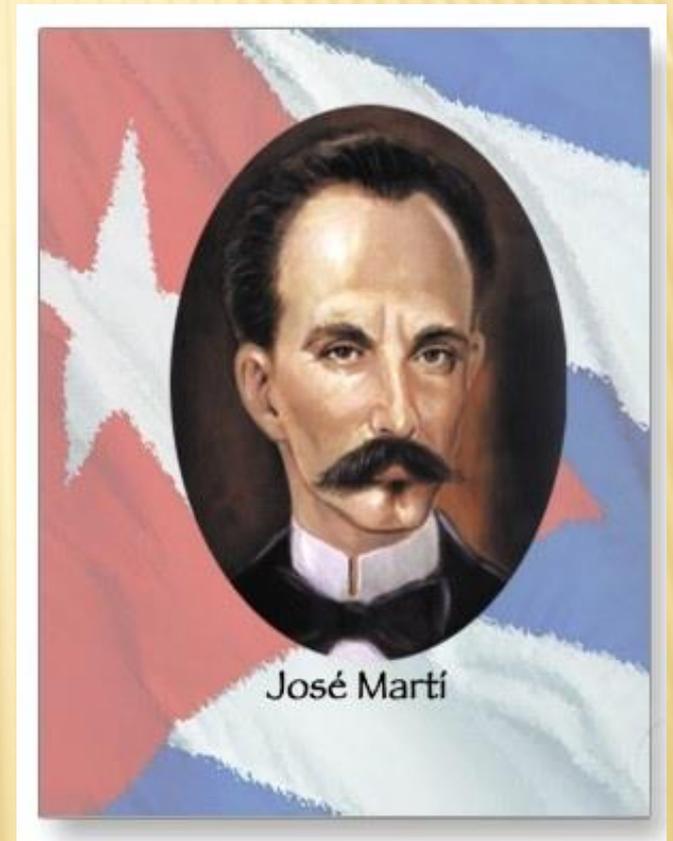
Agreed to create the **Common Bureau of the American Republics** called today the **Organization of American States**.

The Cuban Revolution

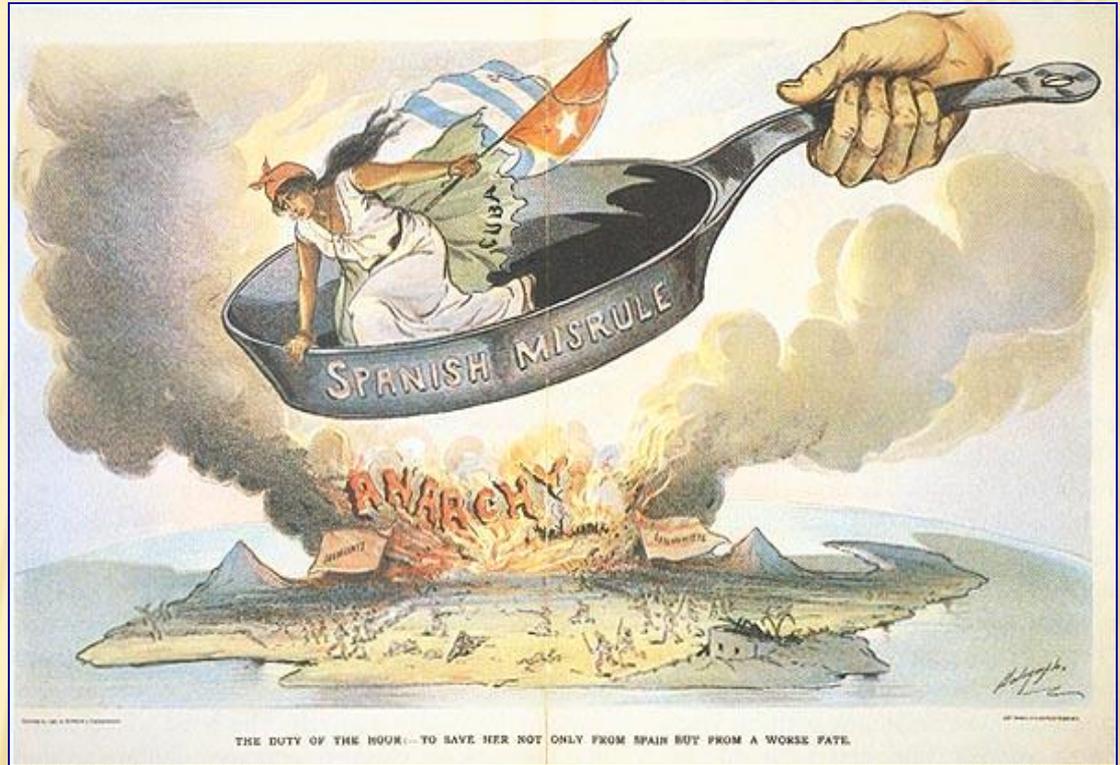
1895 - The Cuban revolution began with the struggle of **José Martí**, hero of the Cuban independence.

Their struggle in Cuba caused terrible losses of life and property.

Americans were horrified by the Spanish atrocities towards the Cuban people and worried about the loss of their commercial investments in Cuba.



Spanish Misrule in Cuba



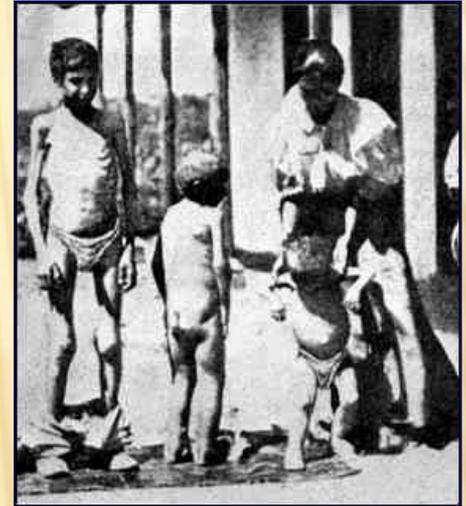
General Valeriano Weyler was named governor of Cuba with full powers to suppress the insurgency and return the island to political order and the sugar industry to greater profitability.

