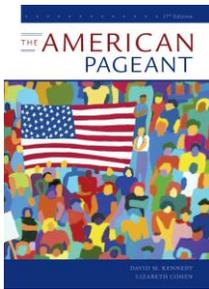


The American Pageant  
Seventeenth edition

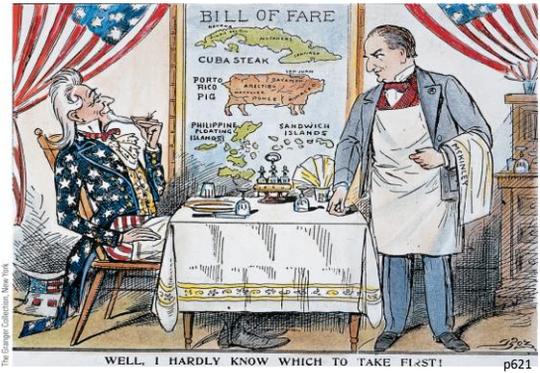


# CHAPTER 25

## Empire and Expansion, 1890–1909

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### "Seward's Folly": 1867

# Alaska



**\$7.2 million**

### "Seward's Icebox": 1867



# America Becomes a Colonial Power

Ms. Susan M. Pajer  
Horace Greeley HS

Darrell Duncan  
Merrol Hyde Magnet School

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

## IMPERIALISM

- ❖ Under **imperialism**, stronger nations attempt to create empires by dominating weaker nations.
- ❖ The late 1800s marked the peak of European **imperialism**, with much of Africa and Asia under foreign domination.
- ❖ A policy of extending your rule over foreign countries
- ❖ A major departure of the US policy of **"isolation"** to **involvement** in world affairs.

## IMPERIALISM

What are the factors involved in a country becoming imperialists?

- ❖ **Economic**  
The growth of industry increased the need for natural resources.
- ❖ **Commerce**  
New markets and expansion of trade into Asia & Latin America.
- ❖ **Nationalistic**  
European nations competed for large empires was the result of a rise in nationalism
- ❖ **Military**  
Europe had better armies than Africa and Asia, and it needed bases around the world to refuel and supply navy ships.
- ❖ **Humanitarian**  
Desire/duty to spread western civilizations to other countries.



European nations colonizing—US needed to do the same or become an insignificant county.....

## COLONIAL CLAIMS BY 1900

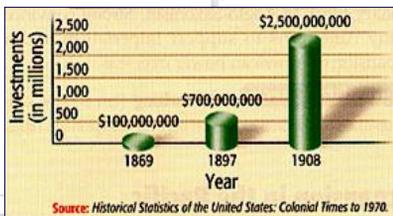


## IMPERIALISM

### The New Manifest Destiny

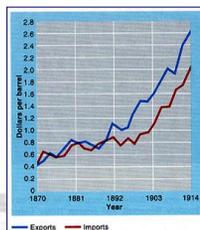
- ❖ Trade into Asia & Latin America
  - ❖ Keep up with Europe
- ❖ Annex strategic islands in the S. Pacific and Caribbean Sea.
  - ❖ Trade center of the world
  - ❖ Build a canal
- ❖ International policeman
- ❖ Large naval presence

## 1. Commercial/Business Interests



**U. S. Foreign Investments: 1869-1908**

## 1. Commercial/Business Interests



**American Foreign Trade: 1870-1914**

### 27-1 AMERICA TURNS OUTWARD (SLIDE 1 OF 4)

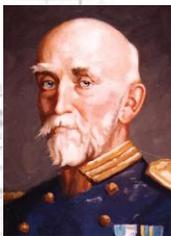
- Many developments fed nation's ambition for overseas expansion:
  - Farmers and factory owners looked beyond American shores as agricultural and industrial production increased
- Many believed America had to expand or explode:
  - Country bursting from growth in population, wealth, and productive capacity
- "Yellow press" described foreign exploits as manly adventures
- Missionaries looked overseas inspired by Josiah Strong's *Our Country: Its Possible Future and Its Present Crisis*

### 27-1 AMERICA TURNS OUTWARD (SLIDE 2 OF 4)

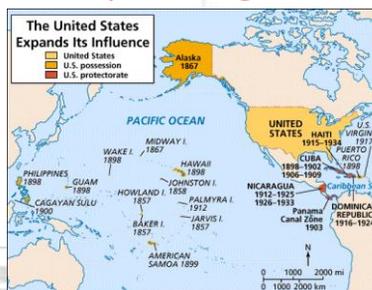
- Aggressive Americans interpreted Darwinism to mean earth belonged to strong and fit—i.e., U.S.A.—
  - Theodore Roosevelt and Henry Cabot Lodge
  - America would have to become an imperial power to survive in a world of aggressive imperial industrial powers
- Development of a steel navy focused attention overseas:
  - Supported by Captain Alfred Thayer Mahan's *The Influence of Sea Power upon History, 1660–1783*
  - Mahan argued control of seas = key to world dominance
- America's new international interest manifested itself in several ways:

## 2. Military/Strategic Interests

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

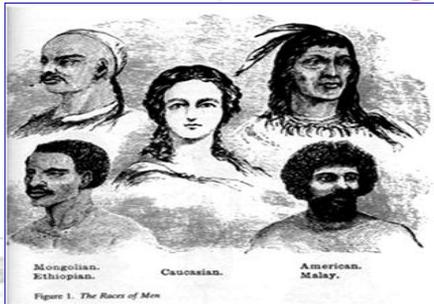


## 2. Military/Strategic Interests



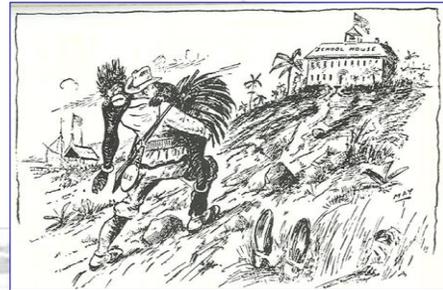
Alfred T. Mahan → *The Influence of Sea Power on History: 1660-1783*

### 3. Social Darwinist Thinking



**The Hierarchy of Race**

### 3. Social Darwinist Thinking



**The White Man's Burden**

### 4. Religious/Missionary Interests



**American Missionaries in China, 1905**



**Rev. Josiah Strong  
Our Country: Its's Possible Future and It's Present Crisis**

### EXPANSION ARGUMENTS

**Source: Josiah Strong, Our Country: Its Possible Future and Its Present Crisis... American Home Missionary Society, 1885....**

It seems to me that God, with infinite wisdom and skill, is training the Anglo-Saxon race for an hour sure to come in the world's future....The unoccupied arable lands of the earth are limited, and will soon be taken. Then will the world enter upon a new stage of its history---- **the final competition of races, for which the Angle-Saxon is being schooled....**

### EXPANSION ARGUMENTS

**Source: Josiah Strong, Our Country: Its Possible Future and Its Present Crisis... American Home Missionary Society, 1885....**

Then this race of unequalled energy, with all the majesty of numbers and the might of wealth behind it----the representative, let us hope, of the largest liberty the purest Christianity, the highest civilization...will spread itself over the earth.... If I read not amiss, this powerful race will move down

### EXPANSION ARGUMENTS

**Source: Josiah Strong, Our Country: Its Possible Future and Its Present Crisis... American Home Missionary Society, 1885....**

upon Mexico, down Central and South America, out upon the islands of the sea, over upon Africa and beyond. And can any one doubt that the result of this competition of races will be the **"survival of the fittest"?**

## 5. Closing the American Frontier



## OTHER ISSUES!?

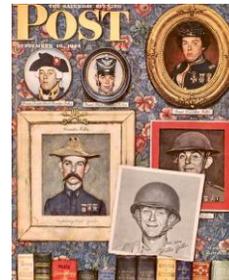


- James G Blaine
- “Big Sister” Policy
- Pan-American Conference in Washington DC, 1889

## WAR FEVER?

- Germany – Somoan Island Bases
- Italy – 11 Italians Lynched in New Orleans
- Chile – Death of two American Sailors at Valparaiso
- Canada – Seal hunting, Pribilof Islands in Alaska

## WHY?



- Does each generation need it's own war?
- Can we trace American Empire History through Military conflicts?



### 27-1 AMERICA TURNS OUTWARD (SLIDE 3 OF 4)

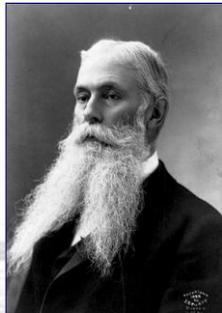
- **Big Sister policy:**
  - Pushed by Secretary of State James G. Blaine
  - Aimed to rally Latin America nations behind U.S. leadership
  - As well as open Latin American markets to U.S. exports
  - Blaine presided over first Pan-American Conference (1889):
    - Modest beginnings of important series of inter-American assemblages
- Crises marked path of U.S. diplomacy in late 1880s and early 1890s as U.S.A. became increasingly assertive abroad:
  - American and German navies nearly came to blows in 1889 over Samoan Islands in South Pacific
  - Lynching of eleven Italians in New Orleans (1891) brought America and Italy to brink of war

### 27-1 AMERICA TURNS OUTWARD (SLIDE 4 OF 4)

- American demands on Chile after death of two American sailors in 1892 in port of Valparaiso made hostilities between two countries seem likely
- Argument between United States and Canada over seal hunting near Pribilof Islands, off coast of Alaska
- Series of crises between United States and Great Britain in 1895–1896:
  - Border dispute between British Guiana and Venezuela:
    - Richard Olney, Secretary of State, became involved, to point of alerting US naval power
    - Cleveland urged Congress for a commission to draw border between British Guiana and Venezuela
    - Sober second thoughts on both sides helped avoid war
  - **Great Rapprochement**—reconciliation between United States and Great Britain became cornerstone of both nations’ foreign policies as 1900s dawned



## 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.**



•27.3 Queen Liliuokalani (1838–1917) Liliuokalani was the last reigning queen of Hawaii, whose defense of native Hawaiian self-rule led to a revolt by white settlers and to her dethronement. She wrote many songs, the most famous of which was "Aloha Oe," or "Farewell to Thee," played countless times by Hawaiian bands for departing tourists.

p623

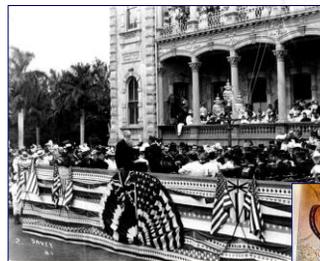


**Queen Lili'uokalani**  
SEPTEMBER 2, 1838 - NOVEMBER 11, 1917  
 Lydia Lili'u Loloku Walania Wewehi Kamaka'eaha – Queen Lili'uokalani – was the last monarch of Hawai'i. She assumed the throne after her brother's death in 1891. Two years into her reign, Sanford Dole led American sugar planters in a coup to depose Lili'uokalani and pressed the US government to annex the island. After her supporters launched a failed insurrection, Lili'uokalani was charged with treason and held under house arrest for months. In 1898, Hawai'i was annexed by the US government; it became a state in 1959. Lili'uokalani advocated for a free Hawai'i until her death.

