

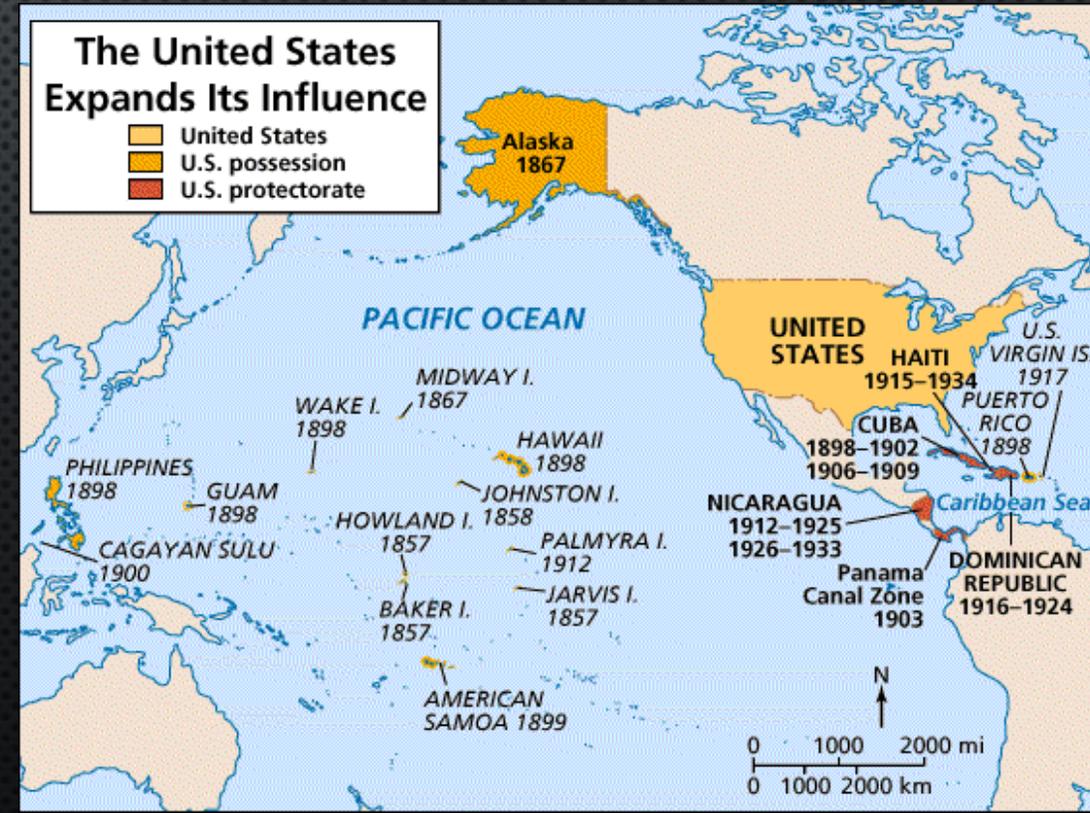
AMERICAN INTERNATIONALISM AND IMPERIALISM

1867-1917

What is Imperialism?



Source: Historical Statistics of the United States: Colonial Times to 1970.



