

United States Imperialism

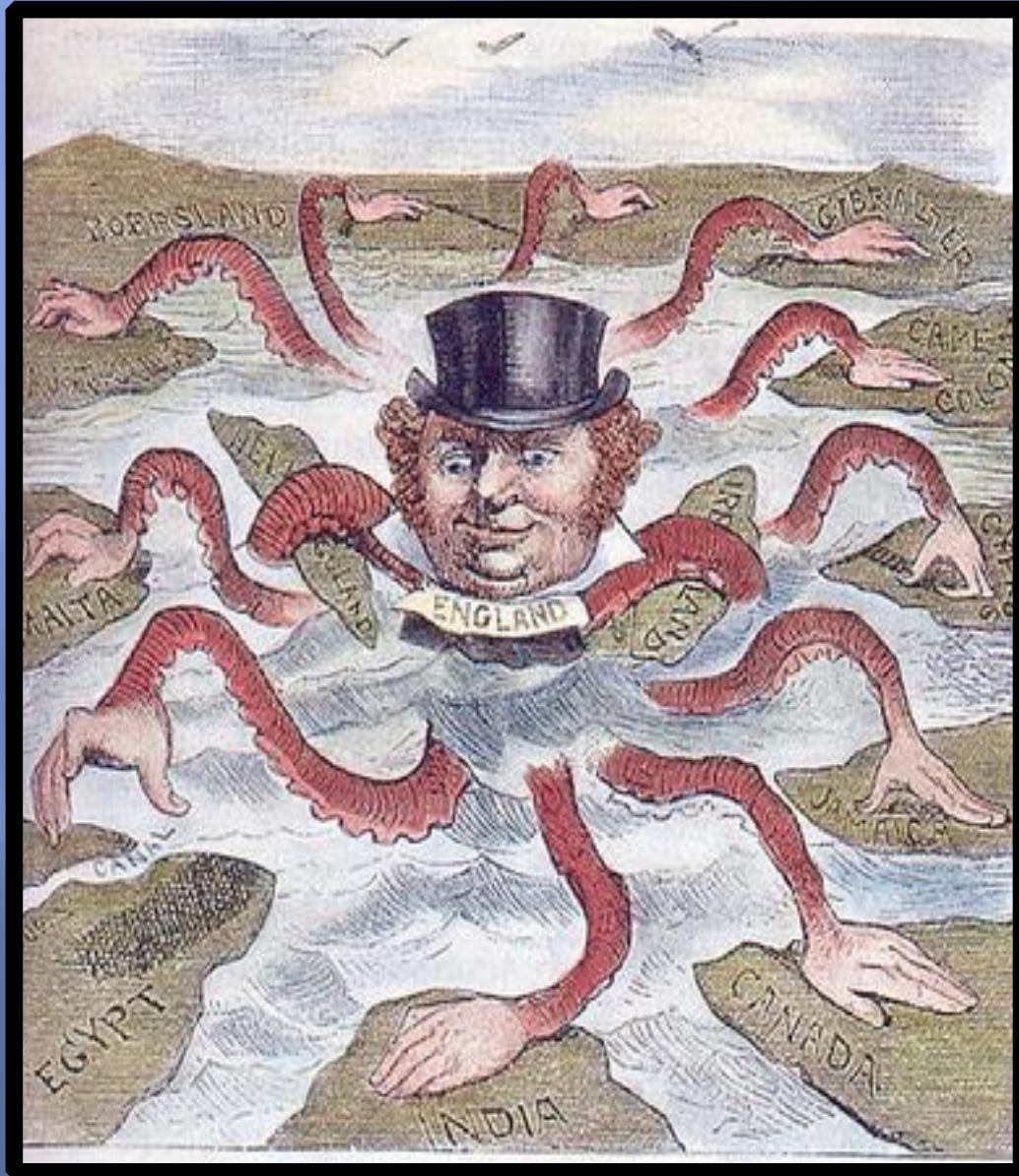


Manifest Destiny



American imperialism dates back to the early-1800s when Americans began moving West and claiming lands that had been occupied by Native Americans.

New Imperialism



Imperialism is the economic and political domination of a strong nation over a weaker one

Europeans were the first nations to expand and carry out this “New Imperialism”

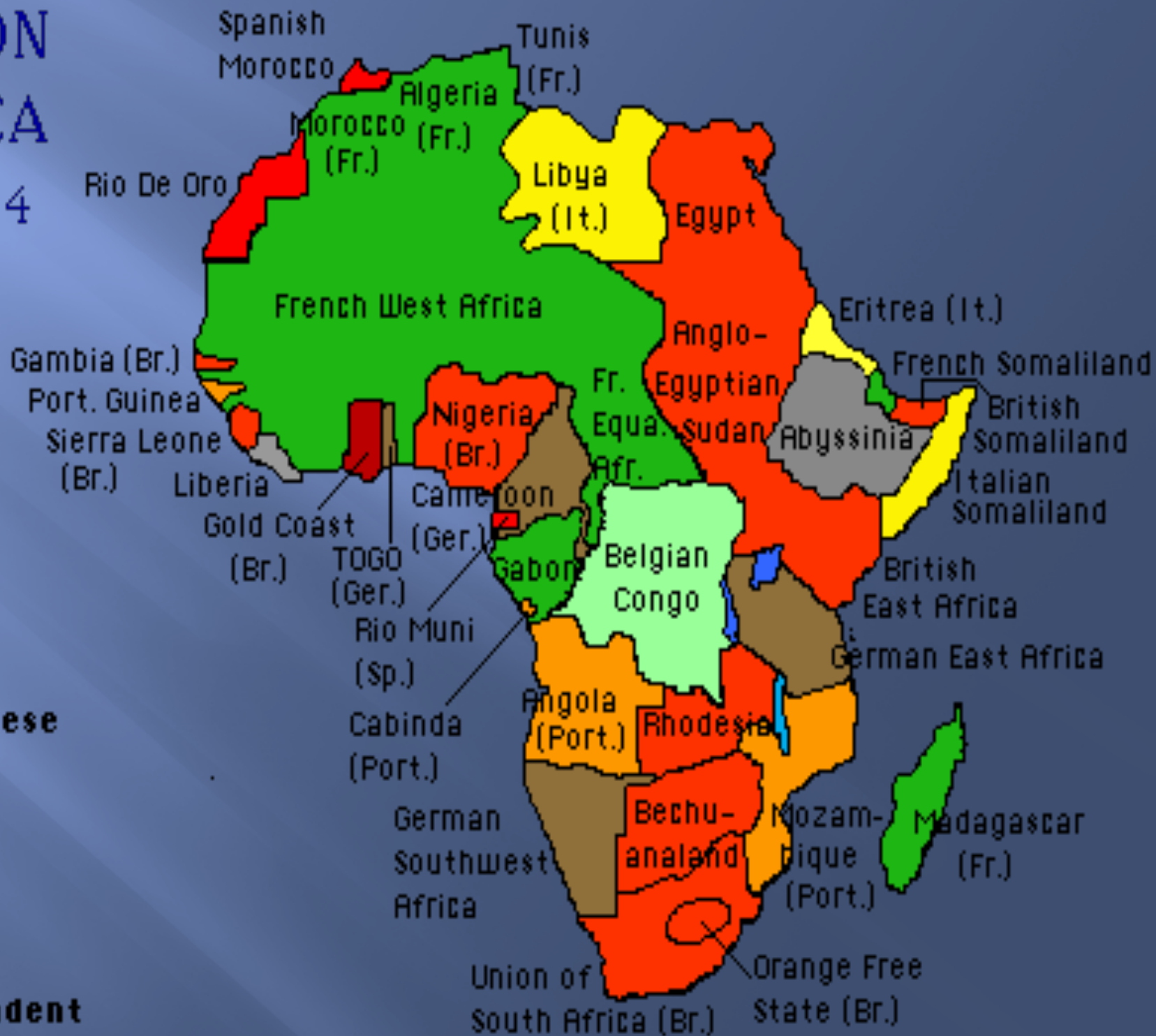
Imperialism in the late 1800s took place in East Asia, Africa and the Pacific

