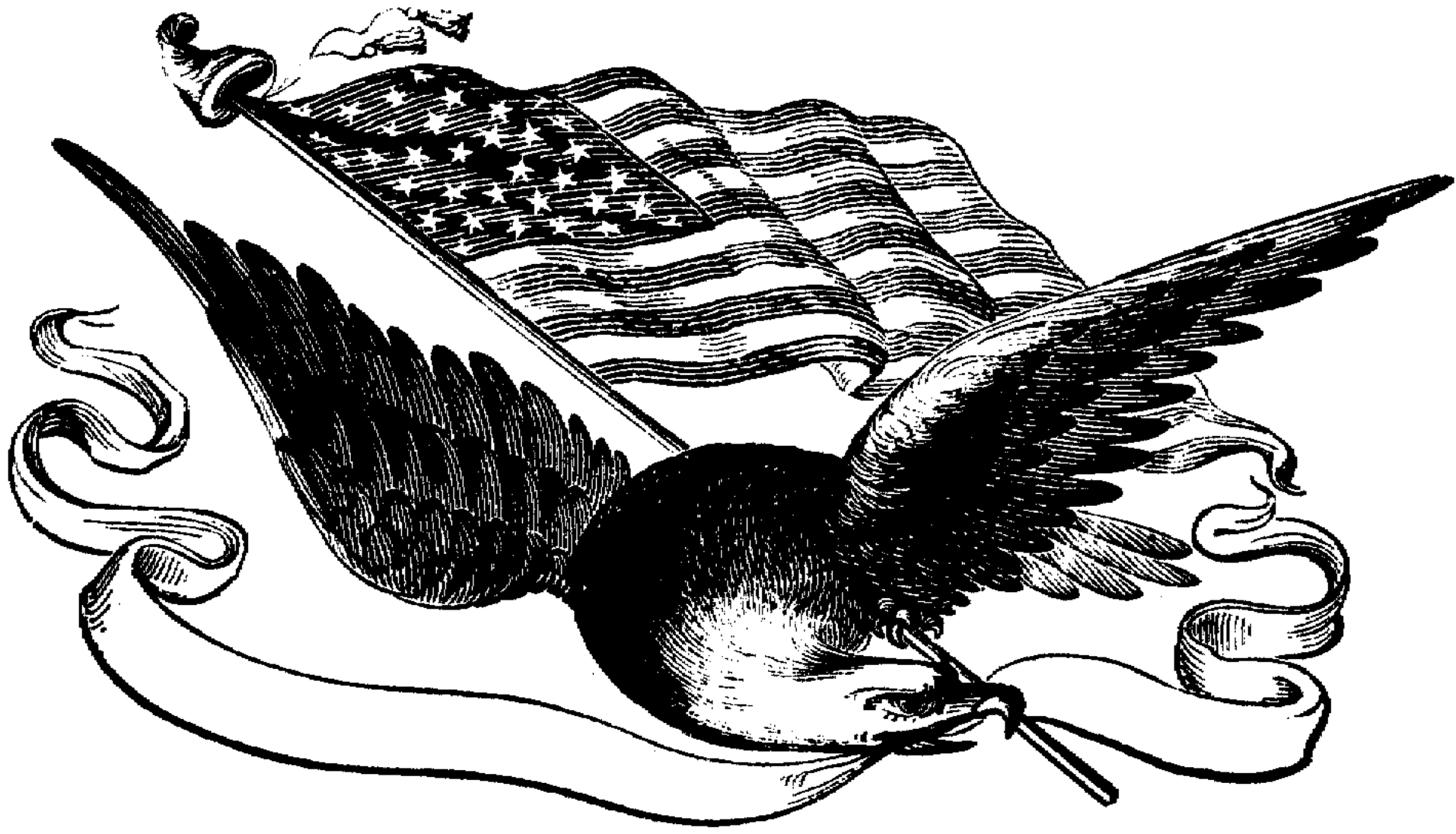


American Imperialism

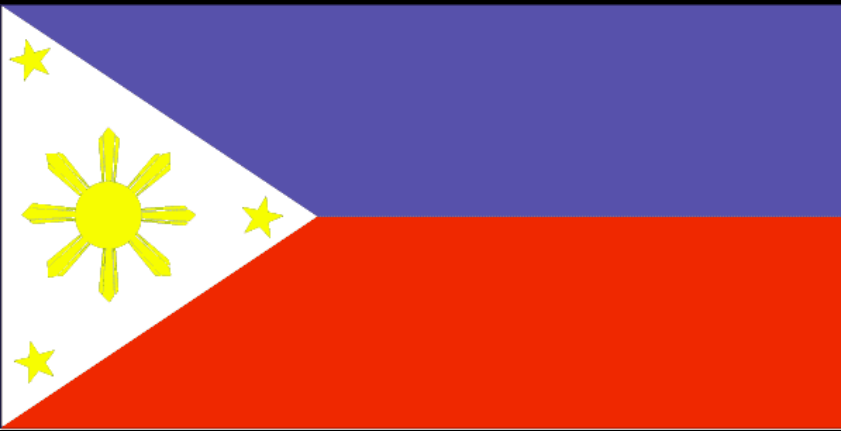


IMPERIALISM DEFINED...