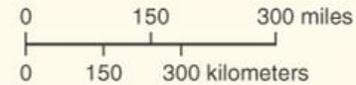


CANADA



Indian lands ceded

- Before 1850
- 1850–1870
- 1870–1890
- Reservations, 1890
- Battle site



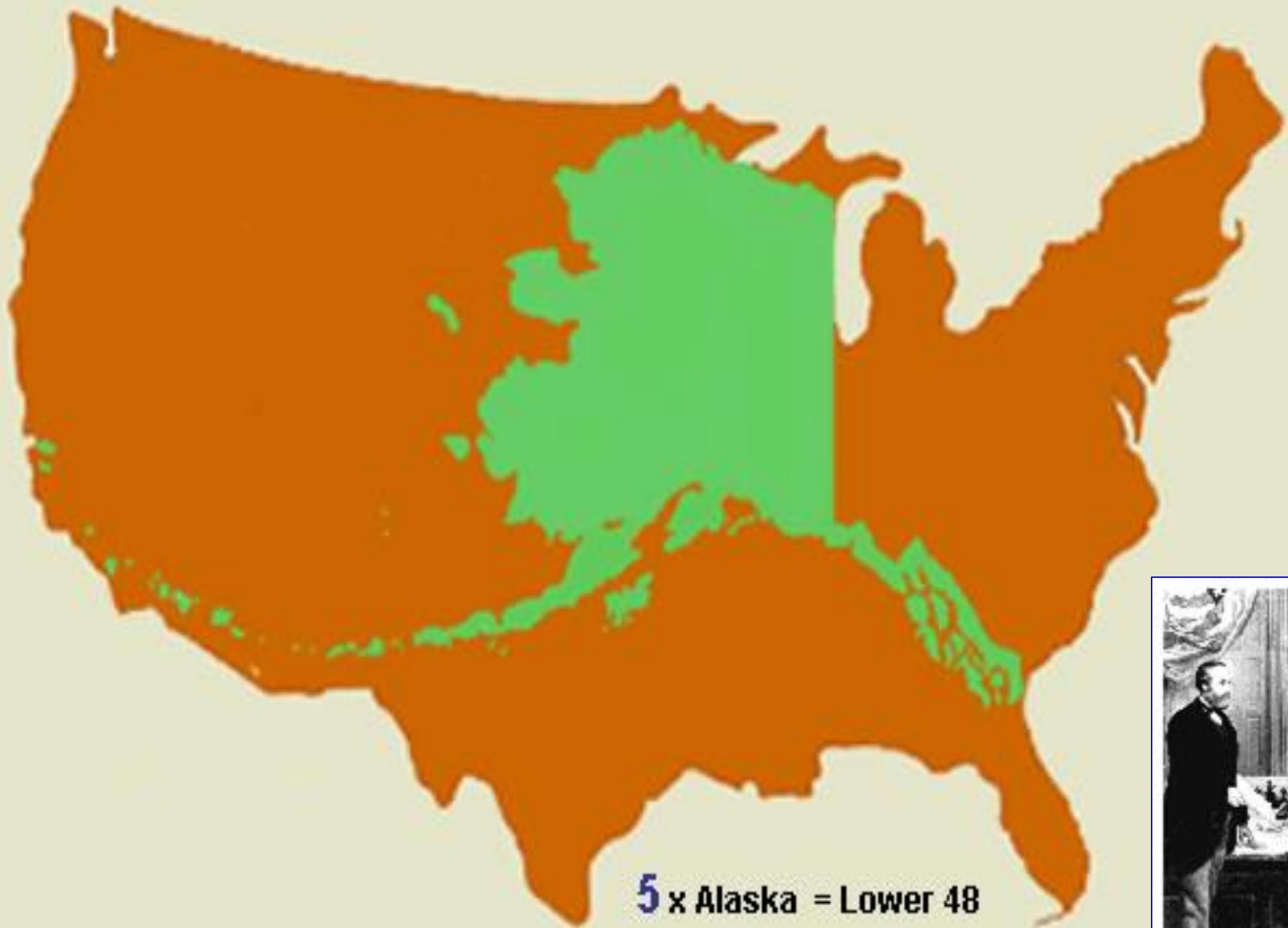
MEXICO

Gulf of Mexico

PACIFIC OCEAN

OVERVIEW: UNLIKE THE PREVIOUS “MANIFEST DESTINY” WHERE U.S. EXPANSION WAS IN NORTH AMERICA, THE “**NEW MANIFEST DESTINY**” EXTENDED TO HEAVILY-POPULATED ISLANDS, FAR FROM THE U.S., AND VIEWED FOR THE PURPOSE BECOMING COLONIES, NOT TERRITORIES OR STATES.

-
- NEW IMPERIAL INFLUENCE OF U.S. (1898-1917):
- **SPANISH AMERICAN WAR** (1898): U.S. GAINS HAWAII, PUERTO RICO, GUAM, AND THE PHILIPPINES
- **PANAMA CANAL ZONE** (1903)
- **ROOSEVELT COROLLARY TO MONROE DOCTRINE**: U.S. BECOMES “POLICEMAN” OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE AND JUSTIFIES NUMEROUS INVASION OF LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES.
- “**DOLLAR DIPLOMACY**” UNDER TAFT: GOVERNMENT PROTECTS WITH FORCE AMERICAN INVESTMENTS ABROAD
- “**MORAL DIPLOMACY**” UNDER WILSON: INITIALLY AN ANTI-IMPERIALIST IN RHETORIC BUT INVADES MORE COUNTRIES THAN ANY OTHER PRESIDENT (INCLUDING MEXICO).



I. POST-CIVIL WAR EXPANSION AND DIPLOMATIC INFLUENCE

A. THE MONROE DOCTRINE IN MEXICO

1. DURING THE U.S. CIVIL WAR, FRANCE INVADED MEXICO.
2. AFTER THE CIVIL WAR, THE U.S. IN 1866 BEGAN SENDING ARMS TO MEXICAN REBEL LEADERS SUCH AS BENITO JUAREZ AND PORFIRIO DIAZ
3. DESPITE U.S. PRESSURE AND URGINGS FROM NAPOLEON III, MAXIMILIAN REFUSED TO ABDICATE.
4. SIGNIFICANCE: THE U.S. DEMONSTRATED IT WAS WILLING TO USE DIPLOMACY, PROVIDE MILITARY SUPPLIES, AND PERHAPS EVEN USE MILITARY FORCE TO PRESERVE THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

B. PURCHASE OF ALASKA 1867

1. RUSSIA OVER EXTENDED
2. SEC. STATE SEWARD PURCHASED 7.2 MIL "SEWARDS FOLLY"
3. TURNED OUT TO BE A GREAT DEAL

II. CAUSES OF U.S. EXPANSIONISM IN THE LATE-NINETEENTH CENTURY

- A. END OF THE FRONTIER (1890 CENSUS)
- B. INTERNATIONAL TRADE INCREASINGLY IMPORTANT
- C. US DESIRE TO COMPETE WITH EUROPE
- D. PROPONENTS OF US EXPANSION



1. CAPTAIN ALFRED THAYER MAHAN: *THE INFLUENCE OF SEA POWER ON HISTORY* 1890
2. SOCIAL DARWINISM "SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST"
3. TEDDY ROOSEVELT AND HENRY CABOT LODGE
4. JOSIAH STRONG: *OUR COUNTRY*
5. "YELLOW JOURNALISM"- PULITZER AND HEARST



What issues do we have here?



