

US IMPERIALISM

1. US Looks Abroad

- ◆ Imperialism and its factors
- ◆ The New Manifest Destiny
- ◆ Isolationism vs expansionism

3 D's

- Duty, Dollars, Destiny
 - spread our culture
 - Christianity
 - new markets

2. Lands acquired by U.S.

3. Spanish American War---1898

- ◆ "Splendid Little War"
 - ◆ Causes and effects

4. Importance of Asian market

◆ 1899-1902: Philippine Question

◆ Filipino Revolution—3 years to put down

◆ Open Door Policy

◆ Chinese trade

◆ Spheres of influence

◆ Boxer Rebellion 1899-1900

◆ TR vs Japan

◆ Russian Japanese War---1904 

◆ Gentlemen's Agreement, 1906

5. 1904, Roosevelt Corollary

◆ "Big Stick Policy"

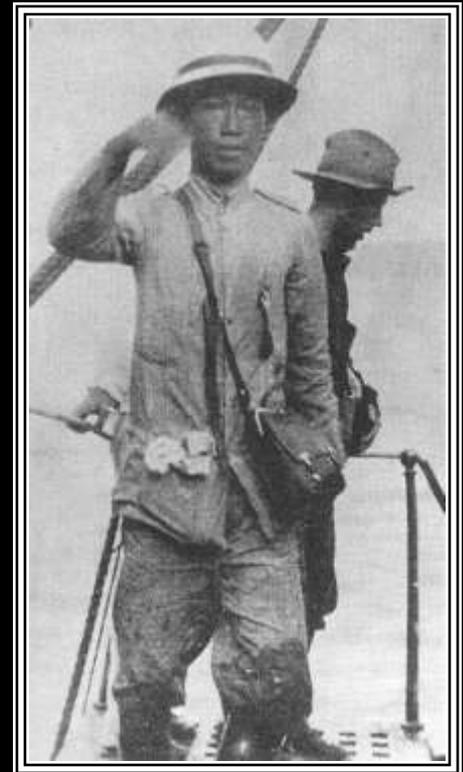
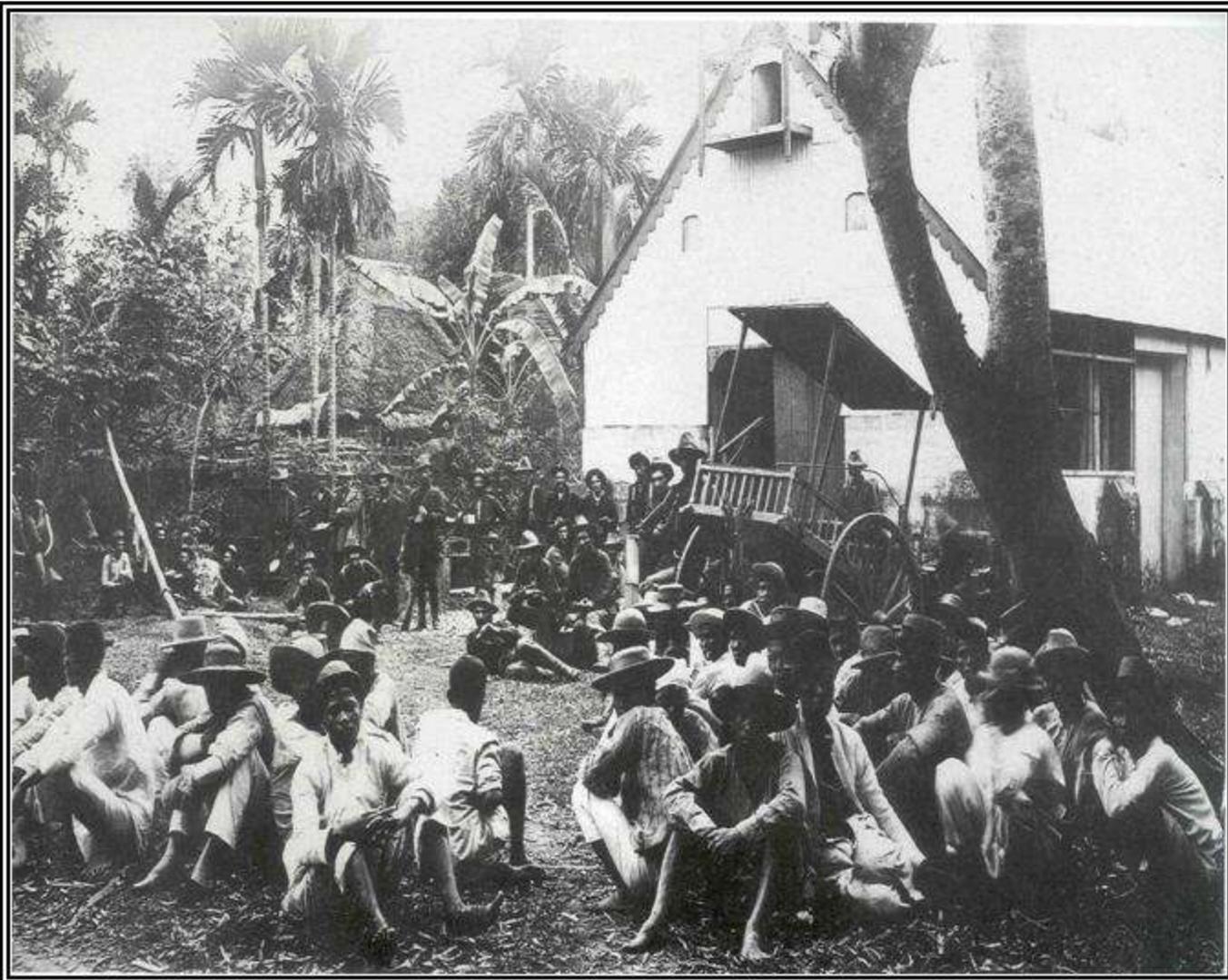
◆ protect U.S. interests = Asia and Latin America

◆ Panama Canal 

6. Pres. Taft & Wilson: Dollar Diplomacy

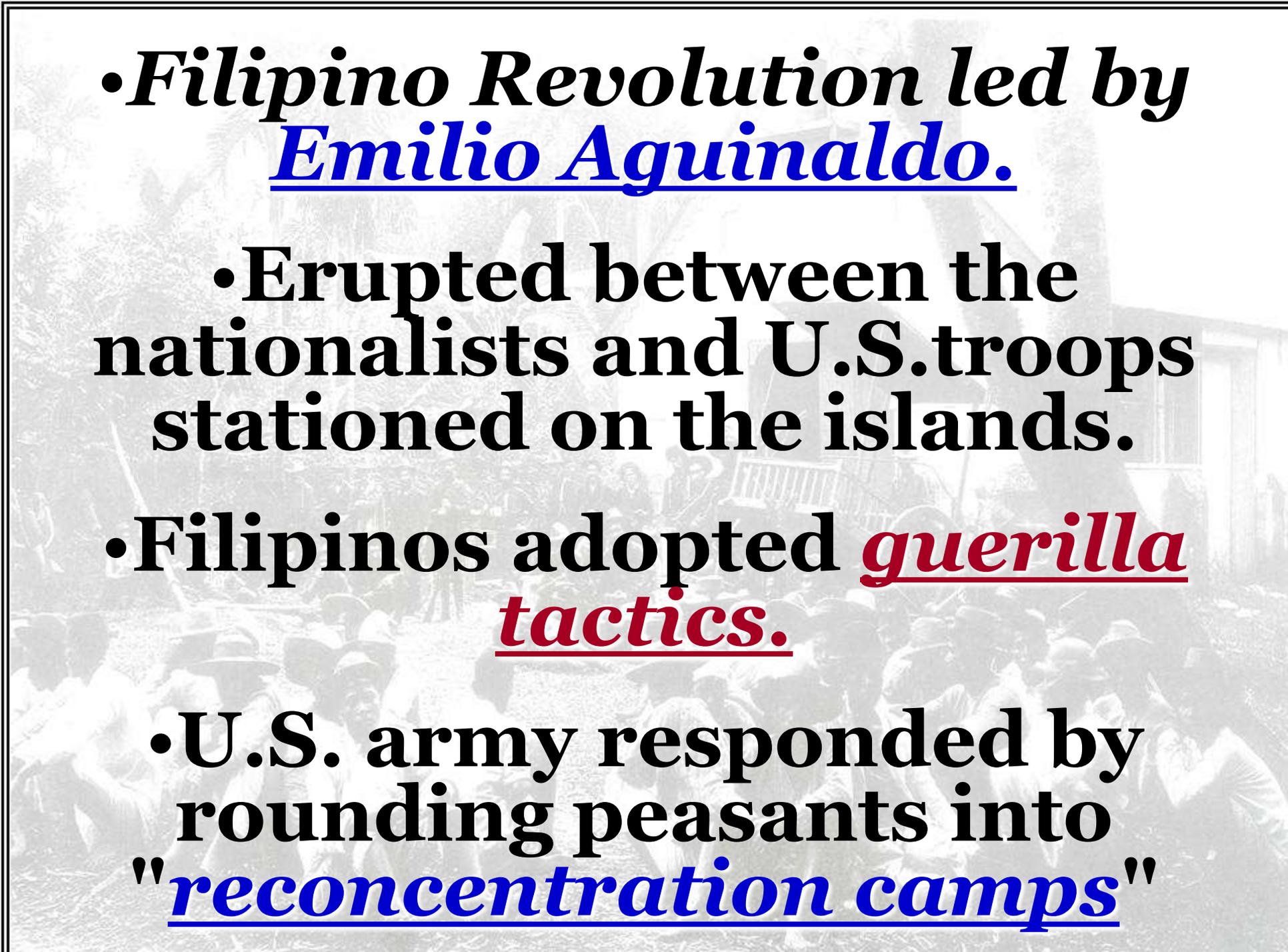
- ◆ U.S. banks and businesses invest.
- ◆ "Big Stick policy": Wilson intervenes
 - ◆ Haiti: 1914-1934
 - ◆ Dominican Republic: 1916-1924
 - ◆ Mexico to get Pancho Villa in 1916

