

# America Becomes a Colonial Power

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

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## 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.

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## IMPERIALISM

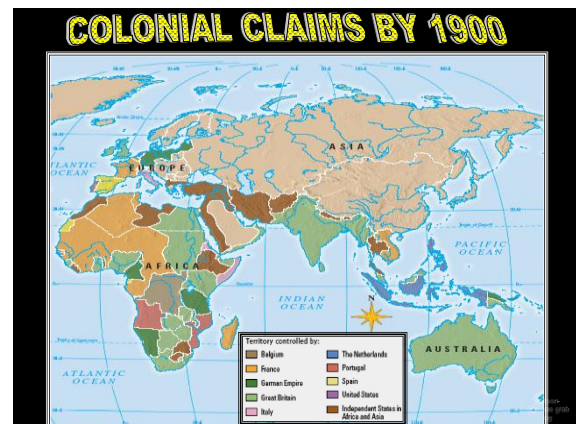
*What are the factors involved in a country becoming imperialists?*

- ❖ **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.

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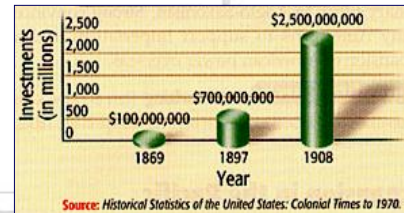
# IMPERIALISM

## 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

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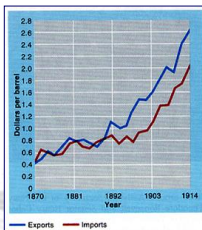
## 1. Commercial/Business Interests



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

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## 1. Commercial/Business Interests



**American Foreign Trade: 1870-1914**

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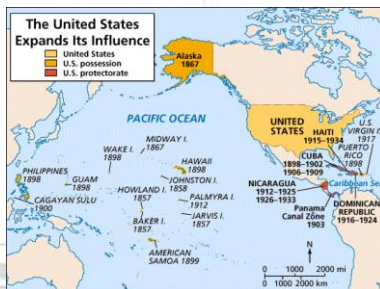
## 2. Military/Strategic Interests

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



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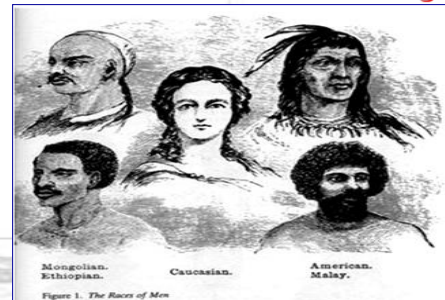
## 2. Military/Strategic Interests



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

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## 3. Social Darwinist Thinking



**The Hierarchy of Race**

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### 3. Social Darwinist Thinking



The White Man's Burden

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### 4. Religious/Missionary Interests



American  
Missionaries  
in China, 1905



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

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### 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....***

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### 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

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### 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"?***

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### 5. Closing the American Frontier



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## OTHER ISSUES!?



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

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## WAR FEVER?

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

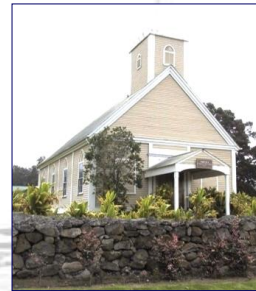
## WHY?

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## Hawaii: "Crossroads of the Pacific"

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## U. S. Missionaries in Hawaii



**Imiola Church – first built in the late 1820s**

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## U. S. View of Hawaiians



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

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## Hawaiian Queen Liliuokalani



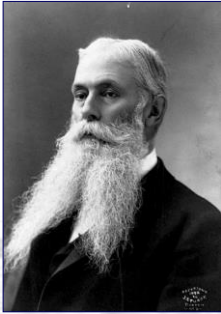
**Hawaii for the  
Hawaiians!**



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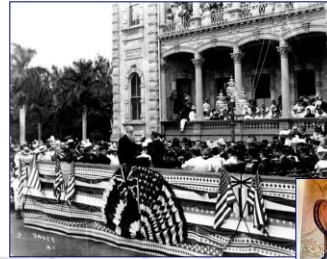
## U. S. Business Interests In Hawaii



- ★ 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.