III. INTERNATIONAL ISSUES: 1889-1898

A. SAMOAN CRISIS (PAGO PAGO)

- US v. GERMAN NAVIES ALMOST FOUGHT BUT A DEAL WAS WORKED OUT

B. VENEZUELA BOUNDARY DISPUTE 1895-1896

- BRITISH GUIANA v. VENEZUELA BORDER DISPUTE, CLEVELAND STEPS IN, MONROE DOCTRINE MAINTAINED, STRONGER FOREIGN POLICY POSITION

C. HAWAII

- TARIFF HURTS AMERICAN SUGAR PLANTATIONS, **QUEEN LILIUOKALANI** OVERTHROWN BY WHITE PLANTERS LED BY DOLE

D. CUBA

-SENSATIONALIZED VIOLENCE IN CUBAN REVOLTS, CLEVELAND STAYS OUT, MCKINLEY STRONGER, ANOTHER REVOLT

- USS MAINE EXPLODES "REMEMBER THE MAINE TO HELL WITH SPAIN"



\$50,000 REWARD.—WHO DESTROYED THE MAINE?—\$50,000 REWARD.

EDITORS FOR GREATER NEW YORK

NEW YORK JOURNAL
AND ADVERTISER.

DESTRUCTION OF THE WAR SHIP MAINE WAS THE WORK OF AN ENEMY.

\$50,000!

\$50,000 REWARD!
For the Detection of the
Perpetrator of
the Maine Outrage!

The Journal offers a reward of \$50,000 for the detection of the perpetrator of the Maine outrage. The reward will be paid to the person or persons who shall furnish reliable information leading to the conviction of the criminal or criminals who destroyed the Maine. The reward will be paid to the person or persons who shall furnish reliable information leading to the conviction of the criminal or criminals who destroyed the Maine. The reward will be paid to the person or persons who shall furnish reliable information leading to the conviction of the criminal or criminals who destroyed the Maine.

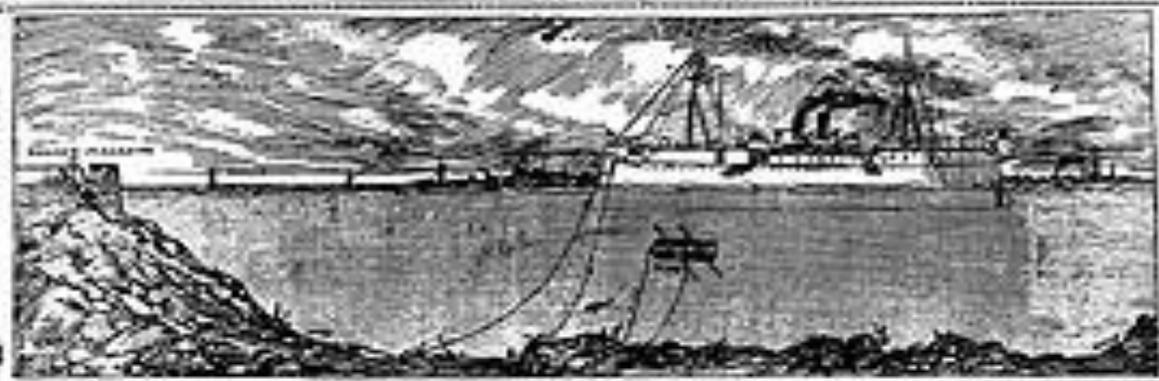
Assistant Secretary Roosevelt
Convinced the Explosion of
the War Ship Was Not
an Accident.

The Journal Offers \$50,000 Reward for the
Conviction of the Criminals Who Sent
258 American Sailors to Their Death,
Naval Officers Unanimous That
the Ship Was Destroyed
on Purpose.

\$50,000!

\$50,000 REWARD!
For the Detection of the
Perpetrator of
the Maine Outrage!

The Journal offers a reward of \$50,000 for the detection of the perpetrator of the Maine outrage. The reward will be paid to the person or persons who shall furnish reliable information leading to the conviction of the criminal or criminals who destroyed the Maine. The reward will be paid to the person or persons who shall furnish reliable information leading to the conviction of the criminal or criminals who destroyed the Maine. The reward will be paid to the person or persons who shall furnish reliable information leading to the conviction of the criminal or criminals who destroyed the Maine.



NAVAL OFFICERS THINK THE MAINE WAS DESTROYED BY A SPANISH MINE

Hidden Mine or a Sunken Torpedo Believed to Have Been the Weapon Used Against the American Man-of-War—Officers and Men Tell Thrilling Stories of Being Blown into the Air Amid a Mass of Shattered Steel and Exploding Shells—Survivors Brought to Key West Scout the Site of Accident—Spanish Officials Pro-

IV. SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR -- 1898

- A. US DEBATE ACTION
- B. MCKINLEY WAR MESSAGE TO CONGRESS APRIL 1, 1898
 - TELLER AMENDMENT
- C. US TAKES PHILIPPINES: BATTLE OF MANILA BAY COMMODORE GEORGE DEWEY, MANILA CAPTURED WITH HELP OF EMILIO AGUINALDO, AND INDEPENDENCE PROMISED
- D. ANNEXATION OF HAWAII- WAR USED AS AN EXCUSE
- E. US INVADES CUBA
 - SPANISH FLEET DESTROYED, ROUGH RIDERS
- F. US INVADES PUERTO RICO
- G. TREATY OF PARIS 1898: US GAINS GUAM, PUERTO RICO, PHILIPPINES AND SPANISH EMPIRE IS OVER.

