

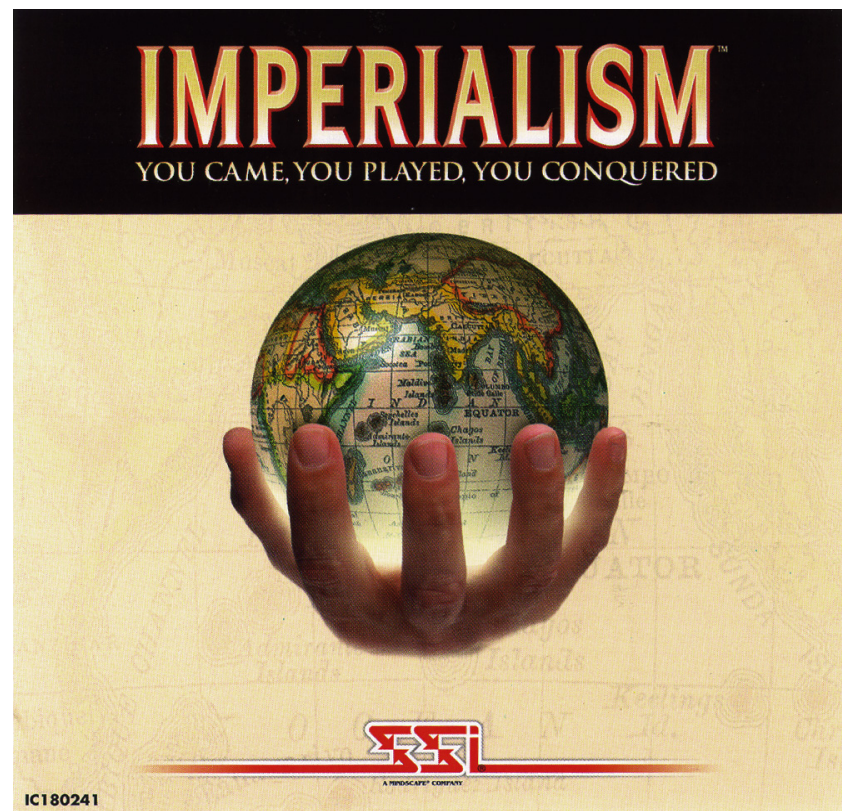


AMERICA CLAIMS AN EMPIRE



IMPERIALISM AND AMERICA

- Throughout the 19th century America expanded control of the continent to the Pacific Ocean
- By 1880, many American leaders felt the U.S. should join European nations and establish colonies overseas
- Thus began America's foray into **Imperialism** – the policy in which stronger nations extend control over weaker nations



WHY IMPERIALISM?



- 1) **Desire for Military strength** – Mahan advised strong navy
- 2) **Thirst for new markets** – to spur economy & trade
- 3) **Belief in Cultural Superiority** – a belief that Anglo-Saxons were superior





Roosevelt's Big Stick Diplomacy

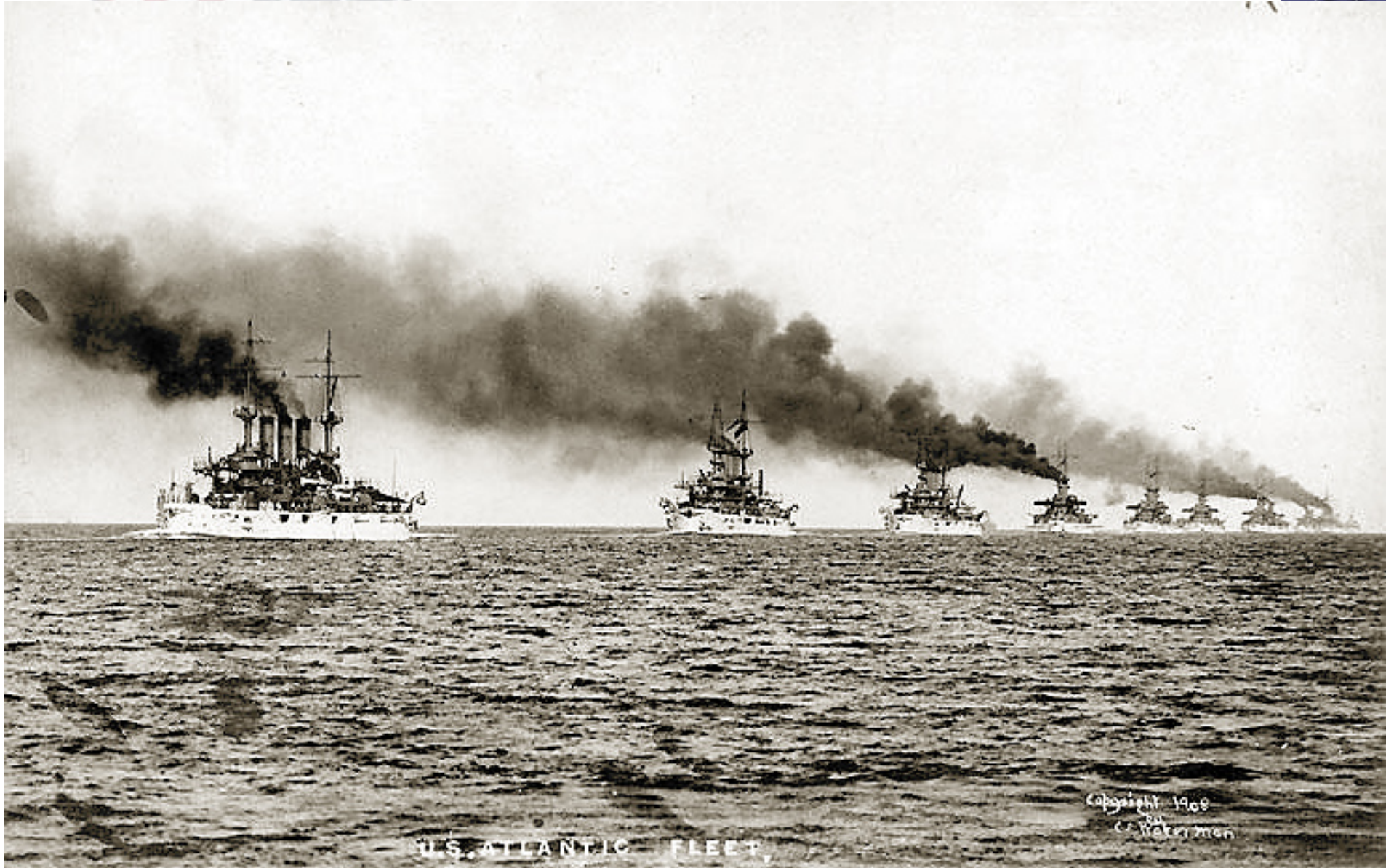
“Speak softly and carry a big stick and you will go far.”
Roosevelt used this old African proverb to guide his foreign policy.