Hawaii's last queen, Lili'uokalani, was also a musician and composer. She composed more than 150 songs, including what is perhaps the most famous Hawaiian song, "Aloha 'Oe."



## To The Victor Belongs the Spoils



**Hawaiian Annexation Ceremony, 1898**

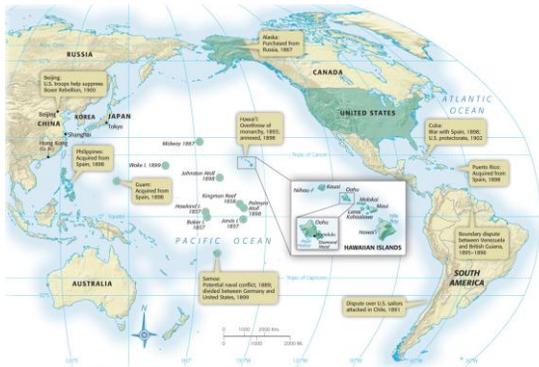


### 27-2 SPURNING THE HAWAIIAN PEAR (SLIDE 2 OF 3)

- **McKinley Tariff (1890):**
  - Raised barriers against Hawaiian sugar
  - White planters renewed efforts to secure U.S. annexation of Hawaii
  - Blocked by strong-willed Queen Liliuokalani:
    - Insisted native Hawaiians should control the islands
  - In 1893, a few whites, with open assistance of U.S. troops, toppled Hawaiian government

### 27-2 SPURNING THE HAWAIIAN PEAR (SLIDE 3 OF 3)

- Treaty of annexation rushed to Washington, but stopped by presidential change in United States:
  - President Cleveland abruptly withdrew treaty
  - Commission later determined most Hawaiian natives opposed annexation
- Hawaiian pear continued to ripen until United States acquired its overseas empire in 1898 (see May 27.1)



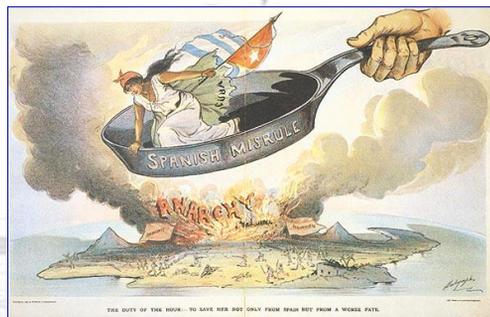
p624



### The Imperialist Taylor



### Spanish Misrule in Cuba



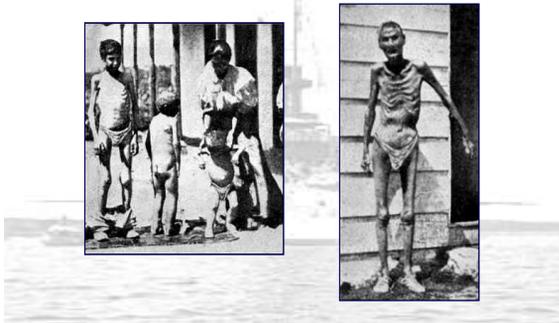
#### 27-3 CUBANS RISE IN REVOLT (SLIDE 1 OF 5)

- Cuba’s masses rose against Spanish oppressors in 1895:
  - Roots of revolt partly economic:
    - Sugar production crippled by American tariff (1894) that restored high duties
  - Cubans adopted a scorched-earth policy:
    - **Insurrectos** torched cane fields and sugar mills; dynamited passenger trains
    - Destructive tactics menaced American interests on island

#### 27-3 CUBANS RISE IN REVOLT (SLIDE 2 OF 5)

- Americans sympathized with Cuban underdogs:
  - American business investments of \$50 million in Cuba
  - Annual trade of \$100 million
  - Possibility of much-anticipated Panama Canal
- Fuel added by arrival of **Spanish general “Butcher” Weyler**:
  - He undertook to crush rebellion:
    - By herding many into barbed-wire reconcentration camps
    - Where they could not give assistance to armed *insurrectos*
    - Poor sanitation caused numerous Cuban deaths

## Valeriano Weyler's "Reconcentration" Policy



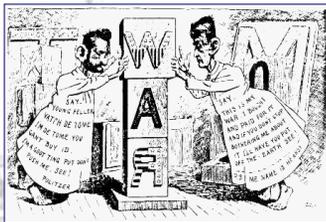
### 27-3 CUBANS RISE IN REVOLT (SLIDE 3 OF 5)

- Atrocities red meat for sensational "yellow journalism" of Hearst and Pulitzer
- Early in 1898 Washington sent battleship *Maine* to Cuba for "friendly visit":
  - Actually to protect and evacuate Americans
  - February 15, 1898: *Maine* mysteriously exploded in Havana harbor with loss of 260 sailors
  - Two investigations resulted:
    - Spaniards concluded explosion had been internal and presumably accidental
    - Americans argued blast caused by a mine

## "Yellow Journalism" & Jingoism



Joseph Pulitzer



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



William Randolph Hearst

## YELLOW JOURNALISM

- ❖ How long are the Spaniards to drench Cuba with the blood and tears of her people?
- ❖ How long is the peasantry of Spain to be drafted away to Cuba to die miserably in a hopeless war, that Spanish nobles and Spanish officers may get medals and honors?
- ❖ How long shall old Cuban men and women and children be murdered by the score, the innocent victims of Spanish rage against the patriot armies they cannot conquer?
- ❖ How long shall the sound of rifles in Castle Morro at sunrise proclaim that bound and helpless prisoners of war have been murdered in cold blood?

yellow journalism

## YELLOW JOURNALISM

- ❖ How long shall Cuban women be the victims of Spanish outrages and lie sobbing and bruised in loathsome prisons?
  - ❖ How long shall women passengers on vessels flying the American flag be unlawfully seized, stripped and searched by brutal, jeering Spanish officers, in violation of the laws of nations and of the honor of the U.S.?
- ❖ How long shall American citizens, arbitrarily arrested while on peaceful and legitimate errands, be immured in foul Spanish prisons without trial?
  - ❖ How long shall the U.S. sit idle and indifferent within sound and hearing or rapine and murder?

• **HOW LONG?**

### SPANIARDS SEARCH WOMEN ON AMERICAN STEAMERS



## 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.

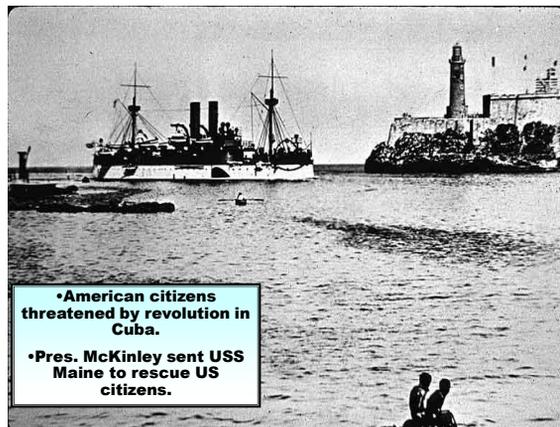
## Theodore Roosevelt



- ★ 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.



## The "Rough Riders"



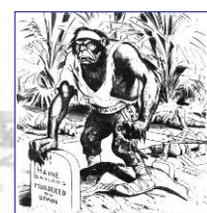
- American citizens threatened by revolution in Cuba.
- Pres. McKinley sent USS Maine to rescue US citizens.



Photo # NH 61236 USS Maine explodes



## Remember the Maine and to Hell with Spain!



Funeral for Maine victims in Havana



•27.4 The Explosion of the Maine, February 15, 1898 Encouraged and amplified by the "yellow press," the outcry over the tragedy of the Maine helped drive the country into an impulsive war against Spain. p625

The wreck of USS Maine in Havana Harbor, 16 Feb. 1898, the morning after the explosion. [NH 48776]

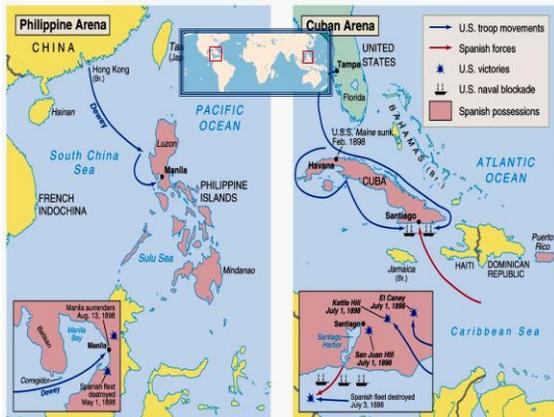


## The Spanish-American War

"A Splendid Little War"

- **May 1, 1898:** The United States launched a surprise attack in Manila Bay and destroyed Spain's entire Pacific fleet in seven hours.
- **July 1:** Roosevelt led the Rough Riders up San Juan Hill.
- **July 3:** The United States Navy sank the remaining Spanish ships.





27-3 CUBANS RISE IN REVOLT (SLIDE 4 OF 5)

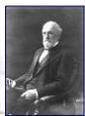
- U.S. Navy admiral H.G. Rickover in 1976 confirmed original Spanish findings
- Americans in 1898 embraced their explanation:
  - Washington demanded and Spain agreed to:
    - An end to reconcentration camps
    - An armistice with Cuban rebels
- McKinley in a jam:
  - Did not want hostilities, but neither did he want Spain to remain in possession of Cuba
  - He also did not want a fully independent Cuba, over which United States could exercise no control
  - "Wobby Willie" recognized inevitable, gave the people what they wanted

27-3 CUBANS RISE IN REVOLT (SLIDE 5 OF 5)

- He also acknowledged America's commercial and strategic interest in Cuba:
  - On April 11, 1898, McKinley sent war message to Congress
  - Urged armed intervention to free oppressed Cubans
  - Legislators responded uproariously with what was essentially a declaration of war
  - They also adopted hand-tying **Teller Amendment**—
    - Proviso proclaimed that when U.S.A. had overthrown Spanish misrule, it would give Cubans freedom
    - Declaration caused imperialistic Europeans to smile skeptically

Cuban Independence?

Teller Amendment (1898)



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.

