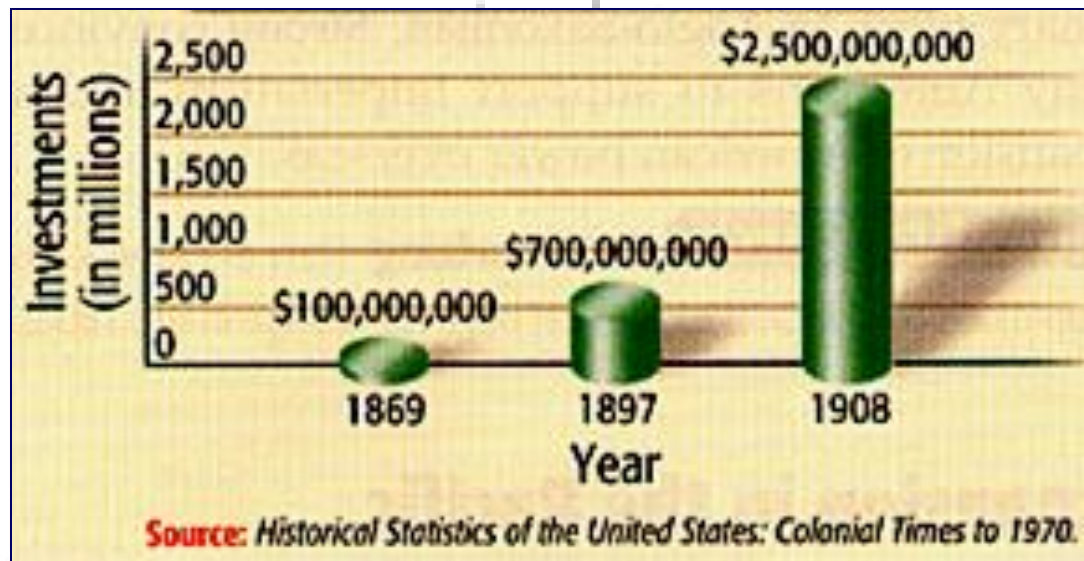


America Becomes a Colonial Power

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

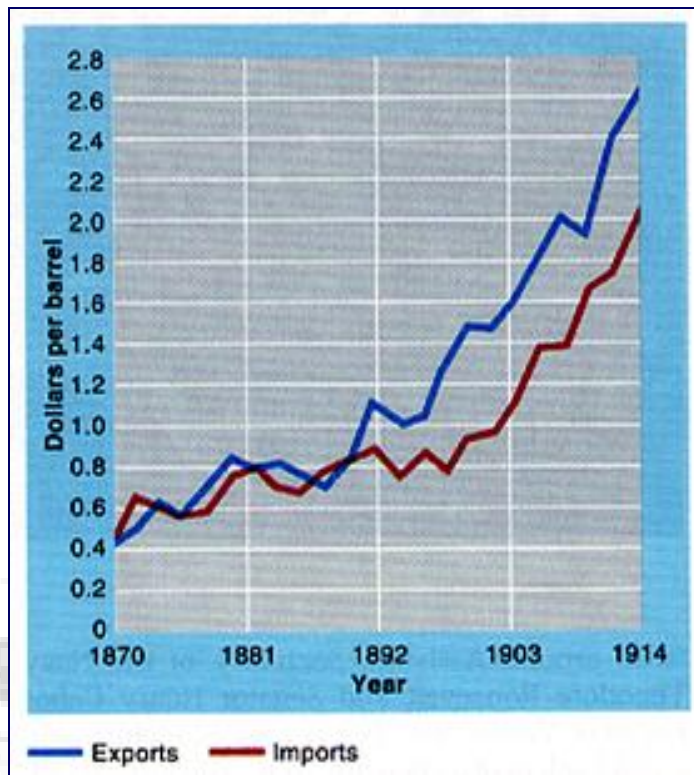
Why did America
join the imperialist
club at the end
of the 19c?

