



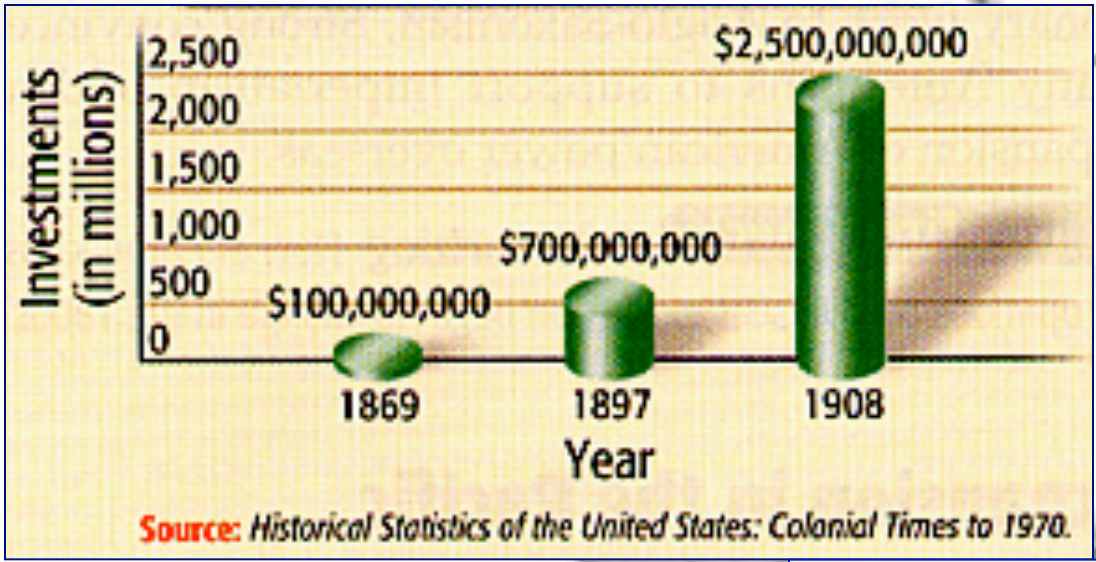
America Becomes a Colonial Power

Ms. Susan M. Pojer
Horace Greeley HS Chappaqua, NY

Essential Question:

