

# US IMPERIALISM

## 1. US Looks Abroad

- ◆ Imperialism and its factors
- ◆ The New Manifest Destiny
- ◆ Isolationism vs expansionism

### 3 D's



- Duty, Dollars, Destiny
  - spread our culture
- Christianity
- new markets

## 2. Lands acquired by U.S.

## 3. Spanish American War---1898

- ◆ "Splendid Little War"
  - ◆ Causes and effects

## 4. Importance of Asian market

- ◆ 1899-1902: Philippine Question
  - ◆ Filipino Revolution—3 years to put down
- ◆ Open Door Policy 
  - ◆ Chinese trade
    - ◆ Spheres of influence
    - ◆ Boxer Rebellion 1899-1900
- ◆ TR vs Japan 
  - ◆ Russian Japanese War---1904
  - ◆ Gentlemen's Agreement, 1906

## 5. 1904, Roosevelt Corollary

- ◆ "Big Stick Policy"
  - ◆ protect U.S. interests = Asia and Latin America
  - ◆ Panama Canal 

## 6. Pres. Taft & Wilson: Dollar Diplomacy

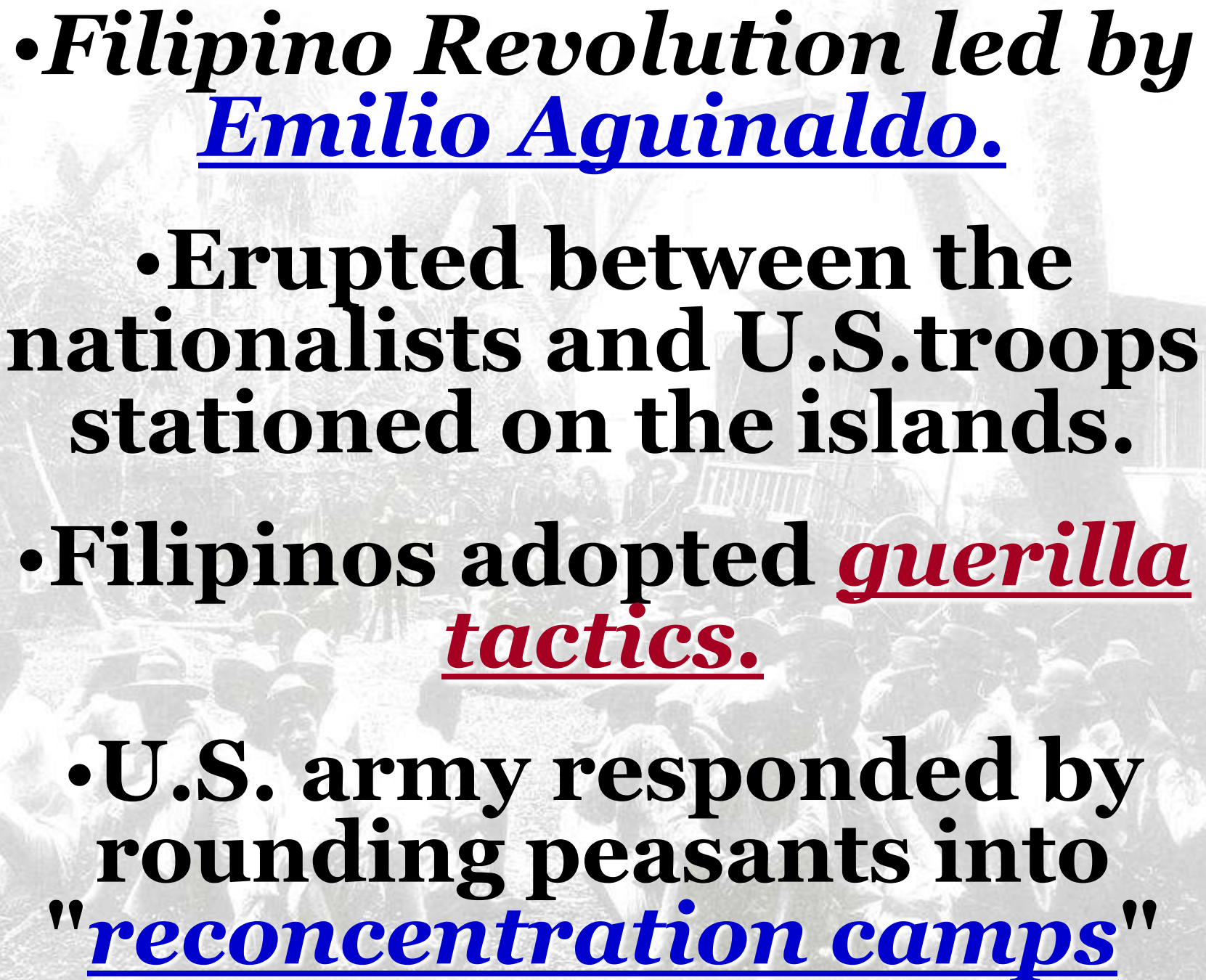
- ◆ U.S. banks and businesses invest.
- ◆ "Big Stick policy": Wilson intervenes
  - ◆ Haiti: 1914-1934
  - ◆ Dominican Republic: 1916-1924
  - ◆ Mexico to get Pancho Villa in 1916