PHILIPPINE REVOLUTION



Emilio Aguinaldo

Filipino Revolutionists

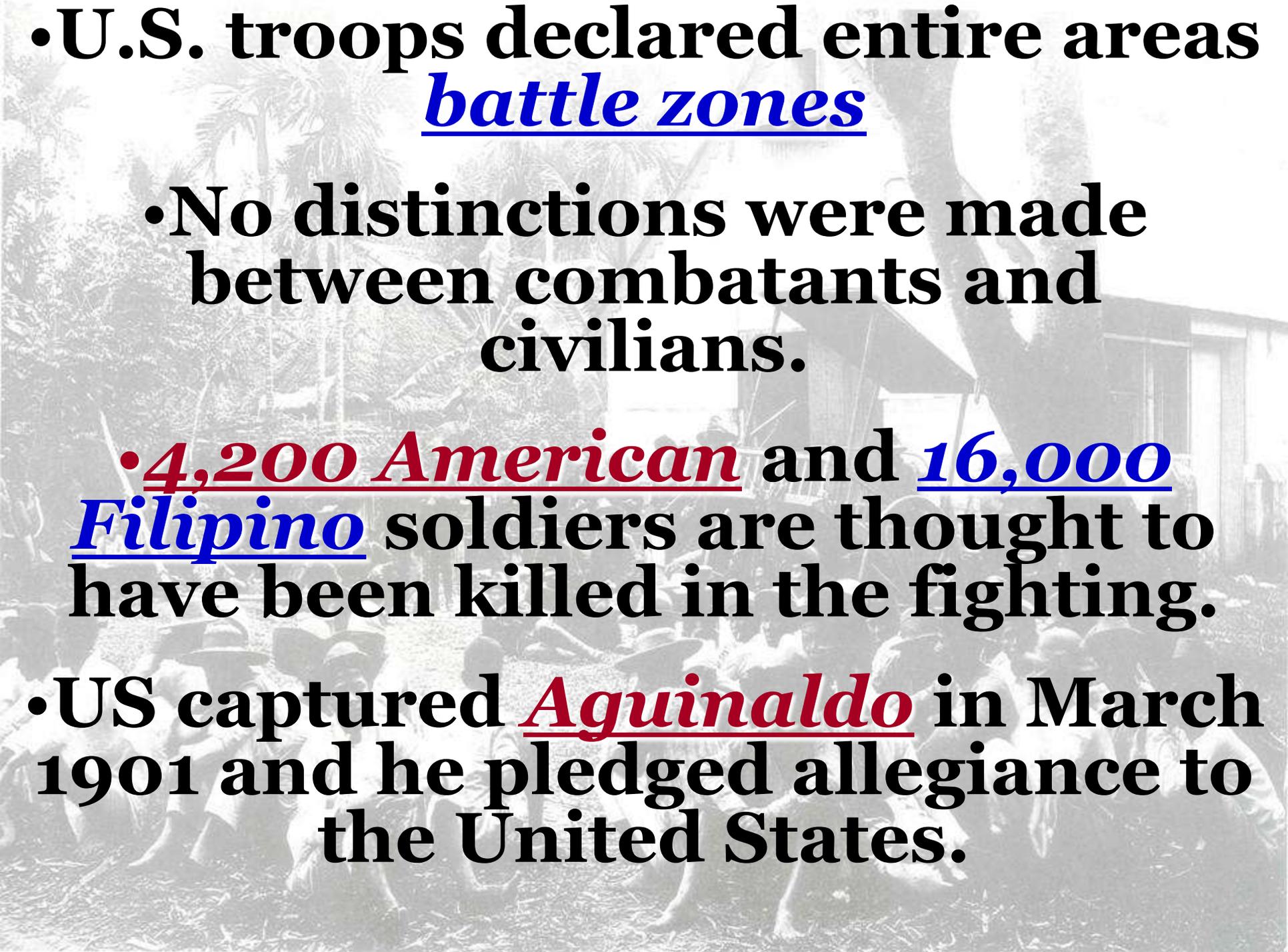


- *Filipino Revolution led by Emilio Aguinaldo.*

- 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"



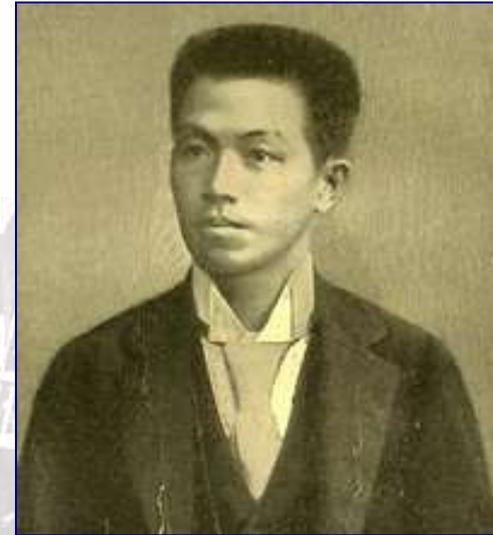
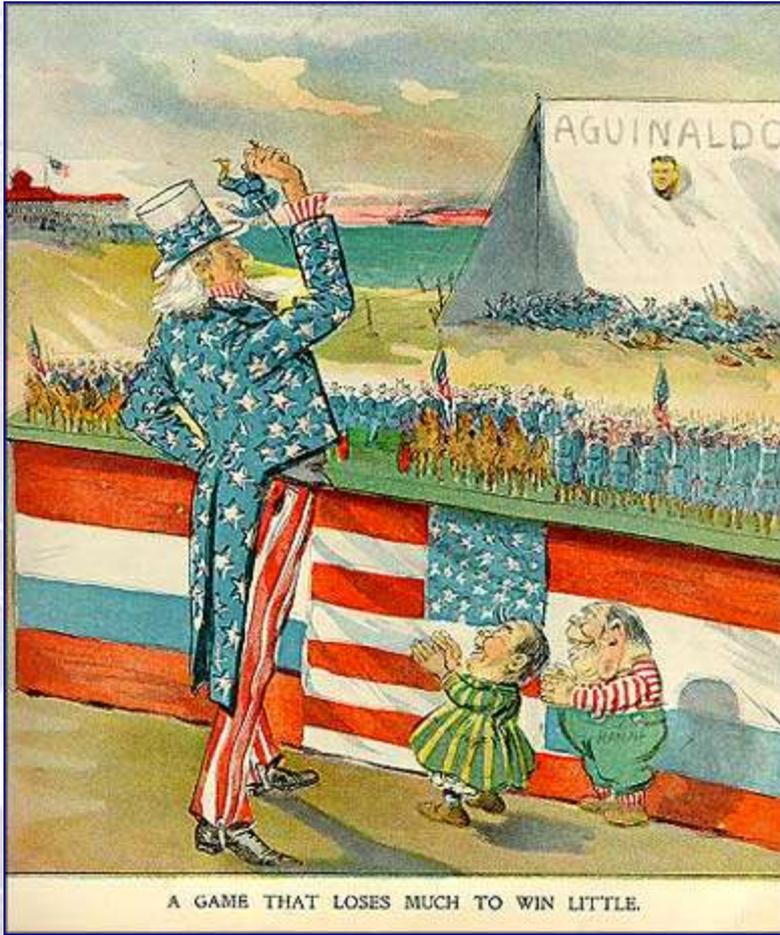
- U.S. troops declared entire areas *battle zones*