- The Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine — The United States will act as “an international police power” in the Western Hemisphere and intervene to prevent intervention by other powers.
- Big stick Diplomacy- don't do what we like and we will sent our navy and marines
- Roosevelt in Latin America — Under Roosevelt, the United States often intervened in Latin America.
- Roosevelt in Asia — Roosevelt wanted to preserve an open door to trade with China. He won a Nobel peace prize for negotiating a peace settlement between Russia and Japan.

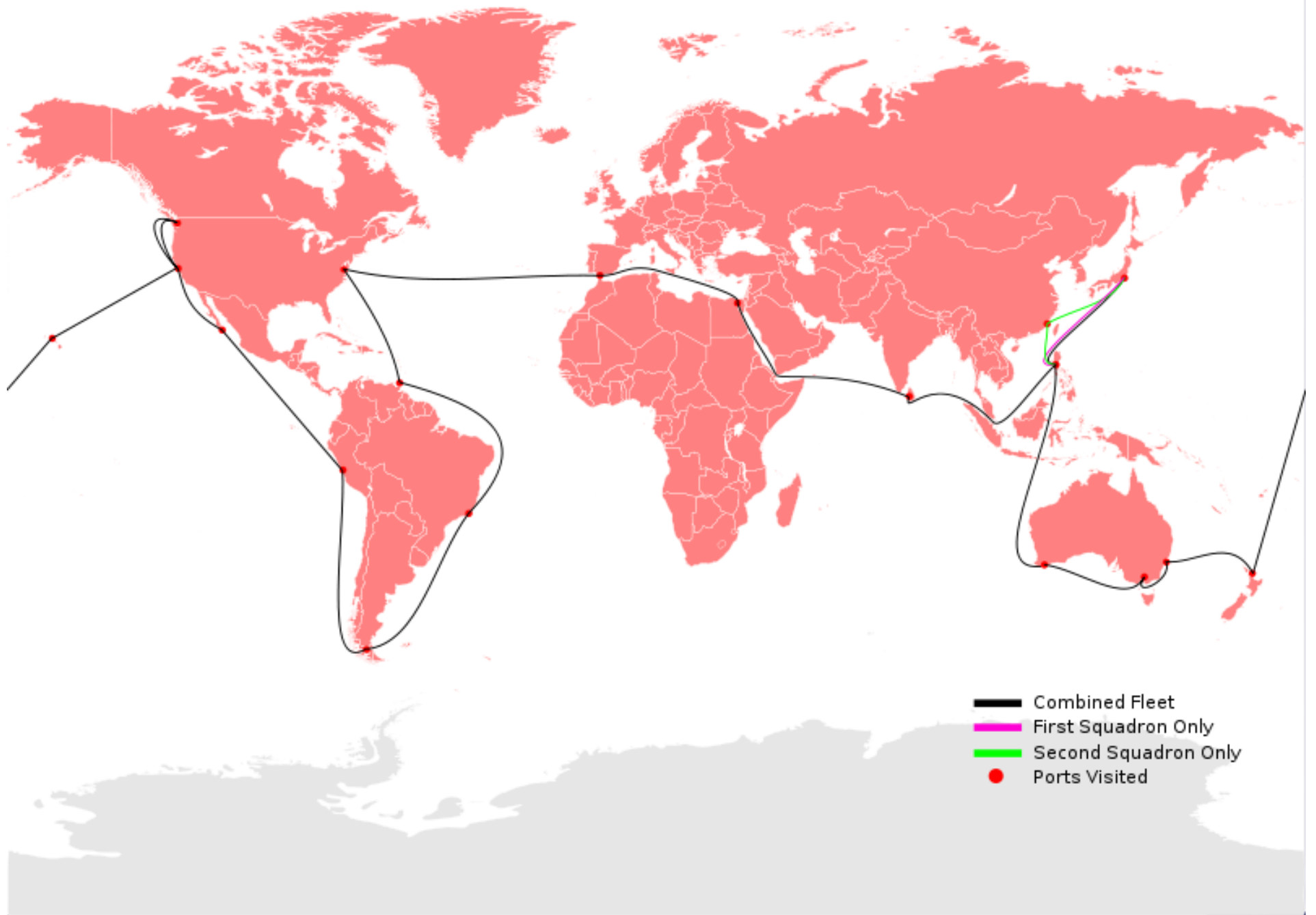




Great White Fleet









Foreign Policy After Roosevelt

William Howard Taft

- Elected President in 1908
- Taft believed in maintaining influence through American investments, not military might.
- This policy was called dollar diplomacy.
- The United States reached new heights of international power under Roosevelt and Taft.
- However, the policies of both Presidents also created enemies in Latin America and a growing international resentment of U.S. intervention.

Faults of dollar diplomacy-

- not always profitable for investors because of revolutions / wars.
- Damaged relations with many countries. U.S. help was resented.



United States Interventions, 1898-1934





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OUR ADDRESSES ARE—

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405-407 Sydney Road, BRUNSWICK.

125-132 Clarendon Street, SOUTH MELBOURNE.

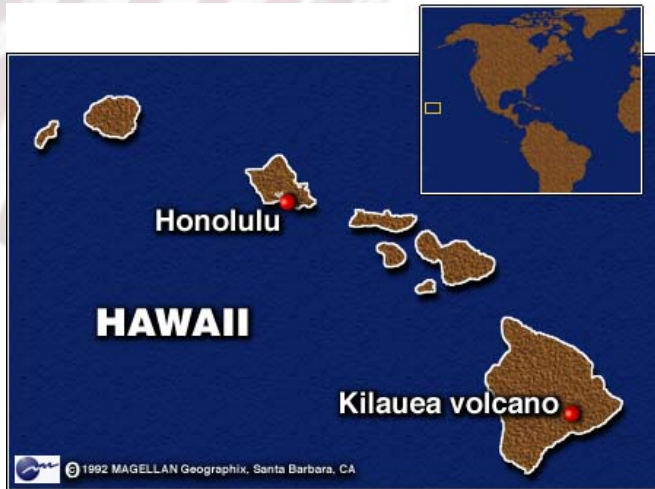


THE U.S. ACQUIRES ALASKA

- In 1867, Secretary of State William Steward arranged for the United States to buy **Alaska** from the Russians for \$7.2 million
- Some thought it was a silly idea and called it **“Steward’s Icebox”**
- Time has shown how smart it was to buy Alaska for 2 cents an acre
- Alaska is rich in timber, minerals and oil



U.S. TAKES HAWAII



- **Hawaii** had been economically important to Americans for centuries
- To avoid import taxes (tariffs), sugar growers pleaded for annexation
- The U.S. knew the value of the Islands – they had built a naval base at Pearl Harbor in 1887
- Led by **Sanford Dole**, American annexed Hawaii in 1898 and it formally became a state in 1959