PARTITION OF AFRICA

1885 - 1914

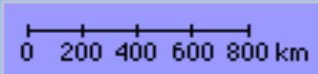
Colonial Powers

-  **British**
-  **French**
-  **German**
-  **Portuguese**
-  **Italian**
-  **Belgian**
-  **Spanish**
-  **Independent**





- Japanese Empire in 1870
- Acquisitions until 1932
- Additional Occupation by 1937
- Additional Occupation by 1938
- Additional Occupation by 1939
- Additional Occupation by 1940
- Additional Occupation by 1942
- Demilitarized Zone of the Tanfku Truce (1933)



Reasons for Expansion

1. New Technology

- **Improved communication and transportation of goods and communication around the world**

Railroads

Coal-powered ships

2. Belief in Manifest Destiny

- **Frederick Jackson Turner** *Americans needed New Frontiers beyond their Borders”*

Reasons for Expansion

3. American sense of cultural superiority

- America had a “superior way of life” that we had to share with others

4. Desire to Spread Christianity

- America had been chosen by God to spread the Christian religion to others

Reasons for Expansion

5. *Gain access to new markets and raw materials*
 - **Markets overseas would improve sales of American goods / the American economy**
 - **Access to needed raw materials was necessary to America's continued industrial growth.**
6. *Desire to grow as a naval power*
 - **Alfred T. Mahan *A Strong navy is vital to a nation becoming a world power***
 - **Obtain lands that can serve as naval bases**

Perry Opens Japan



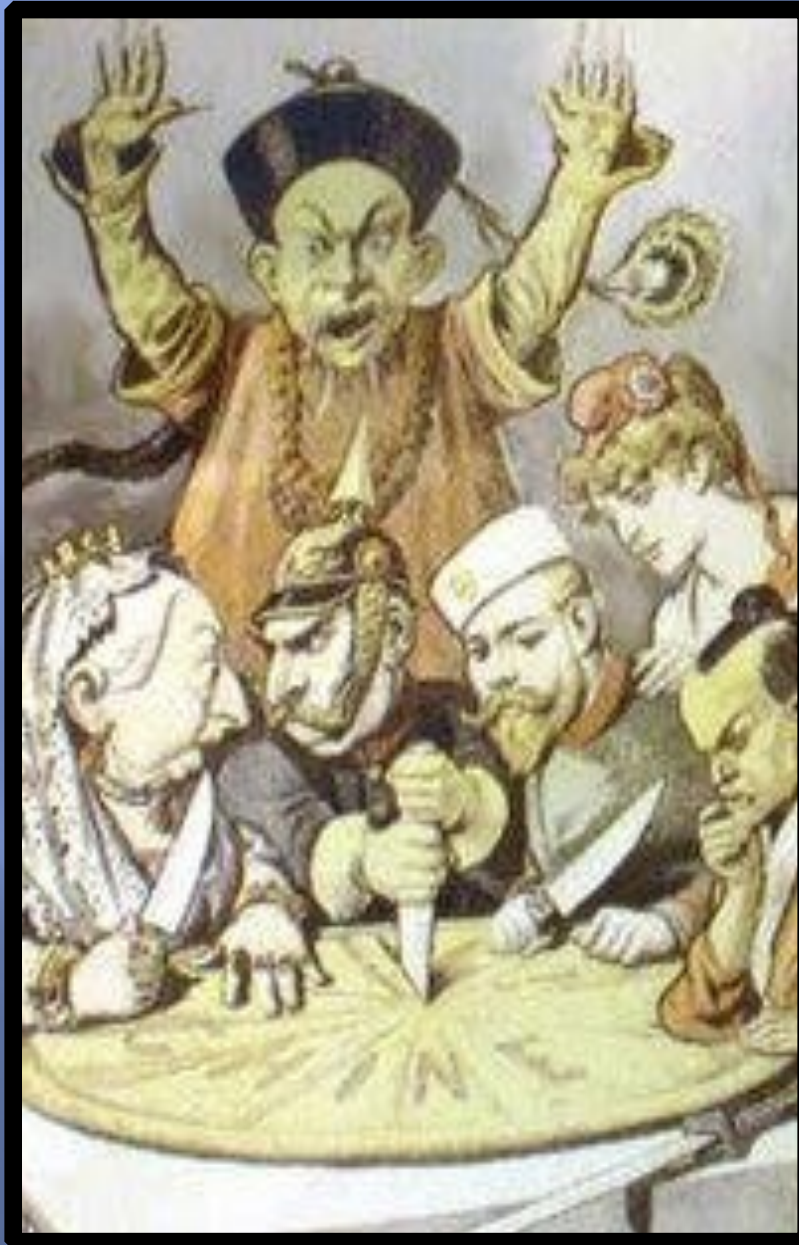
*Commodore
Matthew C. Perry
arrived in Japan in
1853 and opened
the country for
trade with the U.S.*

*Japan realized that they must adopt
Western ways.*

*Within 50 years, Japan had become
an industrial power*



Open Door Policy w/ China



Throughout the 19th century, China's economy was controlled by numerous European powers.



The Open Door Policy was adopted by the U.S. as a means of opening trade with China in the late 1890s.

Boxer Rebellion



The Boxer Rebellion was a Chinese revolt in the late 1800s against foreign influence

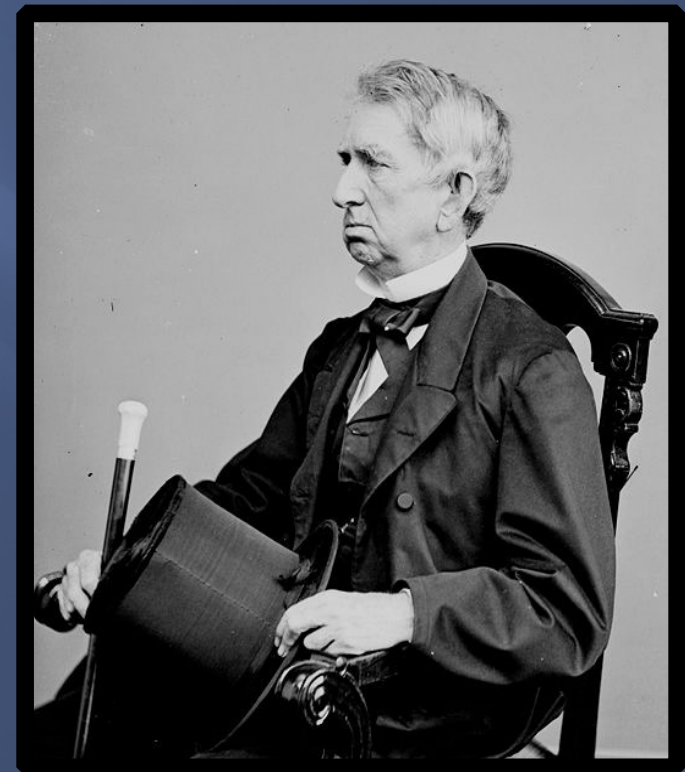
Thousands died during the uprising, leading to American intervention (1900) and the to the Open Door Policy



Seward's Folly



In 1867, The U.S. purchased Alaska from Russia in what became known as Seward's folly.



While criticized by some at the time the financial value of the Alaska purchase turned out to be many times greater than what the U.S. had paid for it.

Hawaiï Annexed

Trade with Japan and China in the 1800s led to the United States having interest in the Hawaiian Islands

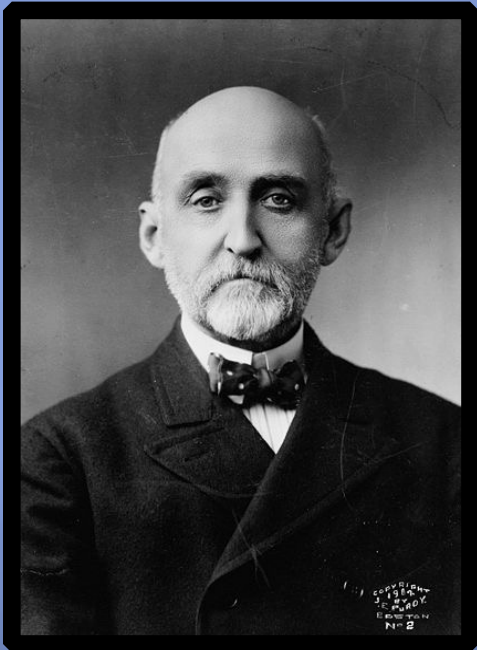


In 1891, U.S. business owners led an overthrow of Queen Liliuokalani and asked to be annexed by the U.S.