1. Commercial/Business Interests



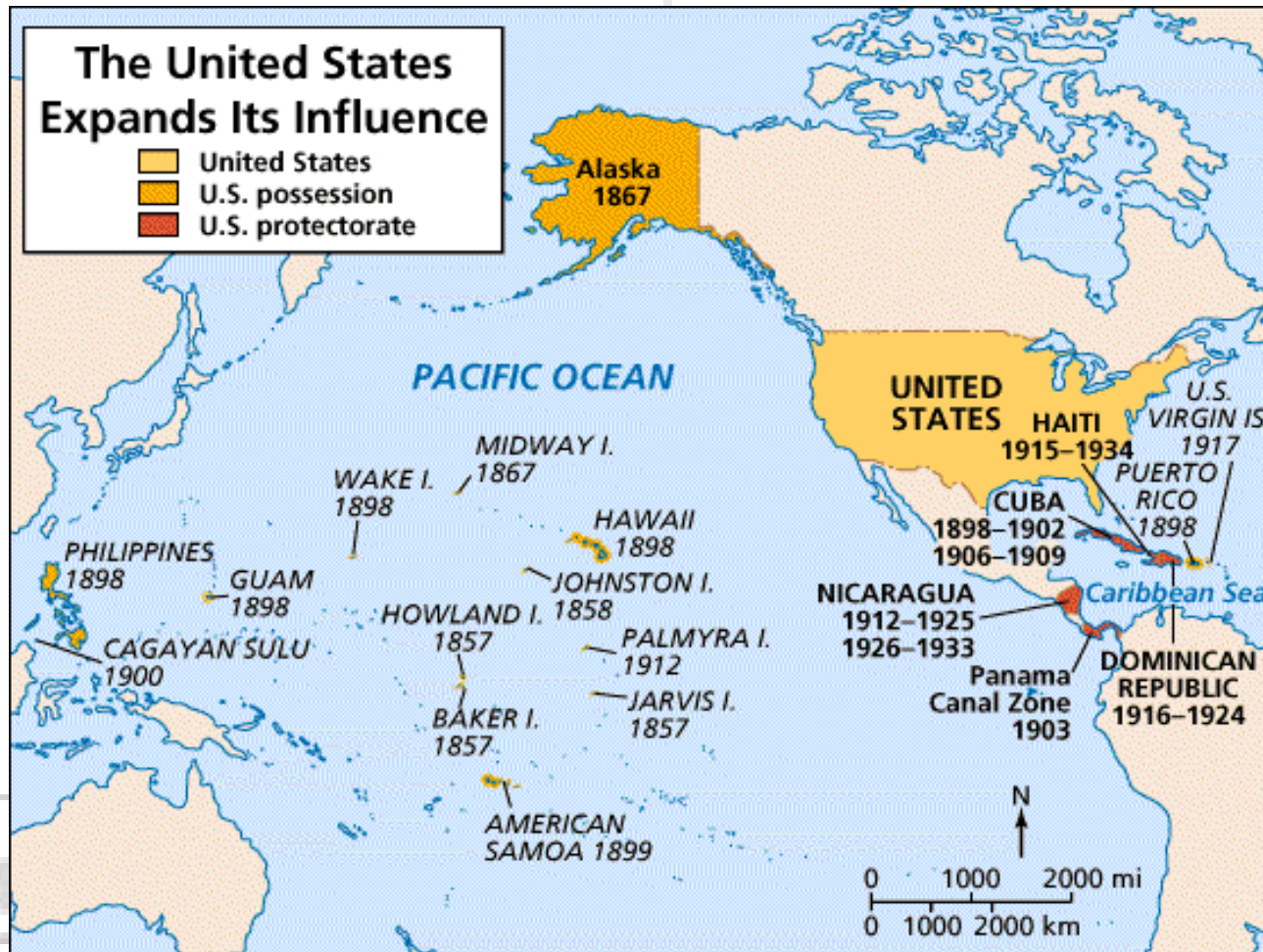
U. S. Foreign Investments: 1869-1908

1. Commercial/Business Interests



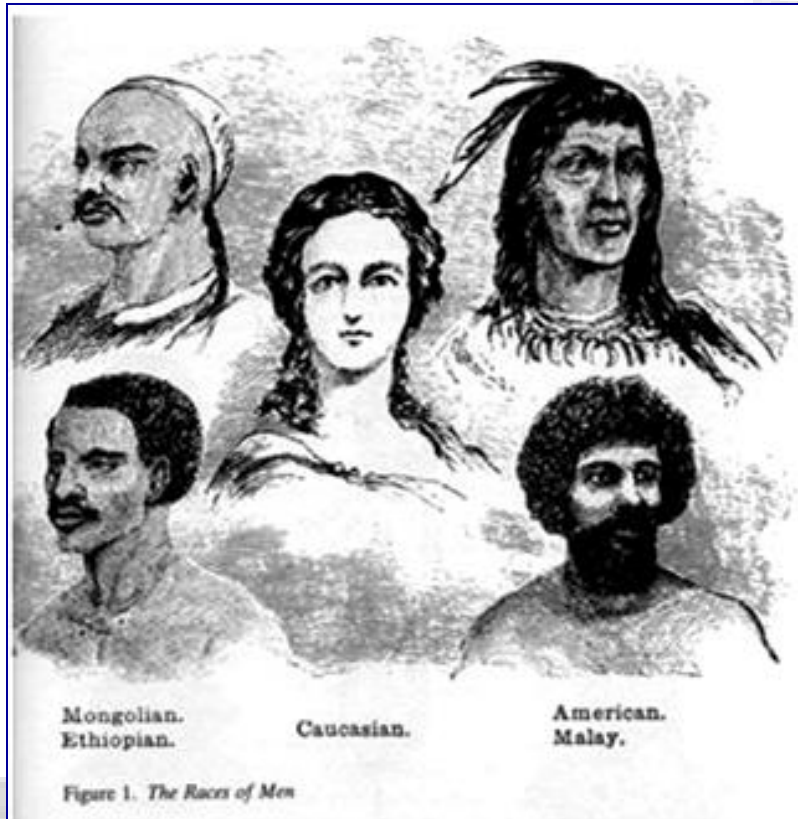
**American Foreign Trade:
1870-1914**

2. Military/Strategic Interests



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

3. Social Darwinist Thinking



*The Hierarchy
of Race*

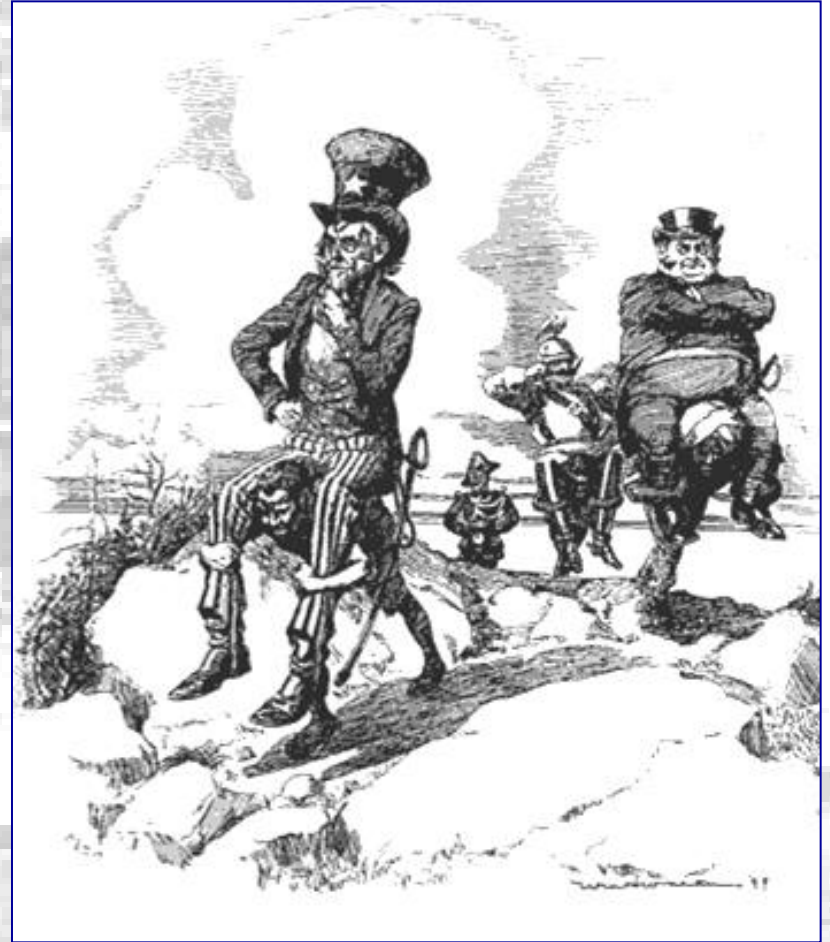


**The White Man's
Burden**

4. Religious/Missionary Interests



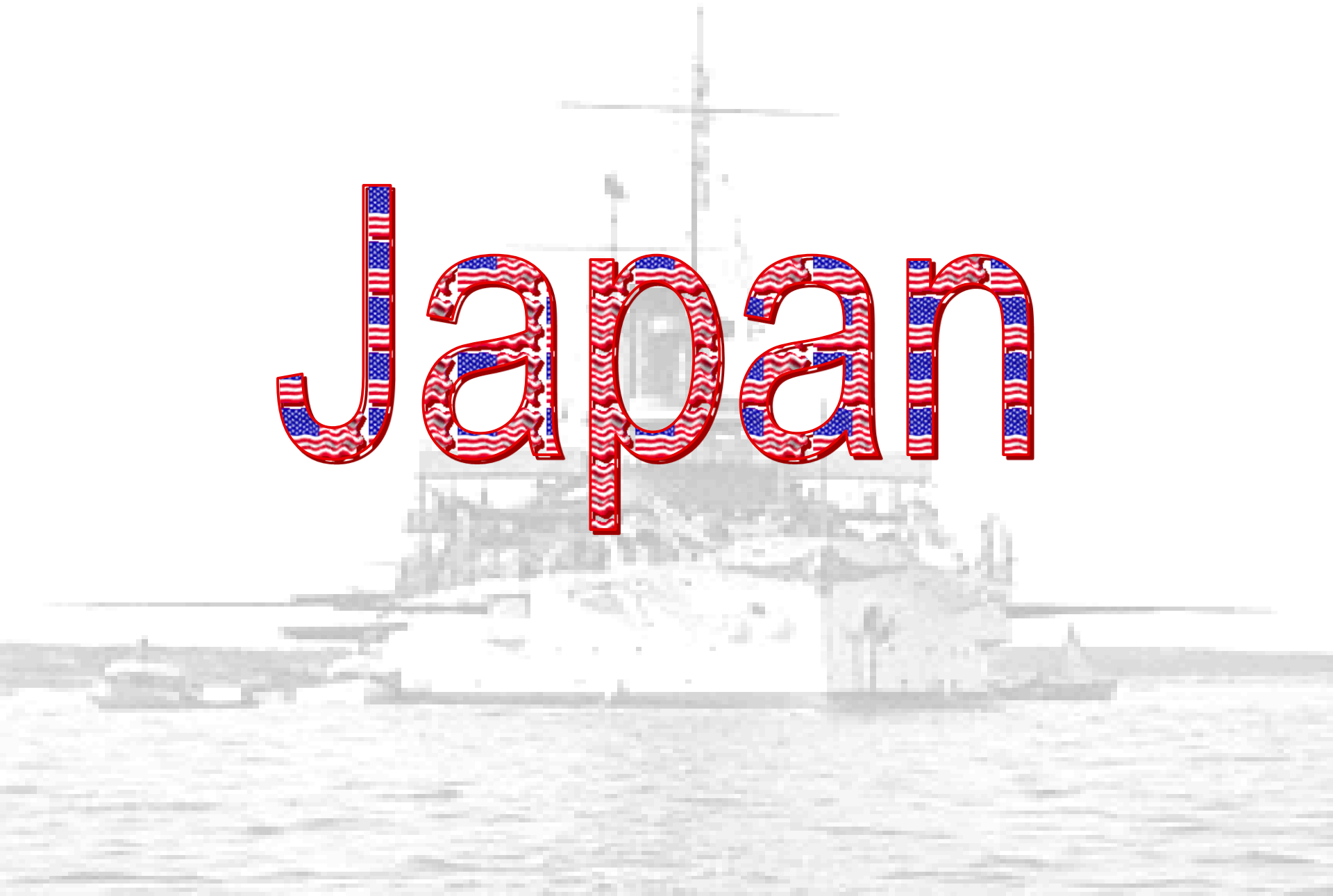
**American
Missionaries
in China, 1905**



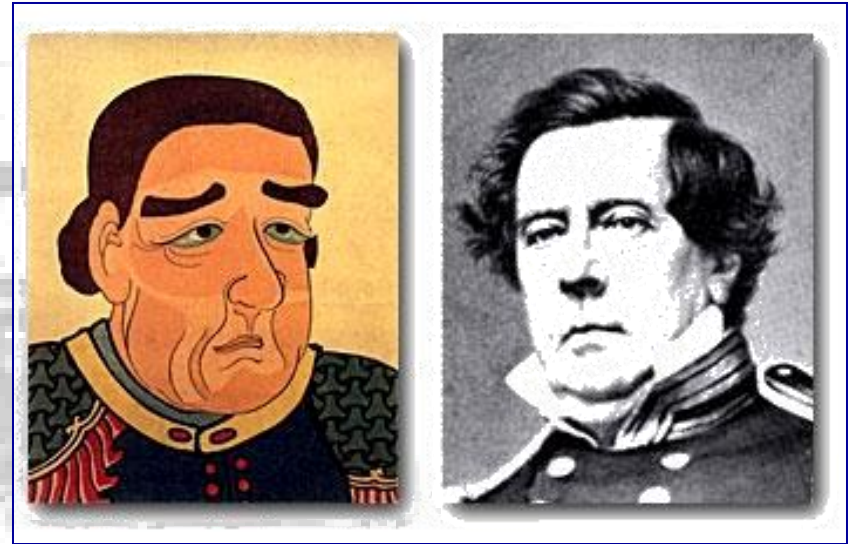
5. Closing the American Frontier



Japan



Commodore Matthew Perry Opens Up Japan: 1853



The Japanese View
of Commodore
Perry

Treaty of Kanagawa: 1854



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.

★ 1908 → **Root-Takahira Agreement.**

Lodge Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine: 1912

- ★ Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Sr.
- ★ Non-European powers, like Japan, would be excluded from owning territory in the Western Hemisphere.



Alaska

“Seward’s Folly”: 1867



\$7.2 million

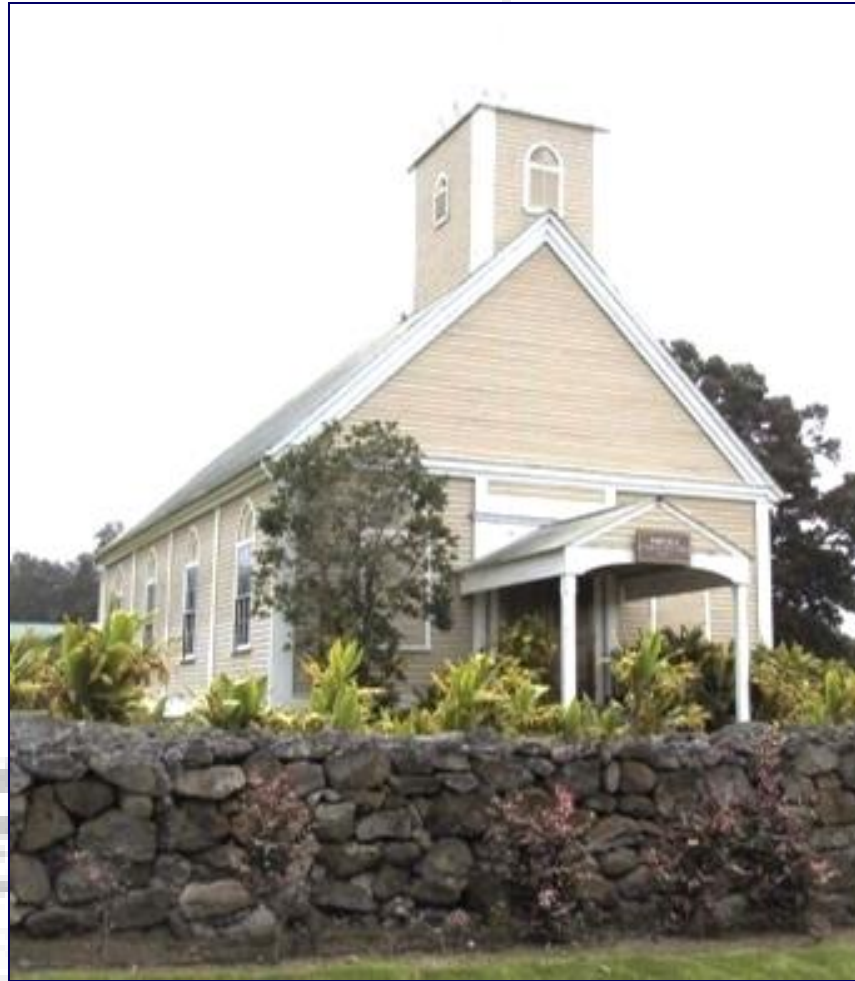
"Seward's Icebox": 1867





Hawaii: "Crossroads of the Pacific"

U. S. Missionaries in Hawaii



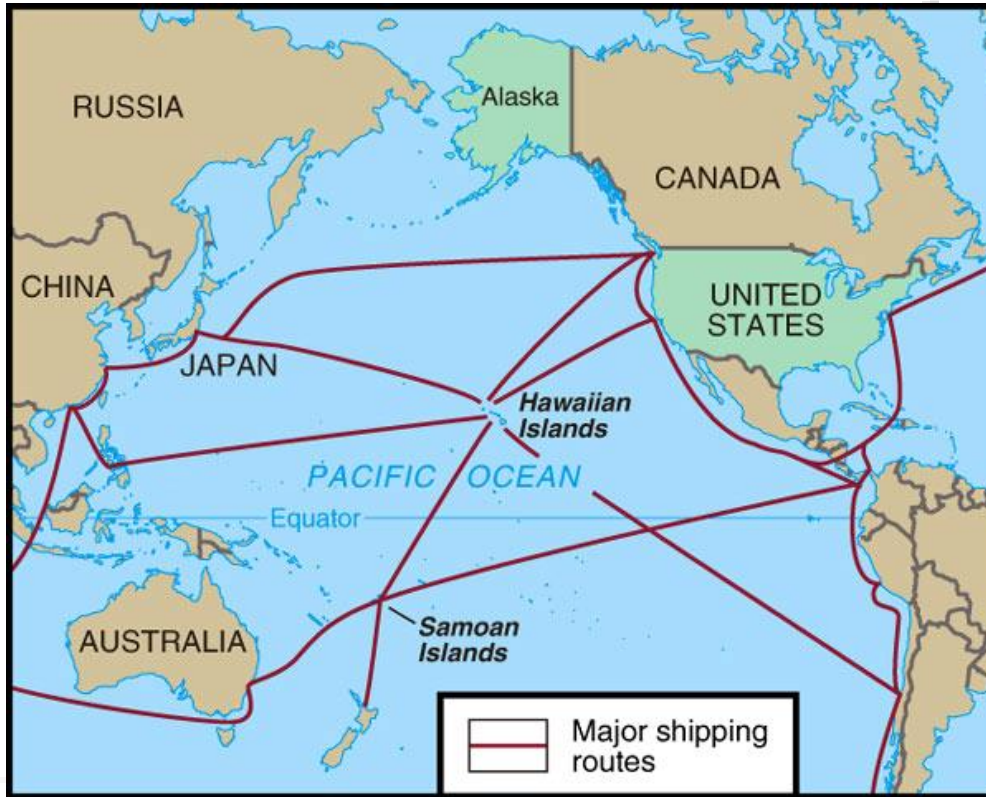
Imiola Church - first built in the late 1820s

