

**WHICH OF  
THESE IS  
OUT OF  
PLACE?**



Today...

# Into the World, Ready or Not: 1900-1919

Overview of US Imperialism (Spanish-American War & Acquisition of new territory).

Next: Marching into WWI

*The Link:* As American Progressives focused on improving the quality of life inside US borders, the US government set out to gain new territories and greater influence in international affairs.

# Ugh so many "facts" (names, dates, events) ... What's the point?

"None of the details on their own carry tremendous significance. However, an understanding of the larger story (and how/why things happen/change over time in history) is perhaps best grasped by looking at the details."

- *Princeton Review, 2019*

# America's Place in the World

## Relevance today

Not in your notes! Just consider!

As America grows, the responsibilities of being a “world power” bring the government's domestic and foreign agendas to the debate table.

Americans and the world have conflicting opinions over the reasons for and results of intervention.

We are still unsure of how to handle this today.

**Lasting Question: What is America's role in the world?**

Not in your  
notes! Just  
consider!

# Reviewing the Choices

**Imperialism:** When a country increases their power by gaining control over other areas (and keeping them as colonies)

**Expansionism:** Adding land that becomes a “real” or “equal” part of the mother country.

**Isolationism:** Avoiding involvement in foreign affairs

*Think briefly: what are the pros and cons of each philosophy?*

Quick Review:

# US Foreign Policy Before This Unit

*Foreign Policy: The way one country interacts with one another*



## EARLY FOREIGN POLICY (LATE 1700s)

**KEY WORDS/BIG IDEA:** Neutrality & Isolationism

*Examples:*

- **Washington's Farewell Address** (urged US not to get involved in drama of other countries)
- Stayed out of war between Europeans & Latin American nations numerous times

## Quick Review:

# US Foreign Policy Before This Unit

*Foreign Policy: The way one country interacts with one another*



## FOREIGN POLICY 1800s:

**KEY WORDS/BIG IDEA:** Interest & Expansion

*Examples:*

- **Monroe Doctrine:** Ordered European countries to **STAY OUT** (suggested we would police the Western Hemisphere).
- **Manifest Destiny:** An idea/concept that it was America's divine right to spread from sea to shining sea
- Closing the frontier through removal of Native Nations onto reservation

# America, always an imperialist nation?

Some would argue imperialism had always been American foreign policy. What examples can you think of that support this claim?

"Americans are always searching for a new frontier."



# America, NOT an imperialist nation?

Some would argue America had primarily been an anti-imperialist nation before this period.

What examples can you think of that support this claim?

# THE BIG IDEA

The 1800s had revealed that the US had neither the means nor a consistent policy for enlarging its role in the world.

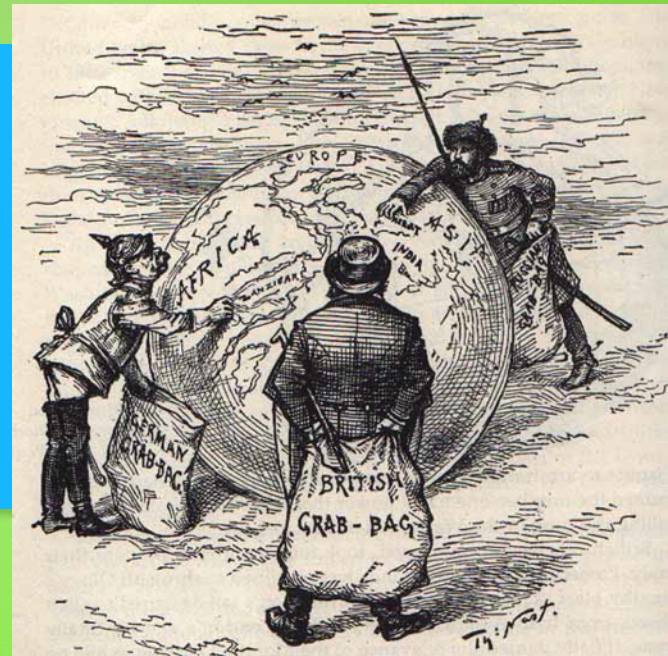
**A Shift in Policy:  
Increased Interest in  
Expansion & Imperialism  
at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century**

# Becoming the “Nicest” Imperialist?

Not in your  
notes! Just  
consider!