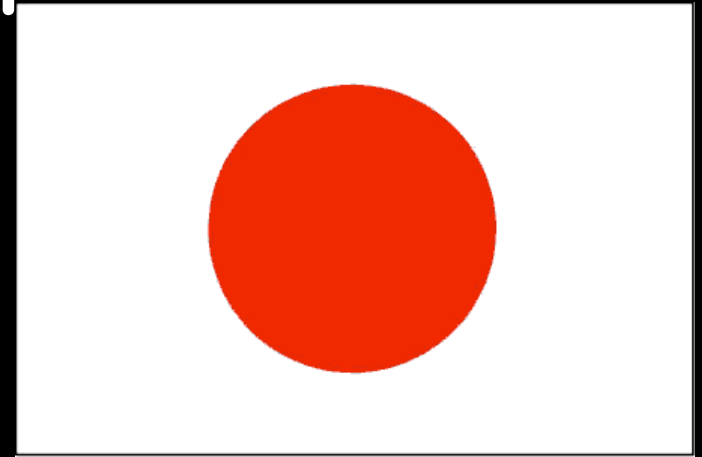
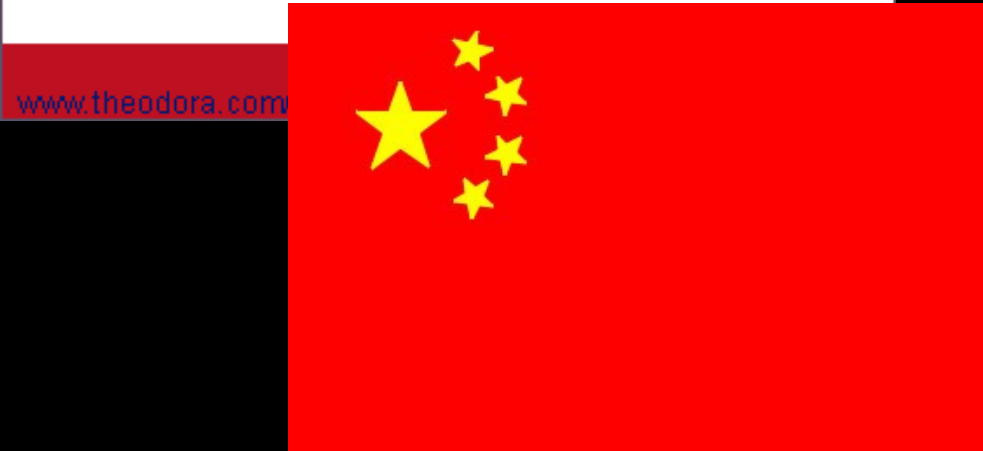
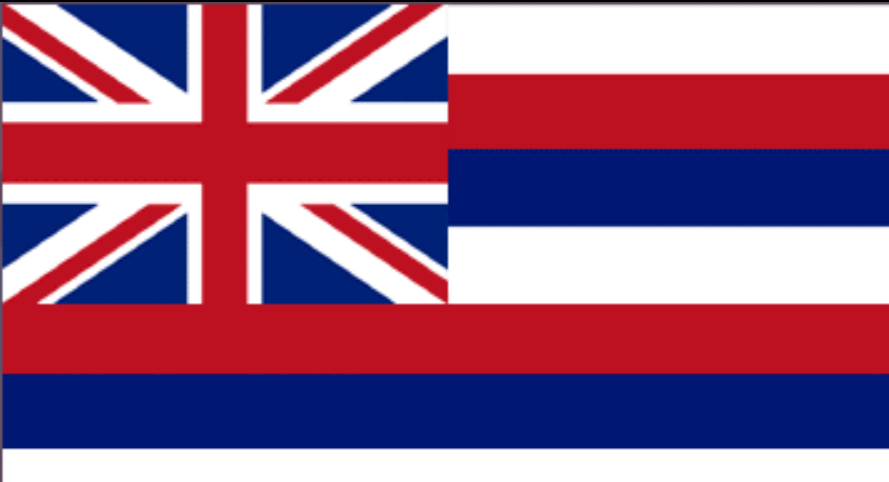
- Imperialism is the policy by which one country takes control of another either directly or through economic or political dominance.

THE UNITED STATES AS A WORLD POWER: Asia and the Pacific

AMERICAN IMPERIALISM



- The United States role in Asia expanded because of the establishment of trade with China and Japan and the acquisition of Hawaii, Pacific bases, and the Philippines.



CHINA

AMERICAN IMPERIALISM



- American trade with China began in the 1780s through the port of Canton.
- By the late 1800s, however, Americans were afraid that their economic opportunities in China might be limited.
- Throughout the 19th century, China had been subjected to imperialistic demands by Japan, Germany, Russia, Britain, and France.

- Each nation gained a sphere of influence—a region in which it had exclusive trade, mining, or other economic rights.



反对美帝国主义的军事挑衅和战争威胁!



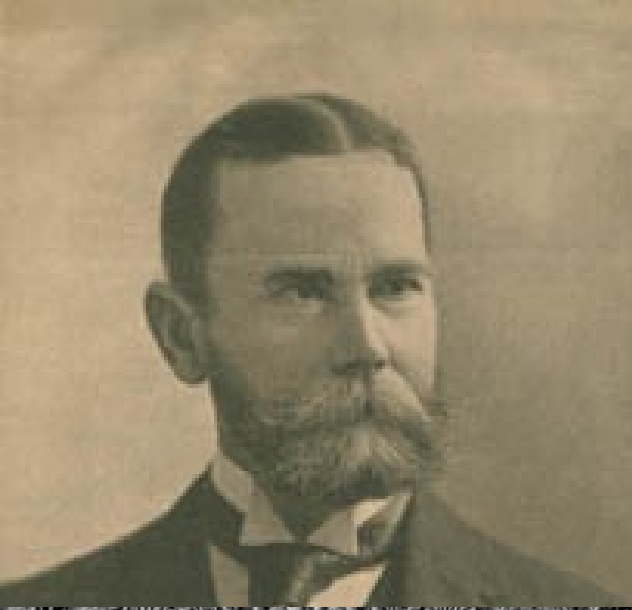


China: Spheres of Influence and Treaty Ports, c. 1900



OPEN DOOR POLICY

AMERICAN IMPERIALISM



- In 1899, Secretary of State John Hay tried to assure economic opportunity for the United States.
- He asked the European powers to keep an "open door" to China.
- He wanted to ensure through his Open Door Policy that the United States would have fair access to the Chinese markets.