27-4 DEWEY'S MAY DAY VICTORY AT MANILA (SLIDE 1 OF 2)

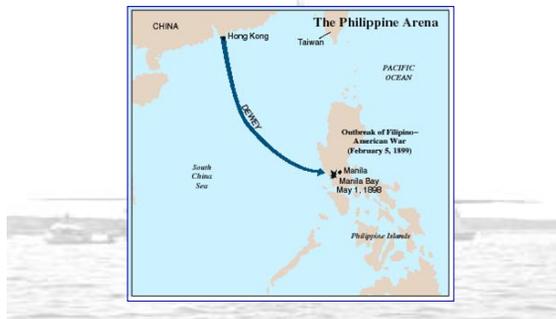
- American people went to war lightheartedly
- Declaration of war, February 25, 1898
  - Before declaration, while Navy Secretary John Long away from office, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt acted:
    - Cabled Commodore George Dewey to descend upon Spain's Philippines in event of war
    - President McKinley confirmed Roosevelt's instructions
    - Dewey carried out orders magnificently on May 1, 1898 (see Map 27.2)





p626

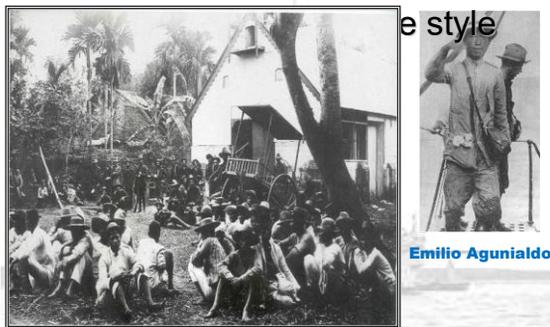
## The Spanish-American War (1898): "That Splendid Little War"



## Is He To Be a Despot?

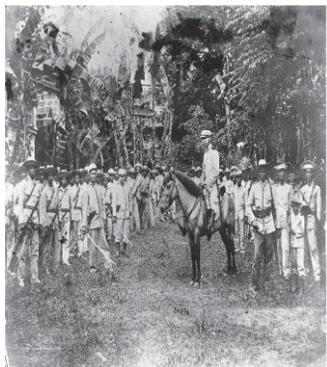


## PHILIPPINE REVOLUTION



Emilio Aguinaldo

Filipino Revolutionists



•27.5 Emilio Aguinaldo (ca. 1869–1964) and Followers, 1900 Aguinaldo had a colorfully checkered career. Exiled from the Philippines by the Spanish in 1897, he was brought back in 1898 to assist the American invasion. A year later he led the Filipino insurrection against the new American rulers. Captured in 1901, he declared his loyalty to the United States. During World War II, he collaborated with the Japanese when they occupied the Philippines. After a lifetime of political intrigue and armed struggle, Aguinaldo died peacefully in Manila in 1964 in his ninety-fifth year.

p627

- Filipino Revolution led by **Emilio Aguinaldo**.

- Erupted between the nationalists and U.S. troops stationed on the islands.

- Filipinos adopted **guerilla tactics**.

- U.S. army responded by rounding peasants into "**reconcentration camps**"

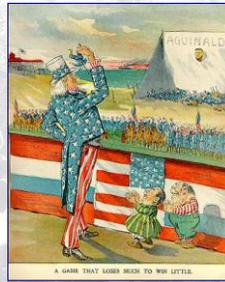
•U.S. troops declared entire areas **battle zones**

•No distinctions were made between combatants and civilians.

•**4,200 American** and **16,000 Filipino** soldiers are thought to have been killed in the fighting.

•US captured **Aguinaldo** in March 1901 and he pledged allegiance to the United States.

## Emilio Aguinaldo



❖ Leader of the Filipino Uprising.

❖ July 4, 1946: Philippine independence 



### 27-4 DEWEY'S MAY DAY VICTORY AT MANILA (SLIDE 2 OF 2)

- On August 13, 1898, long-awaited American troops arrived:
  - Allowed Dewey to complete actions against Spanish
  - Assisted by Emilio Aguinaldo and Filipino insurgents
  - Manila episode renewed U.S. focus on Hawaii:
    - Joint resolution of annexation rushed through Congress
    - Approved by McKinley on July 7, 1898
    - Granted Hawaiian residents U.S. citizenship
    - Hawaii received full territorial status in 1900

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### 27-5 THE CONFUSED INVASION OF CUBA (SLIDE 1 OF 3)

- Invasion of Cuba:
  - Spanish government ordered fleet to Cuba
  - Panic seized eastern seaboard of United States
  - Spanish "armada" landed in Santiago harbor, Cuba:
    - Where it was blockaded by powerful American fleet
    - General William R. Shafter sent to assist
  - **Rough Riders**, part of invading army, charged onto stage of history



The "Rough Riders"



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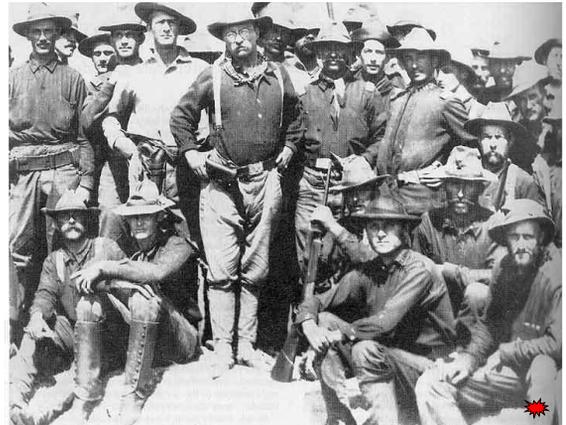
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## ROOSEVELT'S ROUGH RIDERS



Charge at Kettle Hill which led to the end of the war since San Juan was surrendered by the Spanish.

“It was a hard of the Spanish American War.” Rough Riders



### 27-5 THE CONFUSED INVASION OF CUBA (SLIDE 2 OF 3)

- **Rough Riders:**
  - Volunteers, mostly western cowboys and other hardy characters
  - Commanded by Colonel Leonard Wood
  - Organized mainly by glory-chasing Theodore Roosevelt
  - On July 1 at El Caney and Kettle Hill, Colonel Roosevelt and his horseless Rough Riders charged
  - Shafter’s men having landed near Santiago now spelled doom for badly outgunned Spanish fleet
  - After naval battle on July 3, Spanish surrendered (see Map 27.3)



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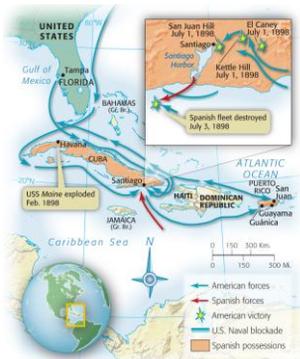


•27.6 Colonel Theodore Roosevelt with Some of the “Rough Riders” Roosevelt later described his first encounter with the Spanish enemy: “Soon we came to the brink of a deep valley. There was a good deal of cracking of rifles way off in front of us, but as they used smokeless powder we had no idea as to exactly where they were, or who they were shooting at. Then it dawned on us that we were the target. The bullets began to come overhead, making a sound like the ripping of a silk dress, with sometimes a kind of pop. . . . We advanced, firing at them, and drove them off.”

p628



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p628



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### 27-5 THE CONFUSED INVASION OF CUBA (SLIDE 3 OF 3)

- Spain on August 12, 1898, signed armistice
- If Spaniards had held on a little longer in Cuba, American army might have melted away:
  - Malaria, typhoid fever, dysentery, and yellow fever became so severe that hundreds of Americans incapacitated—“an army of convalescents”
  - Other suffered from eating fetid canned meat
  - All told, nearly four hundred men died from fighting
  - more than **5,000 died from bacteria and other causes**



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## Our "Sphere of Influence"



### 27-6 AMERICA'S COURSE (CURSE?) OF EMPIRE (SLIDE 1 OF 6)

- 1898 Spanish and American negotiators met in Paris:
  - Cuba freed from its Spanish overlords
  - Americans secured Pacific island of Guam
  - Spain ceded Puerto Rico to United States as payment for war costs:
    - Ironically, last remnant of Spain's New World empire became first territory ever annexed to United States without express promise of eventual statehood
    - Puerto Rican interactions with U.S.A. (see "Makers of America: The Puerto Ricans")

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## 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!



27.7 Uncle Sam and People from His Colonies, Postcard, ca. 1900 The acquisition of Puerto Rico, the Philippines, Hawaii, and other Pacific islands brought millions of people of color under the American flag and, as depicted here, the paternal watch of "Uncle Sam." Whether they would eventually become citizens or remain colonial subjects was hotly debated in the United States. Many anti-imperialists opposed colonial expansion precisely because they regarded the exotic new peoples as "unassimilable." p628

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### 27-6 AMERICA'S COURSE (CURSE?) OF EMPIRE (SLIDE 2 OF 6)

- Knottiest of all was what to do with Philippines:
  - Contained ethnically diverse population of seven million
  - McKinley feared Filipinos not ready for independence and that another imperial power might take islands
  - McKinley increasingly thought about option of:
    - Acquire all the Philippines
    - Then perhaps give Filipinos freedom later
  - Protestant missionaries sought to make converts from Spanish Catholicism
  - Wall Street clamored for possible profits in Philippines

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### 27-6 AMERICA'S COURSE (CURSE?) OF EMPIRE (SLIDE 3 OF 6)

- McKinley decided outright annexation of islands:
  - Question of what to do about Manila since it was taken after armistice signed
  - Deadlock broken by U.S.A. agreeing to pay Spain \$20 million for Philippine Islands—last great Spanish haul from New World
  - Signing of pact of Paris touched off one of most impassioned foreign-policy debates in American history

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27-6 AMERICA'S COURSE (CURSE?) OF EMPIRE (SLIDE 4 OF 6)

- **Debate about American national identity?**
  - Unlike earlier contiguous continental expansion
    - Philippines a distant tropical area
    - Thickly populated by Asians of a different culture, tongue, and government institutions
    - Debate over annexation?
      - **Opponents:** would dishonor and ultimately destroy America's venerable commitments to self-determination and anticolonialism
      - **Proponents:** would continue glorious history of expansion that had pushed American civilization to Pacific and beyond



"Liberty Halts American Butchery in the Philippines," from Life, 1899.

Anti-Imperialist League resistance to the Philippine War.