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

Commercial/Business Interests

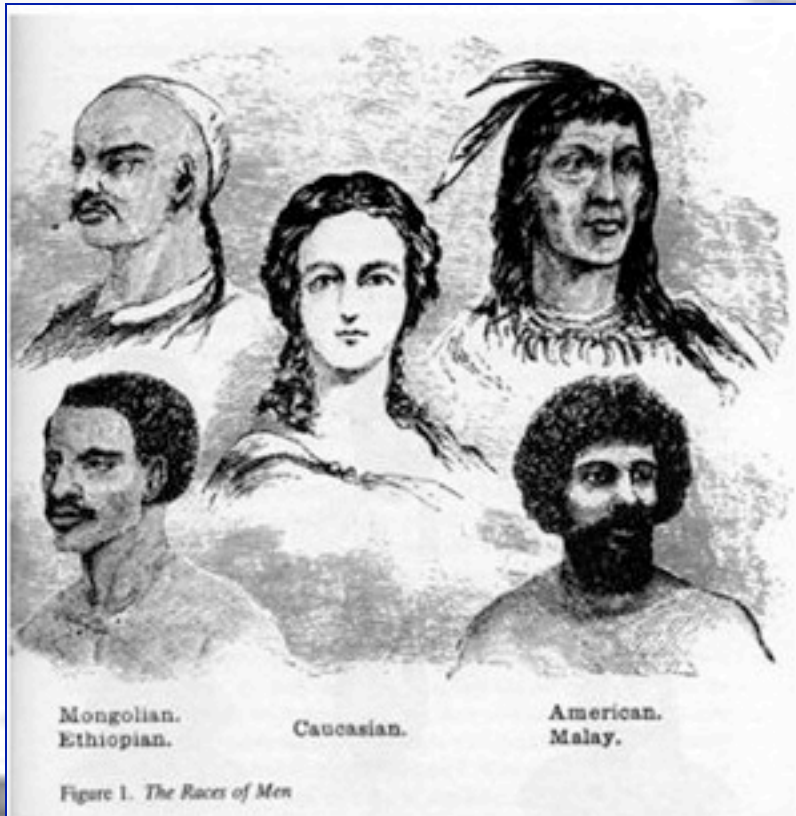


Military/Strategic Interests



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

Social Darwinist Thinking



The Hierarchy
of Race

The White Man's
Burden

Religious/Missionary Interests



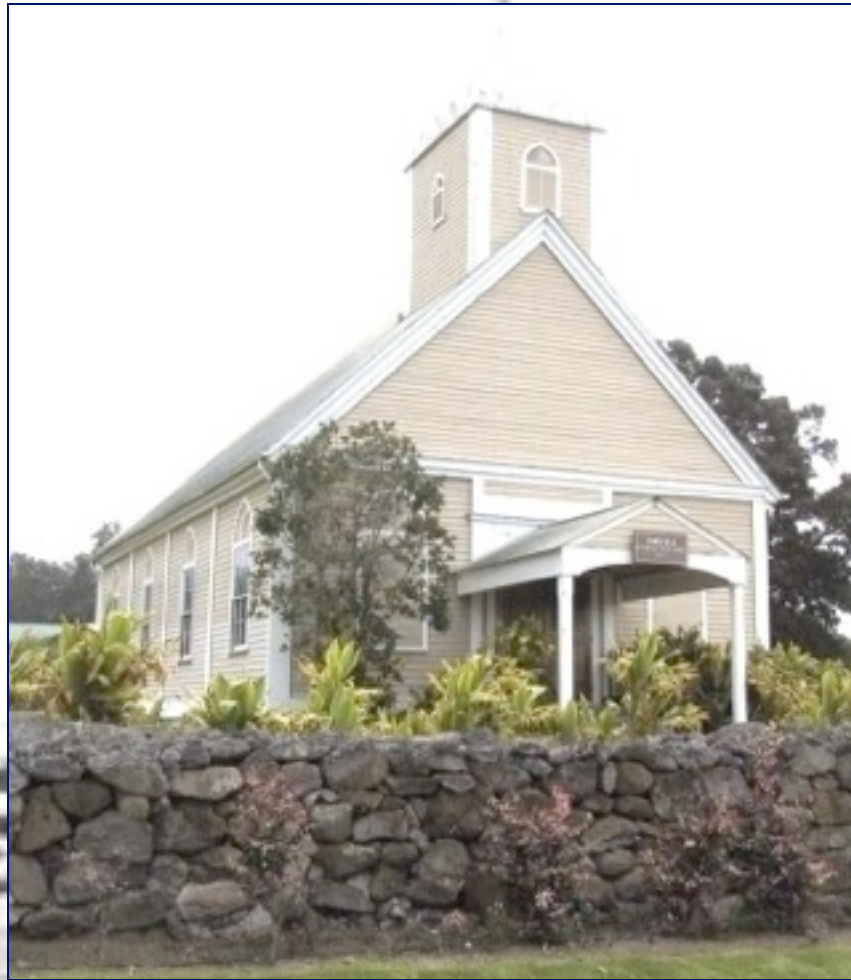
**American
Missionaries
in China, 1905**



A black and white photograph of a large aircraft carrier at sea. The carrier is the central focus, with its complex superstructure and multiple aircraft on the deck visible. The ship is moving through the water, leaving a wake. The sky is overcast. Overlaid on the image is the text "Hawaii: Crossroads of the Pacific" in a large, white, serif font with a red outline. The text is centered and occupies the upper half of the image.

Hawaii:
"Crossroads
of the
Pacific"

U. S. Missionaries in Hawaii



Imiola Church - first built in the late 1820s

U. S. View of Hawaiians



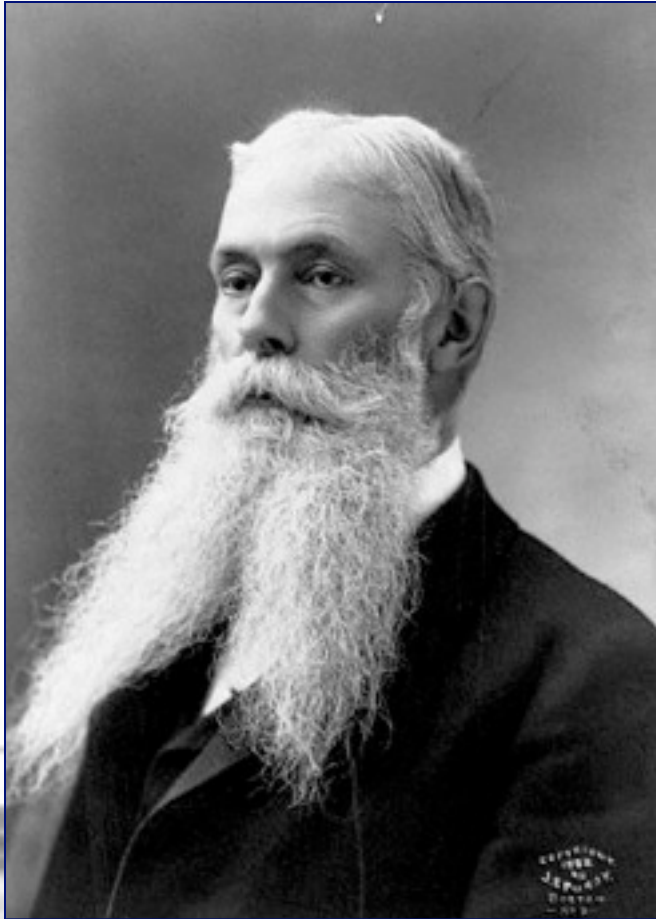
Hawaii becomes a U. S. Protectorate in 1849
by virtue of economic treaties.

Hawaiian Queen Liliuokalani



**Hawaii for the
Hawaiians!**

U. S. Business Interests In Hawaii



★ 1875 **Reciprocity Treaty** no tariff on goods traded between the US & Hawaii; US gets Pearl Harbor for a base

★ 1890 **McKinley Tariff** raised tariffs on imports, including sugar from Hawaii

★ 1893 American businessmen backed an uprising against Queen Liliuokalani.

