



# IMPERIALISM: AMERICA CLAIMS AN EMPIRE

Chapter 10

## Intro:

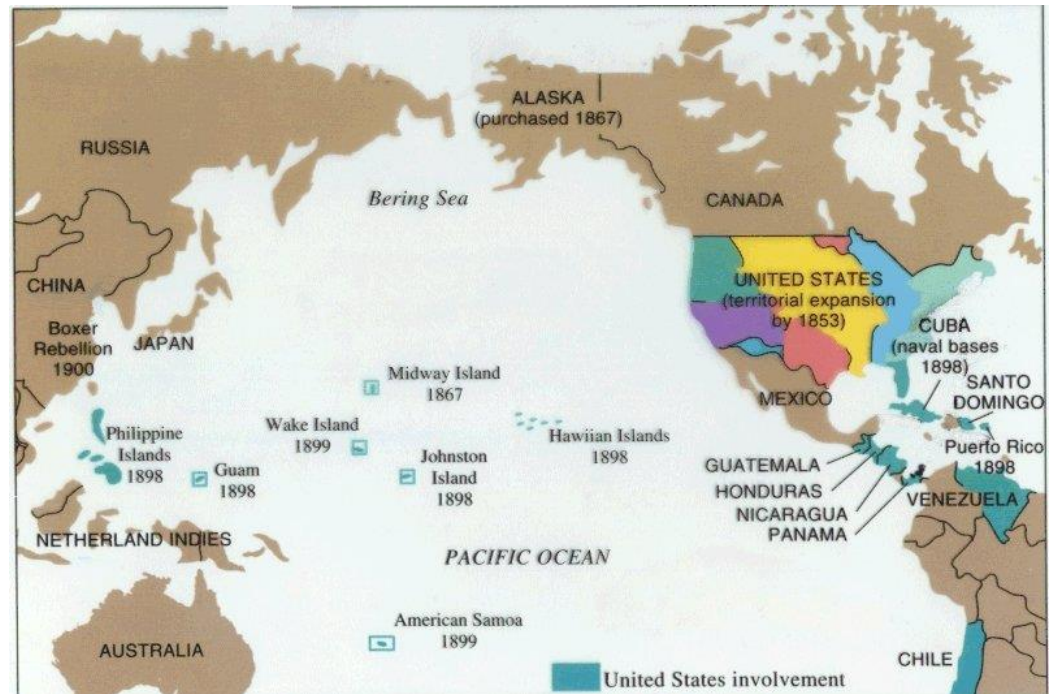
# 2016 Election - What role do Clinton and Trump see for America in the World?

- Hillary Clinton: CNN interview on America's world position in combating terrorism.
- Donald Trump: campaign speech outlining plan to combat terrorism.

***How do the two candidate's ideas for America's role in the world differ? Which do you most agree with?***

# Imperialism... what is it?

- Definition: policy in which stronger nations extend their economic, political or military control over weaker territories
- European countries practiced imperialism throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century — the US felt left behind

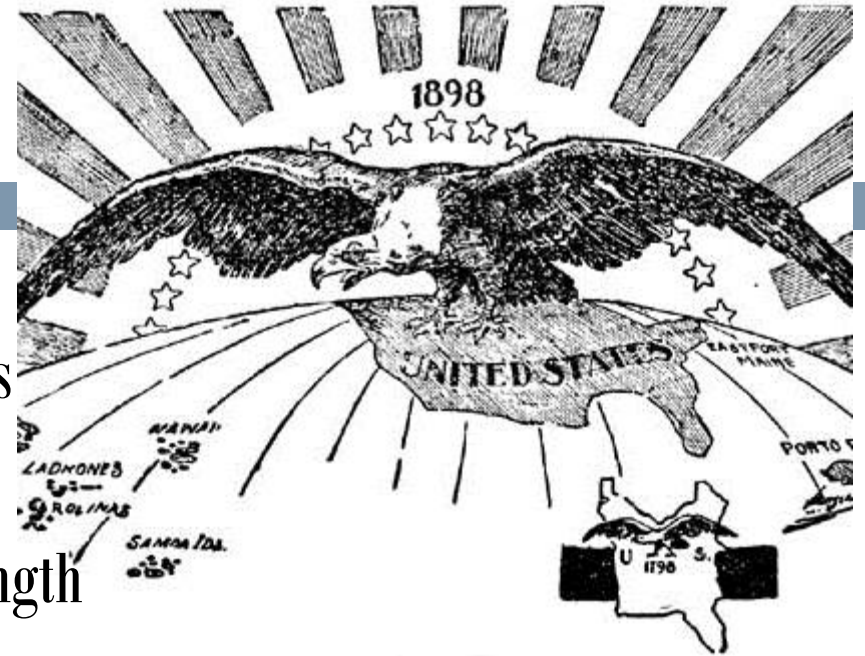


# Imperialism in Africa, 1914



# Roots of Imperialism

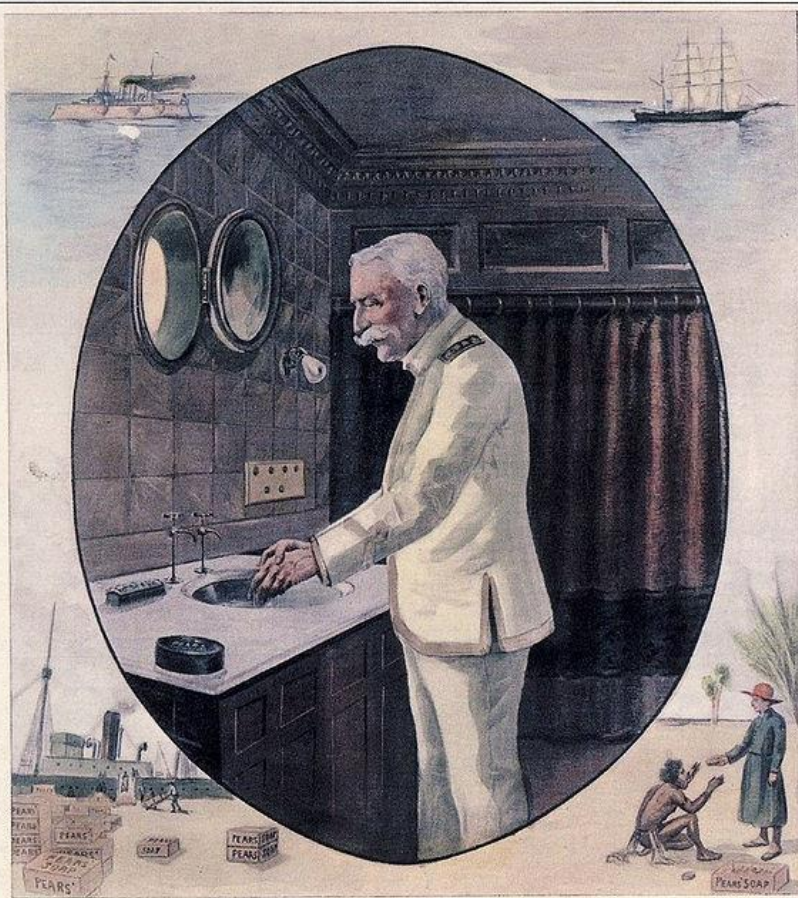
1. Economic — thirst for new markets
2. Political — desire for military strength
3. Cultural — belief in Anglo-Saxon superiority







THE WHITE (?) MAN'S BURDEN.



The first step towards lightening

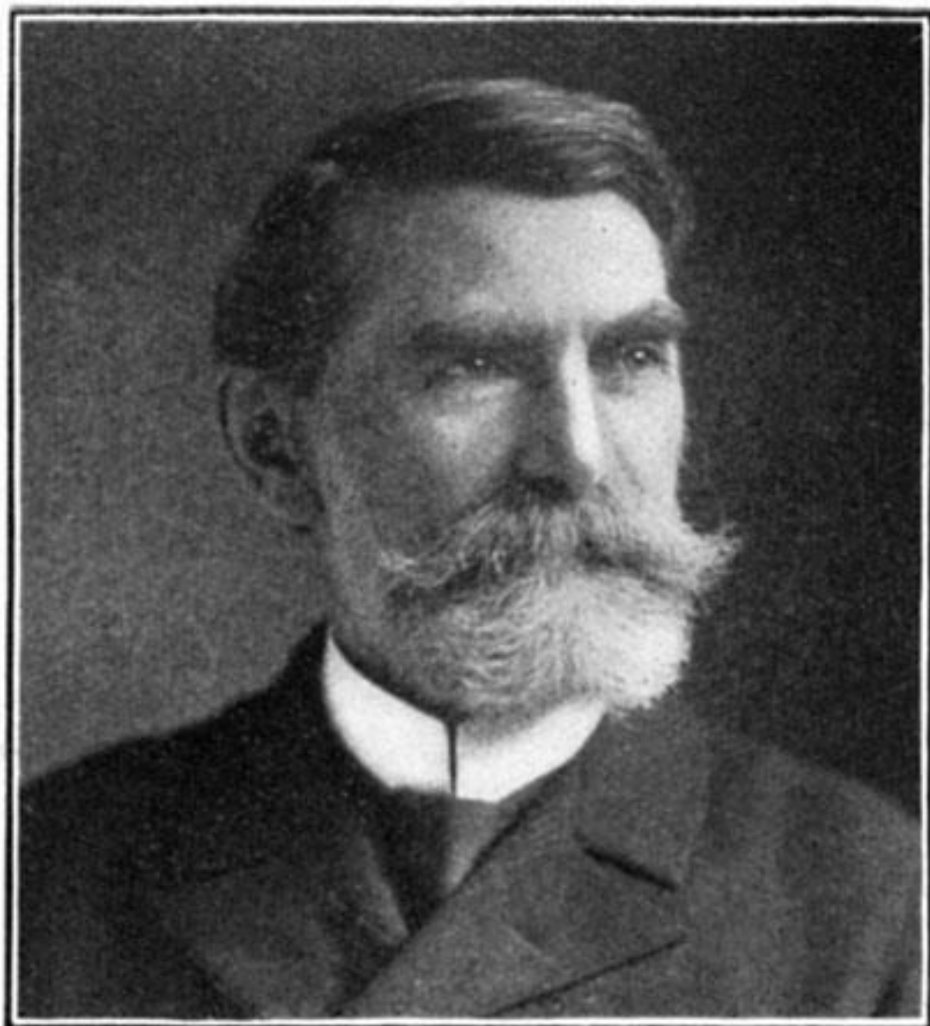
## The White Man's Burden

is through teaching the virtues of cleanliness.

# Pears' Soap

is a potent factor in brightening the dark corners of the earth as civilization advances, while amongst the cultured of all nations it holds the highest place—it is the ideal toilet soap.





# OUR COUNTRY

ITS POSSIBLE FUTURE AND ITS  
PRESENT CRISIS.

BY  
REV. JOSIAH STRONG, D.D.

CHURCH SECRETARY OF THE EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE  
UNITED STATES, NEW YORK.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY  
PROF. AUSTIN PHELPS, D.D.

REVISED EDITION, BASED ON THE CENSUS OF 1890.

One Hundred and Fortieth Thousand.

21423 W<sup>1</sup>

PRODUCED BY  
THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO.