[HTTPS://WWW.YOUTUBE.COM/WATCH?V=PVTkZ6Sv16M&AB_CHANNEL=HISTORYTUNES](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PVTkZ6Sv16M&ab_channel=HistoryTunes)



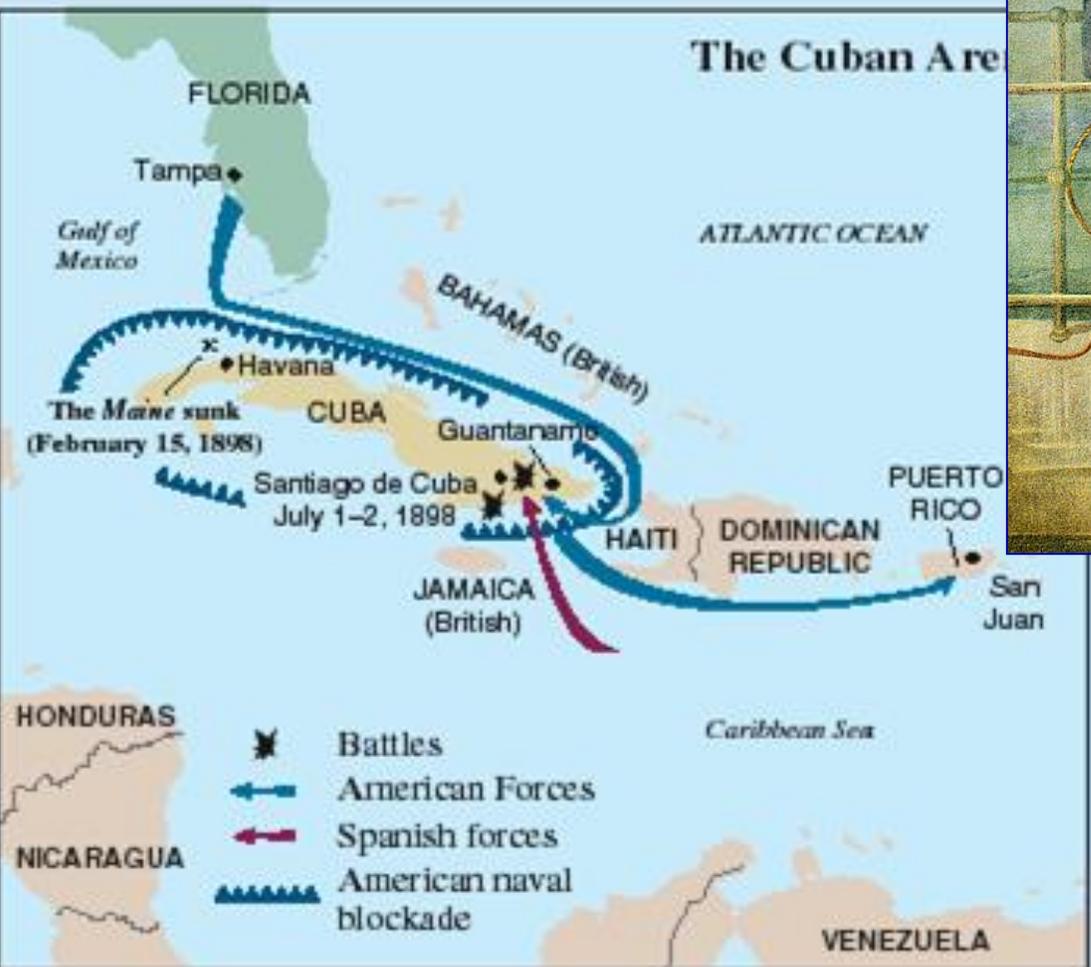
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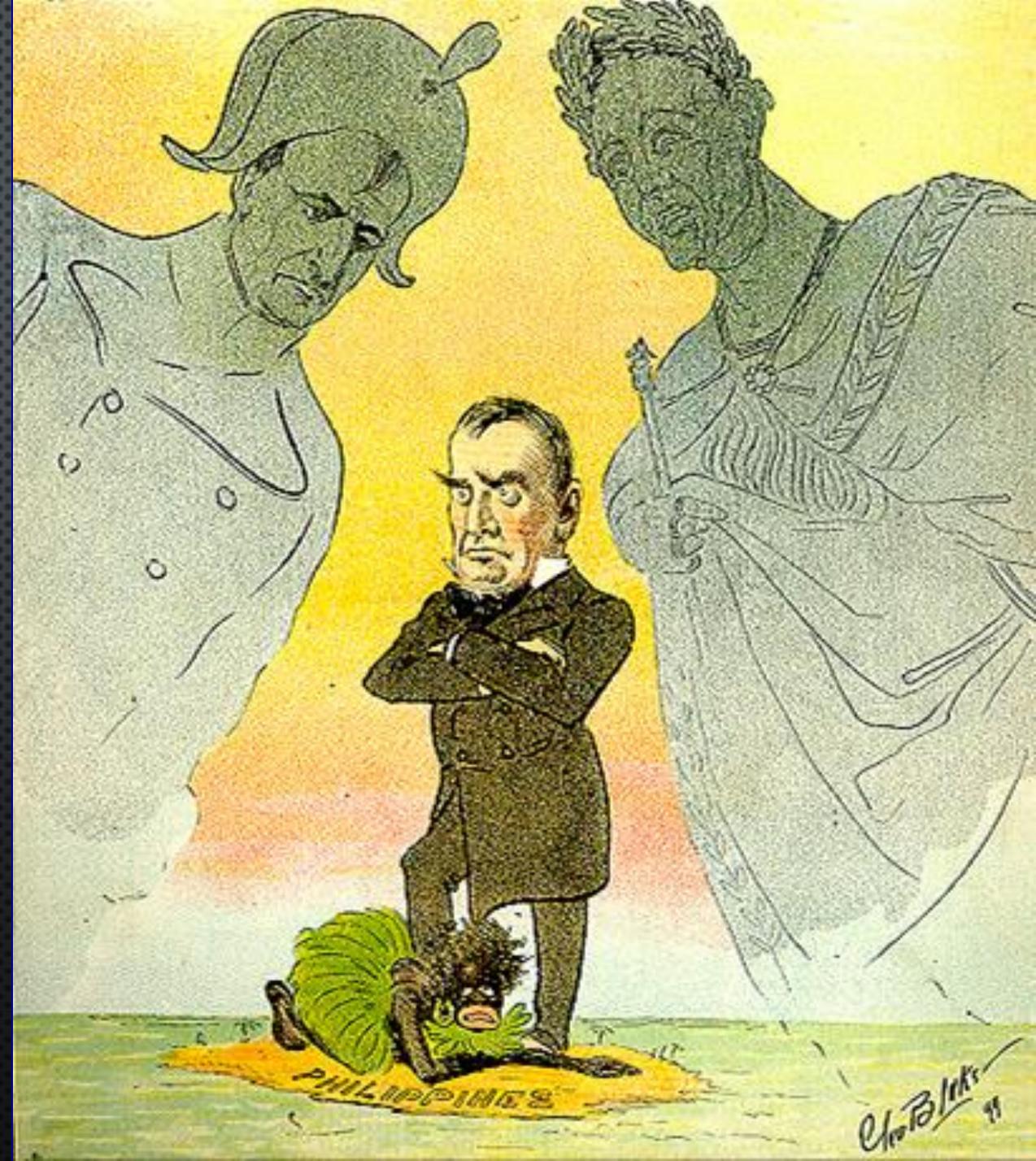
The Cuban Arena