★ 1894 **Sanford Ballard Dole** proclaims the Republic of Hawaii

To The Victor Belongs the Spoils



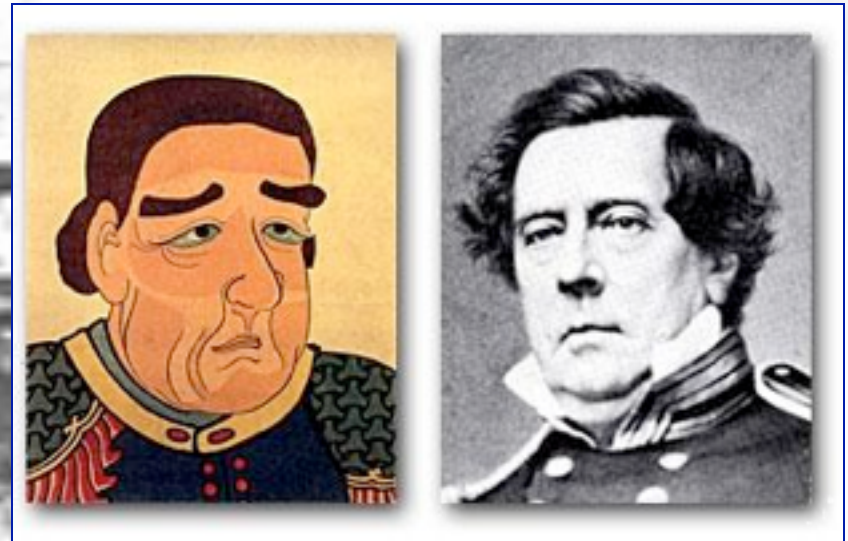
**Hawaiian
Annexation
Ceremony, 1898**



Japan



Commodore Matthew Perry Opens Up Japan: 1853



The Japanese View
of Commodore
Perry

Treaty of Kanagawa: 1854



Signed by Comm. Perry: opened Japanese ports to US trade; authorized the establishment of a US consulate in Japan

Gentleman's Agreement: 1908

- ✧ A Japanese note agreeing to deny passports to laborers entering the U.S.
- ✧ Japan recognized the U.S. right to exclude Japanese immigrants holding passports issued by other countries.
- ✧ The U.S. government got the school board of San Francisco to rescind their order to segregate Asians in separate schools.

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.



Cuba



The Imperialist Tailor



Spanish Misrule in Cuba



THE DUTY OF THE HOUR... TO SAVE HER NOT ONLY FROM SPAIN BUT FROM A WORSE FATE.

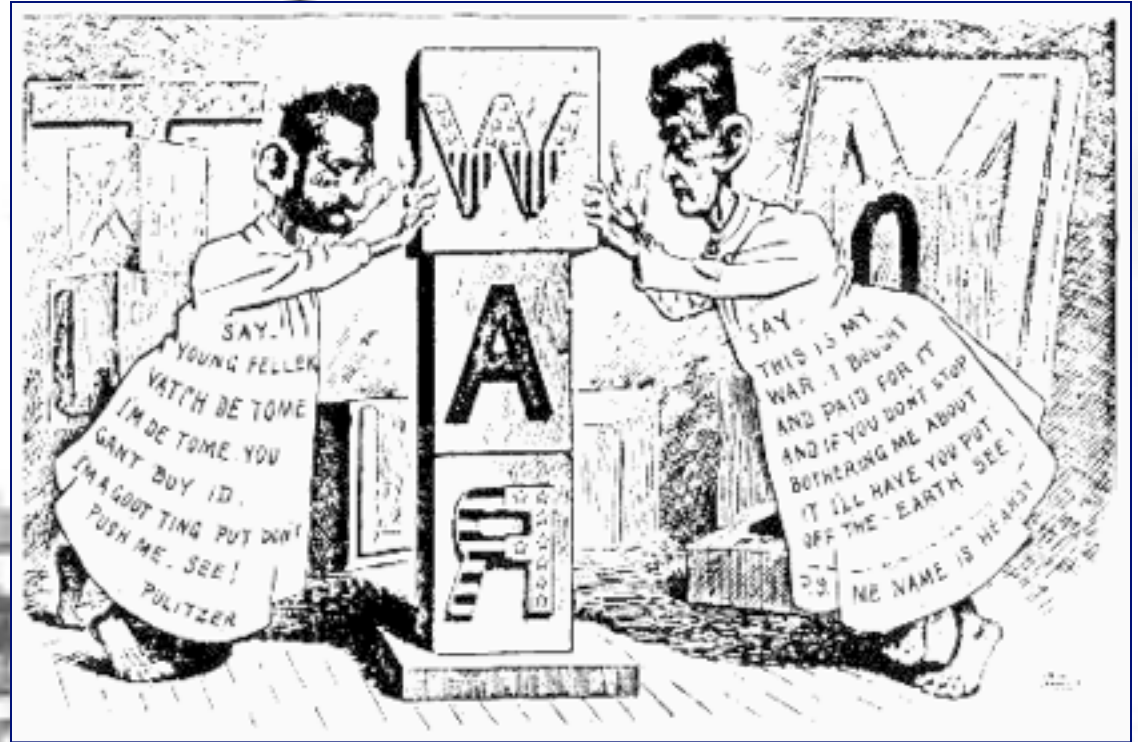
Valeriano Weyler's "Reconcentration" Policy



"Yellow Journalism" & Jingoism



Joseph Pulitzer



William Randolph Hearst

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

De Lôme Letter



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

Theodore Roosevelt

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



The "Rough Riders"



Remember the Maine and to Hell with Spain!