10 & 10 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FOR  
THE AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

# Desire to Annex Hawaii

- Hawaiian economy — important for trade in the Pacific
  - ▣ Sugar plantations:  $\frac{3}{4}$  of islands' wealth
  - ▣ Immigrants: laborers on plantations, outnumbered native Hawaiians
  - ▣ McKinley Tariff (1890): eliminated duty-free (no tariff) status for Hawaiian sugar, planters wanted US to annex Hawaii to avoid tax



# Queen Liliuokalani

- Became queen in 1891
- Voting reform — wanted to remove property qualifications
  - ▣ Would restore power to natives







# Ruck

Entered at N. Y. P. O. as Second-class Mail Matter.



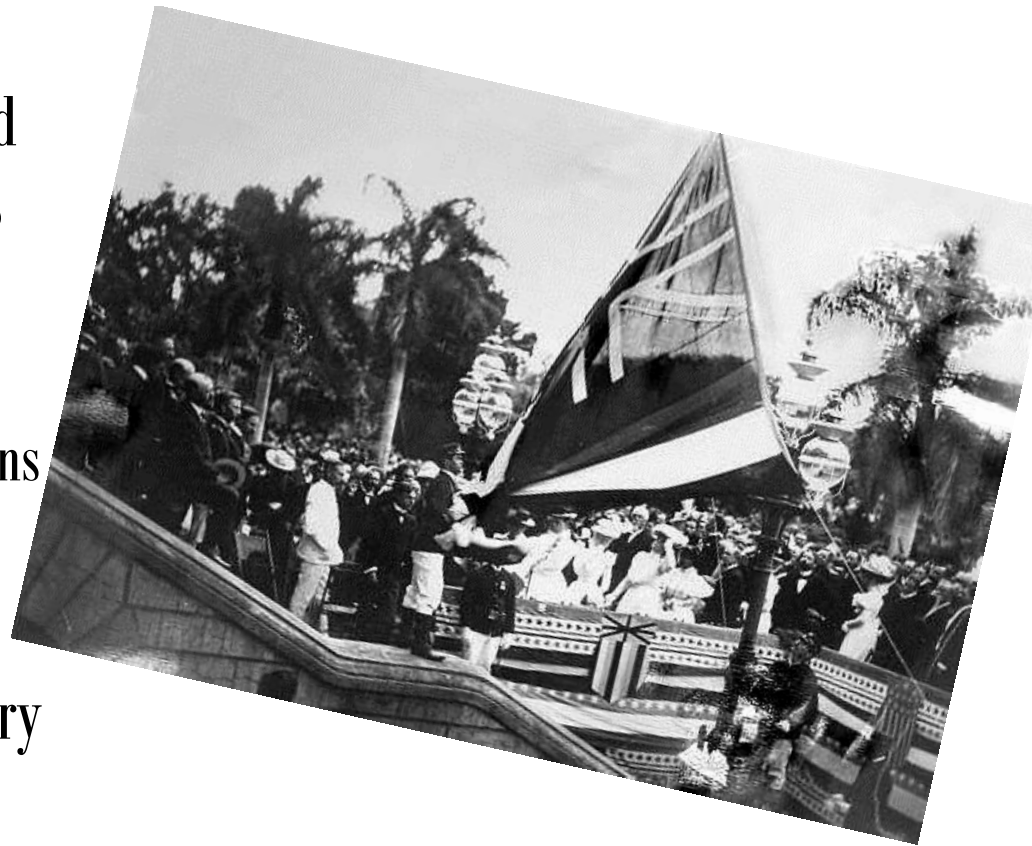
# Revolution

- Overthrow of queen, organized by big businesses, claimed to be protecting US property
  - ▣ Sanford B. Dole: owned fruit company, appointed governor of provisional government



# Annexing Hawaii

- US recognizes government —  
Ambassador Stevens recognized  
Dole government, requested US  
annex
  - ▣ President Cleveland: opposed  
annexing unless native Hawaiians  
voted for it
- President McKinley elected in  
1897, made Hawaii a US territory  
in 1898
  - ▣ Natives never voted to approve  
annexation







COPYRIGHT, 1898, BY KEPPLER & SCHWARZMANN.

### SCHOOL BEGINS.

UNCLE SAM (*to his new class in Civilization*).— Now, children, you've got to learn these lessons whether you want to or not! But just take a look at the class ahead of you, and remember that, in a little while, you will feel as glad to be here as they are!

JOTTMANN LITH CO. PUCK BLDG. N.Y.

# Spanish-American-Cuban War

a.k.a the Spanish-American War





# Causes

- Problems in Cuba
  - ▣ Spain worried about “disorder” in their colonies
    - Sent General Valeriano Weyler to restore order, exercised extreme violence against Cubans
  - ▣ Jose Marti: started revolution in Cuba in 1895, wanted independence from Spain
    - “Cuba libre!”

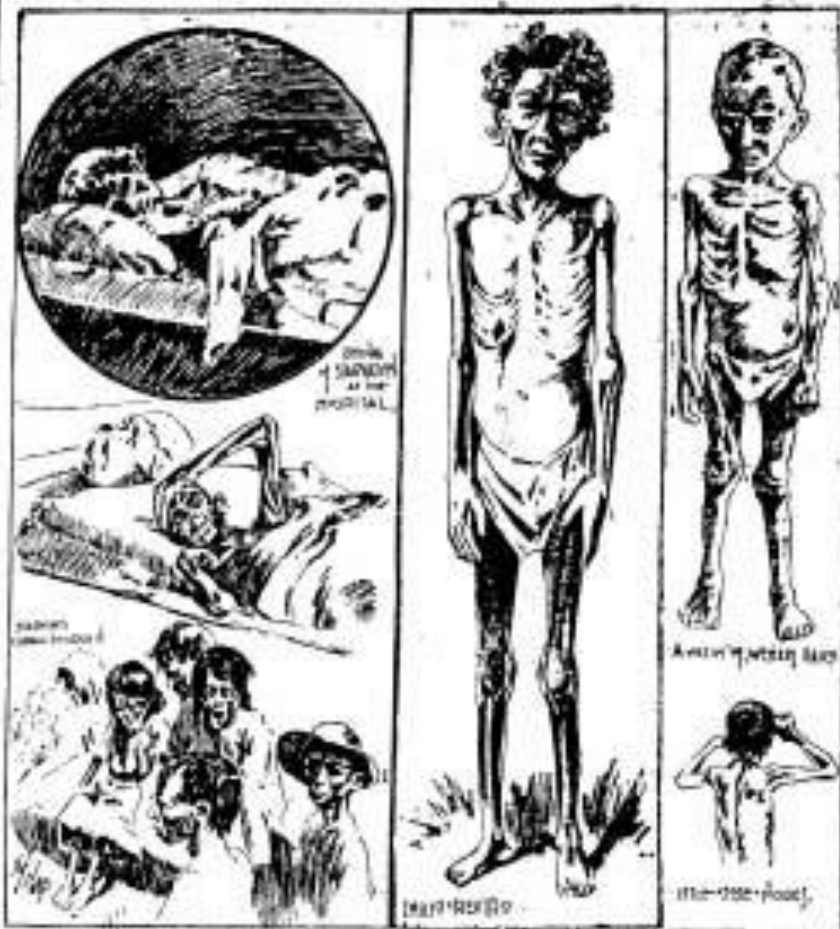


# Causes

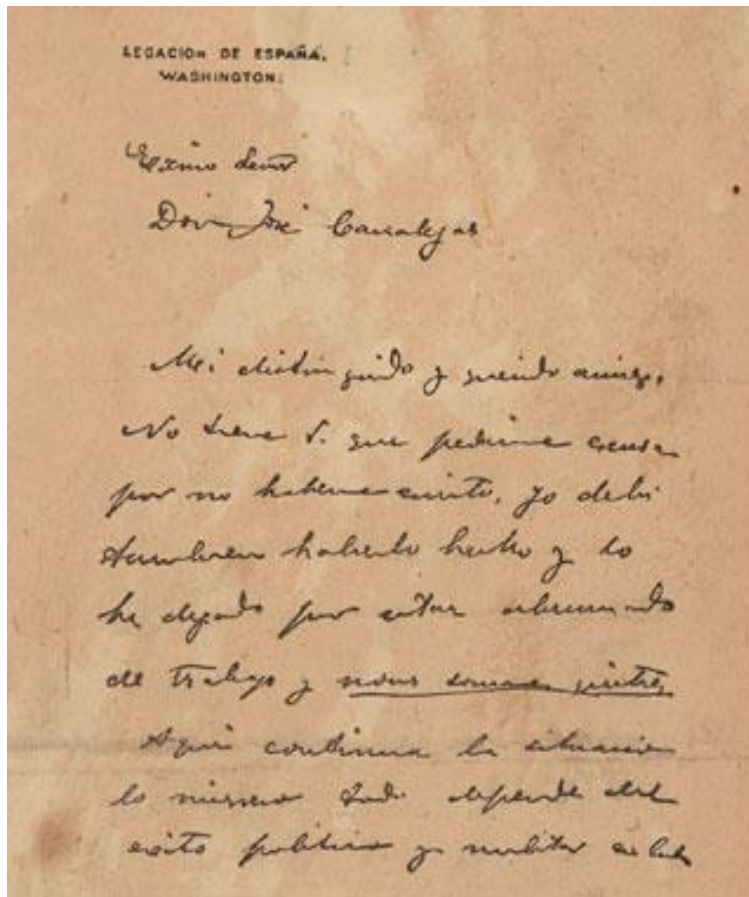
- Yellow journalism
  - Exaggerated facts to get more people to buy newspapers
  - Played up the sufferings of the Cubans in American press



# WHAT SENATOR PROCTOR SAW IN CUBA



# Causes



- de Lôme letter
  - Spanish minister to the US Enrique Dupuy de Lôme wrote letter in February 1898 criticizing President McKinley
  - Stolen from Havana post office, published in *New York Journal*

# Causes

- U.S.S. *Maine*
  - ▣ Ship sent to Cuba to protect American lives and property there
  - ▣ February 15, 1898: explosion on ship sank *Maine*
    - over 260 casualties (of 350 total on ship)
  - ▣ US immediately blames Spain
    - Later evidence shows it likely was an internal explosion

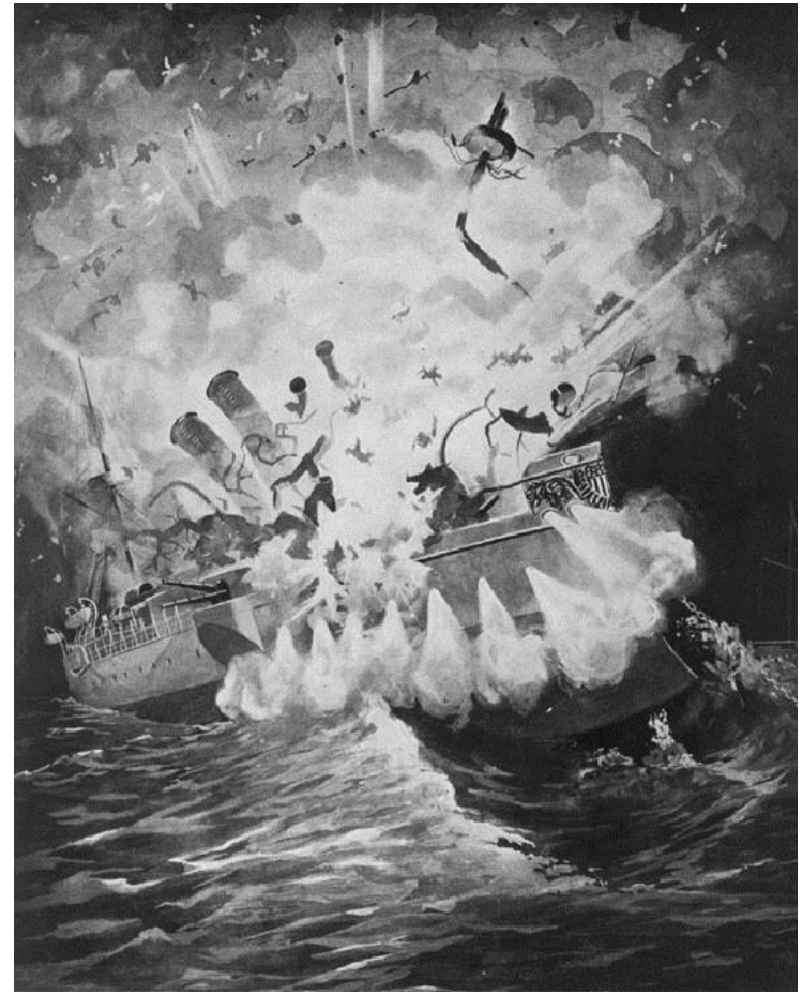


Photo # NH 61236 USS Maine explodes



# \$50,000 REWARD.—WHO DESTROYED THE MAINE?—\$50,000 REWARD.

EDITION FOR GREATER NEW YORK

## NEW YORK JOURNAL AND ADVERTISER.

The Journal will give \$50,000 for information, furnished to it exclusively, that will convict the person or persons who sank the Maine.

