



The United States as an Imperial Power

*Created by
Mr. Johnson*

An illustration of an eagle with its wings spread, holding a scroll with the stars and stripes of the American flag. The eagle is perched on a globe, symbolizing global influence and leadership.

Objectives

- 6.01 – Examine the factors that led to the United States taking an increasingly active role in the affairs of the world.
- 6.02 – Identify areas of United States military, economic and political involvement and influence.
- 6.03 – Describe how the policies and actions of the United States government impacted the affairs of other countries.



Motivations for Imperial Growth



Motivations for Imperialism

- **Economic**
 - New markets
 - Demand for resources
- **Military**
 - Global military competition
 - Alfred T. Mahan – naval power
- **Political**
 - Nationalism/Jingoism
 - Turner thesis – “Closing of the frontier”
- **Philosophical & Religious**
 - Josiah Strong - Anglo-Saxon Superiority
 - Rudyard Kipling - White Man’s Burden
 - Herbert Spencer - Social Darwinism



The United States & Japan

Perry at Edo, 1853

- Tokugawa Shogunate
- U.S. wants Japan open to trade
- Rapid modernization of Japan in late 1800s

Edo =
Tokyo



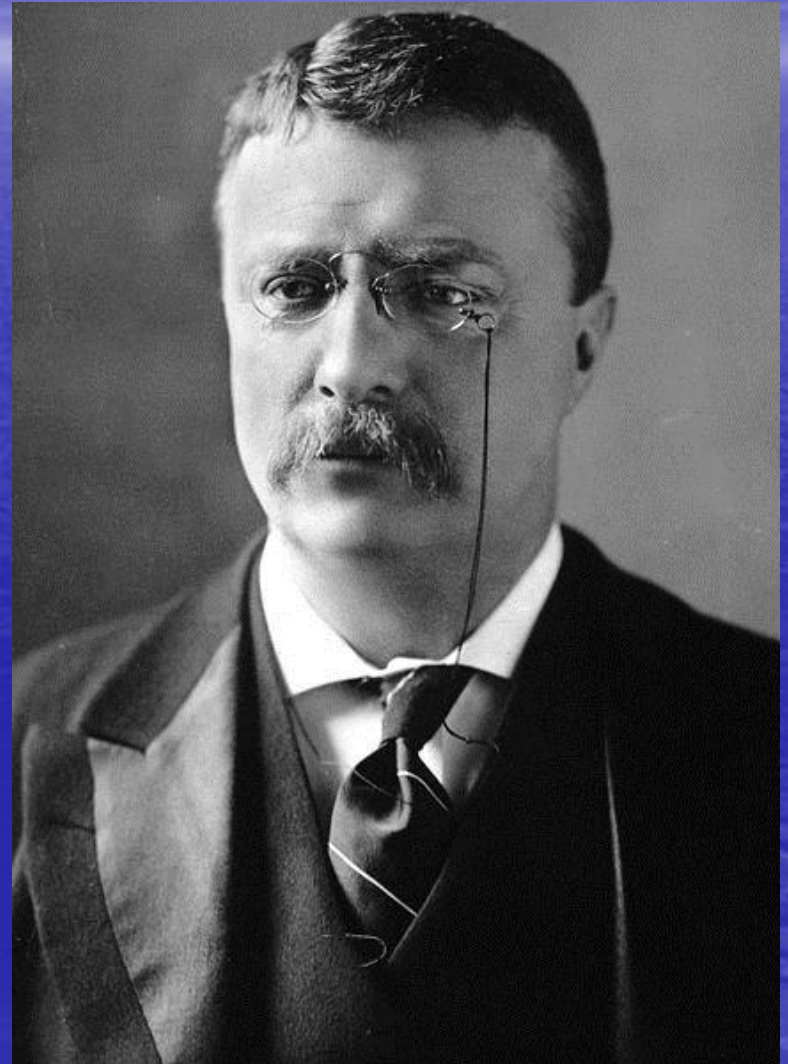
Treaty of Kanagawa, 1854

- Japanese ports open to U.S. merchants
- Largely beneficial for both sides



Gentlemen's Agreement

- Issues
 - Education of Japanese-American children
 - Restriction on further Japanese immigration