After negotiations, in June 1897, President McKinley agreed to a treaty of annexation. Hawaii was annexed the following year

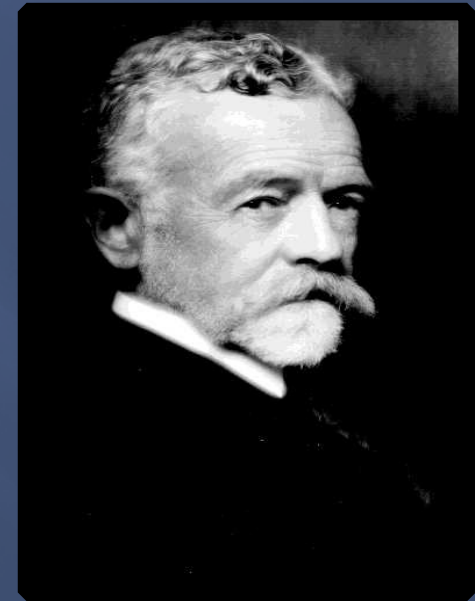
Building a Strong Navy



Alfred T. Mahan
*Naval officer
who said a
strong navy is
vital to be a
world power*



*U.S. Senator
who was a
leading voice in
Congress for a
strong navy*



**Henry Cabot
Lodge**

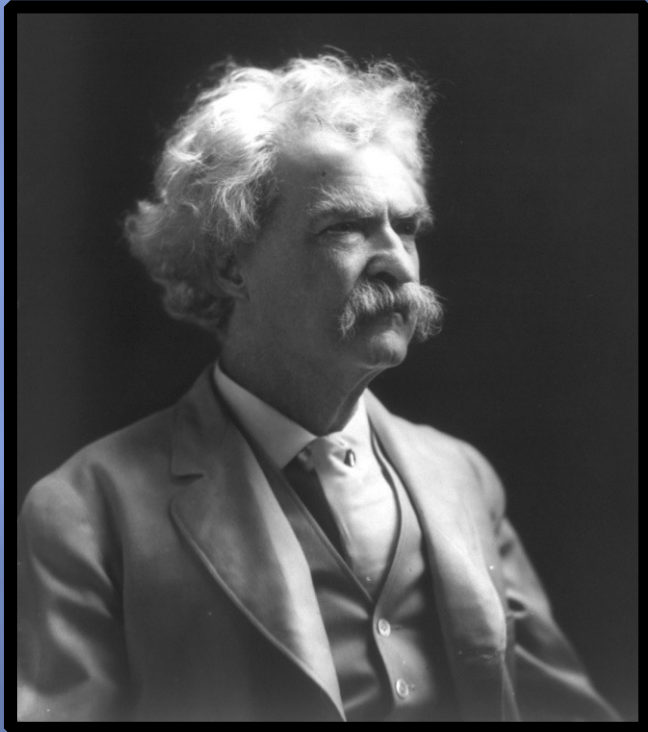
Overseas Expansion





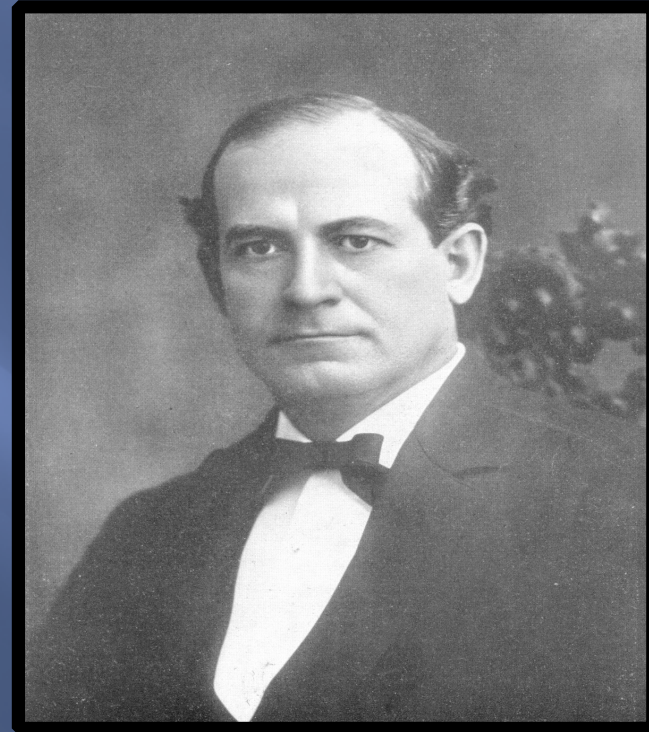
Opposition to Imperialism

Not everyone was on the imperialism bandwagon



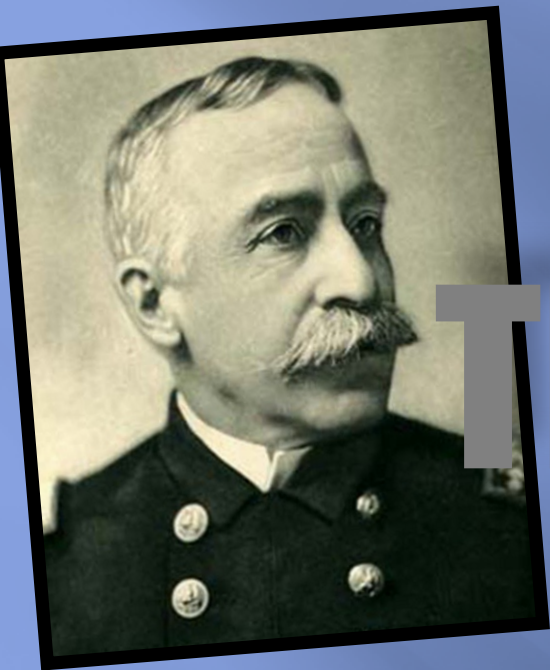
“... we do not intend to free, but to subjugate the people of the Philippines. We have gone there to conquer them, not to redeem them.”

-- Mark Twain



“In the forcible annexation of the Philippines our Nation neither adds to its strength nor secures broader opportunities for the American people.”

-- William Jennings Bryan



The Spanish- American War



Cuba wants independence

After hundreds of years under Spanish rule, Cuba begins call for independence in the 1860s



Cuban exiles in the United States urged the U.S. government to intervene. José Martí, who fled to New York City, led the call and brought together other Cuban exiles living in the United States.



Jose Marti

Yellow Journalism



William Randolph Hurst
New York Journal

Numerous newspapers called for the U.S. to go to war with Spain for Cuba's independence

Competing New York City newspapers printed outrageous stories about Spanish atrocities that were not true in an effort to sell more papers



Joseph Pulitzer
New York World

This style of reporting, in which writers often exaggerated or lied to attract readers, became known as yellow journalism

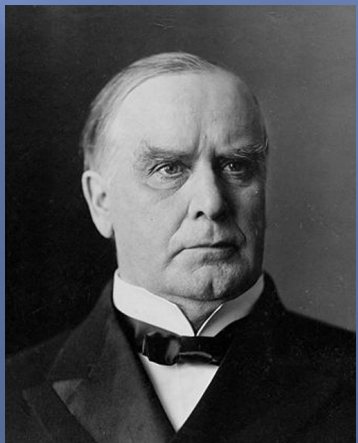
What it managed to do was anger many Americans to the point that they were ready to go to war.

Spanish atrocities?



Newspapers focused on Spanish atrocities upon the Cuban people to ignite passions against Spain

Spanish General Valeriano Weyler was portrayed as a butcher in the U.S. for his treatment of Cuban



In response to the violence going on in the Cuban capital of Havana, President McKinley sends in the USS Maine

Explosion aboard the Maine

February 15, 1898, the Maine sank in Havana Harbor after an explosion, resulting in the deaths of 266 men



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

EDITION FOR GREATER NEW YORK
NEW YORK JOURNAL
AND ADVERTISER.

NO. 3,375. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1898.—10 PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT.

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

\$50,000! Assistant Secretary Roosevelt Convinced the Explosion of the War Ship Was Not an Accident.