While Europeans were in an imperialistic feeding frenzy gobbling up Africa and Asia, America had to ask itself if their country (one that had been founded on *anti*-colonialism) should continue to stay out of the game?

Or should they get in, so they didn't get left behind... or just because they could?



# Why was there increased interest?

## Economic Reasons

- New Markets
- Gain raw materials

In 1898, one senator claimed: “American factories are making more than the American people can use; American soil is producing more than they consume. Fate has written our policy for us; the trade of the world must and shall be ours.”

## Social/Political Reasons:

- Industrial Revolution → tremendous growth in production → presented some problems that might be solved by expansionism
- How? Expansion seemed more attractive than drowning in overproduction, cutting prices, or laying off workers, which would lead to unrest.

# Why was there increased interest?

## Military reasons:

Colonies serve as great military posts to station American soldiers, stop to refuel and rest, and to protect economic interests.

## Cultural Motivators:

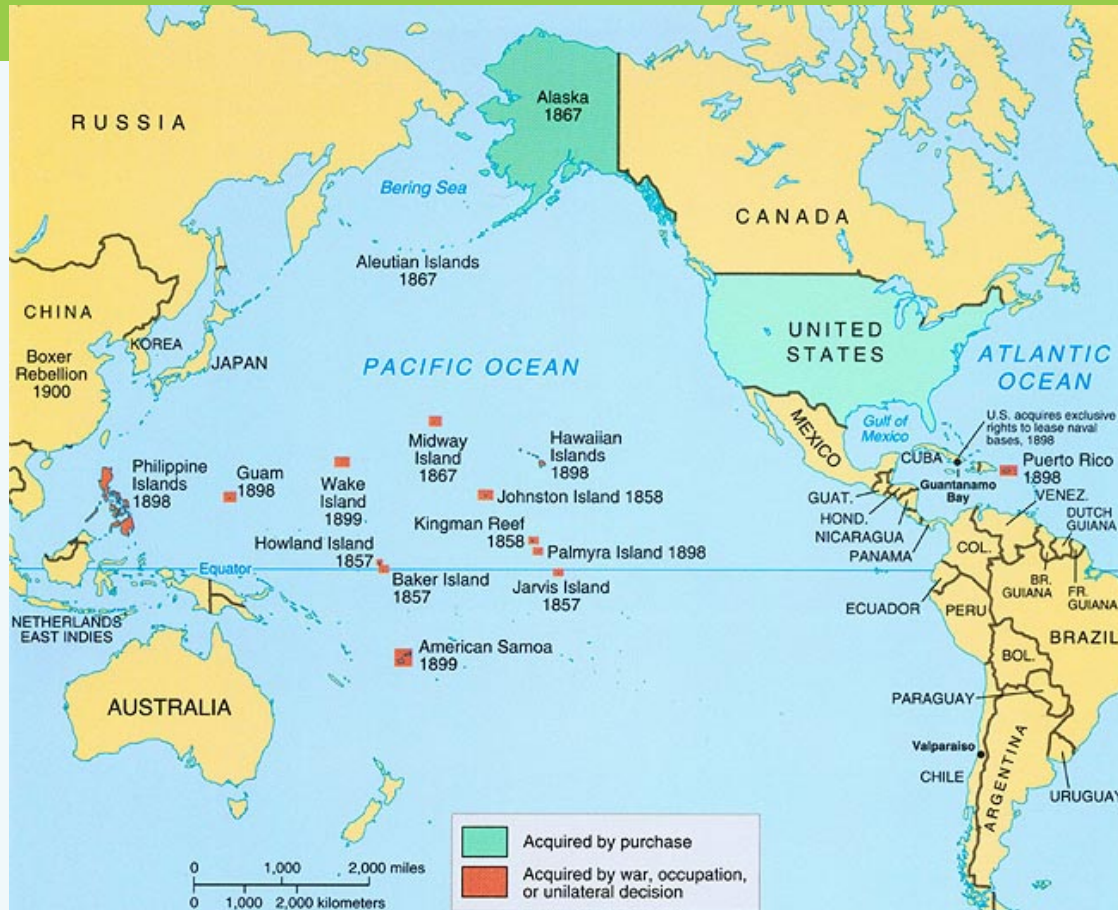
- Missionary activity
- Nationalist beliefs (“model” community)
- Spread of democratic representative govt.
- Social Darwinism (The “*White Man’s Burden*”)
- Humanitarian motives