27-6 AMERICA'S COURSE (CURSE?) OF EMPIRE (SLIDE 5 OF 6)

- **Anti-Imperialist League:**
  - Sprang into being to fight McKinley's expansionist moves:
  - Included many prominent Americans, incl. presidents of Harvard and Stanford, and Mark Twain
  - Labor leader Samuel Gompers and Andrew Carnegie
- Anti-imperialists raised many objections:
  - Filipinos thirsted for freedom:
    - To annex them would violate "consent of the governed"—Declaration of Independence and Constitution

**EXPANSION ARGUMENTS**

FOR EXPANSION	AGAINST EXPANSION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Keep up with European nations</li> <li>■ Desire for prestige</li> <li>■ Theory of racial superiority</li> <li>■ Provide market for surplus goods and investments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ America's vastness provided enough of an outlet for the country's energies</li> <li>■ America should not rule over other peoples</li> </ul>
<p><b>Imperialists</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Theodore Roosevelt</li> <li>• William McKinley</li> <li>• William Randolph Hearst</li> <li>• Joseph Pulitzer</li> </ul>	<p><b>Anti-Imperialist League</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mark Twain</li> <li>• Andrew Carnegie</li> <li>• Susan B. Anthony</li> </ul>

**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.**

**The Anti-War Protestors**

In 1899, the Anti-Imperialist League is Founded.



Members include William Jennings Bryan, Mark Twain, and Andrew Carnegie.

## AGAINST EXPANSION

**Source:** Platform of the American Anti-Imperialist League, 1899

“Much as we abhor the war of “criminal aggression” in the Philippines, greatly we regret that the blood of the Filipinos is on America hands, we more deeply resent the betrayal of American institutions at home.....

## AGAINST EXPANSION

Whether the ruthless slaughter of the Filipinos shall end next month or next year is but an incident in a contest that must go on until the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the US are rescued from the hands of their betrayers.

## AGAINST EXPANSION

Those who dispute about standards of value while the foundation of the Republic is undermined will be listened to as little as those who would wrangle about the small economies of the household while the house is on fire.

## AGAINST EXPANSION

The training of a great people for a century, the aspiration for liberty of a vast immigration are forces that will hurl aside those who is the delirium of conquest seek to destroy the character of our institutions.”

### 27-6 AMERICA'S COURSE (CURSE?) OF EMPIRE (SLIDE 6 OF 6)

- Despotism abroad might beget despotism at home
- Imperialism costly and unlikely to turn a profit
- Would propel United States into political and military cauldron of East Asia
- Imperialists responded with appeals to patriotism, “civilizing mission,” and possible trade profits
- Despite heated protests, Senate approved Paris treaty with just one vote to spare on Feb. 6, 1899
- U.S.A. now officially an empire

Puerto Rico



•27.8 The First Puerto Ricans The Spanish conquistadores treated the native Taino people in Puerto Rico with extreme cruelty, and the Indians were virtually extinct by the mid-1500s. p632

27-7 PERPLEXITIES IN PUERTO RICO AND CUBA (SLIDE 1 OF 4)

- Status of Puerto Rico anomalous—
  - Neither a state nor a territory
  - Little prospect of eventual independence
  - **Foraker Act** (1900) accorded Puerto Rico a limited degree of popular government
  - Congress granted U.S. citizenship in 1917,
    - Withheld full self-rule
  - Annexation of Puerto Rico posed thorny legal problem

## Puerto Rico: 1898

### ★ 1900 - **Foraker Act.**

- PR became an "unincorporated territory."
- Citizens of PR, not of the US.
- Import duties on PR goods

### ★ 1901-1903 → **the Insular Cases.**

- Constitutional rights were not automatically extended to territorial possessions.
- Congress had the power to decide these rights.
- Import duties laid down by the Foraker Act were legal!

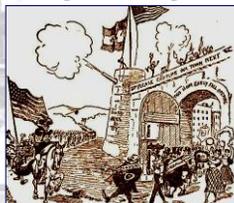
27-7 PERPLEXITIES IN PUERTO RICO AND CUBA (SLIDE 2 OF 4)

- **Insular Cases** (start in 1901):
  - Puerto Ricans (and Filipinos) subject to American rule, but did not enjoy all American rights
- Cuba under U.S. leadership wrought miracles in many areas of Cuban life, esp. public health
- Under Teller Amendment, United States withdrew from Cuba in 1902
- Cubans required to include **Platt Amendment** into their 1901 constitution

## Puerto Rico: 1898

### ★ 1917 - **Jones Act.**

- Gave full territorial status to PR.
- Removed tariff duties on PR goods coming into the US.
- PRs elected their own legislators & governor to enforce local laws.
- PRs could NOT vote in US presidential elections.
- A resident commissioner was sent to Washington to vote for PR in the House.



27-7 PERPLEXITIES IN PUERTO RICO AND CUBA (SLIDE 3 OF 4)

- **Platt Amendment:**
  - Served McKinley's ultimate purpose of bringing Cuba under American control:
    - "Plattism" survives as term of derision in modern-day Cuba
  - Cubans forced to agree:
    - Not to conclude treaties that might compromise independence
    - Not to take on debt beyond resources (as U.S.A. determined)
    - That United States might intervene with troops to restore order when U.S.A. saw fit
    - To sell or lease coaling or naval stations; ultimately two and then only one (Guantánamo) to their powerful "benefactor"

## Cuban Independence?

### Teller Amendment (1898)



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.

### 27-7 PERPLEXITIES IN PUERTO RICO AND CUBA (SLIDE 4 OF 4)

- United States abrogated amendment in 1934
- United States still occupies 28,000-acre Cuban beachhead at Guantanamo under an agreement that can be revoked only by consent of both parties

## The Spanish-American War (1898): "That Splendid Little War"



How prepared was the US for war?



### 27-8 NEW HORIZONS IN TWO HEMISPHERES (SLIDE 1 OF 3)

- Spanish-American War kind of colossal coming-out party:
  - War short (113 days) and casualties low
  - War so successful that Secretary of State John Hay called it a "splendid little war"
  - American prestige rose sharply:
    - Europeans grudgingly accorded Republic more respect
  - Britain, France, Russia and other great powers upgraded legations in Washington, D.C.

### 27-8 NEW HORIZONS IN TWO HEMISPHERES (SLIDE 2 OF 3)

- Exhilarating new martial spirit thrilled America
- **John Philip Sousa**, popular military marching band music
- Most Americans did not start war with consciously imperialist motives
- **Secretary of War Elihu Root established general staff for army and founded War College in Washington**
- **One of most beneficial results was further closing of "bloody chasm" between North and South**

27-8 NEW HORIZONS IN TWO HEMISPHERES (SLIDE 3 OF 3)

- Newly imperial nation not yet prepared to pay full bill for new status
- By taking Philippines, United States became a full-fledged Far Eastern power:
  - Distant islands later became a "heel of Achilles," indefensible hostage to Japan's expansion
- Americans assumed commitments they proved unwilling to defend with appropriate naval and military outlays

27-9 "LITTLE BROWN BROTHERS" IN THE PHILIPPINES (SLIDE 1 OF 3)

- Disappointed Filipinos:
  - Assumed would be granted freedom after Spanish-American War
  - However U.S.A.:
    - Excluded Filipinos from peace negotiations with Spain
    - Made clear its intention to stay in Philippines indefinitely
  - Bitterness toward American troops erupted on February 4, 1899, under Emilio Aguinaldo
  - United States deployed 126,000 troops 10,000 miles away to fight natives using guerrilla tactics in jungle
  - Now Filipinos viewed as dangerous enemy

### The Philippine-American War 1899 - 1902

- U.S. refuses to recognize Filipino independence.
- War Estimates
  - Filipino Forces = 100,000 men
  - U.S. Forces = 74,000 men
- Filipino Goal
  - Inflict constant casualties on U.S. troops
  - U.S. people elect anti-Imperialist William Jennings Bryan over Imperialist William McKinley in 1900.



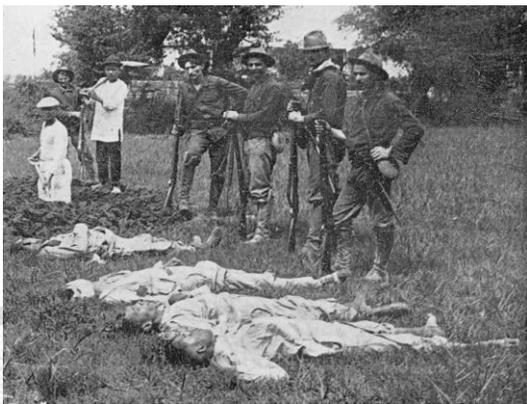
The Oregon Volunteer Infantry in 1899

### Guerrilla War Phase 1900-1902

- Low on ammunition, Aguinaldo abandons conventional warfare.
- American tactics
  - Take no prisoners
  - Burning villages
  - Concentration Camps



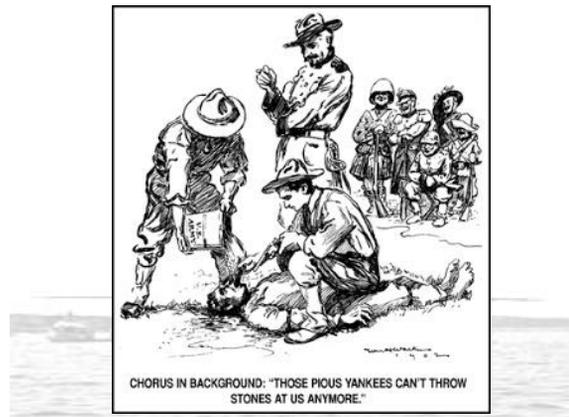
Filipino dead in their trench



### The Water Cure



A picture of a "water detail," reportedly taken in May, 1901, in Sual, the Philippines. "It is a terrible torture," one soldier wrote.



### A Gun with More Stopping Power



**John M. Browning's Masterpiece -  
.45 caliber m1911 Semi-Automatic**

**The sidearm of WWI, WWII,  
Korea, and Vietnam**

### Legacy of the Philippine-American War

- Deaths
  - U.S. = 4,326 soldiers (mostly from disease)
  - Filipinos(?) = 34,000 soldiers; 200,000 civilians
  - Moro Indians (?) = 10,000 to 20,000 men
- Philippines will remain an important naval base for U.S. through World War II
- Philippines will gain independence on July 4, 1946.



•27.12 Filipino Women Seek Help from American Soldiers  
For three years after its annexation of the Philippine Islands in 1898, the United States fought a savage war to suppress a Filipino rebellion against American rule. More than 200,000 Filipinos perished. There was bitter irony in this clash, as the Americans had claimed to be "liberating" the Filipinos from their oppressive Spanish masters, but the Yankee liberators were sometimes no less oppressive than the Spaniards they had ousted.

### Iraq War Debate

- Question: Is the U.S. following a policy of American imperialism in Iraq today?
  - Decide on a group
  - List your arguments
    - Remember – the better the evidence, the better the argument

27-9 "LITTLE BROWN BROTHERS" IN THE PHILIPPINES (SLIDE 2 OF 3)

- Shift contributed to mounting "race war":
  - Both sides perpetrated atrocities:
    - "Water cure" forced water down victims throats until they yielded information or died
    - Americans built reconcentration camps
    - Americans broke back of Filipino insurrection in 1901 with capture of Aguinaldo
  - Brutal war claimed 4,234 American dead and as many as 600,000 Filipinos
- William Taft became governor in 1901: he later called Filipinos his "little brown brothers"

## William H. Taft, 1st Gov.-General of the Philippines



Great administrator.