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

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

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.

NAVAL OFFICERS THINK THE MAINE WAS DESTROYED BY A SPANISH MINE.

Longer Eastern Edition. The Journal's special correspondent at Havana, writes that it is the serene opinion of many Spaniards in the Cuban capital that the Maine was destroyed and sunk off her moorings by means of a submarine mine or sunken torpedo. This is the opinion of several prominent naval authorities. The Spaniards, it is believed, are anxious to have the Maine's wreck removed from the harbor, with a view to the mine and torpedo for the wreck. The Spaniards, it is believed, are anxious to have the Maine's wreck removed from the harbor, with a view to the mine and torpedo for the wreck.

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 Idea of Accident—Spanish Officials Protest Too Much—Our Cabinet Orders a Searching Inquiry—Journal Sends Divers to Havana to Report Upon the Condition of the Wreck.

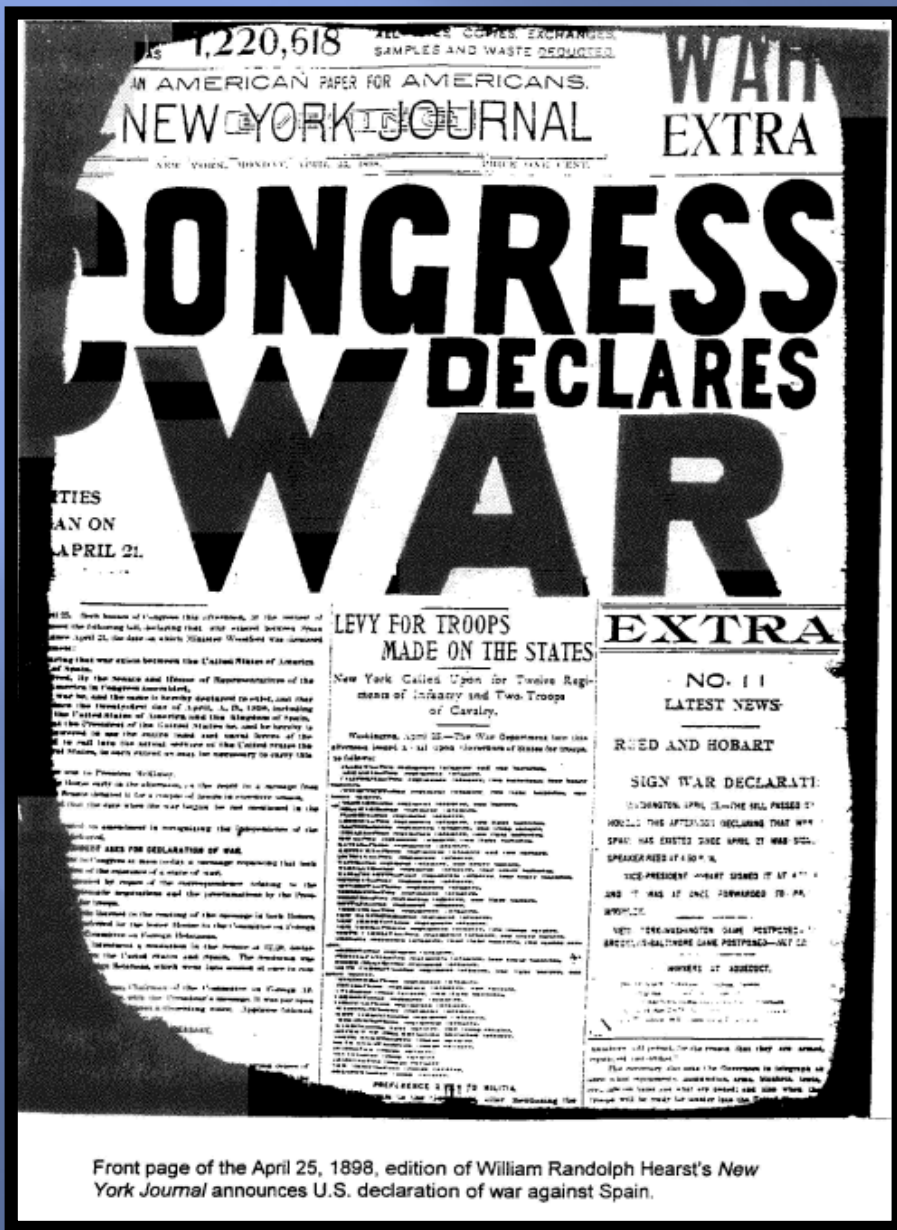
Although no one is sure how the ship exploded, many Americans blamed it on Spain.



Causes of the War

- 1) The explosion of the Maine, which was blamed on Spain*
- 2) The United States wanted to expand into Latin America and the Pacific*
- 3) People in Cuba and Philippines rebelled against Spanish rule*
- 4) Demands for involvement from American expansionists and newspapers*

Spanish-American War begins



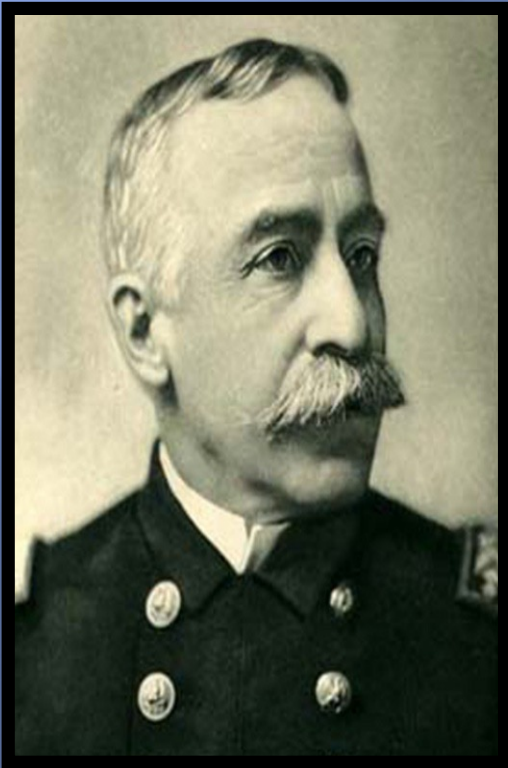
Front page of the April 25, 1898, edition of William Randolph Hearst's New York Journal announces U.S. declaration of war against Spain.

In April of 1898, President McKinley asked Congress to authorize the use of force to end the conflict in Cuba

Spain was not prepared for war. The United States was, however, and moved quickly to take control in two regions – the Philippines and Cuba.

Dewey wins in Philippines

In the Pacific, Commodore George Dewey sailed to the Philippines and confronted the Spanish fleet at Manila Bay



In a matter of hours, Dewey and the American fleet had defeated the Spanish squadron

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

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 2, 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

The Defeated Commander of the Spanish Fleet.

COMMODORE DEWEY

Winner of First Great Victory for New American Navy.

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 CHRISTINA

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 fleet of the American squadron behind the merchantmen was 11:30 A. M. The American squadrons heard the port before daybreak and approached off Cavite. Night was completely dark.

The Royal Marine at Manila sends the following report, signed "Hiroto, Admiral":

"In the middle of the night the American squadron forced the forts and before daybreak appeared off Cavite. The night was completely dark. At 7:30 the bow of the Reina Christina took fire, and soon after the poop was set on fire.

"At eight o'clock, with the staff, I went on board the Isla de Cuba. The Reina Maria Christina and the Castilla were then entirely enveloped in flames.

"The other ships having been damaged retired into Baker Bay. Some had to be sunk to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy. The losses are numerous, notably Capt. Caldera, a pilot, and five other persons.