SECTION 2: THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR

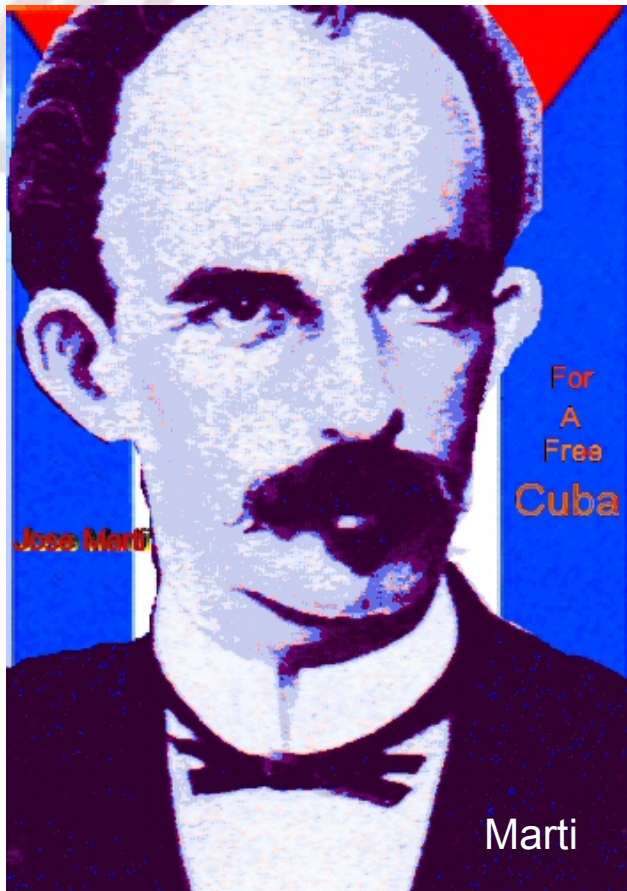
- America had long held an interest in **Cuba**
- When Cubans unsuccessfully rebelled against Spanish rule in the late 19th century, American sympathy went out to the Cuban people
- After Spain abolished slavery in Cuba in 1886, **Americans invested** millions in Cuban sugar



Cuba is just 90 miles south of Florida



CUBA'S SECOND WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE

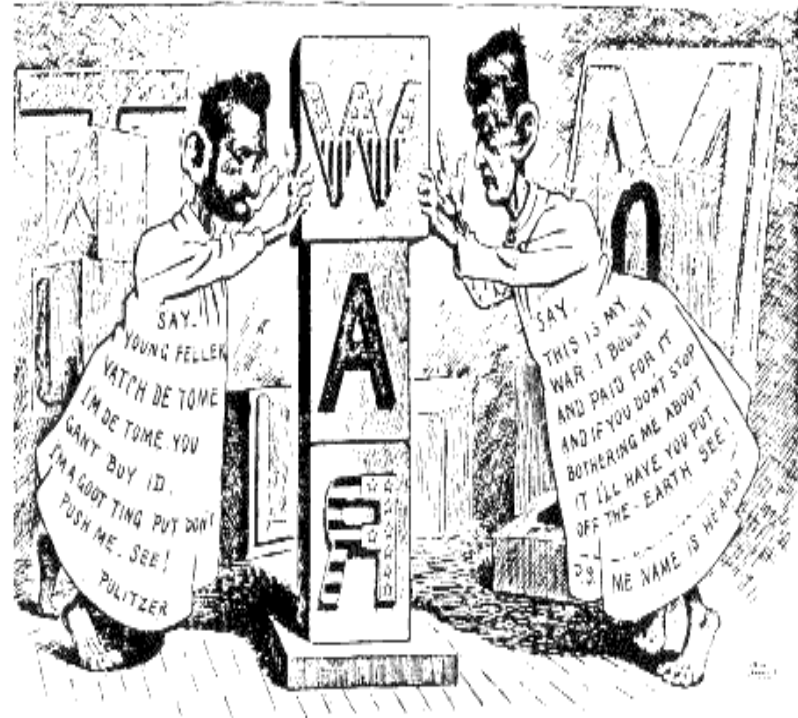


- Anti-Spain sentiment in Cuba soon erupted into a second war for independence
- Led by **poet Jose Marti**, Cuba attempted a revolution in 1895
- Marti deliberately destroyed property, including American sugar plants, hoping to provoke American intervention



WAR FEVER ESCALATES

- Newspaper publishers William Randolph **Hearst** (*New York Journal*) and Joseph **Pulitzer** (*New York World*) exaggerated Spanish atrocities and brutality in “Headline Wars”



Political cartoon: Pulitzer (left) and Hearst escalating and instigating war between the U.S. and Spain