The Journal will give \$50,000 for information, furnished to it exclusively, that will convict the person or persons who sank the Maine.

NO. 1472. Copyright, 1902, by W. H. Hearst.—NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1902.—10 PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT.

### DESTRUCTION OF THE WAR SHIP MAINE WAS THE WORK OF AN ENEMY.

**\$50,000!**  
**\$50,000 REWARD!**  
For the Detection of the Perpetrator of the Maine Outrage!

The New York Journal hereby offers a reward of \$50,000 CASH for information, FURNISHED TO IT EXCLUSIVELY, which shall lead to the detection and conviction of the person, persons or governmental authority responsible for the explosion which resulted in the destruction of the United States war ship Maine and the loss of 258 lives of American sailors.

The \$50,000 CASH offered for the above information is to be paid when the information is given to the Journal.

No one is to be held liable for the receipt of any information which is not furnished to the Journal in accordance with the above conditions.

This offer has been revised to change and will be made public in next issue of the Journal and in London this morning.

The Journal believes that any person who may be brought to conviction under this offer is liable to testify in court.

**FOR THE PERPETRATOR OF THIS OUTRAGE HAD ACCOMPLICES.**

W. H. HEARST.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt  
Convinced the Explosion of  
the War Ship Was Not  
an Accident.

The Journal Offers \$50,000 Reward for the  
Conviction of the Criminals Who Sent  
258 American Sailors to Their Death.  
Naval Officers Unanimous That  
the Ship Was Destroyed  
on Purpose.

**\$50,000!**  
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**FOR THE PERPETRATOR OF THIS OUTRAGE HAD ACCOMPLICES.**

W. H. HEARST.



### NAVAL OFFICERS THINK THE MAINE WAS DESTROYED BY A SPANISH MINE.

Captain Sigbee, the Journal's special correspondent at Havana, cables that it is the secret opinion of many Spanish officers in the Cuban capital that the Maine was destroyed and 258 of her men killed by means of a submarine mine, or fixed torpedo. This is the opinion of several American naval authorities. The Spanish, it is believed, arranged to have the Maine anchored over one of the harbor mines. Wires connected the mine with a powder magazine, and it is thought the explosion was caused by sending an electric current through the wire. If this can be proved, the brutal nature of the Spaniards will be shown by the fact that they wanted to spare the mine until after all the men had retired for the night. The British crew in the picture above where the mine may have been fired.

Hidden Mine or a Sunken Torpedo Believed to Have Been the Weapon Used Against the American Man-of-War—Officers and Men Tell Thrilling Stories of Being Blown Into the Air Amid a Mass of Shattered Steel and Exploding Shells—Survivors Brought to Key West Scout the Idea of Accident—Spanish Officials Protest Too Much—Our Cabinet Orders a Searching Inquiry—Journal Sends Divers to Havana to Report Upon the Condition of the Wreck.  
Was the Vessel Anchored Over a Mine?

BY CAPTAIN E. L. ZALINSKI, U. S. A.

(Captain Zalinski is the inventor of the famous dynamite gas, which would be the principal factor in our coast defence in case of war.)

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt says he is convinced that the destruction of the Maine in Havana Harbor was not an accident. The Journal offers a reward of \$50,000 for exclusive evidence that will convict the person, persons or Government criminally responsible for the destruction of the American battle ship and the death of 258 of its crew.

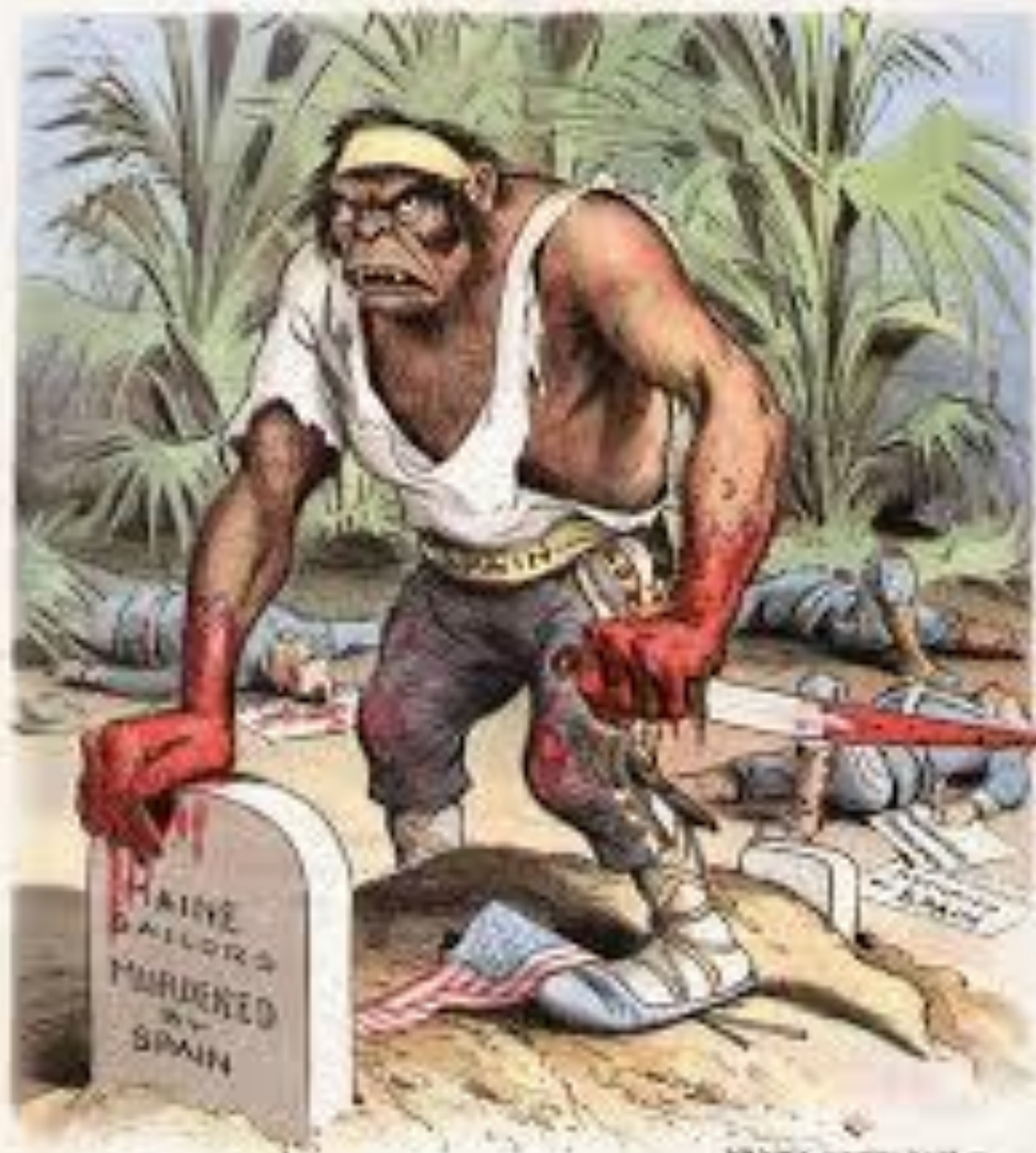
The suspicion that the Maine was deliberately blown up grows stronger every hour. Not a single fact to the contrary has been produced.

The suspicion that the Maine was deliberately blown up grows stronger every hour. Not a single fact to the contrary has been produced.

Captain Sigbee, of the Maine, and Consul-General Lec both urge that public opinion be suspended until they have completed their investigation.

They are taking the course of tactful men who are convinced that there has been treachery.

Washington reports very late that Captain Sigbee had feared some such event as a hidden mine. The English cipher code was used all day yesterday by naval officers in cabling instead of the usual American code.



THE SPANISH BRUTE

THE EXAMINER  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY  
BY  
JAMES M. WELLS  
No. 10 NASSAU ST. N.Y.

# The Examiner.

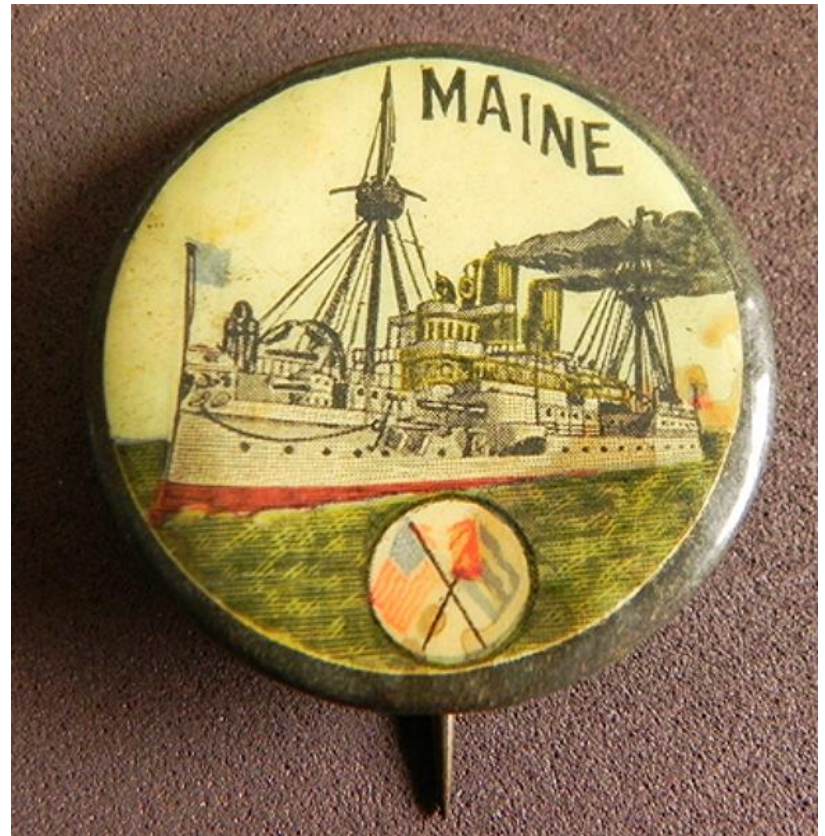
Vol. 11, No. 1  
NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1898  
No. 10 NASSAU ST. N.Y.