U. S. View of Hawaiians



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

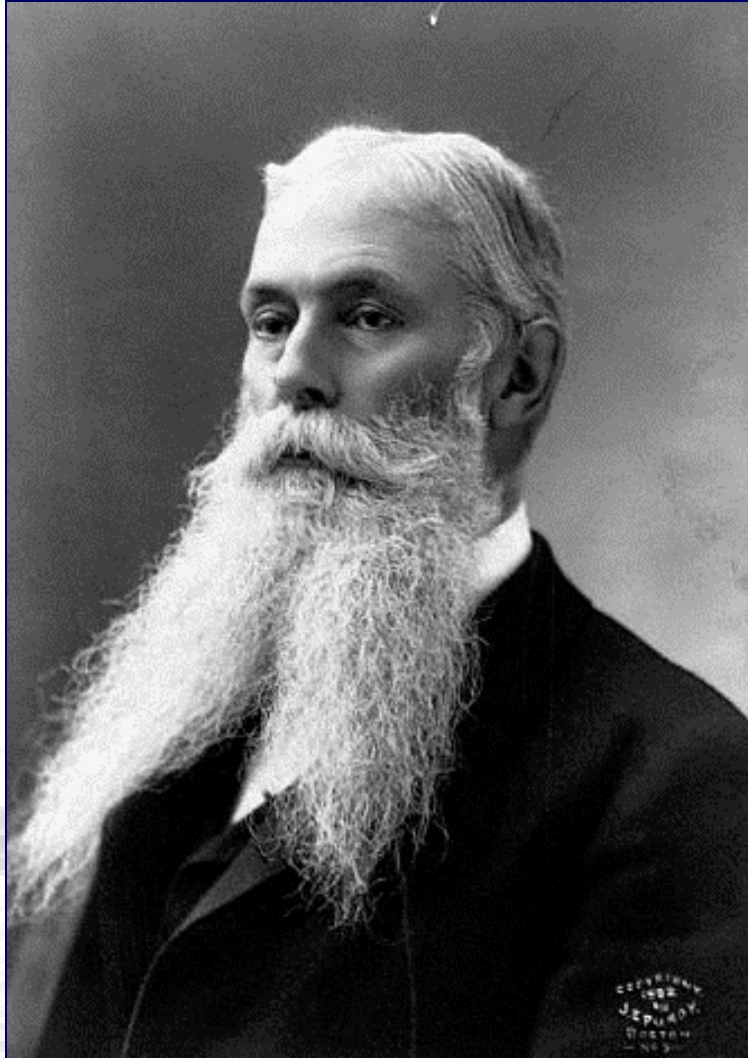
Hawaiian Queen Liliuokalani



*Hawaii for the
Hawaiians!*

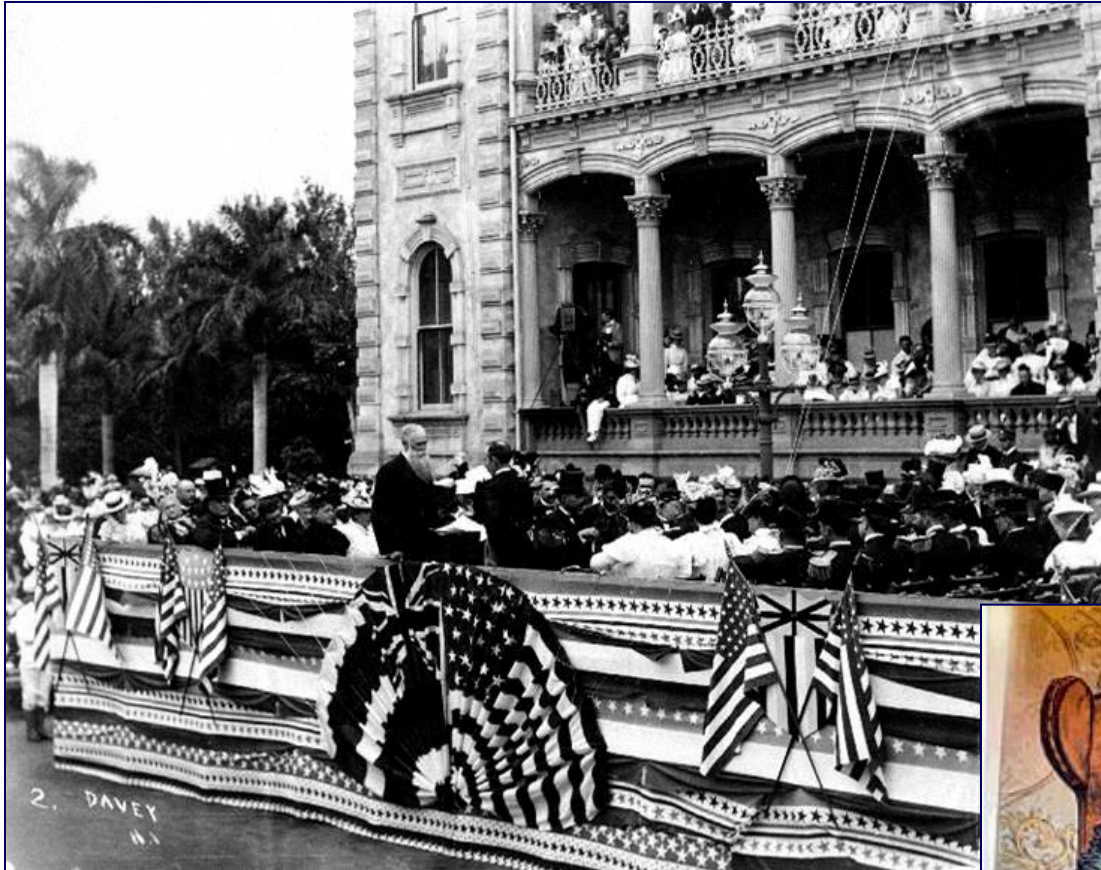


U. S. Business Interests In Hawaii



- ★ 1875 - Reciprocity Treaty
- ★ 1890 - McKinley Tariff
- ★ 1893 - American businessmen backed an uprising against Queen Liliuokalani.
- ★ Sanford Ballard Dole proclaims the Republic of Hawaii in 1894.