THE BOXER REBELLION

AMERICAN IMPERIALISM

- In 1900, a secret patriotic Chinese society called the Boxers attacked missionaries, diplomats, and other foreigners in China in what is known as the Boxer Rebellion.
- The Boxers were revolting against the Manchu Dynasty and against the intervention of Western powers in China.



The British Lib



Boxerz, not briefs



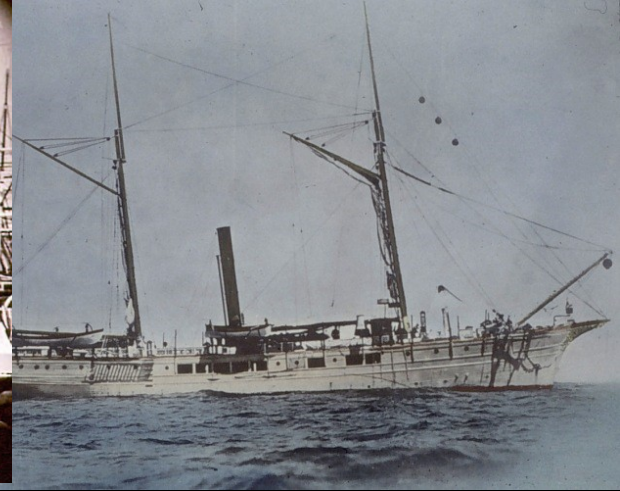


- The Western powers, including the United States, sent troops to restore order.
- Fearing that rival nations would take even more Chinese land, Hay expanded the Open Door Policy to mean that the current boundaries of China should be preserved.



Commodore Perry in Japan

AMERICAN IMPERIALISM



- Japan had developed into a major economic power after 1854, the year Commodore Mathew Perry ended Japan's isolation by negotiating a treaty opening two Japanese ports to ships from the United States.

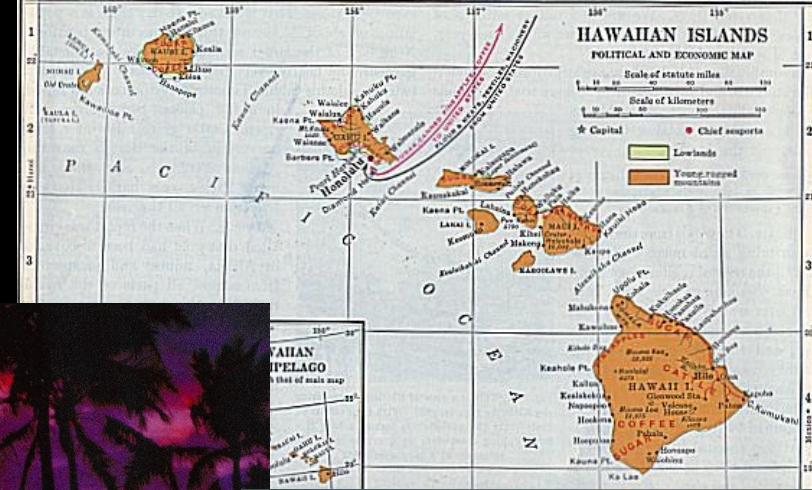
Perry used what is called “Gunboat diplomacy” to open Japan to trade

Gunboat Diplomacy is when a country intimidates another by way of military action. Gunboat Diplomacy is often used in reference to Theodore Roosevelt because he used gunboat diplomacy to intimidate the Chinese to open trade with the United States



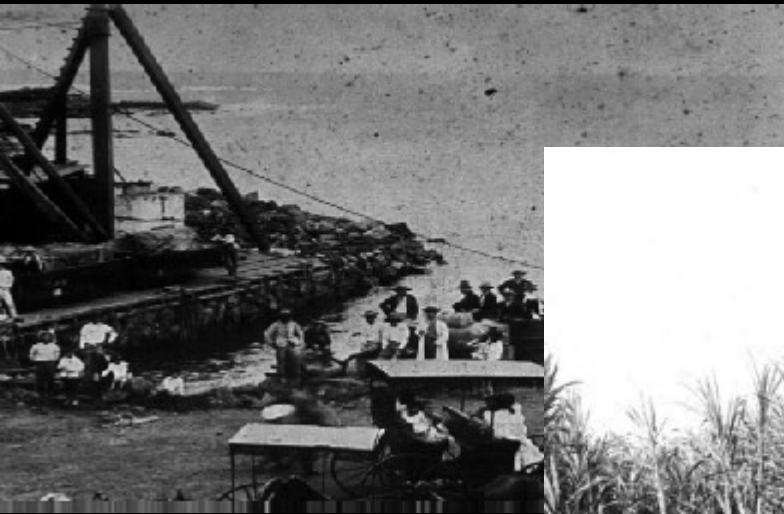
HAWAII

AMERICAN IMPERIALISM



- Until the 1890s, Hawaii was an independent country ruled by a monarch.
- The United States had important business interests there, namely, sugar plantations.

- In 1890, the United States placed a protective tariff on imported sugar, including that from Hawaii, in order to protect sugar producers in the United States.
- This meant that Americans would be more likely to buy domestic sugar rather than Hawaiian sugar, and American planters in Hawaii would lose money.





- In 1893, American planters, aided by the chief U.S. diplomat to Hawaii and by marines, carried out a successful revolution against the Hawaiian ruler.

However, it was not until 1898, during the Spanish-American War, did Hawaii become a United States possession.



- Once Hawaii was annexed—the act of attaching a new territory to an existing country—it became important to the United States as a military and commercial link to the Philippines and the rest of East Asia.

