

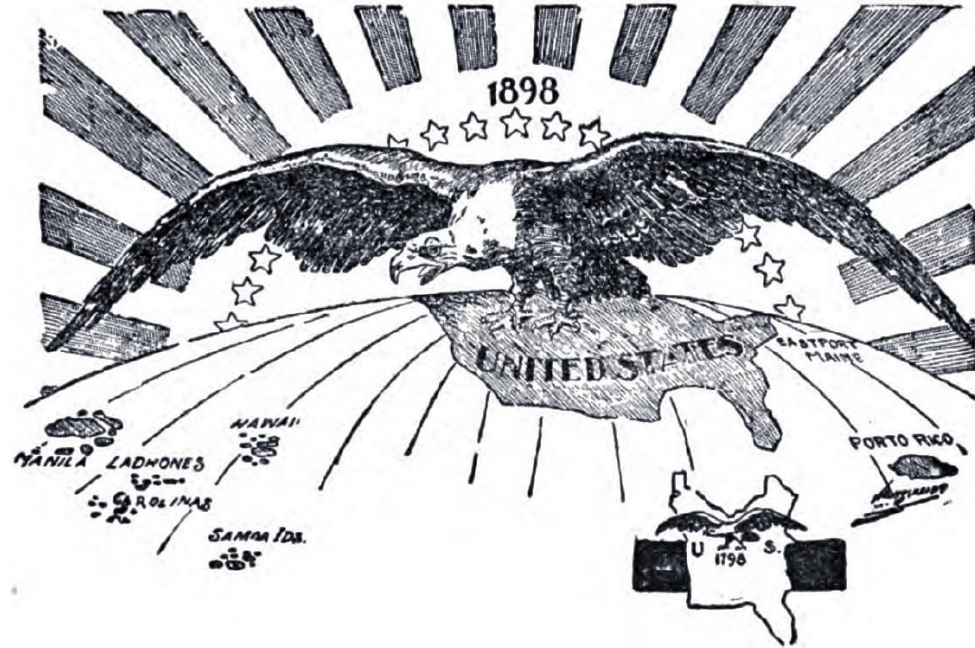
U.S. Imperialism

Module 6

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Lesson 1: Imperialism and America

Beginning in 1867 and continuing through the century, global competition causes the United States to expand.



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

American Expansionism

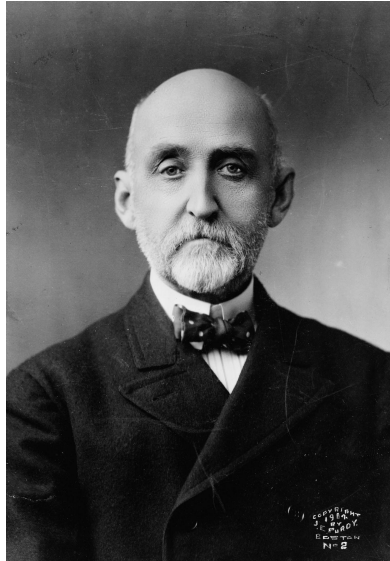
- New port cities on the Pacific allow U.S. to expand global trade network
 - Attempt to expand diplomatic relation with China and Japan
 - U.S. uses gunboat diplomacy to open Japanese ports to trade
- U.S. leaders want to join Europeans imperialists in establishing colonies
- **Imperialism**—policy of extending control over weaker nations



- In 1800s, Europeans divide up most of Africa, compete for China
- Japan joins race for China; U.S. decides to expand overseas
- Three factors fuel U.S. imperialism: military strength, new markets, cultural superiority



- Admiral **Alfred T. Mahan** urges U.S. to build up navy to compete
- U.S. builds modern battleships, becomes third largest naval power



- U.S. farms, factories produce more than Americans can consume
- U.S. needs raw materials, new markets for goods
- Foreign trade: solution to overproduction, unemployment, depression

- Some combine Social Darwinism, belief in superiority of Anglo-Saxons
- Argue U.S. has duty to Christianize, civilize “inferior peoples”

