American Imperialism

Asia and Latin America
Purposes for American Imperialism

- Closing of the frontier – Turner Thesis
- Desire for new markets
- Diversion from domestic problems
- Competitive spirit
- Increased involvement in world affairs
- Social Darwinism & White Man’s Burden
The Philippines

- President McKinley wants to acquire the Philippines to “uplift and civilize the people”

- 1899 Philippine Insurrection led by Aguinaldo - resisting U.S. occupation

  - 3-years of fighting - U.S. waged brutal campaign to crush resistance

  - Similar to Spanish methods
“We have pacified some thousands of the islanders and buried them; destroyed their fields; burned their villages, and turned their widows and orphans out of doors; subjugated the remaining ten millions by Benevolent assimilation… And so, by these Providences of God – and the phrase is the government’s, not mine – we are a World Power.”
• 1902 - Philippine Government Act
  • Becomes a U.S. Territory w/ citizenship
  • William H. Taft appointed governor

• Jones Act (1916) promised eventual independence
Hawaii

- Economic ties w/ U.S. established 1875
  - Heavy U.S. investment in sugar

- 1887 - U.S. renewed ties and obtained Pearl Harbor as naval station

- Hawaiians a minority in their own land
  - Queen Liliuokalani - “Hawaii for Hawaiians”
Hawaii cont.

- There was a revolt by some pro-American Hawaiians
  - Supported by U.S. diplomat John L. Stevens
  - Queen Liliuokalani overthrown and imprisoned
    - Stevens recognized the provisional govt. that took her place
      - Pineapple grower Sanford B. Dole – President of new Republic of Hawaii
    - Republic of Hawaii sought U.S. annexation
  - Liliuokalani appealed to President Cleveland – he demanded that the Queen be restored
    - Cleveland withdrew annex treaty from Senate
  - Provisional govt. ignored him
  - U.S. did nothing about it – didn’t want to interfere
    - Attitude changed w/ S-A war
      - McKinley decides to annex Hawaii (8/21/1898)
        - Becomes 50th state in 1959
Foreign Policy in Latin America under T. Roosevelt

- **Hay-Pauncefote Treaty (1901)**
  - W/ GB - U.S. given right to build & control canal in Central America
  - U.S. to maintain neutrality of canal

- **Spooner Act (1902)**
  - Authorized purchase of French rights to build in Panama (part of Columbia)
  - Negotiate w/ Nicaragua if Columbia refused
- **Hay-Herran (Columbia) Treaty - 1903**
  - Failed to be approved by Col. Senate
  - Would have granted 99-year lease on canal zone in province of Panama
    - In exchange for $10 mil. & $250K/yr
- Panamanian rebels revolted, broke from Columbia - U.S. recognized new country
- **Hay-Bunau Varilla Treaty** (1903)
  - U.S. given canal zone in perpetuity
Panama Canal

- 10-mile wide zone across Panama
- $10 mil. & $250K annually
- Major engineering feat
- Opened in Aug. 1914
- U.S. acquisition did not win U.S. friends in Latin America
Left-Side Activity

- With your group, create and fill-in the chart below in your notes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provisions of Treaty</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Did the Treaty Pass or Fail?</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Cuba - U.S. Protectorate

- Platt Amendment (1901) the basis for U.S. relationship with Cuba
  - Part of Army Appropriations Bill (1901) & later part of Cuban Constitution
    - Cuba could not make treaties that impaired its indep. (except with U.S.)
    - Could not incur debt it could not pay
    - Would Lease Guantanamo Bay to U.S.
    - U.S. could intervene to preserve indep.
  - U.S. additionally helps provide health, education, and sanitation services to Cuba
Left-Side Activity

- In your own words, describe 5 ways that the United States dealt with Cuba after the Spanish-American War.