Governor Valeriano Weyler's “Reconcentration” Policy

To win Cuba back for Spain, he separated the rebels from the civilians by putting the latter in safe havens, protected by loyal Spanish troops.

By 1897, he had relocated more than 300,000 into such "reconcentration camps". Although he was successful in moving vast numbers of people, he failed to provide for them.

These areas became cesspools of hunger, disease, and starvation where thousands died.



“Yellow Journalism” & Jingoism

Jingoism: extreme patriotism, especially in the form of aggressive or warlike foreign policy.

The **American Yellow Press** reported on the tragedy of Cuba, intensifying the debate on the crisis.

This sensational, full of prejudice and sometimes false, journalism played an important role in the entry of the United States in the war against Spain.



Joseph Pulitzer



William Randolph Hearst

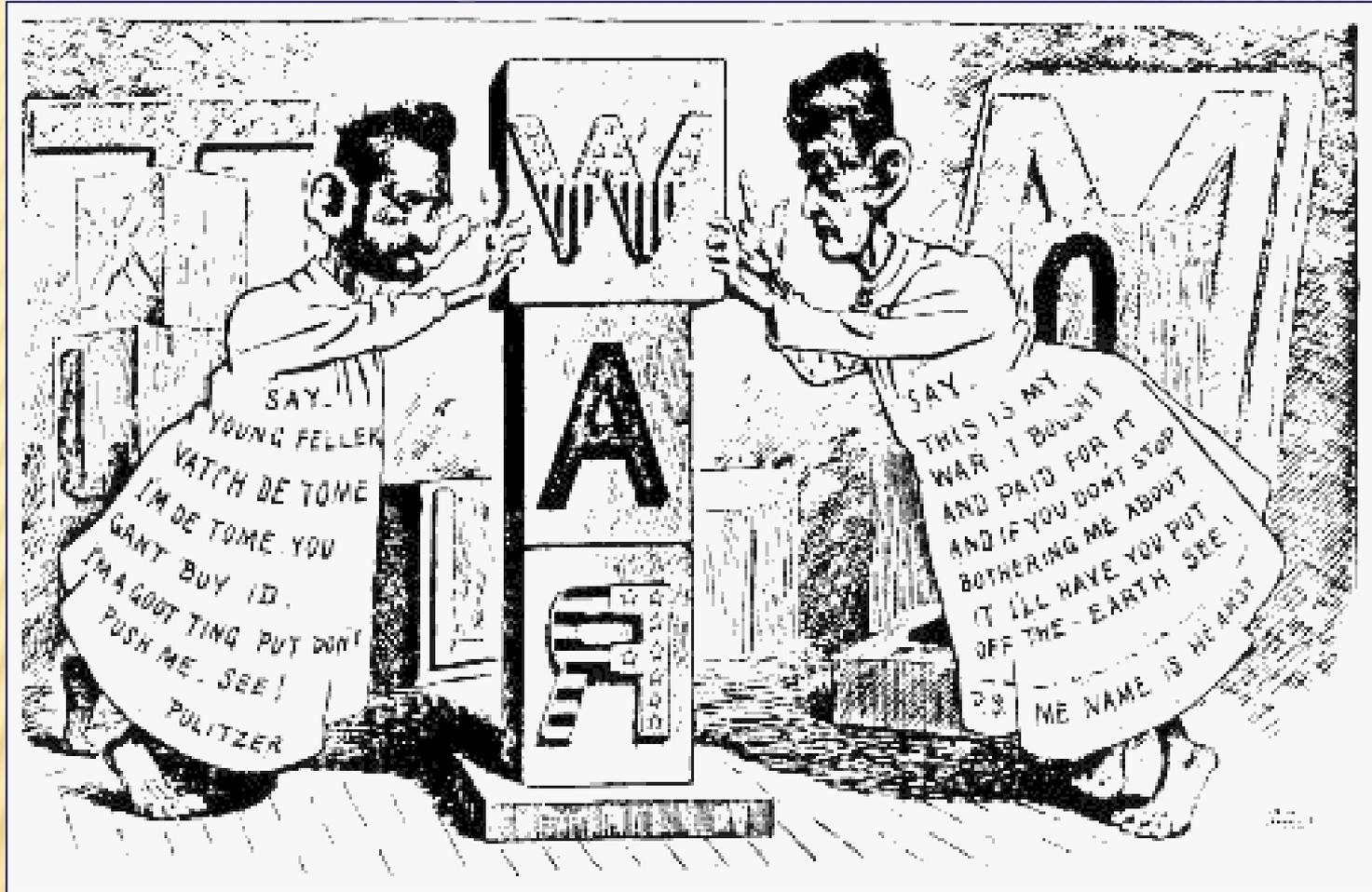
De Lôme Letter



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”*.

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



President McKinley, pressed by the press, sent the warship USS Maine to Havana to protect American citizens and their property.

- On 15 February the Maine explodes and the Yellow Press blamed the Spaniards with the cry of "Remember the Maine" which became a call for revenge.
- President Mc Kinley demanded Spain the end of brutality against the Cubans.
- On April 19 the Congress recognized Cuban independence, demanded the withdrawal of the Spanish and threatened to use the military to enforce their demands.
- On 25 April the Congress of the nation declares war on Spain.

Remember the Maine and to Hell with Spain!



USS Maine entering Havana on January 25, 1898, where it would explode three weeks later.



Funeral for Maine victims in Havana



Theodore Roosevelt

Assistant Secretary of the Navy in the McKinley administration.