Funeral for Maine
victims in Havana

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

Secretary of State John Hay



The Philippines



Dewey Captures Manila!



1,011,068 The World 1,011,068
 For the Week Ending April 29, 1900
 For the Week Ending April 29, 1900
 For the Week Ending April 29, 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.

Master 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.

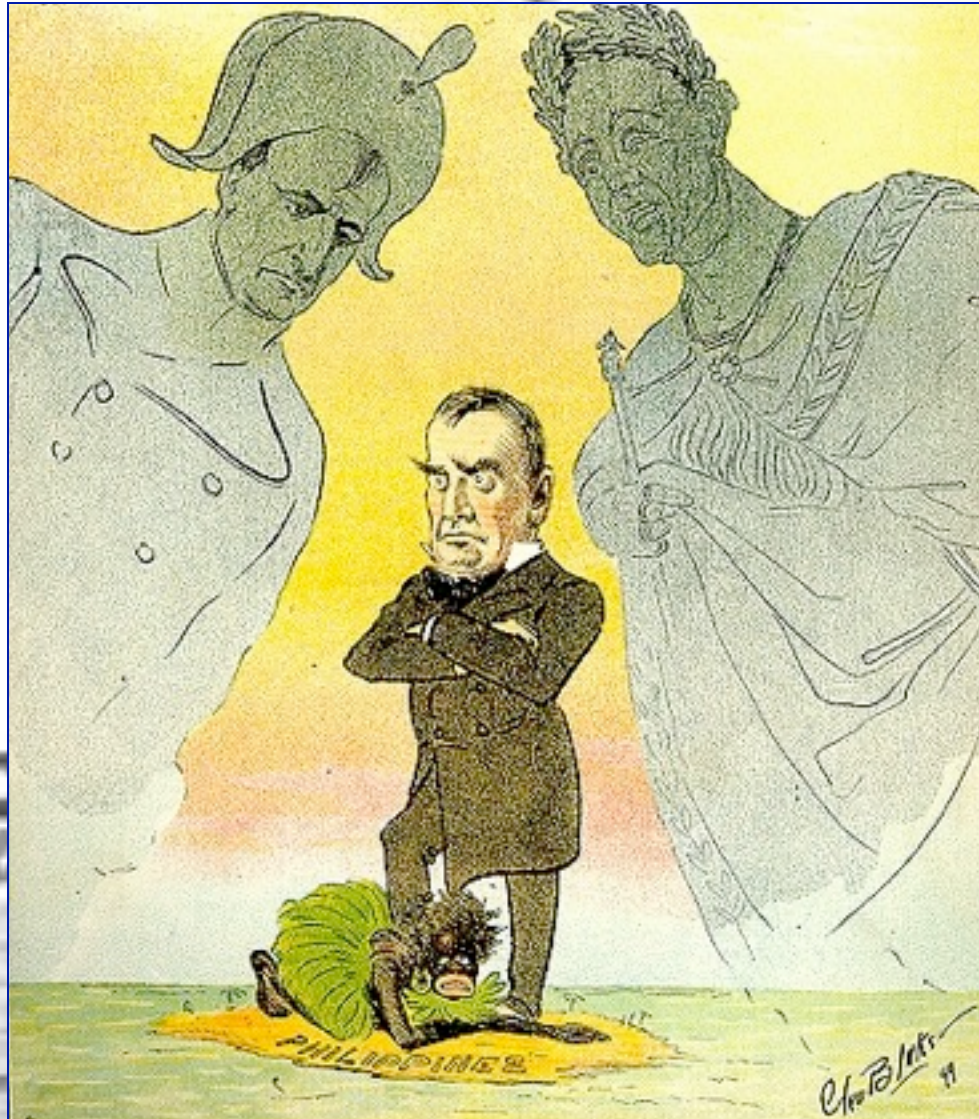
ADMIRAL MONTOJO ADMITS HIS UTTER ROUT.
 In His Report to Spain He Says Many Ships Were Burned and Sunk and the Losses in Officers and Men "Numerous."

MADRID (via Paris), May 2.—The fleet of 19 vessels of the American squadron defeated the Spanish fleet off Cavite, Manila, on the night of the 1st inst. The American squadron landed at Cavite, Manila, on the night of the 1st inst. The Spanish fleet was completely routed. At 7:30 the American fleet was seen to be engaged with the Spanish fleet. The Spanish fleet was completely routed. At 7:30 the American fleet was seen to be engaged with the Spanish fleet. The Spanish fleet was completely routed. At 7:30 the American fleet was seen to be engaged with the Spanish fleet.