To The Victor Belongs the Spoils



**Hawaiian
Annexation
Ceremony, 1898**



Cuba



The Imperialist Taylor



Spanish Misrule in Cuba



Valeriano Weyler's “Reconcentration” Policy



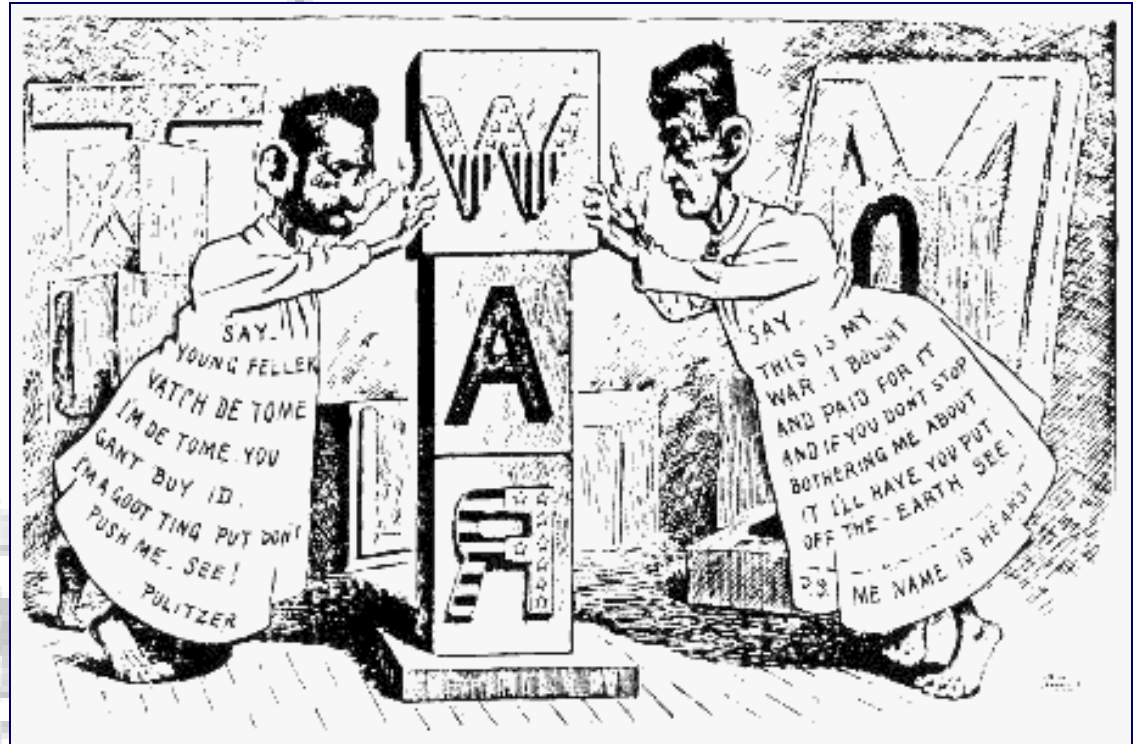
“Yellow Journalism” & Jingoism



Joseph Pulitzer



William Randolph Hearst



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

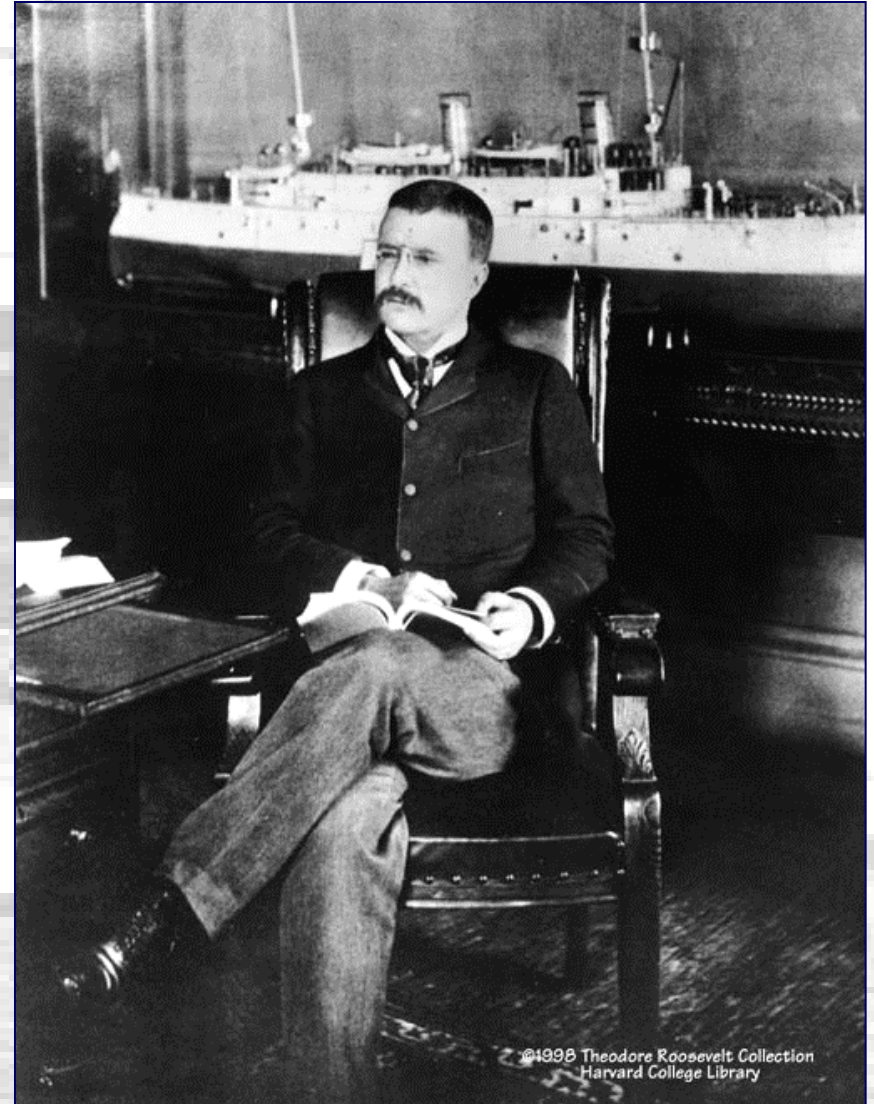
De Lôme Letter



- ✧ 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.



©1998 Theodore Roosevelt Collection
Harvard College Library

The “Rough Riders”

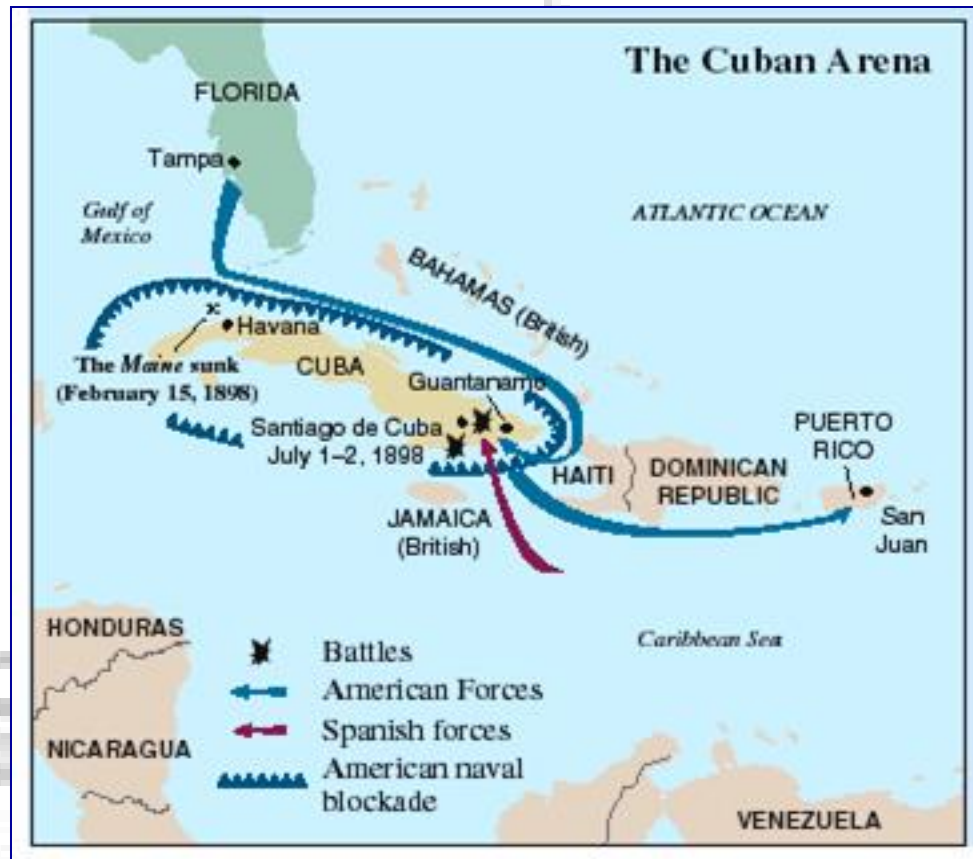


Remember the Maine and to Hell with Spain!



***Funeral for Maine
victims in Havana***

The Spanish-American War (1898): “*That Splendid Little War*”

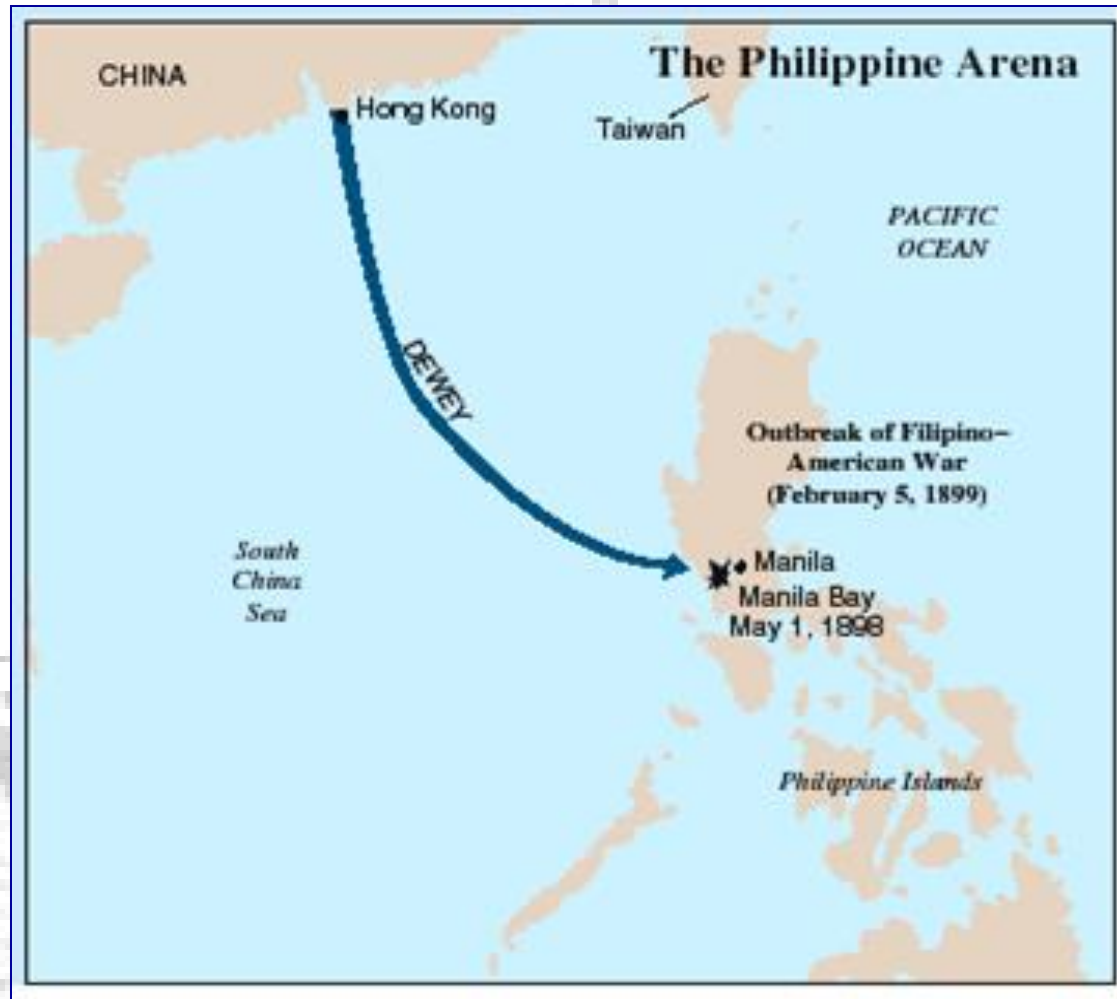


How prepared was the US for war?



The Philippines

The Spanish-American War (1898): ***“That Splendid Little War”***



Dewey Captures Manila!



1,011,068
For Week-End April Avenue.
SALE in One Year - 335,748

The

World.

1,011,068
For Week-End April Avenue.
SALE in Three Years - 461,205

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 2, 1900.

DEWEY SMASHES SPAIN'S FLEET

VICE-ADMIRAL MONTJO.

The Defeated Commander of the Spanish 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.

COMMODORE DEWEY.

Winner of First Great Victory for New 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 MONTJO 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 time of the retreat of the American squadron behind the coast of Cavite. Night was completely dark.

The final battle at Manila ended the following manner, signed "Montjo, Admiral."

"In the middle of the night the American squadron forced the fleet, and before daybreak appeared off Cavite. The night was completely dark. At 7.30 the bow of the Reina Christina took fire, and, soon after the poop also was burned.

"At eight o'clock, with the stars, I went on board the Isla de Cebu. The Reina Maria Christina and the Castilla were then completely enveloped in flames.

"The other ships having been damaged retired into Balabac Bay. Some had to be sunk to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy. The losses are numerous, notably Capt. Caceres, a priest, and nine other persons.

The Spanish fleet is reported to be retreating to leave the burning and sinking Dos Juan de Austria. There is the greatest anxiety for further details.

MADRID'S FORLORN HOPE.

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

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

MADRID OFFICIAL REPORT ADMITS DISASTROUS DEFEAT

(Spanish) San Juan de Dios, Spanish Government and Herald by the Coast.

