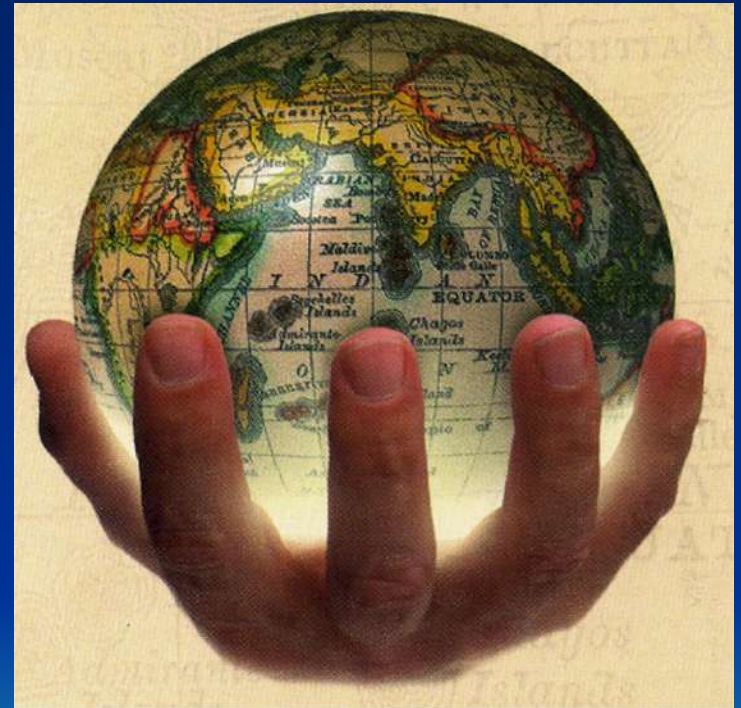


U.S. Imperialism



A Desire for New Markets

- Imperialism → economic and political domination of a strong nation over weaker ones
- Factories depended on raw materials from all over the world to produce their goods
- Most industrialized countries placed high tariffs against each other



A Feeling of Superiority

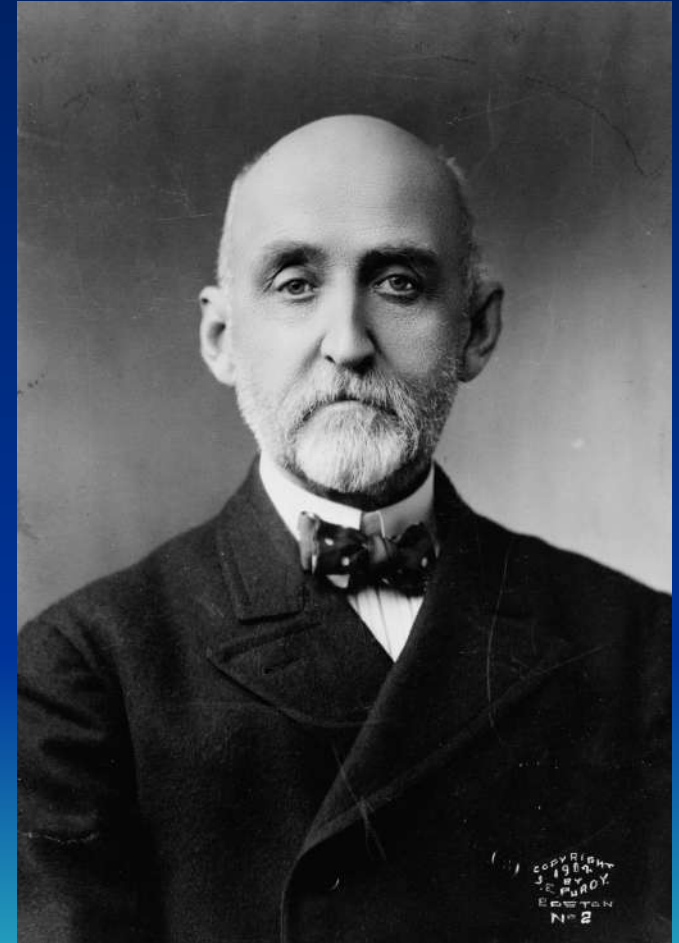
Anglo-Saxonism



- Social Darwinism → nations competed against each other politically, economically, and militarily
- Anglo-Saxonism → English-speaking nations had superior character, ideas, and systems of government
 - Josiah Strong → linked Anglo-Saxonism to Christian missionary ideas

Building a Modern Navy

- Americans became increasingly willing to risk war to defend American interests overseas
- Lead to a desire for a stronger navy to protect those interests
- Captain Alfred T. Mahan wrote *The Influence of Sea Power Upon History, 1660-1783*
 - Argued that European nations with powerful navies became prosperous and strong
 - Two senators, Henry Cabot Lodge and Albert J. Beveridge pushed for constructing a new navy