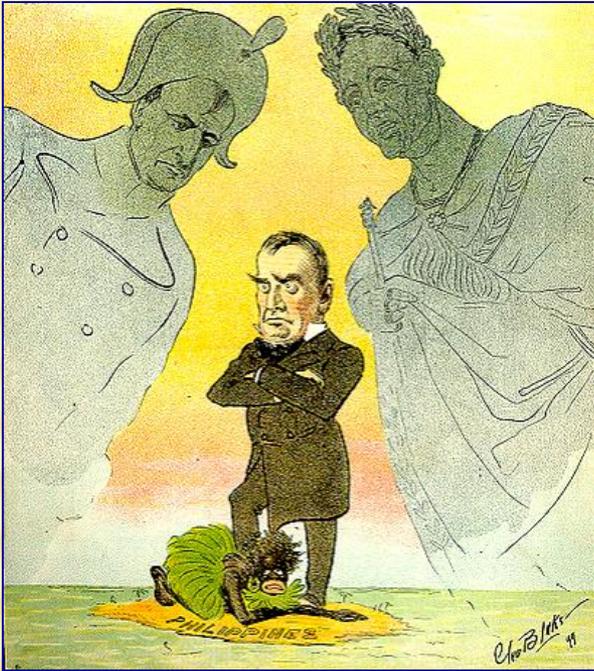
Imperialist and American nationalist.

Criticized President McKinley as *having the backbone of a chocolate éclair!*



Resigns his position to fight in Cuba.

Enters Cuba with his **“Rough Riders”**, university students and cowboys of the 1st volunteer infantry division to Cuba.



Is He To Be a Despot?

THE PHILIPPINES

The Spanish American War



"That Splendid Little War"

- The first military actions against Spain took place in the Philippines.
- Commander **John Dewey** destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay.
- With the help of the Filipino rebels they took the capital Manila.

1,011,068 The World 1,011,068
NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, 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 MONTOJO. ADMIRAL DEWEY.

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 tone of the report of the American squadron's defeat of the Spanish fleet was 11.50 A. M. The American squadron forced the port before daybreak and screened off Cavite. Night was completely dark.

The head harbor at Manila sends the following report, signed "Vicente Arsenau":

"In the middle of the night the American squadron forced the forts and below daybreak appeared off Cavite. The night was completely dark. At 7.30 the row of the Royal Christian took fire, and soon after the poop was burned.

"At eight o'clock, with the east, I went on board the Isla de Cuba. The Reina Maria Christina and the Capitan were then cruelly destroyed in Manila.

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

The Spaniards fought bravely, the sailors refusing to leave the burning and sinking Don Juan de Austria. There is the greatest anxiety for further details.

MADRID'S FORTHRIGHT HOPE.

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

"The Spanish Ministry of Marine dares a victory by Spain because the Americans were forced to retire behind the production, Capt. Cadalle (or Cadalso), in command of the Reina Maria Christina, went down with the ship.

MADRID OFFICIAL REPORT ADMITS DISASTROUS DEFEAT

(Special Correspondent by Spanish Government and Agent of the United States.)

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. Correas, 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.

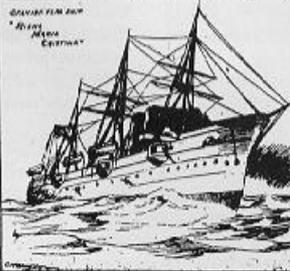
"Our fleet engaged the enemy in a brilliant combat, protected



CASTILLA



DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA



REINA MARIA CRISTINA

Emilio Aguinaldo

- The Filipino rebels, with American weapons, took the island of Luzon and declared independence.
- General Emilio Aguinaldo was the leader of the rebels who founded and was the first President of the Democratic Republic of the Philippines.



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.
- William H. Taft, becomes the 1st Governor of the Philippines
- The U. S. becomes an imperial power!



Cuban Independence

Teller Amendment (1898)

Ensured that the United States would not establish permanent control over Cuba following the cessation of hostilities with Spain.

Platt Amendment (1903)

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.

Puerto Rico 1898

1900 - **Foraker Act.**

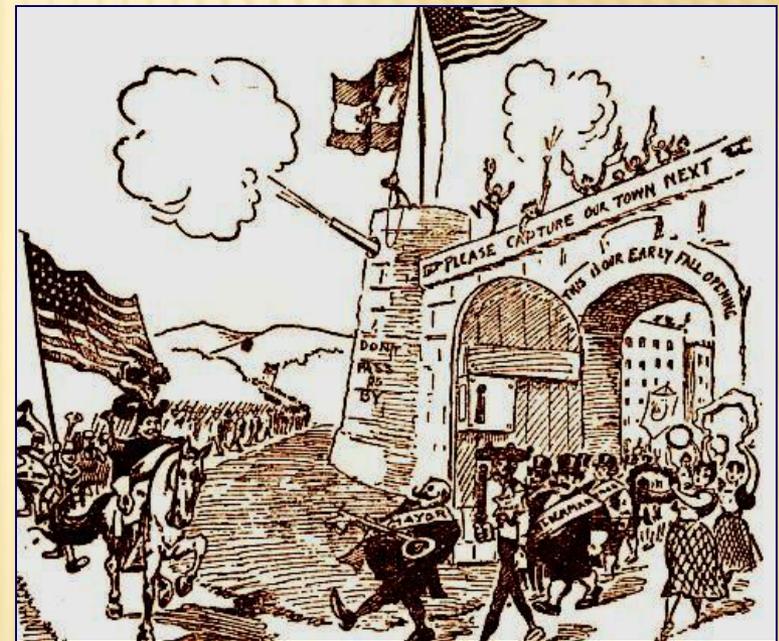
- PR became an “unincorporated territory.”
- Import duties on PR goods.
- Citizens of PR, not of the US.