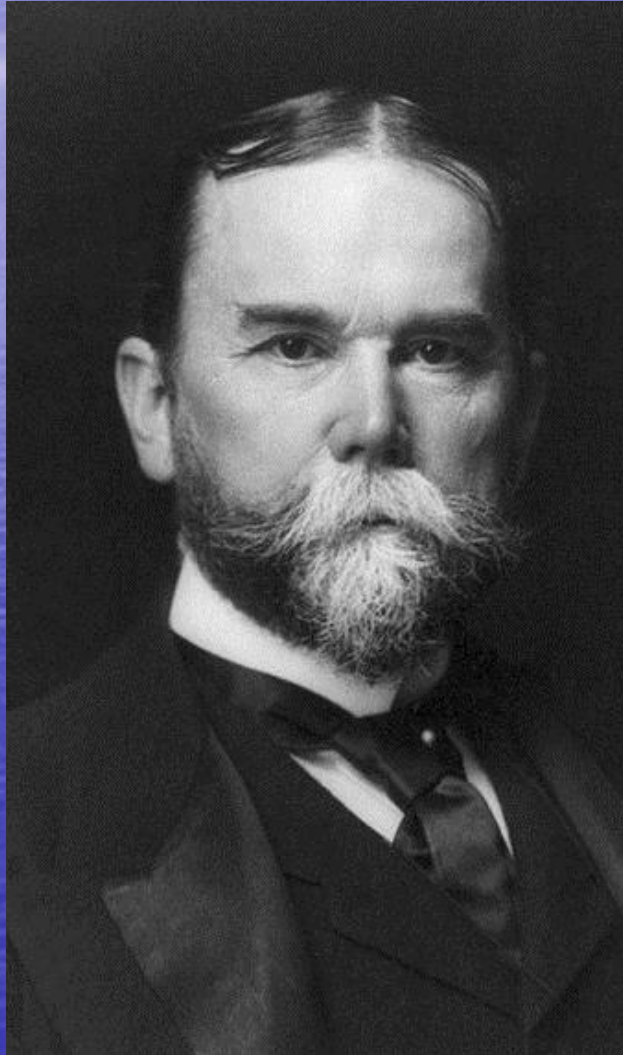
An “Open Door” Into China

Opium Wars, 1830s-1860s

- Britain vs. China
- China is forced to open to further trade with Britain



Open Door Policy, 1899



- How can the U.S. trade with China?
- John Hay's "Open Door Policy"
 - China should be open to trade with all nations

The Boxer Rebellion, 1900

- Chinese rebellion against foreign control
 - Trade
 - Missionaries
- Xenophobia





The Alaska Purchase: “Seward’s Folly”

Alaska Purchase, 1867



- William H. Seward
- \$7.2 million to Russia
- “Seward’s Folly”
- “Seward’s Icebox”
- Best deal ever?





Hawaiï: Crossroads of the Pacific

American Missionaries



- Imiola Church
- First Christian church in Hawaii
- Protestant missionary movement

American View of Hawaiians



- 1848 – Hawaii becomes an American protectorate
- Economic treaties
- How does this image compare to Kipling's concept of the White Man's Burden?

Hawaiian Leaders

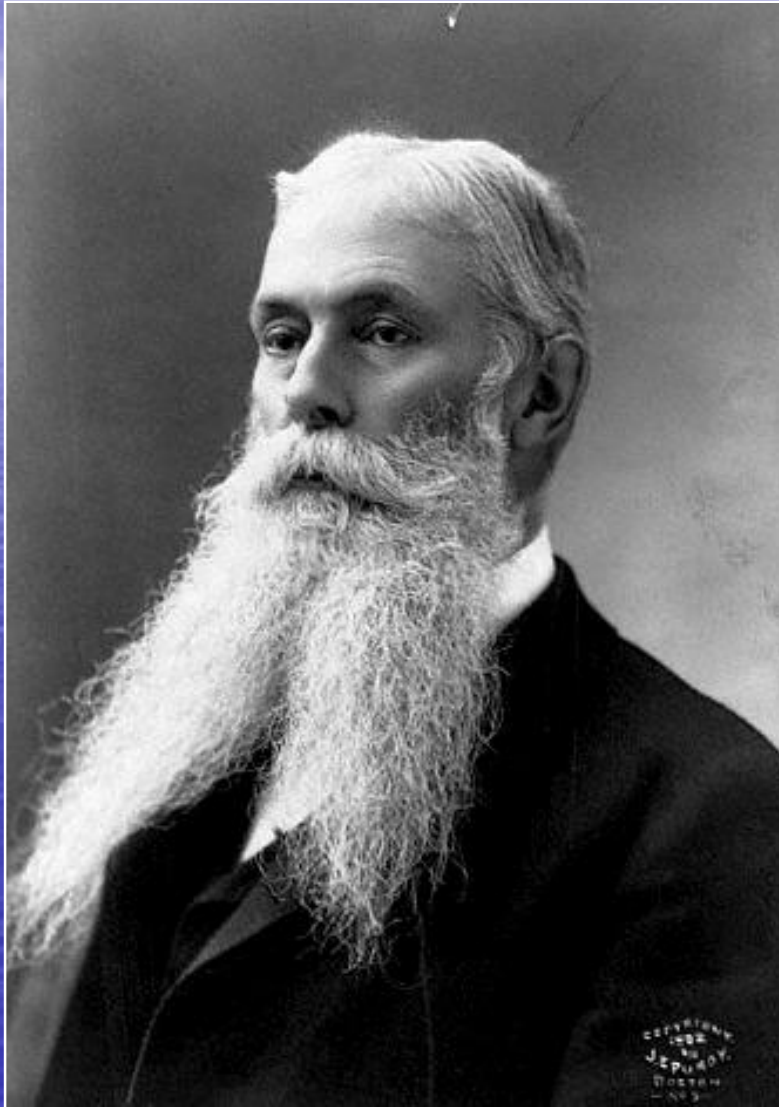
Queen Liliuokalani

“Hawaii for Hawaiians”

- Tried to repeal Bayonet Constitution
- Overthrown in 1893



Hawaiian Leaders



- Sanford Dole, Hawaiian-born white
- Pineapple planter, missionary
- Becomes president of Hawaiian provisional government, 1895



Spanish-American War, 1898

de Lome Letter



- Spanish Ambassador to the U.S.
- McKinley “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.”