The Philippine Arena



Interpret this



V. AN IMPERIALISM DEBATE IN THE U.S. EMERGED WITH THE U.S. VICTORY.

- A. THE PHILIPPINE ISSUE
- B. DEMOCRATS ANTI-IMPERIALIST
- C. ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE
- D. SENATE PASSED TREATY 1899
- E. INSULAR CASES
- F. CUBAN INDEPENDENCE: PLATT AMENDMENT = US STRONG INFLUENCE OVER CUBAN AFFAIRS
- G. US NATIONALISM INCREASING: "SPLENDID LITTLE WAR" AND MORE RESPECT
- H. DIPLOMATIC CONSEQUENCES
 - GERMANY UPSET, US NOW INVOLVED IN ASIA, NAVAL BUILD UP, L.A. SUSPICIOUS



VI. PHILIPPINES INSURRECTION

- A. PHILIPINO'S ASSUMED THEY WOULD GET FREEDOM
- B. OPEN REBELLION DECLARED 1899-1913
MORE CASUALTIES THAN THE V. SPANISH,
GUERILLA WAR
- C. ANTI-IMPERIALIST PROTESTS
- D. INSURRECTION BROKEN
- E. THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION

[HTTPS://WWW.YOUTUBE.COM/
MYK0XXJDDA&AB_CHANNEL=
HISTORIAN](https://www.youtube.com/myk0xxjdda&ab_channel=Historian)



What policy are these images talking about?