# PHILIPPINE REVOLUTION

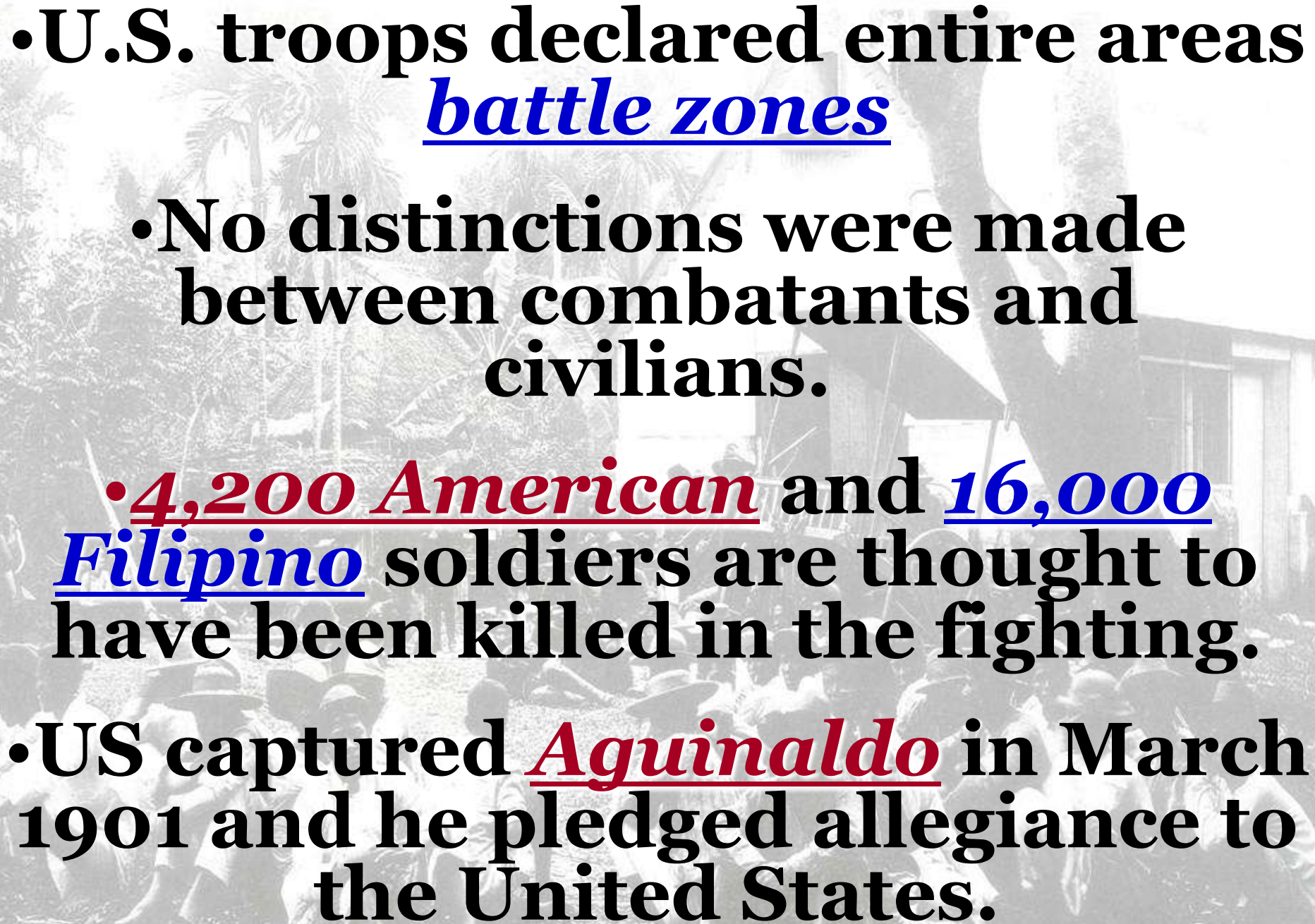


**Emilio Aguinaldo**

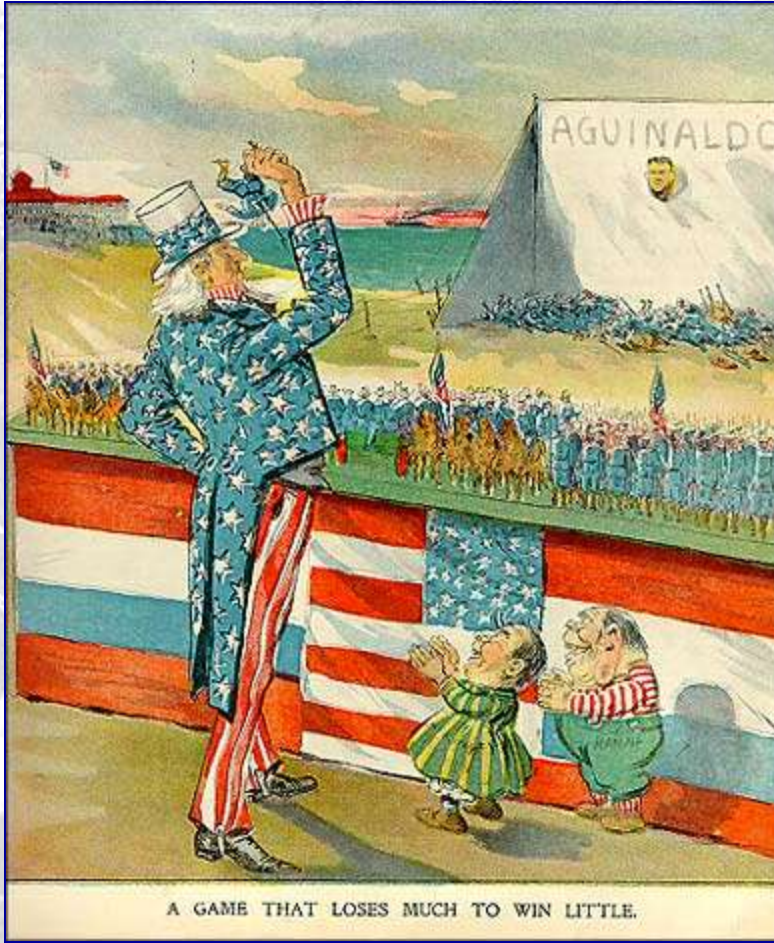
**Filipino Revolutionists**

- 
- ***Filipino Revolution led by Emilio Aguinaldo.***
  - **Erupted between the nationalists and U.S. troops stationed on the islands.**
  - **Filipinos adopted guerilla tactics.**
  - **U.S. army responded by rounding peasants into "reconcentration camps"**



- 
- U.S. troops declared entire areas *battle zones*
  - No distinctions were made between combatants and civilians.
  - *4,200 American* and *16,000 Filipino* soldiers are thought to have been killed in the fighting.
  - US captured *Aguinaldo* in March 1901 and he pledged allegiance to the United States.

# Emilio Aguinaldo



- ❖ Leader of the Filipino Uprising.
- ❖ July 4, 1946: Philippine independence







606



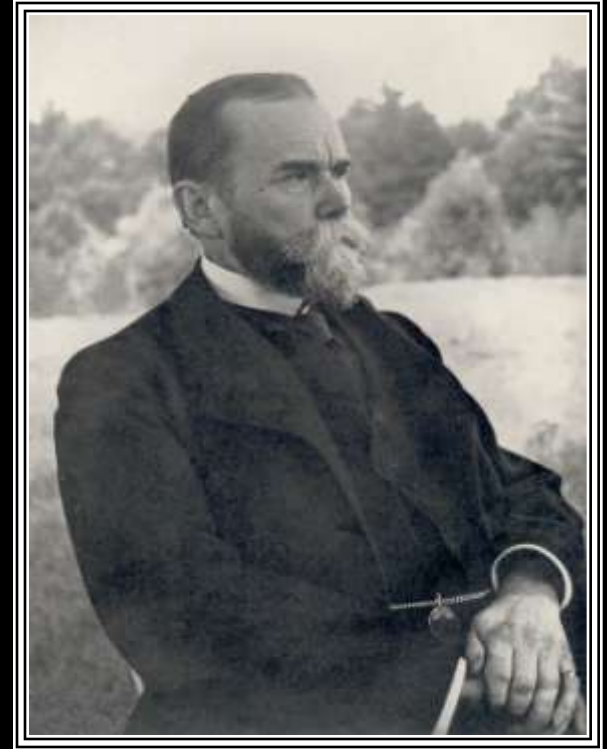


## Anti-Imperialist League resistance to the Philippine War.

"Liberty Halts American Butchery in the Philippines," from *Life*, 1899.



# OPEN DOOR POLICY



• Secretary of State John Hay, proposed the *Open Door Notes* to the European powers to respect the territorial integrity of China and for trade rights.