MADRID'S FOREIGN HOPE.
 LONDON, May 2.—The Madrid correspondent of the Financial News, interpreting the Spanish report.

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. Concha, 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 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 by the batteries."

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!



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

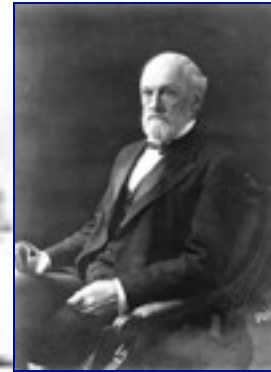
★ Founded in 1899.

★ 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.

Cuban Independence?


Teller Amendment (1898)



Senator
Orville Platt

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.

A black and white photograph of a large U.S. Navy ship, possibly a fleet ocean tug, at sea. The ship has a prominent mast with multiple cross-arms and a funnel. It is surrounded by smaller boats. The text "DILEMMA--Did U. S. citizenship follow the flag??" is overlaid in a large, white, outlined font across the center of the image.

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.



Panama



Panama: The King's Crown



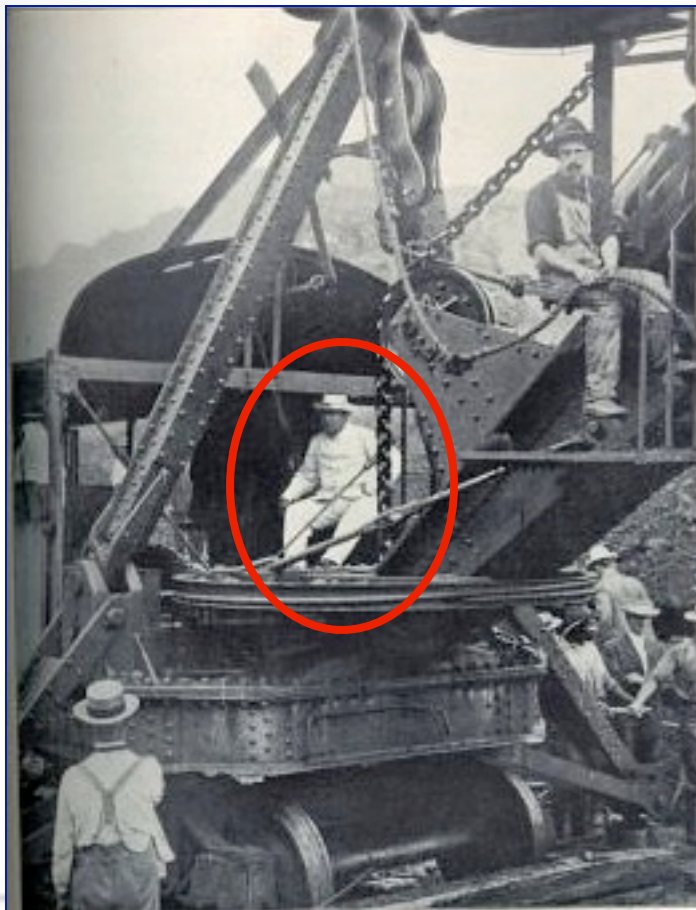
★ 1850 → Clayton-Bulwer Treaty

★ 1901 → Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.

★ Philippe Bunau-Varilla, agent provocateur.

★ 1903 → Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty.

Panama Canal



TR 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 .



Speak Softly, But Carry a Big Stick!



China



Stereotypes of the Chinese Immigrant



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

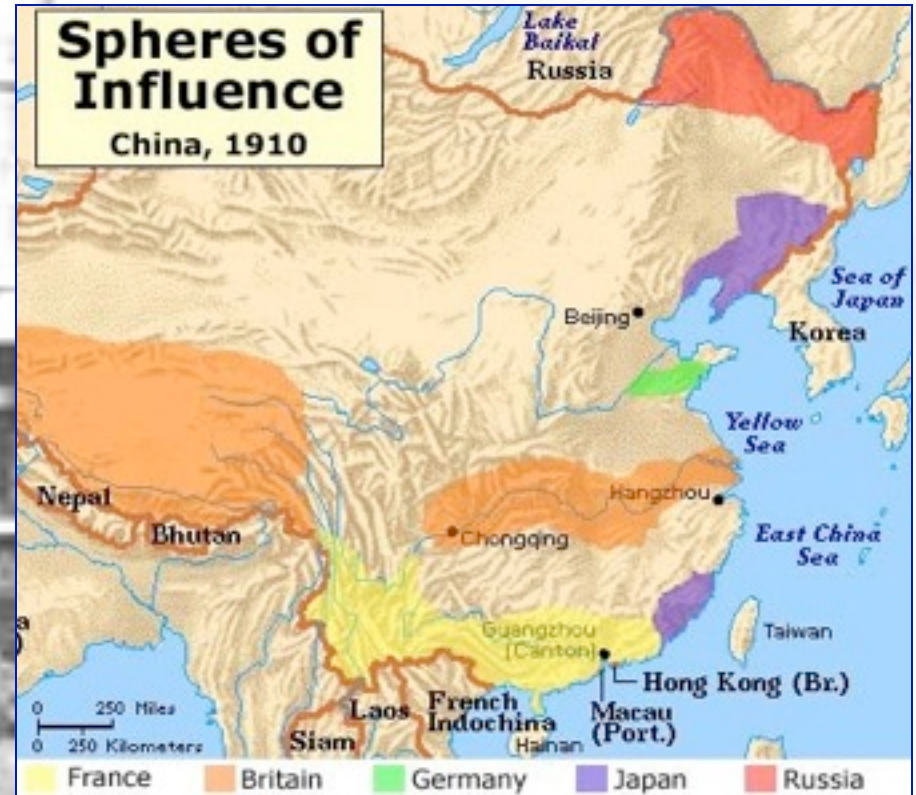
The Boxer Rebellion: 1900



★ The Peaceful Harmonious Fists.