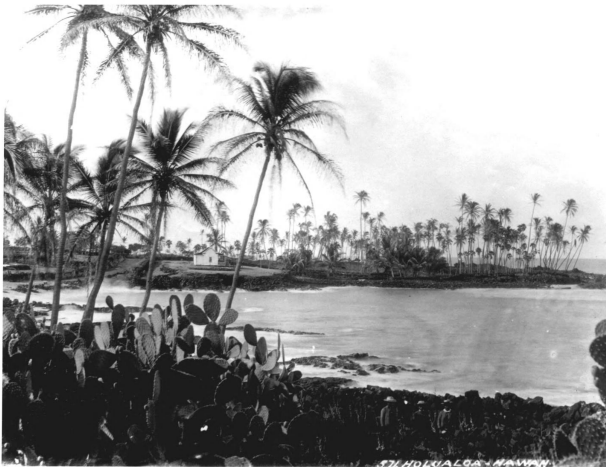


“THE BIG THING.”
 OLD MOTHER SEWARD. “I’ll rub some of this on his sore spot: it may soothe him a little.”

- William Seward**—Secretary of State under Lincoln, Johnson
- 1867, arranges purchase of Alaska from Russia for \$7.2 million
- has trouble convincing House to fund purchase
- Alaska called “Seward’s Icebox,” “Seward’s Folly”
- Alaska rich in timber, minerals, oil

The United States Takes Hawaii

- Since 1790s, U.S. merchants stop in Hawaii on way to China, India
- 1820s, Yankee missionaries found schools, churches on islands



- Mid-1800s, American-owned sugar plantations 75% of islands' wealth
- 1887, U.S. pressures Hawaii to allow naval base at **Pearl Harbor**
 - becomes refueling station
- 1890 McKinley Tariff eliminates duty-free status of Hawaiian sugar
- By 1900, foreigners outnumber native Hawaiians 3 to 1
- Planters call for U.S. to annex islands so will not have to pay duty

- 1887, businessmen force King Kalakaua to limit vote to landowners
- Queen Liliuokalani** tries to remove landowning requirement
- With help of marines, business groups overthrow the queen
 - Set up government headed by **Sanford B. Dole**
- President Cleveland cannot make Dole surrender power to queen
 - recognizes Republic of Hawaii
- Under President McKinley, Congress proclaims Hawaii U.S. territory



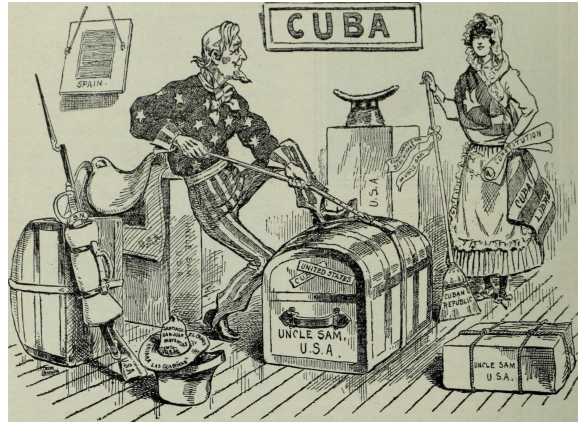
Lesson 2: The Spanish American War

In 1898, the United States goes to war to help Cuba win its independence from Spain.

Cubans Rebel Against Spain

- U.S. long interested in Cuba; wants to buy Cuba from Spain
- During 1868–1878 war for independence, American sympathies with Cuba
- 1886 abolition of slavery leads to U.S. investment in sugar cane

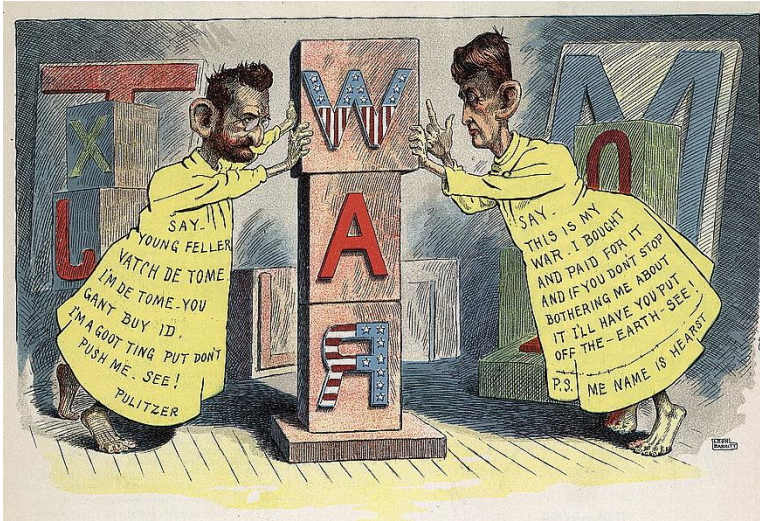
- **José Martí**—poet, journalist—launches second revolution in 1895
- Guerrilla campaign destroys American-owned sugar mills, plantations
- U.S. public opinion split:
 - business wants to support Spain
 - others favor Cuban cause