# CHINESE TRADE

Govt. assists

## Open Door Policy

**1900, U.S. Policy, US negotiated with European nations to agree of having free and equal trade rights in China**



### ◆ *Philippine Rebellion*

**US war with the Philippines from 1899 to 1902 to keep the Philippines as a US Territory**



### ◆ *Boxer Rebellion*

**Chinese nationalists fight to remove foreigners, 1899-1900....US troops were sent to put this down along with European troops**




# CHINESE TRADE

Govt. assists

❖ Open Door Policy: 1899-1900,  
U.S. Policy all nations have equal  
trade in China

❖ Spheres of influence: areas in a  
country where a foreign nation  
claims sole rights to trade and  
invest. 

❖ Boxer Rebellion: Chinese   
nationalist fight to remove  
foreigners, 1899-1900



## Spheres of influence

Areas in a country where a foreign nation claims sole rights to trade and invest.







**Uncle Sam to the European powers...."Gentlemen, you may cut up the map as much as like; but remember that I'm here to stay and that you can't divide me up into spheres of influence".**





# BOXER REBELLION



**Boxer's practiced martial arts**

- A secret society, known as the **Fists of Righteous Harmony**, attracted thousands of followers.
- Foreigners called members of this society **"Boxers"** because they practiced martial arts.
- The Boxers also believed that they had a **magical power**, and that **foreign bullets** could not harm them.
- Millions of "spirit soldiers," they said, would soon **rise from the dead** and join their cause.

# BOXER REBELLION

## Emperor of China

- ❖ “The present situation is becoming daily more difficult. The various Powers cast upon us looks of tiger-like voracity, hustling each other to be first to seize our innermost territories. . . .
- ❖ Should the strong enemies become aggressive and press us to consent to things we can never accept, we have no alternative but to rely upon the justice of our cause. . . .
- ❖ If our . . . hundreds of millions of inhabitants . . . would prove their loyalty to their emperor and love of their country, what is there to fear from any invader? Let us not think about making peace”.

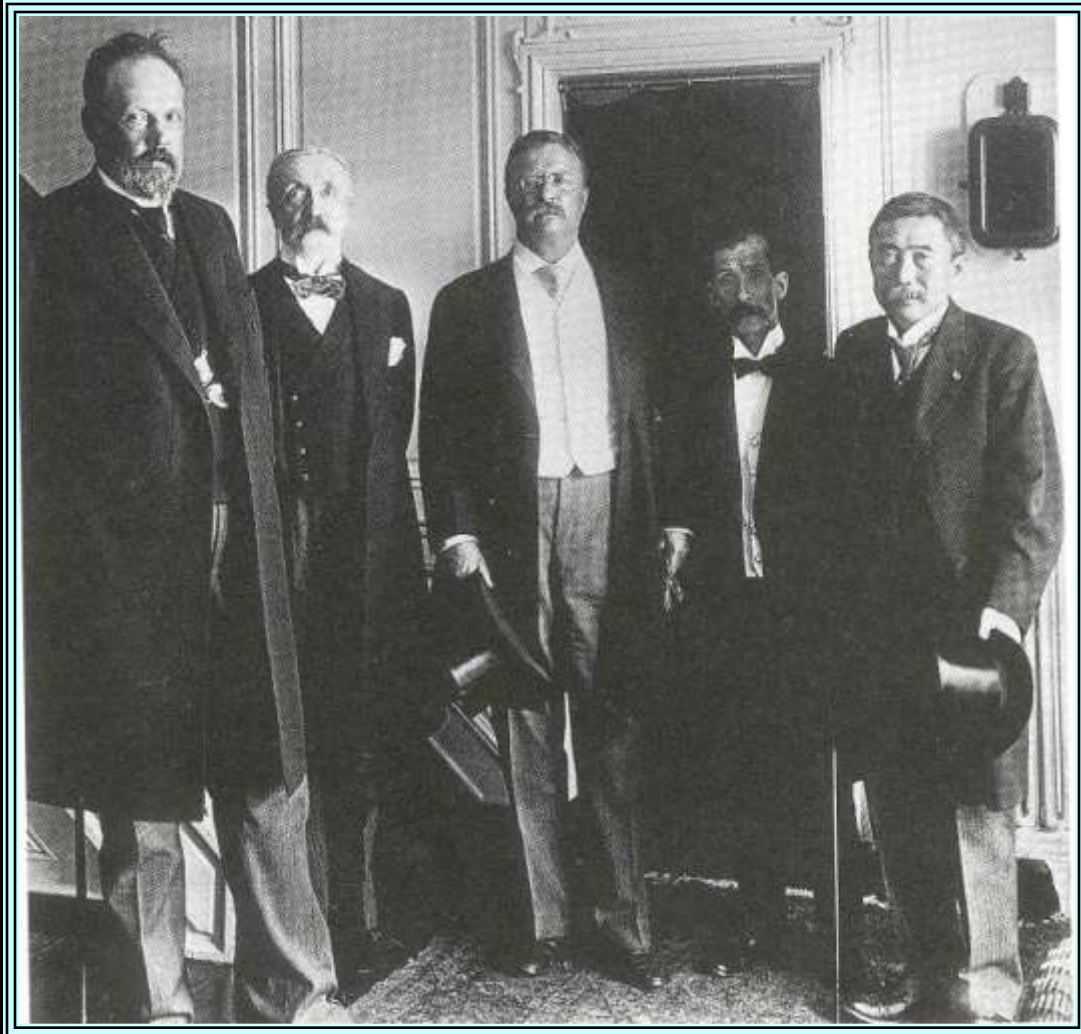
# BOXER REBELLION

- Their cause was to expel all "foreign devils from China."
- The Boxer's new slogan -- "Support China, kill the foreigner!"
- US and European nations sent troops to put down rebellion.
- It was successfully put down by the multi-national force.
- Chinese govt. ordered to pay \$333 million to European nations for damages and expand their trade.





# **RUSSO JAPANESE WAR**



❖ **Roosevelt acted as the mediator between the two warring nations**

❖ **Concerned about US self interest:**

- **Japanese expansion**
- **Open Door Policy**
- **Philippines**

❖ **Wins the Nobel Peace Prize in 1906.**









# **PORTSMOUTH TREATY**

- Japan controls some of the territorial gains from the war.
- Russia and Japan would split the *Sakhalin Island*
- Japanese agreement to stop fighting and expanding
  - Secret agreement between Roosevelt and Japan over Korea and free trade.
- Japan rivals the US for dominance in the South Pacific.
- US relations between Russia and Japanese decrease.



# **FOREIGN POLICY WITH JAPAN**

- ❖ Keep good relations with Japan and prevent war.
- ❖ Countries feared Japan because they were the power in the Pacific along with the US.
- ❖ TR entered into **two diplomatic agreements** with Japan to prevent the possibility of war.

## **Gentlemen's Agreement: 1907**

- ❖ Japanese children were discriminated against and segregated in San Francisco elementary schools. TR negotiated with Japanese that discrimination and segregation would stop and in return, Japan agreed to stop the flow of Japanese immigrants to the US.

## **Root-Takahira Agreement: 1908**

- ❖ Both governments agreed to maintain the status quo in the Pacific, defend the Open Door policy and the integrity and independence of China. They resolved to develop their commerce in East Asia and to respect each other's territorial possessions there.