★ "55 Days at Peking."

The Open Door Policy



★ Secretary **John Hay**.

★ Give all nations equal access to trade in China.

★ Guaranteed that China would NOT be taken over by any one foreign power.

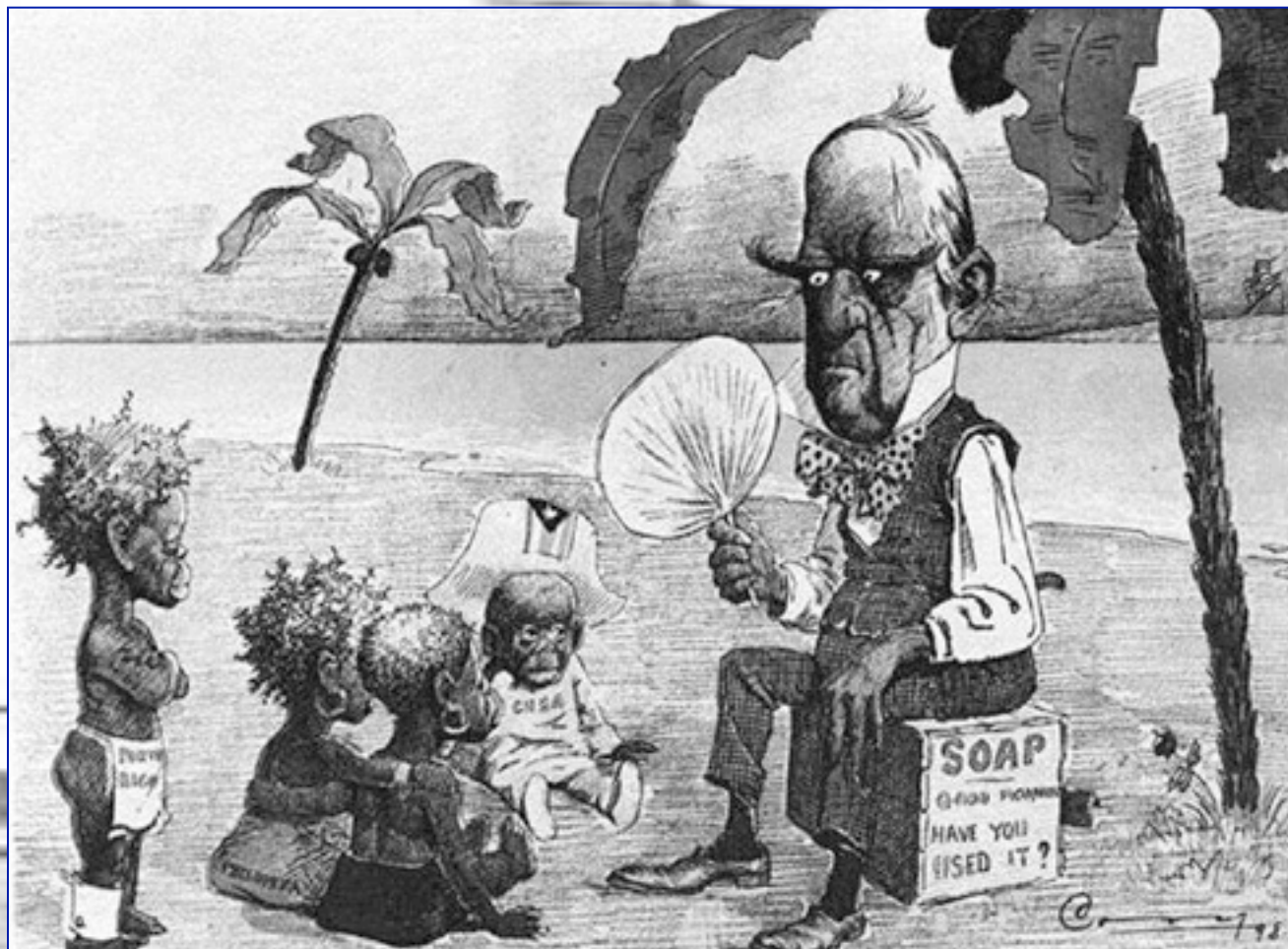
The Open Door Policy



A black and white photograph of a large aircraft carrier at sea. The carrier is the central focus, with its complex superstructure, masts, and flight deck visible. Several aircraft are parked on the deck. The sea is choppy, and the sky is overcast. The text "America's New Role" is overlaid in the center in a white, sans-serif font with a red outline.