"The Spanish flagship, seriously, the sailors refusing to leave 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 claims a victory for Spain because the Americans were forced to retire behind the merchantmen. Capt. Calles (or Caldera), 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. Correa, regarding the engagement off Manila:

"Last night, April 30, the batteries at the entrance to the fort 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

Dewey wins in Philippines

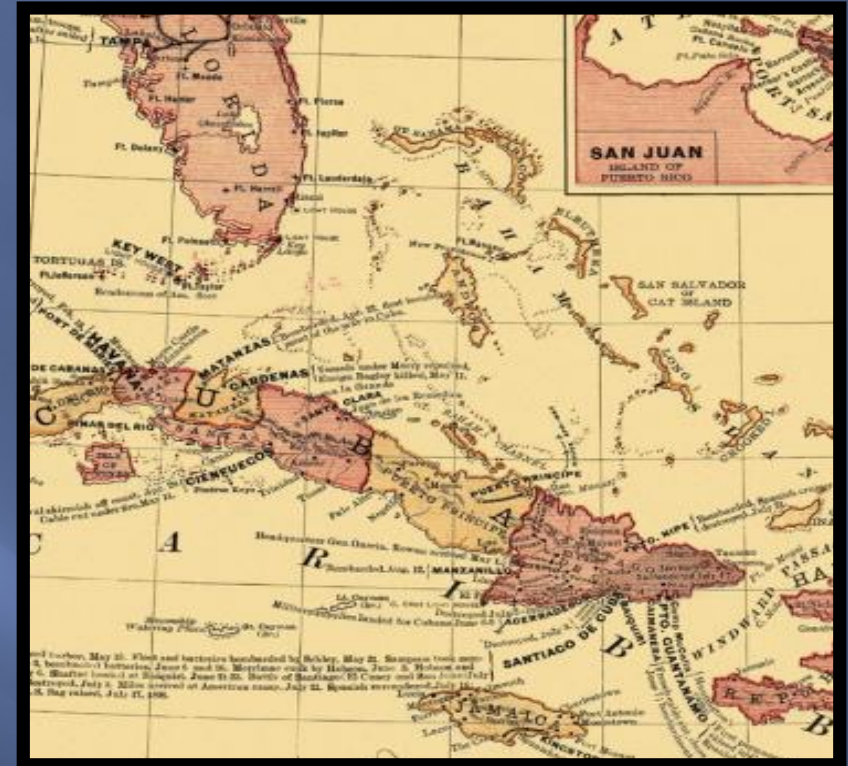


SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR: PACIFIC THEATER

The War in Cuba

Just as the Philippines, victory over Spain came quickly in Cuba

American forces were led by a volunteer fighting force known as the Rough Riders



The Rough Riders were heroes at the Battle of San Juan Hill in Cuba

The Rough Riders



The Rough Riders were a group of tough cowboys, miners and lawmen

The Rough Riders were led by the former Secretary of the Navy – Theodore Roosevelt



Victory!!

READ "THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE," BEGINNING TO-DAY.

EXTRA NEW YORK JOURNAL SPORTING SPECIAL

MONDAY FEBRUARY 6, 1900. NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 6, 1900. PRICE ONE CENT.

PEACE TREATY IS RATIFIED.

AWFUL SLAUGHTER

SPORT

Our Troops at Manila Killed the Filipinos by the Thousands--40 Americans Killed.

NEW ATTACK ON MANILA TO-DAY. TREATY VOTE IS 57 TO 23.

Admiral Dewey Cables the News That the City Itself Has Been Attacked.

FILIPINO LOSS IS 4,000 MEN.

About 40 Americans Dead. "Beaten Insurgents Torn to Pieces by Dewey's Guns."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—A cablegram was received at the Navy Department from Admiral Dewey at 9:30 o'clock this morning, of which the following is a translation:

MANILA, FEB 6.
"SECRETARY OF NAVY, WASHINGTON:

"INSURGENTS HAVE ATTACKED MANILA. BOSTON LEAVES TO-DAY FOR ILOILO TO RELIEVE BALTIMORE, WHICH WILL RETURN TO MANILA. TWO MEN WOUNDED ON BOARD MONADNOCK, ONE SERIOUSLY."

DEWEY.

It is believed that this catastrophe, but Manila could neither have been taken nor have been retained, and officials understand that the insurgents have now attacked Manila in force and are pursuing an aggressive policy, having brought up their forces from Manila.

Members of the Department, however, hold another view in that officials are minded that Admiral Dewey means that the news of the insurgent attack is confined to the occupants of the city itself.

They also had regard the general situation and Manila, with their undoubted views.

The smaller garrisons have saved the Pacific coast and the insurgents' aim. The exchange of the Boston and Baltimore is thought to indicate that he considers the situation serious, as the Boston has a larger landing force and greater capacity battery.

The War Department has called General Child to inspect every important post, with particular view Manila, and especially in the light and where a powder factory which Aguirre has prepared out of his ammunition.

RESULTS AT THE CHARGES TRACK.

FORTY BASEBALL CANDIDATES AT TALE.

Grip and Pneumonia Affects Horses.

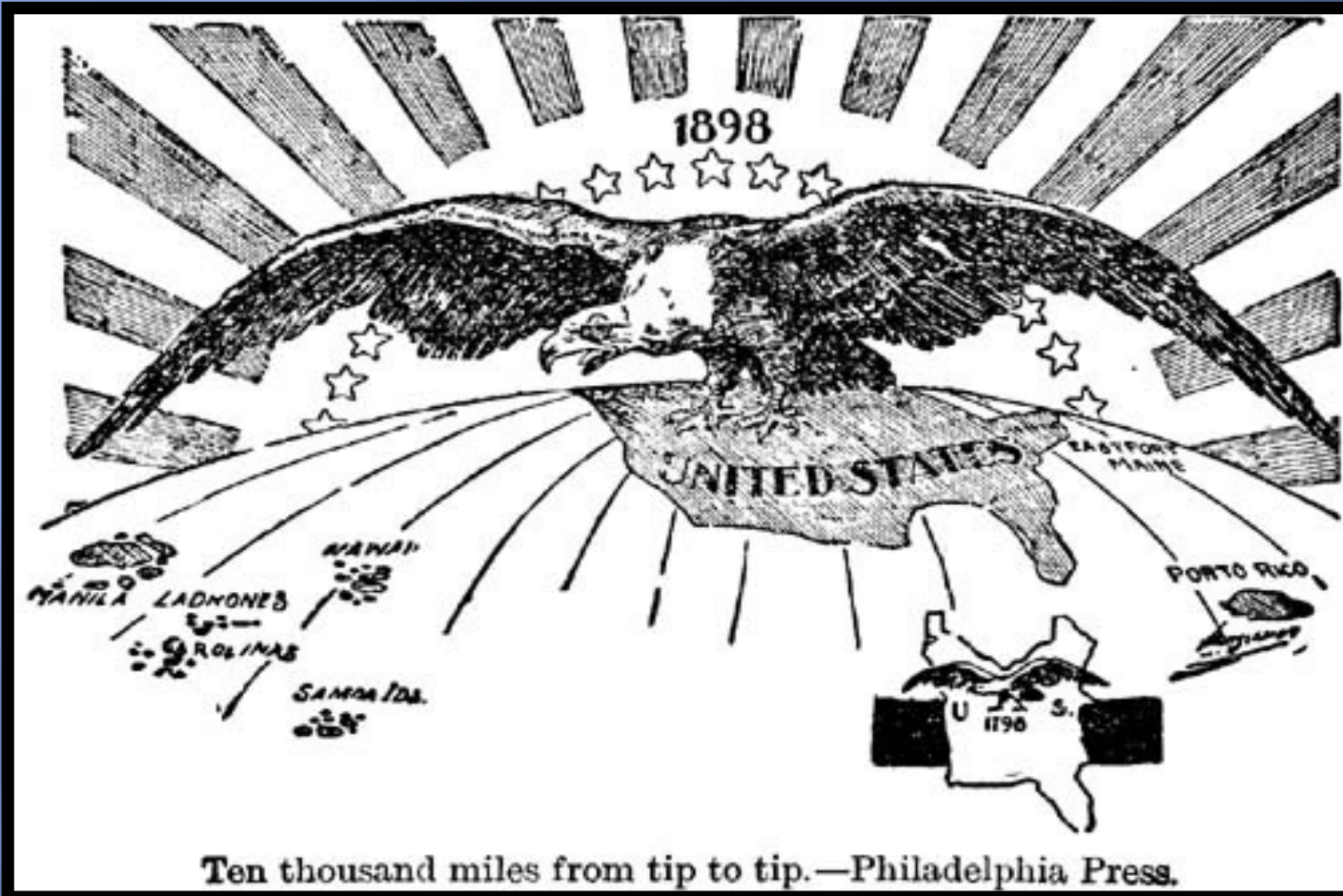
BARNETT'S BOAT SUCCESSFULLY CRUISED.