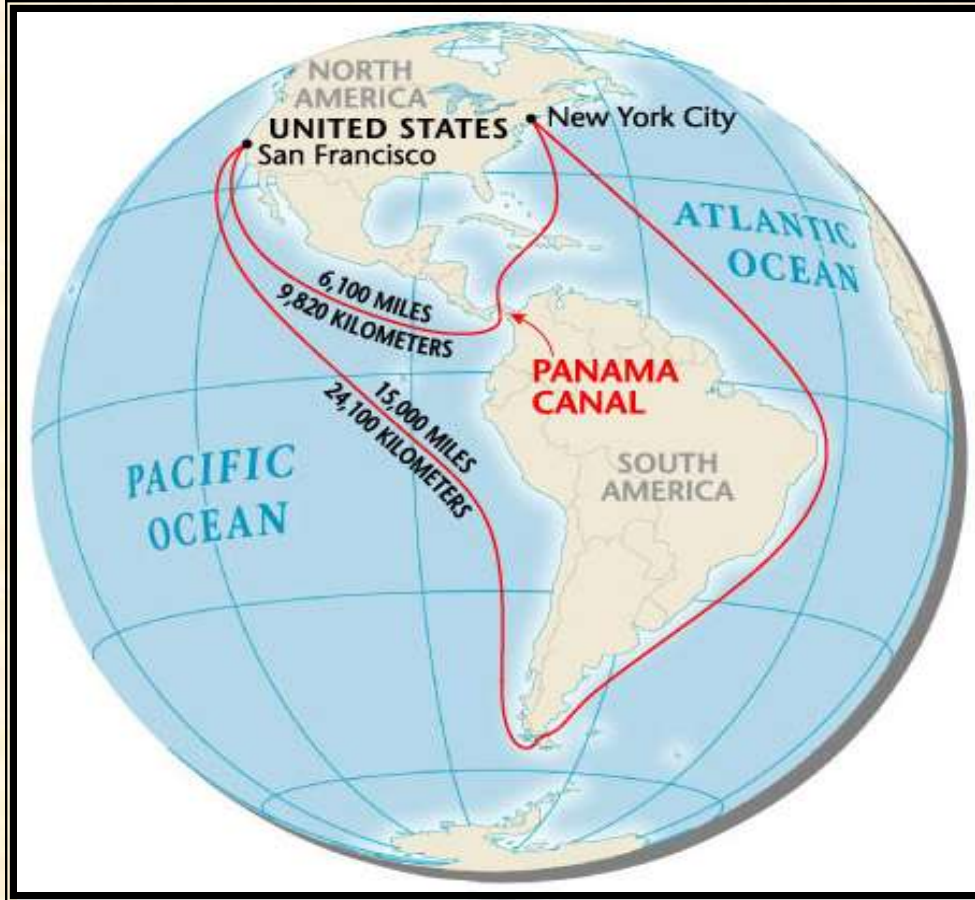




- ◆ quick access to Atlantic & Pacific
- ◆ military protection of territories
- ◆ trade & economic value would increase



# PANAMA CANAL



- Americans needed a shorter route between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

- A French company had bought a 25-year concession from Colombia to build a canal across Panama.

- A concession is a grant for a piece of land in exchange for a promise to use the land for a specific purpose.

- Defeated by yellow fever and mismanagement, the company abandoned the project and offered its remaining rights to the United States for \$100 million.

# PANAMA CANAL

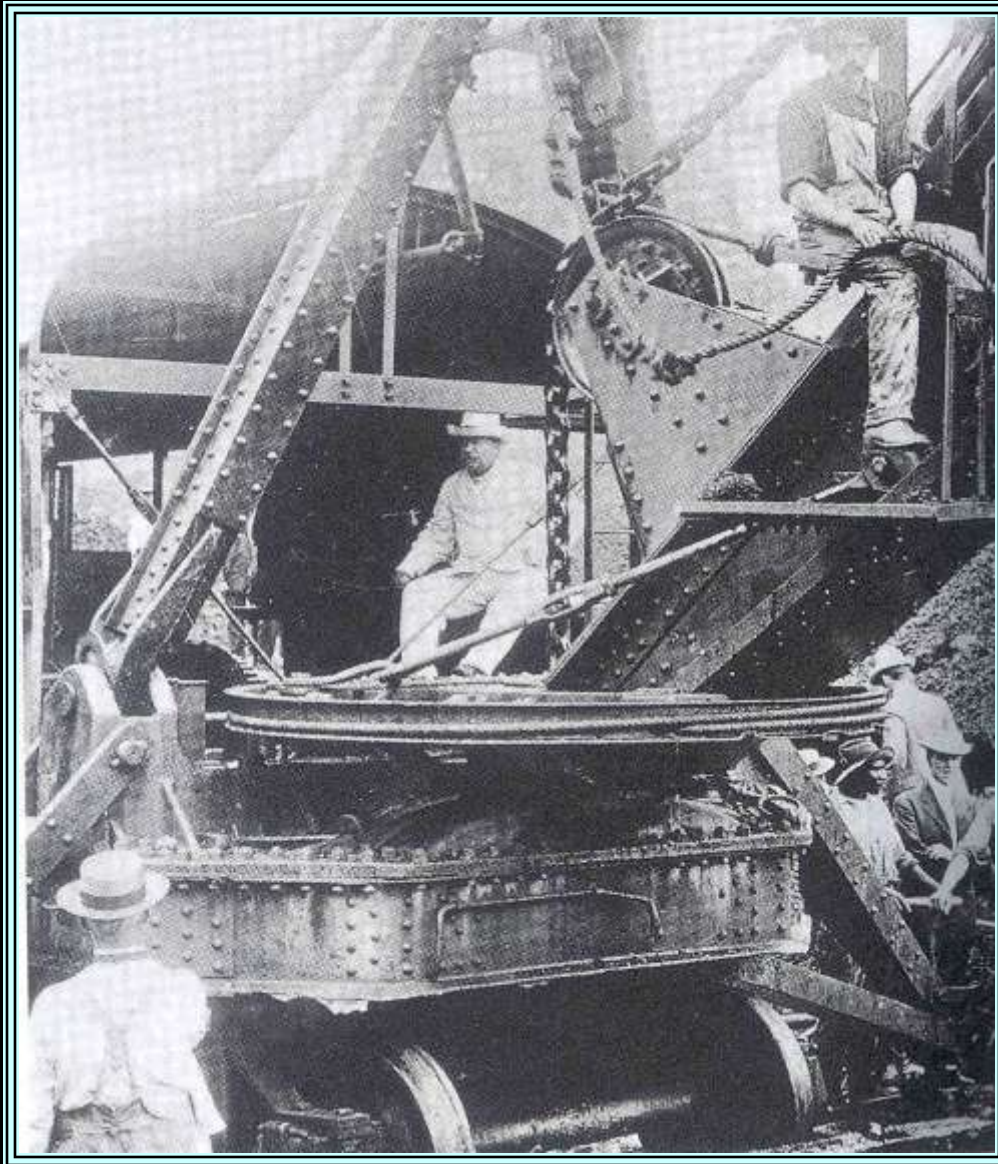
- Negotiations with Columbia failed.
- President Roosevelt helped instigate the Panamanian Revolution to overthrow the Colombian government.
- The revolution is successful and the US recognizes Panama as an independent nation.
- US negotiated Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty which gave us the land for the canal.
- We paid Panama \$10 million for the strip of land to build the canal and a \$250,000.00 yearly rental fee.