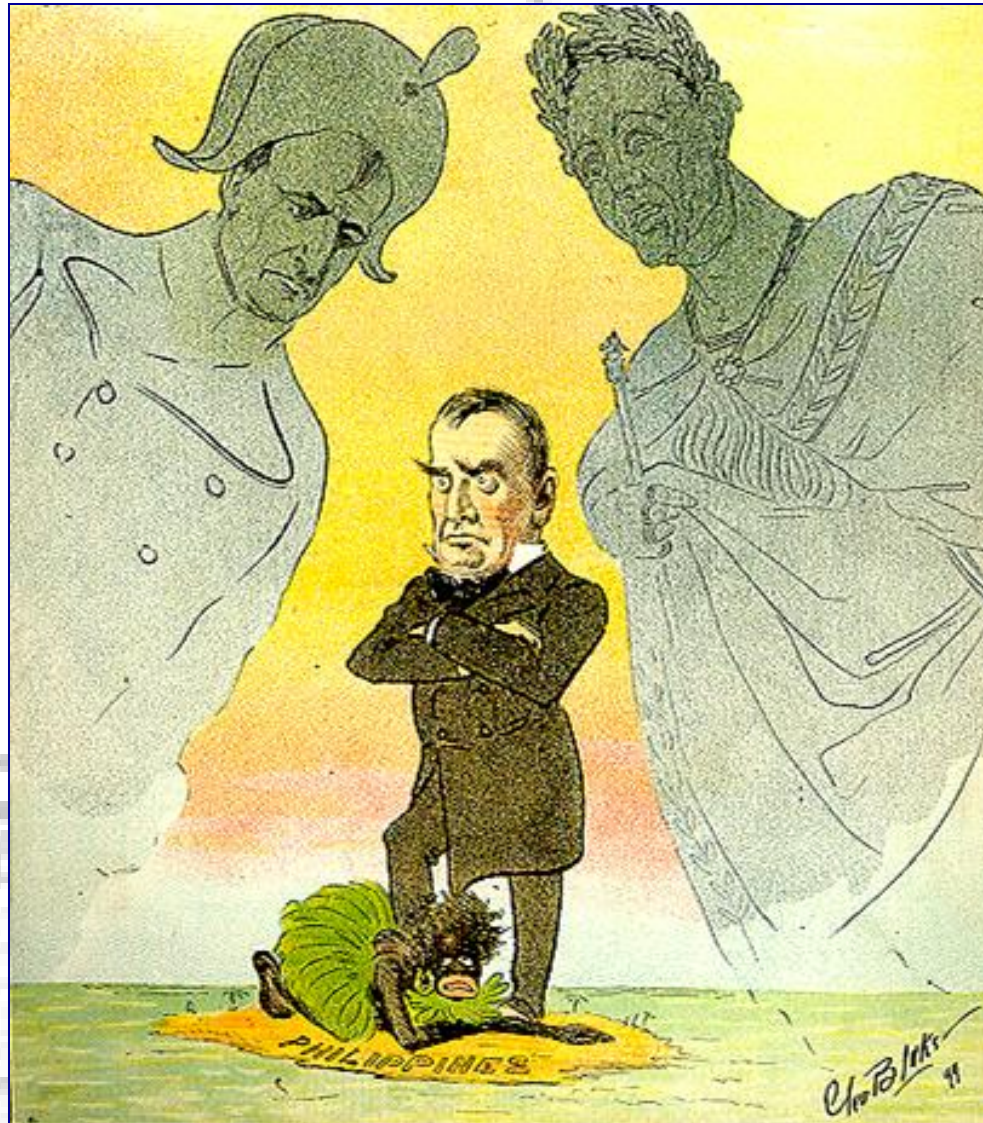
MADRID, May 1, 8 P. M.—The following is the text of the official despatch from the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands to the Minister of War, Lieut.-Gen. Corrales, regarding the engagement off Manila:

"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.

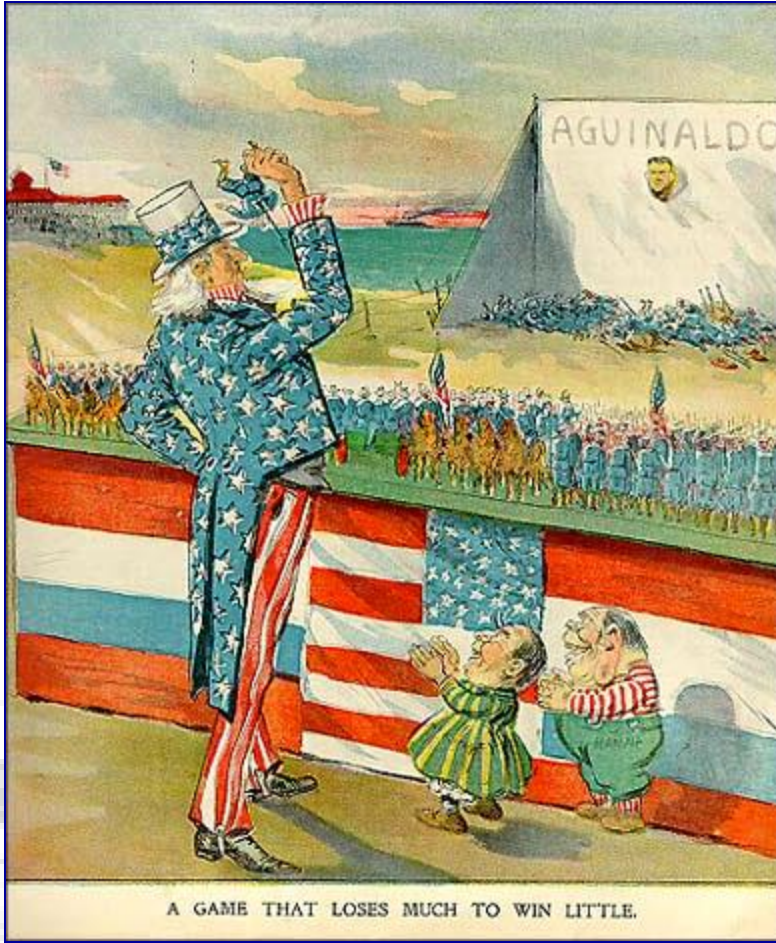
"At daybreak the enemy took up positions, opening with a strong fire against Fort Cavite and the arsenal.

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

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”

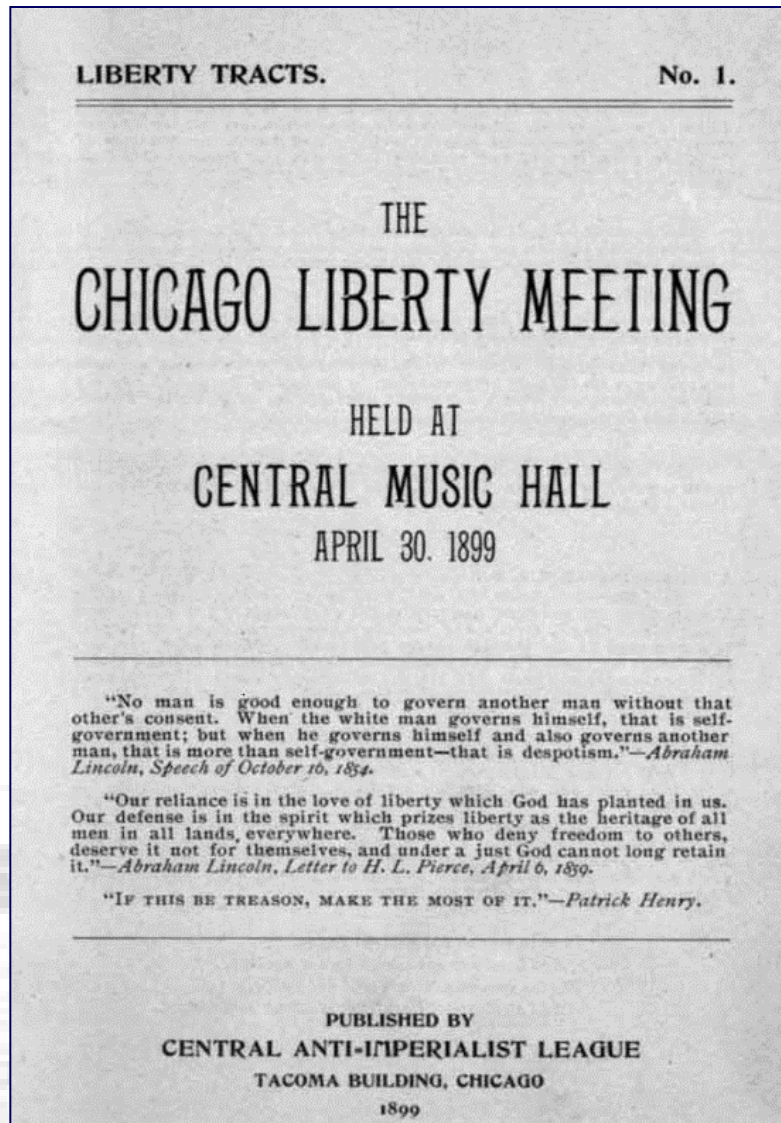


The Treaty of Paris: 1898

- ★ 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!

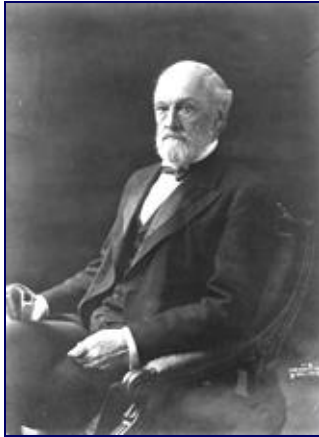


The American Anti-Imperialist League



- ★ 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?




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.
4. Cuba must not build up an excessive public debt.

DILEMMA--Did
U. S. citizenship
follow the flag??



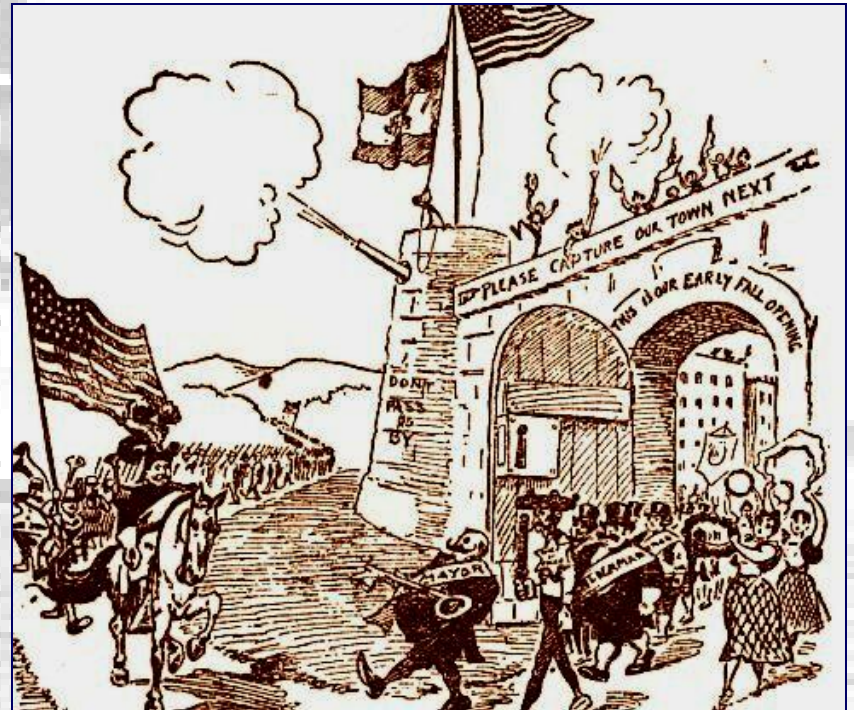
Puerto Rico

Puerto Rico: 1898

★ 1900 - **Foraker Act**.