- 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





606

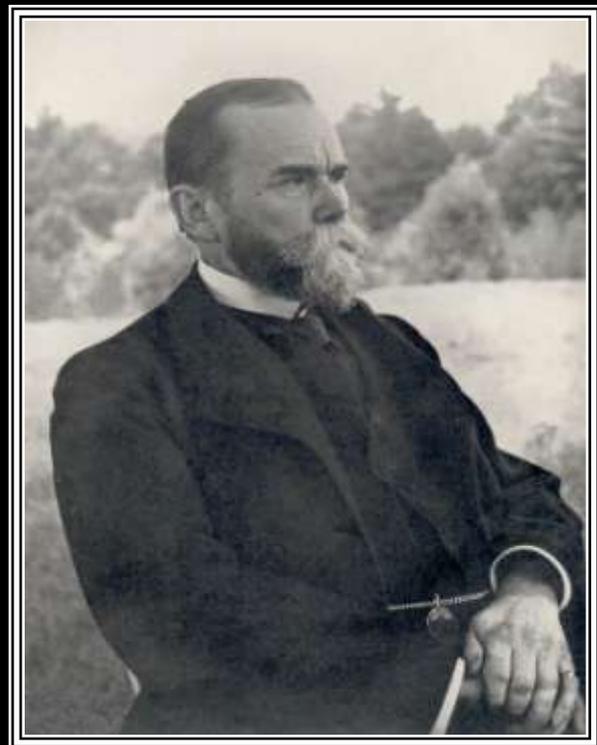


**Anti-Imperialist
League resistance
to the Philippine
War.**

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



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.



CHINESE TRADE

Govt. assists

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. assists

❖ 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 



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



Boxer's 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.

BOXER REBELLION

Emperor of China

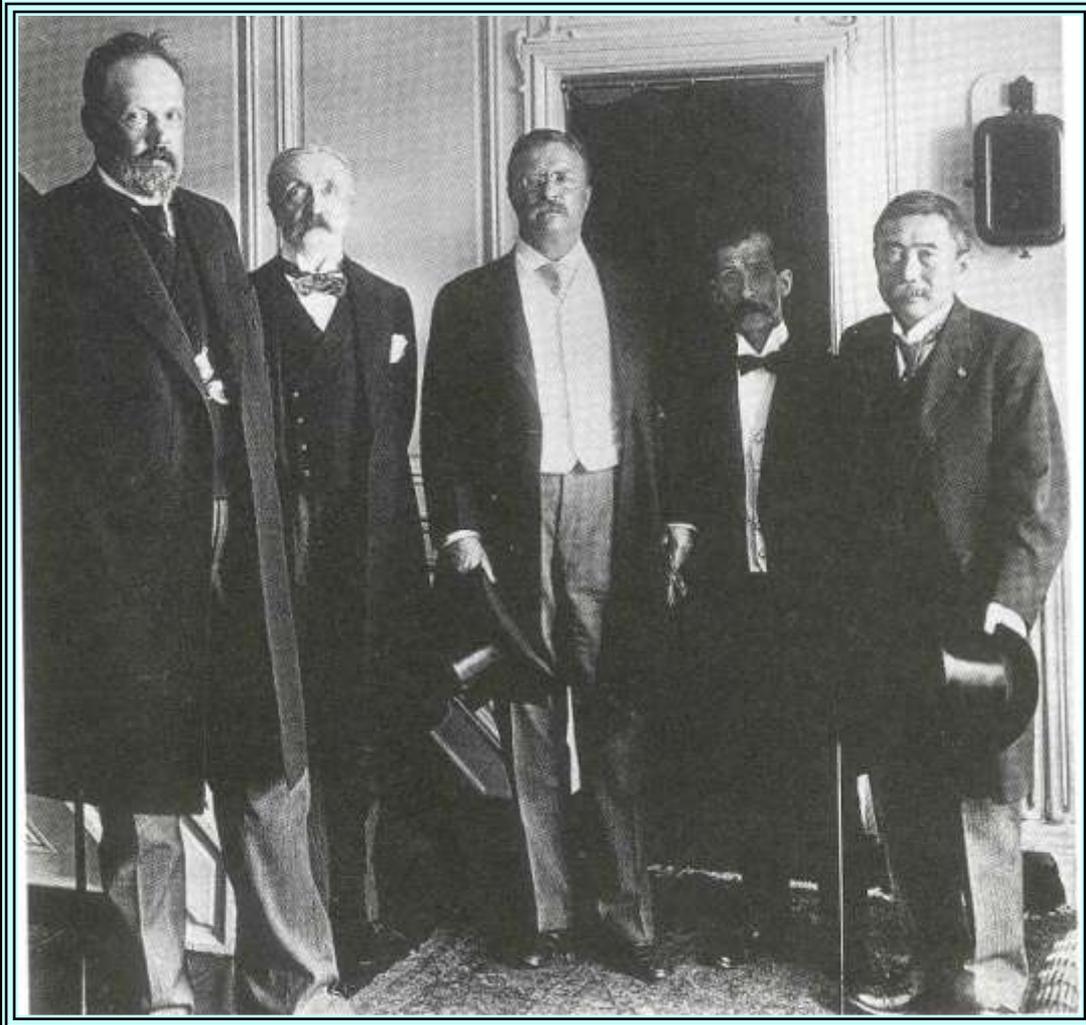
- ❖ “The present situation is becoming daily more difficult. The various Powers cast upon us looks of tiger-like voracity, hustling each other to be first to seize our innermost territories. . . .
- ❖ Should the strong enemies become aggressive and press us to consent to things we can never accept, we 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”.

BOXER REBELLION

- Their cause was to expel all "foreign devils from China."
- The Boxer's new slogan -- "Support China, kill the foreigner!"
- 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.



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.

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.