# Why was there increased interest?

## **Global Context:**

**19<sup>th</sup> century was marked by European imperial expansion throughout world. Fear that they would fall behind.**

# Where will Americans develop a specific interest? **In the Pacific.**





# Where *had* Americans become involved by the 20<sup>th</sup> century?

## Japan



- **Year:** 1853
- **Commodore Matthew Perry:** brought steamships into Tokyo Bay w/ letter for emperor (and white flag)
- **Goal:** Pressure Japan to reverse earlier restriction on trade & open its ports to trade w/ the west
- **Outcome:** Japan acquiesced. It quickly became a modern industrial military power and imperialist nation itself.

*Note: Though they became peaceful trading partners, Anti-Japanese legislation in the US and ethnocentrism in Japan = unresolved tension*

# Where else had Americans become involved?

## China

- **Spheres of Influence:**

- Area in which a foreign country exerts significant military, economic, or cultural influence (without holding true political control)
  - *All developing countries sought a "sphere of influence" in Asia. European nations had established spheres of influence in China & the US was worried about being left out!*

- **Open Door Policy:**

- 1899: Suggested by US, proposing equal access to trade with China
  - *On paper, was meant to "protect China's sovereignty." In reality, used to mediate competing interests so all could trade equally*

- **Outcome:**

- Other nations agree, but there is tension with Japan over influence in China
- Lacked much benefit – China never turned out to be market they hoped it would be

# Looking toward Hawaii

By the time the United States got serious about looking beyond its own borders to conquer new lands, much of the world had already been claimed. Only a few distant territories in Africa and Asia and remote islands in the Pacific remained free from imperial grasp.

Hawaii was one that remained free. Led by a hereditary monarch, the inhabitants of the kingdom prevailed as an independent state.

American expansionists looked with greed on the strategically located islands and waited patiently to plan their move.

# Where else had Americans become involved?

# Hawaii

- **Reason for interest:**
  - **Economic –source of wealth for sugar growers**
    - By mid-1870s: American sugar growing was strong enough to put American businessmen in position of influence OVER the monarchy in the Hawaiian islands
    - Americans had also obtained treaties allowing them to admit sugar duty (tax)-free into US
    - Also built naval base at Pearl Harbor

# Pacific Islands: Hawaii

NOT IN YOUR NOTES  
BUT DESCRIBED IN  
YOUR READING!

CAN ADD IF HELPFUL!

*You can add this in the margins of your notes if you'd like:*

## **VOCAB: MCKINLEY TARIFF**

Congress approves in 1890

## **WHAT WAS IT?**

Raised tariffs (import taxes) on foreign sugar

## **WHY IT MATTERS?**

### **Turning point in US - Hawaiian relations**

"This made Hawaiian sugar more expensive for Americans (which means that more Americans would begin buying sugar from planters *within* - rather than outside - the US). As a result, a depression swept the islands. The sugar growers in Hawaii, mostly white Americans, knew that if Hawaii were to be ANNEXED by the United States, the tariff problem would naturally disappear.