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## To The Victor Belongs the Spoils



**Hawaiian  
Annexation  
Ceremony, 1898**

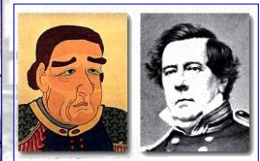


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# Japan

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## Commodore Matthew Perry Opens Up Japan: 1853



**The Japanese View  
of Commodore  
Perry**

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## Treaty of Kanagawa: 1854



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## 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.

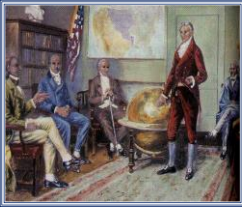


- ★ The U.S. government got the school board of San Francisco to rescind their order to segregate Asians in separate schools.

★ 1908 → **Root-Takahira Agreement.**

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## MONROE DOCTRINE



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

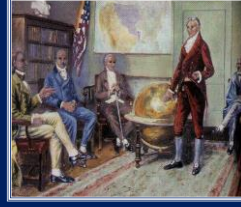
•Monroe was responding to the threat that Europe might try to aid Spain in winning back her former Latin American colonies.

•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."

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## 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."

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## 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.



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# Alaska

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## "Seward's Folly": 1867



**\$7.2 million**

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## "Seward's Icebox": 1867

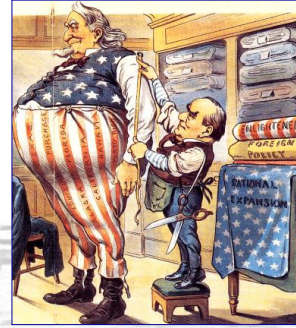


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# Cuba

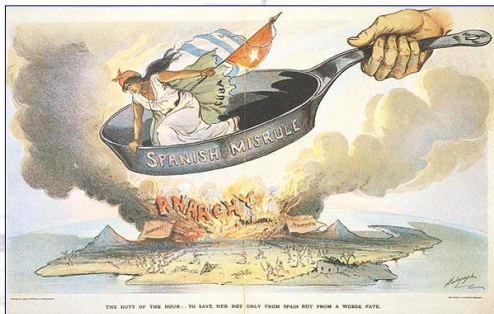
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## The Imperialist Taylor



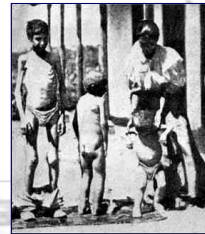
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## Spanish Misrule in Cuba



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## Valeriano Weyler's "Reconcentration" Policy



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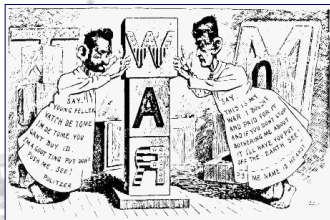
## "Yellow Journalism" & Jingoism



Joseph Pulitzer



William Randolph Hearst



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

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## 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

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## 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?**

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## SPANIARDS SEARCH WOMEN ON AMERICAN STEAMERS



44

## 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.

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## 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.



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## The "Rough Riders"

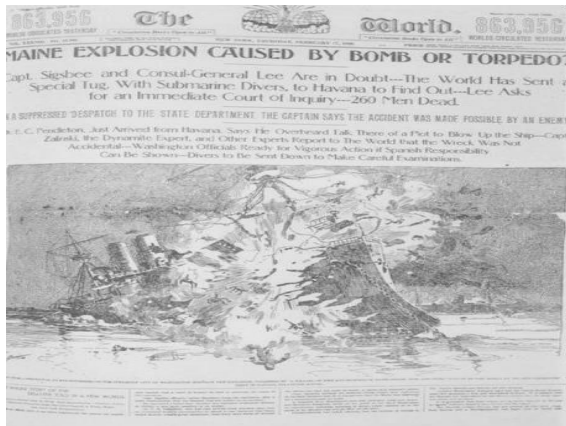


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- American citizens threatened by revolution in Cuba.
- Pres. McKinley sent USS Maine to rescue US citizens.