# PANAMA

# CANAL



- **Roosevelt at the canal**
- **Important to the destiny of the US**
- **\$400 million to build**
- **Began in 1904 and completed by 1914**
- **Army engineer George Goethals organized the construction.**
- **Dr. Walter Reed found ways to deal with yellow fever**

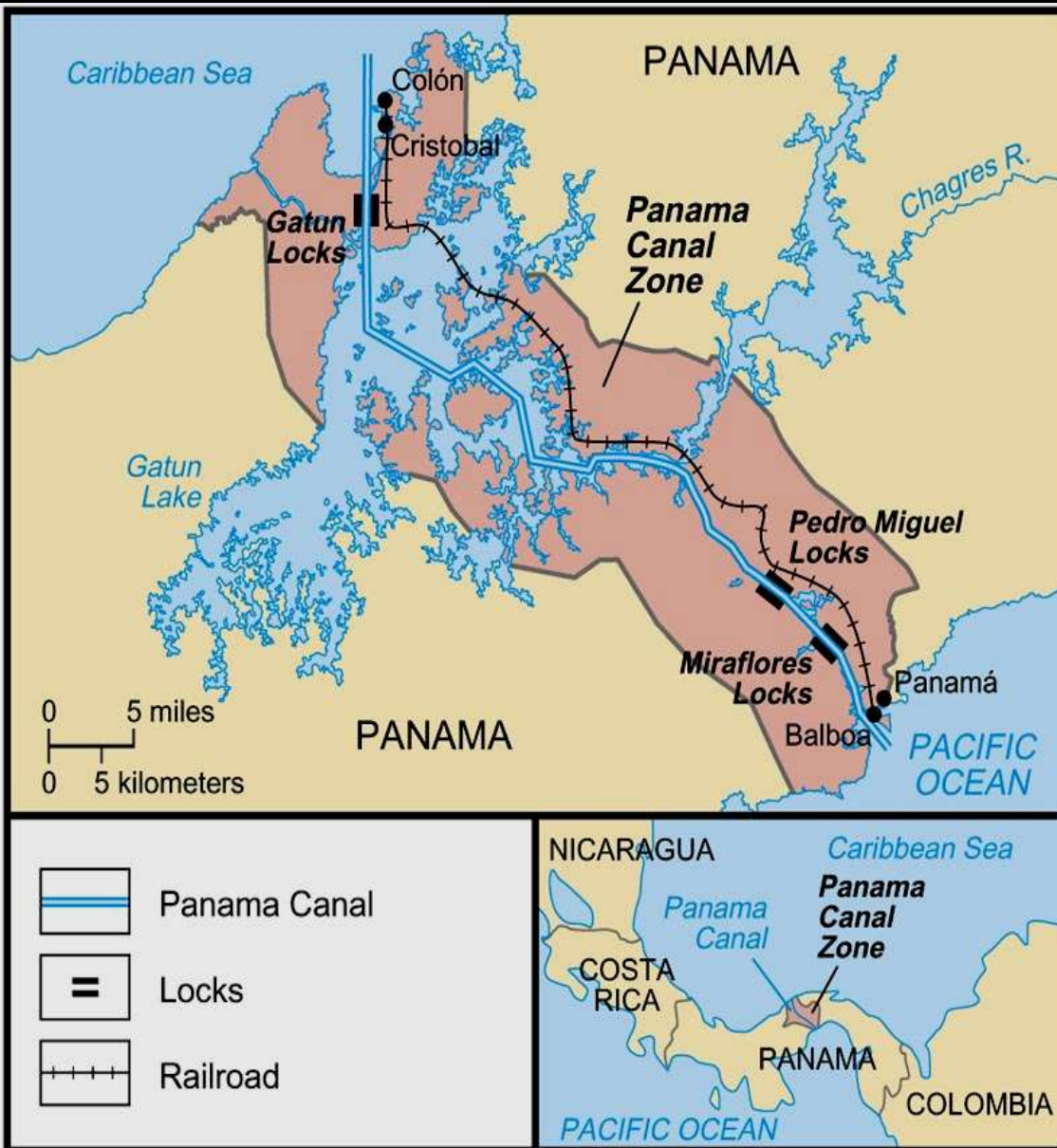


*In 1911 Theodore Roosevelt (1858–1919) made a costly boast in a speech in Berkeley, California:*

“I am interested in the Panama Canal because I started it. If I had followed traditional, conservative methods I would have presented a dignified state paper . . . to Congress and the debates on it would have been going on yet; but I took the Canal Zone and let Congress debate; and while the debate goes on the Canal does also.”