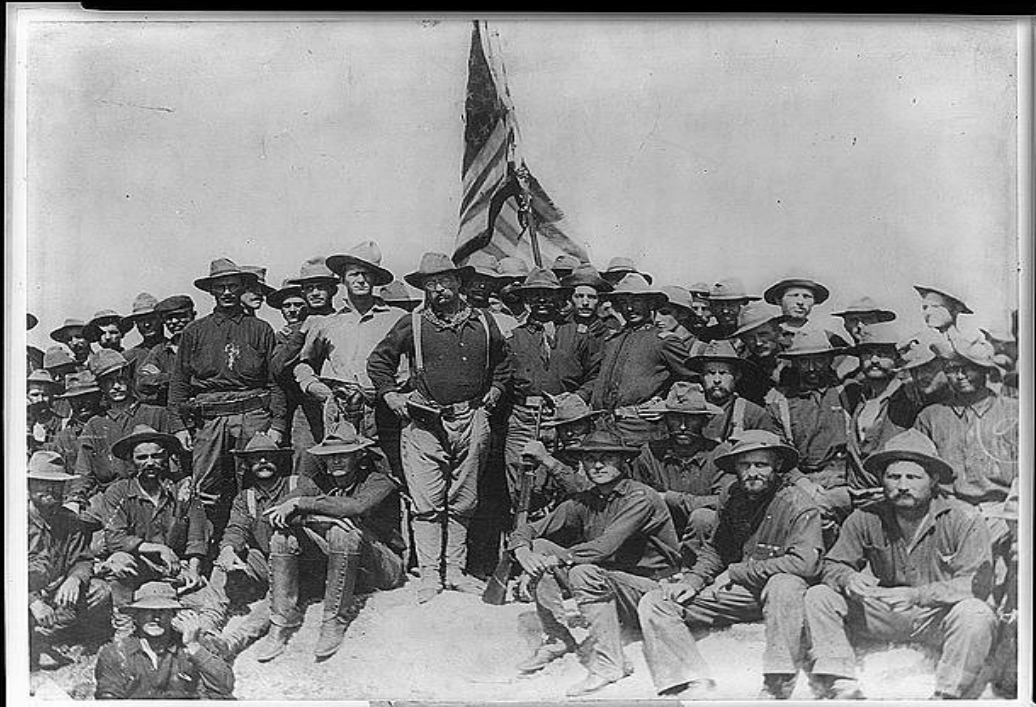


IMPERIALISM: The Spanish-American War

AMERICAN IMPERIALISM



- In 1898, the United States began to acquire new territories, making it an imperial power.
- Most of these territorial gains resulted from the Spanish-American War.



Territories gained by US after the Spanish American War 1898

KEY US EXPANSION, 1898



- Cuba
- Philippines
- Puerto Rico

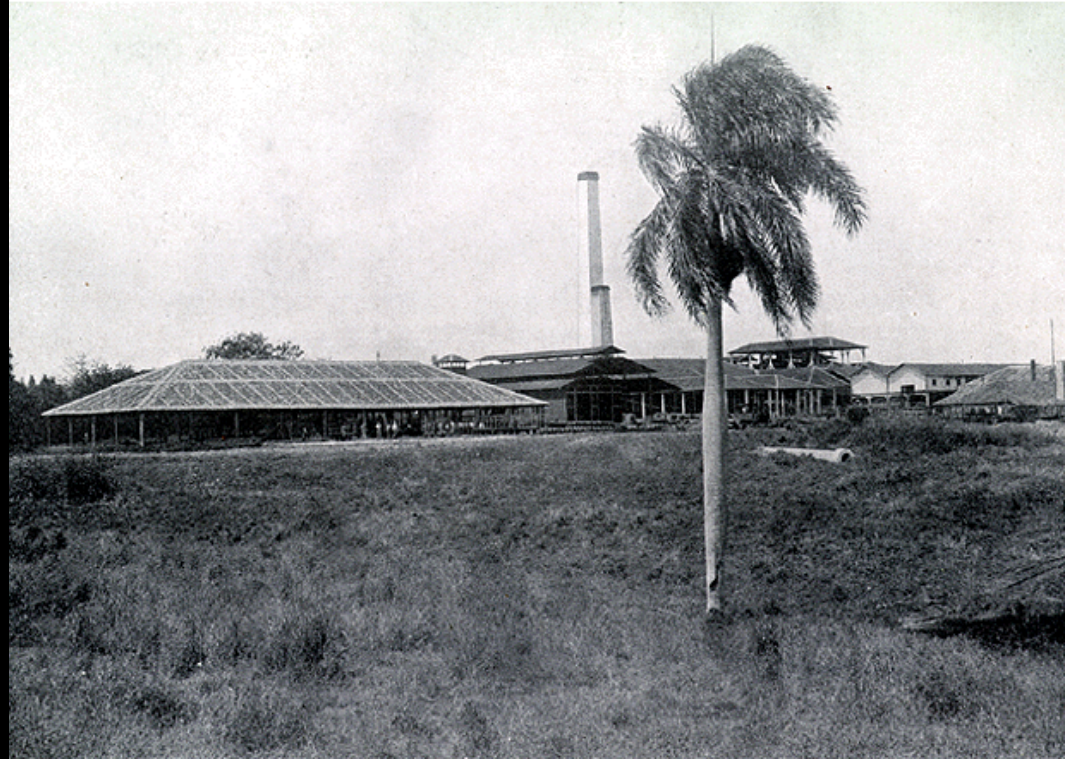
Underlying Causes of the Spanish-American War

ECONOMIC

- In Spanish-controlled Cuba, economic chaos led to revolution and a demand for U.S. intervention.
- In the 1890s, Spain had imposed increased taxes on Cuba.
- In addition, the United States placed a protective tariff on Cuban sugar, which had previously entered the nation duty-free.



- The effect of these taxes was economic collapse.
- Resentment toward Spain fueled Cuban anger, and soon revolution erupted.
- Cubans provoked U.S. involvement by destroying American sugar-plantations and mills in Cuba.