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Photo # NH 61236 USS Maine explodes

50



51

**Remember the Maine  
and to Hell with Spain!**



**Funeral for Maine  
victims in Havana**

52

The wreck of USS Maine in Havana Harbor, 16 Feb. 1898,  
the morning after the explosion. [NH 46776]



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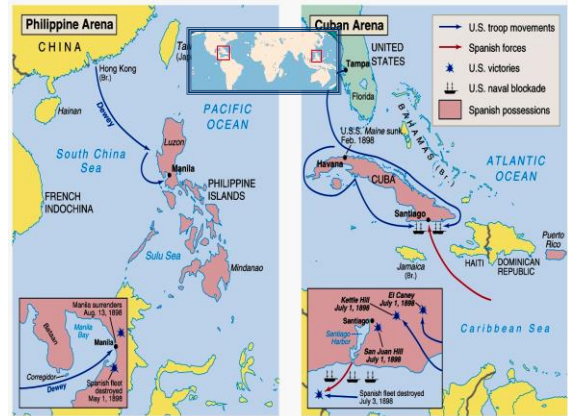
## The Spanish-American War

"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.



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## The Philippines



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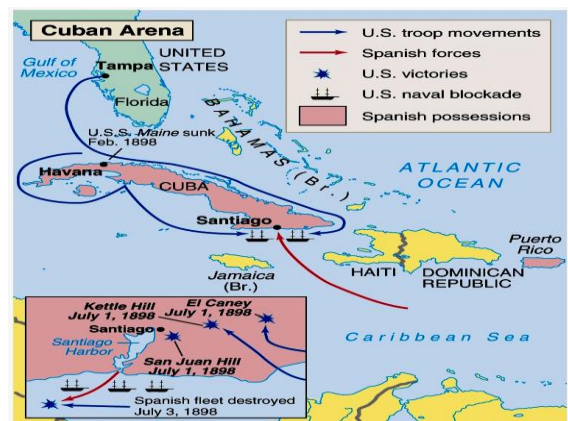


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## Dewey Captures Manila!



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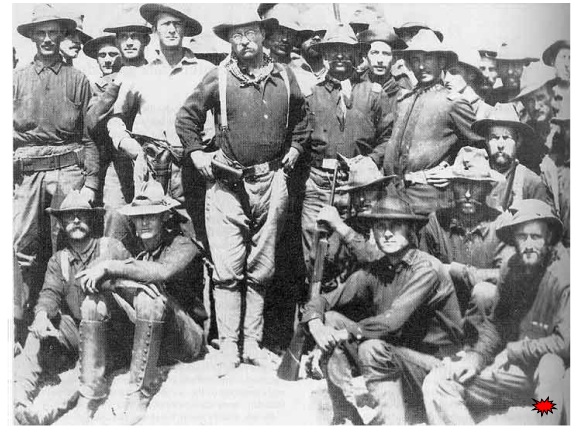
## ROOSEVELT'S RUGBY RIDERS



... captured San Juan Hill which led to the end of the war since  
San Juan was surrendered by the Spanish.  
... became a hero of the Spanish American War.

Rough Riders

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•Cost of war in terms of loss of life and money was minimal  
•US became a world power as a result of this war.

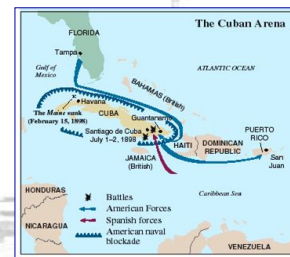
•Gained the following areas:

- Philippines
- Guam
- Puerto Rico

Cartoon-Op & US War

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



How prepared was the US for war?

64

## The Philippines



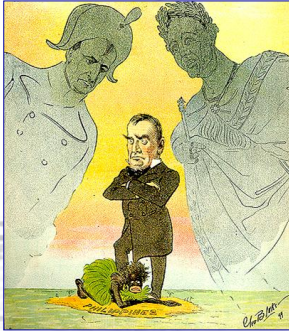
65

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



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## Is He To Be a Despot?



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## PHILIPPINE REVOLUTION



Filipino Revolutionists

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- 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**"

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- 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.

