

APUSH

1890-1909

EMPIRE & EXPANSION

U.S. Imperialism

REVIEWED!

American Pageant (Kennedy) Chapter 27

American History (Brinkley) Chapter 19

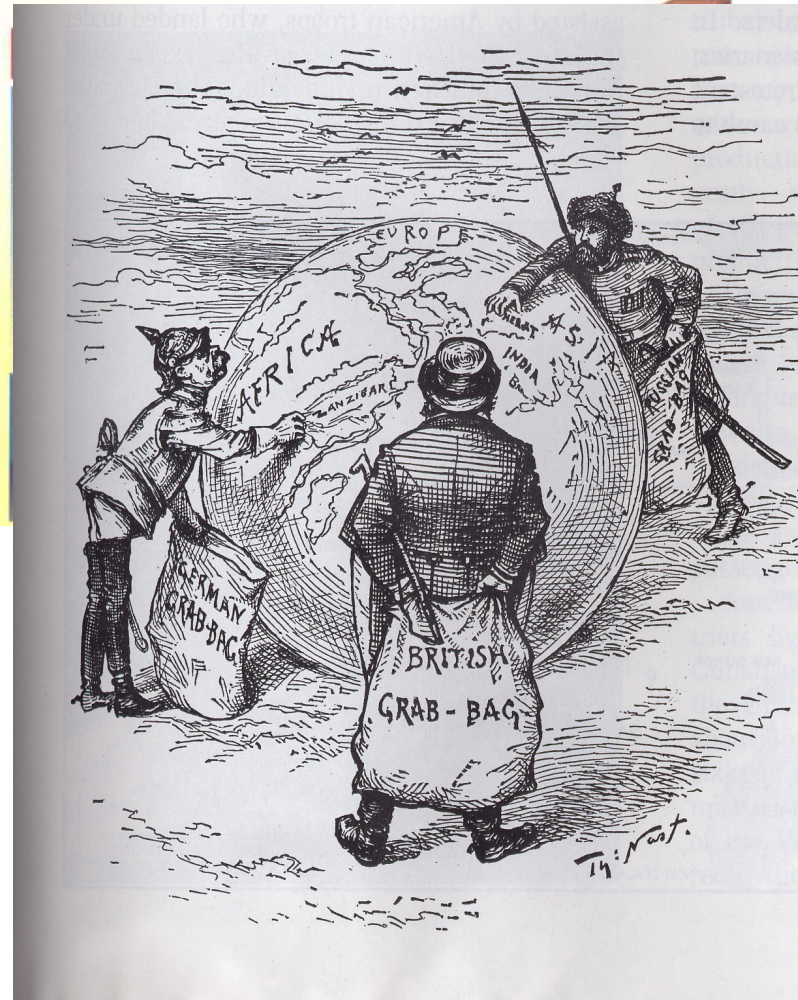
America's History (Henretta) Chapter 21

Important Ideas

- Since the 1790s U.S. territorial expansion has largely focused on western expansion.
- In 1893 Frederick Jackson Turner says the **frontier is closed**
- The **1890s marks a transition** in U.S. history: the United States becomes a **global power**