Yellow Journalism & Jingoism

“You furnish the pictures, and I’ll furnish the war!”

-Hearst to
reporter Frederick
Remington in
Cuba



William Randolph
Hearst



Treaty of Paris, 1898

- Ended the war
- Cuba gains independence from Spain
- U.S. gives \$20 million to Spain for purchase of
 - Philippines
 - Puerto Rico
 - Guam

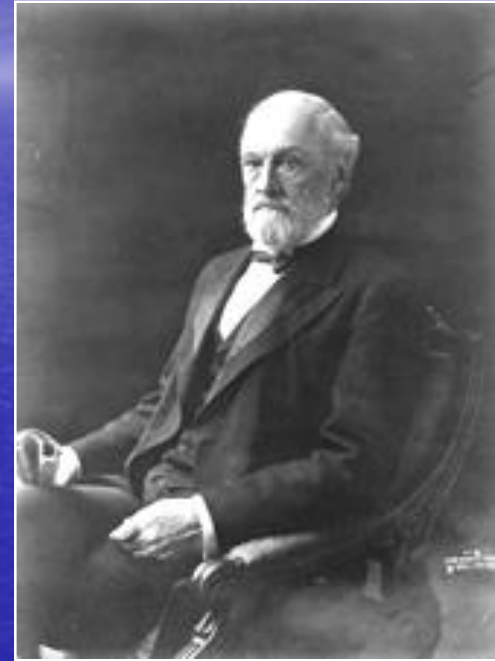




Aftermath: Cuba

Cuban Independence?

- Teller Amendment (1898)
 - U.S. guaranteed that it would not annex Cuba
- Platt Amendment (1903)
 - Allows U.S. to intervene in Cuba
 - Rejected numerous times by Cuban assembly
 - U.S. refused to withdraw troops until amendment was adopted



An illustration of an eagle with a shield on its chest and a banner in its beak. The eagle is perched on a globe. The banner is blue with white stars. The globe shows the Americas. The background is yellow and blue.

Platt Amendment

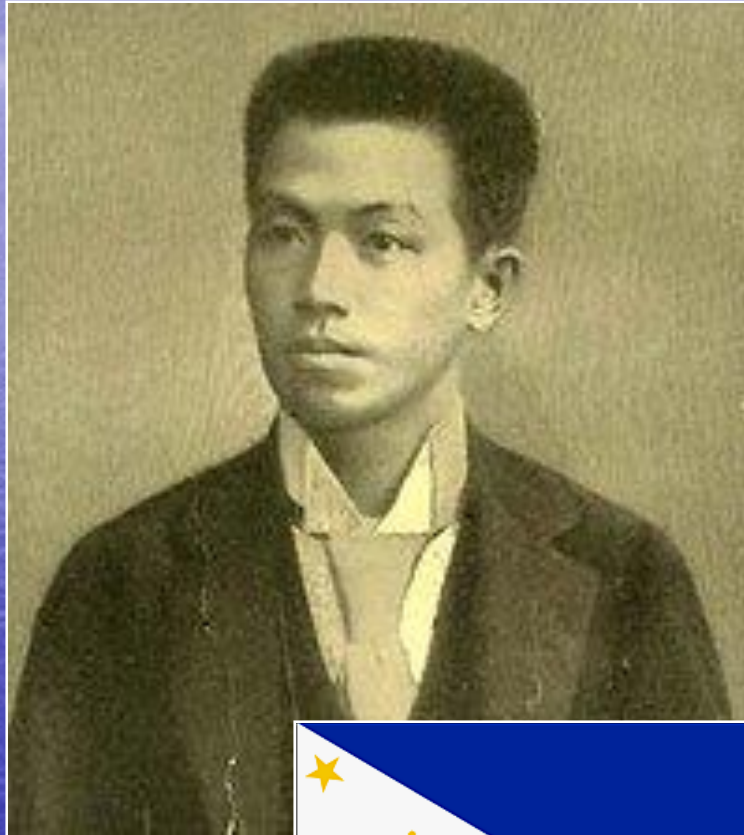
“There is, of course, little or no independence left Cuba under the Platt Amendment.”

-Gen. Leonard Wood
to Teddy Roosevelt, 1901



Aftermath: The Philippines

Filipino Rebellion (1899-1902)



- Emilio Aguinaldo
- Aided U.S. in Spanish-American War
- U.S. refuses to recognize Filipino independence
- Filipino rebellion against U.S. begins in 1899





Filipino Rebellion (1899-1902)

“[U.S. soldiers] have been relentless, have killed to exterminate men, women, children, prisoners and captives, active insurgents and suspected people from lads of ten up, the idea prevailing that the Filipino as such was little better than a dog.”

-Manila correspondent to the
Philadelphia Ledger



Aftermath: Puerto Rico

The Insular Cases

What rights do the inhabitants of these new U.S. territories have?