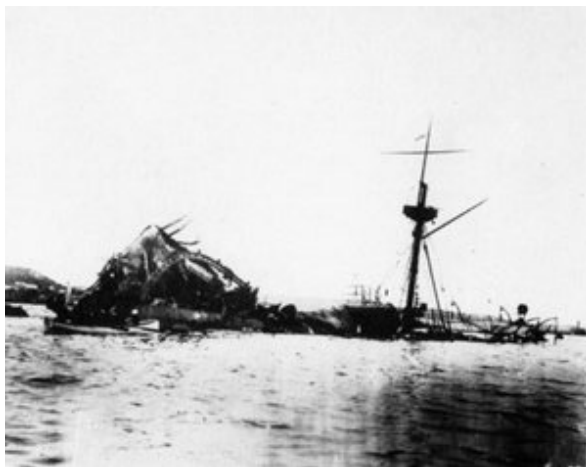


U.S.S MAINE EXPLODES

Before

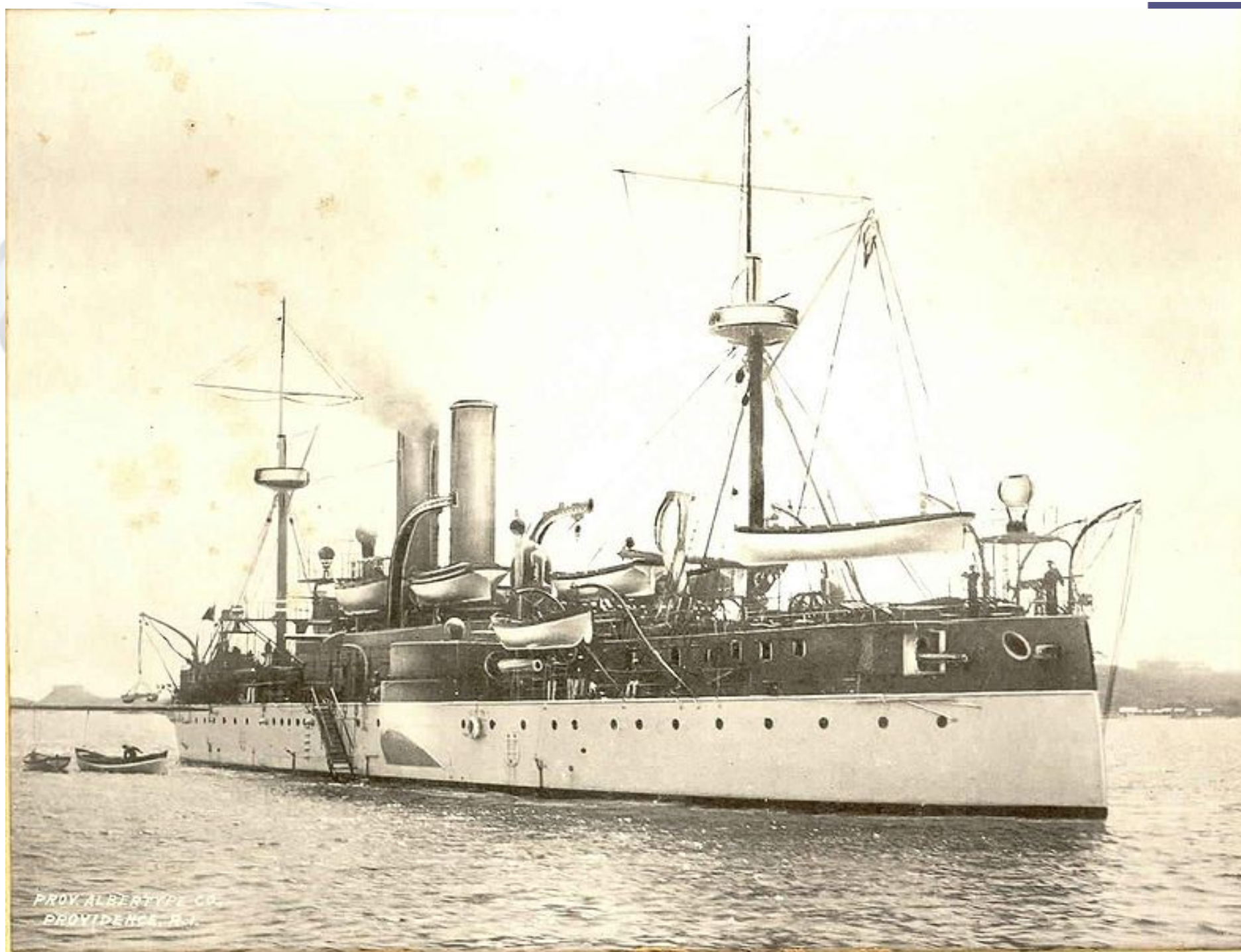


After

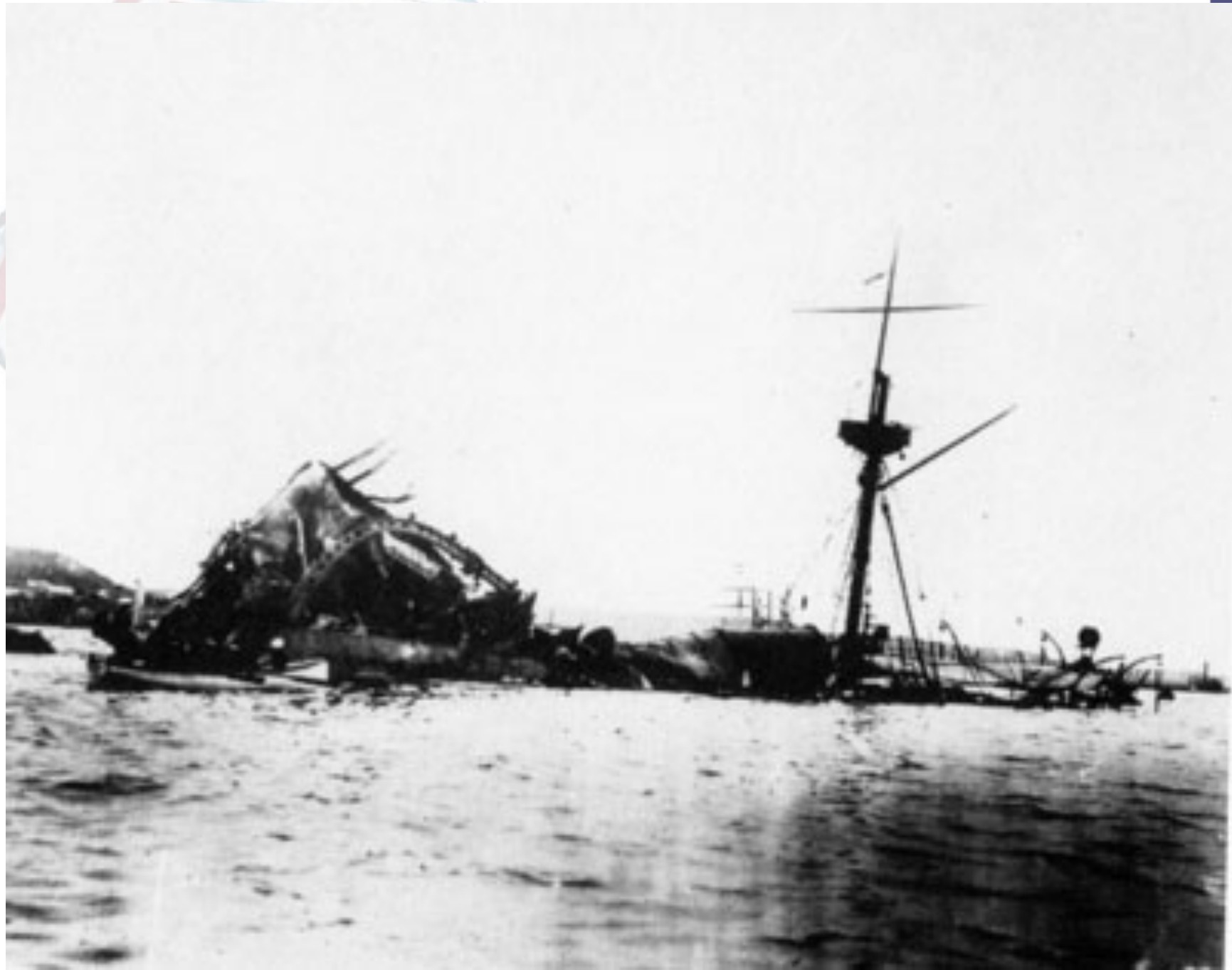


- Early in 1888, President McKinley ordered the **U.S.S. Maine** to Cuba in order to bring home American citizens in danger
- On February 15, 1898 the **ship blew up** in the harbor of Havana
- More than 260 men were killed





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WAR ERUPTS WITH SPAIN



- There was no holding back those that wanted war with Spain
- Newspapers blamed the Spanish for bombing the U.S.S. Maine (recent investigations have shown it was a fire inside the Maine)
- **“Remember the Maine!”** became a rallying cry for U.S. intervention in Cuba



NO. 4211-P. M.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1905.

PRICE ONE CENT.

CRISIS IS AT HAND 253 KNOWN TO BE LOST. CABINET IN SESSION; GROWING BELIEF IN SPANISH TREACHERY.

DE LOME, IN PANIC, FLEES.

Maine Destroyed by an Outside Attack, Naval Officers Believe.

Censured Dispatches from Havana Say a Shot Was Heard Before the Ship's Magazines Blew Up.