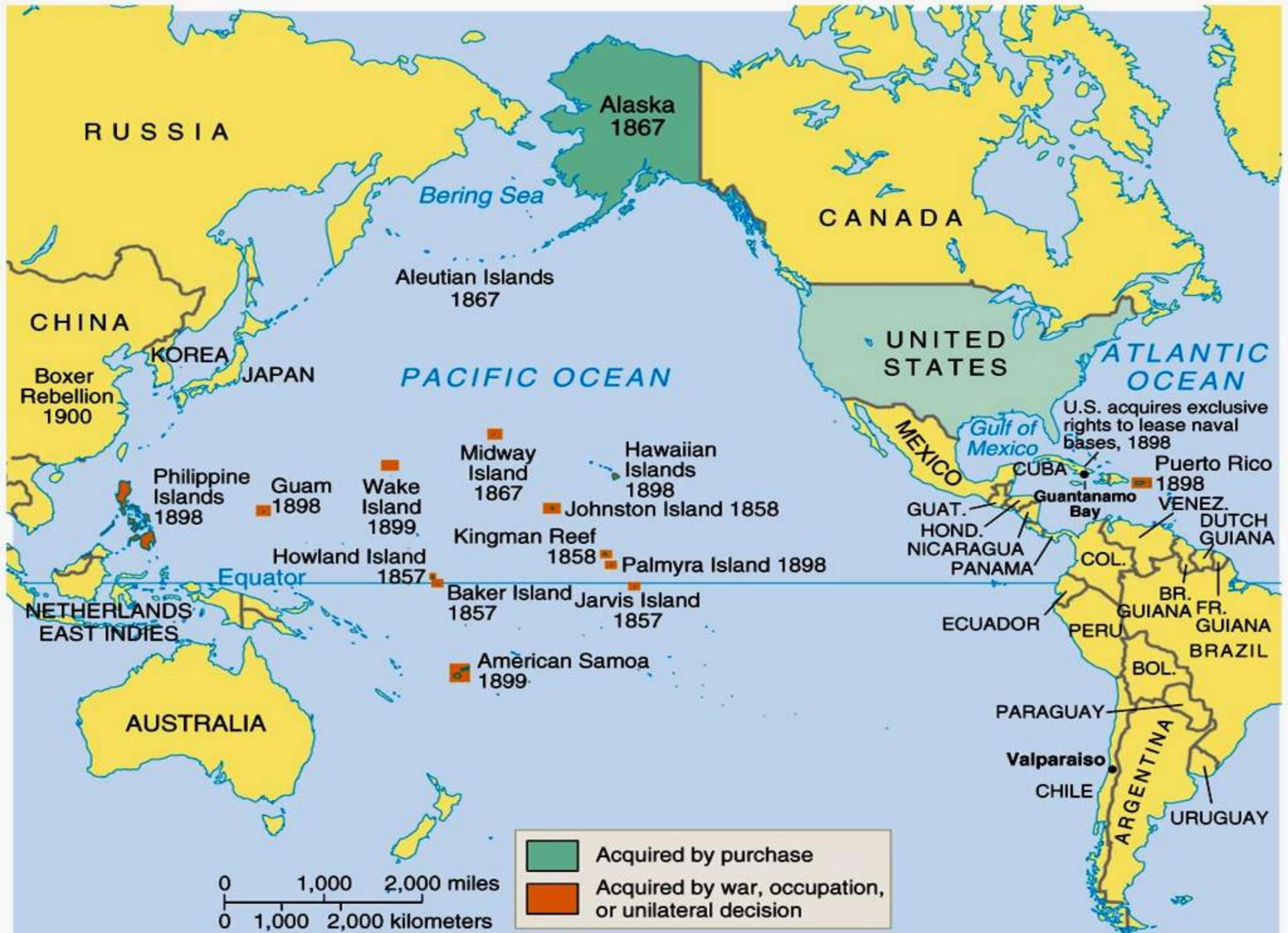
Gentlemen's Agreement: 1907

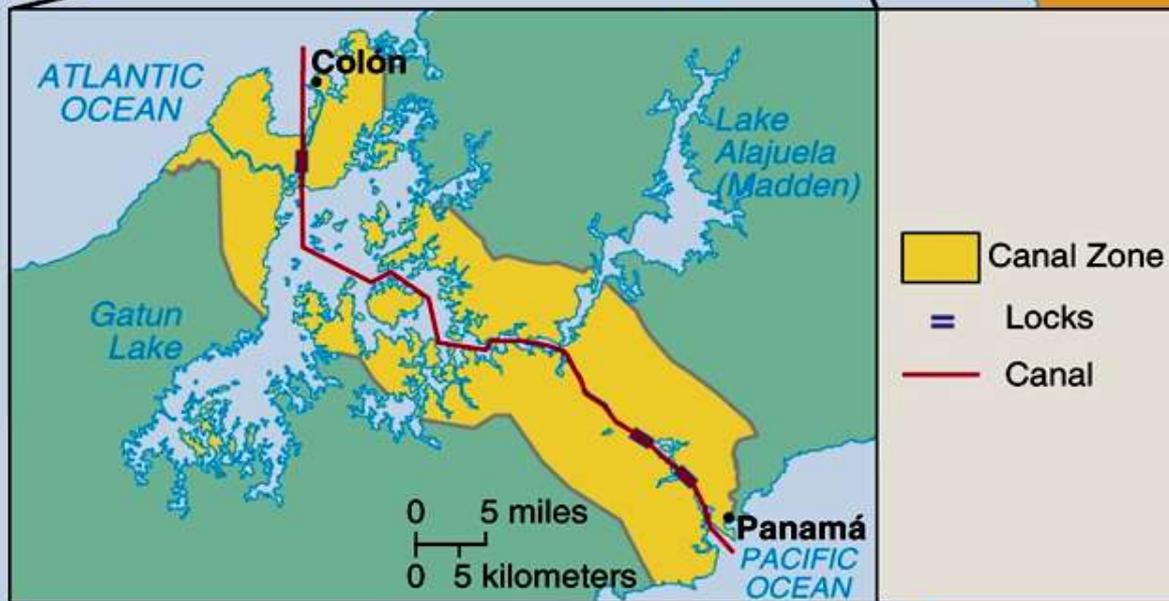
- ❖ Japanese children were discriminated against and segregated in San Francisco elementary schools. TR negotiated with Japanese that discrimination and segregation would stop and in return, Japan agreed to stop the flow of Japanese immigrants to the US.

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.







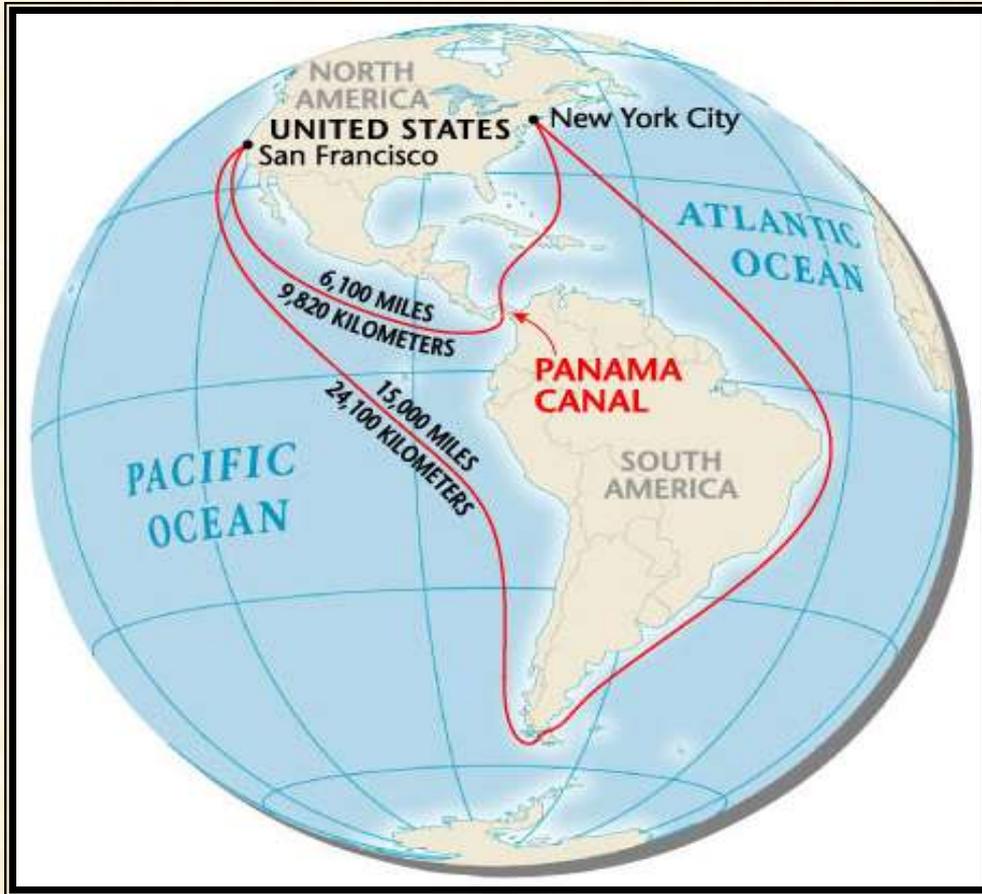
- Canal Zone
- Locks
- Canal

◆ quick access to Atlantic & Pacific

◆ military protection of territories

◆ trade & economic value would increase

PANAMA CANAL



- 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.

- A concession is a grant for a piece of land in exchange for a promise to use the land for a specific purpose.

- Defeated by yellow fever and mismanagement, the company abandoned the project and offered its remaining rights to the United States for \$100 million.