# PANAMA CANAL

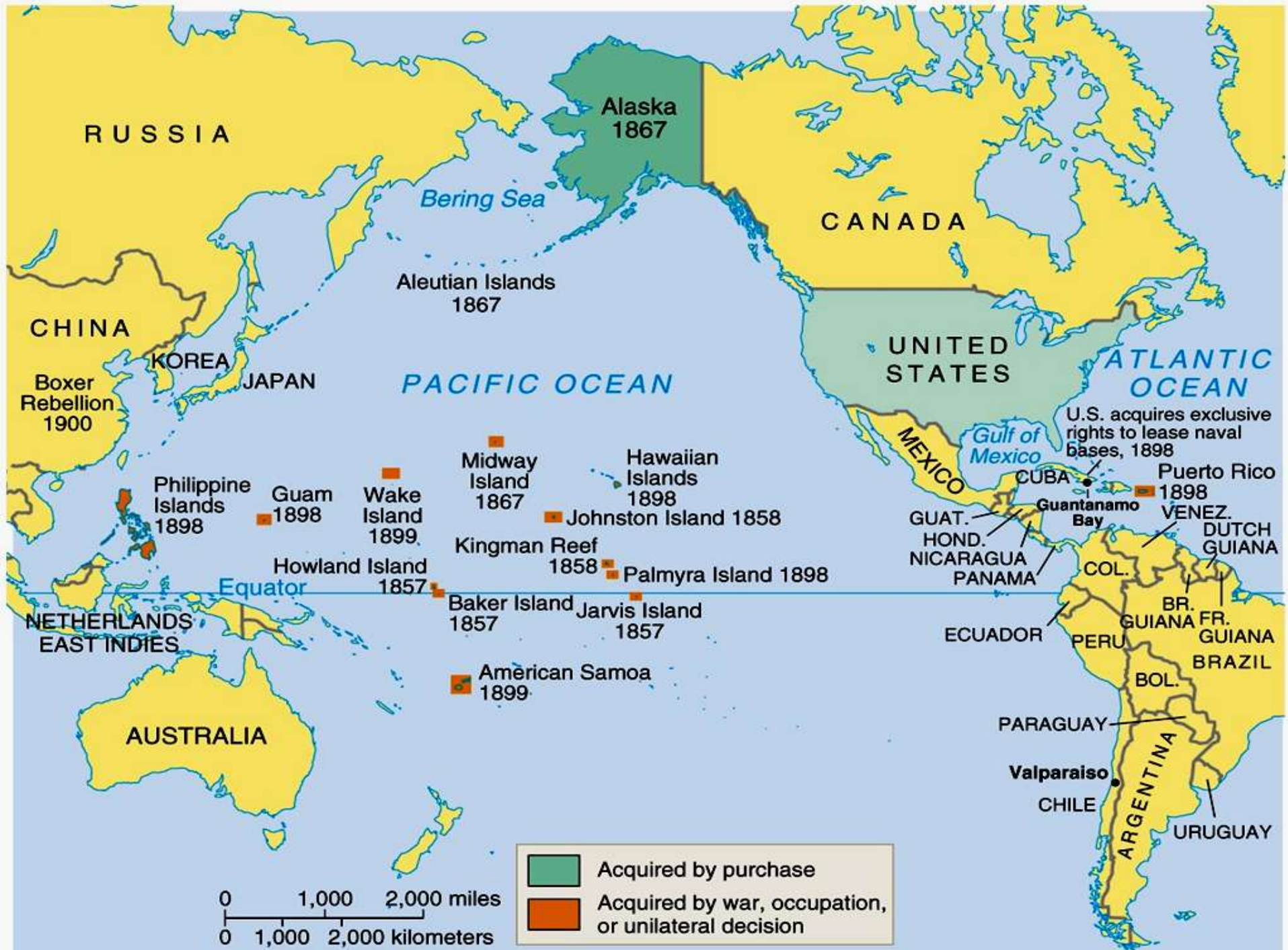


## Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty

- **Recognized Panama as an independent nation after Revolution with Columbia**
- ***Paid \$10 million for the canal zone.***
- **\$250,000 yearly rental**
- ***Eventually Panama would regain the Canal zone.***
- **Jan. 1, 2000, the canal zone belongs to Panama**









# BIG STICK POLICY

US FOREIGN POLICY, ask first but bring along a big army to help convince them. Threaten to use force, act as international policemen. It was his foreign policy in Latin America and Asia.

## ROOSEVELT'S COROLLARY

U.S. would act as international policemen. An addition to the Monroe Doctrine.



***“Speak softly and carry a big stick and you will go far.” Roosevelt used this old African proverb to guide his foreign policy.***

❖ **The Roosevelt Corollary** to the Monroe Doctrine — The United States will act as “an international police power” in the Western Hemisphere and intervene to prevent intervention by other powers.

❖ **Roosevelt in Latin America** — Under Roosevelt, the United States often intervened in Latin America.

❖ **Roosevelt in Asia** — Roosevelt wanted to preserve an Open Door policy to trade with China. He won a Nobel peace prize for negotiating a peace settlement between Russia and Japan.