Washington, Feb. 15.—The President today called a special meeting of the Cabinet at eight o'clock this afternoon, at which he presided. The meeting was held in the White House, and the President called the members of the Cabinet to his study. At eleven o'clock he issued an order to the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. D. C. Hoag, to have the ship Maine sent to Havana, Cuba, for repairs. The order was issued at eleven o'clock, and the ship was to leave for Havana at once. The President also issued an order to the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. D. C. Hoag, to have the ship Maine sent to Havana, Cuba, for repairs. The order was issued at eleven o'clock, and the ship was to leave for Havana at once.

Plan of Maine's Bow, Showing Location of Her Magazines.



The explosion of the Maine in Havana Harbor is believed to have been caused by a shot fired from the Spanish gunboat Albatross. The shot struck the magazine in the bow, which was filled with dynamite. The explosion was heard at a distance of several miles, and it was believed that the ship was destroyed. The President called a special meeting of the Cabinet at eight o'clock this afternoon, at which he presided. The meeting was held in the White House, and the President called the members of the Cabinet to his study. At eleven o'clock he issued an order to the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. D. C. Hoag, to have the ship Maine sent to Havana, Cuba, for repairs. The order was issued at eleven o'clock, and the ship was to leave for Havana at once.



Position of the Maine in Havana Harbor.

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ENGLAND BELIEVES IT FOUL PLAY.

London, Feb. 15.—The British Government today issued a statement in which it expressed its belief that the explosion of the Maine in Havana Harbor was the result of foul play. The statement said that the British Government had received information from its agents in Havana that a shot had been fired from the Spanish gunboat Albatross at the Maine. The British Government believed that the shot was fired by the Albatross, and that it was the cause of the explosion.

THESE SAW THE TRAGEDY.

Witnesses who saw the explosion of the Maine in Havana Harbor today gave their accounts of the tragedy. They said that they saw a flash of light in the bow of the ship, and that they heard a loud explosion. They said that the ship was destroyed, and that the crew was killed. The witnesses were the crew of the Spanish gunboat Albatross, and the crew of the USS Maine.

WORDS OF DYNAMITE.

The explosion of the Maine in Havana Harbor was described by witnesses as a "word of dynamite." They said that the explosion was heard at a distance of several miles, and that it was believed that the ship was destroyed. The witnesses were the crew of the Spanish gunboat Albatross, and the crew of the USS Maine.

EXTRA NIGHT EXTRA.

GET WISE TO THE BURNING FEDERAL FOUNTAIN HOTEL.

M'KINLEY SUSPICIOUS OF SPANISH PLOTS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—THE CHIEF OF THE MARINE CORPS, GENERAL M'KINLEY, IS BELIEVED TO BE SUSPICIOUS OF SPANISH PLOTS TO DESTROY THE MAIN. IT IS BELIEVED THAT HE HAS RECEIVED INFORMATION FROM HIS AGENTS IN HAVANA THAT A SHOT WAS FIRED FROM THE SPANISH GUNBOAT ALBATROSS AT THE MAIN.

SOCIAL MATTERS ABANDONED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—THE SOCIAL MATTERS OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON WERE ABANDONED TODAY IN VIEW OF THE EXPLOSION OF THE MAIN. THE SOCIAL MATTERS WERE HELD IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, AND THE SOCIAL MATTERS WERE ABANDONED TODAY IN VIEW OF THE EXPLOSION OF THE MAIN.

WEDNESDAY NOT THE BEST.

The weather today was not the best, and the social matters were abandoned. The weather was not the best, and the social matters were abandoned. The weather was not the best, and the social matters were abandoned.

GENEROUS SUPPRESSION ALWAYS.

The suppression of the social matters was always generous. The suppression of the social matters was always generous. The suppression of the social matters was always generous.

RAVING AT SINGLETS.

The raving at singlets was always generous. The raving at singlets was always generous. The raving at singlets was always generous.

THE EXPLOSION OF THE MAIN.

The explosion of the Maine in Havana Harbor was a tragedy. The explosion of the Maine in Havana Harbor was a tragedy. The explosion of the Maine in Havana Harbor was a tragedy.

GETTING FOR THE HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS OF THE VICTIMS.

Getting for the hundreds of dollars of the victims. Getting for the hundreds of dollars of the victims. Getting for the hundreds of dollars of the victims.



Getting for the hundreds of dollars of the victims.

THE WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES

- U.S. forces surprised Spain by attacking the **Spanish colony** of the **Philippines**
- 11,000 Americans joined forces with Filipino rebel leader **Emilo Aguinaldo**
- By August, 1898 Spain had surrendered to the U.S. in Manila