At the same time, the Hawaiian throne was passed to QUEEN LILIUOKALANI, who determined that the root of Hawaii's problems was foreign interference. A great showdown was about to unfold!"

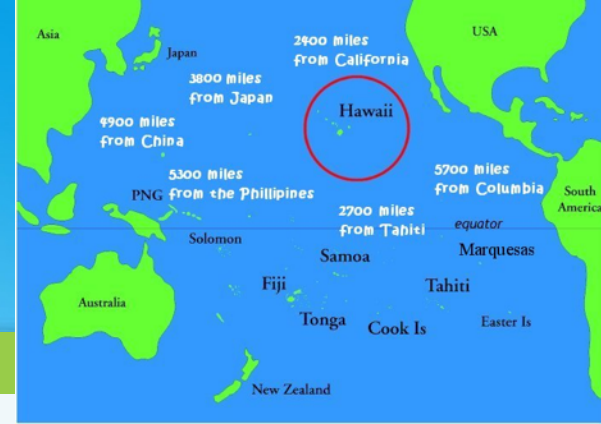
[Source: usistory.org](http://usistory.org)

# Where else had Americans become involved?

## Hawaii

- **Sandford B. Dole:**
  - **American businessman, supported US sugar growers**
  - **Led 1893 revolution against Hawaiian ruler** (backed by US marines) replacing her w/ a provisional govt (naming himself President)
- **Queen Liliuokalani:**
  - **Hawaiian leader** came to power in 1891
  - **Attempted to limit foreign influence**
    - Pursued a nationalist policy of "Hawaii for the Hawaiians" (Native Hawaiians had developed a growing resentment of American sugar interests as well as the influx of Japanese migrant workers).

# Pacific Islands: Hawaii



- **President's Reaction (Cleveland):**
  - Refused to recognize the takeover (arguing it was illegal & all imperialism was un-American).
  - Withdrew annexation treaty from Senate.
  - Ordered investigation into wrongdoings.
  - BUT... matter outlasted his Presidency.
- **Outcome:**
  - When war broke out, military benefit of location outweighed all other concerns.
  - Annexed in 1898



Queen Lili'uokalani - The First and Last Queen of Hawai'i  
#Unladylike2020 #AmericanMastersPBS



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gH5TJ5JTTFw>



# Pacific Islands: Hawaii



[https://www.youtube.com/watch?time\\_continue=1&v=as7Hw0uuYeY&feature=emb\\_logo](https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=1&v=as7Hw0uuYeY&feature=emb_logo)

# Summary of Events

NOT IN  
YOUR NOTES

- 1850s: America encourages Japan to open up for trade
- 1890s: Americans establish "Open Door Policy" agreement with European countries regarding free trade with China
- 1890s: Hawaii annexed

**Next:** A "Splendid Little War" with Spain results in increased American intervention and new territories

**Spanish American War**

**AKA**

**The Splendid Little War**

# Steps to War

## STEP 1: Trouble in Cuba - Opportunity to Uphold Monroe Doctrine

- Cuban revolt against Spain gets American attention



## STEP 2: Yellow Journalism

- Sensationalized journalism (added exaggeration to already bad stories)
- Effect: American public was appalled. Makes American sympathetic to Cubans and ready for war with Spain

# Steps to War

## STEP 3: USS Maine

- American battleship explodes in Havana Harbor
- Assumption: Must have been the Spanish (no one knew cause, but Americans had already made up their mind).

“REMEMBER THE MAINE, TO HELL WITH SPAIN!”

863,956  
WORLD CIRCULATED YESTERDAY  
NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1898  
863,956  
WORLD CIRCULATED YESTERDAY


### The World

## MAINE EXPLOSION CAUSED BY BOMB OR TORPEDO

Capt. Sigsbee and Consul-General Lee Are in Doubt--The World Has Sent a Special Tug, With Submarine Divers, to Havana to Find Out--Lee Asks for an Immediate Court of Inquiry--260 Men Dead.

