What were three reasons Americans supported imperialism?
Definition - Imperialism

• Policy in which stronger nations extend their economic, political, or military control over weaker territories
Reasons for American Imperialism

• Three factors
  – Project Military Strength – Largest Navy (Military)
  – Need for New Markets – Trade and Raw Materials (Economic)
  – Belief in Cultural Superiority (Political)
U. S. Foreign Investments: 1869-1908

Commercial/Business Interests
Military/Strategic Interests

The United States Expands Its Influence

- United States
- U.S. possession
- U.S. protectorate

- Alaska 1867
- Philippines 1898
- Guam 1898
- Cagayan Sulu 1900
- Wake I. 1898
- Midway I. 1867
- Hawaii 1898
- Johnston I. 1858
- Howland I. 1857
- Baker I. 1857
- Jarvis I. 1857
- Palmyra I. 1912
- Panama Canal Zone 1903
- Dominican Republic 1916–1924
- Haiti 1915–1934
- U.S. Virgin Is. 1917
- Puerto Rico 1898

PACIFIC OCEAN

Caribbean Sea

0 1000 2000 mi
0 1000 2000 km
Social Darwinism - Cultural Superiority

The White Man's Burden
“jingoism”

• Extreme belief that your country is always best
• Often shown in enthusiastic support for war against another country

*Patriotism can turn into jingoism and intolerance very quickly*
Washington’s Farewell Address

- Avoid any **entangling alliances** with foreign powers.
- Colonies could be entangling alliances.
- Followed this advice for close to **100** years and maintained the United States neutrality.
American Expansionism

• Throughout 19th Century
  – America wanted to expand to the Pacific Ocean (Manifest Destiny)

• By 1880’s
  – Politicians wanted overseas empire of colonies
  – European nations.
Commodore Perry in Japan

- 1853 – Commodore Matthew Perry and four American warships sailed into Eto bay (present day Tokyo).
- Ruling Shogun ended isolation from the world
- Began trading with United States.
Commodore Matthew Perry Opens Up Japan: 1853

The Japanese View of Commodore Perry
China - Boxer Rebellion - 1900

- Attacked Chinese Christians and foreign embassies in Peking.
- International military force – stops rebellion.
- Hay convinced the European powers not to take any land from China and keep open the trading regions for all nations.
Boxer Rebellion

- Peaceful Harmonious Fists
- "55 Days at Peking."
- Chinese movement to expel barbarians
China

- American interest in mainland Asia grew.
- Secretary of State John Hay proposed new arrangement to European nations
  - Not prevent other nations from doing business in China
  - Not charge other nations
    - higher railroad rates
    - harbor and tariff rates

March 20th, 1900 – New policy for China
Open Door Policy

Spheres of Influence.

Give all nations equal access to trade in China.

Guaranteed China would NOT be taken over by any one foreign power
Alaska

- 1867 - Secretary of State Seward buys Alaska from Russia - $7.2 million
- Congress considered the purchase “foolish”
- Long Run - Good deal
"Seward's Folly"

Became a state in 1959

"Seward's Icebox"
Hawaii

- 1700’s - Important to United States
- Way station between Asia and the West Coast.
- Sugar Plantations on islands – duty (tax) free importation into U.S.
Hawaii becomes a U. S. Protectorate in 1849 by virtue of economic treaties.
Hawaii

- Hawaii - independent monarchy.
- Queen Liliuokalani wanted to remove voting rights for rich white plantation owners on the island.
- Plantation owners
  - Revolution in 1891
- Sanford P. Dole became president
- Established Hawaii as a republic.
Hawaiian Annexation Ceremony, 1898
State - 1959
American Imperialism
Spanish American War

American History 11R
Spanish Colonies

- By end of 19th Century, Spain had lost most of its colonies.
- Only had the **Philippines** and island of **Guam** in the Pacific.
- **Cuba and Puerto Rico** in the Caribbean islands.
Cuban Revolution

- Various attempts to free themselves from Spain. Cuban Wars
  - 1868 – 1st revolution – rebels lost – Spain still controls
  - 1895 – Jose Marti – Cuban poet and journalist - guerilla campaign

- Guerilla campaign targeting sugar plantations – U.S. owned. Target U.S. interests, to draw in U.S.