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## Emilio Aguinaldo



- ❖ Leader of the Filipino Uprising.
- ❖ July 4, 1946: Philippine independence



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72



## 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**

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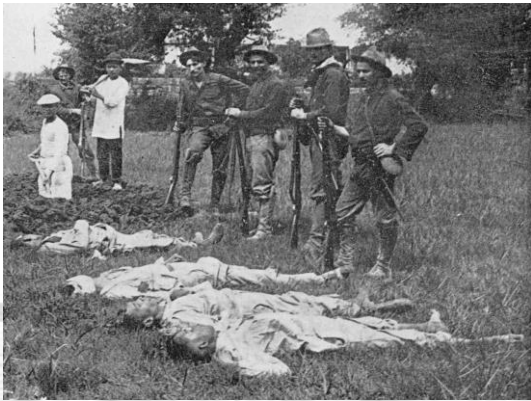
## Guerrilla War Phase 1900-1902

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



**Filipino dead in  
their trench**

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75

## The Water Cure

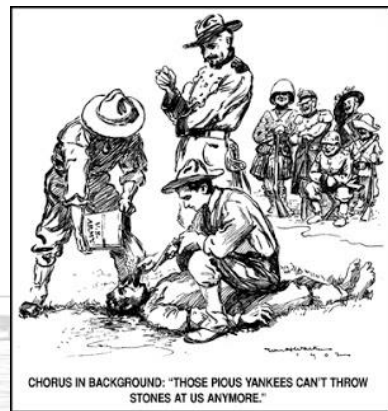


**A picture of a "water detail," reportedly  
taken in May, 1901, in Sual, the Philippines.  
"It is a terrible torture," one soldier wrote.**

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## A Gun with More Stopping Power



**John M. Browning's Masterpiece -  
.45 caliber m1911 Semi-Automatic**  
**The sidearm of WWI, WWII,  
Korea, and Vietnam**

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## 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.

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## 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

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



**Great administrator.**



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- 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."



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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.



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## Our "Sphere of Influence"



85

## 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!



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

87

Anti-Imperialist League resistance to the Philippine War.

## EXPANSION ARGUMENTS

### FOR EXPANSION

- Keep up with European nations
- Desire for prestige
- Theory of racial superiority
- Provide market for surplus goods and investments

### AGAINST EXPANSION

- America's vastness provided enough of an outlet for the country's energies
- America should not rule over other peoples

### Imperialists

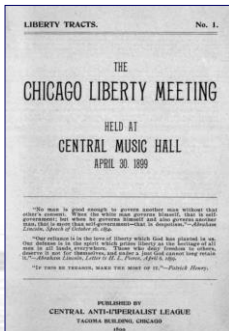
- Theodore Roosevelt
- William McKinley
- William Randolph Hearst
- Joseph Pulitzer

### Anti-Imperialist League

- Mark Twain
- Andrew Carnegie
- Susan B. Anthony

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## The American Anti-Imperialist League

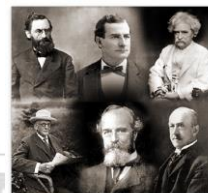


- ★ Founded in 1899.
- ★ Mark Twain, Andrew Carnegie, William James, and William Jennings Bryan among the leaders.
- ★ Campaigned against the annexation of the Philippines and other acts of imperialism.

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## The Anti-War Protestors

In 1899, the Anti-Imperialist League is Founded.



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

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## 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.....

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## 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.

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## 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.

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## 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.”

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## Cuban Independence?

**Teller Amendment** (1898)



**Platt Amendment** (1903)



Senator Orville Platt

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.

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

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# Puerto Rico

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## 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

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## 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.

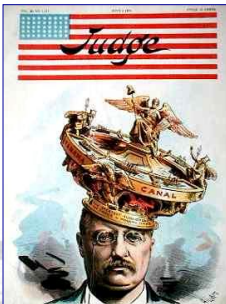


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# Panama

100

## 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**.

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### 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

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- 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

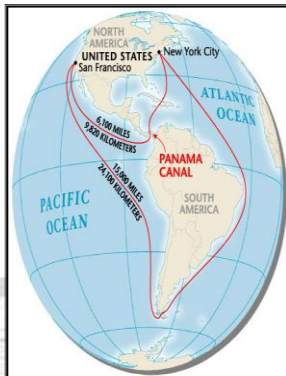


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- Issue is where to build the canal?
  - American experts favored Nicaragua
  - French had tried before (1880s) across Panama
    - French offered to sell equipment to US for \$40 million (previously had wanted \$109 million)
  - June 1902 - Congress 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 Colombian troops from crossing isthmus to put down rebellion

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## 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.