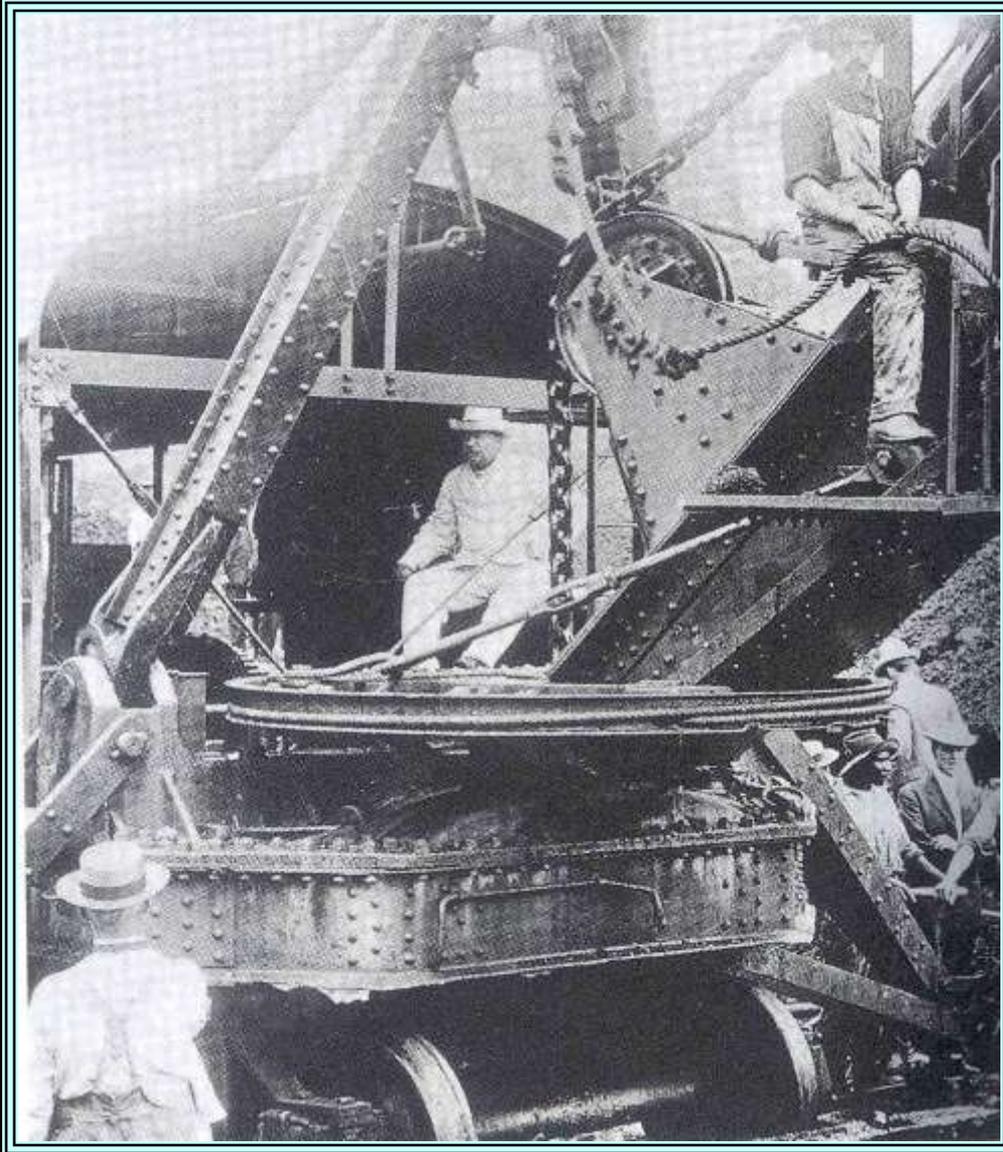
PANAMA CANAL

- 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.



PANAMA

CANAL

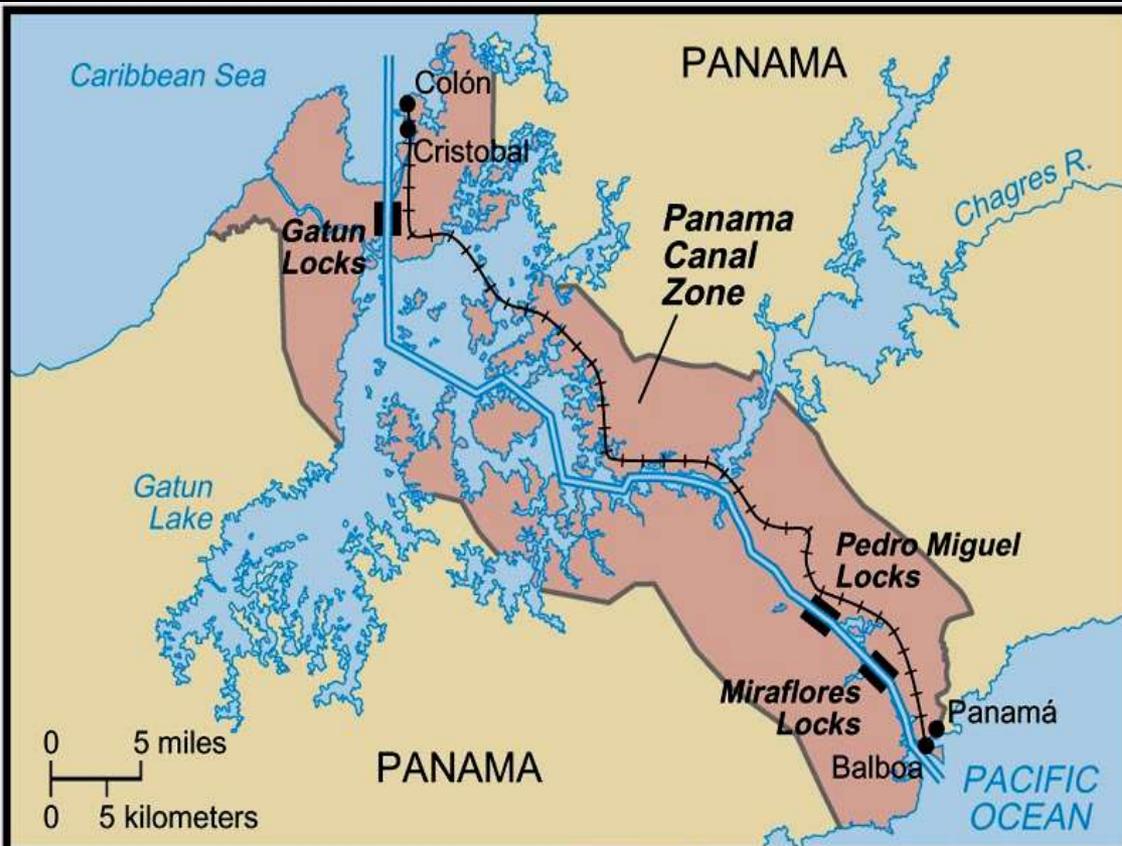


- **Roosevelt at the canal**
- **Important to the destiny of the US**
- **\$400 million to build**
- **Began in 1904 and completed by 1914**
- **Army engineer George Goethals organized the construction.**
- **Dr. Walter Reed found ways to deal with yellow fever**

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.”