- Public opinion split in U.S.
Spanish Misrule in Cuba

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

- 1896 – Spain sends in Valeriano Weyler to Cuba
- Sets up reconcentration camps
- Over 300,000 Cubans put in these camps where thousands die from hunger and disease.
Valeriano Weyler's "Reconcentration" Policy
Compare Headlines

- “Search for Missing Bride Continues”

- “Bride Missing! Groom’s Family Blame History of Mental Illness”

- How do these headlines differ?
- Consider the wording and how a reader might respond to each article
Yellow Journalism

- War over newspaper circulation
- William Randolph Hearst and Joseph Pulitzer – reporting Spanish atrocities – trying to sell newspapers
- Reporters made up stories for newspapers
- William Randolph Hearst stated to a reporter, "You furnish the pictures; I’ll furnish the war."
U.S.S. Maine

- During 1898
  - Some diplomatic efforts reduced tension
- McKinley sends warship to Havana to bring home American citizens.
- February 15th, 1898
- Maine exploded
  - Killed 260 men
- American newspapers blamed Spanish
Explosion of the USS Maine
Havana Harbor, 1898
Remember the Maine and to Hell with Spain!

Funeral for Maine victims in Havana
“Awake United States!”

This song was rushed into print between the sinking of the Maine on February 15, 1898, and the declaration of war on April 25, 1898.

Eagle soar on high, and sound the battle cry!

And how proudly sailed the warship Maine, a Nation’s pride, without a stain!
A wreck she lies, her sailors slain.
By two-faced butchers, paid by Spain!

Eagle soar on high,
And sound the battle cry
Wave the starry flag!
In mud it shall not drag!
Spanish American War

• “Remember the Maine” became the rallying cry.
• On April 11th, 1898 – McKinley asks Congress for declaration of war.
Dewey Captures Manila!

Admiral Dewey takes Philippines
U.S. Fleet sinks Spanish fleet.
Theodore Roosevelt

- Assistant Secretary of Navy in the McKinley administration.
- Resigns his position to fight in Cuba.
- Criticized President McKinley as “having the backbone of a chocolate éclair!”
The "Rough Riders"

Charge up San Juan Hill
Makes T.R. a War Hero
Higher Political Office
Treaty of Paris

• Cease fire agreement signed August 12th.
• Secretary of State John Hay
  – “A splendid little war”
• Treaty Terms
  – Spain frees Cuba
    • U.S. maintains peace
  – Spain gives Guam and Puerto Rico to U.S.
    • Sell Philippines to U.S. for $20 million
  – All prisoners of war released
  – Spanish citizens free to stay on island
Debate over Treaty

- Decide to annex Philippines
- Some prominent politicians didn’t want to become imperialistic power
- Against American tradition.
What to do with Cuba?

• Start of war - recognized Cuba’s independence
• After war - U.S. soldiers left in Cuba
• Cubans write a new constitution
  – Doesn’t define relationship with U.S.
  – Not happy
• U.S. insists Cuba add the Platt amendment
  – Becomes a U.S. protectorate.
Platt Amendment

- Cuba no treaties to limit independence
- No foreign power to control any of island
- U.S. right to intervene in internal affairs
- No Debt
- U.S. buy or lease land for naval stations – Guantanamo Bay
- Amendment abolished in 1934 – kept Guantanamo Bay
- U.S. business makes heavy investments in Cuba
Cuba

- Useless fact involving Cuba:
- Dr. Walter Reed
- Wiped out Yellow Fever in Cuba
Does the United States have colonies?
American Imperialism
Latin America

American History 11R
Monroe Doctrine Expanded

- Late 1800s - Latin American nations borrowing money from European banks.
- Fear if they defaulted on loans, Europeans might intervene.

Roosevelt Corollary

- If any foreign nation to interfere in Latin America, it would be the United States.
Speak Softly, But Carry a Big Stick!
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.
Constable of the World
Panama Canal

- Ferdinand De Lessep ("Great Frenchman") built Suez Canal.
- French began Panama project in late 1800’s
- After 10 years gave up
- Sold rights to U.S.
- Colombia refused to let U.S. build canal.
- 1903 - U.S. helped Panama become an independent country.
Panama Canal

- Signed agreement with U.S.
  - Annual rent - $250,000
- Construction begins 1904
- August 15, 1914
  - Canal opens for business
- Total cost - $380 million
- Under U.S. supervision - 5,600 died building the canal. (French lost 20,000)
Taft’s “Dollar Diplomacy”

- U.S. creates stability and order abroad
- Use private capital to further U.S. interests overseas
- Improve financial opportunities for American businesses
- Best way to promote America’s commercial interests

U.S. intervention
- Nicaragua
- Honduras
- Dominican Republic
Dollar Diplomacy

- U.S. government guarantees loans to foreign countries by American businesses
- Continue to use foreign aid to promote U.S. policy around the world
Good Neighbor Policy

• Prior to World War II
• President Franklin Roosevelt adopts policy of non-intervention in Latin America
• Used trade agreements and reduced tariffs
• United States tried to keep Latin American neighbors happy