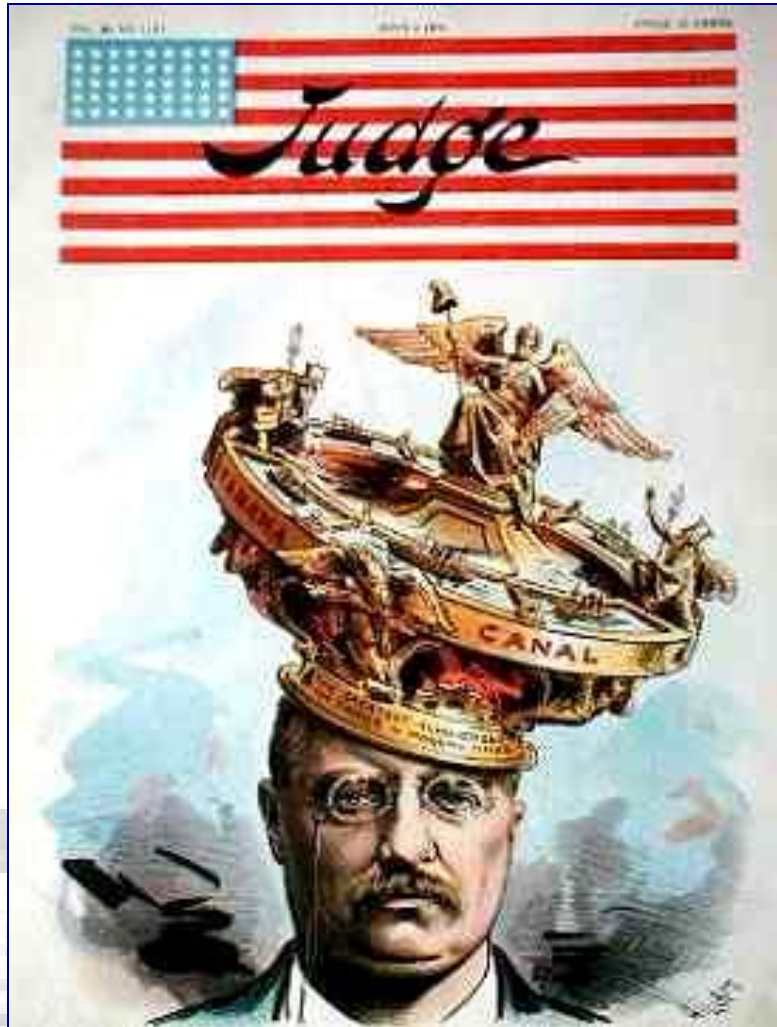
★ 1901-1903 → *the Insular Cases*.

★ 1917 - **Jones Act**.



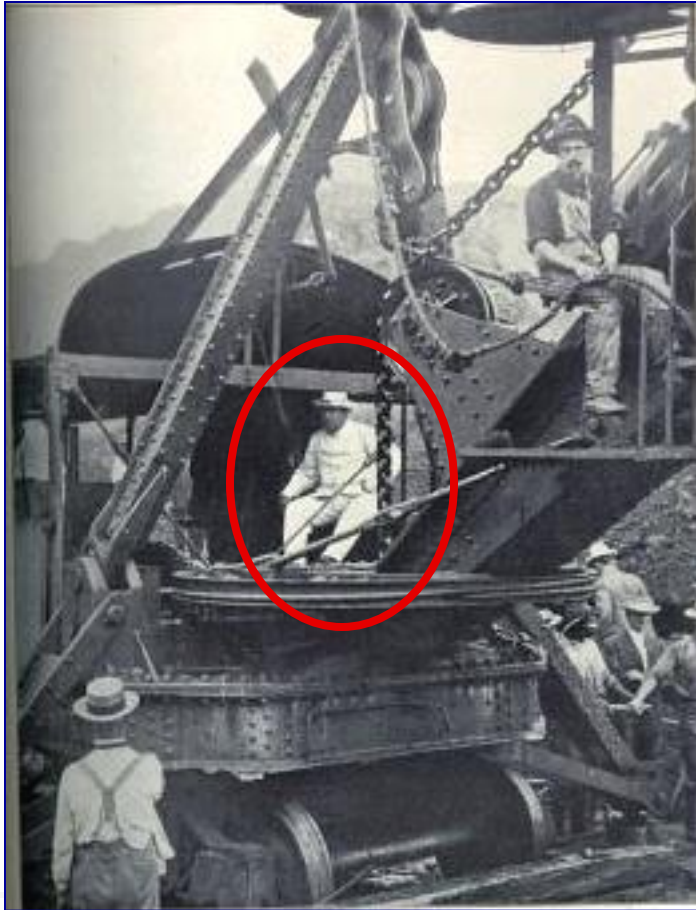
Panama

Panama: The King's Crown

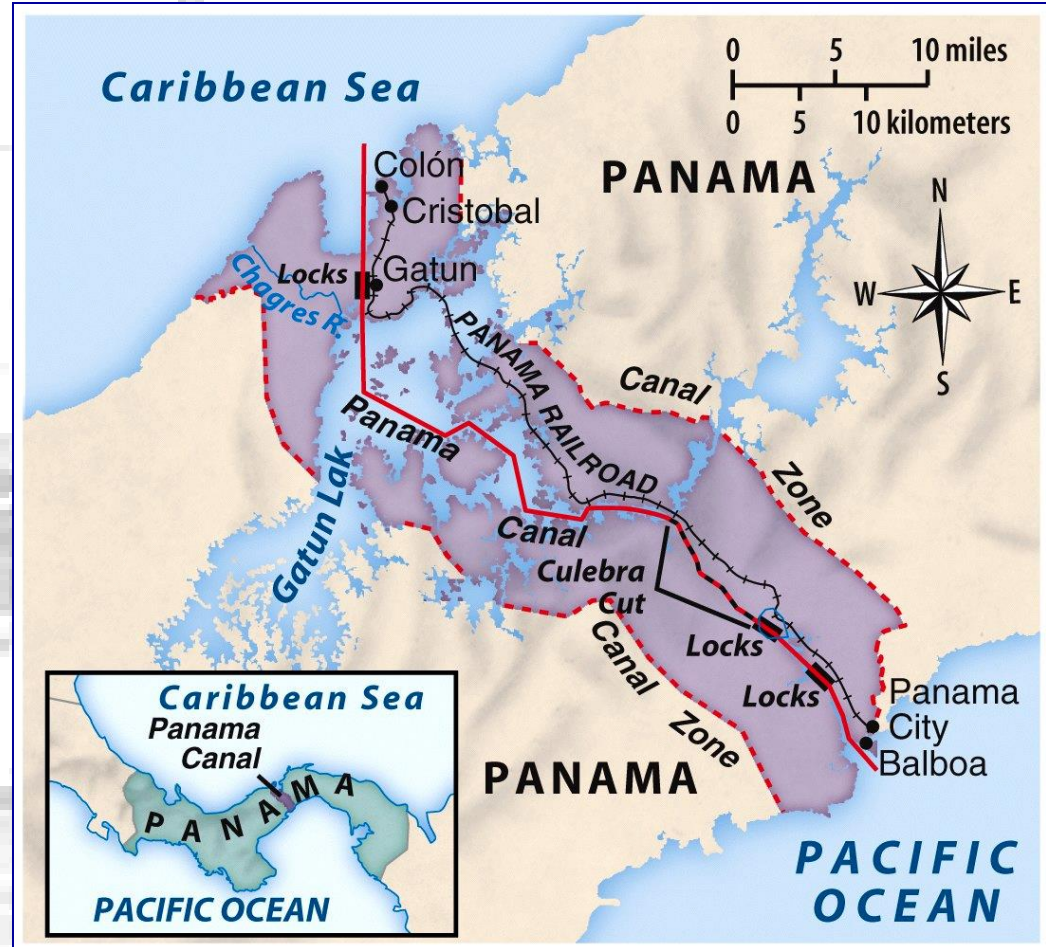


- ★ 1850 → Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.
- ★ 1901 → Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.
- ★ Philippe Bunau-Varilla, agent provocateur.
- ★ Dr. Walter Reed.
- ★ Colonel W. Goethals.
- ★ 1903 → Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty.

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



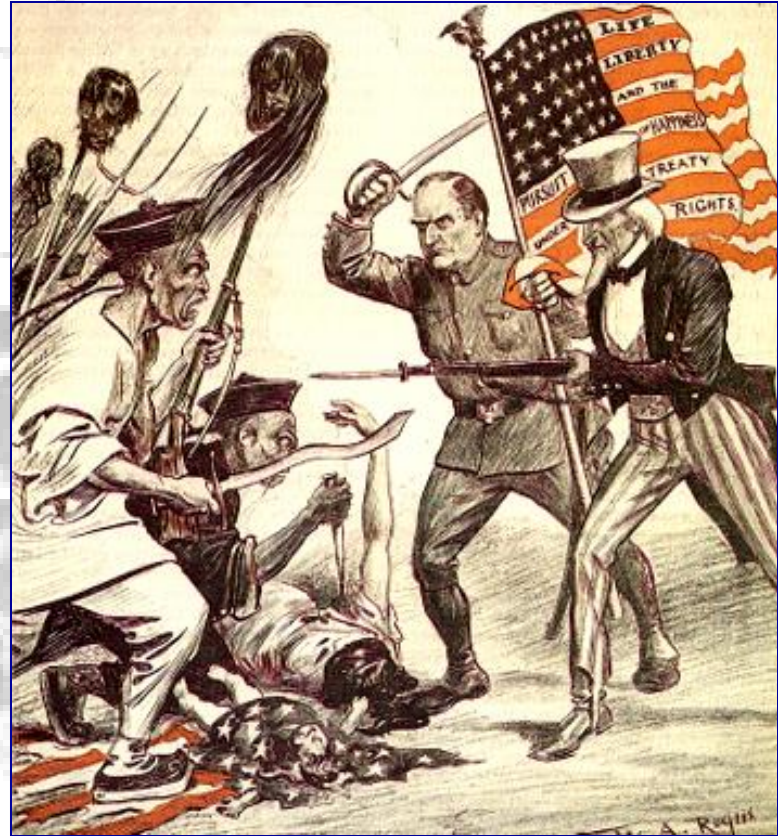
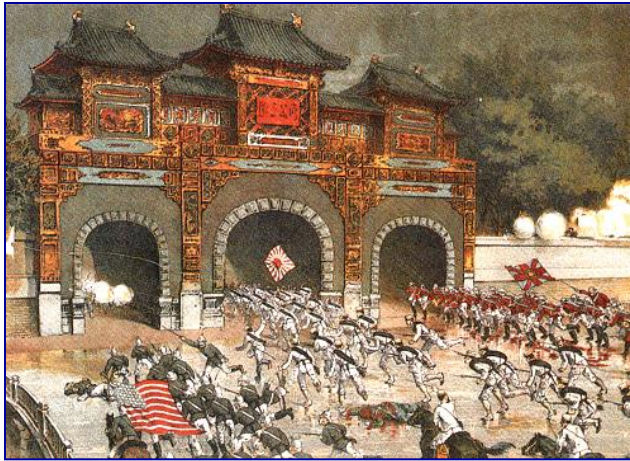
Stereotypes of the Chinese Immigrant