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– 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.



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- 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.



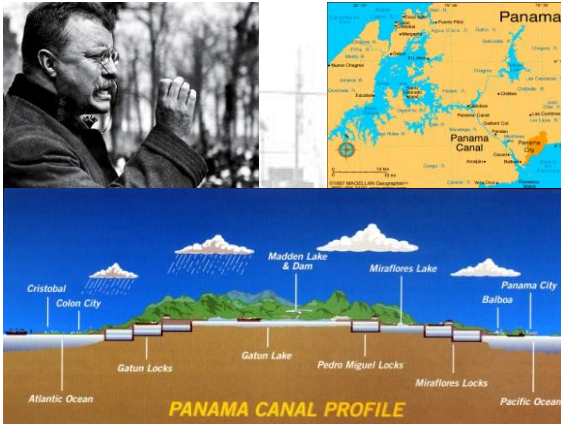
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## PANAMA CANAL

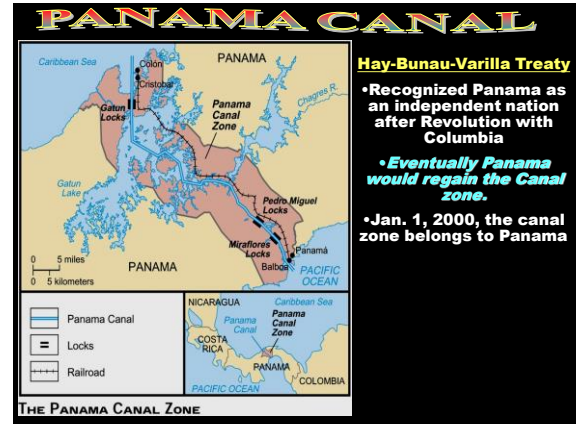
- **Negotiations with Columbia failed.**
- **President Roosevelt helped instigate the Panamanian Revolution to overthrow the Colombian government.**
- **The revolution is successful and the US recognizes Panama as an independent nation.**
- **US negotiated *Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty* which gave us the 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.**

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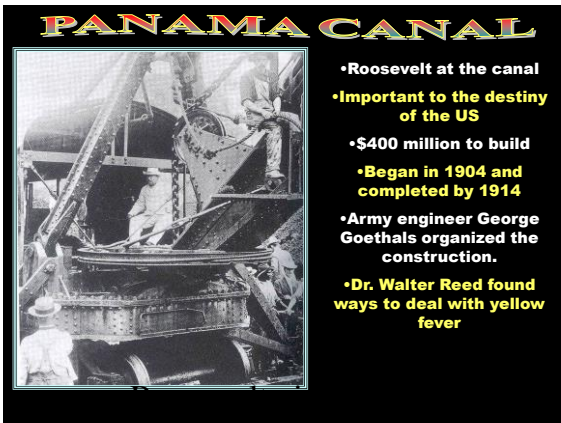




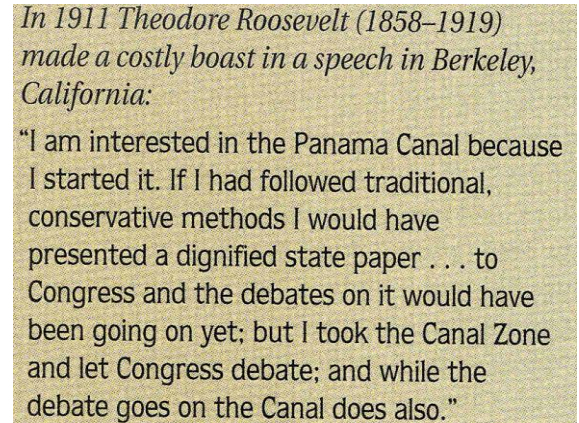
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"I'll make the dirt fly!" - TR



113



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– 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.