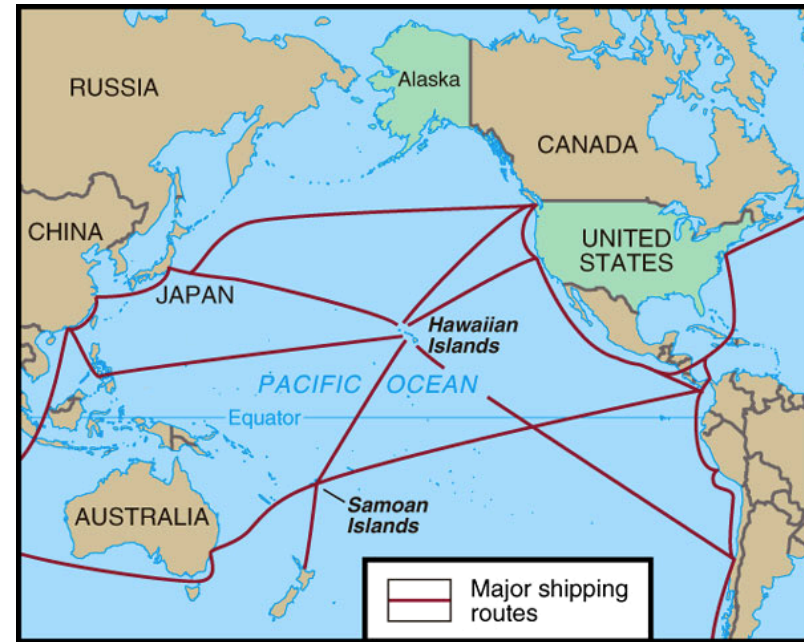
MOTIVES FOR IMPERIALISM

- **Economic:** open up markets abroad, access to cheap raw materials
- **Political:** Desire to compete with other nations
 - Don't want to fall behind
- **Strategic / Military:** Acquire naval bases
 - Alfred T. Mahan “**The Influence of Sea Power**” – need to have a powerful navy
 - Building of the Panama Canal
- **Ideological motives:** Idea of the “**white man's burden**”
 - Darwin's concepts applied to international affairs
 - Rev. Josiah Strong's “**Our Country**” Anglo-Saxon civilization is superior
 - Must colonize other lands to spread “superior” civilization



CASE STUDY: HAWAII

- In 1820's American missionaries go to the islands to convert native people to Christianity
- American sugar and pineapple planters begin buying up land
 - **Dole family**
- In 1887 the United States signs a treaty established **Pearl Harbor** naval base
- Various interest in the U.S. want to annex Hawaii
- **Queen Liliuokalani** advocated that Hawaii should be controlled by the Hawaii people
- Revolt orchestrated by plantation owners overthrows the queen in 1893.
- Grover Cleveland rejects annexation, **William McKinley annexes** in 1898





- Cuba was one of the few colonies still controlled by Spain---
 - Revolts against Spanish rule were becoming more common.
- Spanish **General “Butcher” Weyler** took controversial steps to stop the rebellion.
 - **Reconcentration** camps: Many Cubans die of starvation and disease
- Why does the U.S. care?
 - U.S. investments in **sugar plantations**
 - Sympathy for the plight of the Cuban people
 - **Yellow Journalism**: exaggerated reporting
- **De Lome letter**: Spanish official disrespects President McKinley



Maine explodes Feb. 15, 1898

SPANISH AMERICAN WAR BEGINS

- **Yellow Press** blame Spain for the destruction of the battleship Maine
- April 1898 the United States declares war against Spain
 - U.S., Cuba, Philippines vs. Spain
- **Teller Amendment:** The U.S. have no intention of taking over Cuba.
 - Cuba will control their own government



SPANISH AMERICAN WAR

- Secretary of State John Hay referred to the war as **“a splendid little war”**
- George Dewey** crushes the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay
- Theodore Roosevelt led a volunteer regiment called the **“Rough Riders”**
- War ends in August 1898
- Treaty of Paris** will spark a debate in the United States

1,011,068
The World
1,011,068

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 3, 1898

DEWEY SMASHES SPAIN'S FLEET

Great Naval Battle Between Asiatic Squadron and Spanish Warships Off Manila.

THREE OF THE BEST SPANISH VESSELS WIPED OUT, OTHERS SUNK.

The Damage Done to the American Boats Engaged Only Nominal—Hundreds of the Enemy Slain in the Encounter.



VICE-ADMIRAL MONTOJO.



ADMIRAL DEWEY.

LISBON, Portugal, May 1, 11 P. M.—The Spanish fleet was completely defeated off Cavite, Philippine Islands, according to trustworthy advices received here.

WASHINGTON, May 1, Midnight.—President McKinley expresses entire satisfaction over the reported battle between Commodore Dewey's squadron and the Spanish fleet. He accepts the news as true, but believes it is worse for the Spanish than they will admit. There has been no official confirmation of the news. Nothing official is expected for forty-eight hours.

THE THREE SPANISH CRUISERS COMPLETELY DESTROYED.



CASTILLA



REINA MARIA CRISTINA



ALBATROS

ADMIRAL MONTOJO ADMITS HIS UTTER ROUT.

In His Report to Spain He Says Many Ships Were Burned and Sunk and the Losses in Officers and Men "Numerous."

MADRID (via Paris), May 2.—The news of the defeat of the American squadron behind the Philippines was 11.50 A. M. The American squadron forced the port before daybreak and succeeded in capturing the Spanish fleet.