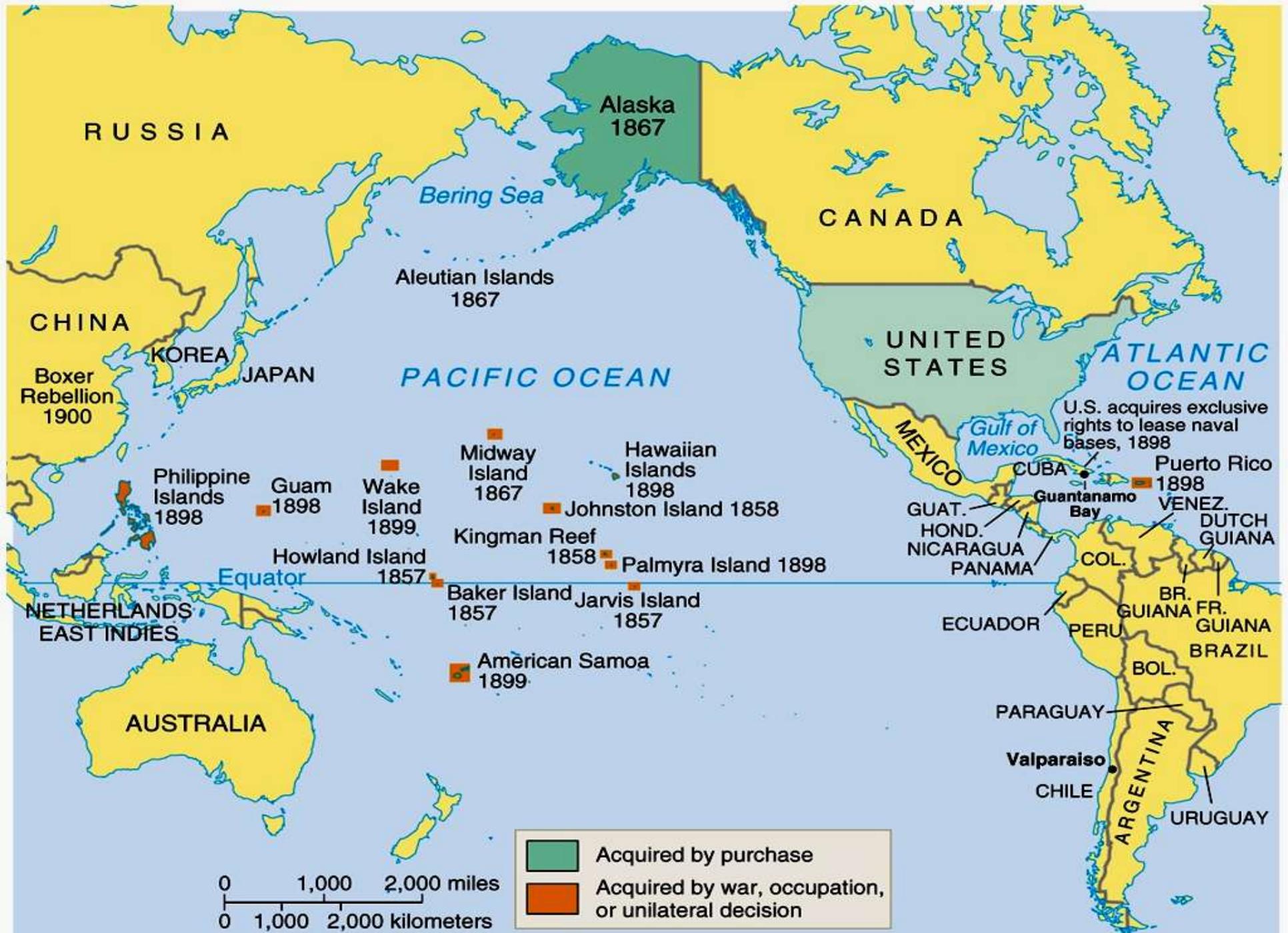
PANAMA CANAL



Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty

- Recognized Panama as an independent nation after Revolution with Columbia
- Paid \$10 million for the canal zone.
- \$250,000 yearly rental
 - Eventually Panama would regain the Canal zone.
- Jan. 1, 2000, the canal zone belongs to Panama





BIG STICK POLICY

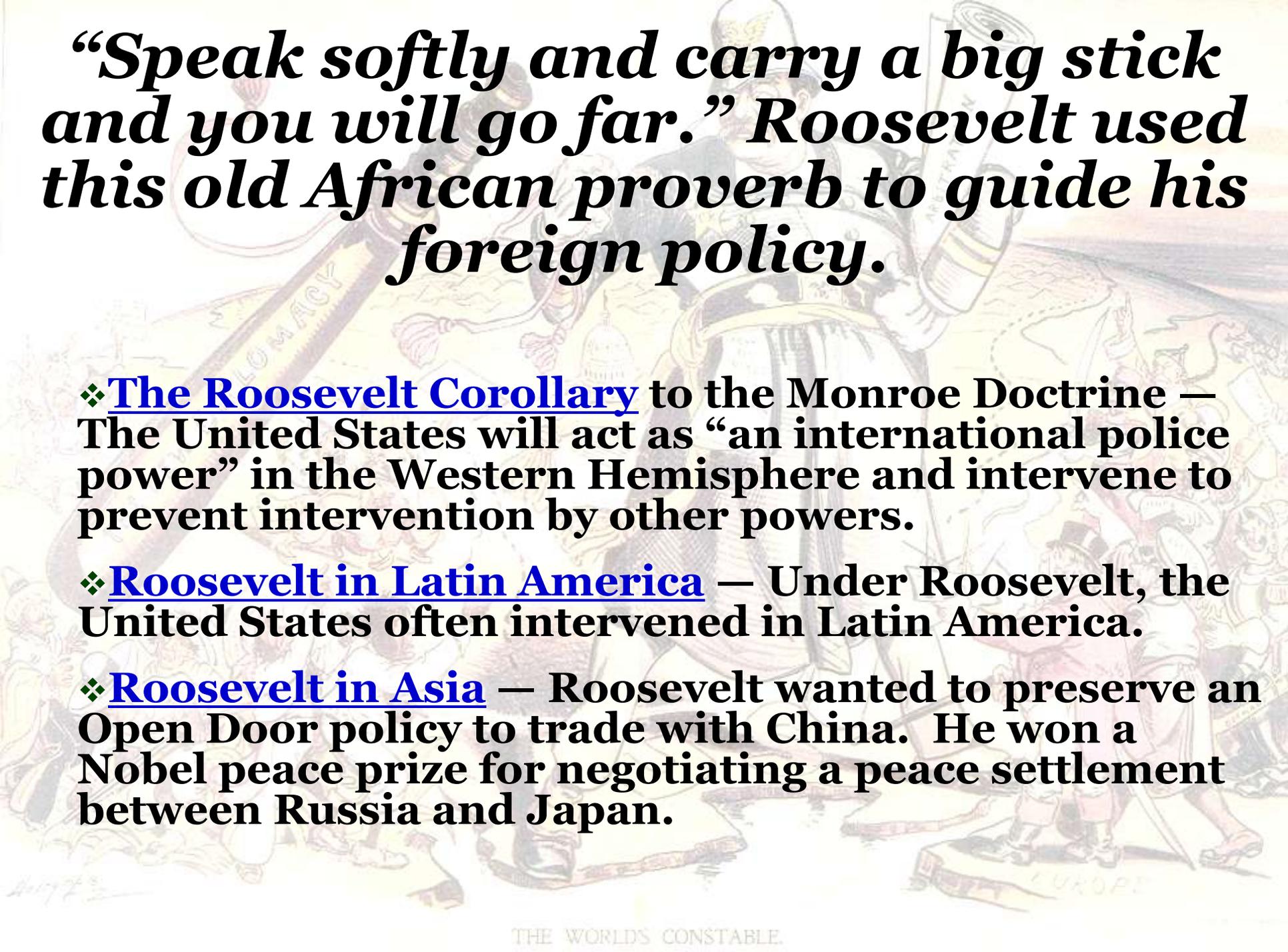
A political cartoon depicting Uncle Sam as a policeman. He is wearing a top hat and a uniform, holding a large baton labeled 'THE NEW MONROE DOCTRINE'. He stands over a map of the Americas, with a sign that says 'EUROPE' at the bottom. The cartoon is signed 'Haley 7/62' in the bottom left corner.

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.

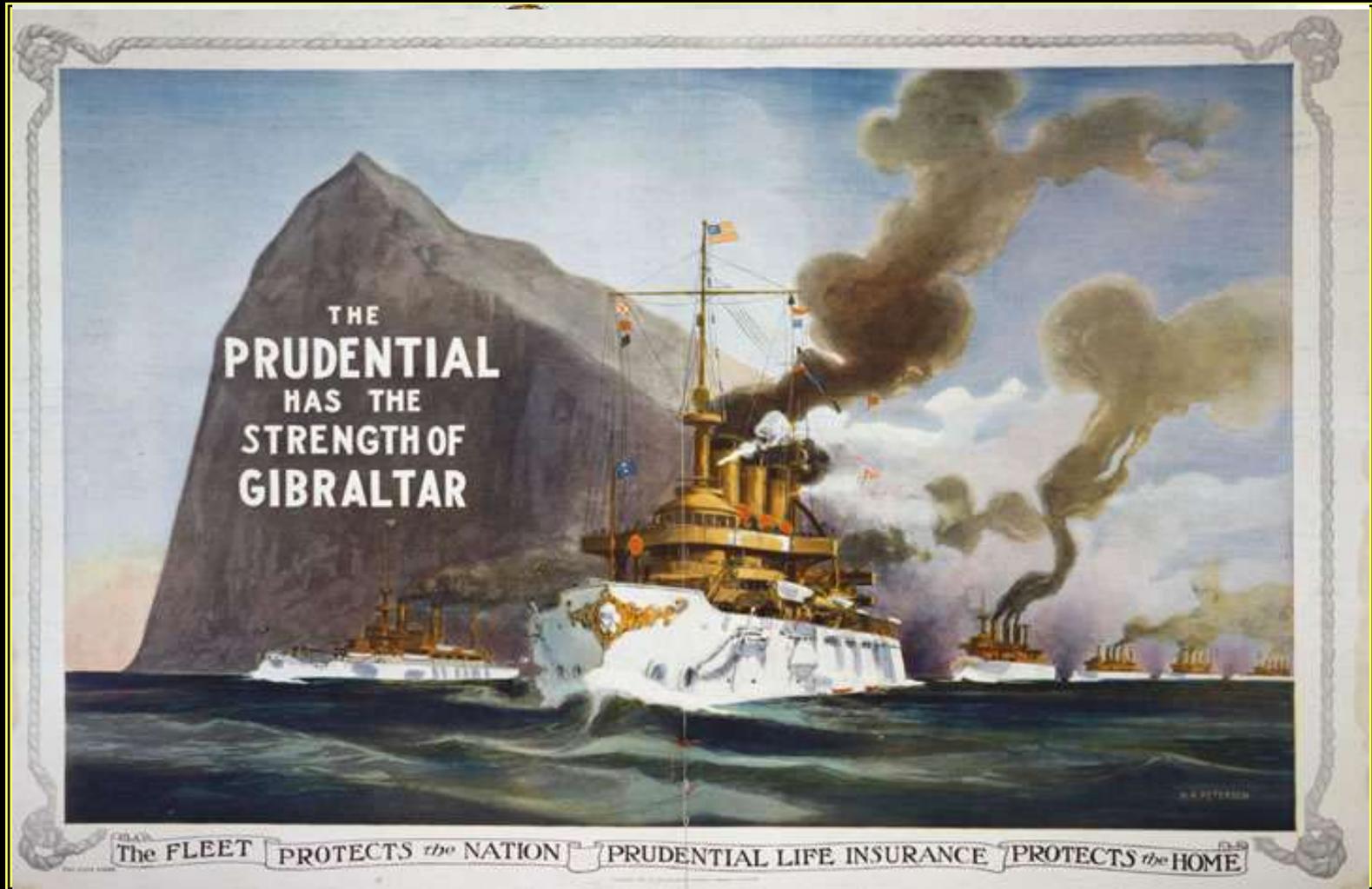
❖ **Roosevelt in Asia** — Roosevelt wanted to preserve an Open Door policy to trade with China. He won a Nobel peace prize for negotiating a peace settlement between Russia and Japan.