VII. OPEN DOOR POLICY IN CHINA

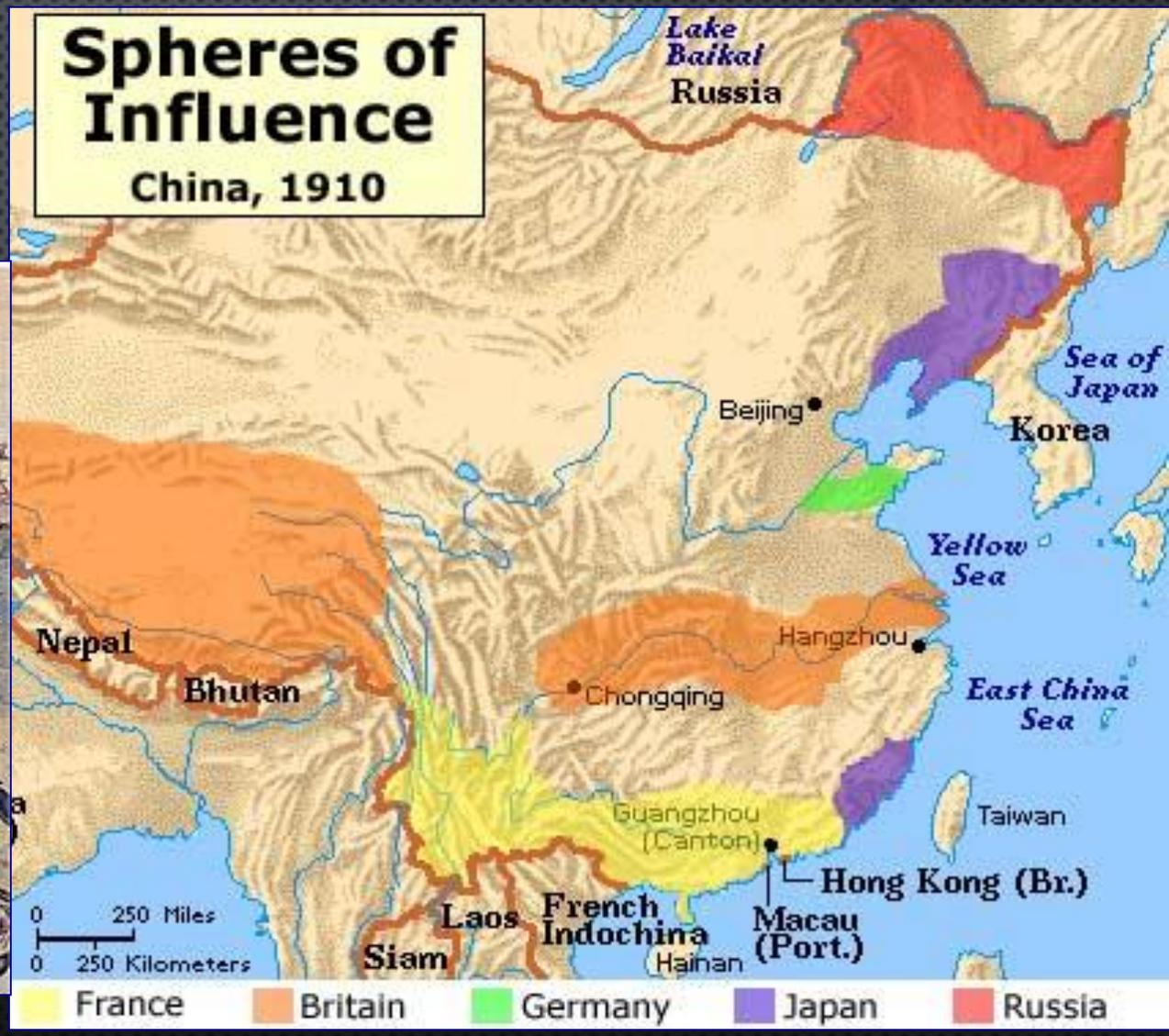
- A. FOREIGN POWERS WANT ACCESS TO CHINESE MARKETS: "SPHERES OF INFLUENCE"
- B. OPEN DOOR NOTE (SUMMER 1899)- SEC STATE JOHN HAY
- C. BOXER REBELLION
- D. HAY ANNOUNCED OPEN DOOR POLICY WOULD EMBRACE THE TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF CHINA