The Royal Navy at Manila sends the following report, signed "Wrecked Admiral":

"In the middle of the night the American squadron forced the port, and before daybreak appeared off Cavite. The night was completely dark. At 7.30 the bow of the Reina Maria Christina was seen, and the rest of the fleet followed. At eight o'clock, with the staff, I went on board the Isla de Cuba. The Reina Maria Christina and the other ships having been damaged entered San Roque Bay. Some had to be sunk to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy. The losses are numerous, notably Capt. Cervera, a priest, and two other persons.

The Spanish fleet consists of the vessels relating to save the burning and sinking Don Juan de Austria. There is the greatest anxiety for further details.

MADRID'S FORLORN HOPE.

LONDON, May 2.—The Madrid correspondent of the Financial News, telegraphing this morning, says:

"The Spanish Ministry of Marine deems a victory for Spain because the Americans were forced to retire behind the mountains. Capt. Cervera (of Cadix) in command of the Reina Maria Christina, went down with the ship.

MADRID OFFICIAL REPORT ADMITS DISASTROUS DEFEAT

MADRID, May 1, 8 P. M.—The following is the text of the official despatch from the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands to the Minister of War, Lieut.-Gen. Corcos, regarding the engagement off Manila:

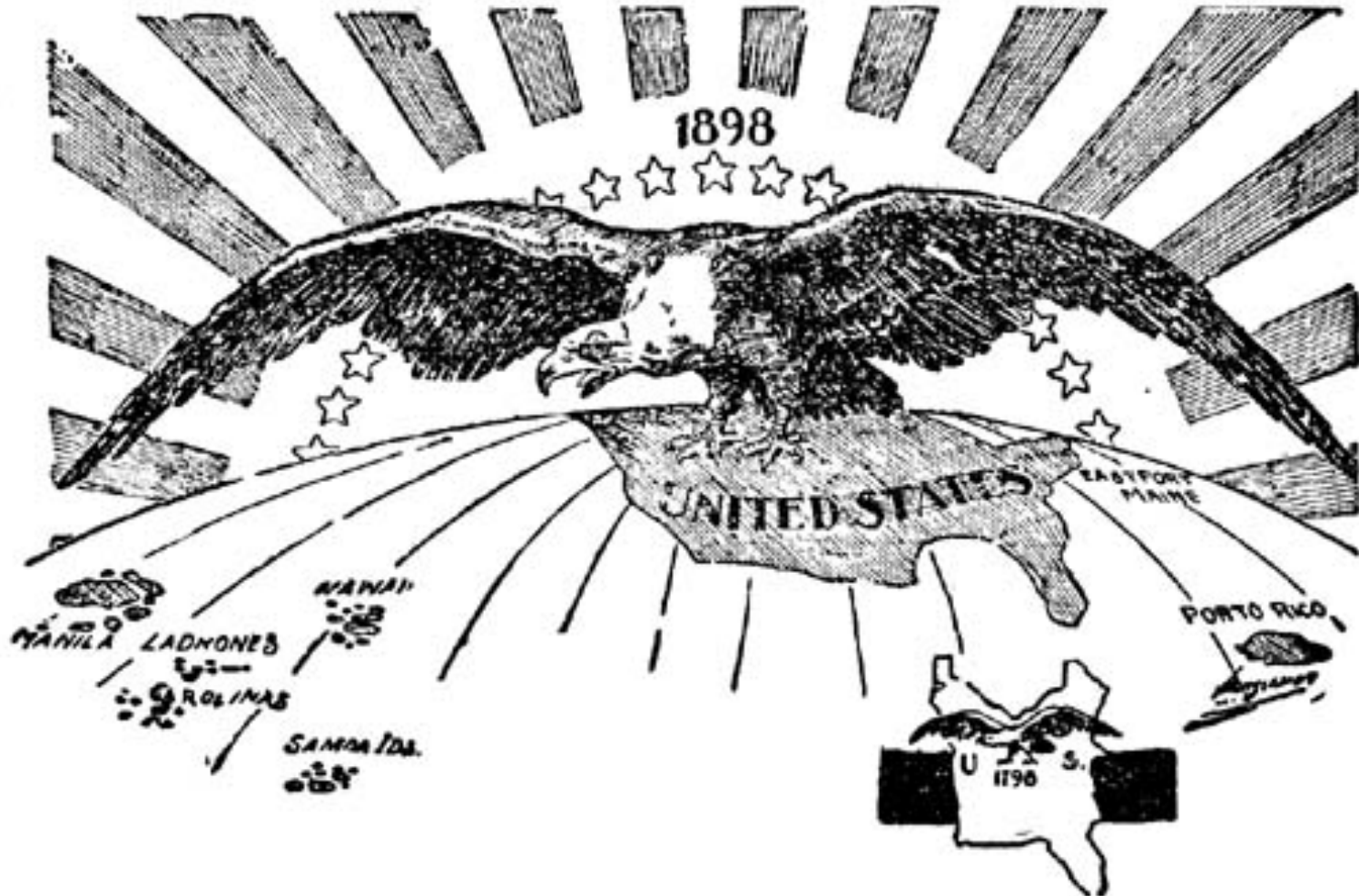
"Last night, April 30, the batteries at the entrance to the port announced the arrival of the enemy's squadron, forcing a passage under the obscurity of the night.