Supreme Court decision

- Citizenship, but limited voting rights
- (Insular = “island”)

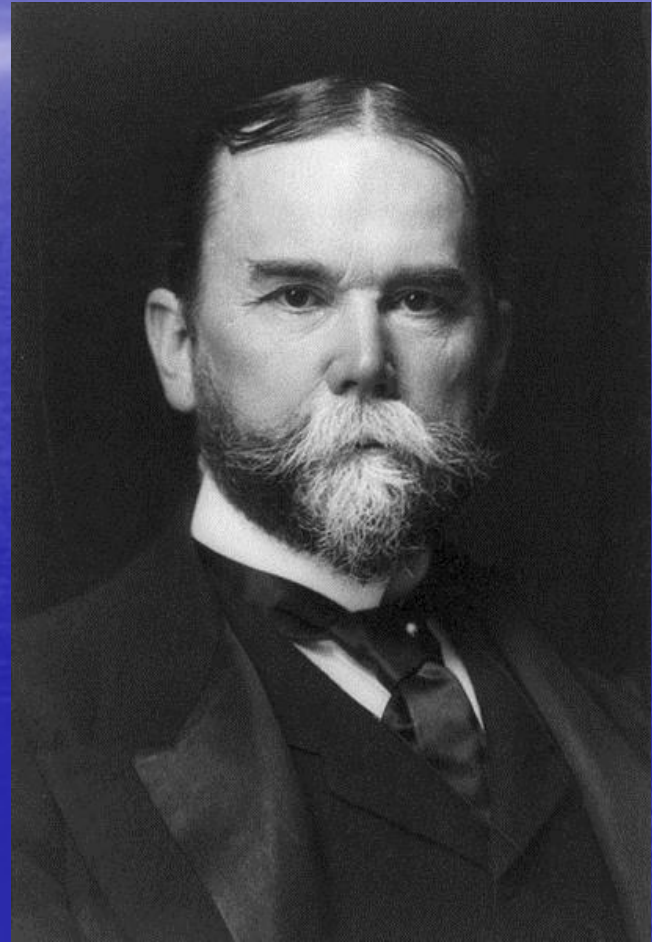




Building a Canal in Central America

Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, 1901

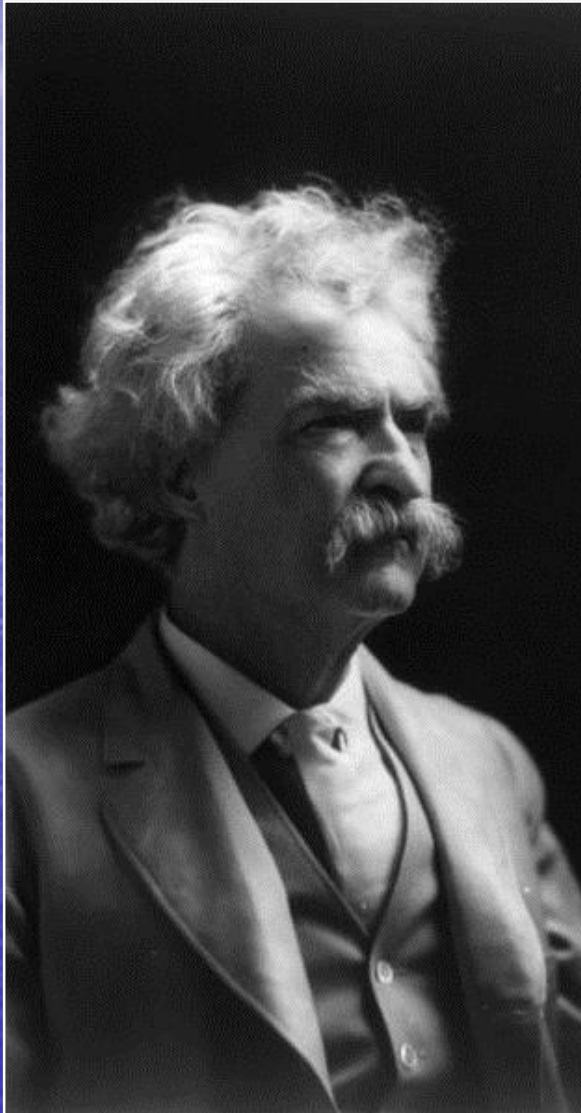
- Britain gives up claims to Panama Canal
- Britain cultivates close relations with U.S....
 - Why? – threat of Germany





The Debate Over Imperialism

Mark Twain, Anti-Imperialist



“We have pacified some thousands of the islanders and buried them; destroyed their fields; burned their villages and turned their widows and orphans out-of-doors...”

“And so, by these Providences of God – and the phrase is the government’s, not mine – we are a World Power.”