IN A SUPPRESSED DESPATCH TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT, THE CAPTAIN SAYS THE ACCIDENT WAS MADE POSSIBLE BY AN ENEMY

Dr. E. C. Pendleton, Just Arrived from Havana, Says He Overheard Talk There of a Plot to Blow Up the Ship--Capt. Zaslinski, the Dynamite Expert, and Other Experts Report to The World that the Wreck Was Not Accidental--Washington Officials Ready for Vigorous Action if Spanish Responsibility Can Be Shown--Divers to Be Sent Down to Make Careful Examinations.



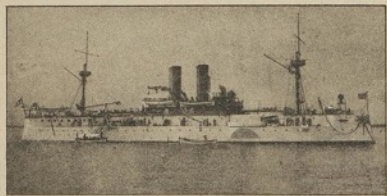
THE MAINE WAS DESTROYED BY A BOMB OR TORPEDO, ACCORDING TO A MESSAGE RECEIVED BY THE BUREAU OF THE NAVY AT WASHINGTON FROM THE SPANISH CONSUL IN HAVANA, FEBRUARY 15, 1898.

THE MAINE WAS DESTROYED BY A BOMB OR TORPEDO, ACCORDING TO A MESSAGE RECEIVED BY THE BUREAU OF THE NAVY AT WASHINGTON FROM THE SPANISH CONSUL IN HAVANA, FEBRUARY 15, 1898.

THE MAINE WAS DESTROYED BY A BOMB OR TORPEDO, ACCORDING TO A MESSAGE RECEIVED BY THE BUREAU OF THE NAVY AT WASHINGTON FROM THE SPANISH CONSUL IN HAVANA, FEBRUARY 15, 1898.

THE MAINE WAS DESTROYED BY A BOMB OR TORPEDO, ACCORDING TO A MESSAGE RECEIVED BY THE BUREAU OF THE NAVY AT WASHINGTON FROM THE SPANISH CONSUL IN HAVANA, FEBRUARY 15, 1898.

Judge



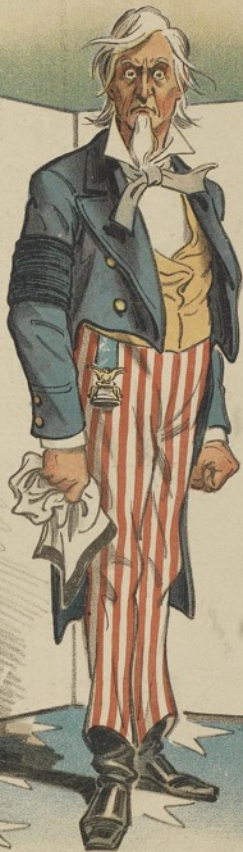
THE "MAINE" AS IT WAS.



THE "MAINE" AS IT IS.



THE STARVING CUBANS. (From photographs.)



COPYRIGHT 1898 BY ARKELL PUBLISHING COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

VICTOR GILLAM  
Sackett & Wilhelms Litho & Pig Co. New York.

REMEMBER THE MAINE!  
AND DON'T FORGET THE STARVING CUBANS!

# Steps to War

## STEP 4: Teller Amendment

- Promised fighting for Cuban independence, not annexation
- Comforts anti-imperialists (by promising to free Cuba after the island was free of the Spanish)

## STEP 5: McKinley Declares War

- Americans start with Spain's Philippine islands



# Who supports intervention?





# End of War & Results

## Why called the Splendid Little War?

- So short (4 months) & because of US successes

## What killed most men?

- Disease, not combat

## Platt Amendment:

- Replaces the Teller Amendment! Cuba becomes a **protectorate** of US
- Gets Guantanamo Bay & has BIG HAND in Cuba