America's New Role

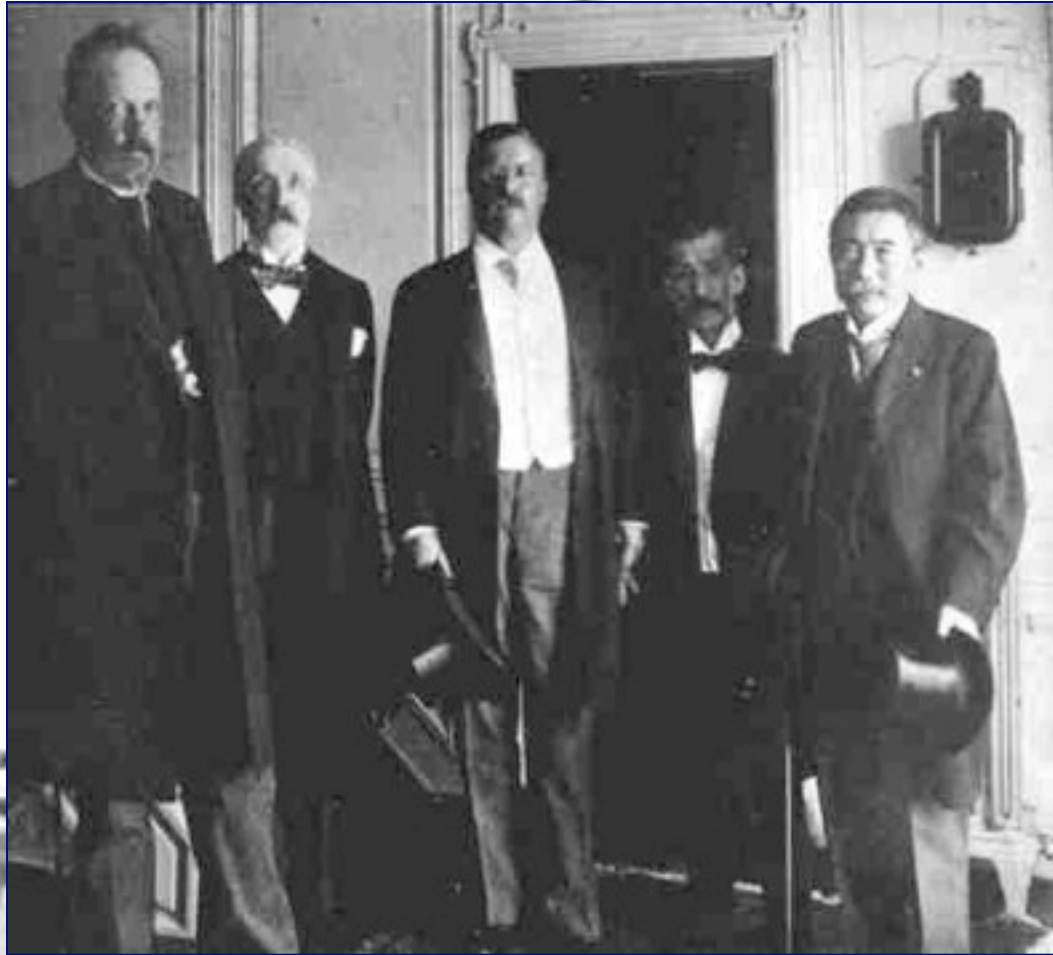
The Cares of a Growing Family



Constable of the World



Treaty of Portsmouth: 1905



Nobel Peace Prize for Teddy

The Great White Fleet: 1907





Taft's "Dollar Diplomacy"



Improve financial opportunities for American businesses.