Type of Hoops Damned by the California Legislature.



After just four months of fighting, Spain surrenders and the U.S. claims victory

America in the Pacific



The United States gains control of Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines and gains influence over Cuba



Platt Amendment

The Platt Amendment gave the U.S. extensive control over Cuban affairs:

- 1) Cuba could not make any treaty with another nation that would weaken its independence*
- 2) No foreign power can claim territory in Cuba*
- 3) Cuba had to let the U.S. lease naval stations in Cuba*
- 4) The U.S. had the right to intervene to protect Cuban independence.*

“A Splendid Little War”

-- John Hay, U.S. Secretary of State



HEROES IN OUR WAR WITH SPAIN

The Spanish American War lasted less than four months

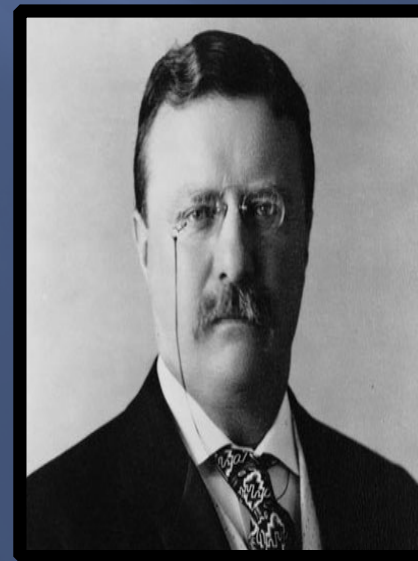
As a result of the victory in the war, the U.S. was now recognized as a legitimate world power

McKinley Assassinated

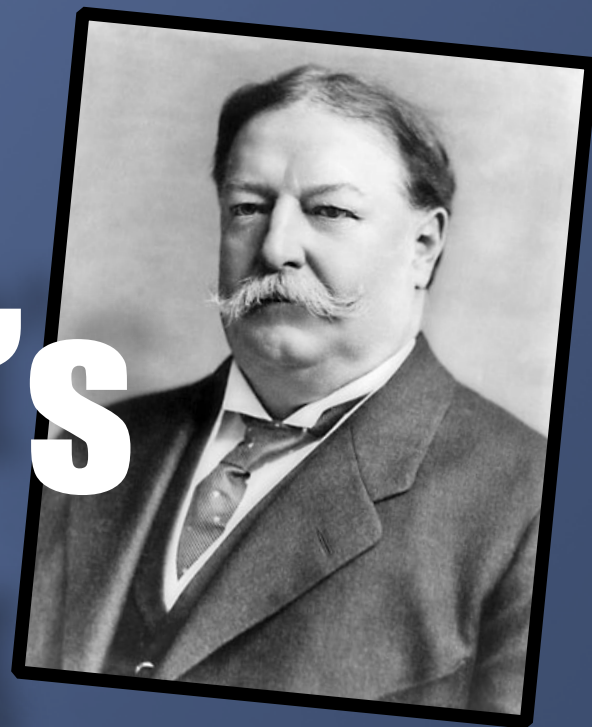
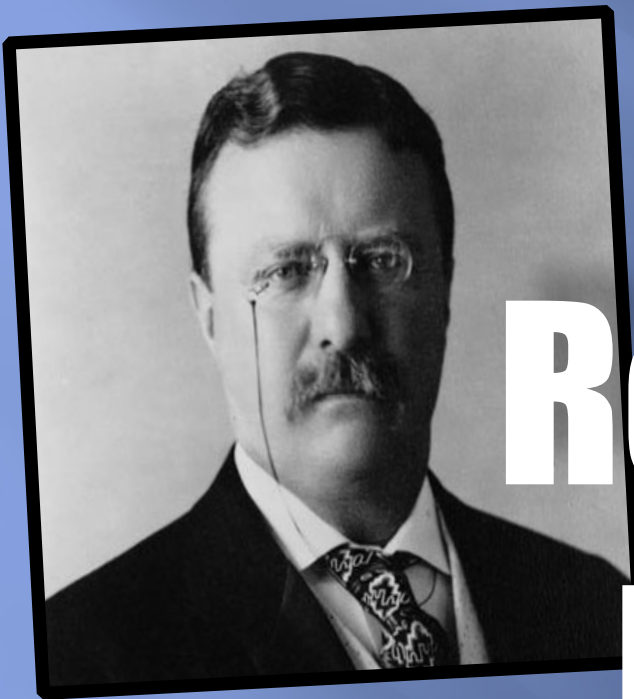


After being re-elected in 1900, McKinley is assassinated in 1901

It thrust Theodore Roosevelt into the role of U.S. President



He was the youngest person ever to become president



Roosevelt's Big Stick Policy

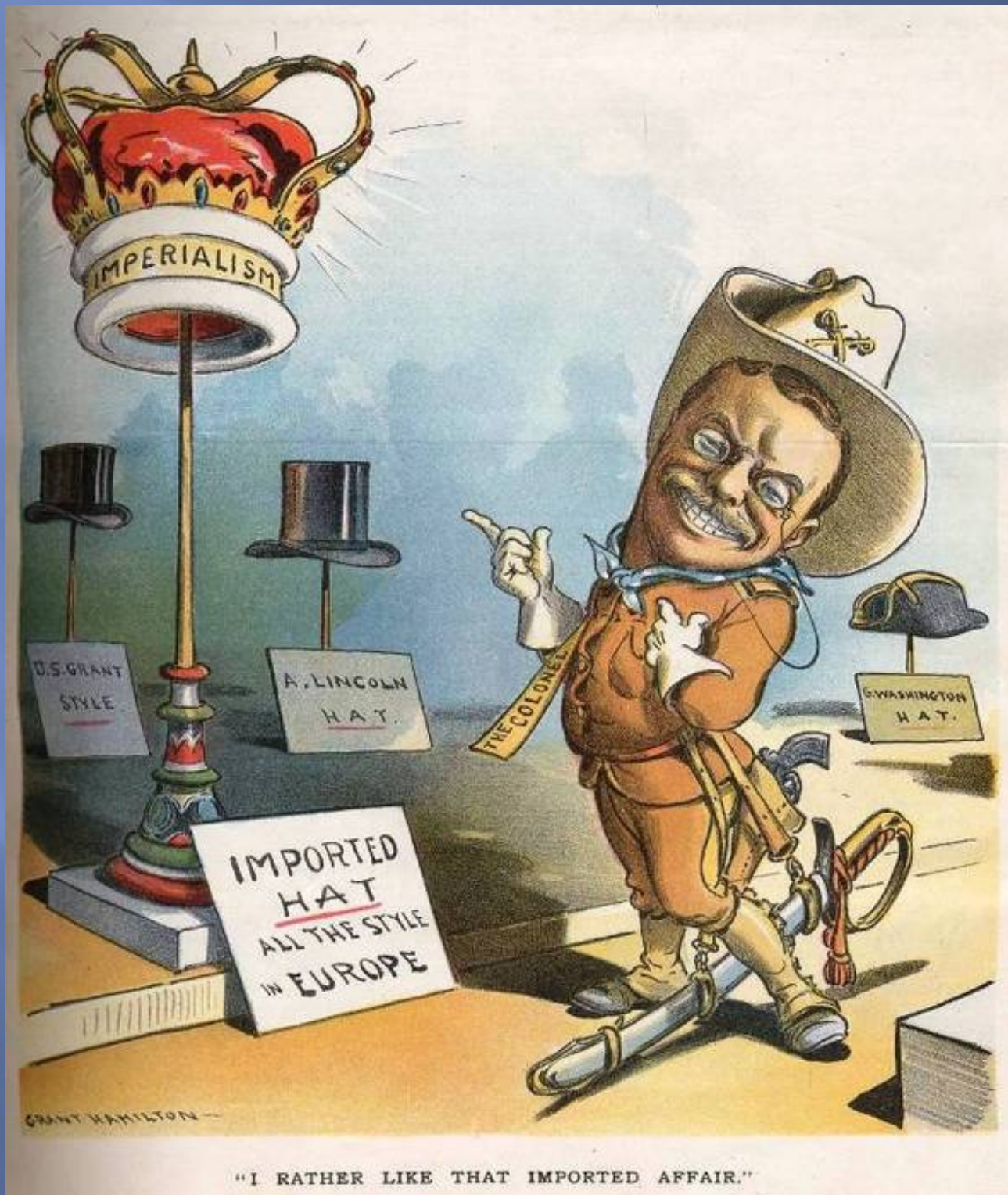






THE BIG STICK IN THE CARIBBEAN SEA





"I RATHER LIKE THAT IMPORTED AFFAIR."