## US Annexes:

- Guam, Puerto Rico, Philippines

## PROTECTORATE DEFINITION:

A territory or nation controlled by another, more powerful state. Though technically independent, the protectorate is in a state of **dependency**, with little to no control over its relations with other nations. Some of its domestic and internal activities may also be regulated. - *Study.com*

# End of War & Results

**The treaty prompted a heated debate in the United States. ANTI-IMPERIALISTS called the US hypocritical for condemning European empires while pursuing one of its own. The war was supposed to be about freeing Cuba, not seizing the Philippines.**

# Dilemma in Philippines

**Anti-imperialists and the newly created Filipino government were IGNORED.**

**Fight over control of the Philippines leads to a THREE YEAR war.**

**Outcome:**

- 4,000 Americans were killed
- 16,000 Filipino rebels and 200,000 Filipino civilians died
- Philippines did not gain complete independence until 1946

President McKinley said:

"We could not leave them to themselves – they were unfit for self-government, and they would soon have anarchy and misrule worse than Spain's was... There was nothing left for us to do but to take them all, and to educate the Filipinos, and uplift and civilize and Christianize them..."

**So what was the biggest  
controversy following the  
Spanish-American War?**

**CONTROL OF THE PHILIPPINES**

**So what was the US foreign  
policy outlook as they  
started the 20<sup>th</sup> century?**

**CONFLICTED**

# **THE DEBATE OVER IMPERIALISM**

**Critical Thinking:  
Are imperialism &  
capitalism (free-market)  
compatible?**

**Question: Are capitalism and imperialism compatible or incompatible?**

**Answer: They are incompatible. Capitalism and imperialism are contradictory systems of political, economic, and social organization.**

**Why? Imperialism = Violation of the CHOICE inherent to a free-market & protection of private property rights**

“Capitalism is based on the free exchange of goods and services between individuals on a voluntary basis under the rule of law and protective system of private property rights. While this voluntary exchange has the potential to benefit all parties involved and offers all parties the opportunity to leave the exchange when it is no longer profitable, imperialism is based on relationships that are exploitative and **involuntary** through the exercise of **political power** and **military force.**” – Historian Dr. Stephen Davis



# THE DEBATE OVER IMPERIALISM

**Reminder: What was the biggest controversy following the Spanish-American War?**

*Americans debated whether freedom-loving America had any right to keep the Philippine Islands unfree, as a colony.*

# THE DEBATE OVER IMPERIALISM

## YESTERDAY'S HOMEWORK:

*Make sure to look back at the primary sources to understand the arguments for and against American imperialism!*

# THE DEBATE OVER IMPERIALISM

## Pro-Imperialism Arguments

- President McKinley
- Teddy Roosevelt
- Senator Henry Cabot Lodge
  
- Weaker people "need" guidance
- Need to gain access to foreign markets (and surplus of American goods)
- Embraced strategic military reasons for expansion
- Many, even those fearful of losing independence, began to turn to the US for help
- America would likely provide better economic and political opportunity than other nations

## Anti-Imperialism Arguments

- Mark Twain
- Andrew Carnegie
- President Grover Cleveland
- Presidents of Harvard & Stanford
- Jane Addams
- Anti-Imperialism League
  
- Used both moral and political arguments
- Argued "anti-American" and a rejection of "liberty for all"
- Argued the Constitution and flag must go together (*wherever the flag went, people should be entitled to all the rights of citizens*)
- Argued racism inherent in imperialism
- Others argued FROM a racist platform - didn't want to get involved/mixed w/ other "weaker" races
- Argued imperialism was "too expensive"
- Argued laborers would be hurt
- Argued American industries would be hurt as they were replaced with industries abroad

**"We regret that it has become necessary in the land of Washington and Lincoln to reaffirm that all men, of whatever race or color, are entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." – Carl Schurz, German immigrant, prominent member of Republican Party**

# **Increasing Influence over Latin America**

The war provides a unique opportunity for expansionist and now hero Roosevelt.  
Don't forget Roosevelt role in foreign policy.