1. Telling Cuba they couldn’t make treaties or incur debt
2. U.S. can establish a permanent naval base (Guantanamo Bay)
3. U.S. can intervene in Cuba when necessary
4. U.S. kept troops in Cuba for several years after war
5. U.S. attempted to improve health, education, and sanitation on island
Puerto Rico - Commonwealth

- Territory acquired from Spain in 1898
- Foraker Act (1900) - U.S. Congress established govt. of P.R.
  - Elected assembly with an exec. council appointed by U.S. Prez
- Jones Act (1917) - U.S. citizenship for Puerto Ricans, Prez appoints governor
- A commonwealth as of 1952 - semi-independent
Roosevelt Corollary (to the Monroe Doctrine – 1904)

- According to TR - U.S. should assume police power in Western Hemisphere
  - To prevent Euro interference (in the Dominican Republic)
  - Justified intervention in Latin America
- An interpretation of Monroe Doctrine
- U.S. could prevent nations from acting “wrongly” & inciting foreign intervention
  - “wrongly” included going into debt

“Speak softly, and carry a big stick”

Most significant use: supporting the Panamanian rebels against Colombia
THE WORLD'S CONSTABLE.
Taft on Latin America

Dollar Diplomacy of Taft Admin.

- Dramatic increase in U.S. invest. abroad to expand influence
  - Promote commercial interests in Asia and Latin America
- “Exchanging bullets for dollars”
- Policy used to safeguard Panama Canal
Wilson on Latin America

- Wilson preferred moral rather than $ diplomacy
- The United States will “never again seek one additional foot of territory by conquest”
- Used troops when he had to
  - Ex: Haiti (occupied until 1934)
  - Ex: Dominican Republic (occupied until 1924)
- Favored elected, constitutional govts. (a U.S.-style democracy)
Wilson and Mexico

- Unstable Mexican govt. a problem for U.S.
- 1913 coup by Gen. Victoriano Huerta
  - U.S. biz liked Huerta - Wilson supported his rival, Venustiano Carranza
    - Carranza’s power ↑ w/ U.S. support
      - “I am going to teach the South American Republics to elect good men.”
    - Carranza the eventual leader of Mex.
- Pancho Villa terrorized the Southwest
  - General Pershing invaded Mexico to capture him
Left-Side Activity

- Give the name for each of the following President’s foreign policy ideas and a brief description of how they were used:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Foreign Policy</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Location and Type of Interaction</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T. Roosevelt</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Taft</td>
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<td>Wilson</td>
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</table>
U.S. foreign policy in Asia

By 1917 - U.S. controlled:

- Philippines
- Guam
- Wake Is.
- Midway
- Johnston Is.
- Howland & Baker Is.
- Samoa
- Jarvis & Palmyra Is.
- Hawaii
- Alaska
- Panama Canal Zone
- Virgin Is.
- Puerto Rico
- Guantanamo Bay, Cuba

- Overseas empire required military deployment and alliances to maintain
A series of Supreme Court cases defining legal status of Puerto Rico

Do citizens of U.S. territories enjoy same rights as Americans?

Supreme Court ruled that Constitution did not necessarily follow the flag

Congress could grant rights if it desired

Ruling effects all U.S. holdings
Open Door Policy - 1900

- McKinley’s Sec of State John Hay’s agreement with Euros and Japan
  - = trading rights for all nations in China
- Uphold China’s independence and territorial integrity
- Boxer Rebellion a rejection by Chinese of foreign intervention
  - Put down by U.S., Japanese & Euros
TR & Treaty of Portsmouth 1905

- TR mediated an end to the Russo-Japanese War (1904-05)
  - Fought over Manchuria and Korea
- TR won Nobel Peace Prize in 1906
- Taft-Katsura Agreement 1905
  - U.S. & Japan agree not to interfere w/ each other in Pacific (Philippines & Korea)
- Root-Takahira Agreement 1908
  - U.S. & Japan to maintain status quo and respect territorial integrity of China
On your blank sheet of paper...

- Choose an
  - Event
  - Person
  - Piece of legislation
  - Place

that corresponds with each of the letters of the word “Imperialism”

- Illustrate each term provided