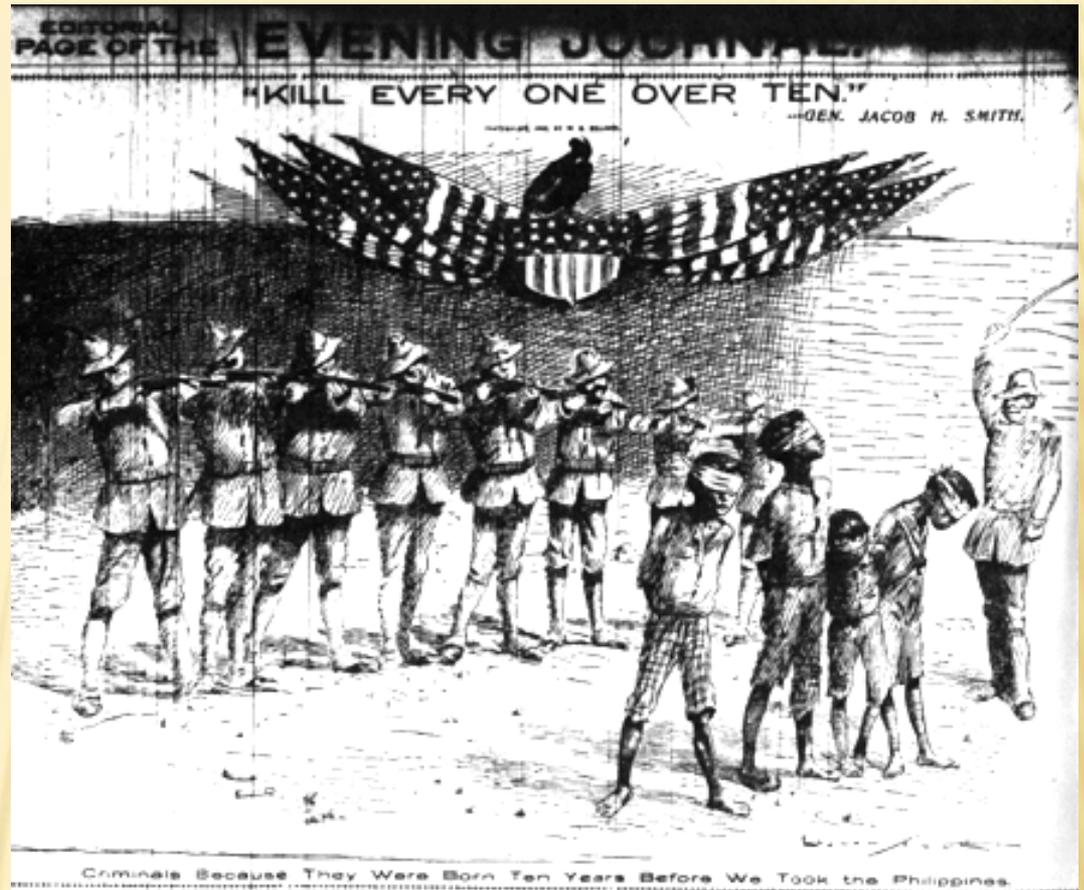
1901-1903 - **The Insular Cases.**

- 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.

1917 Jones Act

- Gave full territorial status to Puerto Rico.
- Removed tariff duties on exported goods coming into the United States.
- The people elected their own legislators & governor to enforce local laws.
- Puertorricans could not vote in US presidential elections.
- A resident commissioner was sent to Washington to speak for Puerto Rico in the House of Representatives.





THE PHILIPPINE AMERICAN WAR

Gaining their blood shed liberty from Imperialism

- Struggle of the **First Philippine Republic** to gain independence following annexation by the United States, which did not respect the independence acquired during the Spanish-American war, nor the Presidency of **Emilio Aguinaldo**.
- On June 2, 1899, the First Philippine Republic officially declared war against the United States
- Opposition in the United States to the war inspired the founding of the **The American Anti-Imperialist League**
- on June 15, 1898.
- After four years of bloody fights, the U.S. Government granted autonomy and self-government until 1934, which regained its full independence.

The American Anti-Imperialist League

LIBERTY TRACTS.

No. 1.

THE
CHICAGO LIBERTY MEETING

HELD AT
CENTRAL MUSIC HALL
APRIL 30. 1899

"No man is good enough to govern another man without that other's consent. When the white man governs himself, that is self-government; but when he governs himself and also governs another man, that is more than self-government—that is despotism."—*Abraham Lincoln, Speech of October 16, 1854.*

"Our reliance is in the love of liberty which God has planted in us. Our defense is in the spirit which prizes liberty as the heritage of all men in all lands, everywhere. Those who deny freedom to others, deserve it not for themselves, and under a just God cannot long retain it."—*Abraham Lincoln, Letter to H. L. Pierce, April 6, 1859.*

"IF THIS BE TREASON, MAKE THE MOST OF IT."—*Patrick Henry.*

PUBLISHED BY
CENTRAL ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE
TACOMA BUILDING, CHICAGO
1899

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.

PANAMA



The building of a canal

Panama: The King's Crown



1850 **Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.**

1901 **Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.**

Both were between Great Britain and the United States.