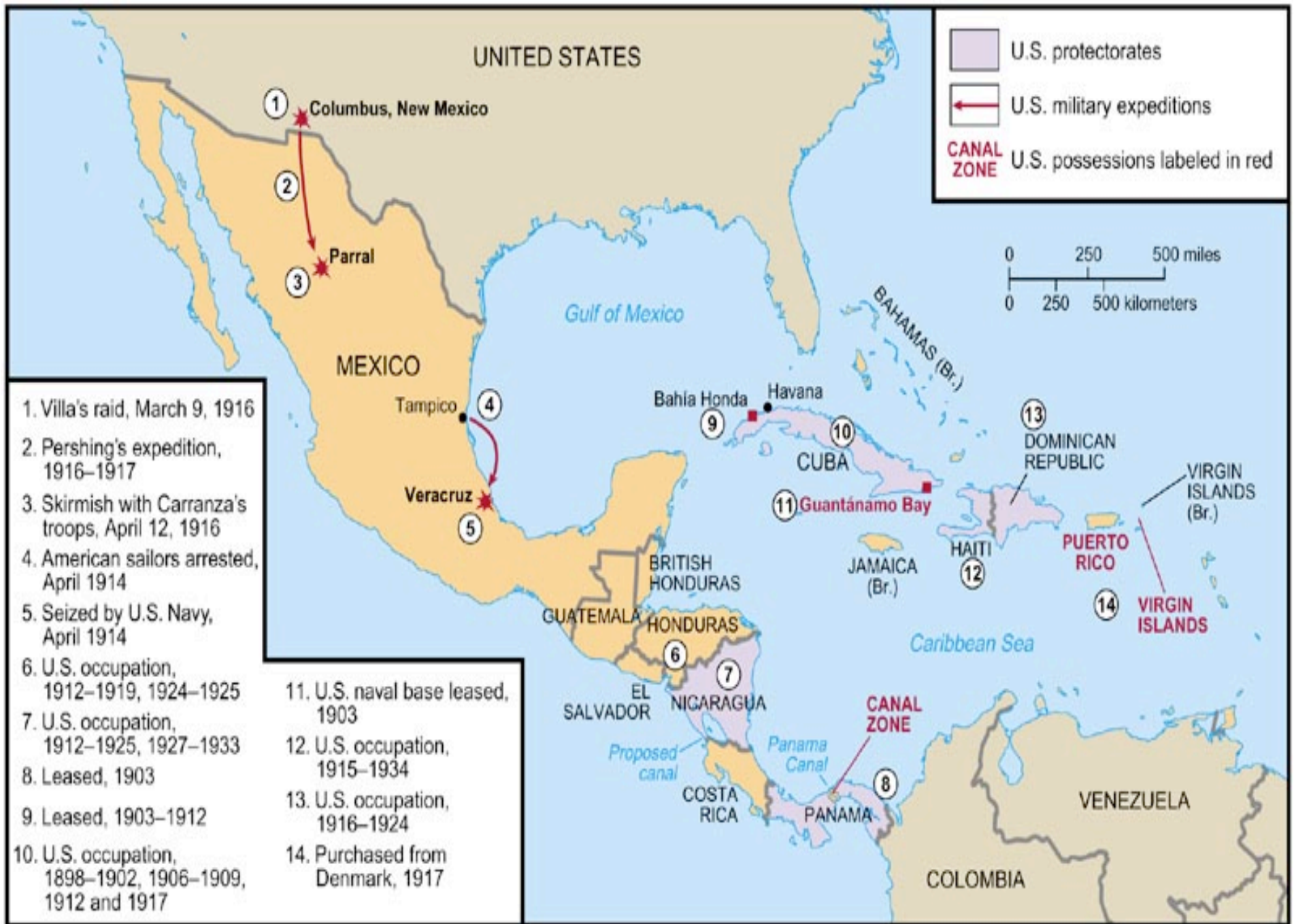


THE WAR IN THE CARIBBEAN



- A **naval blockade** of Cuba was followed by a land invasion highlighted by Roosevelt's Rough Rider victory at San Juan Hill
- Next, the American Navy **destroyed the Spanish fleet** and paved the way for an invasion of Puerto Rico (Spanish colony)





ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE CARIBBEAN, 1898 TO THE 1930s

U.S. WINS; SIGNS TREATY OF PARIS

- The U.S. and Spain signed an armistice on August 12, 1898, ending what Secretary of State John Hay called “**a splendid little war**”
- The war lasted only 16 weeks
- **Cuba** was now **independent**
- U.S. receives Guam, Puerto Rico, and “bought” the Philippines for \$20 million



Treaty of Paris, 1898





SECTION 3: ACQUIRING NEW LANDS



- The U.S had to decide how to rule the new lands
- **Puerto Rico** wanted their independence— but the U.S. had other plans
- Puerto Rico was important to the U.S. strategically
- The U.S. set up a civil government, full citizenship, and a bicameral system



CUBA AND THE UNITED STATES

- The Treaty of Paris granted full independence to Cuba
- The U.S signed an agreement with Cuba known as the **Platt Amendment 1903**
- Key features of “Platt” included the right of the U.S. to maintain naval stations on the island and the right to intervene in Cuban affairs
- Cuba had become a **“protectorate”** of the U.S.



Today the U.S. has a prison in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba



FILIPINOS REBEL



Emilio Aguinaldo



U.S. troops fire on rebels

- Filipinos reacted with rage to the American annexation
- Rebel leader **Emilio Aguinaldo** vowed to fight for freedom and in 1899 he led a rebellion
- The 3-year war claimed 20,000 Filipino rebels, 4,000 American lives and \$400,000,000 (20x the price the U.S. paid for the land)



FOREIGN INFLUENCE IN CHINA

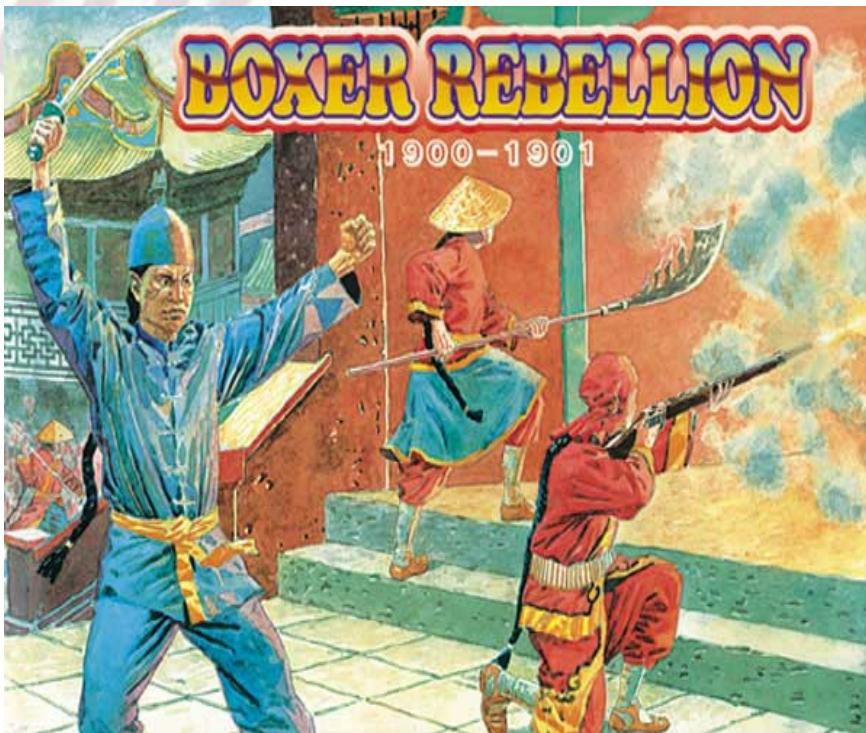
- China was a vast potential market for American products
- Weakened by war and foreign intervention, many European countries had colonized in China
- In 1889, John Hay, U.S. Secretary of State, issued the **Open Door Policy** which outlined his plan for free trade among nations in China



Foreign nations were opening the door to China's trade



BOXER REBELLION

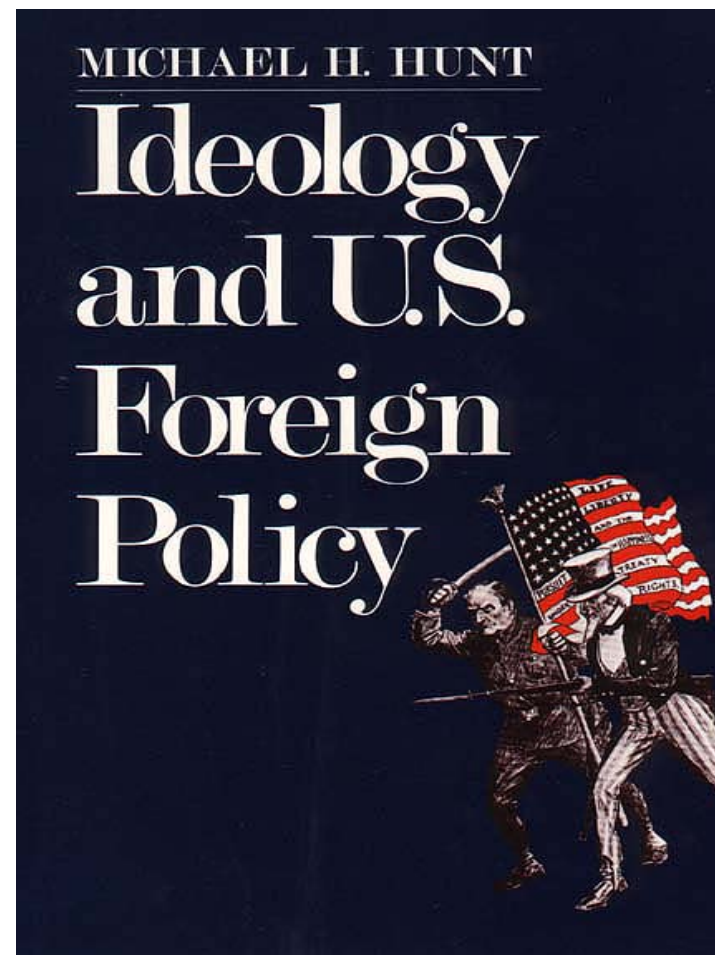


- European nations dominated China's cities
- Resentment arose in the form of **secret societies** determined to rid China of these "foreign devils"
- The Boxer's were a secret group that rioted in 1900, killing and vandalizing all things foreign
- Foreign Troops were called in to put down this **"Boxer Rebellion"**