- 1896, General **Valeriano Weyler** sent to Cuba to restore order
- Puts about 300,000 Cubans in concentration camps



- Newspapers exploit Weyler's actions in circulation war; Hearst vs. Pulitzer
- **Yellow journalism**—sensational writing used to lure, enrage readers



- Headlines increase American sympathy for independent Cuba
- McKinley wants to avoid war, tries diplomacy to resolve crisis
- Private letter by Spanish minister Enrique Dupuy de Lôme published
 - calls McKinley weak, swayed by public
- Spain apologizes, de Lôme resigns; American public angry

- **U.S.S. Maine** sent to pick up U.S. citizens, protect U.S. property
- Ship blows up in Havana harbor; newspapers blame Spain



War with Spain Erupts

- First battle with Spain occurs in Spanish colony of the Philippines
- Commodore **George Dewey** destroys Spanish fleet in Manila harbor
- Filipino rebels, led by Emilio Aguinaldo, support the U.S.
- August 1898, Spanish troops in Manila surrender to U.S.
- U.S. blockades Cuba; Spanish fleet in Santiago de Cuba harbor
- Unlike navy, U.S. army has small professional force, many volunteers
 - volunteers ill-prepared, ill-supplied

- **Rough Riders**—Leonard Wood, Theodore Roosevelt lead volunteer cavalry
- Roosevelt declared hero of attack on strategic **San Juan Hill**
- Spanish fleet tries to escape blockade, is destroyed in naval battle
- U.S. troops invade Puerto Rico soon after



- Spain, U.S. sign armistice August 1898; meet in Paris to make treaty
- Spain frees Cuba; hands Guam, Puerto Rico to U.S.; sells Philippines



- Treaty of Paris** touches off great debate over imperialism
- McKinley tries to justify annexation of Philippines on moral grounds
- Opponents give political, moral, economic arguments against

Lesson 3: Acquiring New Lands

In the early 1900s, the United States engages in conflicts in Puerto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines.

Ruling Puerto Rico

- During Spanish-American War, General Nelson A. Miles occupies island
- Puerto Rico under military control

- Puerto Rico strategic as post in Caribbean, for protection of future canal
- 1900, **Foraker Act** sets up civil government
 - president appoints governor, upper house
- 1917, Puerto Ricans made U.S. citizens; elect both houses



Cuba and the United States

- After war U.S. occupies Cuba; has same officials in office as Spain
 - Cuban protestors imprisoned or exiled
- American military government helps rebuild the country

- U.S. makes Cuba add **Platt Amendment** to its 1901 constitution
 - Remains in effect for 31 years
- Cuba becomes a U.S. **protectorate**



- U.S. companies invested in Cuba's sugar, tobacco, and mining industries
- Some U.S. business leaders favored colonial rule of Cuba, other were opposed
- U.S. State Department continues to push for control of Latin American neighbors



Filipinos Rebel

- Filipinos outraged at Treaty of Paris call for annexation
- **Emilio Aguinaldo** leads rebel in fight for independence



- U.S. forces Filipinos to live in designated zones in poor conditions

 - white U.S. soldiers see Filipinos as inferior

 - black troops troubled at spreading prejudice

 - Some black troops desert and join Filipinos

- 20,000 Filipinos die in fight for independence

- U.S. president appoints governor who appoints upper house

 - people elect lower house

- July 4, 1946, Philippines become independent

Foreign Influence in China

- U.S. sees China as vast potential market, investment opportunity
- France, Britain, Japan, Russia have settlements, spheres of influence



- U.S. Secretary of State **John Hay** issues **Open Door notes**
- Notes ask imperialist nations to share trading rights with U.S.
- Other powers reluctantly agree

- Europeans dominate most large Chinese cities
- Chinese form secret societies, including Boxers,
to expel foreigners
- Boxers kill hundreds of foreigners, Chinese converts to Christianity
- U.S., Britain, France, Germany, Japan put down **Boxer Rebellion**; sign Boxer Protocol



- Hay issues new Open Door notes saying U. S. will keep trade open
- Open Door policy reflects beliefs about U.S. economy:
 - growth depends on exports
 - U.S. has right to keep markets open
 - closing of area threatens U.S. survival



JIM'S LATEST OUTBREAK.
CZAR REED, NAPOLEON MCKINLEY, } (together). — Confound him! He won't stay bottled up!