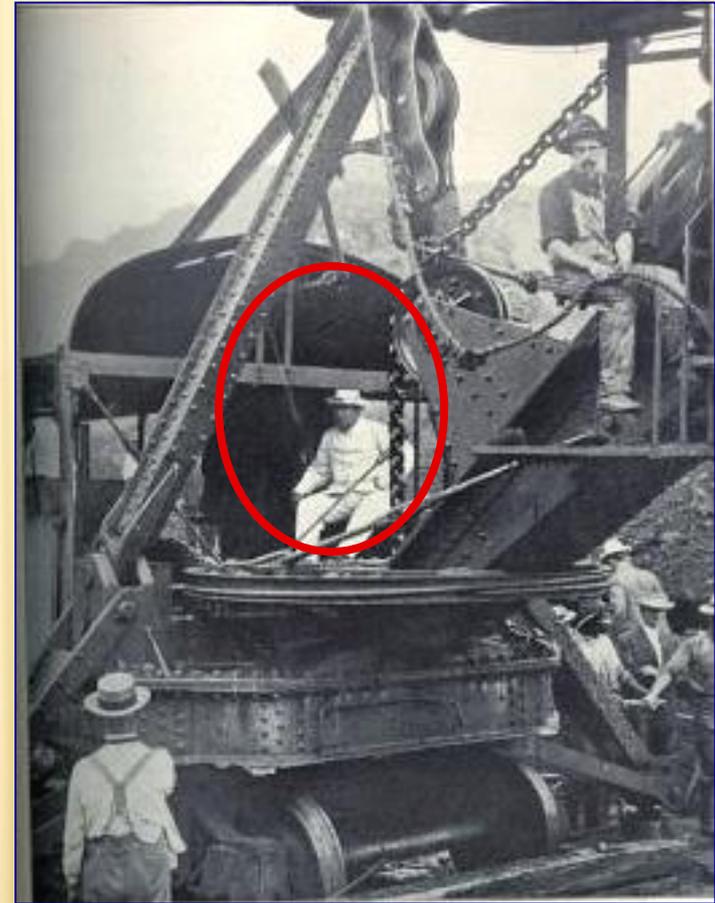
Gave the US the exclusive right to build any canal through Central America.

Two possible sites were Nicaragua and Panama

★ 1903 Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty.

Treaty signed on **November 18, 1903**, by the **United States** and **Panama**, after the uprising against Colombia, that established the **Panama Canal Zone** and the subsequent construction of the Panama Canal.

Named after its two primary negotiators, **Phillipe Bunau-Varilla**, the French diplomatic representative of Panama, and United States Secretary of State **John Hay**.



Theodore Roosevelt in Panama
(Construction begins in 1904)

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 .”

Quoted from “The growth of the United States”



Speak Softly, But Carry a Big Stick!



Constable of the World



Taft's "Dollar Diplomacy"



William Howard Taft, Roosevelt's successor, continued his policy and improved financial opportunities for American businesses.

Used private capital to further U. S. interests overseas.

The U.S. should create stability and order abroad that would best promote America's commercial interests.

Intervened in Nicaragua, Honduras, Haiti and the Dominican Republic.



CHINA

The Open Door Policy

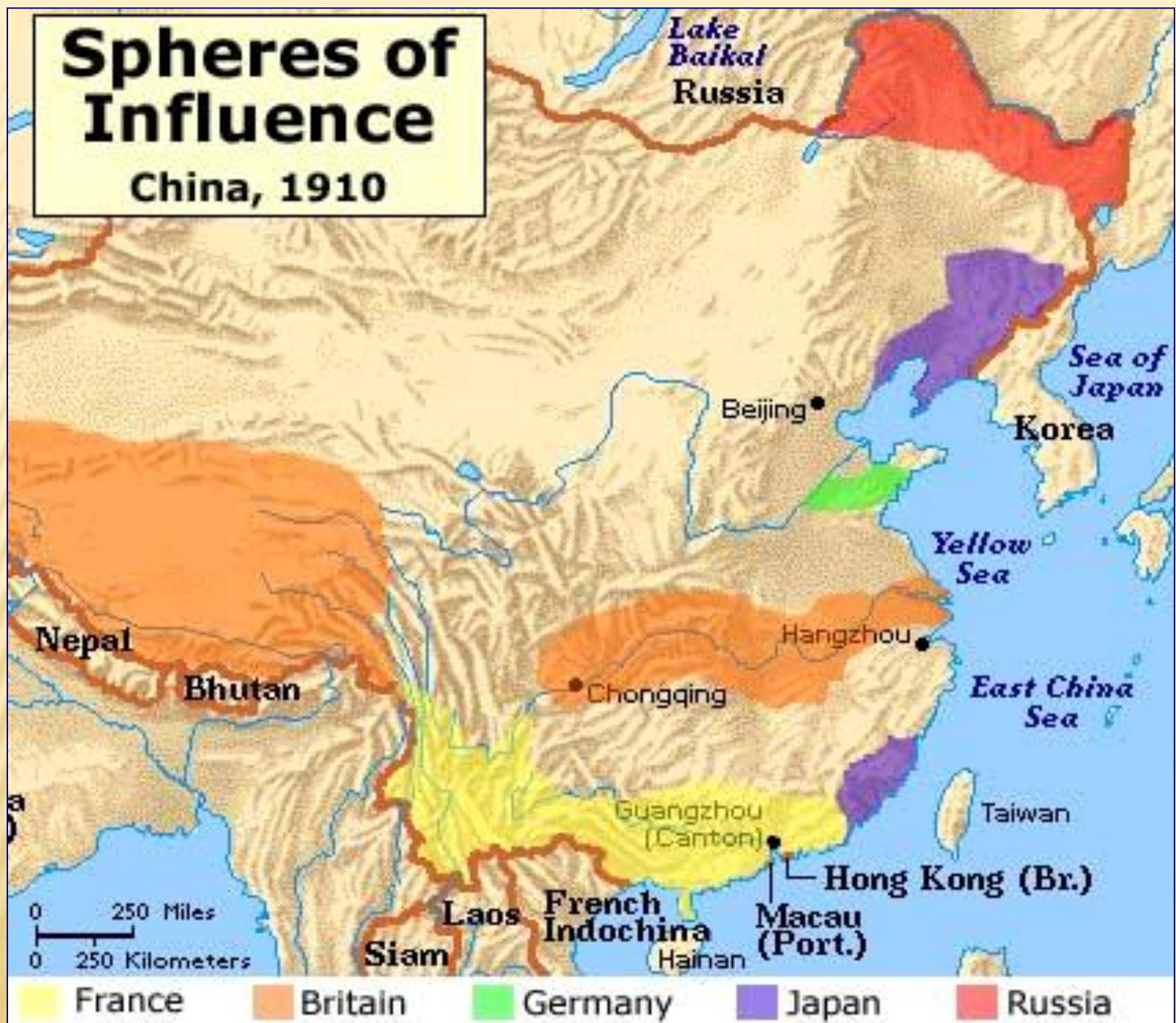
Spheres of influence in China

Russia, Germany, France, Great Britain, and Japan had leaseholds in China, where their countries controlled economic development, mining, fishing and other natural resources in a territory.