# Rough Riding With the Teddy Bear



# Roosevelt & Foreign Policy

## Roosevelt's Corollary

**Roosevelt said he wanted to "...see neighbor countries stable, orderly, and prosperous."**



### Extension of Monroe Doctrine

(Monroe Doctrine with a gun)

#### Goal:

- Act as an "international police power" in Western Hemisphere
- Preserve the interests of the US in Latin America

*Further explanation: While the Monroe Doctrine blocked further expansion of Europe in the Western Hemisphere, the Roosevelt Corollary went one step further. Should any Latin American nation engage in "CHRONIC WRONGDOING," a phrase that included large debts or civil unrest, the United States military would intervene. Europe was to remain across the Atlantic, while America would police the Western Hemisphere.*

# Roosevelt's Philosophy

## BIG STICK policy?

- In short: **Have a big military, but act justly**
- Explanation: Work quietly and patiently to achieve goals, but have a strong military power to back it up and use force if necessary.

**Preventative Intervention:** Intervene to prevent intervention from others

Sort of perceived by him as this: *Instead of being taken over by “bad Europeans” would be taken over by “good Americans”*



**SPEAK  
SOFTLY  
AND  
CARRY  
A BIG STICK**



# Roosevelt's Foreign Policy

**Result: America worked  
on building up its navy  
and reaching new  
heights as an  
international power**



# How did Latin America feel about it?

## NOT FAVORABLY

- Often with resentment

“While Latin American nations have at times benefited from the protection and oversight of their North American neighbor, the Monroe Doctrine and Roosevelt Corollary also angered many Latin Americans, who **saw the United States as exercising its own brand of imperialism in the region**. This became clear when the United States incited Panamanians to declare their independence from Colombia, so that the United States could negotiate the right to build the Panama Canal in the Central American nation.” - Excerpt From: The Princeton Review. “Cracking the AP World History Exam 2019”

“Latin Americans did not look upon the corollary favorably. They resented U.S. involvement as YANKEE IMPERIALISM, and animosity against their large neighbor to the North grew dramatically.” - ushistory.org

# Did they intervene frequently?

**YES**

By the end of the 20th century, the United States would send troops of invasion to Latin America **over 35 times**, establishing an **undisputed sphere of influence** throughout the hemisphere.

# Example of Intervention: Panama Canal

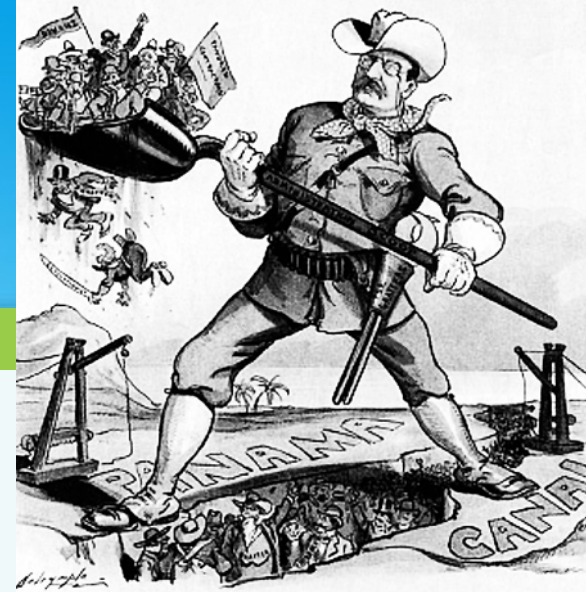
HOW WOULD A CANAL THROUGH THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA BENEFIT THE UNITED STATES?