## THE SPIRIT OF WAR PERVADES THE BREASTS OF ALL AMERICANS.

Patriotic Citizens Advocate Recourse to Arms to Wreak  
Vengeance Upon Spain for the Cruel and  
Cowardly Destruction of the Maine.

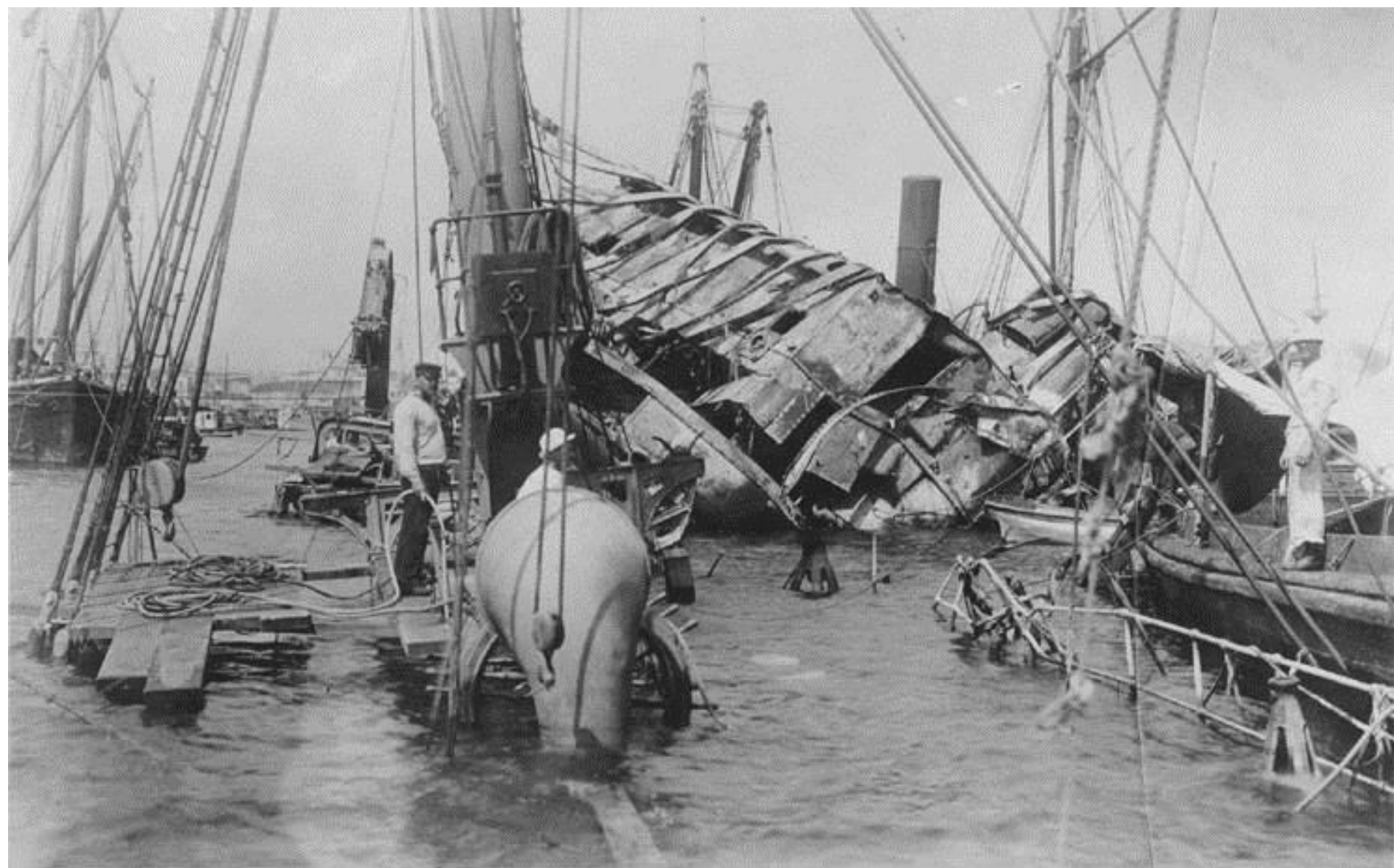






# *“Remember the Maine!!!”*





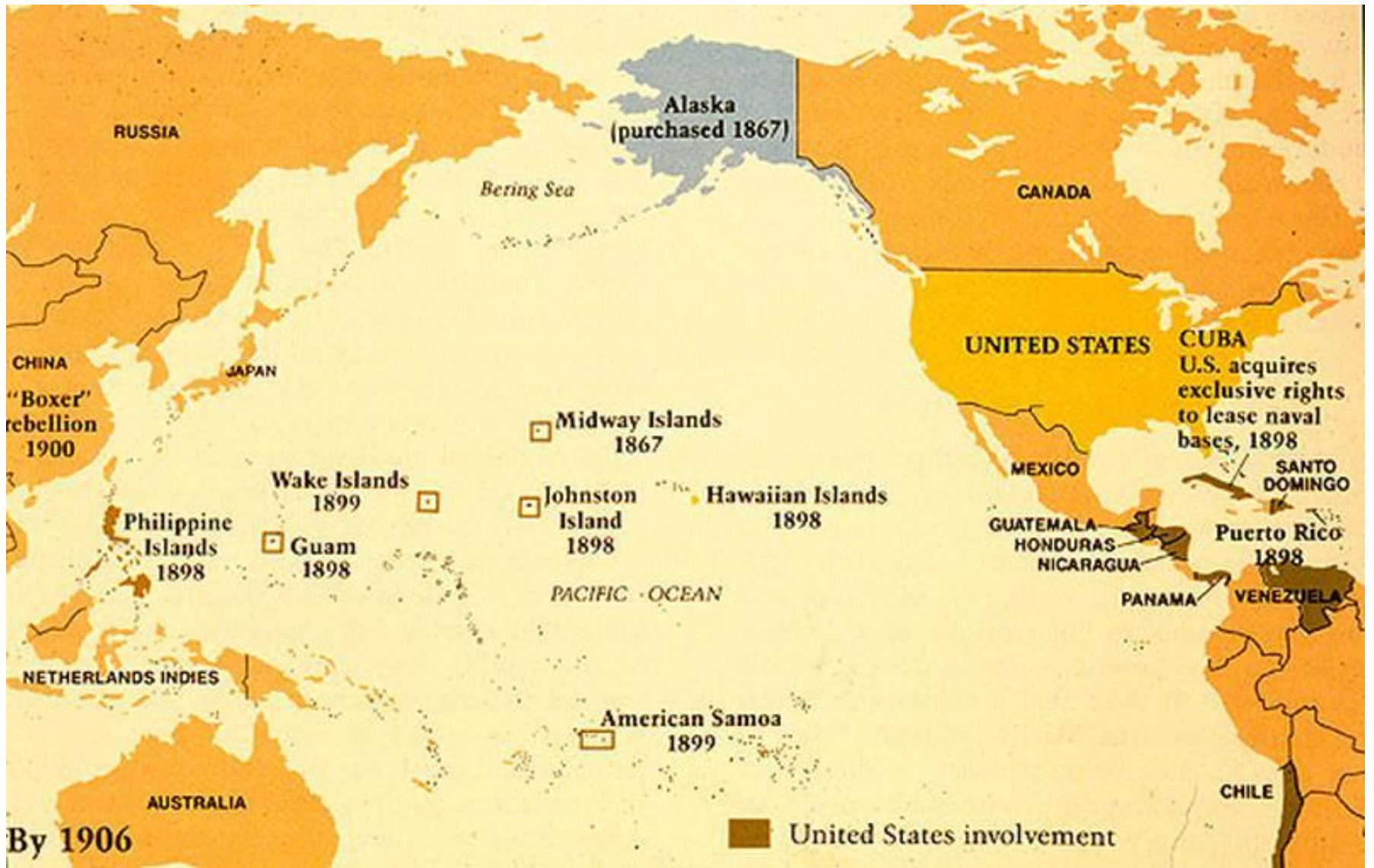
**Photo # NH 46774 Diving on MAINE's wreck**

# War Breaks Out

- President McKinley asks Congress to declare war on April 11, 1898 — they agree on April 20

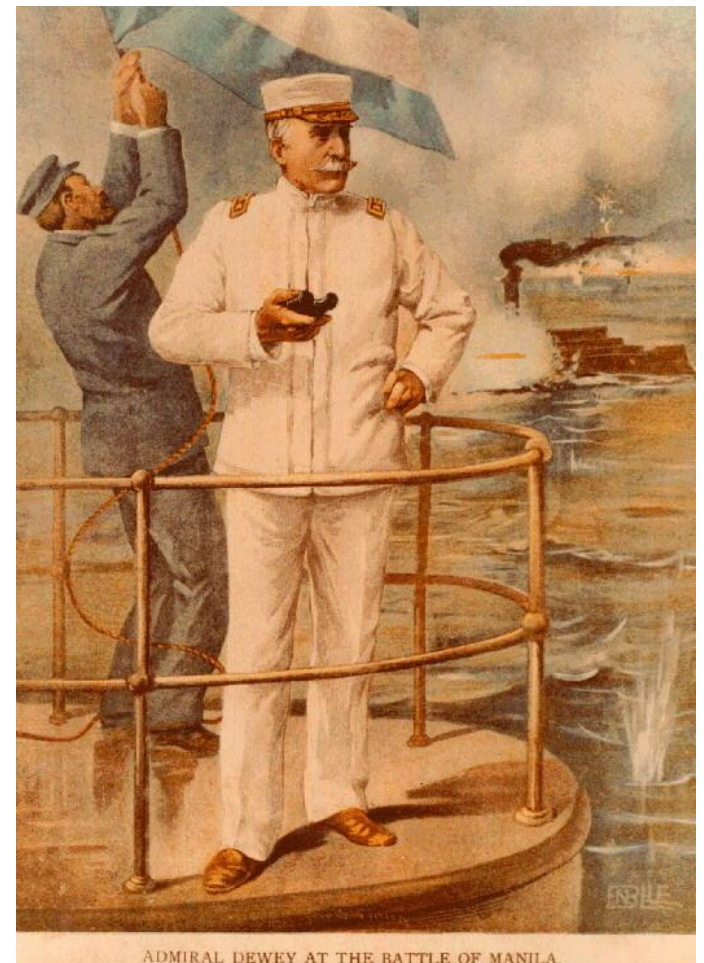






# Philippines

- May 1 — US naval troops defeat Spain at the Battle of Manila Bay
  - ▣ Led by Commander George Dewey
  - ▣ Only 1 US casualty, to Spain's 381