TR's "big stick" diplomacy

Roosevelt believed that if the United States displayed its military power, other nations would be reluctant to want to go to war with the United States



"Speak softly, but carry a big stick"

Roosevelt Corollary

In 1904, Roosevelt invoked his “big stick” policy to expand upon the Monroe Doctrine



The United States would use force to maintain economic and political stability in the Western Hemisphere

The Great White Fleet



The U.S. Naval fleet traveled throughout the world in 1908 by order of U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt in an effort to demonstrate growing American military power.

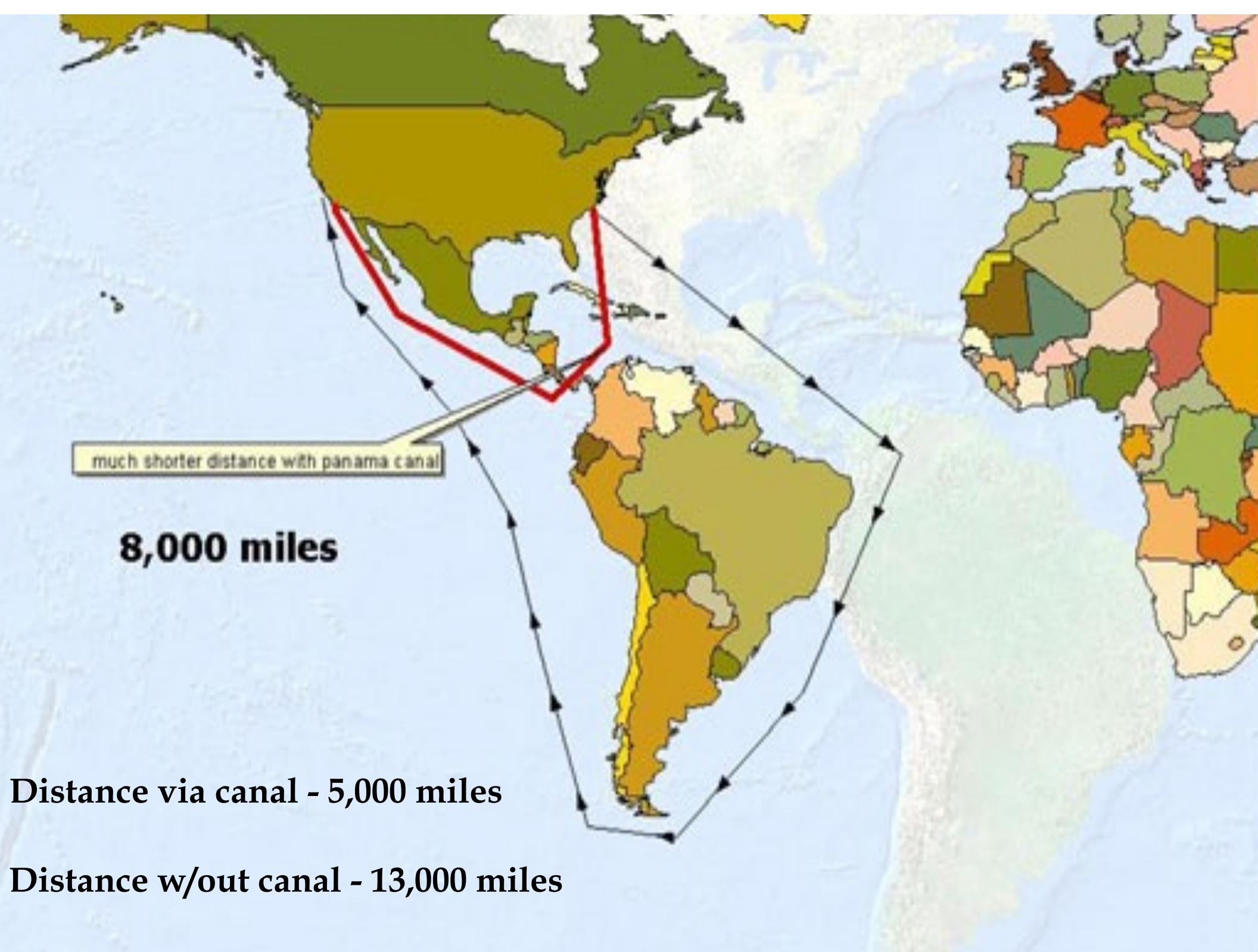
Panama Canal Built

Roosevelt believed a canal through Central America was important to American power in the world



The canal would:

- 1) Make it quicker to send the U.S. navy from one side of world to the other*
- 2) Shorten the distance for trade*