HUMANITARIAN



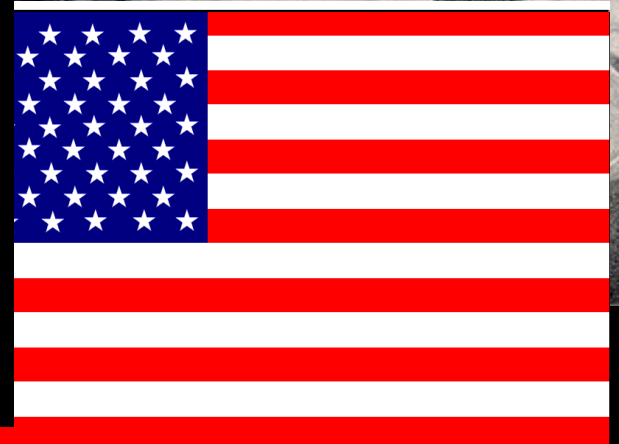
- Many Americans sympathized with the Cuban revolution and were appalled by the tactics of the Spanish military commander, Valeriano Weyler.
- He imprisoned hundreds of thousands of Cuban civilians in camps, where about 30% died of disease and starvation.

EXPANSIONIST

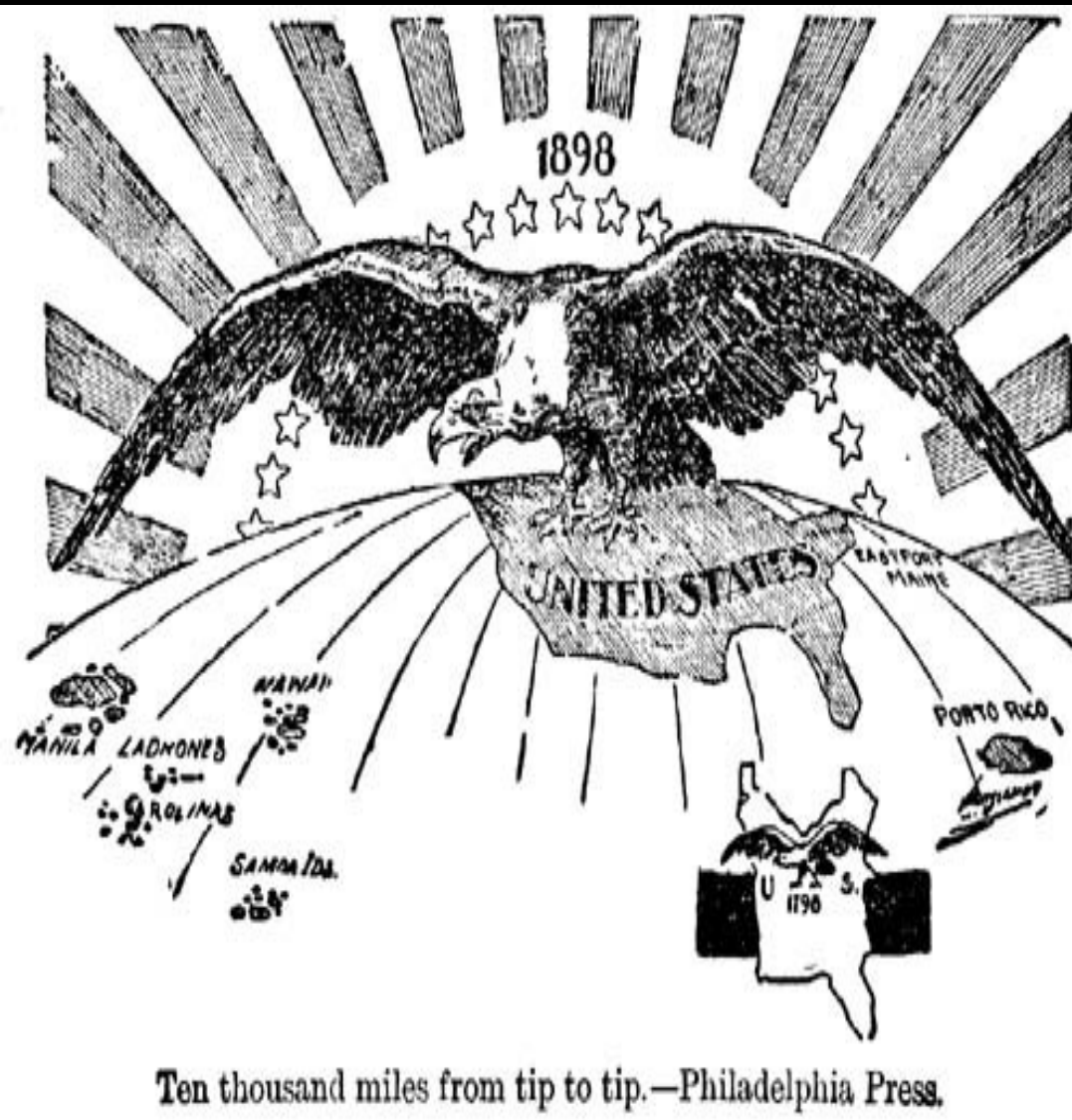
- American expansionists—including Theodore Roosevelt—recognized that war offered an opportunity to seize territory from Spain, a weak nation.



VS



Immediate Causes of the Spanish-American War



- In addition to the underlying causes of the Spanish-American War, several immediate events aroused the emotions of most Americans.
- These feed a growing jingoism—a super patriotism and demand for aggressive actions—that created a warlike mood.