## WHY CALLED "ROOSEVELT'S BIG DITCH"?

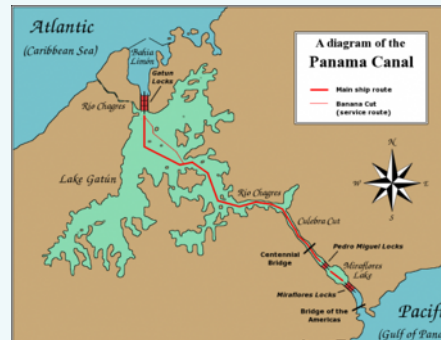
- He encouraged Panama to revolt against Colombia

## OUTCOME:

- Panama becomes own country and US builds canal
- Promotes commerce & military capability



THE MAN WHO CAN MAKE THE DIRT FLY.



---

# THE ROOSEVELT COROLLARY



# EXPLAINED

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D6k9nu8-7oU>

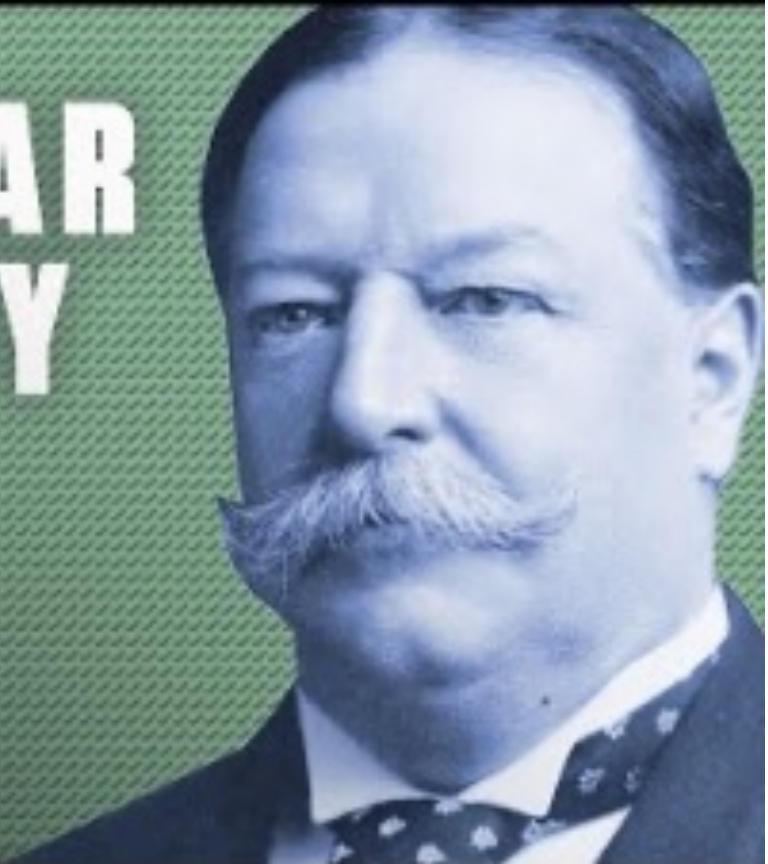
# And later?

## Taft and Wilson

### **Taft & Dollar Diplomacy**

- Substitute \$\$\$ for bullets (use economic power as primary method of foreign interference)
- Use US financial investment to encourage economic, social, and political “stability” abroad (benefitting American commercial interests at home and abroad)

# HOW DOLLAR DIPLOMACY FAILED



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=79sxHMSJSYQ>

# And later?

## Taft and Wilson

### WILSON & MORAL DIPLOMACY

- In theory:
  - Protect human rights and national integrity using legislation and morality
  - Publicly denounced imperialism and dollar diplomacy
  - Wanted to spread "democratic capitalism" to the world
  - Stay out of foreign military conflict
- In practice... FAR MORE COMPLICATED

# The Debate Today

**Lasting Question: What is America's role in the world?**

## **Discuss:**

- Under what circumstances do you think America should intervene in foreign countries?
- Is intervention ever justified? Is expansion? Is colonization?
- Should America behave as the “police power” of the world?
- Are there ever unintended consequences of intervention?