-Twain on the Filipino rebellion

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

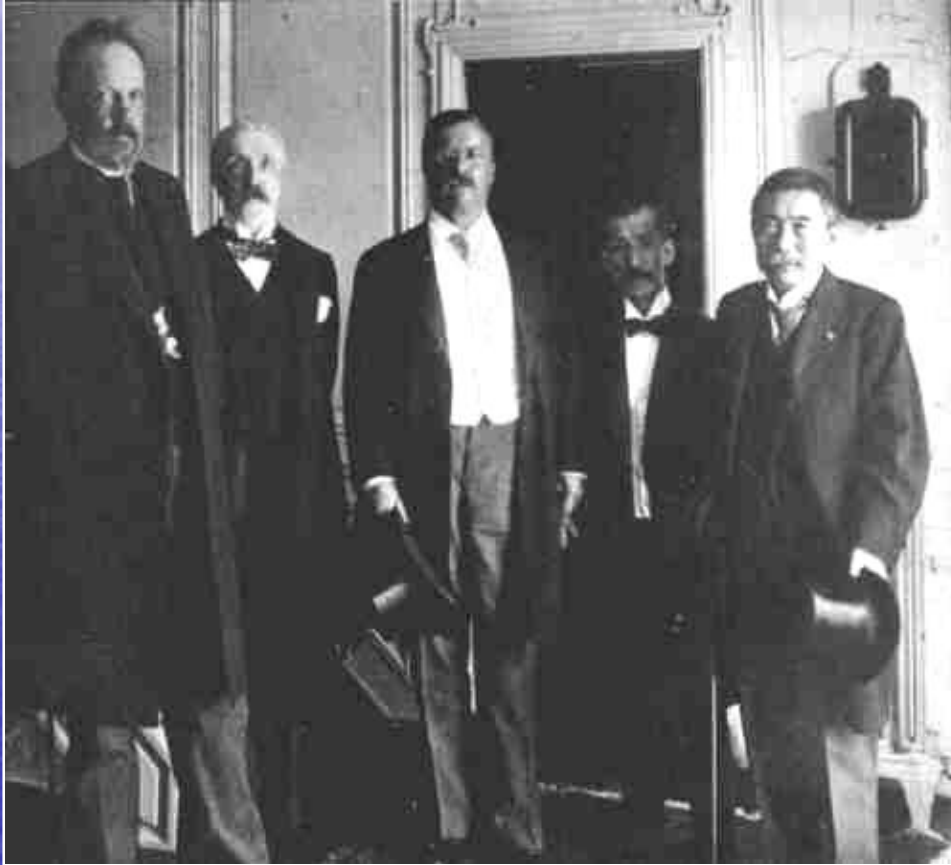
- Founded in 1899
- Mark Twain
- Andrew Carnegie
- William James
- William Jennings Bryan

Russo-Japanese War, 1904-1905



- Naval war
- “First time the yellow man beat the white man”

Treaty of Portsmouth, 1905



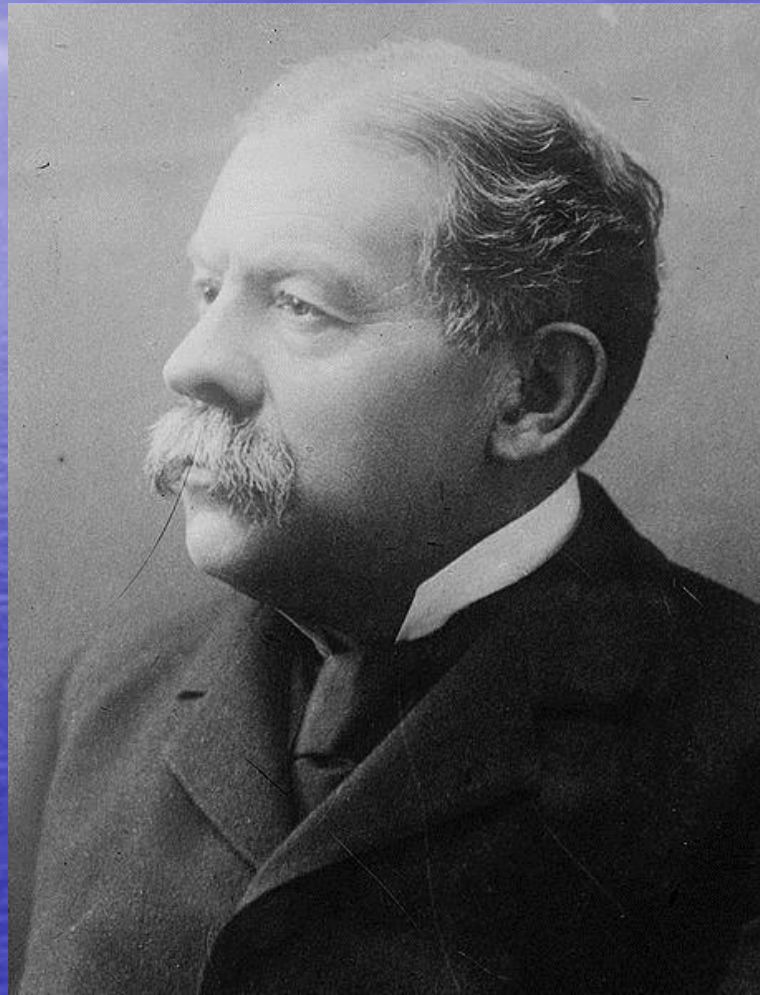
- U.S. negotiates peace
- Nobel Peace Prize for Teddy Roosevelt

Pan American Conference, 1889



- James G. Blaine
- Goals
 - Free trade
 - U.S. arbitration of disputes
- Results
 - Distrust: U.S. was raising tariffs
 - Many countries rejected arbitration

Olney Interpretation, 1895



- Richard Olney
- British Guiana & Venezuela border dispute
- U.S. has right to mediate under Monroe Doctrine

An illustration of an eagle with its wings spread, holding a blue ribbon with white stars and stripes, resembling the American flag. The eagle is perched on a globe. The background of the slide is a blue sky with white clouds.