– The Americans gained the upper hand in 1901. President McKinley sent **William H. Taft** to serve as the Philippines' civil governor.

- A large (350 pounds) and jovial man, Cincinnati Taft got along well with the Filipinos. They generally liked him and he called them his "little brown brothers."



Under Taft, America pursued a policy called "benevolent assimilation"—to kindly bring the Philippines up to modern civilization. The process was slow but it bore fruits...

- With millions in American money, infrastructure (roads, sanitation, etc.) was greatly improved. Public health improved as well.
- Trade between the U.S. and the Philippines began, largely in sugar.
- Schools were built and American teachers were sent over.
- Still, the Filipino's wanted their freedom, and independence was finally granted just after WWII, on July 4, 1946.



27-9 "LITTLE BROWN BROTHERS" IN THE PHILIPPINES (SLIDE 3 OF 3)

- McKinley's "benevolent assimilation" proceeded slowly:
  - Washington spent millions to improve the country, but it was ill-received
  - Filipinos hated compulsory Americanization and pined for liberty
  - Finally granted freedom on Fourth of July, 1946 and many migrated to U.S.A. (see "Makers of America: The Filipinos")

# China

27-10 HINGING THE OPEN DOOR IN CHINA (SLIDE 1 OF 4)

- After China's defeat by Japan in 1894–1895
  - Imperialistic European powers—Russia and Germany—moved in
  - Growing group of Americans viewed vivisection of China with alarm:
    - Churches worried about missionary strongholds
    - Merchants feared Europeans would monopolize China's markets
    - There were demands that Washington do something:
      - Secretary of State John Hay decided on a dramatic move

## OPEN DOOR POLICY




• Secretary of State John Hay, proposed the **Open Door Notes** to the European powers to respect the territorial integrity of China and for trade rights.

27-10 HINGING THE OPEN DOOR IN CHINA (SLIDE 2 OF 4)

- **Open Door note:** dispatched by Hay in 1899 to all great powers
  - Urged them to announce that in their leaseholds or spheres of influence, they would respect:
    - Certain Chinese rights
    - Ideal of fair trade
    - Hay had not bothered to consult Chinese
  - Phrase *Open Door*
    - Quickly caught American public's fancy
    - Caused much squirming in leading capitals of world:
      - Though all great powers save Russia, with its designs on Manchuria, eventually agreed to it

## CHINESE TRADE

### Open Door Policy

**1900, U.S. Policy, US negotiated with European nations to agree of having free and equal trade rights in China**

♦ **Philippine Rebellion**  
US war with the Philippines from 1899 to 1902 to keep the Philippines as a US Territory

♦ **Boxer Rebellion**  
Chinese nationalists fight to remove foreigners, 1899-1900....US troops were sent to put this down along with European troops

## CHINESE TRADE

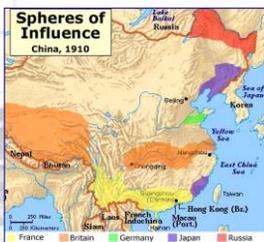
Govt. assets

❖ **Open Door Policy:** 1899-1900, U.S. Policy all nations have equal trade in China

❖ **Spheres of influence:** areas in a country where a foreign nation claims sole rights to trade and invest.

❖ **Boxer Rebellion:** Chinese nationalist fight to remove foreigners, 1899-1900

## 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



**Spheres of influence**  
Areas in a country where a foreign nation claims sole rights to trade and invest.



Uncle Sam to the European powers.... "Gentlemen, you may cut up the map as much as like; but remember that I'm here to stay and that you can't divide me up into spheres of influence".



## BOXER REBELLION



Boxers practiced martial arts

- A secret society, known as the **Fists of Righteous Harmony**, attracted thousands of followers.
- Foreigners called members of this society "**Boxers**" because they practiced martial arts.
- The Boxers also believed that they had a **magical power**, and that **foreign bullets** could not harm them.
- Millions of "spirit soldiers," they said, would soon **rise from the dead** and join their cause.

Certain Chinese patriots took matters into their own hands in what came to be known as the Boxer Rebellion.

In this, Chinese martial artists – The Fists of Righteous Harmony (uh, the Boxers as the foreigners dubbed them) rose up to oust/kill foreigners who controlled their cities.

At least 200 foreigners and thousands of Chinese Christians were killed.





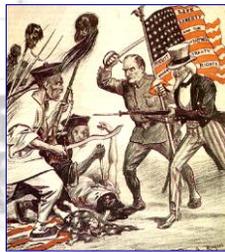
•27-13 American Missionary Grace Roberts Teaching in China, 1903 By the turn of the twentieth century, thousands of American men and women had established Christian missions in faraway places such as Hawaii, China, Africa, and Turkey. Missionaries' educational and religious work helped build sentimental, political, and economic ties between Americans and distant nations. At times, however, these close connections led to violent confrontations, such as when the nationalist Boxer rebels attacked missionaries in China in 1900 as symbols of foreign encroachment. Protestant women justified their missionary activities as a logical extension of their traditional female duty to nurture and uplift, but in reality these foreign assignments often propelled them to undertake responsibilities that their stateside mothers and sisters rarely encountered.

p636

27-10 HINGING THE OPEN DOOR IN CHINA (SLIDE 3 OF 4)

- Patriotic Chinese did not care to be used as a doormat by Western powers
  - In 1900 a group, the "Boxers," broke loose with cry "Kill Foreign Devils" in **Boxer Rebellion**:
    - Murdered more than 200 foreigners and 1,000s of Chinese Christians
    - Besieged foreign diplomatic community in capital Beijing (Peking)
    - Multinational rescue force of 18,000 soldiers arrived and quelled rebellion
    - Included several thousand American troops dispatched from Philippines to protect U.S. rights under 1844 Treaty of Wanghia and to keep Open Door propped open

The Boxer Rebellion: 1900



- ★ The Peaceful Harmonious Fists.
- ★ "55 Days at Peking."

BOXER REBELLION

- Their cause was to expel all "foreign devils from China."
- The Boxer's new slogan -- "Support China, kill foreign devils!"
- US and European nations sent troops to put down rebellion.
- It was successfully put down by the multi-national force.
- Chinese govt. ordered to pay **\$333 million** to European nations for damages and expand their trade.

BOXER REBELLION Empress Dowager (Cixi) of China

- ❖ "The present situation is becoming daily more difficult. The various Powers cast upon us looks of tiger-like voracity, hustling each other to be first to seize our innermost territories. . . .
- ❖ Should the strong enemies become aggressive and press us to consent to things we can never accept, we have no alternative but to rely upon the justice of our cause. . . .
- ❖ If our . . . hundreds of millions of inhabitants . . . would prove their loyalty to their emperor and love of their country, what is there to fear from any invader? Let us not think about making peace".

27-10 HINGING THE OPEN DOOR IN CHINA (SLIDE 4 OF 4)

- Results of Boxer Rebellion:
  - Chinese assessed an indemnity of 333 million:
    - American share was \$24.5 million
    - Since that was more than necessary, U.S.A. remitted \$18 million for education of Chinese students in U.S.A.
    - Initiative to further westernization of Asia
  - Secretary Hay released another set of notes in 1900:
    - Henceforth Open Door would embrace territorial integrity of China, in addition to commercial integrity
    - Incorporated into Nine-Power Treaty of 1922; later violated by Japan's takeover of Manchuria in 1931

## Stereotypes of the Chinese Immigrant



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



### 27-11 IMPERIALISM OR BRYANISM IN 1900? (SLIDE 1 OF 3)

- McKinley renominated by Republicans in 1900 because:
  - Won war and acquired rich real estate
  - Safeguarded gold standard
  - Brought promised prosperity
  - Theodore ("Teddy") Roosevelt (TR) selected as vice presidential candidate
- William Jennings Bryan odds-on choice of Democrats, meeting in Kansas City:
  - Platform proclaimed paramount issue as Republican overseas imperialism

### 27-11 IMPERIALISM OR BRYANISM IN 1900? (SLIDE 2 OF 3)

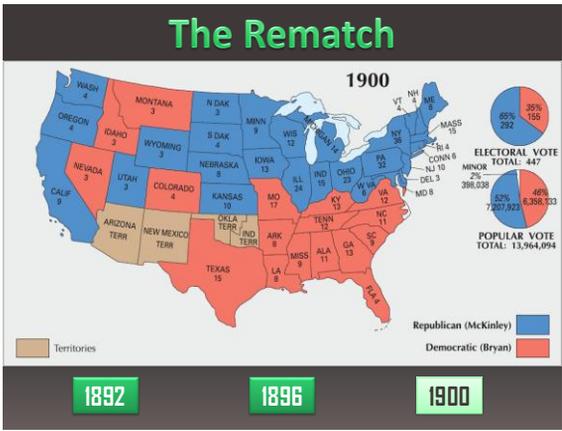
- Campaign:
  - McKinley again campaigned safely from front porch
  - Brian again took to stump in cyclonic campaign
  - Roosevelt out-Bryaned Bryan, touring country with revolver-shooting cowboys:
    - He denounced all dastards who would haul down Old Glory
- Election results:
  - McKinley triumphed by much wider margin than 1896: 7,218,491 to 6,356,734 popular votes
  - 292 to 155 electoral votes



p637

### 27-11 IMPERIALISM OR BRYANISM IN 1900? (SLIDE 3 OF 3)

- Victory for Republicans:
  - Not a mandate for or against imperialism
  - If there was a mandate, it was for two Ps:
    - Prosperity and protectionism
  - New York bosses looked forward to watching nettlesome Roosevelt "take the veil" as vice president



27-12 TR: BRANDISHER OF THE BIG STICK (SLIDE 1 OF 2)

- **McKinley murdered in September 1901 by deranged anarchist in Buffalo, N.Y.**
- **Roosevelt assumed presidency at age 42, youngest president thus far:**
  - Rough Rider with high-voltage energy
  - Preached virile virtues
  - Denounced pacifistic “flubdubs” and “mollycoddles”
  - Ardent champion of military and naval preparedness
  - Pet proverb, “Speak softly and carry a big stick, [and] you will go far”

27-12 TR: BRANDISHER OF THE BIG STICK (SLIDE 2 OF 2)

- Loved people and mingled with all ranks:
  - From Catholic cardinals to professional prizefighters
- “TR” commanded idolatrous personal following
- Believed president should lead boldly
- Had no real respect for delicate checks and balances among three branches of government
- President, he felt, may take any action in general interest not specifically forbidden by Constitution



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p638



27-13 BUILDING THE PANAMA CANAL (SLIDE 1 OF 6)

- Roosevelt applied his energy to foreign affairs:
  - Spanish-American war reinvigorated interest in a canal across Central American isthmus
  - Battleship *Oregon*, stationed on Pacific Coast, took weeks to steam around South America to join U.S. fleet in Cuban waters
  - A canal would make it easier to defend Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and Philippines
  - Also facilitate operations of U.S. merchant marine
  - Initial obstacles legal rather than geographical:

Venezuelan Affair, 1902

📌 During a civil war in Venezuela from 1898-1902, the property of British, German, and Italian citizens living in the region was damaged.