Spheres of Influence

China, 1910

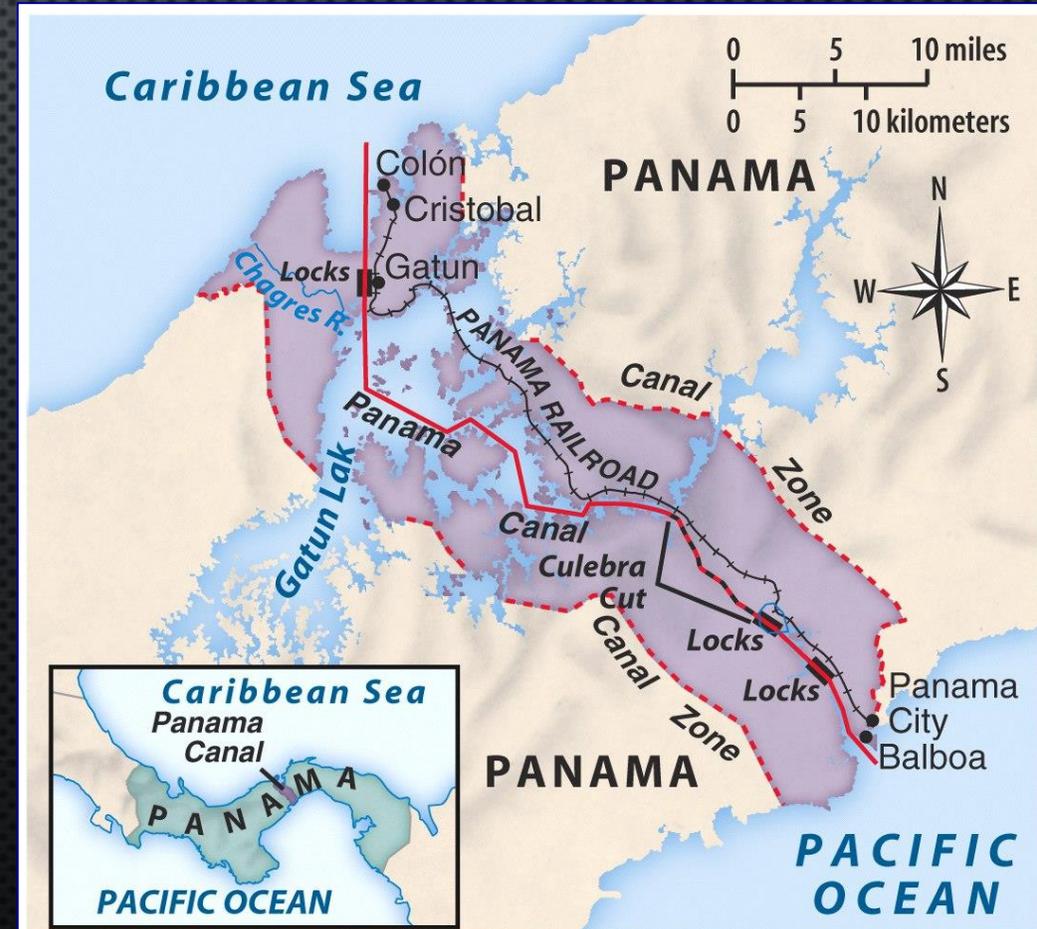


VIII. PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT

- A. ELECTION OF 1900
 - MCKINNELYS SECOND TERM
 - CONSERVATIVE, WHAT DOES THAT MEAN AT THIS TIME?
- B. MCKINLEY ASSASSINATED 1901 BY LEON CZOLGOSZ
- C. PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S FOREIGN POLICY
 - "BIG STICK" POLICY

IX. PANAMA CANAL, 1903

- A. SPANISH AMERICAN WAR ILLUSTRATED THE NEED
- B. "GUNBOAT DIPLOMACY"
- C. ROOSEVELT'S ROLE WAS CONTROVERSIAL
- D. COMPLETED 1914



*Speak Softly,
But Carry a
Big Stick!*



X. ROOSEVELT COROLLARY TO THE MONROE DOCTRINE

A. MOTIVATION: LA DEBT TO EUROPEANS MADE THEM WEAK

B. POLICY:

- IN FUTURE FINANCIAL CRISES CONCERNING LATIN AMERICAN DEBT, THE U.S. WOULD INTERVENE, TAKE OVER CUSTOMS HOUSES, PAY OFF DEBTS, AND KEEP EUROPEAN POWERS OUT OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.
- “POLICEMAN OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE”/ “COLOSSUS OF THE NORTH”

C. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: “SUPERVISORY POWERS”

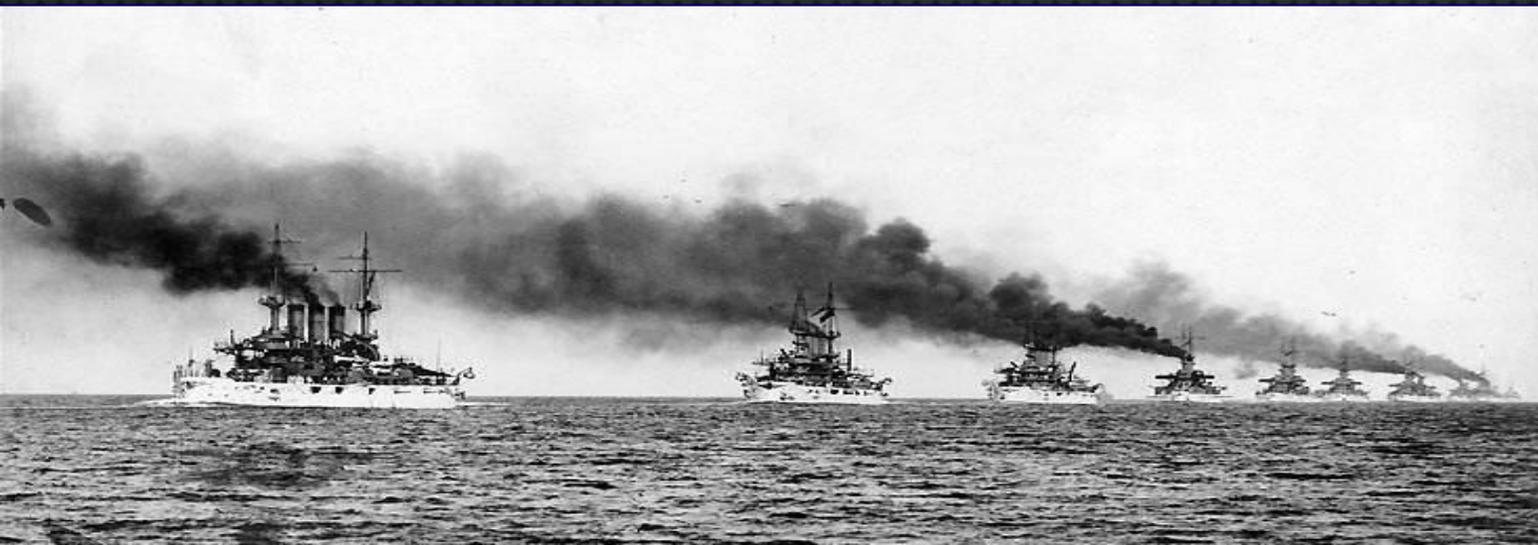
D. CUBA

- CUBAN RECESSION CAUSED BY HIGH US TARIFFS, RESULTS IN REBELLION, US SENDS TROOPS

XI. ROOSEVELT'S FOREIGN POLICY IN ASIA

- A. RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR 1904-1905: ROOSEVELT MEDIATES, TREATY OF PORTSMOUTH. BOTH SIDES UNHAPPY WITH US
- B. SAN FRANCISCO SCHOOL BOARD INCIDENT 1906
 - "SPECIAL SCHOOL" FOR JAPANESE, JAPAN ANGRY, "GENTLEMAN'S AGREEMENT" WITH JAPAN
- C. THE "GREAT WHITE FLEET"
 - NAVAL TOUR AROUND THE WORLD, US DETERRENT SHOWING POWER