YELLOW JOURNALISM

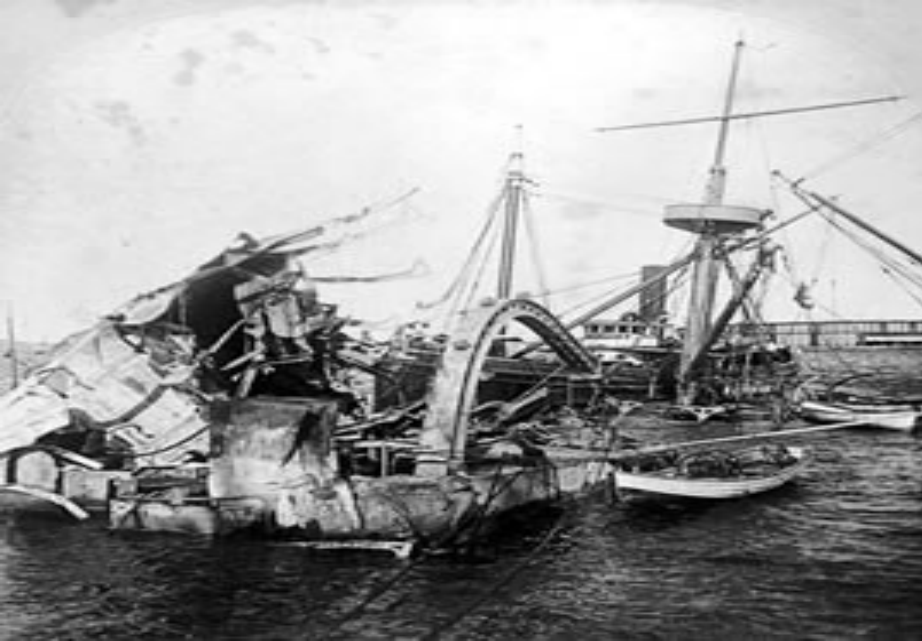
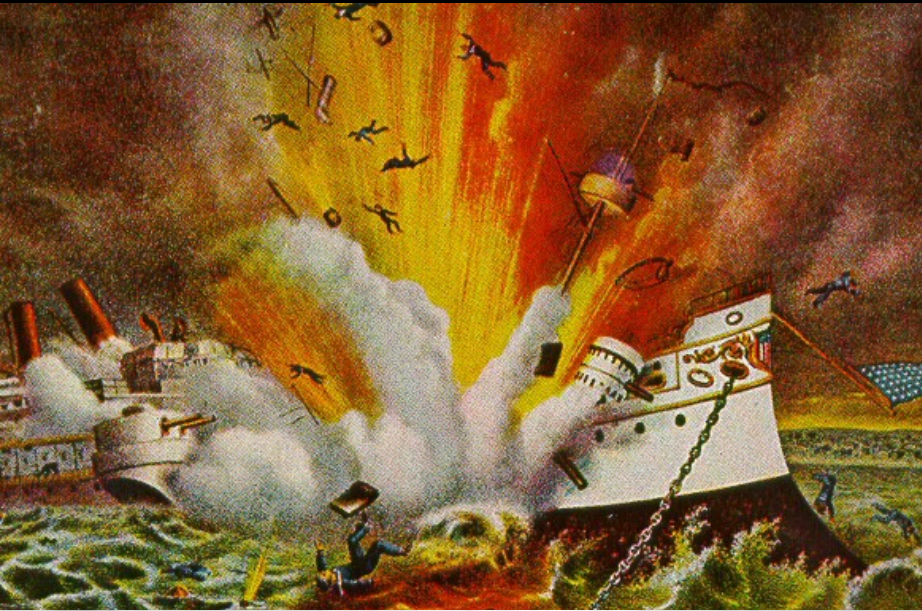


- In the late 1890s, two of the most famous American publishers, William Randolph Hearst of the New York Morning Journal and Joseph Pulitzer of the New York World, were battling for readers in a circulation war.



- Both newspapers printed the most sensational stories and pictures they could find about the horrors of the Cuban revolution.
- The stories often exaggerated and distorted events for emotional effect.
- This kind of sensationalism, is called "yellow journalism".

Sinking of the Maine



- To add to the tension already growing between the United States and Spain over the Cuban revolution...
- The U.S. battleship Maine unexpectedly exploded and sank in the harbor of Havana, Cuba, killing 266 Americans.

- The public blamed Spain, although a later investigation was never able to determine the cause of the explosion nor assign responsibility.



Photo # NH 61236 USS Maine explodes



Corbis.com



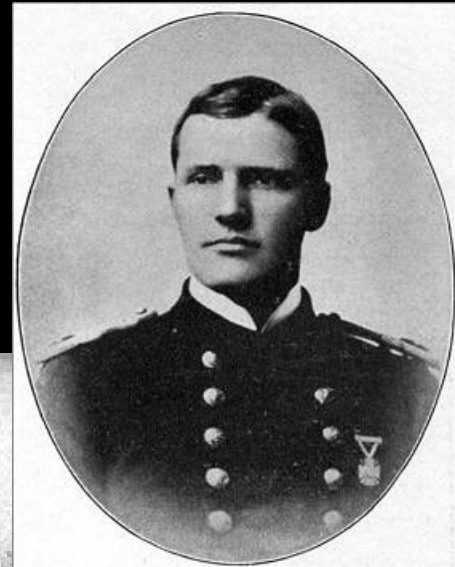
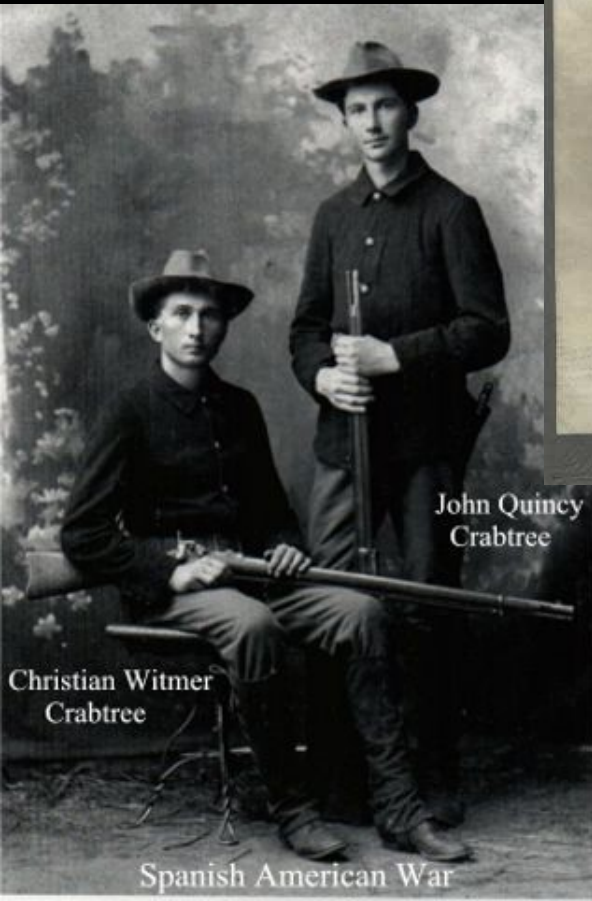
Fighting the Spanish- American War