📌 After the European nations demanded retribution and received none, they sent military ships to impose a blockade on the major ports along Venezuela's coastline.

📌 Roosevelt opposed European intrusion into the Western Hemisphere and acted a mediator in the dispute.

📌 This strengthened the U.S.'s role in the region.



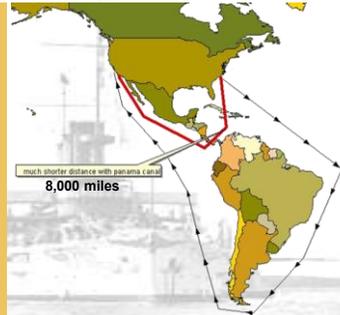
The Monroe Doctrine issued in 1823 forbade any new colonies in the Americas.

During the Spanish American War in 1898, the U.S. desired a quicker way of moving ships between the east and west coast of North America. The voyage around South America could take months.



The search for a shortcut across the Central American isthmus dates back to early Spanish exploration in the 1500s.

Surveys of the region in the 19<sup>th</sup> century by the Spanish and French suggested two viable routes, one through Colombia the other Nicaragua.



## PANAMA CANAL



•Hay-Pauncefote Treaty overturns the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty and allows the U.S. to build a canal and fortify it. (1901)

•Americans needed a shorter route between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

•A French company had bought a 25-year concession from Colombia to build a canal across Panama.

### Building the Panama Canal

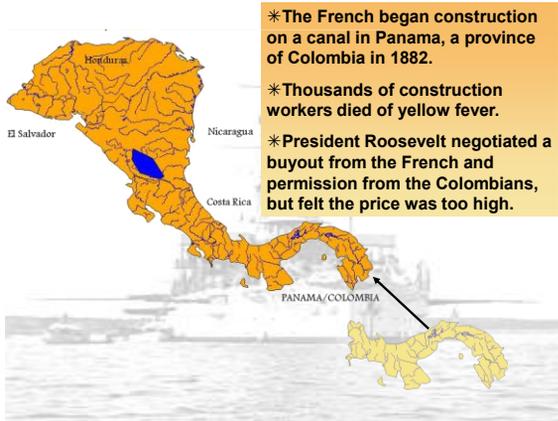
- Need for a canal across isthmus of Panama
  - Increase strength of the US Navy and help defend recently-acquired territory (Hawaii, Philippines, Puerto Rico)
  - 1850 - Clayton-Bulwer Treaty between US and Britain
    - US no exclusive rights to build canal
  - 1901 - Hay-Pauncefote Treaty between US and Britain
    - Gave US right to build and fortify canal area

- There were obstacles to building a canal.
  - The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty with Britain (1850) said the U.S. couldn't control the isthmus route alone. By the early 1900's, Britain was willing to let this slide however. Britain signed the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty (1901) that gave the U.S. the okay to go solo.

- The next question was the location of the canal.
  - Nicaragua was the initial choice, but the volcano Mt. Pelée erupted, killed 30,000 people, and changed minds about the location.
  - A French company was eager to move the U.S.'s attention to Panama where it'd tried and failed at constructing a canal. Engineer **Philippe Bunau-Varilla** got the price of the canal holdings dropped from \$109 to \$40 million. Congress decided to give it a go



- Issue is where to build the canal?
  - American experts favored Nicaragua
  - French had tried before (1880s) across Panama
    - French offered to sell equipment to US for \$40 million (previously had wanted \$109 million)
  - June 1902 - Congress decided on Panama route (partly to get the French equipment)
  - Panamanians had history of rebellion & French fear losing \$40 million payment from US
  - November 3, 1903 - Panamanians rebel with French help
    - US navy ships prevented Columbian troops from crossing isthmus to put down rebellion



Two political cartoons on Colombia's refusal to accept the U.S. purchase offer price of \$40 million.



- Panama was a part of Colombia, hence, posing the next problem.

- » TR worked a deal with the Colombian president to lease the canal zone, but the Colombian senate reneged on the deal. Predictably, TR was furious.
- » Bunau-Varilla worried the whole deal would fall through, so he incited Panama to revolt against Colombia.
- » The revolution began on November 3, 1901, and with the U.S. navy conveniently just offshore to give aid to the Panamanians, the revolution was quickly pulled off.



- TR recognized Panama as independent and the Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty was signed. It leased the canal to the U.S. for \$10 million and \$250,000/year for a 10 mile wide canal strip.

- Roosevelt didn't try to sever Panama from Colombia, but it looked that way and was perceived that way. Thus, U.S.—Latin American relations took a major hit by Teddy Roosevelt's use of his "bullying" Big Stick policy.



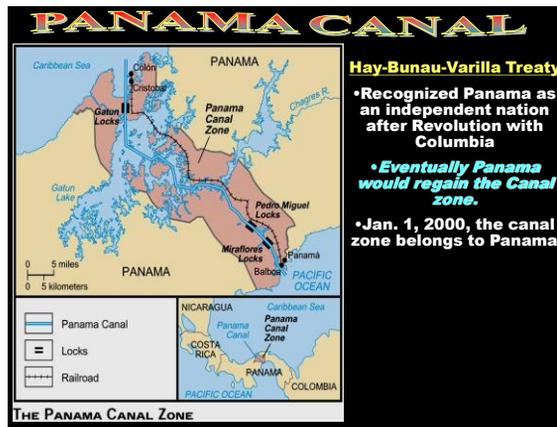
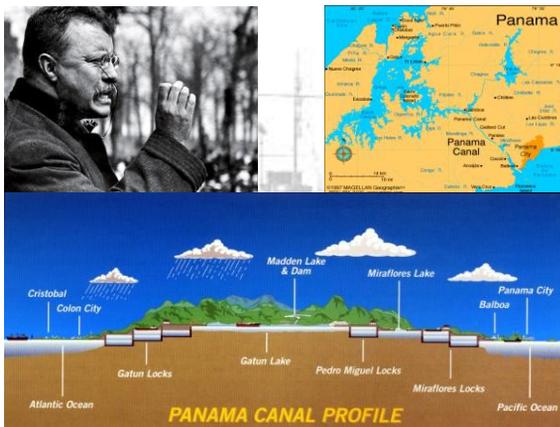
Roosevelt's solution was to support a Panamanian revolution in 1903 so the U.S. could build the canal at a cheaper price.



In 1921 the U.S. paid Colombia \$25 million (\$192 million in 2007) as a way of apologizing.

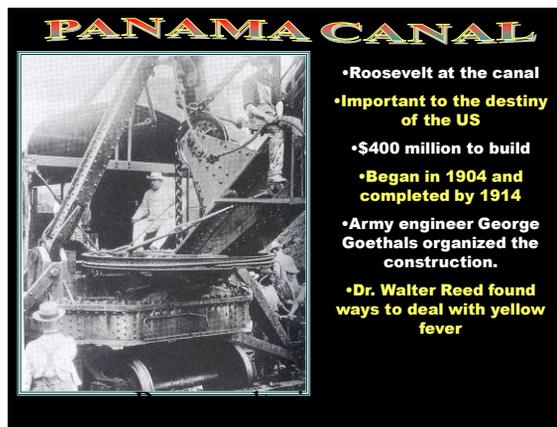
## PANAMA CANAL

- Negotiations with Columbia failed.
- President Roosevelt helped instigate the Panamanian Revolution to overthrow the Colombian government.
- The revolution is successful and the US recognizes Panama as an independent nation.
- US negotiated *Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty* which gave us the land for the canal.
- We paid Panama \$10 million for the strip of land to build the canal and a \$250,000.00 yearly rental fee.



- Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty**
- Recognized Panama as an independent nation after Revolution with Columbia
  - Eventually Panama would regain the Canal zone.
  - Jan. 1, 2000, the canal zone belongs to Panama

“I’ll make the dirt fly!” - TR



- Roosevelt at the canal
- Important to the destiny of the US
- \$400 million to build
- Began in 1904 and completed by 1914
- Army engineer George Goethals organized the construction.
- Dr. Walter Reed found ways to deal with yellow fever

*In 1911 Theodore Roosevelt (1858–1919) made a costly boast in a speech in Berkeley, California:*

“I am interested in the Panama Canal because I started it. If I had followed traditional, conservative methods I would have presented a dignified state paper . . . to Congress and the debates on it would have been going on yet; but I took the Canal Zone and let Congress debate; and while the debate goes on the Canal does also.”



- Construction began in 1904. There were huge obstacles yet again.

- Obstacle #1 was sanitation. Tropical diseases forbade workers from even getting to the job site. **Col. William C. Gorgas** drained the swamps and eradicated the mosquitoes and diseases by using pesticides to eliminate dangerous tropical diseases
- Obstacle #2 was the scope of the task. It was likely the largest modern engineering undertaking to date. West Point engineer **Col. George Washington Goethals** headed up construction to its fruition—a modern marvel when completed in 1914. It'd cost \$400 million to construct.



**Yellow fever was a devastating disease throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century.**



Carlos Finlay, a Cuban doctor, identified the mosquito as the carrier of the disease to humans in the 1870s.

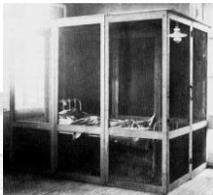


Walter Reed, a U.S. army surgeon, proved Finlay's theory while in Cuba in 1900.



William Gorgas, an American doctor, was the chief sanitary officer at the Panama Canal, controlled the mosquito population, allowing completion.