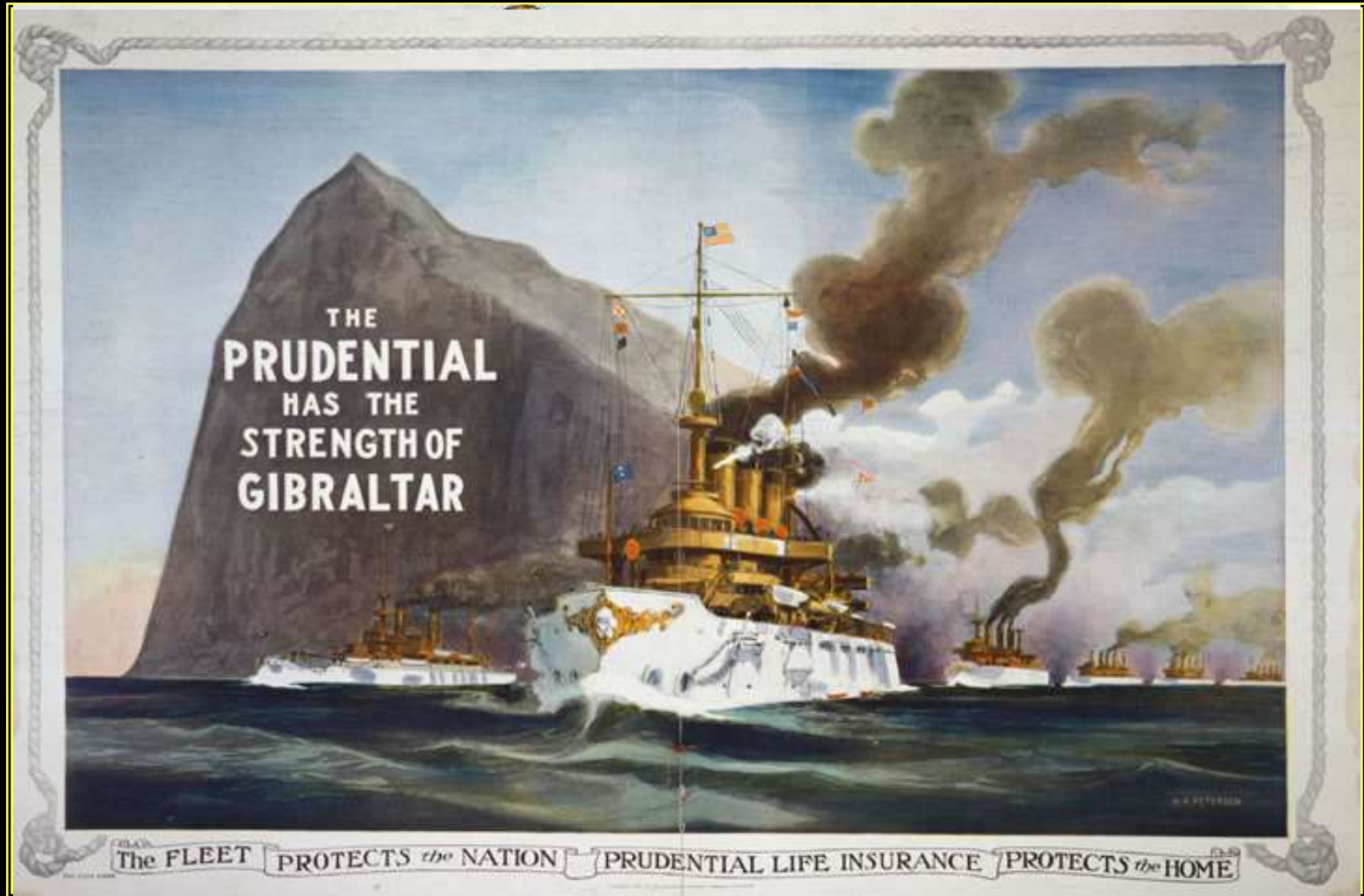


**Big Stick Policy:** “Speak softly and carry a big stick”.

Also referred to as **“Roosevelt’s Corollary”**

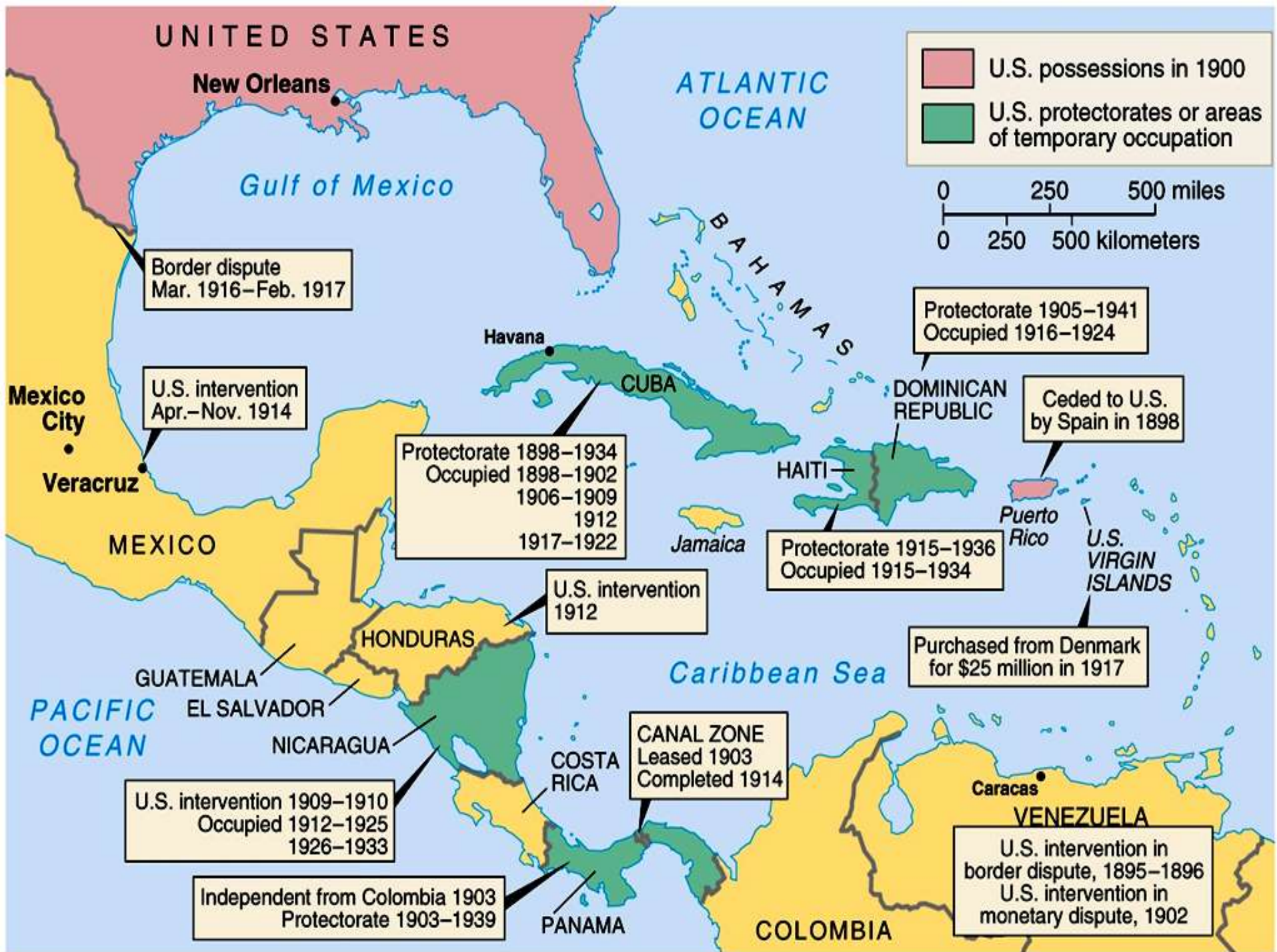


# ***BIG STICK POLICY***



***Big Stick Policy:*** “Speak softly and carry a big stick”.  
Also referred to as ***“Roosevelt’s Corollary”***  
***Roosevelt’s Great White Fleet***