Three Policies

- Roosevelt
 - “Big Stick Diplomacy”/Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine
- Taft
 - “Dollar Diplomacy”
- Wilson
 - “Missionary/Moral Diplomacy”

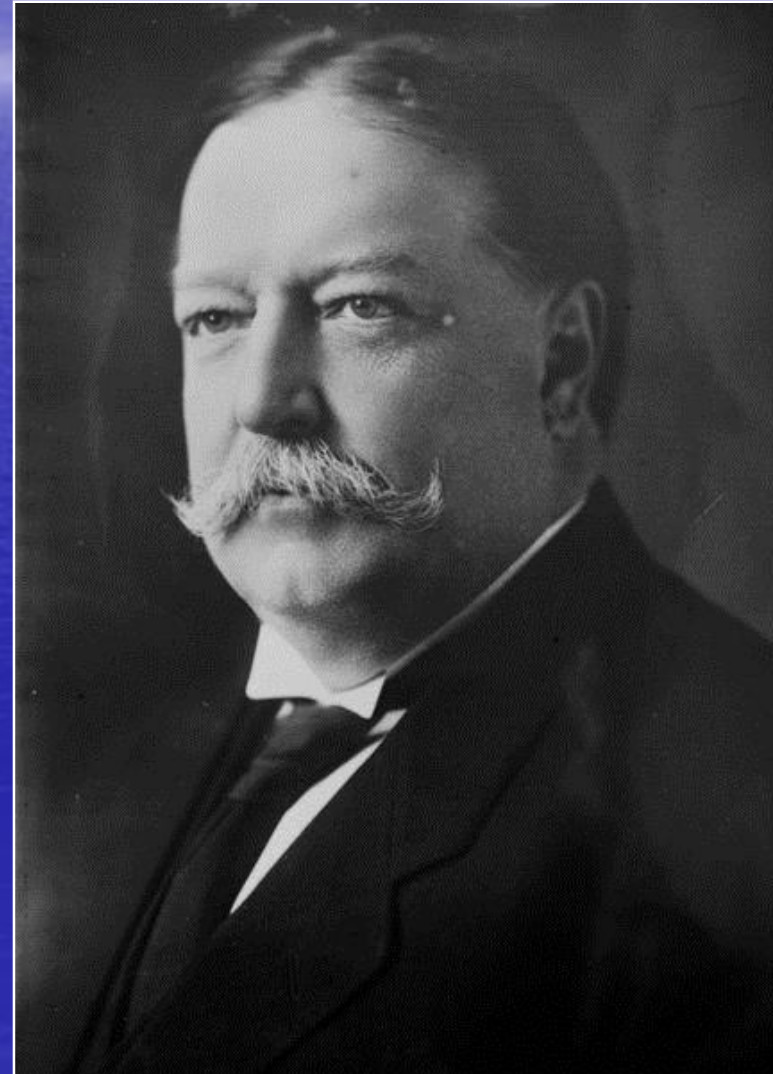


Roosevelt Corollary, 1905

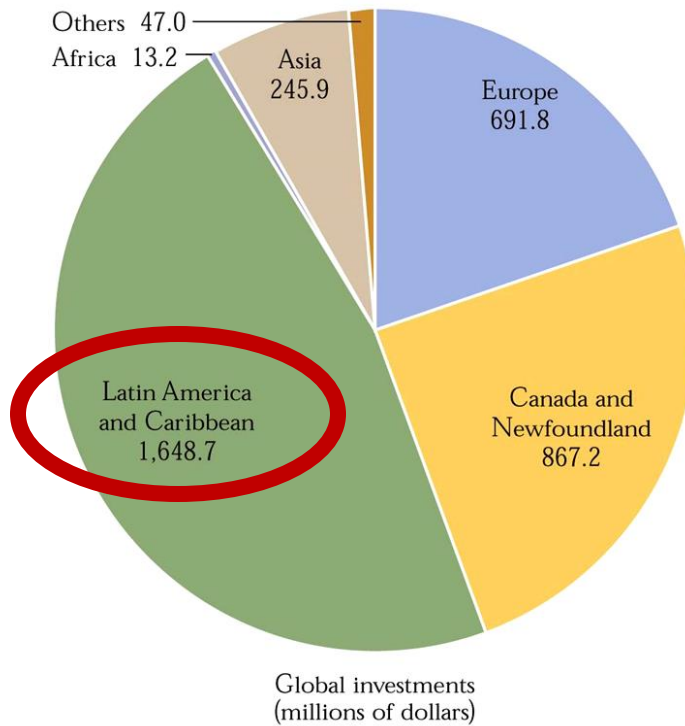
“Chronic wrongdoing... may in America, as elsewhere, ultimately require intervention by some civilized nation, and in the Western Hemisphere the adherence of the United States to the Monroe Doctrine may force the United States, however reluctantly, in flagrant cases of such wrongdoing or impotence, to the exercise of an international police power.”