"At daybreak the enemy took up positions, opening with a strong fire against Fort Cavite and the arsenal.

"Our fleet engaged the enemy in a brilliant combat, protected

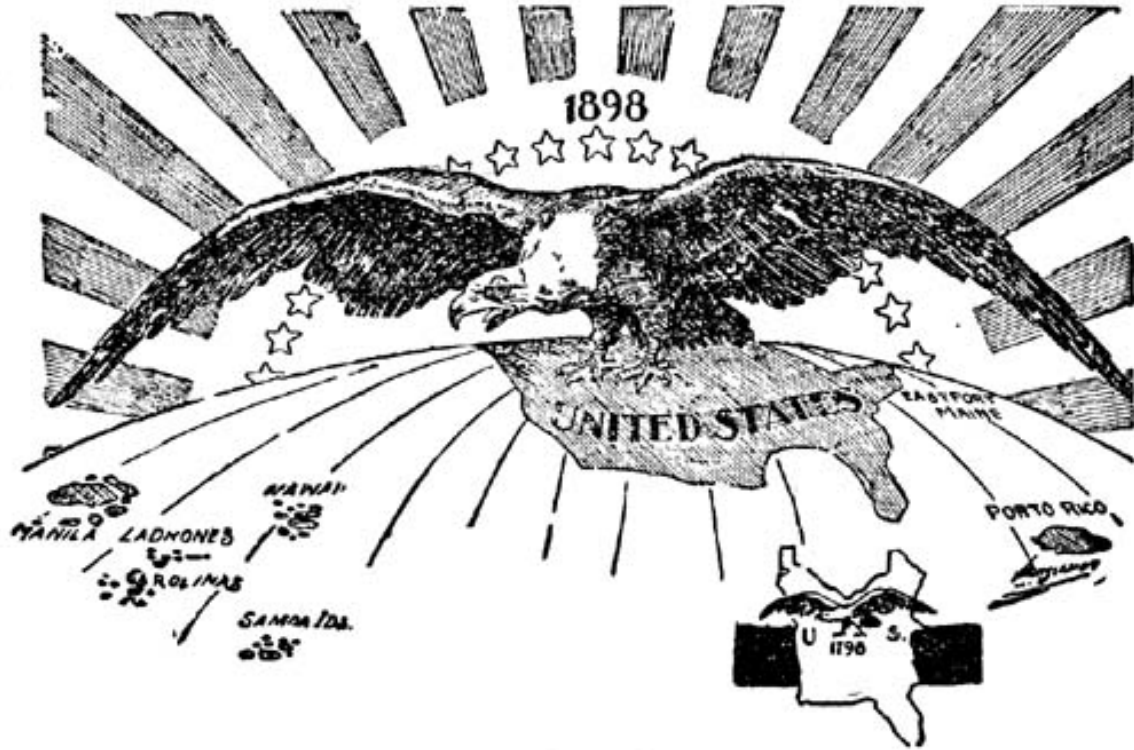
TREATY OF PARIS

The United States acquires Guam, Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines



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

IMPACT OF THE WAR



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

- Key debate: What should the U.S. do with these newly acquired territories
- **Debate in Congress:** 2/3 majority required to ratify a treaty
- **Anti-Imperialist League** opposed annexation of the Philippines
 - Members included Carnegie, AFL leader Samuel Gompers. Mark Twain, etc.
- McKinley favored expansion and **Congress narrowly approves the treaty**
 - *Know about U.S. actions in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines*

CUBA

- **United States technically leaves Cuba in 1902**
 - Remember the **Teller Amendment?**
- **Platt Amendment** passed in 1901
 - **The U.S. can intervene to restore peace and order**
 - **Cuba could not sign a treaty with a foreign power that limited its independence**
 - **U.S. could maintain a naval base at Guantanamo Bay**