Big Stick Policy: “Speak softly and carry a big stick”.

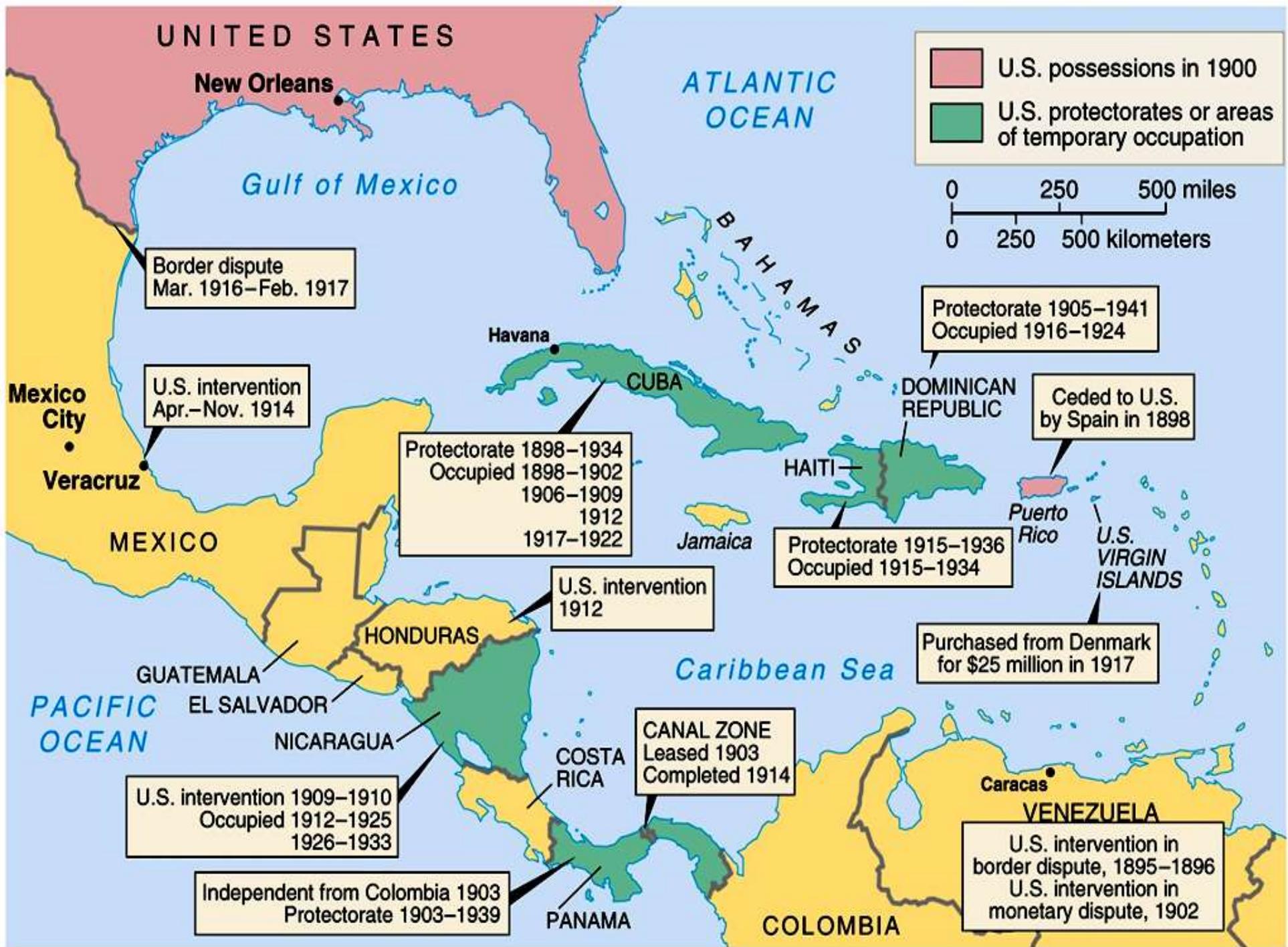
Also referred to as “Roosevelt’s Corollary”

BIG STICK POLICY



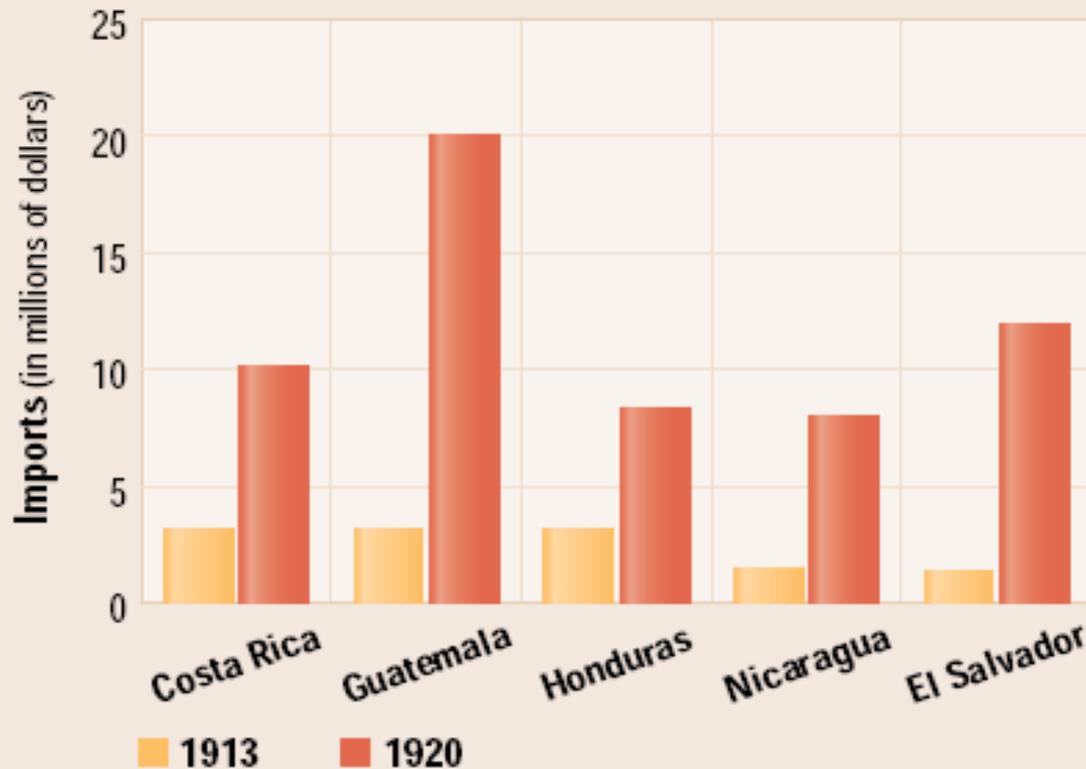
Big Stick Policy: “Speak softly and carry a big stick”.
Also referred to as ***“Roosevelt’s Corollary”***
Roosevelt’s Great White Fleet