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



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

Mexico



The Mexican Revolution: 1910s

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

The Mexican Revolution: 1910s

Emiliano Zapata



Pancho Villa

Venustiano Carranza

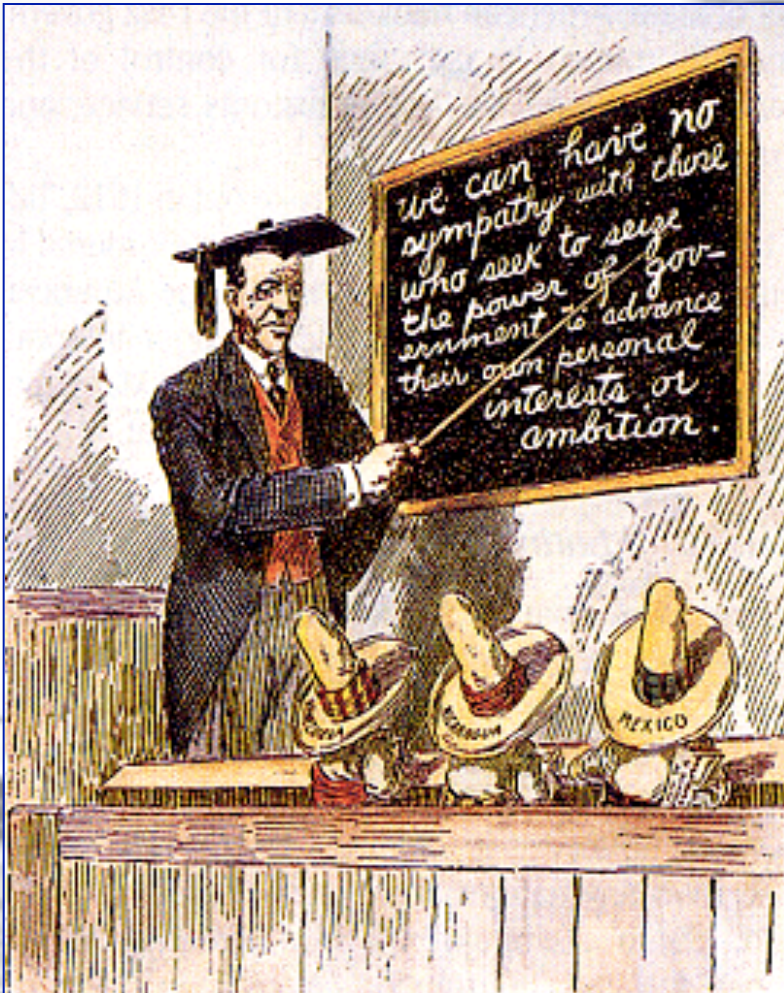


Francisco I
Madero

Porfirio
Diaz



Wilson's "Moral Diplomacy"



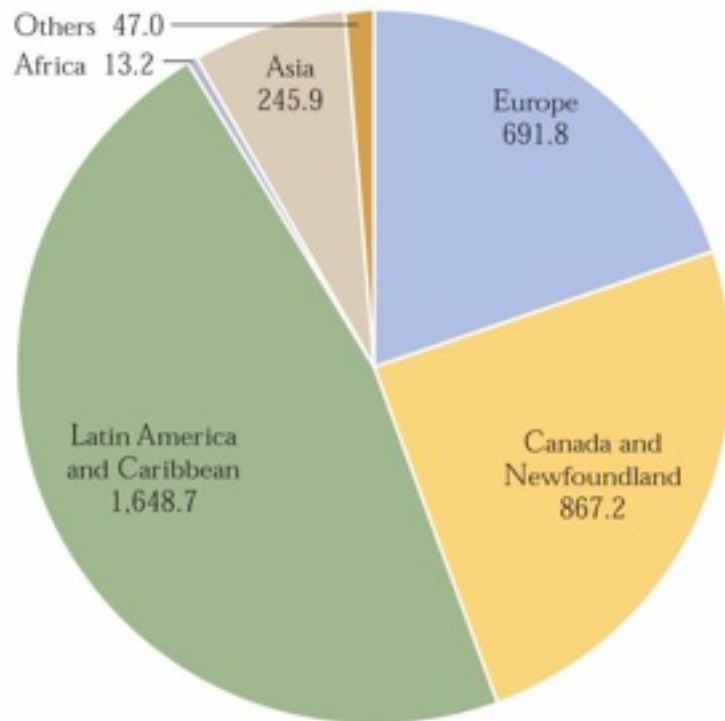
- ★ The U. S. should be the conscience of the world.
- ★ Spread democracy.
- ★ Promote peace.
- ★ Condemn colonialism.

Searching for Banditos

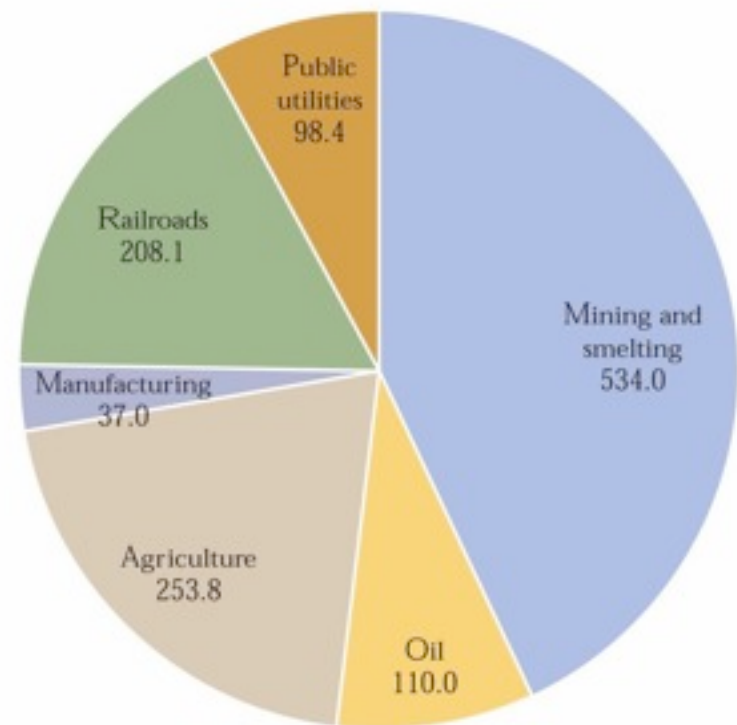


General John J. Pershing with Pancho Villa in 1914.

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



Global investments
(millions of dollars)



Investments in Latin American Enterprises
(millions of dollars)

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



Uncle Sam: One of the "Boys?"

