

CRY FOR ANNEXATION

- 19th Century US owned sugar plantations account for 3/4 of Hawaii's wealth
- BY 1900 Foreigners + Immigrant laborers outnumbered Hawaiians 3 to 1
- 1875 US agreed to Import Hawaiian Sugar duty-free.
- 1890 McKinley Tariff eliminated duty-free status of Hawaiian Sugar
- Faced Competition with US Sugar planters
- US planters in Hawaii called for US to Annex Hawaii so they wouldn't have to pay duty
- 1887 US builds Naval base @ Pearl Harbor

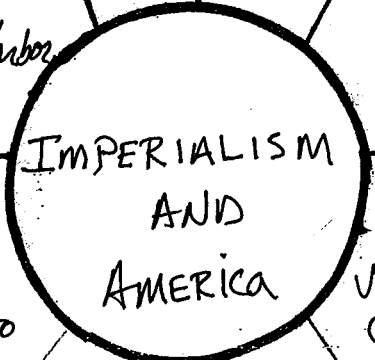
• 1959 Hawaii becomes 50th State

- Cleveland Refused Annexation: McKinley grants it 1898
- Sanford B. Doyle used US Marines + organized Revolution to overthrow the Queen
- After King Kalakava dies 1891 + his Sister Queen Liliuokalani wanted to return voting rights to all Hawaiians
- Amendment limited voting rights to only wealthy land owners
- White growers forced Hawaii's King Kalakava to amend Hawaii's Constitution

American Expansionism

- Imperialism: Stronger nation extends their control over weaker territories.
- Global Competition: European Nations Establishing Colonies for Centuries
- 19th Century Africa Colonized except for Ethiopia + Liberia
- Japan joined Europe for Colonizing China + Asia in 1890's
- US + Belief in Manifest Destiny pushed US into the Pacific
- 3 Factors for US Imperialism
 - ① Desire for Military Strength
 - ② Desire for New Markets
 - ③ Belief in Cultural Superiority

End of Monarchy



US Takes Hawaii

- 1867 US Took Midway Islands
- 1300 miles North of Hawaii
- Hawaii Economically Important to US since 1790's
- 1820's US Missionaries founded Christian Schools
- Sugar Planters began to sell most of their crops to US.

Desire for Military Strength

- Admiral Alfred T. Mahan: advised US Build up US Naval Power to compete with other Imperial Nations
- US built 9 ships between 1883 + 1890
- Constructed Modern Battleships such as Maine + Oregon
- Become world's 3rd largest Naval Power

Belief in Cultural Superiority

- Cultural factors used to justify it.
- Social Darwinism or Belief that free market competition would lead to survival of the fittest + the weak + poor would die-off
- Belief in Anglo-Saxon racial Superiority
- US Responsibility to Spread Christianity + Civilization

Desire for New Markets

- 19th Century advances in technology helped US Farms + Factories produce more than US Citizens could consume
- US Needed Raw Materials from Abroad
- US Imperialists viewed Foreign Trade as solution to US Overproduction, unemployment + Economic Depression

US Acquires Alaska

- 1867 William Seward, Sec. of State
- Buys Alaska from Russians for 7.2 Million
- Critics call it "Seward's Icebox" or "Seward's Folly" because it was silly to buy it
- 1959 Alaska becomes State = 2 Cent per acre

Rough Riders + Treaty of Paris

- US Army Included 4 Black Regiments
- Rough Riders were Volunteer Cavalry under Command by Leonard Wood + Teddy Roosevelt
- Santiago Cuba @ Kettle Hill the Black Regiments 9th + 10th Cleared the way for Infantry Attack on San Juan Hill w/minor help from Rough Riders. as US newspapers declared him the Hero of San Juan Hill
- ARMISTICE Signed August 12
- Sec of State John Hay called it "a splendid little war" lasting only 15 weeks
- US got Guam, Puerto Rico, + Bought Philippines

Feb 1899 Senate approves Treaty of Paris

Booker T. Washington + Samuel Gompers were big critics of annexation of Philippines