U.S. Trade with Central America, 1913–1920

Imports into U.S. from Central America



Source: *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1913 and 1922.*

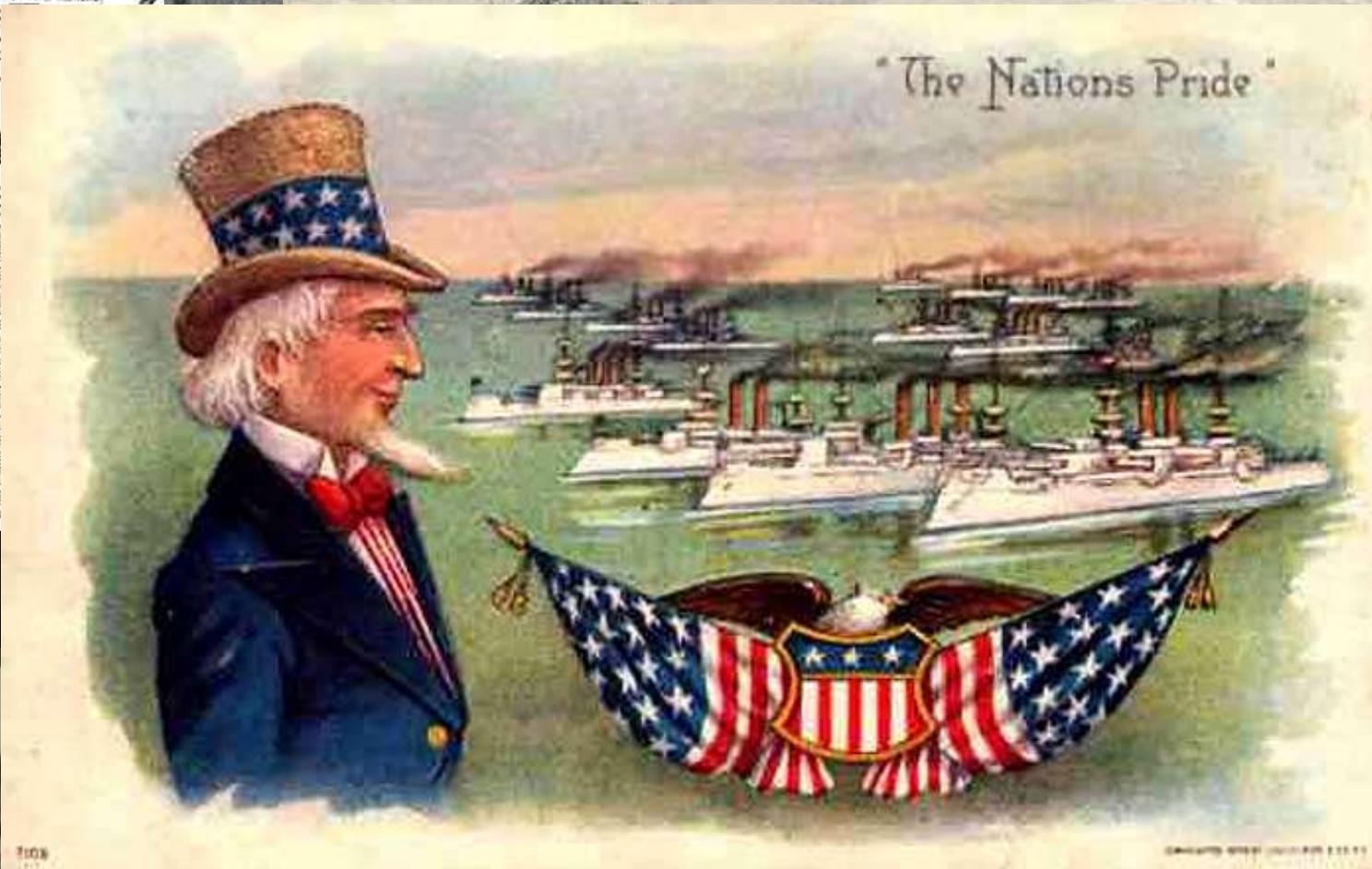


The Chicago Daily Tribune
GREAT SEA VICTORY FOR AMERICA!
VENGEANCE FOR THE MAINS
SPAIN'S ASIA!

1,220,618
AMERICAN BIRDS AMERICANS
WAR EXTRA

SATURDAY'S 1,668,759 CIRCULATION
NIGHT SPECIAL
NEW YORK JOURNAL
WAR

Washington Alerts with Joy over the News of the Great Victory Won by Commodore Dewey's Fleet.
NOTABLE DISPLAY SEEN BY THE NEWS
100,000,000
THE GREAT
THE GREAT
THE GREAT



The wreck of USS Maine in Havana Harbor, 16 Feb. 1898, the morning after the explosion. (JH 44778)



NIGHT SPECIAL SATURDAYS 1,468,728 CIRCULATION NEW YORK JOURNAL WAR

CALL TO DUTY!

125,000 VOLUNTEERS ARE ASSIGNED TO WAR STATIONS.

NO. 9 COLOSS PRESENTED YANKEE AND MARANT

Preparing for the Final Blow at Cuba--New York Furnishes Twelve Regiments.

WASHINGTON, MAY 9.—THE WHOLE VOLUNTEER ARMY OF 125,000 MEN HAS BEEN ASSIGNED TO DUTY. THE ORDERS WERE ISSUED THIS AFTERNOON TO THE VARIOUS STATES, AND THE TROOPS ARE ORDERED TO MOVE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. FIFTY THOUSAND ARE TO MOBILIZE AT ONCE AT CHEROKEE, 25,000 AT WASHINGTON, 4,000 AT SAN FRANCISCO, TO INVEST MANILA, 4,000 AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS; 5,000 AT NEW ORLEANS, 1,000 AT MOBILE, 1,000 AT TAMPA, AND THE REST ARE ASSIGNED TO THEIR RESPECTIVE DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS FOR RESERVE DUTY. NEW YORK STATE IS ORDERED TO SEND FOUR REGIMENTS TO CHEROKEE AT ONCE, TWO TO WASHINGTON, AND SIX ARE TO BE HELD FOR COAST DEFENSE DUTY. CONGRESS TO-DAY MADE COMMANDER NORTON REAR ADMIRAL AS WELL AS PASSING A VOICE OF THANKS TO HIM AND HIS MEN. Sampson's fleet will be off Porto Rico to-morrow morning. No Spanish fleet has been sighted. The Montgomery has not had a fight with any war ship. The Oregon arrived to-day at Bahia, Brazil. The Government has decided to deal a decisive blow to Spain at once by land and sea. Licut. Fowen, who brought dispatches to Gomez, arrives in a speed boat at Nassau, N. P.

DEBATE OF CONGRASS TO THE JOURNAL. Speaker, Robert Taft, has been elected as President of the House.

1220,618 AMERICAN NEWS FOR AMERICANS NEW YORK JOURNAL WAR EXTRA

CONGRESS DECLARES WAR

THIS DAY ON APRIL 25.

LEVEE FOR TROOPS MADE ON THE STATES

NO. 11 LATEST NEWS

HEAD LINE DECLARATIONS

NO. 12 AND HOWARD

Front page of the April 25, 1898, edition of William Randolph Hearst's New York Journal announces U.S. declaration of war against Spain.

The Chicago Daily Tribune

GREAT SEA VICTORY FOR AMERICA!

VENGEANCE FOR THE MAINE BEGUN!

SPAIN'S ASIATIC FLEET BURNED AND SUNK!

Washington shows with joy that the Republic of the United States has achieved a decisive victory over Spain. The Asiatic fleet of the Spaniards has been completely destroyed. The Spanish fleet has been sighted. The Montgomery has not had a fight with any war ship. The Oregon arrived to-day at Bahia, Brazil. The Government has decided to deal a decisive blow to Spain at once by land and sea. Licut. Fowen, who brought dispatches to Gomez, arrives in a speed boat at Nassau, N. P.



ADMIRAL DEWEY CREATES THE SPANISH SQUADRON IN A SINGLE BATTLE ON CUBA. Near the Capital of the Philippine Islands, Manila, he destroyed the Spanish fleet.

ONE OF THE GREAT NAVAL BROTHERHOODS OF THE WORLD. The United States Navy and the Spanish Navy are the only two navies in the world that have fought a battle in which the victor has destroyed the fleet of the vanquished.

THE SPANISH FLEET WAS COMPLETELY DESTROYED. The Spanish fleet was completely destroyed. The Spanish fleet was completely destroyed.



Orville Platt, Sponsor of the Platt Amendment