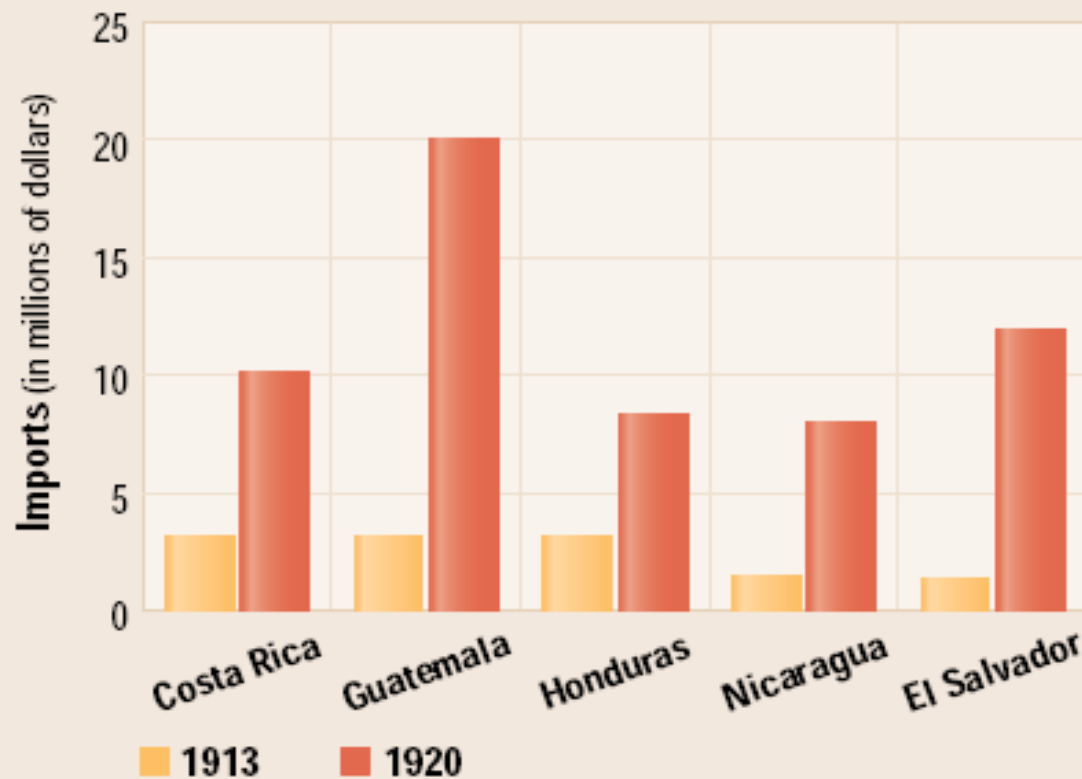






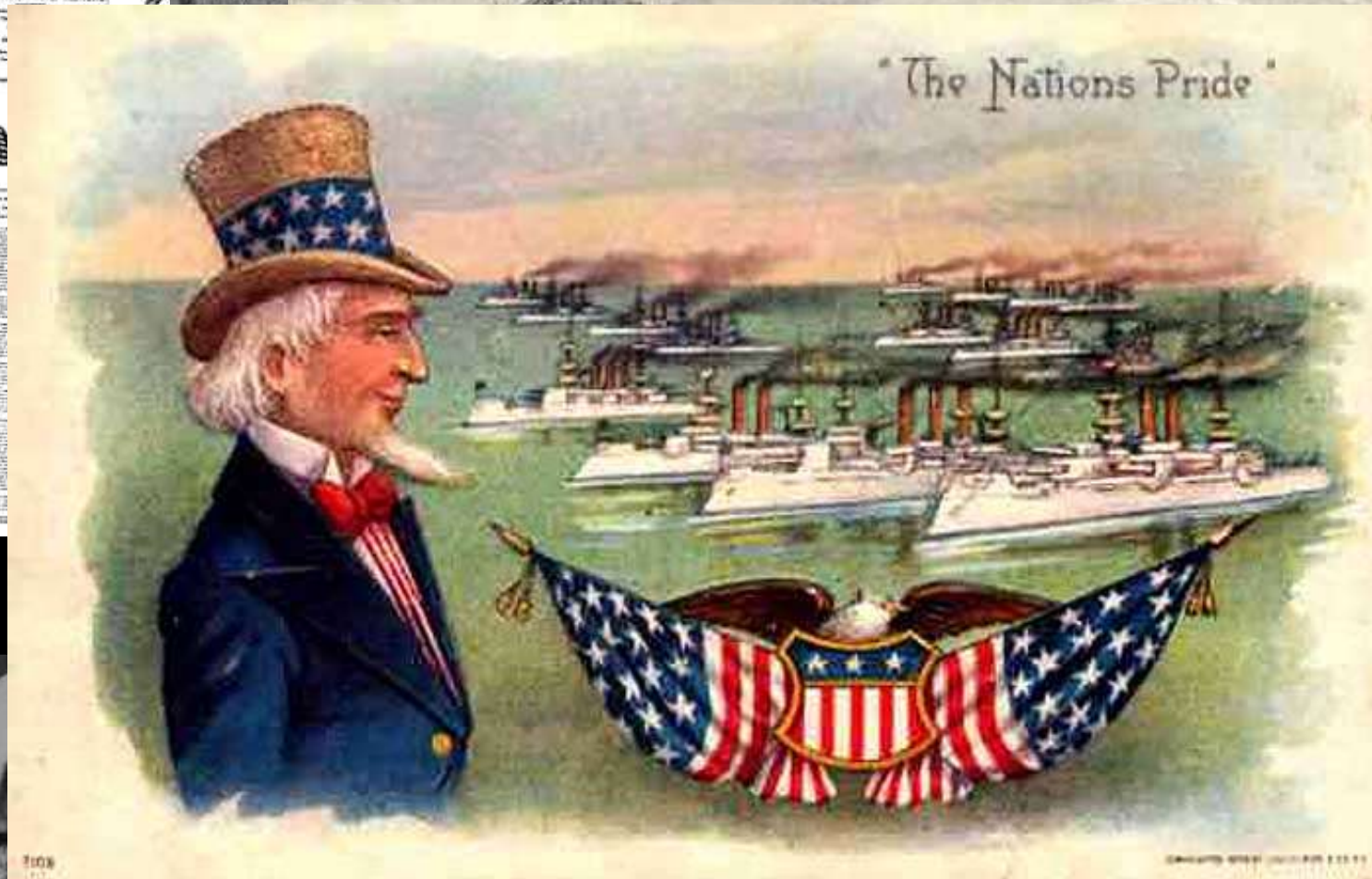
## U.S. Trade with Central America, 1913–1920

### Imports into U.S. from Central America



Source: *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1913 and 1922.*








A black and white photograph showing the wreckage of the USS Maine in Havana Harbor. The ship's hull is partially submerged, with its masts and rigging visible. The water is choppy, and the sky is overcast. In the bottom right corner, there is a handwritten date: 19-9-17.



USS MAINE IN HAVANA HARBOR

A black and white photograph of the USS Maine in Havana Harbor. The ship is a large, dark-hulled vessel with two masts and a single funnel, positioned in the center of the frame. To the right, the Morro Castle is visible on a rocky island. The water is calm, and the sky is clear. In the foreground, the dark silhouette of a person's head and shoulders is visible in the bottom right corner.

SATURDAY, 1868-70 CIRCULATION

NIGHT SPECIAL NEW YORK JOURNAL

WAR

125,000 VOLUNTEERS  
ARE ASSIGNED  
TO WAR STATIONS.

NO 9  
COLORS PRESENTED  
YANKEE AND MARINE

Preparing for the Final Blow at Cuba—New York  
Furnishes Twelve Regiments.

WASHINGTON, MAY 8.—THE WHOLE VOLUNTEER ARMY OF 125,000 MEN HAS BEEN ASSIGNED TO DUTY.

THE ORDERS WERE ISSUED THIS AFTERNOON TO THE VARIOUS STATES, AND THE TROOPERS ARE COMMANDED TO MOVE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

FIFTY THOUSAND ARE TO MOBILIZE AT ONCE AT CHICKAMAUGA, 25,000 AT WASHINGTON, 6,000 AT SAN FRANCISCO, TO INVENT PANAMA, 4,000 AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, 3,000 AT NEW ORLEANS, 1,000 AT MOBILE, 1,000 AT TAMPA, AND THE REST ARE ASSIGNED TO THEIR RESPECTIVE DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS FOR MORE RESERVE DUTY.

NEW YORK STATE IS ORDERED TO SEND FIVE REGIMENTS TO CHICKAMAUGA AT ONCE, TWO TO WASHINGTON, AND SIX ARE TO BE HELD FOR COAST DEFENSE DUTY.

Congress to-day made Commodore Devens Rear Admiral as well as passing a vote of thanks to him and his men.

Sanborn's fleet will be off Porto Rico to-morrow morning. No Spanish fleet has been sighted. The Montgomery has not had a fight with any war ship.

The Oregon arrived to-day at Brazo, Brazil.

The Government has decided to deal a decisive blow to Spain at once by land and sea.

Lieut. Pownan, who brought dispatches to Gomez, arrives in an open boat at Nassau, N. F.

DEPT. OF COMMERCE  
TO THE JOURNAL.

Colonel's Order Shows the War Board of the American Republics.

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**WAR  
EXTRA**

# CONGRESS P.W. DECLARES WAR

**UNITED STATES  
MAY ON  
APRIL 5**

(Continued from Page 1)  
 The House of Representatives today passed a resolution declaring war against Germany. The vote was 374 to 33.

**House Passes War Declaration**  
 The House of Representatives today passed a resolution declaring war against Germany. The vote was 374 to 33.

**Senate Passes War Declaration**  
 The Senate today passed a resolution declaring war against Germany. The vote was 82 to 19.

**President Declares War**  
 President Wilson today declared war against Germany.

**War Declaration Takes Effect**  
 The war declaration takes effect at noon today.

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## LEFT FOR TROOPS MADE ON THE STATES

**War Relief Committee**  
 The War Relief Committee today announced that it had received a large sum of money from the states.

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## EXTRA

**NO. 11  
LATEST NEWS**

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