**1905 fumigation car eradicating mosquitoes in Panama.**



**1905 Yellow Fever Quarantine Station**

**Construction of the canal**

- ⊕ **Begun by the French in 1880, disease halted construction after over 20,000 workers died.**
- ⊕ **The U.S. took over the project in 1904 using workers from the West Indies.**
- ⊕ **The Panama Railway made it possible to transport the excavated dirt.**
- ⊕ **The 48 mile canal was completed in 1914.**



**President Roosevelt visits the canal construction site in 1906.**





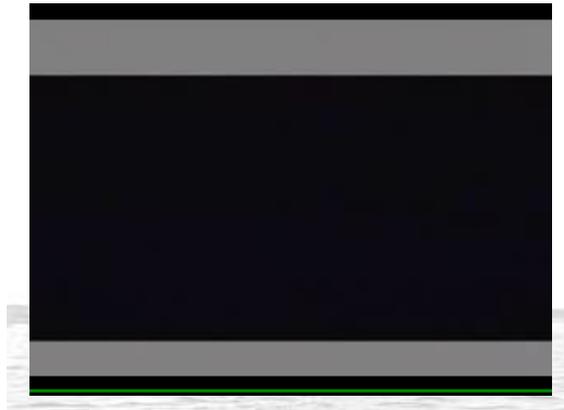
•27.17 Cutting Through the Continental Divide in Panama The Culebra Cut, the southeastern section of the Panama Canal that extends through the Continental Divide, was later renamed the Gaillard Cut in honor of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers officer who oversaw this excavation but died shortly before the canal opened in 1914. The cut was one of the greatest engineering feats of its time. Hundreds of drills prepared holes for tons of dynamite, which twice daily blasted the rock so that it could be excavated by steam shovels. Dirt trains, shown in the foreground, then hauled loads of debris to dumps twelve miles away.

•The summit of Culebra Mountain, through which the cut was made, was lowered from 193 feet to 40 feet above sea level and widened considerably.

p640



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**Miraflores is one of three locks on the Panama Canal.**



**The Panama Canal opened August 15, 1914.**



80-A3 Opening of the Panama Canal & Aton Crossing the French canal at Miraflores, Aug. 15, 1914.

**The Panama Canal Zone**

- ▣ The U.S. controlled the 553 square mile area inside Panama from 1903-1979.
- ▣ The Canal Zone Government controlled the area, including all stores, housing, police, courts, and judges.
- ▣ Considered a part of the U.S., in 1953 persons born there with one American parent were U.S. citizens.
- ▣ The Torrijos-Carter Treaty signed in 1977 returned the zone to Panama December 31, 1999.

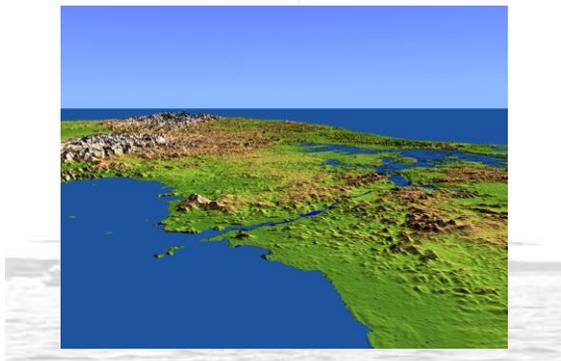


U.S. President Jimmy Carter and Panamanian leader Omar Torrijos

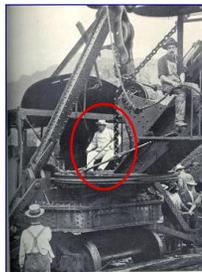
**Panama canal today**



NASA shaded relief map



Panama Canal



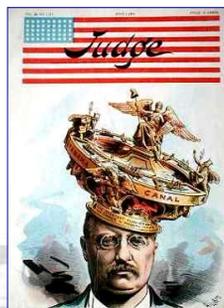
TR in Panama  
(Construction begins in 1904)



27-13 BUILDING THE PANAMA CANAL (SLIDE 2 OF 6)

- Under Clayton-Bulwer Treaty with Britain in 1850, U.S.A. could not secure exclusive control over isthmian route
- Focused on rising Germany, Britain yielded to U.S.A.
- Consented to **Hay-Pauncefote Treaty (1901)**:
  - Gave United States free hand to build a canal
  - Conceded right to fortify it as well
- Where should canal be built?
  - American experts favored route across Nicaragua
  - Agents of old French Canal Company eager to salvage costly failure at S-shaped Panama
  - Philippe Bunau-Varilla of New Panama Company dropped price from \$109 million to \$40 million
  - Congress (1902) decided on Panama route

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.**

27-13 BUILDING THE PANAMA CANAL (SLIDE 3 OF 6)

- Columbia rejected offer of \$10 million and annual payment of \$250,000 for zone across Panama
- Roosevelt railed against those who frustrated his ambitions
- Impatient Panamanians ripe for another revolt:
  - Counted on prosperity to follow construction of canal
  - Feared United States would turn to Nicaraguan route



p640

27-13 BUILDING THE PANAMA CANAL (SLIDE 4 OF 6)

- Bunau-Varilla disturbed by prospect of losing company's \$40 million
- So he helped incite a rebellion on November 3, 1903
- U.S. naval forces then prevented Colombian troops from crossing isthmus to quell uprising
- Roosevelt moved rapidly to make Panama a virtual outpost of United States
  - Three days after insurrection, he extended recognition
  - Fifteen days later Bunau-Varilla signed Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty in Washington
    - Price of canal left same
    - Zone widened from six to ten miles

27-13 BUILDING THE PANAMA CANAL (SLIDE 5 OF 6)

- French company pocketed \$40 million from U.S. Treasury
- TR did not actively plot to tear Panama from Columbia:
  - Conspirators knew of his angrily expressed views
  - Counted on him to use big stick to hold Columbia at bay
  - His involvement did leave impression he had been party to intrigue
- Thus so-called rape of Panama marked ugly downward lurch in U.S. relations with Latin America

27-13 BUILDING THE PANAMA CANAL (SLIDE 6 OF 6)

- Construction began in 1901:
  - Daunting difficulties from labor troubles to landslides to lethal tropical diseases
- **Colonel William C. Gorgas:**
  - Quiet and determined exterminator of yellow fever in Havana
  - Ultimately made Canal Zone "as safe as a health resort"
- At cost of \$400 million, autocratic West Point engineer, Colonel George Washington Goethals, ultimately brought project to completion in 1914, just as World War I started



p641



p642



p643

27-14 TR'S PERVERSION OF MONROE'S DOCTRINE (SLIDE 1 OF 3)

- Latin American debt defaults prompted Roosevelt to get involved:
  - Venezuela and Dominican Republic chronically in arrears to European creditors
  - Germany bombarded delinquent Venezuela in 1903
  - Roosevelt feared Germans or British might remain in Latin America, in violation of Monroe Doctrine
  - **Roosevelt Corollary** to Monroe Doctrine: brazen policy of "preventive intervention"

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!



27-14 TR'S PERVERSION OF MONROE'S DOCTRINE (SLIDE 2 OF 3)

- Announced that in event of financial troubles in Latin America, U.S.A. would:
  - Take over customhouses
  - Pay off debts
  - Keep Europeans on other side of Atlantic
- No outsiders could push around Latin Americans, except Uncle Sam, Policeman of Caribbean
  - Became effective in 1905 when U.S.A. took over tariff collection in Dominican Republic
- TR's rewriting of Monroe Doctrine did more to promote "Bad Neighbor" policy:

America's New Role



The Cares of a Growing Family



## Constable of the World



## BIG STICK POLICY

**US FOREIGN POLICY**, ask first but bring along a big army to help convince them. Threaten to use force, act as international policemen. It was his foreign policy in Latin America and Asia.

## ROOSEVELT'S COROLLARY

U.S. would act as **international policemen**. An addition to the Monroe Doctrine.

*“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.

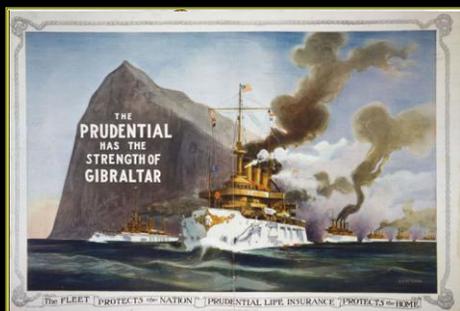
❖ **Roosevelt in Latin America** — Under Roosevelt, the United States often intervened in Latin America.

❖ **Roosevelt in Asia** — Roosevelt wanted to preserve an Open Door policy to trade with China. He won a Nobel peace prize for negotiating a peace settlement between Russia and Japan.



**Big Stick Policy:** “Speak softly and *carry a big stick*”. Also referred to as **“Roosevelt’s Corollary”**

## BIG STICK POLICY



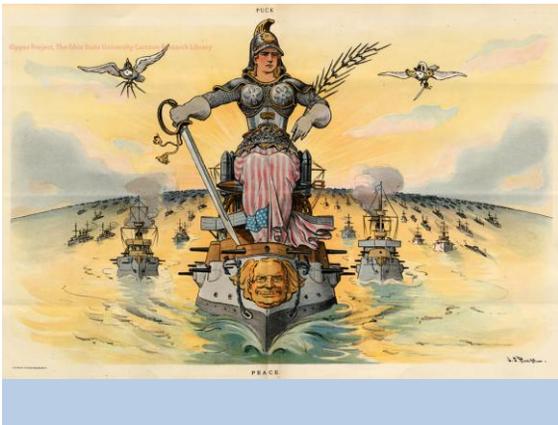
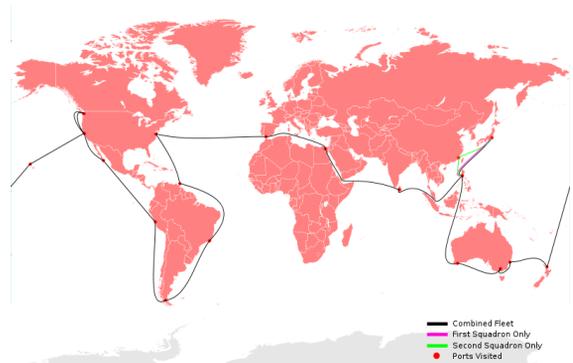
**Big Stick Policy:** “Speak softly and carry a big stick”. Also referred to as **“Roosevelt’s Corollary”**  
 • **Roosevelt’s Great White Fleet**

## The Great White Fleet: 1907





## Voyage of the Great White Fleet



## 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.

### 27-14 TR'S PERVERSION OF MONROE'S DOCTRINE (SLIDE 3 OF 3)

- Used to justify wholesale interventions and repeated landings of marines
  - Turned Caribbean into a "Yankee lake"
- To Latin Americans, it seemed like a cloak behind which U.S. sought to strangle them
- Shadow of big stick fell on Cuba in 1906:
  - Revolutionary disorders brought appeal from Cuban president; U.S. Marines landed, to be withdrawn in 1909
  - Seen by Latin Americans as creeping power of Colossus of North

### 27-15 ROOSEVELT ON THE WORLD STAGE (SLIDE 1 OF 3)

- Roosevelt charged into international affairs:
  - Outbreak of war between Russia and Japan (1904):
    - Russia wanted access to ice-free ports of China's Manchuria, particularly Port Arthur
    - To Japan, Manchuria and Korea in tsarist hands were pistols pointed at Japan's strategic heart
    - Japanese responded in 1904 with devastating surprise pounce on Russian fleet at Port Arthur
    - Administered humiliating series of beatings to inept Russians

## RUSSO JAPANESE WAR



- ❖ **Roosevelt acted as the mediator between the two warring nations**
- ❖ **Concerned about US self interest:**
  - Japanese expansion
  - Open Door Policy
  - Philippines
- ❖ **Wins the Nobel Peace Prize in 1906.**



## PORTSMOUTH TREATY



- Japan controls some of the territorial gains from the war.
- Russia and Japan would split the Sakhalin Island
- Japanese agreement to stop fighting and expanding
- Secret agreement between Roosevelt and Japan over Korea and free trade.
- Japan rivals the US for dominance in the South Pacific.
- US relations between Russia and Japanese decrease.