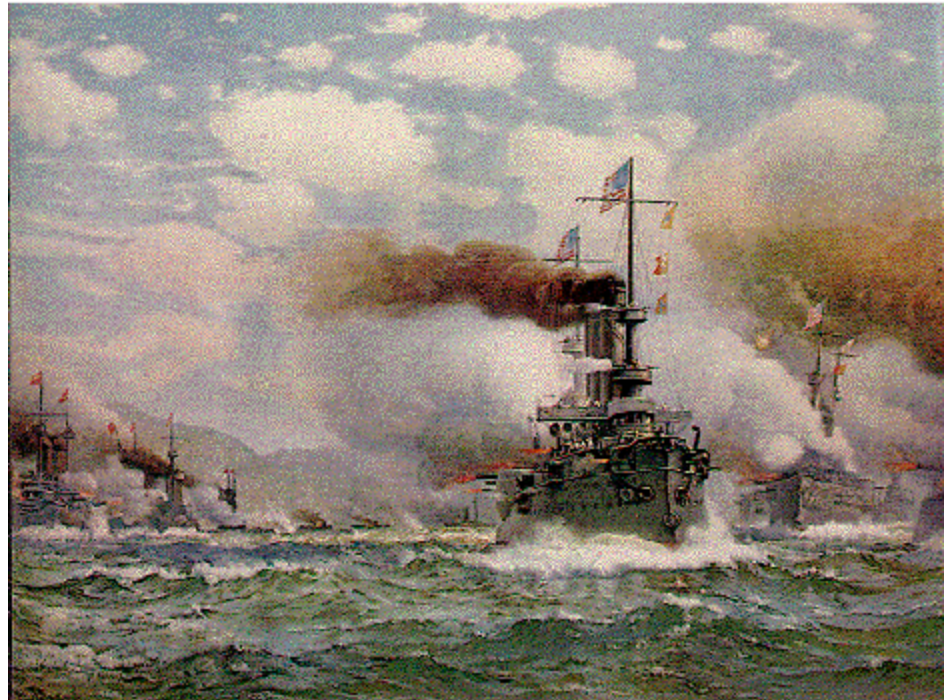
# Philippines

- August
  - ▣ American forces, joined with Emilio Aguinaldo's Filipino rebels, defeat Spain
  - ▣ Spanish troops surrender to Americans, not Filipinos
    - Natives had been fighting for independence since 1896



# Cuba

- US forces invade in June
  - ▣ Struggle early, few trained ground soldiers
  - ▣ Navy blockaded port of Santiago, Spanish fleet destroyed



# Teddy Roosevelt's Rough Riders

- First ever volunteer cavalry
  - ▣ 1200 men led by Leonard Wood and Teddy Roosevelt
  - ▣ Had to abandon horses, fight on foot
  - ▣ Captured San Juan Hill July 1, 1898



REV. NO. 8537



# WILLIAM H. WEST'S BIG MINSTREL JUBILEE



## THE CHARGE OF SAN JUAN HILL

WM. H. WEST IMPERSONATING COL. ROOSEVELT, LEADING THE FAMOUS "ROUGH RIDERS" TO VICTORY.

1895  
7/13/95



# Treaty of Paris

- Negotiated August 12, 1898
- Provisions:
  - Cuba becomes independent
  - United States gets Puerto Rico and Guam from Spain
  - United States purchases the Philippines for \$20 million



# United States in Puerto Rico

- Many Puerto Ricans initially saw US as improvement over Spain
  - ▣ Strict rule under General Guy V. Henry changed their minds
- Mixed feelings about independence and statehood
- Foraker Act (1900): denied US citizenship to Puerto Ricans
  - ▣ Not granted until 1917





# Cuba

- Platt Amendment (1901)
  - ▣ United States insisted it be added to Cuban constitution
  - ▣ Limited Cuba's treaty-making powers, reserved US's right to intervene in Cuba, forbid debt, allowed US to buy/lease land for navy/coal
- Cuba becomes a *protectorate* of US



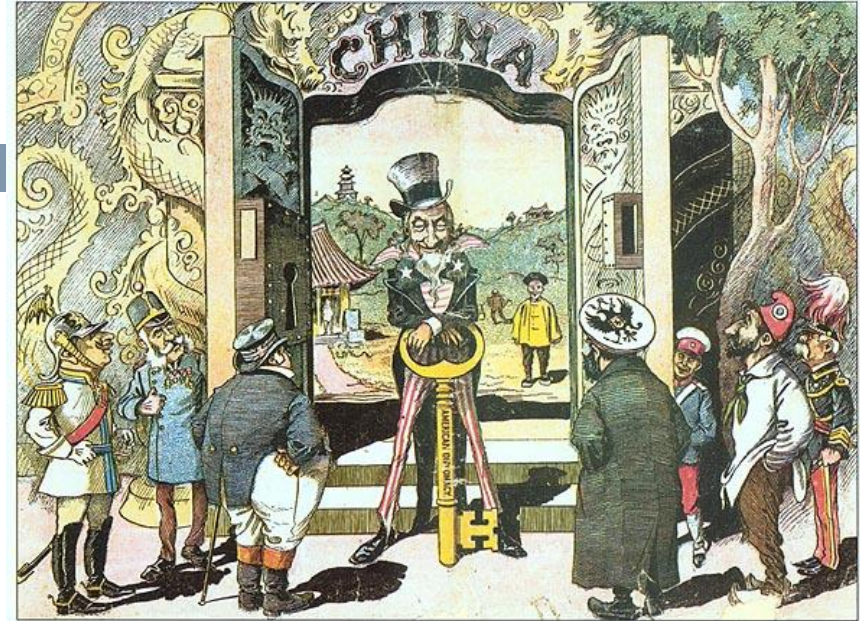
# Philippines

- Filipinos angered that US annexed them
  - ▣ Emilio Aguinaldo led rebellion against American rule in 1899 (Philippine-American War)
  - ▣ US responded to Filipino's guerilla tactics by forcing them to live in designated zones
  - ▣ African-American soldiers upset by racist policies, deserted US and fought with Filipinos
  - ▣ Rebellion suppressed by 1902
- Moved gradually towards independence, became republic July 4, 1946

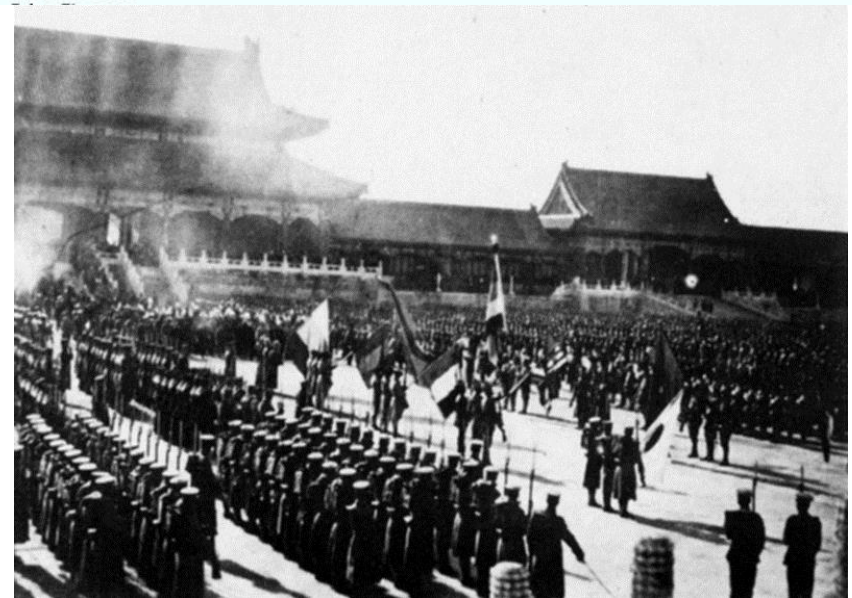


# China

- **Open Door Policy (1899)**
  - ▣ Secretary of State John Hay wrote Open Door Notes to protect US economic interests in China
  - ▣ Ensured that all nations could trade with China, nobody would get special privileges
- **Boxer Rebellion (1900)**
  - ▣ Secret society (Boxers) wanted to drive out foreign influence, killed hundreds of missionaries, etc.
  - ▣ US and international forces put down rebellion, thousands died