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

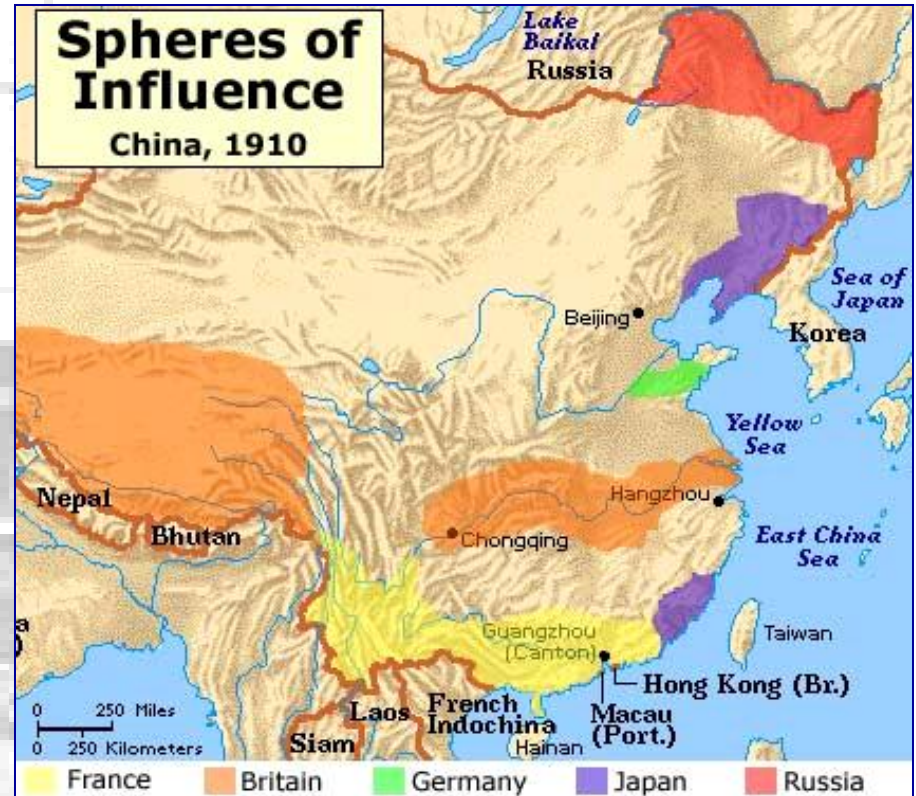


The Boxer Rebellion: 1900



- ✧ 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



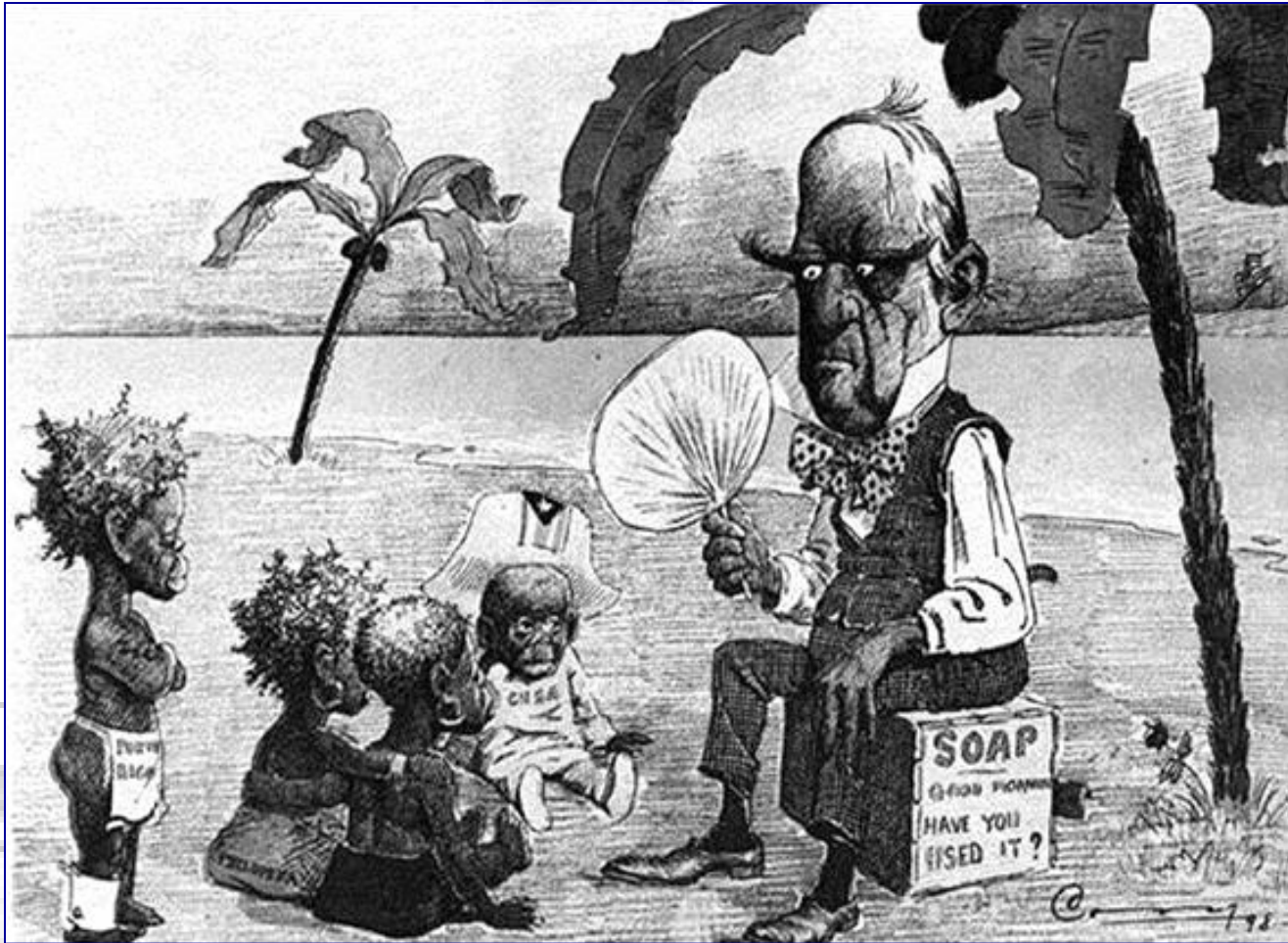
America as a Pacific Power





America's New Role

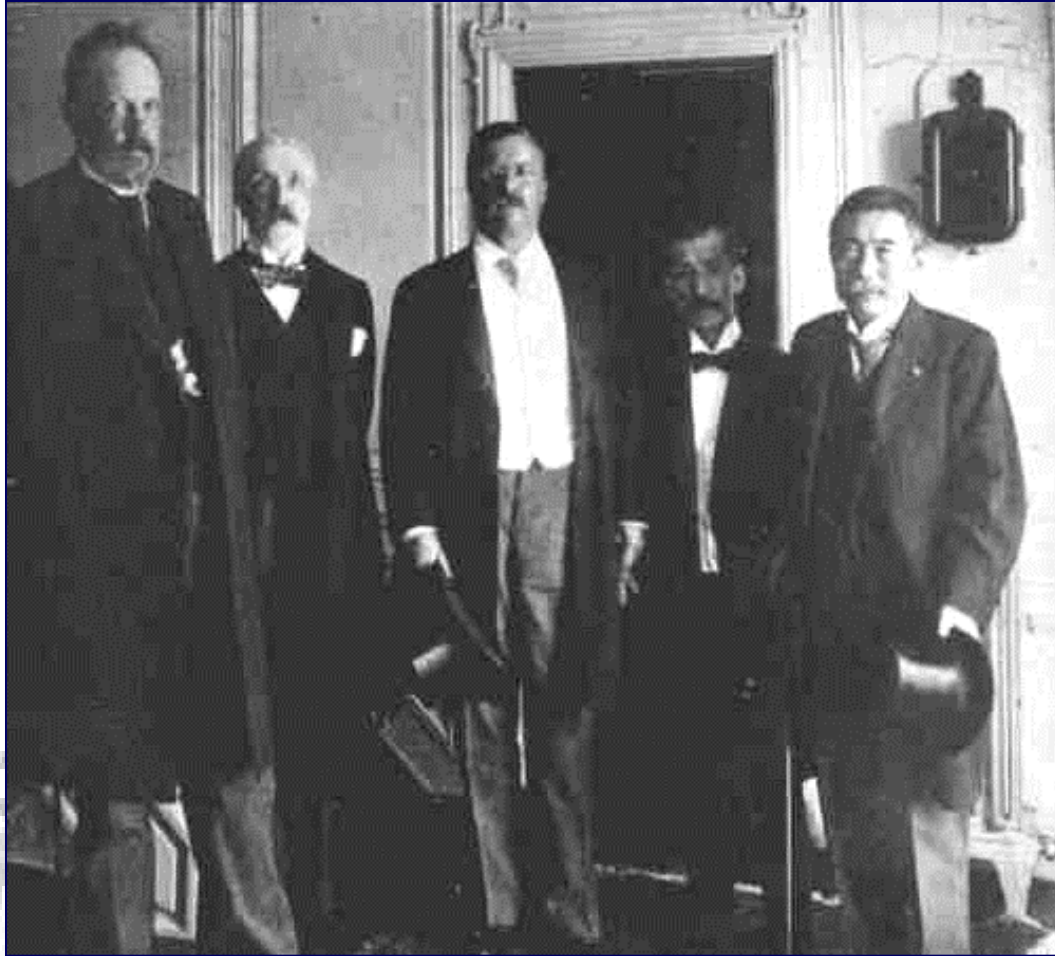
The Cares of a Growing Family



Constable of the World

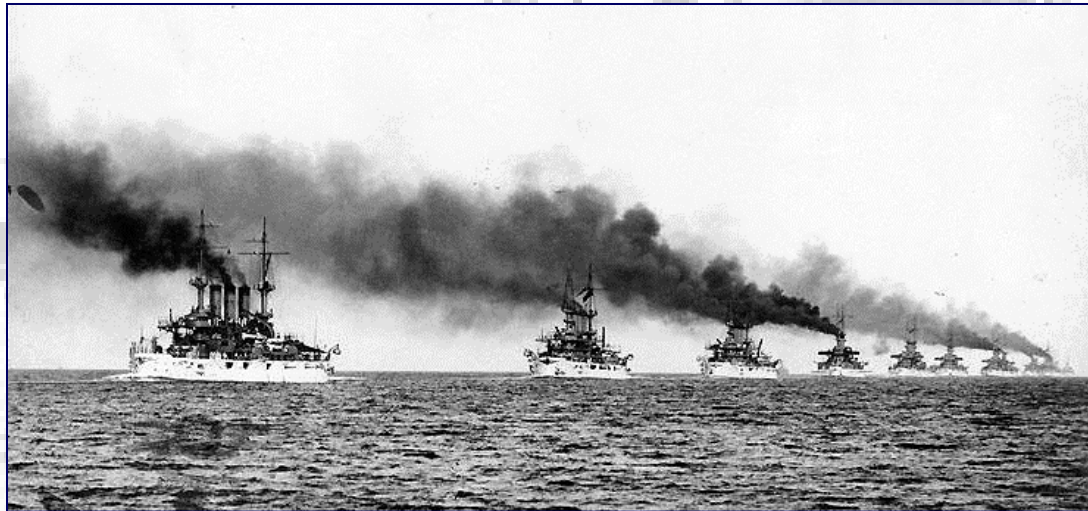


Treaty of Portsmouth: 1905



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.