COMPANY M, SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

- In April 1898, despite Spain's agreement to an armistice with Cuba, President McKinley asked Congress to declare war.
- The war lasted for 4 months, with fighting in both the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean.

- Of the 2,446 Americans who lost their lives, fewer than 400 were killed in combat; the rest died from infection and disease.



ENSIGN DARWIN ROBERT MERRITT, Deceased—A victim of destruction of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor.

The Results of the Spanish-American War

- In December 1898, the Treaty of Paris, negotiated with Spain granted Cuba its independence, gave the United States the Philippines, in return for \$20 million, and ceded Puerto Rico and Guam to the United States.





- The Treaty of Paris of 1898 led to the acquisition of many former Spanish territories that formed the basis of an American empire.
- This set off a national debate among imperialists and anti-imperialists.
- It also led to increased American involvement in Latin America and Asia as the nation sought to protect its new lands.

Lands Acquired As A Result Of The Spanish-American War

Puerto Rico-1898



Guam-1898



Philippines-1898



IMPERIALISM:
The Great Debate

AMERICAN IMPERIALISM

- Ratification of the Treaty of Paris set off a great debate in the United States.
- As with all treaties, it had to be approved by a two-thirds vote of the Senate.
- The fundamental question was whether the United States should pursue more imperialistic actions in order to further expand the nation.



Acquiring the Philippines

AMERICAN IMPERIALISM



- In February 1899, the Senate approved the Treaty of Paris by a small margin.
- That January, Emilio Aguinaldo, who had been fighting the Spanish for Philippine independence, declared the Philippines a republic.
- The bitter war finally ended in 1902.



- More than 4,000 Americans and some 16,000 Filipinos were killed in the Philippine insurrection.
- An additional 200,000 Filipinos died from disease and starvation.
- In the end. The Philippines were under American control.

America As A World Power: Latin America

AMERICAN IMPERIALISM

- Having acquired an empire, the United States found itself increasingly involved around the globe as it protected its new territories and interests.
- Of particular interest to the United States was Latin America.

#1 The Roosevelt Corollary

- President Theodore Roosevelt, further reinforced, the Monroe Doctrine.
- Economic problems with Venezuela and the Dominican Republic led to threats of European intervention.



- In both cases, the United States stepped in to restore order.
- Roosevelt explained American policy in a 1904 message to Congress.
- If a nation in the Western Hemisphere is guilty of consistently behaving wrongly, he said, the Monroe Doctrine requires that the United States step in and act "as an international police power."
- This policy is known as the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine.

#2 Dollar Diplomacy

- President Taft's foreign policy approach was known as dollar diplomacy.
- This meant that the United States could help maintain orderly societies in other countries by increasing American investment in foreign economics.
- These investments tended to increase American intervention in foreign affairs.