Lesson 4: America as a World Power

The Russo-Japanese War, the Panama Canal, and the Mexican Revolution add to America's military and economic power.

Teddy Roosevelt and the World

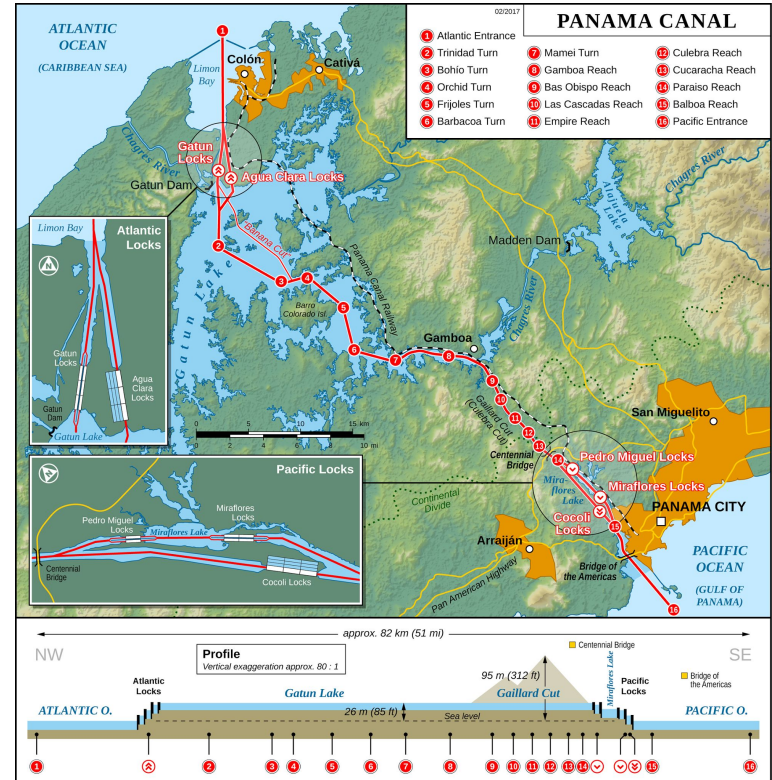
- 1904, Japan, Russia dispute control of Korea
- Roosevelt negotiates Treaty of Portsmouth:
 - Japan gets Manchuria, Korea
 - Roosevelt wins Nobel Peace Prize
- U.S., Japan continue diplomatic talks
 - pledge to respect each other's possessions



- U.S. wants canal to cut travel time of commercial, military ships
- 1901, Hay-Pauncefote Treaty gives U.S. exclusive rights to canal
- U.S. buys French company's route through Panama
- Negotiates with Colombia to build **Panama Canal**; talks break down
- Bunau-Varilla helps organize Panamanian rebellion
 - U.S. gives military aid
- U.S., Panama sign treaty; U.S. pays \$10 million plus \$250,000 per year for Canal Zone



- One of the greatest engineering feats:
 - fight diseases, geographic obstacles
 - at height, 43,400 workers employed
- 1914, Panama Canal opens, more than 1,000 merchant ships pass through in first year