The Great White Fleet: 1907



XII. "DOLLAR DIPLOMACY" UNDER PRESIDENT WILLIAM H. TAFT (1909-13)

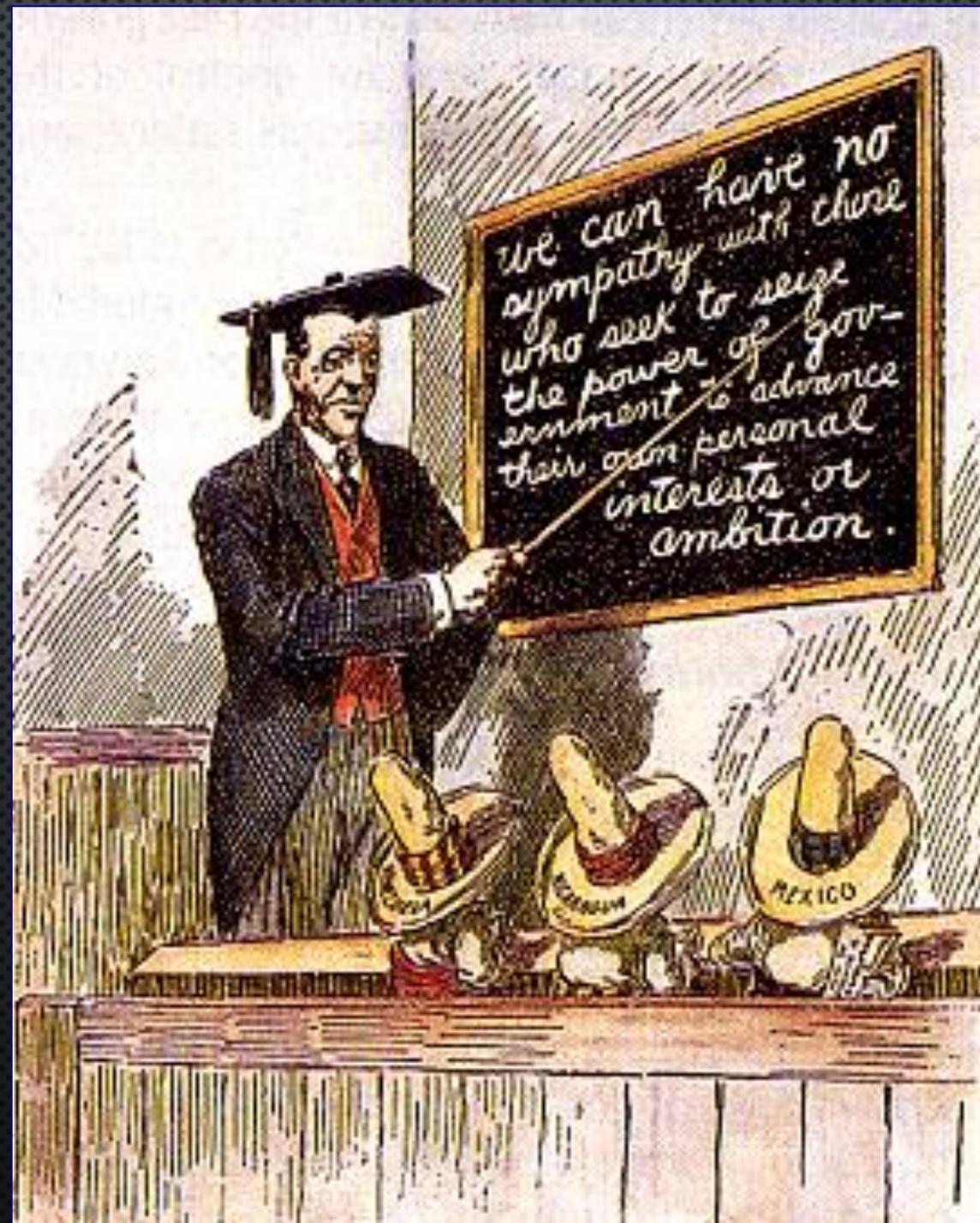
A. TWO ASPECTS

- PROTECT MONEY INVESTED ABROAD
- AND ENCOURAGED MORE INVESTMENT

B. CARIBBEAN: SUPPORTING INSURGENTS IN HONDURAS, TROOPS ALSO TO CUBA AND DR

C. CRITICISM: CONTINUED US AGGRESSION





XIII. IMPERIALISM UNDER **PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON** (1913-1921)

A. WILSON HATED IMPERIALISM, BUT...

B. ANTI-IMPERIALIST AND ANTI-NATIVIST POLICIES

- REPEALED PANAMA CANAL TOLLS ACT, JONES ACT 1917, CALIFORNIA BANS JAPANESE IMMIGRANTS

C. IMPERIALISM IN THE CARIBBEAN

- TROOPS IN NICARAGUA, HAITI, DR, PURCHASE OF US VIRGIN ISLANDS

D. "MORAL DIPLOMACY" IN MEXICO

- REVOLUTION, HUERTA FORCED TO STEP DOWN BY US, WEAPONS COMING IN CAUSED US TO TAKE VERA CRUZ, PANCHO VILLA
- GENERAL PERSHING, EXPEDITION

E. WILSON'S FOREIGN POLICY WAS INCREDIBLY UNPOPULAR