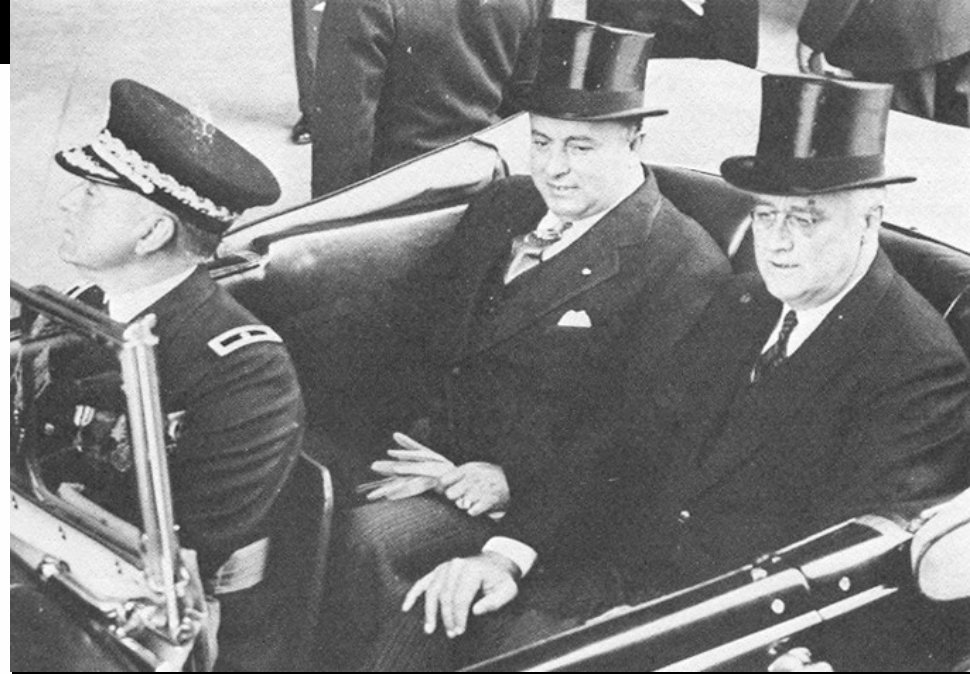


#3 The *Good Neighbor* Policy



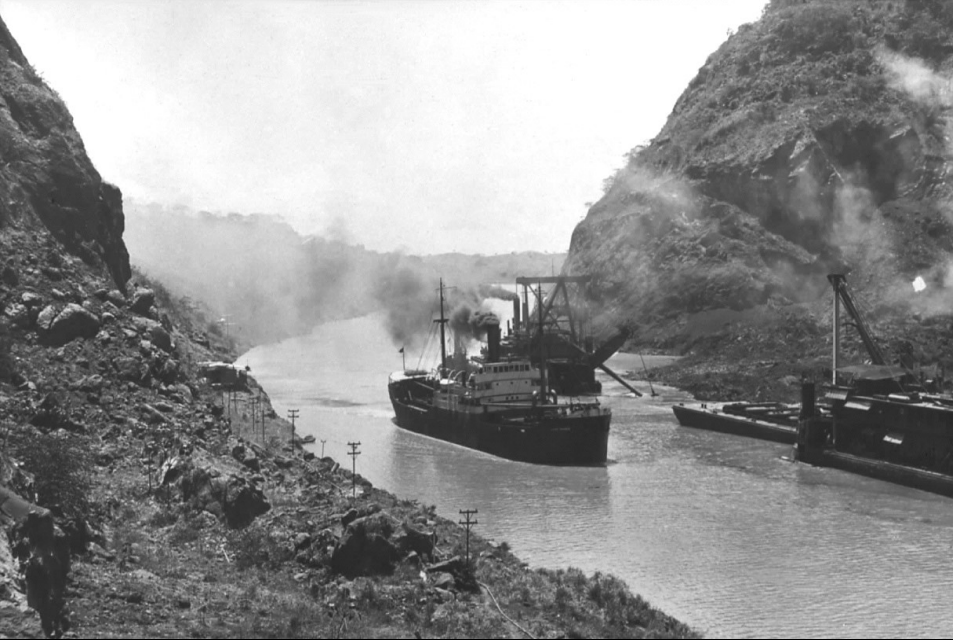
- Only under Presidents Herbert Hoover (1929-1933) and Franklin D. Roosevelt (1933-1945) did the United States try to improve its relations with Latin America.
- Roosevelt backed what came to be called the “good neighbor policy.”

IS THE GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY A SUCCESS?



- This meant less emphasis on intervention and more on cooperation.
- However, American economic dominance of the region continued.

#4 The Panama Canal



- Since the mid-1800s, the advantages of a canal linking the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans were well recognized.
- With a canal, navy and merchant ships could move more quickly between the two oceans.
- In 1901 the United States, through negotiations, gained sole right to build and control such a canal as long as it would be open to all nations.

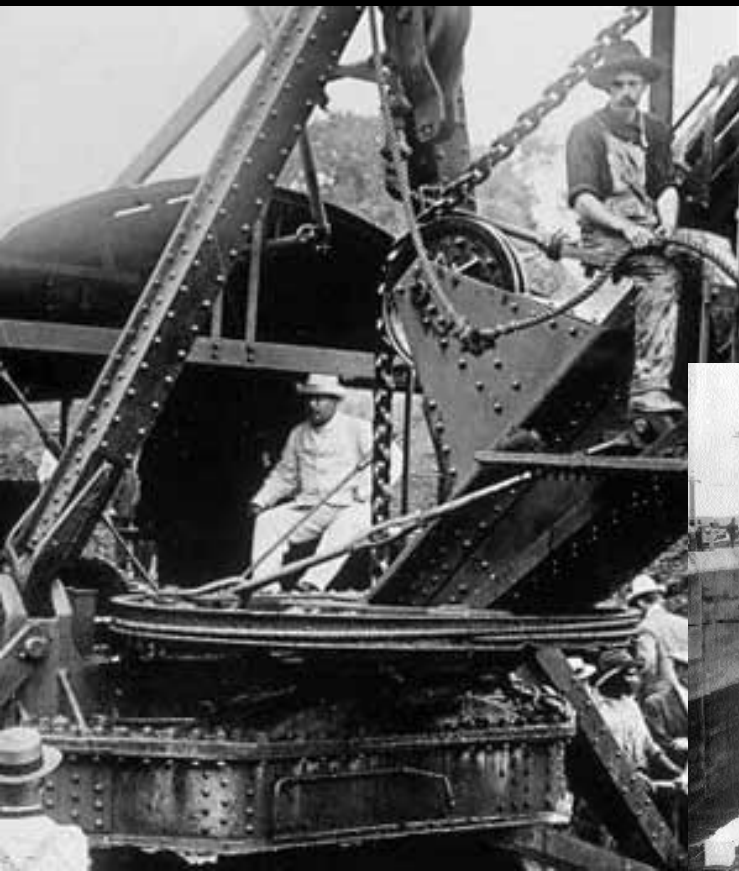
- Under Theodore Roosevelt, the United States settled on a route across Panama, which was part of Colombia.
- When Colombia seemed reluctant to agree to financial terms, Roosevelt encouraged Panamanians to revolt and declare their independence.





- The United States quickly negotiated a treaty with the new nation of Panama, which gave the United States a 99-year renewable lease on a 10-mile-wide strip of land across Panama.
- Panama remained a United States protectorate from 1903 to 1939.

- Building the canal was a mammoth task, begun in 1904.
- Yellow fever and malaria caused delays as did the difficulty of moving more than 250 million cubic yards of soil.



- However, workers made the remarkable achievement of completing the canal ahead of schedule and under budget.
- The canal opened to traffic in 1914.
- Responding to Panamanian demonstrations, the U.S. agreed in a 1977 treaty to return the canal to Panamanian control.

Steamer *Ancon* starts into Culebra Cut on the official opening transit of the canal, August 15, 1914.



80-A 23 Opening of the Panama Canal. S.S. *Ancon* in Gatun lower locks. Looking north, Aug. 15, 1914.

- Panama ultimately took over control of the canal on December 31, 1999.