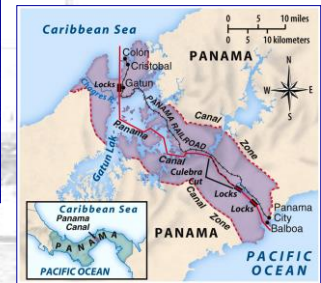


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## Panama Canal



TR in Panama  
(Construction begins in 1904)



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## 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.



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## Speak Softly, But Carry a Big Stick!



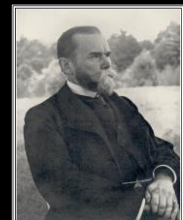
118

## China



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## 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.

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## 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

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## CHINESE TRADE

Cartoon, 1900s

♦ **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

122



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

123



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".

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## BOXER REBELLION

- 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.

**Boxers practiced martial arts**

126

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.



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## The Boxer Rebellion: 1900



★ The Peaceful Harmonious Fists.

★ "55 Days at Peking."

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## 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.

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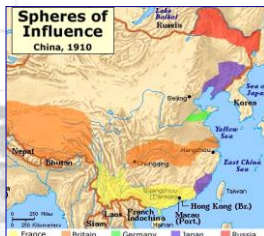
## BOXER REBELLION

### 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".

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## 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.

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## The Open Door Policy



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## Stereotypes of the Chinese Immigrant

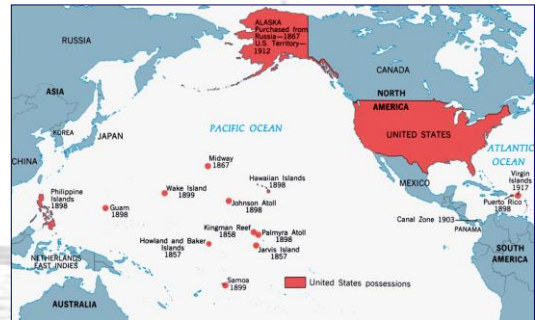


**Oriental [Chinese]  
Exclusion Act,  
1887**

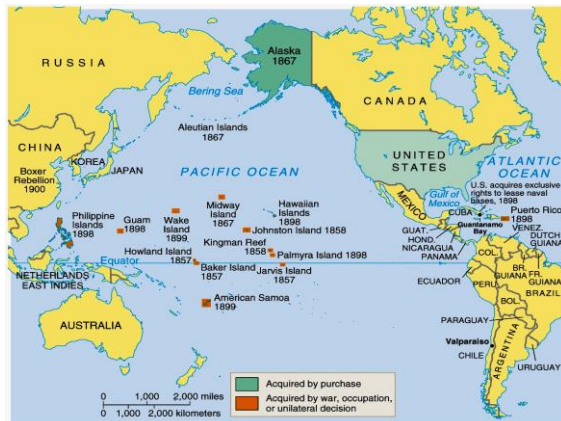


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## America as a Pacific Power



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## America's New Role



136

## The Cares of a Growing Family



137

## Constable of the World



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## 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.

THE WORLD'S CONSTABLE

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*“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.

THE WORLD'S CONSTABLE

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

141



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

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## 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.**



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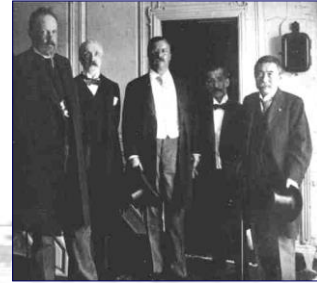


## PORTSMOUTH TREATY

- 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.

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## Treaty of Portsmouth: 1905



Nobel Peace Prize for Teddy

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## 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.