AMERICANS PROTECT RIGHTS IN ASIA

- After the Boxer Rebellion, John Hay again issued a series of **Open Door Policies**
- These policies reflected American beliefs in the importance of exports, the right of America to intervene to keep foreign markets open, and the belief that **America's survival depended on access** to foreign markets



SECTION 4: AMERICA AS A WORLD POWER



The Nobel
Peace Prize
is awarded
annually

- Two events signaled America's continued climb toward being the #1 world power
- 1) **Roosevelt** negotiated a settlement between Russia and Japan who had been at War – his successful efforts in negotiating the **Treaty of Portsmouth** won Roosevelt the 1906 Nobel Peace Prize
- 2) Construction of Panama Canal





THE PANAMA CANAL

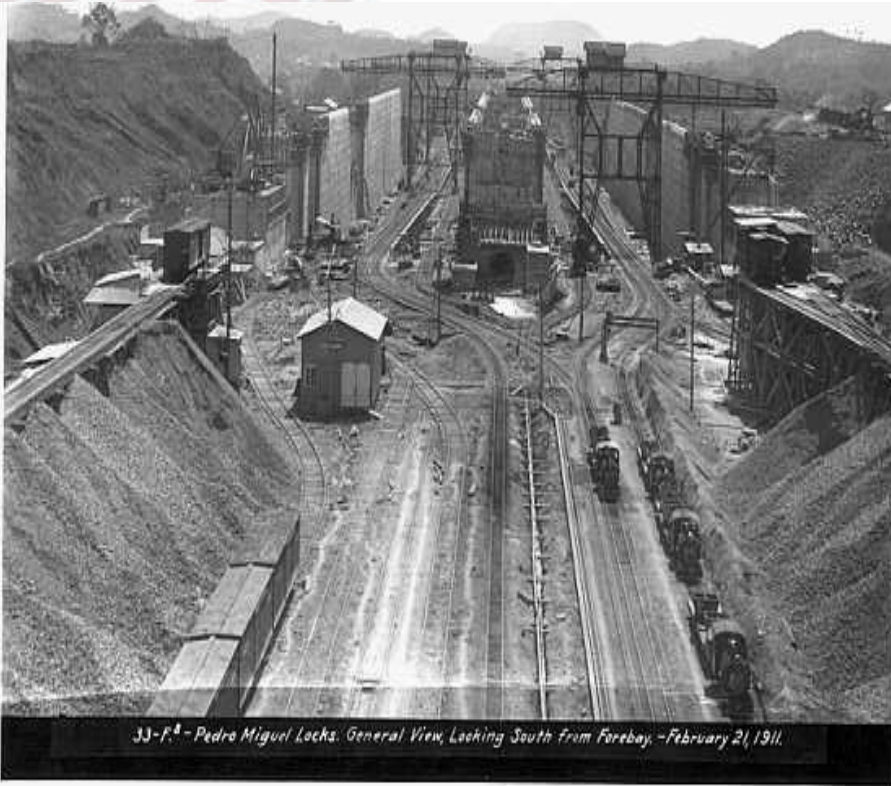
- By the early 20th century, many Americans understood the advantages of a canal through Panama
- It would **greatly reduce travel times** for commercial and military ships by providing a short cut between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans



“The shortcut”