Taft's Dollar Diplomacy

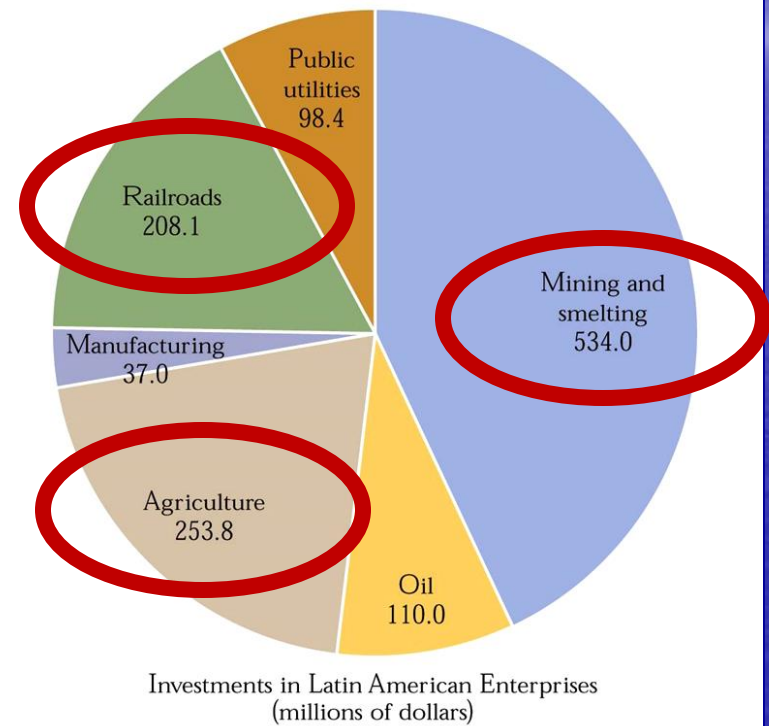
- Anti-American mood in Latin America
- American investment in Latin America
- “The Carrot”