## Treaty of Portsmouth: 1905



**Nobel Peace Prize for Teddy**

## FOREIGN POLICY WITH JAPAN

- ❖ **Keep good relations with Japan and prevent war.**
- ❖ **Countries feared Japan because they were the power in the Pacific along with the US.**
- ❖ **TR entered into two diplomatic agreements with Japan to prevent the possibility of war.**

**Gentlemen's Agreement: 1907**

- ❖ Japanese children were discriminated against and segregated in San Francisco elementary schools. TR negotiated with Japanese that discrimination and segregation would stop and in return, Japan agreed to stop the flow of Japanese immigrants to the US.

**Root-Takahira Agreement: 1908**

- ❖ Both governments agreed to maintain the status quo in the Pacific, defend the Open Door policy and the integrity and independence of China. They resolved to develop their commerce in East Asia and to respect each other's territorial possessions there.

### 27-15 ROOSEVELT ON THE WORLD STAGE (SLIDE 2 OF 3)

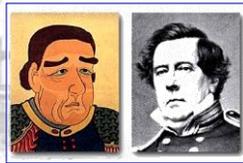
- First serious military setback to a major European power by a non-European force since Turkish invasions of 1500s
- Tokyo secretly sought U.S. help to sponsor peace negotiations
- Roosevelt happy to oblige:
  - At Portsmouth, New Hampshire, 1906, TR guided warring parties to settlement that satisfied neither side and left Japanese, who felt they won war, resentful:
    - Japan forced to drop its demands for a cash indemnity and Russian evacuation of Sakhalin Island
- **TR received Nobel Peace Prize (1906) for his negotiations between Russia and Japan**

27-15 ROOSEVELT ON THE WORLD STAGE  
(SLIDE 3 OF 3)

- Price of his diplomatic glory high for U.S. foreign relations
- U.S. relations with Russia soured when they accused TR of robbing them of military victory
  - Revelations of savage massacres of Russian Jews further poisoned American feelings against Russia
- Japan felt cheated out of its due compensation
- Both newly powerful, Japan and America became rivals in Asia, as fear and jealousy between them grew (see Thinking Globally section)



Commodore Matthew Perry  
Opens Up Japan: 1853



The Japanese View  
of Commodore  
Perry

Treaty of Kanagawa: 1854



27-16 JAPANESE LABORERS IN CALIFORNIA  
(SLIDE 1 OF 3)

- Pacific Coast felt effects of Russo-Japanese War:
  - Japanese immigrants poured into California
- Only 3% of state's population, white Californians still ranted about new "yellow peril"
- Showdown came in 1906:
  - San Francisco's school board ordered segregation of Chinese, Japanese, and Korean students in special school to free more space for whites
  - Started international crisis as Japan regarded action as insult
  - War talk sizzled on both sides of Pacific

27-16 JAPANESE LABORERS IN CALIFORNIA  
(SLIDE 2 OF 3)

- Roosevelt invited mayor and board of education to White House and eventually brokered deal:
  - Californians repealed school order
  - Tokyo agreed to stop flow of laborers to American mainland by withholding passports
  - Became known as "Gentlemen's Agreement" (1907-1908)
- TR did not want Japan to think U.S.A. feared Japan
- Roosevelt's dramatic scheme to send entire battleship fleet on highly visible voyage around world:
  - Late in 1907, sixteen sparkling-white, smoke-belching battleships started from Virginia
  - Commander declared he was ready for "a feast, a frolic, or a fight"

## 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.**



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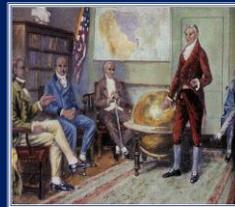
### 27-16 JAPANESE LABORERS IN CALIFORNIA (SLIDE 3 OF 3)

- Great White Fleet received tumultuous welcomes in Latin America, Hawaii, New Zealand, and Australia
- Overwhelming reception in Japan high point of trip
  - Tens of thousands of schoolchildren, waving tiny American flags, sang "The Star-Spangled Banner"
- U.S.A. signed **Root-Takahira agreement** with Japan in 1908:
  - Pledged both powers to respect each other's territorial possessions in Pacific
  - And to uphold Open Door in China
- For moment, two powers found a means to peace

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## MONROE DOCTRINE



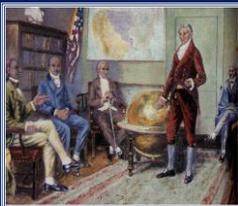
•In foreign affairs Monroe proclaimed the fundamental policy that bears his name, **Monroe Doctrine.**

•Monroe was responding to the threat that Europe might try to aid Spain in winning back her former Latin American colonies.

•Monroe and Secretary of State John Quincy Adams wanted to protect new "**republics**" in the **Western Hemisphere.**

•Great Britain, with its powerful navy, also opposed re-conquest of Latin America and suggested that the United States join in proclaiming "**hands off.**"

## MONROE DOCTRINE



•Adams advised, "It would be more candid ... to avow our principles explicitly to Russia and France, than to come in as a cock-boat in the wake of the British man-of-war."

•Monroe accepted Adams's advice.

•Not only must Latin America be left alone, he warned, but also Russia must not encroach southward on the Pacific coast. "... **the American continents,**"

•He stated, "by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European Power."

## Lodge Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine: 1912

★ Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Sr. (R-MA)

★ Non-European powers, like Japan, would be excluded from owning territory in the Western Hemisphere.



# Mexico

Chapter 29 Pg 687-688

## 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

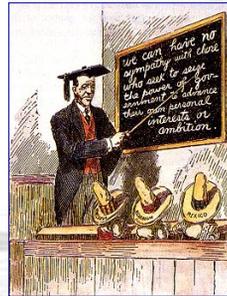


Francisco I Madero



Porfirio Diaz

## Wilson's "Moral Diplomacy"



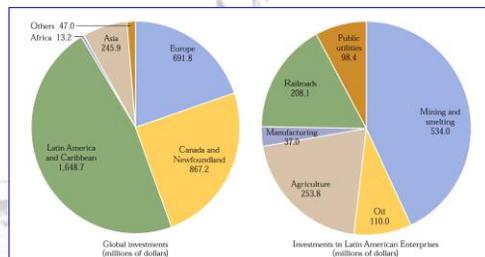
- ★ The U. S. should be the conscience of the world.
- ★ Spread democracy.
- ★ Promote peace.
- ★ Condemn colonialism.

## Searching for Banditos



General John J. Pershing with Pancho Villa in 1914.

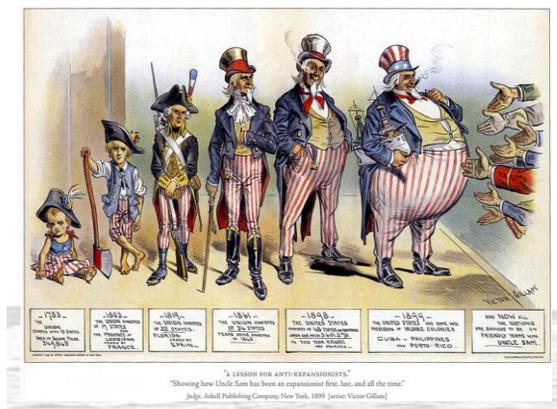
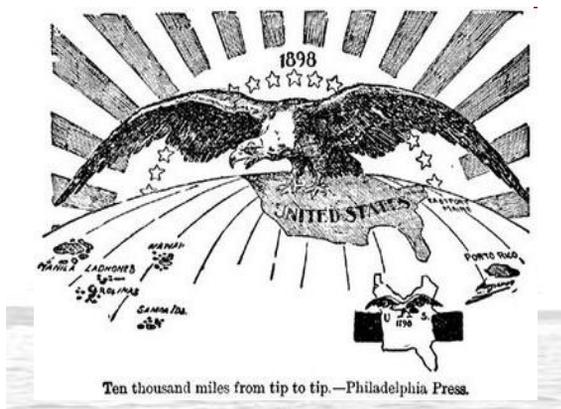
## U. S. Global Investments & Investments in Latin America, 1914



# U. S. Interventions in Latin America: 1898-1920s



# Uncle Sam: One of the "Boys?"



CHRONOLOGY	
1820	New England missionaries arrive in Hawaii
1850	Samoa crisis with Germany Pan-American Conference
1890	Mahan publishes <i>The Influence of Sea Power upon History</i>
1891	New Orleans crisis with Italy
1892	Valparaiso crisis with Chile
1893	Fishel Islands dispute with Canada White planter revolt in Hawaii Cleveland refuses Hawaii annexation
1895	Cubans revolt against Spain
1895-1896	Venezuelan boundary crisis with Britain
1898	Maine explosion in Havana harbor Spanish-American War Teller Amendment Dewey's victory at Manila Bay Hawaii annexed
1899	Senate ratifies treaty acquiring Philippines Aguinaldo launches rebellion against United States in Philippines First American Open Door note
1900	Hawaii receives full territorial status Foraker Act for Puerto Rico Boer Rebellion and U.S. military expedition to China Second Open Door note McKinley defeats Bryan for presidency
1901	Supreme Court Insular Cases Tamm Amendment McKinley assassinated; Roosevelt becomes president Filipino rebellion suppressed Hay-Pauncefote Treaty with Britain gives United States exclusive right to build Panama Canal
1902	U.S. troops leave Cuba Columbian senate rejects U.S. proposal for canal across Panama
1903	Panamanian revolution against Colombia Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty gives United States control of Canal Zone in newly independent Panama
1904	Roosevelt Cordiality to Monroe Doctrine
1904-1914	Construction of Panama Canal
1905	United States takes over Dominican Republic customs service Roosevelt mediates Russo-Japanese peace treaty
1906	San Francisco Japanese education crisis Roosevelt arranges Algeciras Conference
1906-1909	U.S. Marines occupy Cuba
1907	Great White Fleet makes world voyage
1907-1908	"Gentlemen's Agreement" with Japan
1908	Root-Takahira agreement
1917	Puerto Ricans granted U.S. citizenship