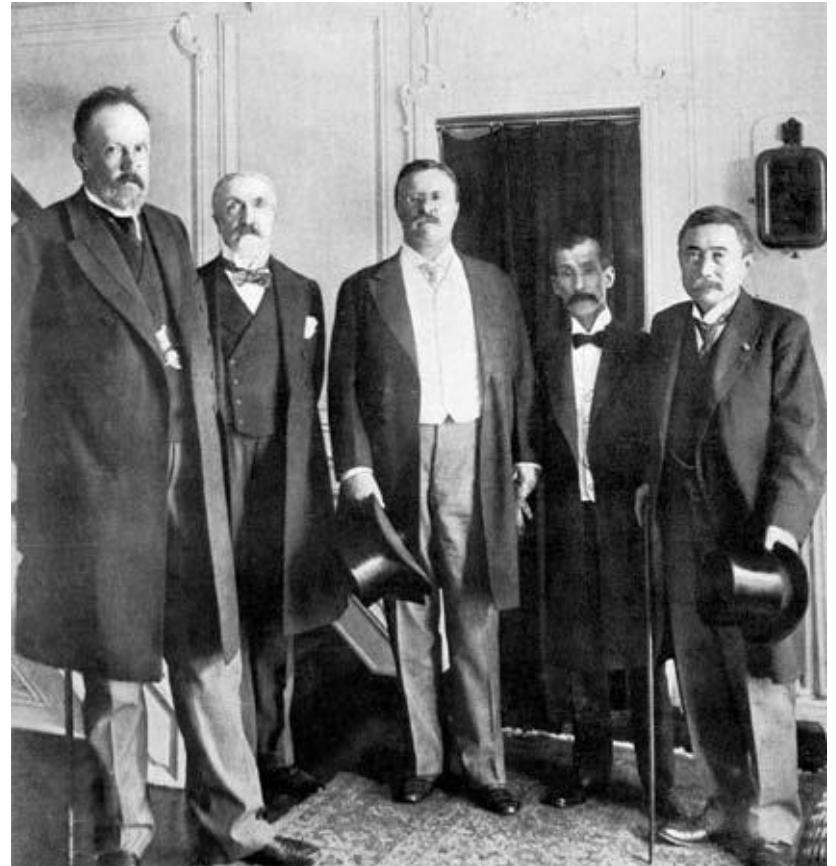


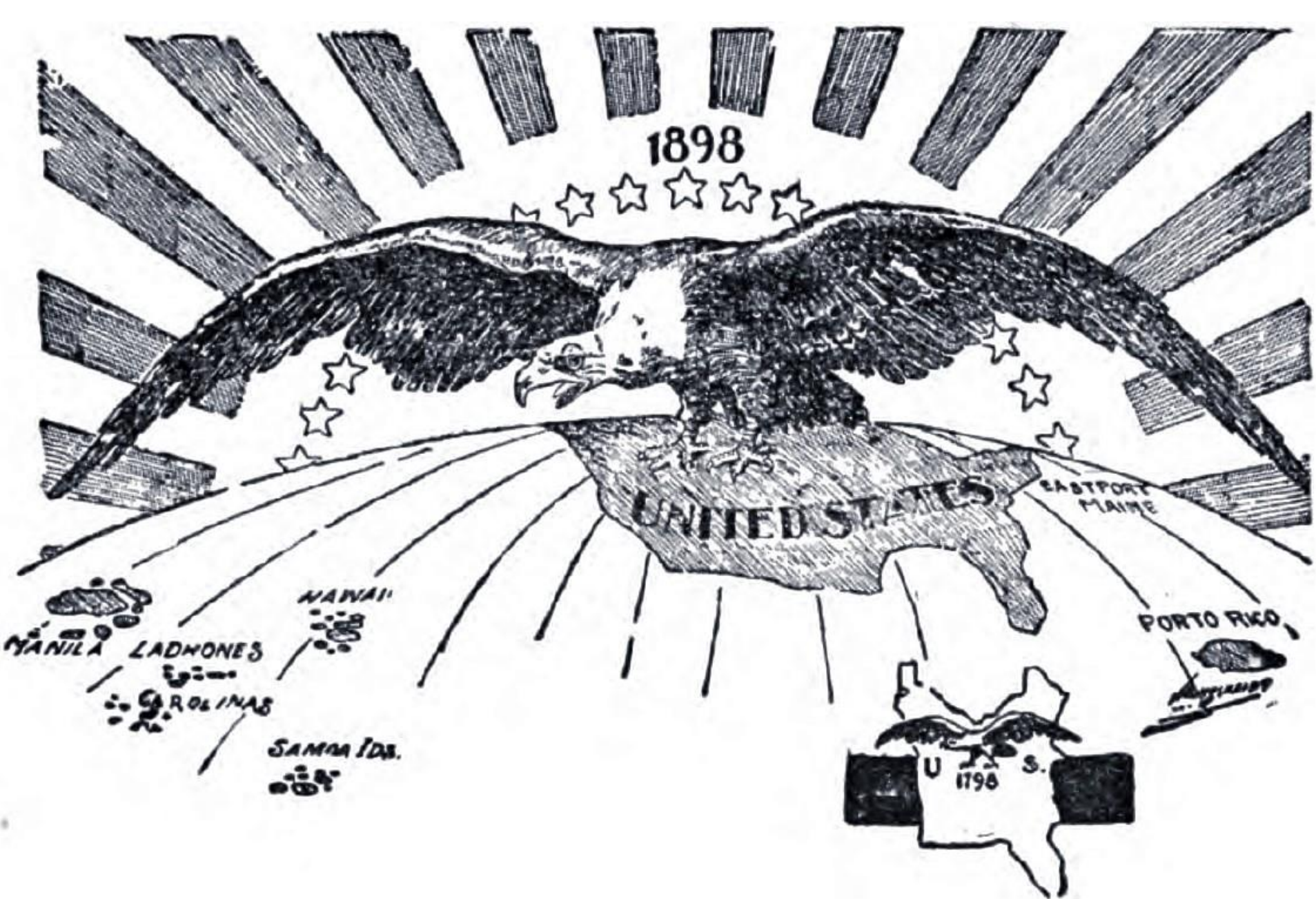
THE OPEN DOOR



# Roosevelt's Nobel Prize

- Helped negotiate end to Russo-Japanese War in 1905
  - ▣ Invited leaders to Portsmouth, NH for peace talks
  - ▣ Became first US President to win Nobel Peace Prize in 1906





Ten thousand miles from tip to tip.—Philadelphia Press.

CARTOON 3

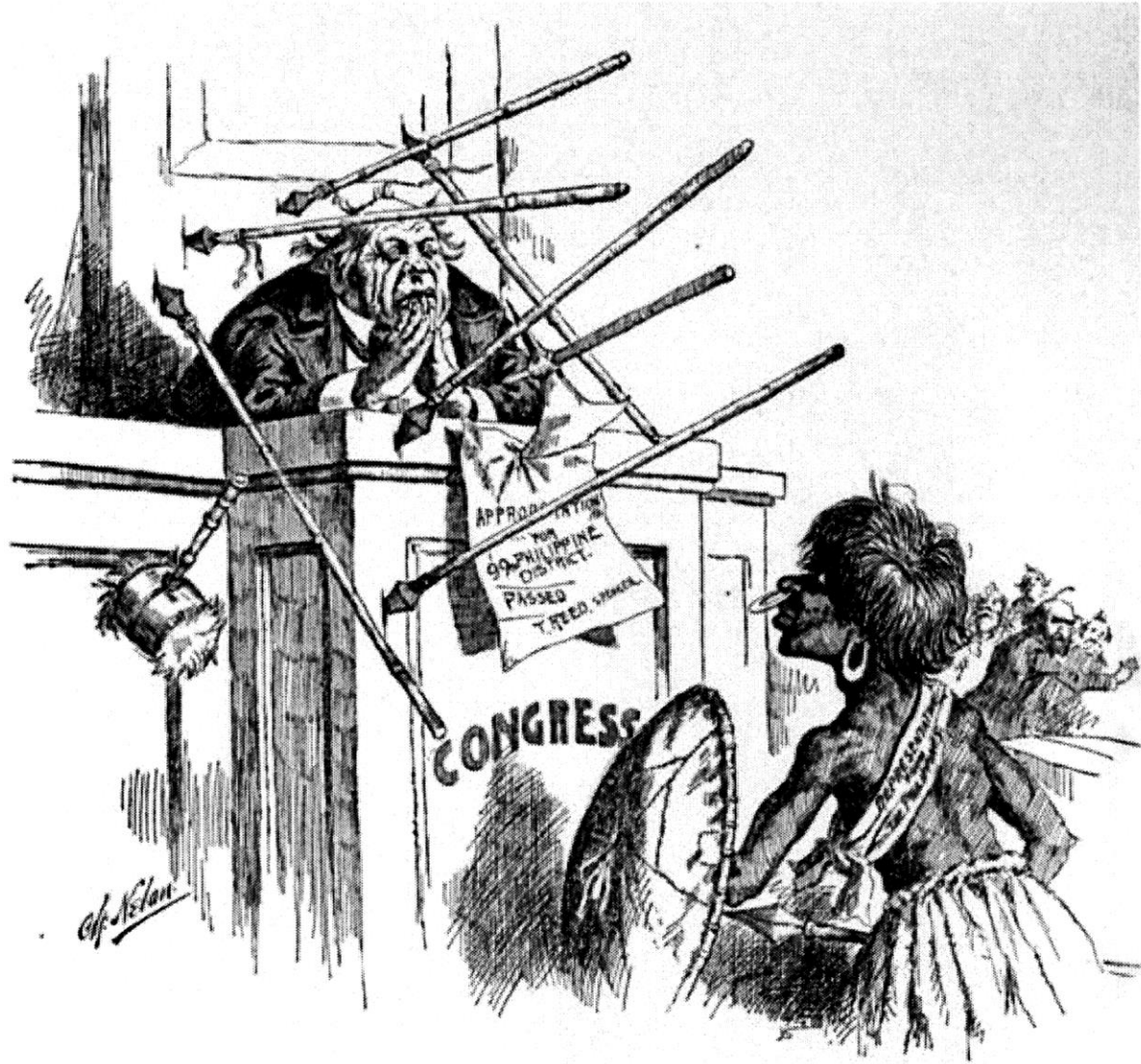


CARTOON 3 (2001) BY J. BIRN. WITH A FEW MORE ADDITIONS, THIS CARTOON WILL DO. WHY, ONLY ONE COLOR (SEE I BOUGHT THE NEW WORLD) IS APPEAR. FROM: © THE NEW YORKER. PHOTOGRAPHY: (2001)

# Uncle Sam: "By Gum, I Rather Like Your Looks"



Source: *Denver Rocky Mountain News*, 1900 (adapted)



TROUBLES WHICH MAY FOLLOW AN IMPERIAL POLICY.





DECLINED WITH THANKS

# Roosevelt Corollary

- December 1904, message to Congress
  - Added to the Monroe Doctrine
    - United States will act as military police force in Western Hemisphere to protect their interests
  - Roosevelt defined his “big stick” diplomacy

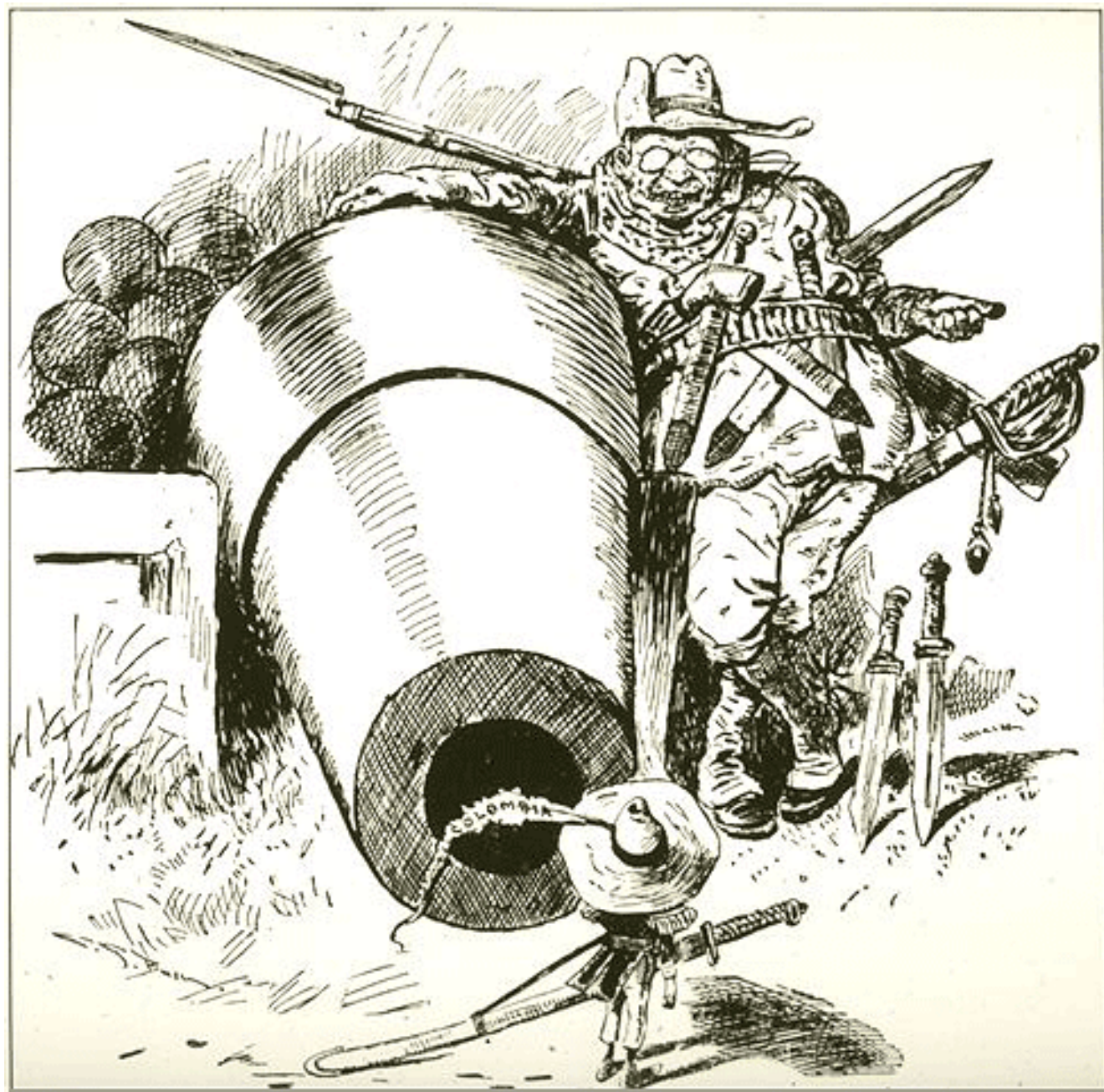




THE WORLDS CONSTABLE.









A REVELATION IN REVOLUTIONS.