much shorter distance with panama canal

8,000 miles

Distance via canal - 5,000 miles

Distance w/out canal - 13,000 miles

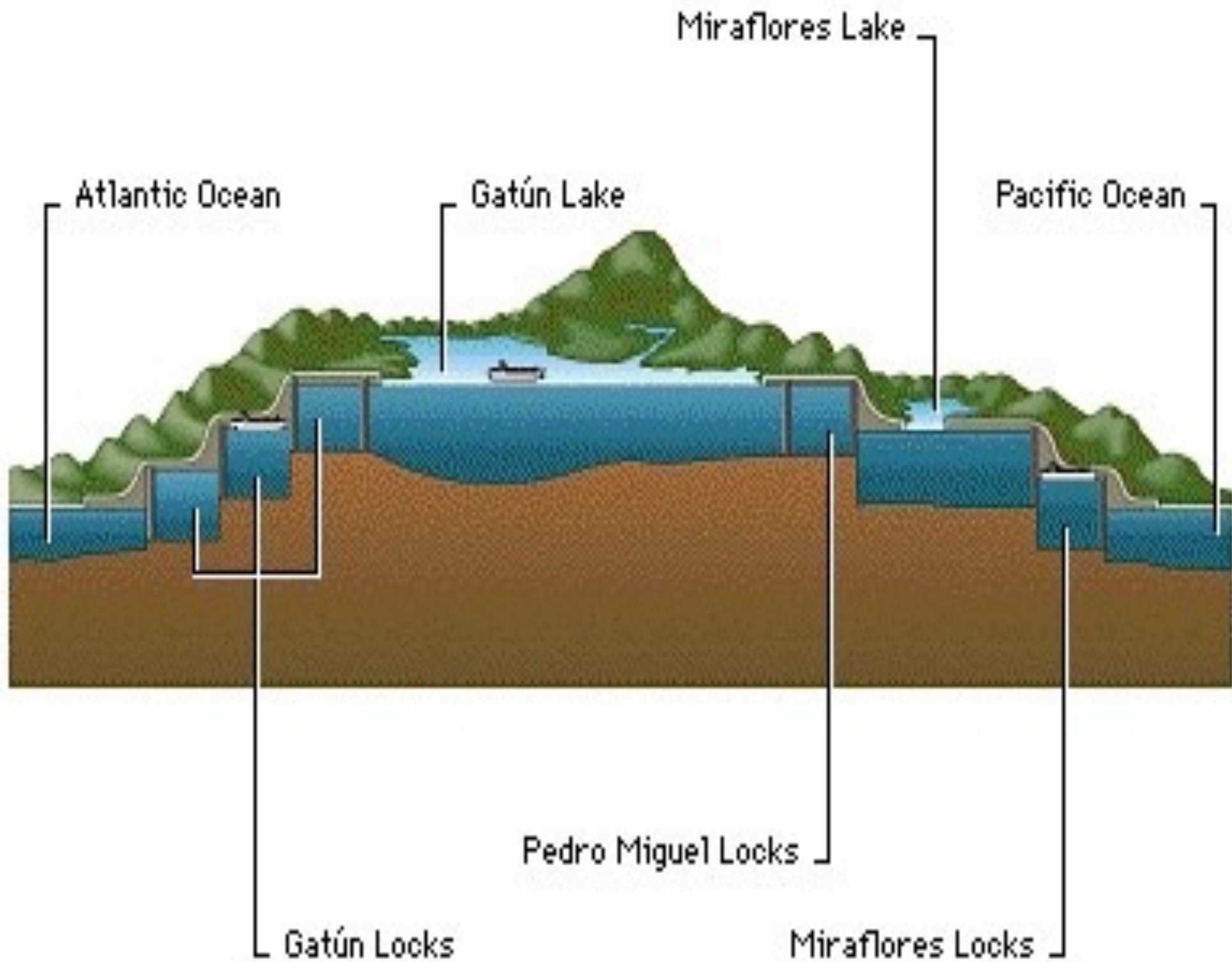
Building of the Canal



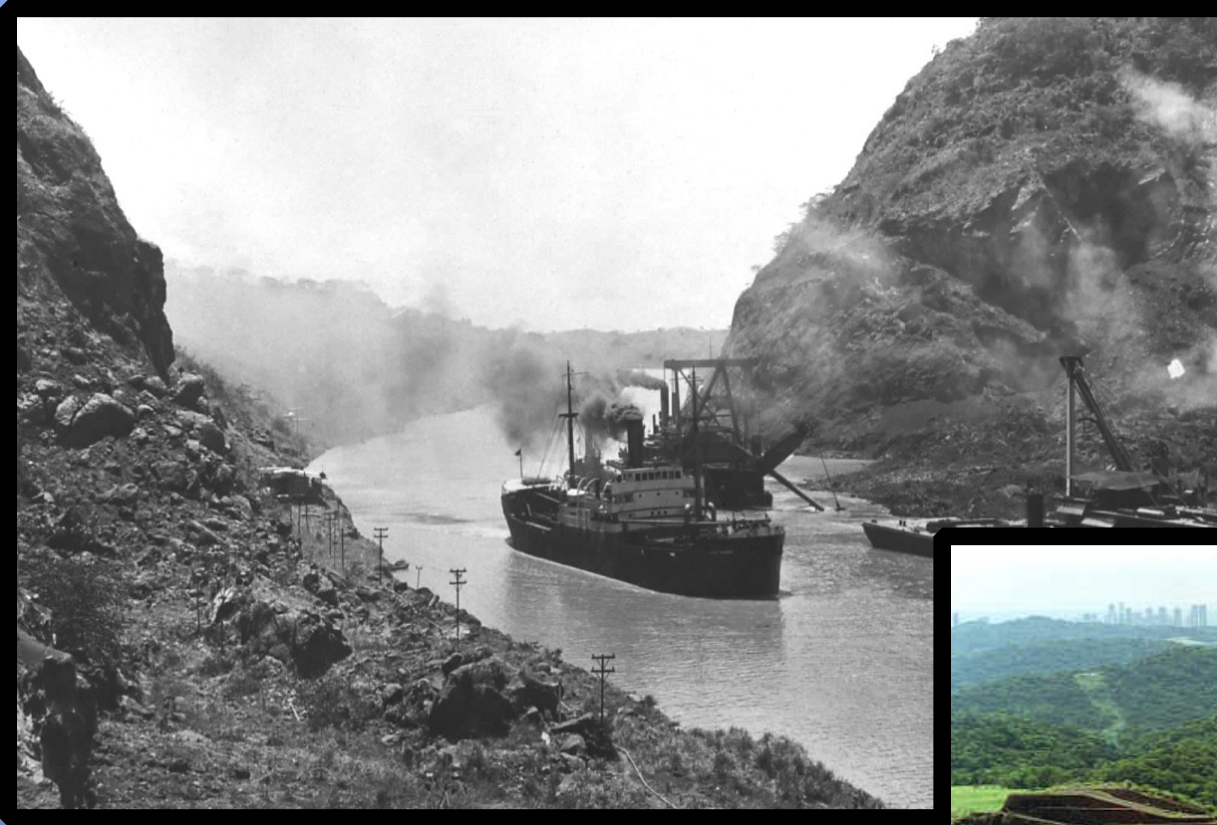
The canal took 10 years to build, it is 50 miles long and over 5,600 men died in the building of the canal.

One of the greatest challenges in building the canal was dealing with the spread of diseases.





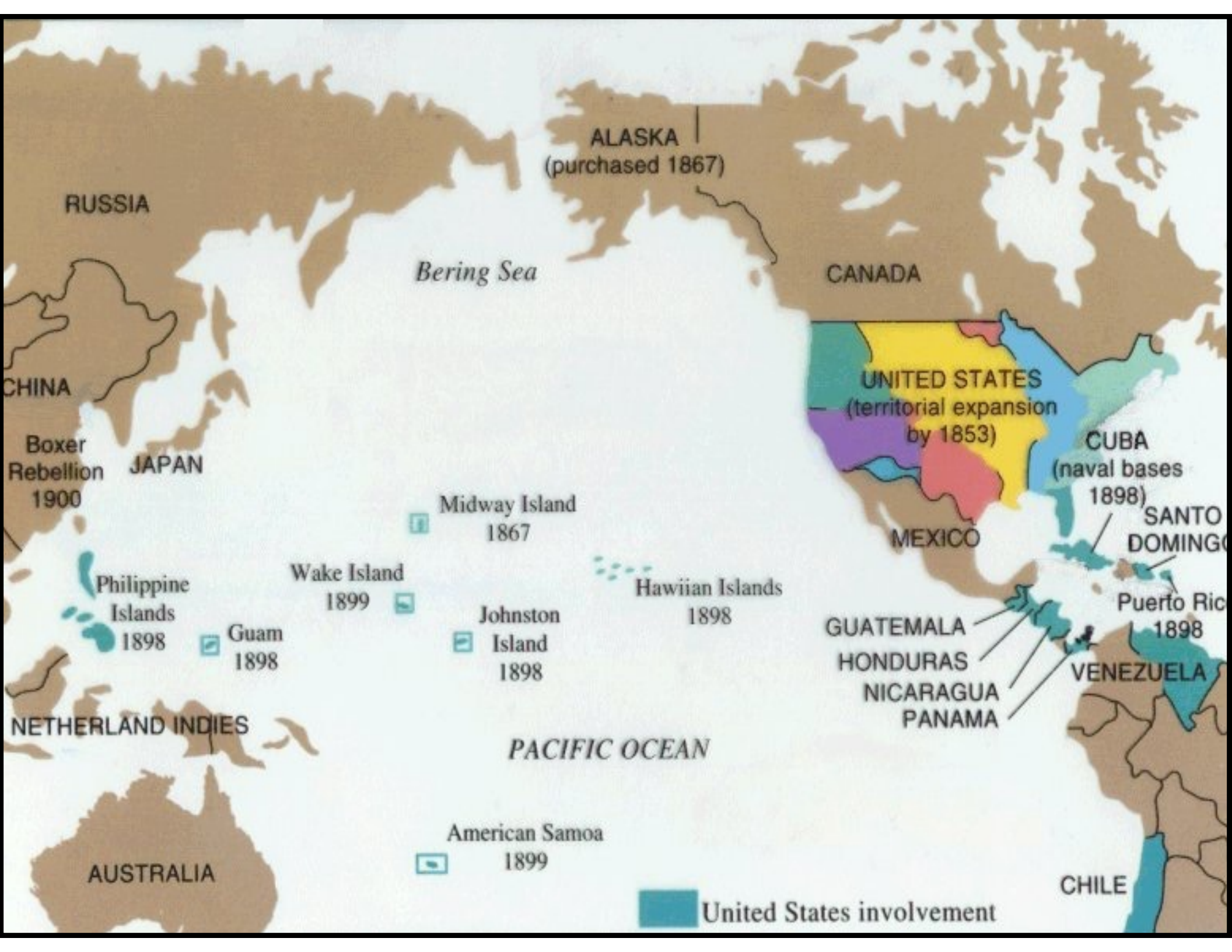
Panama Canal Built



The canal became vital for U.S. trade, cutting the distance to sail from New York to San Francisco in half

The Hay-Pauncefote Treaty gave the U.S. control of the canal for 100 years (until 2001)





Taft's Dollar Diplomacy

President William H. Taft's policy of influencing foreign nations through American economic force rather than military force



U.S. operations in Latin America went from "warlike and political" to "peaceful and economic"