Puerto Rico

- **Foraker Act (1900)**- Puerto Rico was granted limited degree of popular govt.
 - Withheld full self rule
 - Congress granted U.S. citizenship in 1917
- **Status of places such as Puerto Rico and the Philippines were uncertain**
 - Did the rights and protections under the U.S. Constitution follow the U.S. flag?
- **Insular Cases**: constitutional rights are not automatically extended to people in American territorial possessions



The Philippines

- **Emilio Aguinaldo** was the leader of the Filipino independence movement against Spain
 - Fought alongside the U.S. against Spain
- Following the **Treaty of Paris** he thought the Philippines would receive independence
- Brutal **guerilla war** takes place between the U.S. and the Philippines
- Formal independence not until 1946!



Access to China

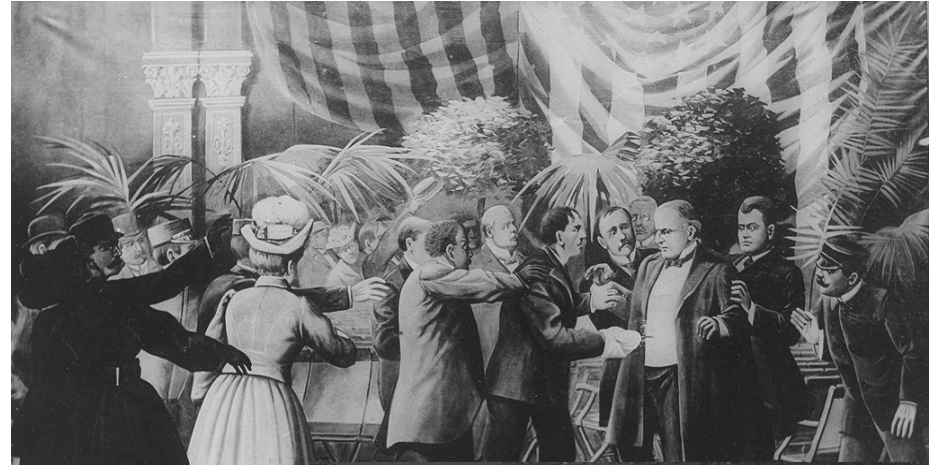


- The United States was very interested in gaining access to **markets of China**
- Problem: Other nations had carved up China into **spheres of influence**
 - Area of exclusive trading privileges
- Secretary of State John Hay announces the **Open Door Policy** in **1899**
 - All nations should have equal trading privileges in China
- **Boxer Rebellion** was an attempt to remove foreign influence of China
 - Rebellion put down by an international force

President Theodore Roosevelt

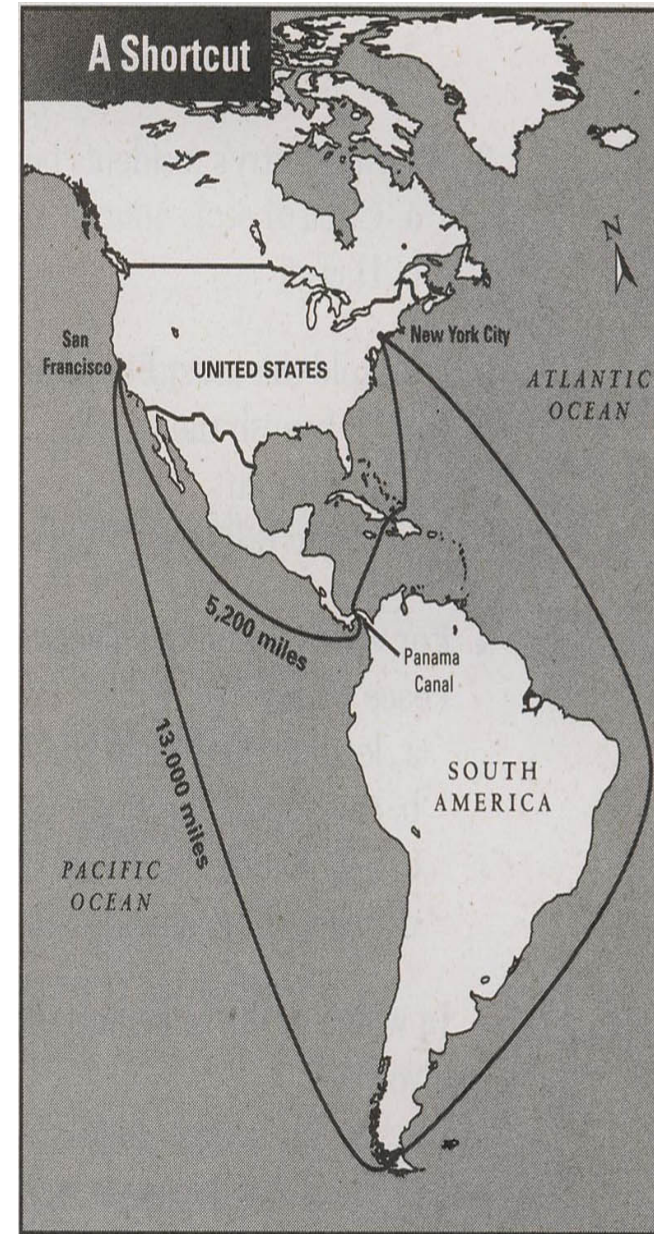
- William McKinley is reelected in the **Election of 1900**
- Theodore Roosevelt becomes President **when McKinley is assassinated** in 1901
- Under Roosevelt there will be a dramatic rise in the power of the Presidency
- TR will pursue an expansionist foreign policy