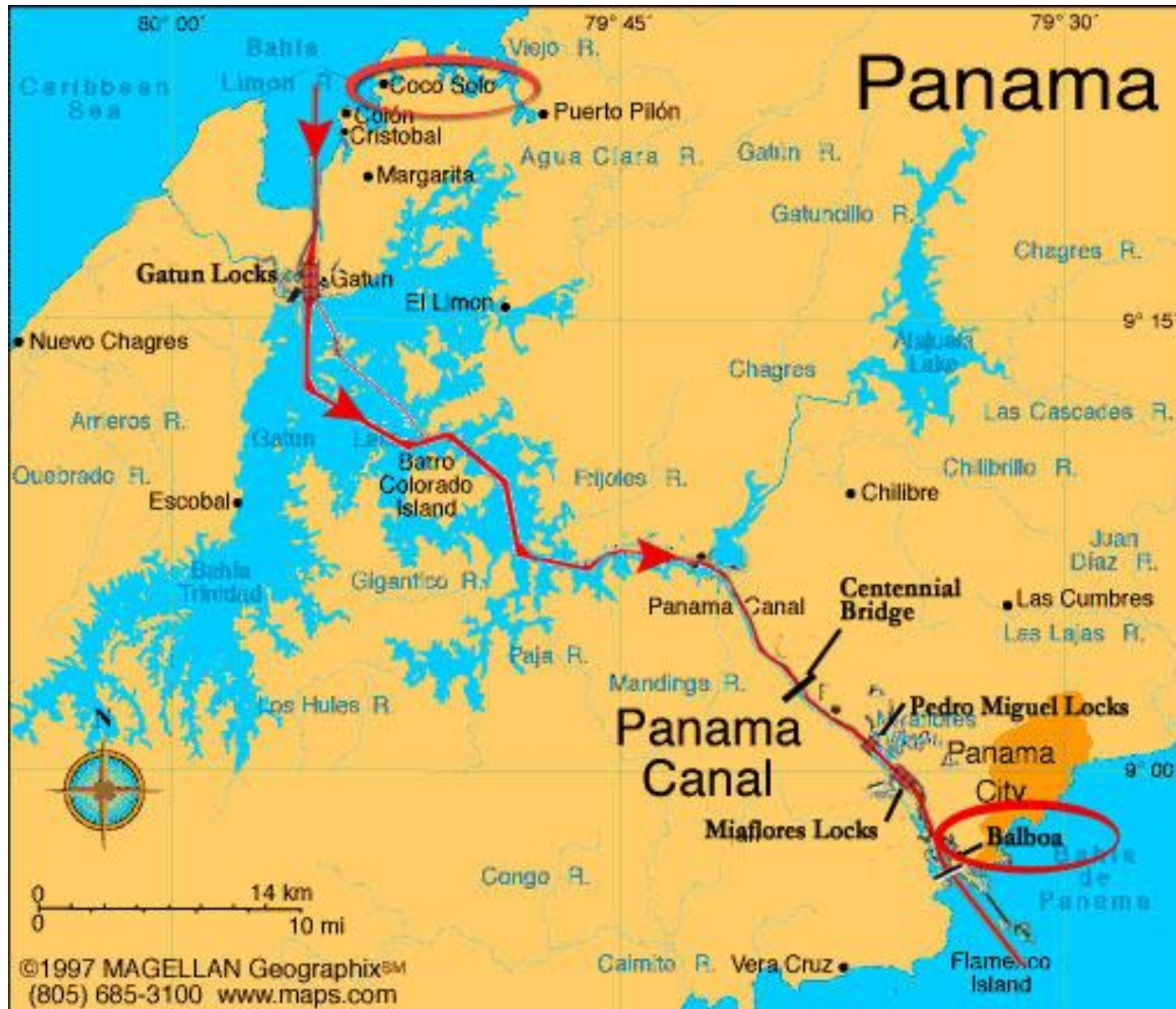
UNCLE SAM.—Well! Well! You boys have at last had a revolution which will help the whole world.

# Panama Canal

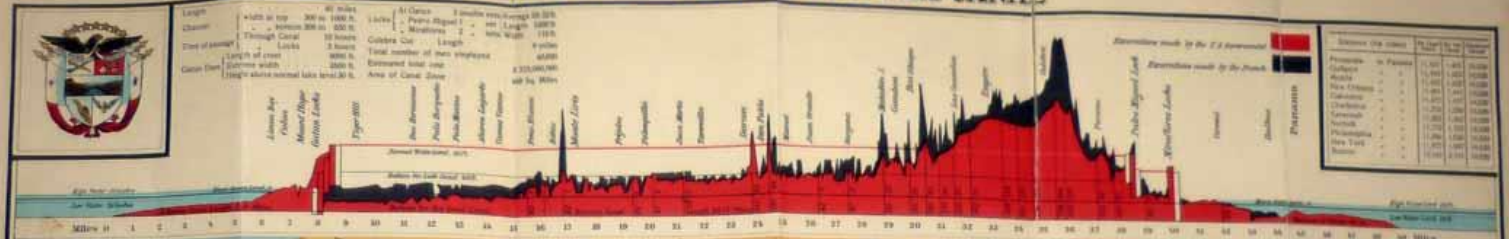
- Wanted canal in Central America to reduce travel time for military and commercial ships







# BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF PANAMA CANAL

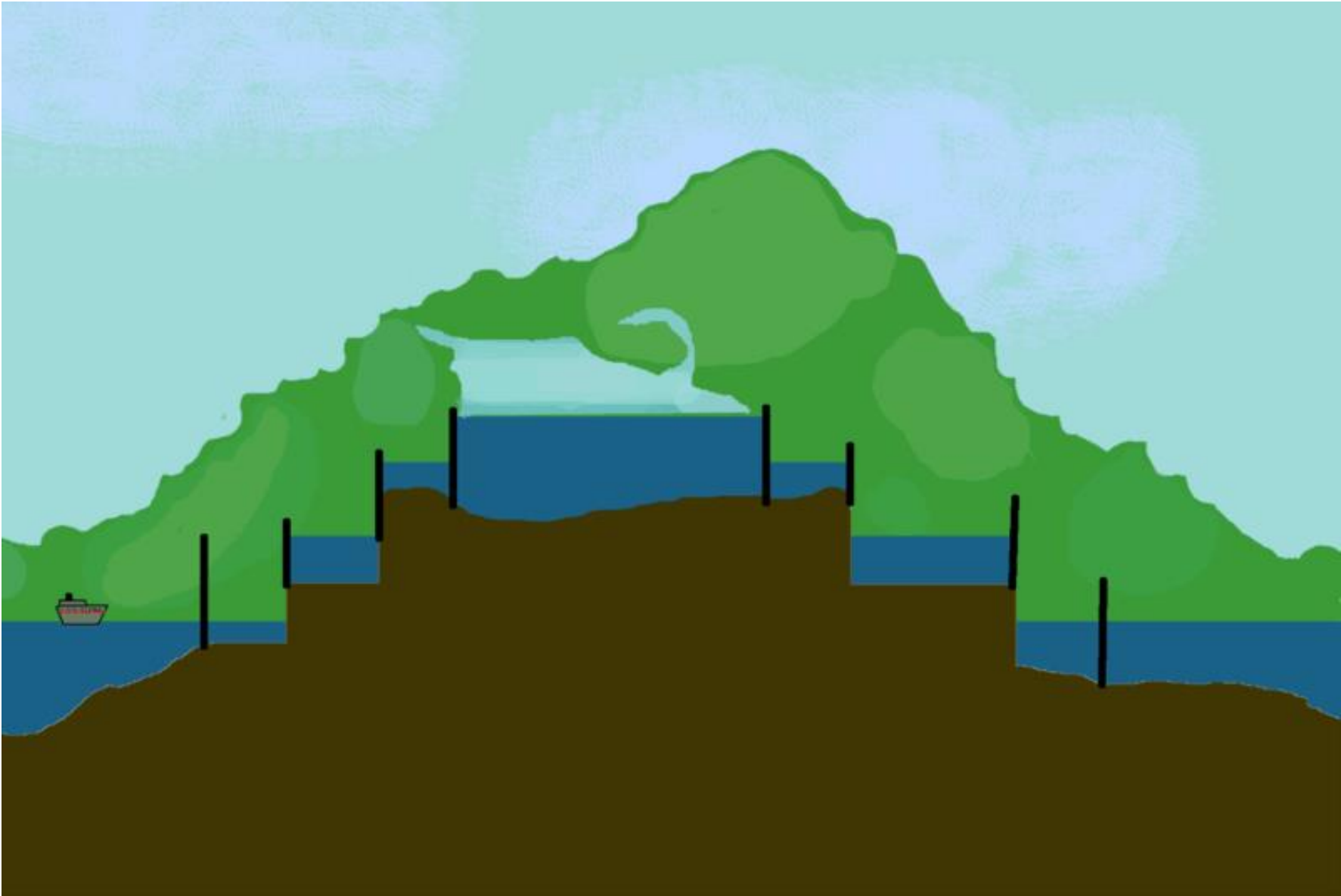


**THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA**  
The Isthmus of Panama was visited by Alonso de Ojeda in 1499, and reached by Columbus in 1513. It was acquired by Spain as the Province of Castilla del Oro in 1510, and became part of the Kingdom of New Granada. It remained Spanish territory until 1821, when it achieved independence from Spain. It then passed through many vicissitudes and changes of one form being a member of the Colombian Confederation and then one of the United States of Colombia. On November 30, 1903, it asserted its independence from the Colombian government, and the de facto government was immediately recognized by the United States Government and later by the leading governments of Europe.  
The de facto government of this new state consisted of three officials styled Congress. These officials exercised the functions of President of the Republic, and there was a council of six ministers representing various administrative departments. A constitutional convention, 1910, and then a President of the Republic.  
**POLITICAL FEATURES.** The Republic of Panama formerly a department in the Republic of Colombia, was established November 3, 1903. It has a constitutional republican form of government, which applies to all parts of the Isthmus, excepting the Canal Zone.  
The executive authority of the government is vested in a President, elected by popular vote for a term of four years. He is assisted by a cabinet of four ministers.  
The law making branch of the government is a single body, the National Assembly, not a single body, the National Assembly, not a single body of deputies elected for a term of four

years. The Assembly meets every two years, and its powers continue to those vested in all republican assemblies.  
Panama is divided into seven provinces, each administered by a governor. The provinces are in turn divided into municipal districts, administered by a popularly elected Municipal Council and by a Mayor.  
The administration of Justice in the Republic of Panama is vested in a Supreme Court and in Circuit Courts and other inferior tribunals established by law.  
**AREA.** The extreme length of Panama is about 80 miles, and its width from 25 to 110 miles. The total area is about 21,000 square miles.  
**POPULATION.** The population is about 350,000. The inhabitants are largely of mixed race.  
**RELIEF.** The surface is generally mountainous, the mountain system being made up of basaltic mountains and ridges under volcanic masses. The most westerly of these ranges, the Christ Mountains, has an average elevation of about 4,000 feet. The principal peaks are Mt. Chaparral, an extinct volcano, commonly called "El Volcan de Christal," 11,283 feet, and Mt. Barro, 11,740 feet. Further east is the volcanic system of the Yunque mountains, of which the principal peaks are Mt. Barro, 9,875 feet, and Mt. Tiro, 5,000 feet. Several other ranges project north toward the Caribbean shores and south in the Pacific Ocean.  
Highways between the eastern and western extremities of the country are numerous. It is broken by the Culebra Pass, about 200 feet above sea level. East of the Culebra Pass the mountains gradually increase in elevation, cul-



minating in the Darien Mountains, of which one or two peaks reach an altitude of 8,000 feet.  
**CLIMATE.** The coast line of the Atlantic side is 478 miles long, and the principal parts are the Bay of Chiriqui, the Bay of Colon, Chiriqui, Amador and Barro del Tiro. The Canal line of the Pacific side is 707 miles in length, and the most important parts are those of San Miguel, Panama, Panama, Chiriqui, Tapachula, Montebello, Manzanillo and Panama.  
**INTERNAL COMMUNICATION.** Panama is intersected by numerous strips of which the Chiapas is the most important, as it links the United States, the Isthmus and the Bayama coast on. Internal communication is largely by rail.  
**CLIMATE.** The climate of Panama is tropical but healthy. Rainfall is heavy and the humidity is even lower than in Singapore. The average annual temperature is 83° with maxima of 100° and minima of 67°. The rainy season begins in May and ends in October. Annual rainfall is 150 inches, depending on the locality. The rainy season is heaviest in the Caribbean coast. Northerly winds prevail during the rainy season, the wind being strongest during the winter season. During the wet season, the humidity is usually very high, but it is not so during the dry season.  
**AGRICULTURE.** The greater portion of the land is fertile, and the climate favorable to agriculture. The principal crops of the country are sugar, rice, coffee, cacao, and other tropical products. The sugar industry is the most important, but it has been declining since the United States acquired the Canal Zone. The banana and coffee are also important. The country is rich in minerals, but no coal has been discovered.  
**RIVERS AND COAST SERVICE.** The Chiriqui is the most important river, but it is not navigable for more than 100 miles. The Bayama is the longest and most important of the rivers. The Bayama is navigable for 100 miles. The Bayama is the longest and most important of the rivers. The Bayama is navigable for 100 miles. The Bayama is the longest and most important of the rivers. The Bayama is navigable for 100 miles.