Treaty Violated Declaration of Independence according to Critics

McKinley Challenged by Methodists For Imperialist Actions

Debate over Treaty

Cubans Rebel against Spain

End of 19th Century Spain was in Decline

Only Colonies were Philippines, Cuba, Puerto Rico

US interest in Cuba for its closeness to USA

Spain Refused to Sell it to US

1868 + 1878 Cubans Rebel against Spain

After emancipation or freedom of Cuban Slaves in 1886, US Businesses invest in Sugar Cane Plantations

José Martí, a Cuban poet launches Revolution in 1895 using guerrilla warfare

US owned plantations destroyed

US Public Opinion Split for US Involvement

THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR

WAR IN Caribbean

- Admiral William Sampson effectively uses naval blockade against Spanish
- US Army had only small professional force supported by inexperienced + ill prepared volunteer force
- 125,000 US Volunteers with few modern guns + wool uniforms

WAR FEVER Escalates

1896 Spain's Gen Valeriano Weyler sent to Cuba to restore order

Rural pop put into Concentration Camps

Thousands die from Hunger + Disease

USS MAINE Explodes

Few days after De Lome letter of writing to sell newspapers

Disaster Turns US resentment toward Spain into outrage after ship blows up in Havana Harbor = 260 Killed Feb, 1898

"Remember the Maine" = Rallying Cry for US

Yellow Journalism or Sensational Style

Hearst's "New York Journal" and Pulitzer's "New York World" fuel Rebellion with stories "You Enrich the Pictures..."

De LOME Letters

- McKinley's Diplomatic Actions gets Spain to recall Gen. Weyler in 1897
- Enrique de Lome Spanish minister to US has his critical letter of US leaked by NY Journal = Calls McKinley weak leader + insults US public

War in Philippines

- US Commodore George Dewey attacks Philippines first before Cuba
- Defeats Spanish fleet @ Manila Bay
- He was supported by Filipino rebels led by Emilio Aguinaldo who was promised Independence by US

Boxer Rebellion in China

- Chinese Resentment grew over Foreign Influence
- Boxers or "Righteous Fists" formed secret Societies to rid "Foreign devils" Killing Missionaries
- US, Japan + Europeans Form Force to put down Boxer Rebellion.
- AFTER REBELLION: John Hay issues 2nd series of Open Door Notes to prevent victors from taking greater Control by calling for equal Trade
- It reflected 3 US Beliefs
 - ① Growth of US Economy depended on Exports
 - ② US had right to Intervene when their Foreign Markets are Threatened
 - ③ Closing of an area to US products, citizens or ideas threatens US Survival
- These Beliefs defined US Foreign Policy.

Ruling Puerto Rico

- Gen Nelson Mile Brought US Military Rule to Puerto Rico
- Puerto Ricans Split on Statehood or Independence
- US had different plans
- Puerto Rico Strategically Important
- 1900 Foraker Act passed by Congress Restored Civil govt to Puerto Rico with US president having power to appt. their governor + their upper house of legislature
- 1901 US Supreme Court Ruled in the Insular Cases that Constitution did not automatically apply to people in Acquired territories
- 1917 Congress granted them Citizenship and right to elect both Houses

• Mark Twain was the most Influential Anti-Imperialists + questioned US Motives

• Anti-Imperialist League included famous people such as Grover Cleveland, Andrew Carnegie, Jane Addams

• McKinley's Election to a 2nd Term Confirmed a majority of US Citizens Supported Imperialism

Impact of US Imperialism



Acquiring NEW LANDS

Foreign Influence in China

- The Philippines was gateway to Asia
- China had great potential for US market.
- China was weak "sick man of Asia"
- France, Germany, Britain, Japan, Russia already had Spheres of Influence or Economic Trading Rights.
- US Sec of State John Hay wrote OPEN DOOR NOTES - or letters to those nations involved warning of monopoly on Trade.

Filipinos Rebel

- Emilio Aguinaldo Rebels against US.
- US used same tactics as Spain using Concentration Camps to Control Filipinos
- 3 YRS of fighting = 20,000 Filipinos + 4,000 US died
- Many US Blacks deserted to Filipino Side
- Cost of War = 400 Million or 20X more than US paid
- US stops Rebellion + Sets up Similar govt as in Puerto Rico + granted Independence in 1946

Cuba and the U.S.