BUILDING THE PANAMA CANAL 1904-1914



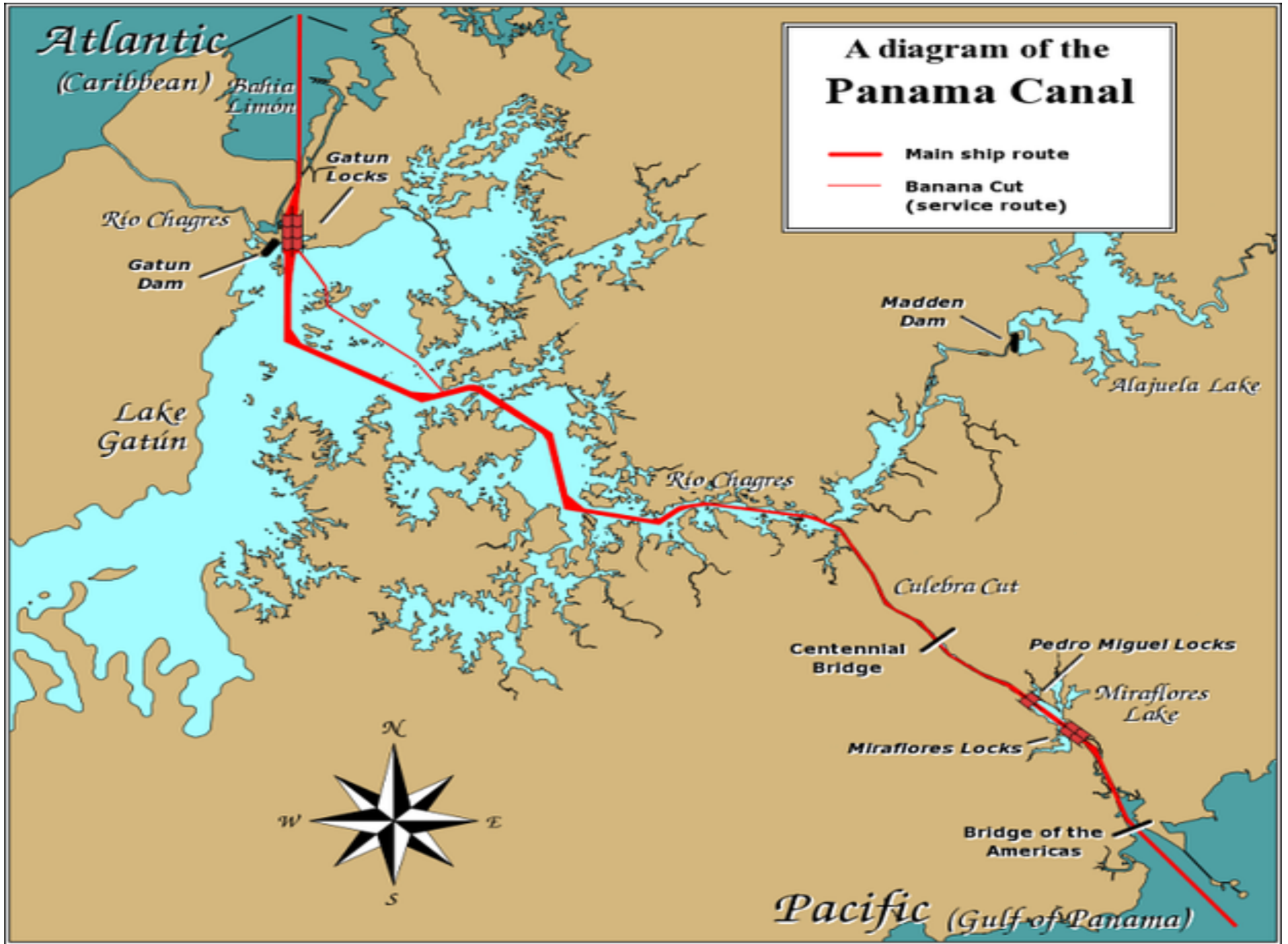
Cost- \$380 million

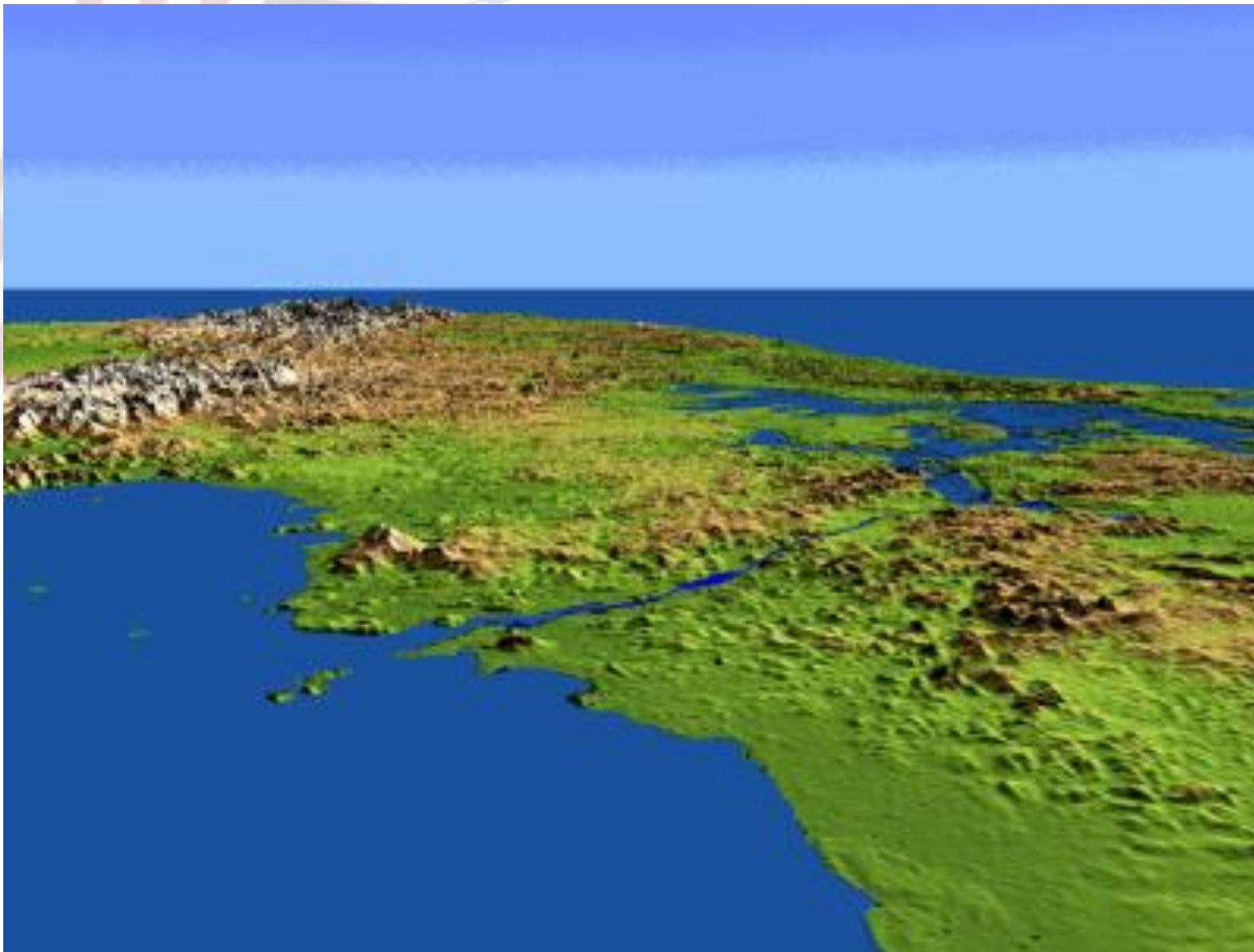
Workers— Over 40,000 (5,600 died)

Time – Construction took 10 years

- The French had already unsuccessfully attempted to build a canal through Panama
- America first had to help Panama win their independence from Colombia – which it did
- Construction of the Canal stands as one of the **greatest engineering feats of all-time**







This view, provided by NASA, shows the thin blue line (canal) cutting across the middle of Panama





Almost 1,000,000 ships have passed through the canal, which became sole property of Panama in the year 2000





USS Missouri 1941

- <http://www.pancanal.com/eng/general/howitworks/comotour.html>
- <http://www.pancanal.com/eng/general/howitworks/comotour.html>





Debating America's New Role

- What were the main arguments raised by the anti-imperialists?
- Why did imperialism appeal to many Americans?
- How was American imperialism viewed from abroad?





Debating Imperialism

Anti-Imperialists

- A moral and political argument: Expansionism was a rejection of our nation's founding principle of "liberty for all."
- A racial argument: Imperialism was just another form of racism.
- An economic argument: Expansion involved too many costs. Maintaining the armed forces required more taxation, debt, and possibly even compulsory, or required, military service. In addition, laborers from other countries would compete for jobs with U.S. workers.





Debating Imperialism

Pro-Imperialists

- Imperialism offered a new kind of frontier for American expansion.
- A new international frontier would keep Americans from losing their competitive edge.
- Access to foreign markets made the economy stronger.
- In 1907, President Roosevelt sent the Great White Fleet, part of the United States Navy, on a cruise around the world to demonstrate U.S. naval power to other nations. American citizens clearly saw the advantages of having a powerful navy.





Imperialism Viewed From Abroad

- In the Caribbean and Central America, the United States often had to defend governments that were unpopular with local inhabitants.
- Many U.S. citizens in Latin America heard the cry “Yankee, Go Home!”
- Even before the completion of the Panama Canal, the Panamanians began to complain that they suffered from discrimination.
- However, many countries also began to turn to the United States for help.
- The United States was both welcomed and rejected in other countries.
- The American government still struggles to reconcile its great power and national interests with its relationships with other nations.