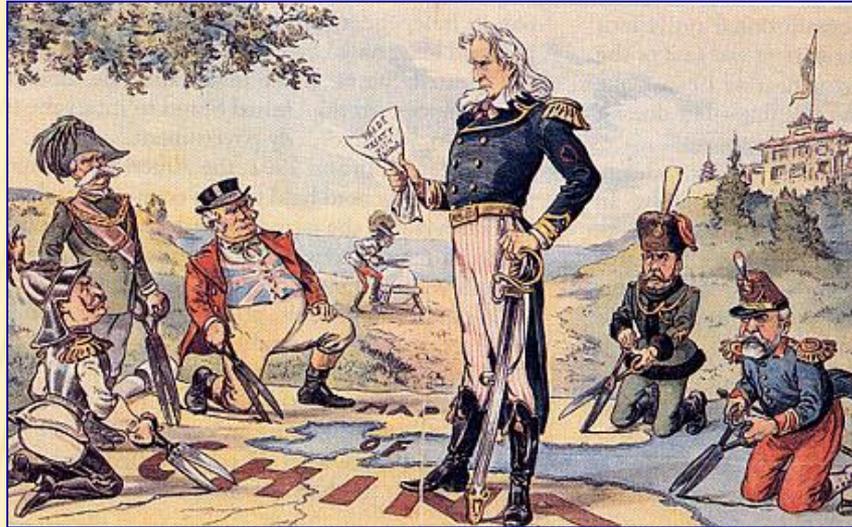


Spheres of Influence

China, 1910



The Open Door Policy



President McKinley and Secretary of State **John Hay** asked all countries with spheres of influences not to discriminate against other nations.

Give all nations equal access to trade in China.

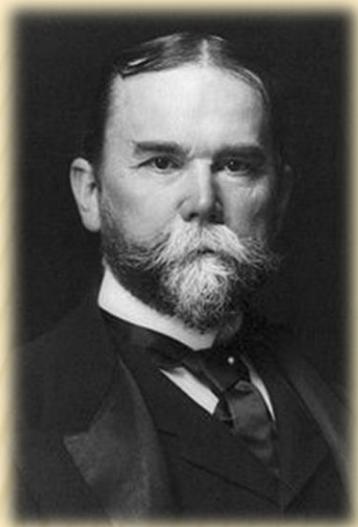
The policy guaranteed that China would **NOT** be taken over by any one foreign power.

The Boxer Rebellion: 1900

A Chinese secret society of martial arts began a violent uprising in 1900 against the “**foreign devils**” in China.

President McKinley sent 5,000 troops to reinforce the foreign troops that suppressed the rebellion.





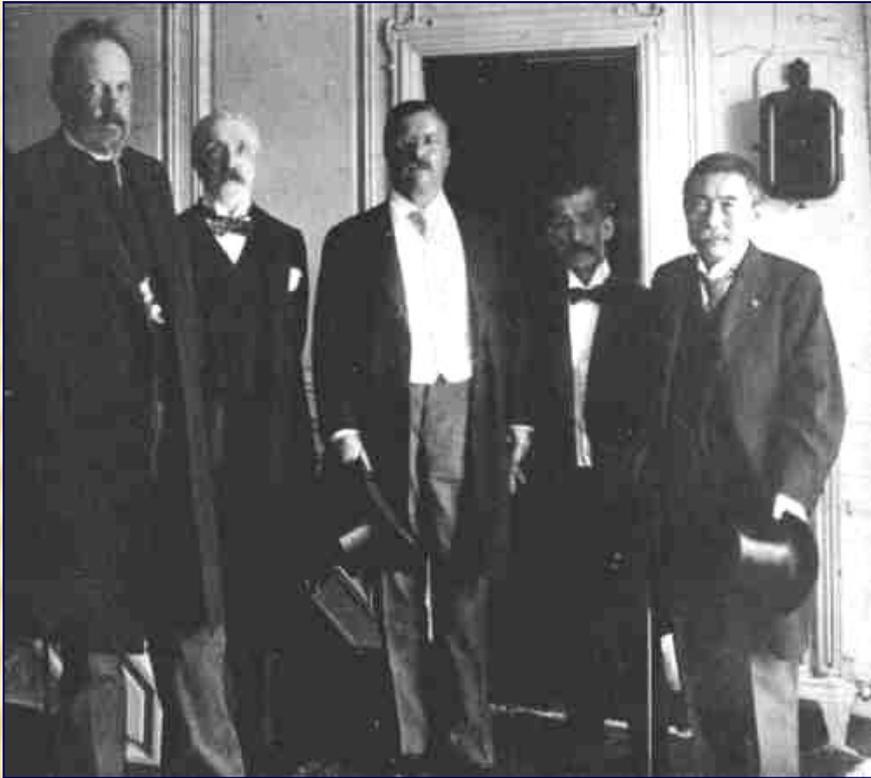
John Hay

The final outcome of the rebellion was the **Second Open Door Policy** to maintain the independence of China and to respect its borders.



The Russo-Japanese War, 1904-1905

- Japan attacks the Russian Navy in Manchuria.
- Theodore Roosevelt is offered to mediate peace.
- It marked the emergence of a new era of diplomatic negotiations, multi-track diplomacy.
- The Treaty of Portsmouth of 1905 ended the **Russo-Japanese War** over **Manchuria**.



Nobel Peace Prize for Teddy Roosevelt

Treaty of Portsmouth

The final agreement was signed in September of 1905.