Foreign Investment



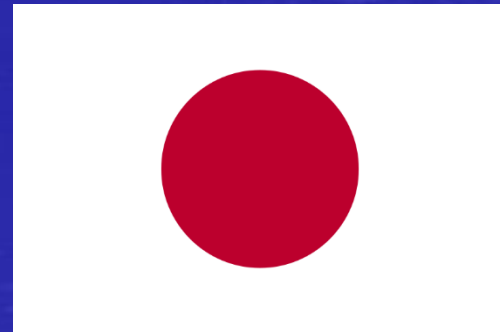
All U.S. Global Investments



Breakdown of Investments in Latin America

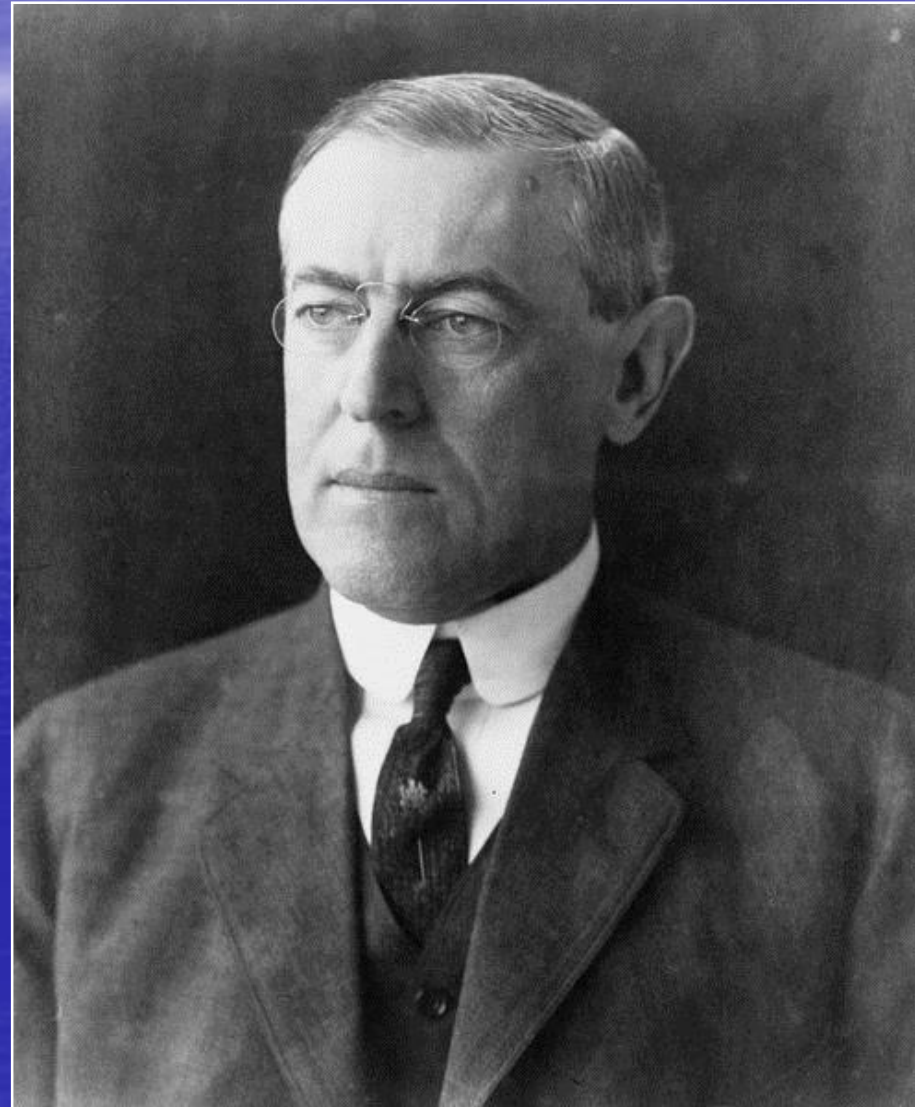
Lodge Corollary

- U.S. would not tolerate purchase of land that gave “practical power of control” to outside nations
- Includes foreign corporations
- Japanese/Baja Peninsula



Wilson's Moral Diplomacy

- U.S. as “conscience of the world”
- Spread democracy
- Promote peace
- Condemn imperialism



Jones Act, 1916

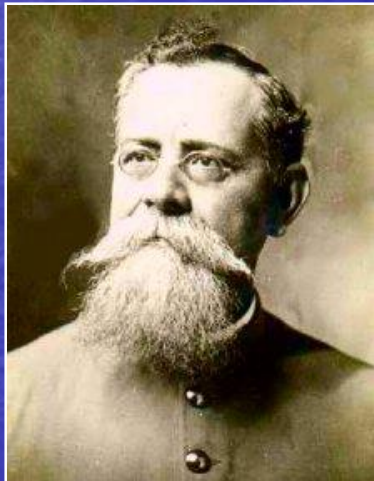
- U.S. promised independence to Philippines...
- “as soon as stable gov’t is achieved”





Unrest in Mexico

Wilson & the Mexican Revolution



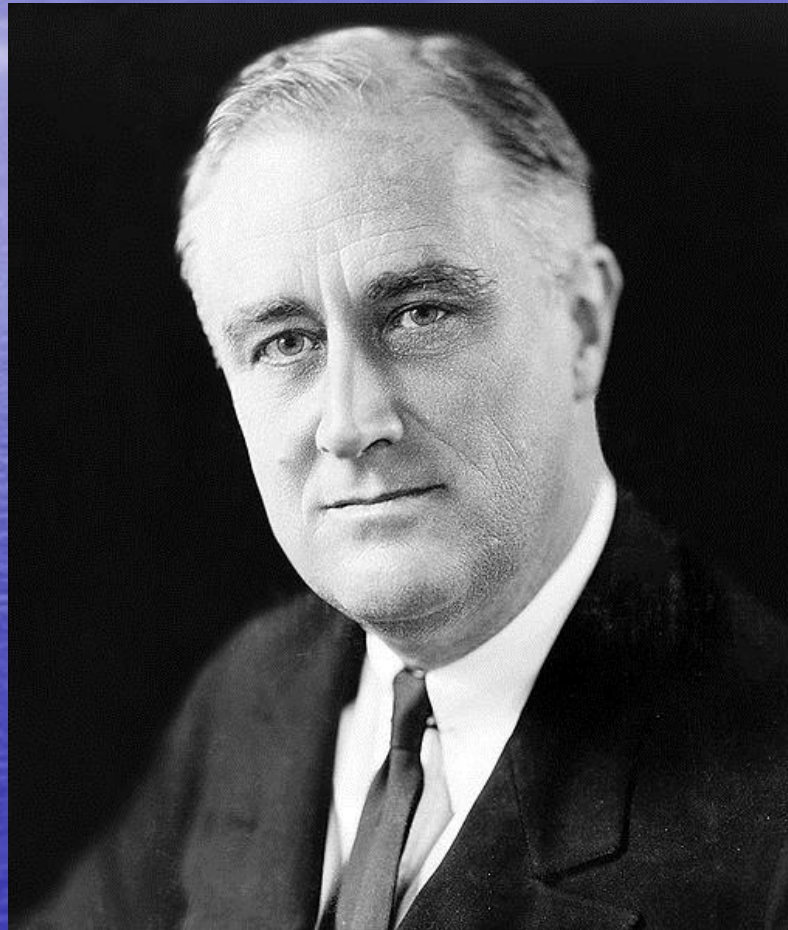
- Mexican Revolutionaries:
 - Huerta
 - Carranza
 - Villa
 - Zapata
- US interferes...
 - Villa raids U.S. border towns

Punitive Expedition



- Punitive = “punish”
- American Expeditionary Force (AEF)
- Gen. John J. Pershing

...Good Neighbor Policy, 1930s



- Franklin D. Roosevelt
- Peaceful relations... because U.S. is threatened by European militarism
- Trade ties