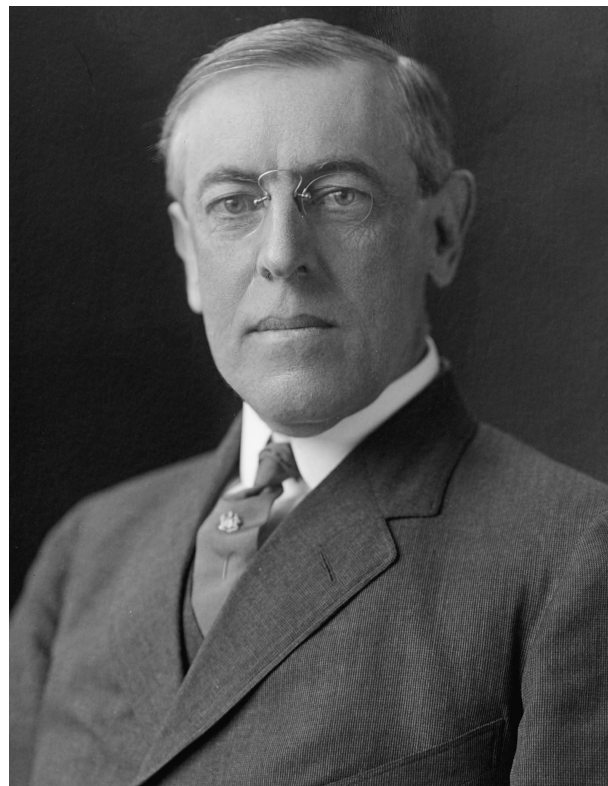


- Roosevelt fears European intervention if Latin America defaults on loans
- Reminds Europeans of Monroe Doctrine, demands they stay out
- Roosevelt Corollary**—U. S. to use force to protect economic interests

- Early 1900s, U.S. exercises police power on several occasions
- Dollar diplomacy**—U.S. guarantees foreign loans by U.S. business

Woodrow Wilson's Missionary Diplomacy

- Missionary diplomacy—U.S. has moral responsibility:
 - will not recognize regimes that are oppressive, undemocratic
- Under dictator Porfirio Díaz, much U.S. investment in Mexico
- 1911, peasants, workers led by Francisco Madero overthrow Díaz
- General Victoriano Huerta takes over government; Madero is murdered
- Wilson refuses to recognize Huerta's government



- Huerta's officers arrest U.S. sailors, quickly release them
- Wilson orders Marines to occupy Veracruz
- Argentina, Brazil, Chile mediate to avoid war
- Huerta regime falls; nationalist Venustiano Carranza new president



- **Francisco “Pancho” Villa, Emiliano Zapata**

oppose Carranza

- Zapata wants land reform

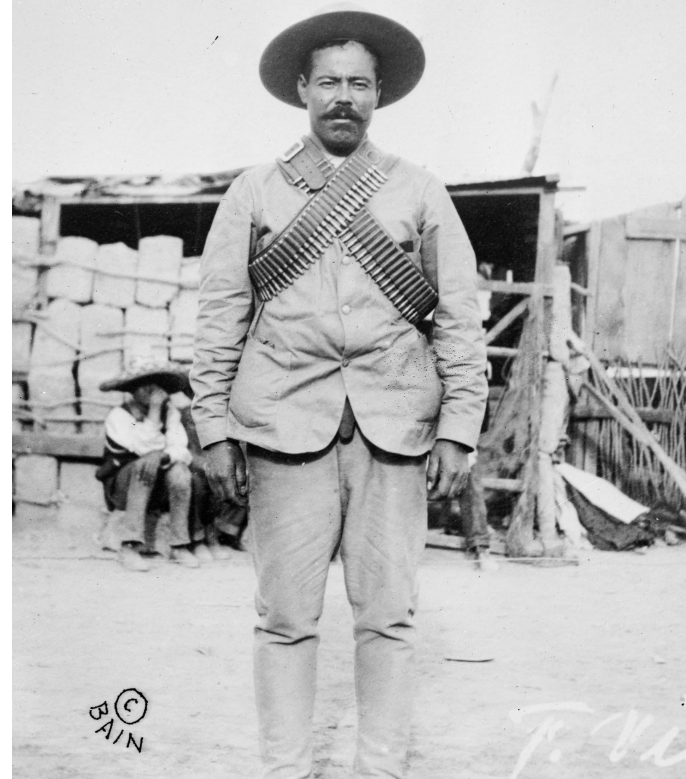
- Villa a fierce nationalist

- Wilson recognizes Carranza’s government;

Villa threatens reprisals

- Villa’s men kill American mine engineers

- Villa raids Columbus, New Mexico



- Brigadier General **John J. Pershing** leads force to capture Villa
- Carranza demands withdrawal of U.S. troops; Wilson at first refuses
- U.S. faces war in Europe, wants peace on southern border
 - Wilson orders Pershing home
- Mexico adopts new constitution:
 - government controls oil, minerals
 - restricts foreign investors
- 1920, Alvaro Obregón new president; ends civil war, starts reforms