It affirmed the Japanese presence in south **Manchuria** and **Korea** and ceded the southern half of the island of Sakhalin to **Japan**.

Japan acquires Korea and slows its expansion.

Japan emerges as largest naval force in the Pacific.

American-Japanese relations deteriorate.

Gentleman's Agreement: 1908



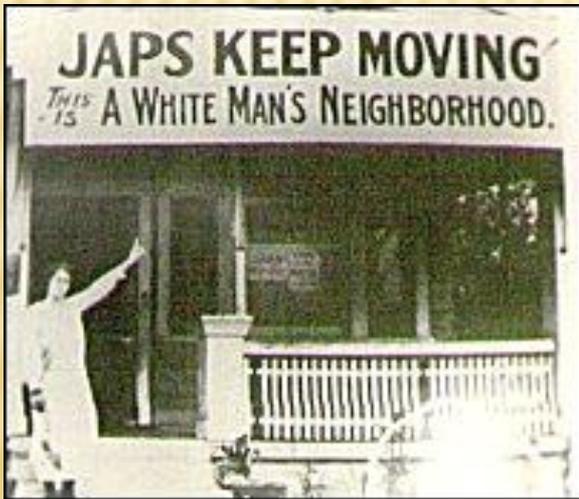
Japanese immigrants in California suffer from racial segregation in schools.

Japan protests by abuse to its immigrants.

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.



Roosevelt signs **the Gentlemen's Agreement** with Japan and end segregation.

Roosevelt creates **the "Great White Fleet"** and puts it to sail into the Pacific.

For the 1909 it had calmed the tensions between the two countries.

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.

The Great White Fleet: 1907



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.



America as a Pacific Power

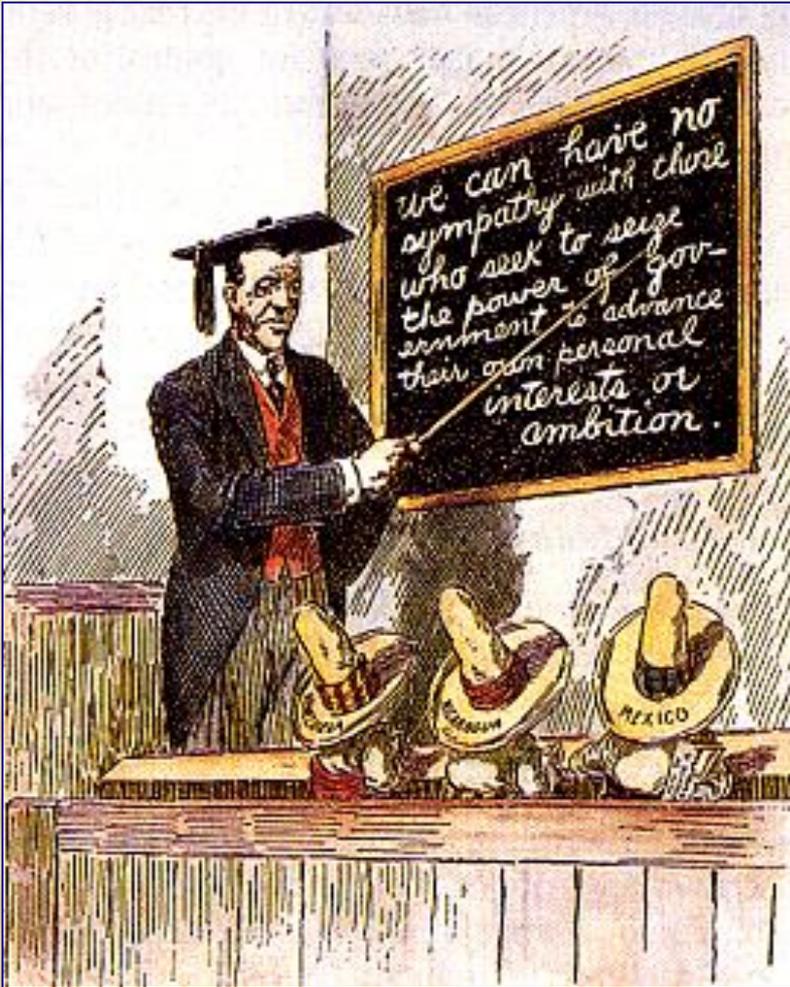




THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION

1910s

Wilson's "Moral Diplomacy"



Interested in domestic policy and a committed progressive.

The U. S. should be the conscience of the world.

Spread democracy.

Promote peace.

Condemn colonialism.

The Mexican Revolution

During Wilson's presidency, in 1913, **Victoriano Huerta** seizes control of Mexico and puts **President Francisco Madero** in prison where he was murdered.

Venustiano Carranza, Pancho Villa, Emiliano Zapata, and others fought against Huerta.



Emiliano Zapata



Pancho Villa



Venustiano Carranza

The US did not recognize Huerta's government and asked Congress to authorize the use of force in Mexico.

The U.S. got involved by occupying Veracruz and Huerta fled the country. The Mexican people did not welcome the foreign intervention.