- 1898 US recognized Cuba's Independence from Spain and Congress passed Teller Amendment = US had no intention of taking over Cuba + Reinforced in Treaty
- But US began Occupation of Cuba + Jose Marti protested Occupation
- US provided food, clothing, medicine, Sanitation + Cultivation, Schools
- But Same officials who served Spain Stayed in Office

Platt Amendment

- 1900 Cuba writes Constitution for itself
- 1901 US Force Platt Amendment to it.
- 4 Provisions are added in Amendment:
 - ① Cuba Could not make Treaties w/foreigners
 - ② US Reserved right to Intervene in Cuba
 - ③ Cuba Could not go into debt
 - ④ US Could establish naval bases in Cuba
- US makes Cuba a Protectorate or a Country Controlled by Stronger Power

Protecting US Business Interests

- US protected sugar, tobacco + mining
- Also protected railroad + public Utilities
- US Continued push for Control of its Latin American neighbors with many more Interventions

Intervention in Mexico

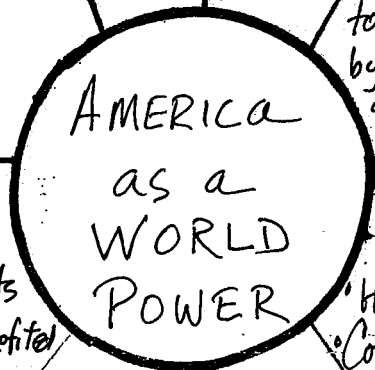
- Wilson's plan = "Watchful Waiting" or looking for opportunity to act against Gen. Huerta
- 1914 US sailors arrested in Mexico which allows Wilson to act
- He orders US Marines to occupy Veracruz, Mexican port city
- By 1915 Gen. Huerta's govt collapsed + Venustiano Carranza, a nationalist leader takes over
- Wilson withdraws US troops + recognizes Carranza's govt.

- Carranza's oppressive rule for 2 yrs gave way to Alvaro Obregón, a reformer who ends the ~~civil war~~
- 1917 Wilson orders Gen Pershing home to fight in WWI
- Meanwhile Carranza demands withdrawal of US troops from Mexico
- Mexican Rebel Pancho Villa killed 17 Americans + Wilson orders Gen Pershing to capture or kill Villa

Rebellion in Mexico

T.R. and the World

- 1901 McKinley assassinated + TR becomes President
- 1904 Russo-Japanese War
- Japan wins Korea + Manchuria from Russia in 1905 peace negotiations mediated by T.R.
- T.R. Wins Nobel Peace Prize
- Panama Canal: US needed canal for commercial + military needs
- 1901 Hay-Pauncefote Treaty: Britain gave US rights to build canal in Central America (Panama was best option)
- But US needed permission from Colombia which ruled Panama + Colombia refused to sell to US so US helped organize rebellion by Panama which succeeded which allowed Panama to sell canal zone



The Mexican Revolution

- Mexico's Dictator Porfirio Diaz ruled for 34 yrs + encouraged US investments
- Mexican landowners + politicians benefited but not the poor
- Result = US own large share of Mexico
- 1911 Mexican Peasants Rebellion led by Francisco Madero
- Madero murdered + Wilson refuses to recognize Gen Huerta's New govt.

Constructing The Canal

- one of the world's greatest engineering feats
- Had to fight diseases such as Malaria + Yellow Fever
- Construction lasted from 1904 - 1914
- Need to clear brush + drain swamps
- More than 5,600 out of 43,000 workers died from disease or accidents
- Cost 380 million dollars
- 1921 Congress pays Colombia 25 million to compensate.

Dollar Diplomacy

- 1911 Nicaragua Rebellion left nation near bankruptcy
- President Taft arranged for US bankers to loan Nicaragua money to pay its debt
- Bankers in return given right to recover their money by control of state railroad + bank
- Taft had to send Marines to put down rebellion

Missionary Diplomacy

- President Wilson gives Monroe Doctrine a Moral Tone
- US had moral responsibility to deny any Latin American nation recognition if it was oppressive, undemocratic or hostile to US interests
- Wilson's way of pressuring nations to be democratic
- Mexican Revolution puts Wilson's Policy to test

Roosevelt Corollary

- Many Latin American Nations Borrowed heavily from European banks to build railroads + industries
- US afraid they would default loans
- It added to the Monroe Doctrine by using force to protect its interest
- "Speak Softly and Carry a Big Stick"
- US uses International Police Power