THE MAN WHO CAN MAKE THE DIRT FLY.





THE AMERICAN EMPIRE IN THE CARIBBEAN, 1898-1917

# Taft



## □ Dollar Diplomacy

- US government guaranteed loans made to foreign countries by American businesspeople
- Strengthened US economic interests in Latin America, justified using military to protect it



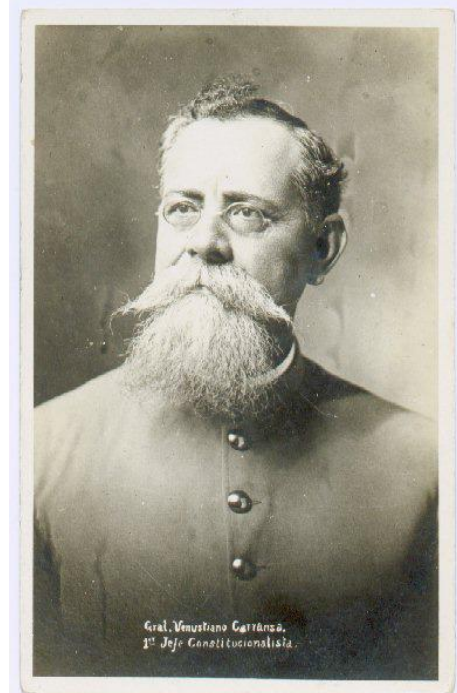
# Wilson's Moral Diplomacy

- Wilson believed US had moral responsibility to promote democratic Latin American governments
  - ▣ US would deny recognition to any non-democratic government



# Mexico

- 1911: Mexican peasants rebelled against dictator Porfirio Diaz, who had welcomed foreign investments
  - ▣ Turmoil in new government, Wilson refuses to recognize violent government
- US used military to push out Huerta government, brings US close to war with Mexico
  - ▣ US recognizes new Carranza government in 1915

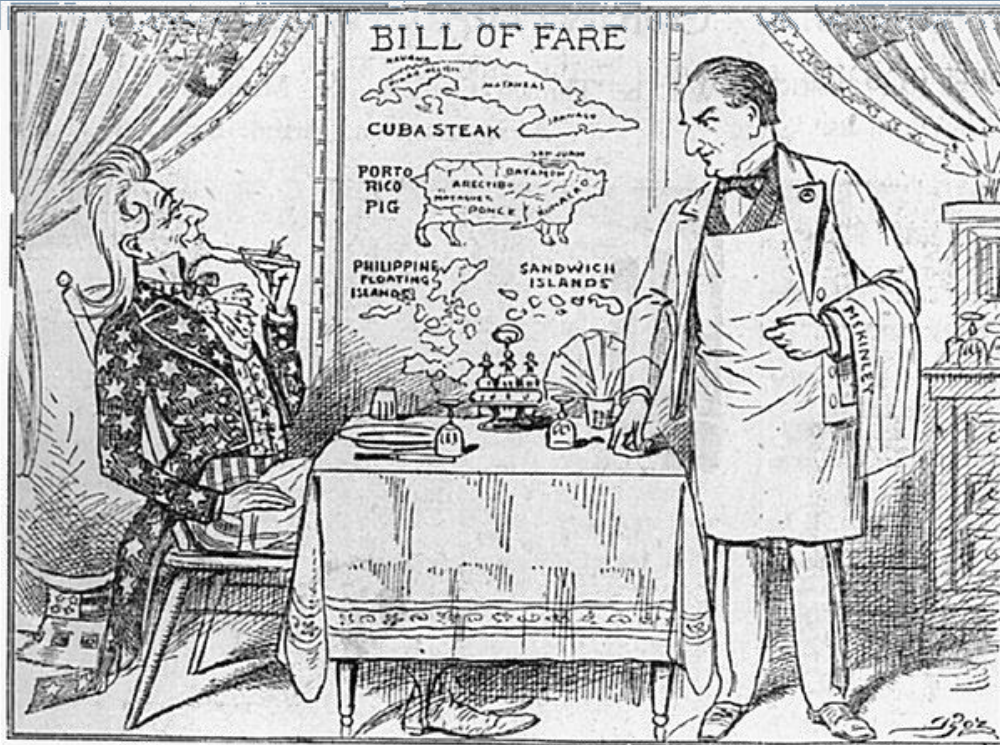


# Pancho Villa

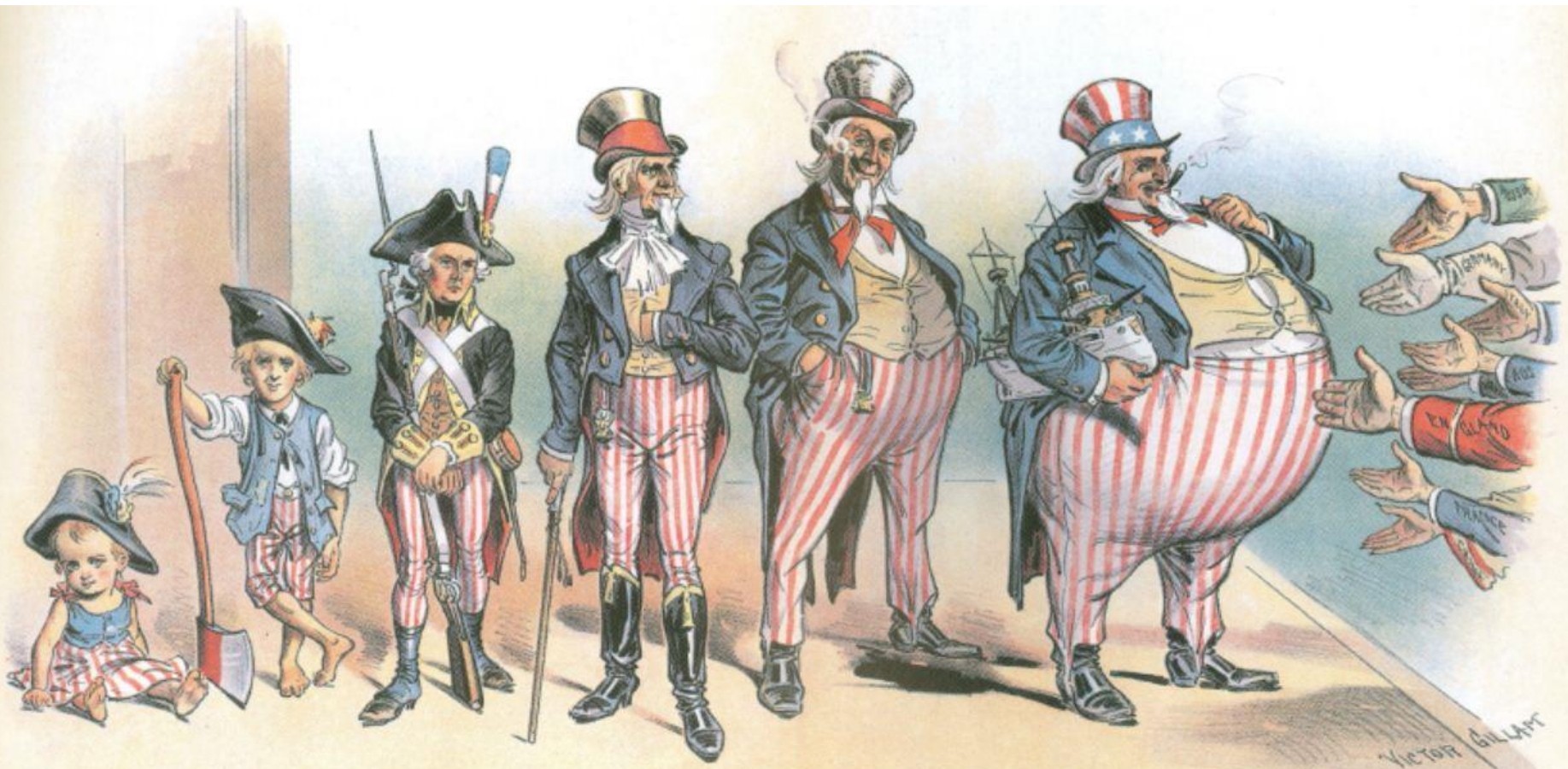
- Opposed the Carranza government
- Americans traveling to mine in Mexico shot by Villa and his followers in 1916
  - ▣ Villa's men went into New Mexico and killed 17 Americans, US held Villa responsible
- Sent General John Pershing and 15,000 soldiers into Mexico to capture Villa
  - ▣ Never found him
  - ▣ Mexico angry that Americans intervening in their country



# Impact of Imperialism



- ❑ Brought US into more prominent role in world affairs
- ❑ Expanded access to foreign markets and promoted economic growth
- ❑ Ensured continued dominance in Latin America



VICTOR GOLLANCZ

-1783-  
THE UNION  
STARTED WITH 13 STATES.  
AREA IN SQUARE MILES.  
349,845

-1803-  
THE UNION CONSISTED  
OF 17 STATES  
AND  
THE PROVINCE OF  
LOUISIANA  
CEDED BY  
FRANCE.

-1819-  
THE UNION CONSISTED  
OF 22 STATES.  
FLORIDA  
CEDED BY  
SPAIN.

-1861-  
THE UNION CONSISTED  
OF 34 STATES  
TEXAS BEING ANNEXED  
IN 1845.

-1898-  
THE UNITED STATES  
CONSISTED OF 48 STATES AND TERRITORIES  
AREA 3,601,270.  
IN THIS YEAR HAWAII  
WAS ANNEXED.

-1899-  
THE UNITED STATES HAS COME INTO  
POSSESSION OF VALUABLE COLONIES  
CUBA - PHILIPPINES  
AND PORTO-RICO.

AND NOW ALL  
THE NATIONS  
ARE ANXIOUS TO BE ON  
FRIENDLY TERMS WITH  
UNCLE SAM.

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