– **“speak softly and carry a big stick”**



PANAMA CANAL

- **The presence of a canal would dramatically cut down travel time**
 - Trade
 - Military
- **First attempt to build a canal was by **France****
 - Failed!
- **Roosevelt attempted to get **Colombia** to allow the United States to build a canal in Panama**
 - **Colombia rejects the treaty that would have allowed the U.S. to build the canal**
- **TR decides to secretly support the movement for Panamanian independence from Colombia**
 - **Hay – Bunau - Varilla Treaty gives U.S. right to build canal**



Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine

- **Monroe Doctrine (1823):** stay out of the western hemisphere

Various Latin American countries owed money to countries such as England and Germany

- England sends warships to Venezuela in 1902
- Santo Domingo owed money
- Worried Europe would keep intervening

Roosevelt responds by issuing the **Roosevelt Corollary**

- The U.S. has the right to **intervene in Latin America**
- U.S. dramatically expanded its role in Latin America
 - Various Presidents send troops to Haiti, Honduras, the Dominican Republic, & Nicaragua
- **Strains relations** between the U.S. and Latin America

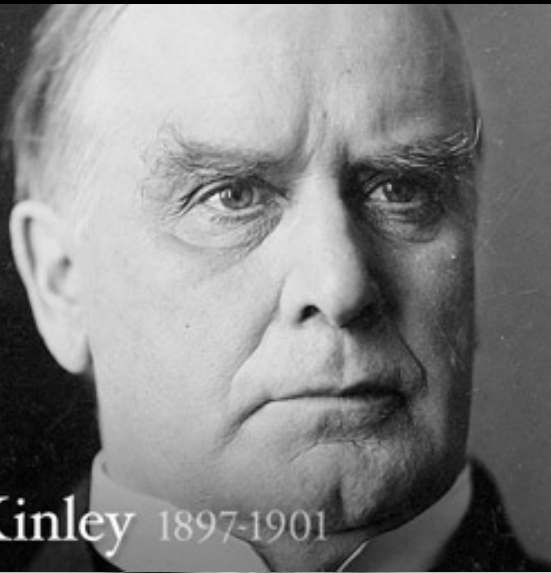


ROOSEVELT IN EAST ASIA

- **TR wins noble prize for helping negotiate a peace agreement ending the Russo-Japanese War (1905)**
 - Japan beat down Russia
 - The U.S. increasingly concerned over the growing strength of Japan
- **Gentlemen's Agreement (1908):**
 - Laws in California discriminated against Asian immigrants (damn nativism again!)
 - San Francisco required Asian students attend segregated schools (fear of “yellow peril”)
 - TR and Japan reached a compromise
 - Japan secretly agreed to restrict the emigration of Japanese workers to the U.S.
 - TR would pressure CA to repeal its law
- **Great White Fleet (1907-1908):** Roosevelt sends new fleet of U.S. battleships on trip around the world
 - Demonstrates U.S. growing power

25.

William McKinley 1897-1901



26.

Theodore Roosevelt 1901-1909



27.

William H. Taft 1909-1913



28.

Woodrow Wilson 1913-1921



**McKinley, Roosevelt, Taft and, Wilson
believed in playing a more active role in world
affairs.**

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