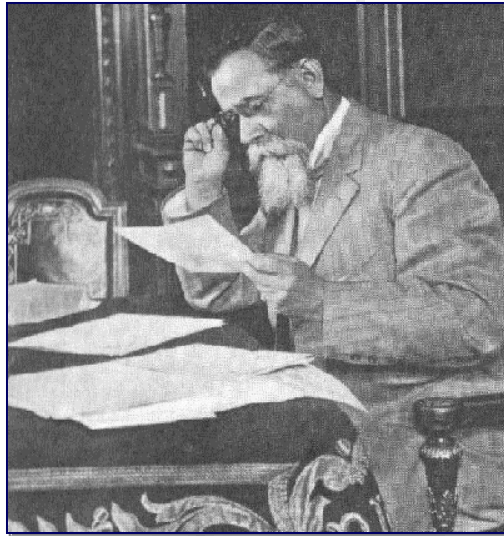
Mexico

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

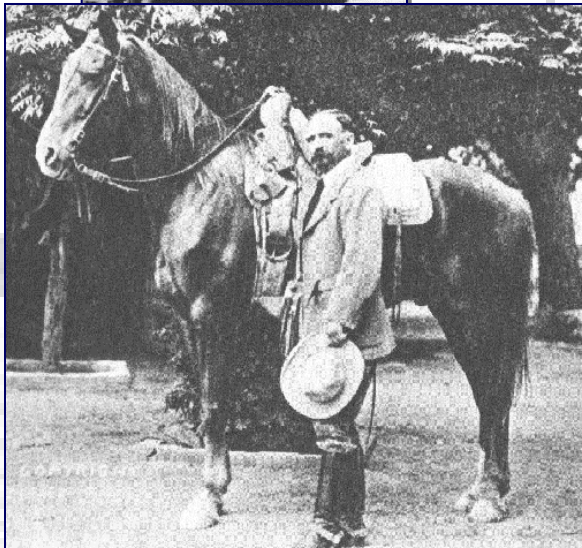
Emiliano Zapata



Venustiano Carranza



Pancho Villa

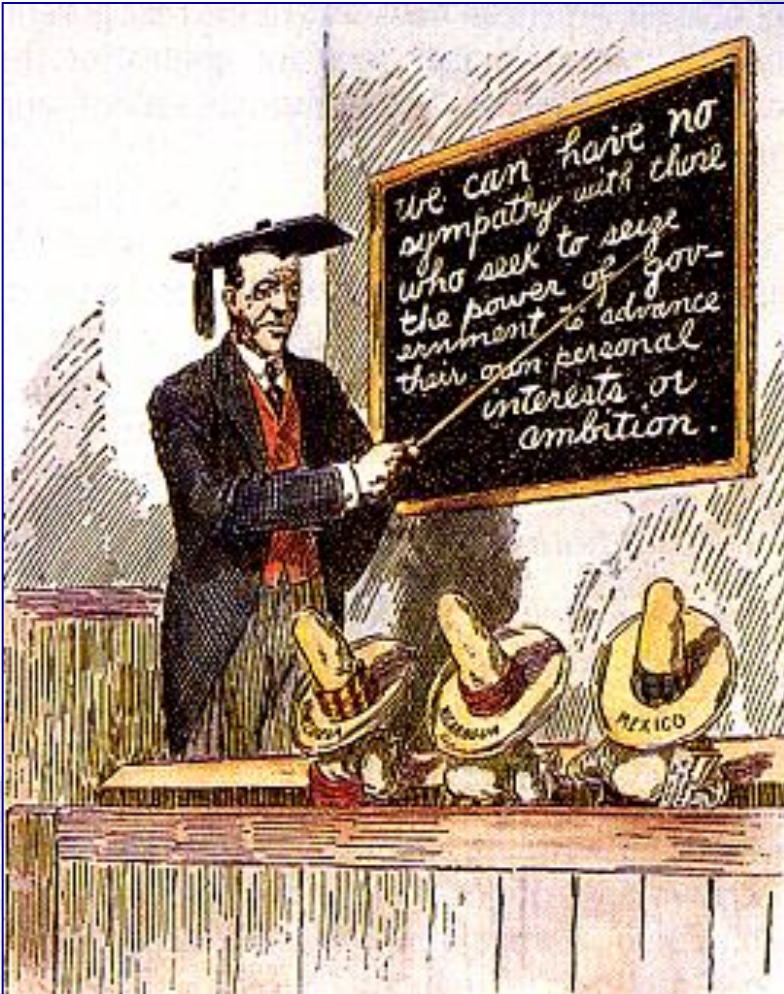


**Francisco I
Madero**

**Porfirio
Diaz**

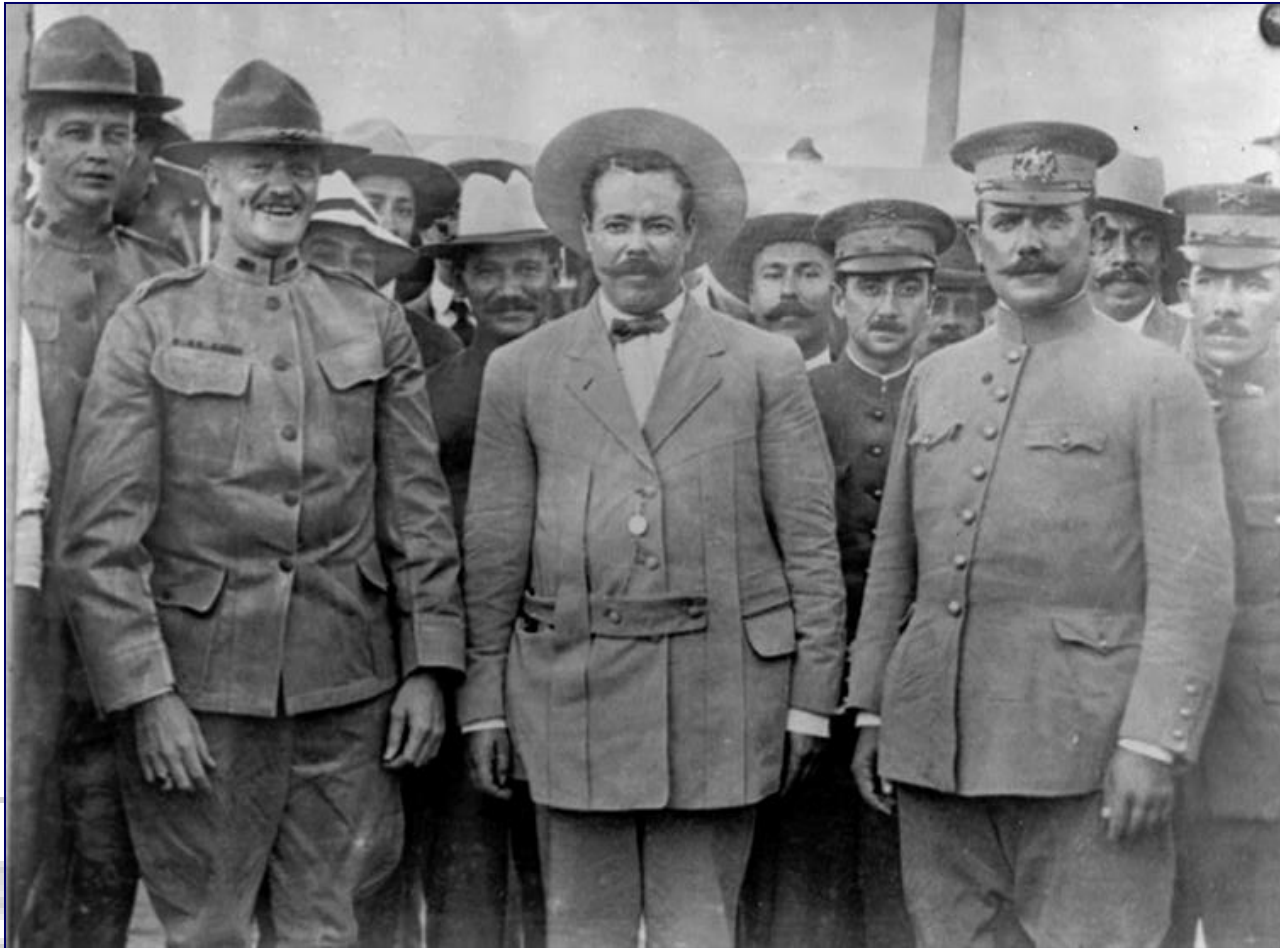


Wilson's "Moral Diplomacy"



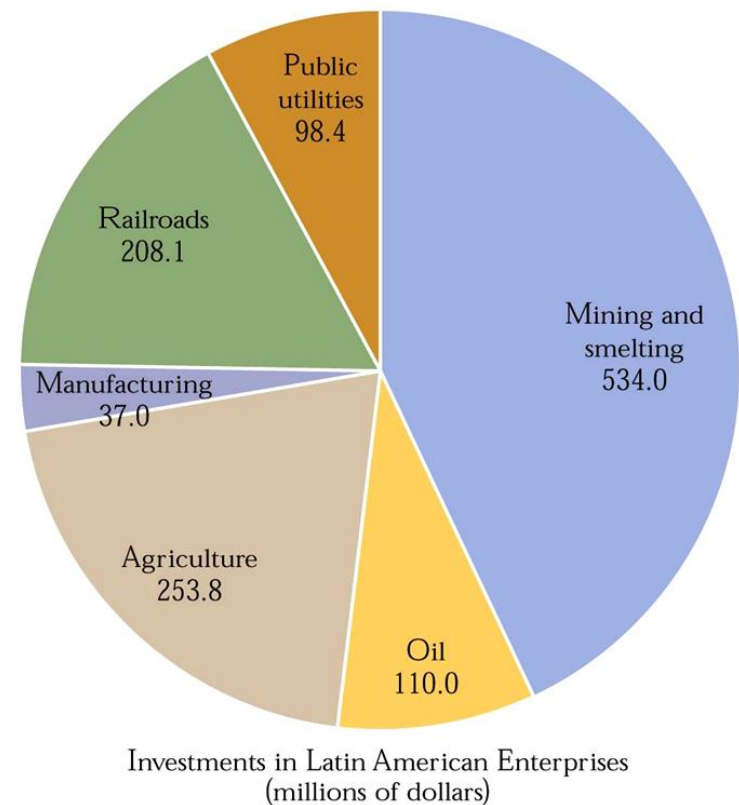
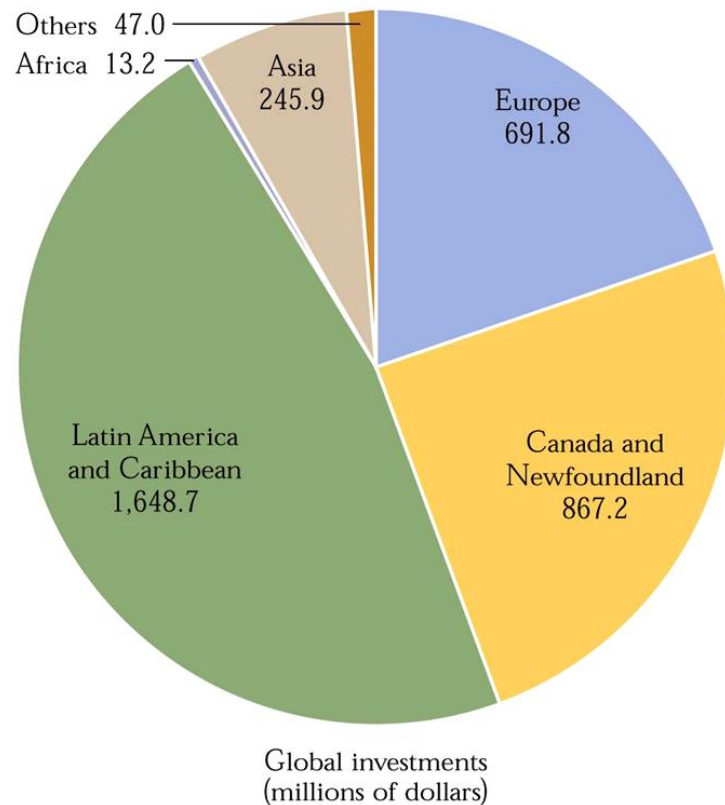
- ★ The U. S. should be the conscience of the world.
- ★ Spread democracy.
- ★ Promote peace.
- ★ Condemn colonialism.

Searching for *Banditos*



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

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





Uncle Sam: One of the "Boys?"



What the U. S. Has Fought For