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## The Great White Fleet: 1907

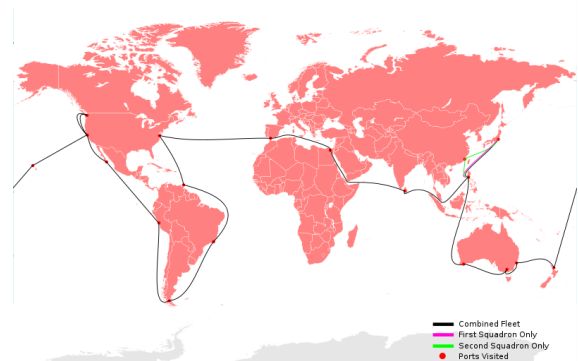


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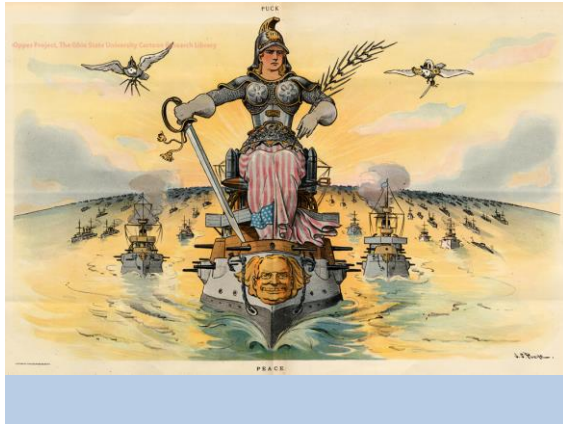
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## Voyage of the Great White Fleet



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## 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.

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# Mexico

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## 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.

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## The Mexican Revolution: 1910s

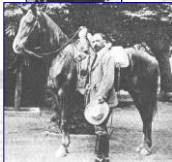
Emiliano Zapata



Venustiano Carranza



Pancho Villa



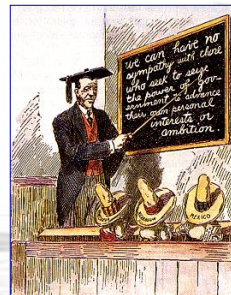
Francisco I. Madero

Porfirio Diaz



155

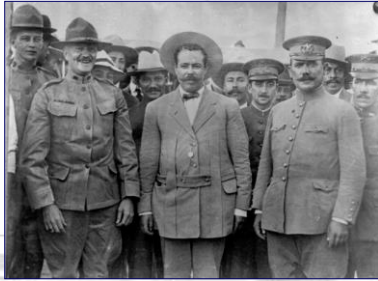
## Wilson's "Moral Diplomacy"



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

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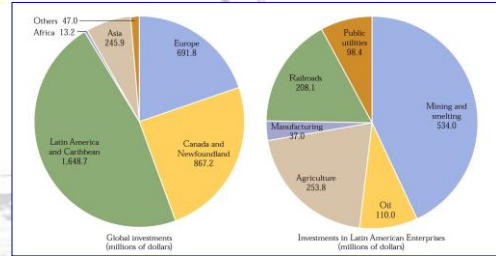
## Searching for Banditos



General John J. Pershing with Pancho Villa in 1914.

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



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

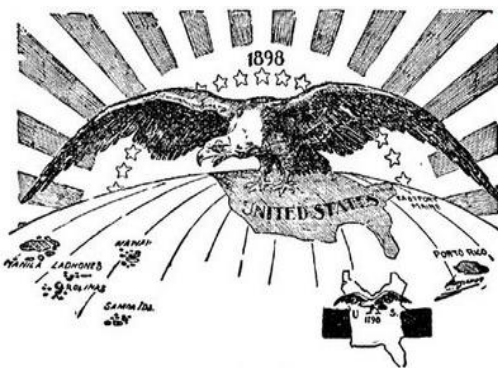


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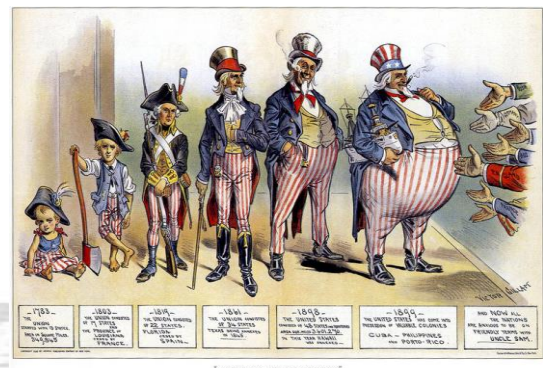
## Uncle Sam: One of the "Boys?"



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