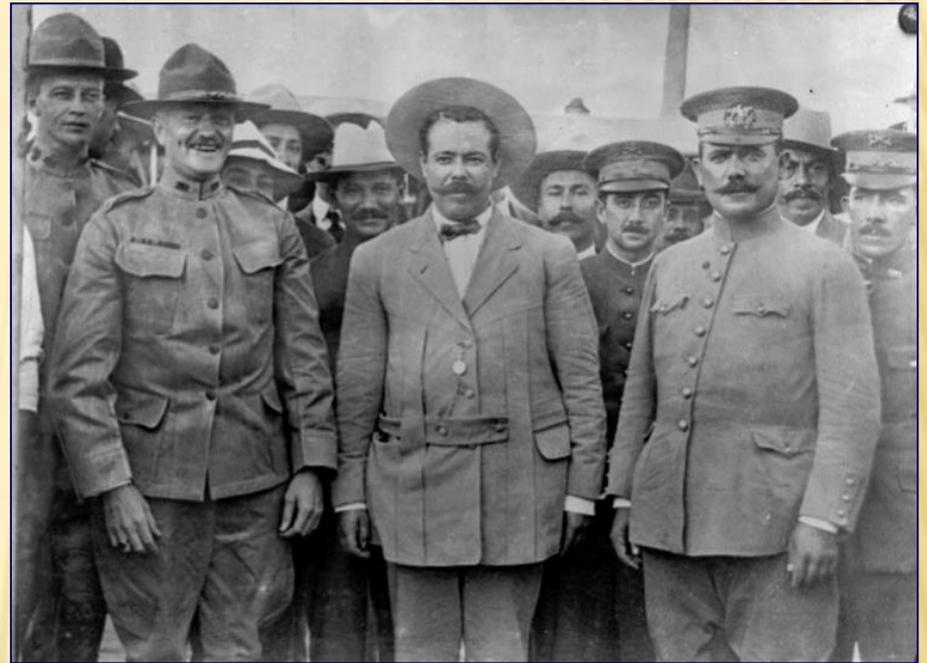
Eventually Carranza, allied to the US, would gain power in Mexico.

Forces opposed to Carranza conducted raids into the United States territory.

Searching for *Bandidos*

Wilson sent **General John Pershing** across the border to capture **Pancho Villa**.

With no success, the war in Europe caused him to recall Pershing in 1917.



General John J. Pershing with **Pancho Villa** in 1914.

Wilson's Mexican Policy damaged US foreign relations.

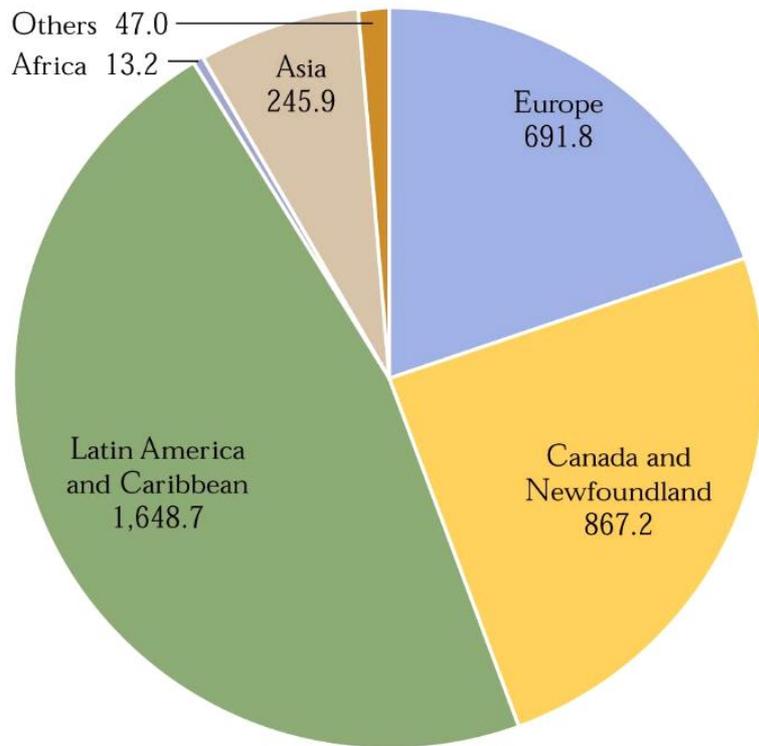
President Wilson and his Moral Imperialism

1914 - Wilson negotiated exclusive rights for naval bases and a canal with **Nicaragua**.

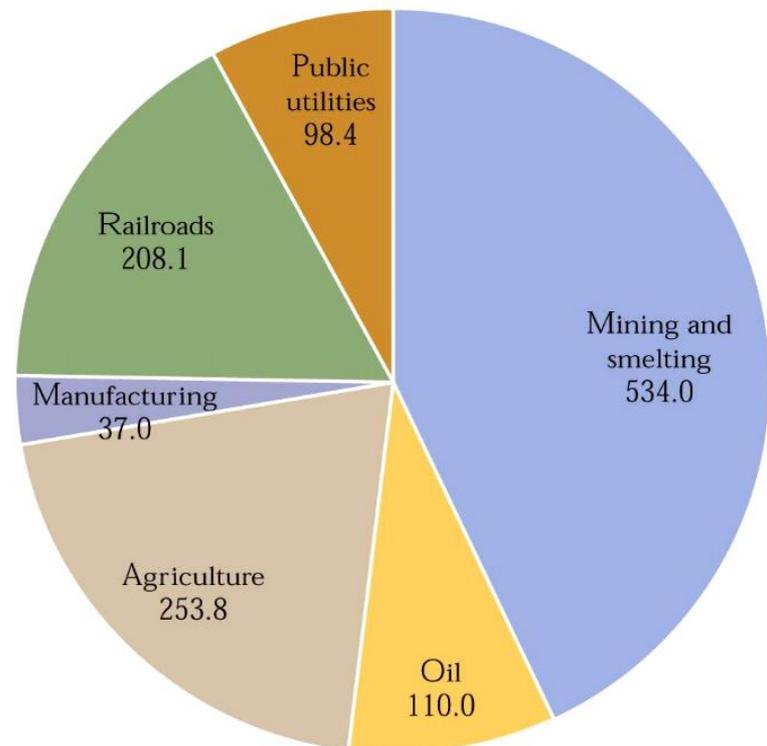
1915 - He sent marines into **Haiti** to put down a rebellion, and they remained there until 1934.

1916 - He sent troops to the **Dominican Republic** to preserve order, eliminate the current regime and to set up a democratic and stable government.

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



Global investments
(millions of dollars)



Investments in Latin American Enterprises
(millions of dollars)

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