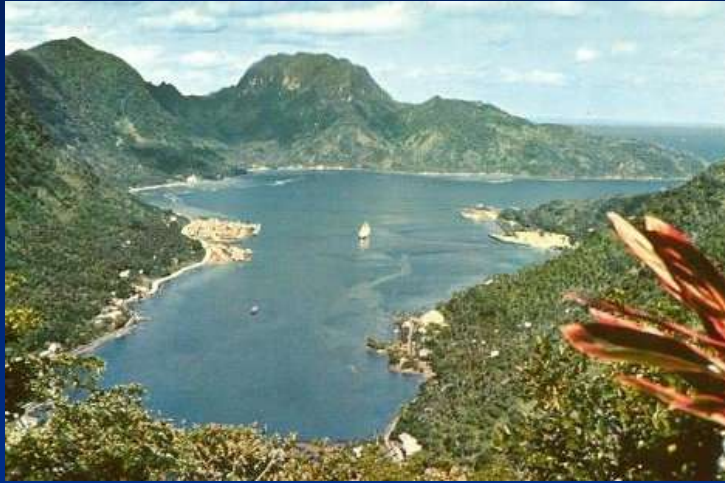


Perry Opens Japan



- The Japanese initially believed that they would only benefit from trade with China and the Dutch
- Commodore Matthew C. Perry was ordered to negotiate a trade treaty with Japan in 1852
- Impressed with western technology, the Japanese agreed to sign the Treaty of Kanagawa
 - Opened two ports in Japan
 - Peace between the two nations
 - Help to any American sailor shipwrecked off the coast of Japan
 - Americans had permission to buy supplies like food, water, and coal

Annexing Hawaii



- US needed ports in the Pacific to refuel to and from Japan
- Pago Pago, in the Samoan Islands allowed a US naval base in 1878
- A severe recession struck Hawaii in 1872, so the US signed a treaty with Hawaii exempting Hawaiian sugars from the tariffs
- In 1890, the US increased the tariff on Hawaiian sugar, making it near impossible to sell
 - Planters determined that the only way to sell to the US was to join the nation

Annexing Hawaii



- 1891 → Queen Liliuokalani gained the throne of Hawaii
 - She disliked the influence of American on Hawaii
- January 1893 → she attempted to assert her control over Hawaii
 - Planters responded with a US Marine backed overthrow of the government
- President Cleveland did not like imperialism, so the provisional government in Hawaii waited until he was out of office to officially join the United States

Diplomacy in Latin America

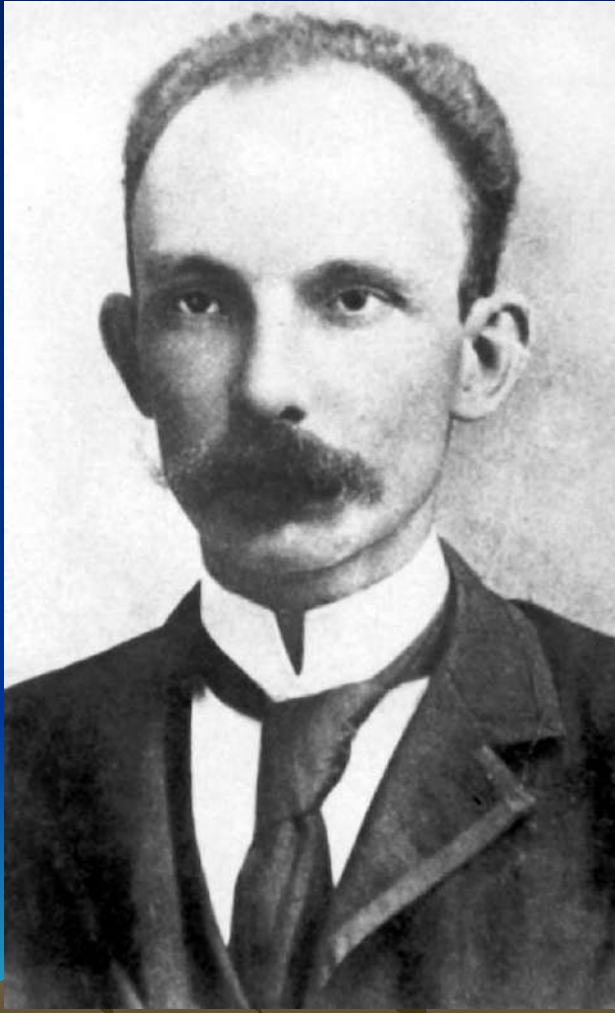


- Pan-Americanism → the idea that the United States and Latin America should work together
- October 2, 1889 → First pan-American conference held in Washington DC
 - Created the Commercial Bureau of American Republics to promote cooperation between nations in the Western Hemisphere

The Spanish-American War



Cuban Rebellion Begins



- Until Cuba abolished slavery in 1886, 1/3 of the population was enslaved and forced to work for wealthy landowners
- 1868 → Cuban rebels declared independence and launched a guerilla war against Spain
 - Rebellion failed and many fled to United States
- José Martí → brought Cuban exiles together in NYC and raised funds, purchased weapons, and trained troops in preparation for an invasion of Cuba
- Economic crisis in 1894 prompted Martí to invade Cuba again
 - Rebels successfully seized eastern Cuba and established the Republic of Cuba in September 1895

America Supports Cuba

- Americans began to support the Cuban rebels after hearing tales of Spanish atrocities in the major newspapers
- William Randolph Hearst and Joseph Pulitzer (owners of rival newspapers in NYC) competed to come up with the most sensational stories
- Yellow Journalism → sensational stories in which the authors often exaggerated and even made up stories to attract readers

Calls for War



- William McKinley did not want to intervene but warned the Spanish that if the war did not end soon, the United States might have to become involved
- Spanish removed their government and offered Cubans autonomy (the right to their own government) if Cuba agreed to remain part of the Spanish empire
 - Cuba refused
- January 1898 → Spanish loyalists rioted in Havana, so McKinley sent in the USS Maine in case Americans need to be evacuated

Calls for War

- Newspaper printed an intercepted letter from the Spanish ambassador that called McKinley “weak and a bidder for the admiration of the crowd”
- February 15, 1898 → The *USS Maine* exploded in Havana Harbor and sank
 - No one saw it explode
 - Americans believed that Spanish agents sabotaged the *Maine*
 - “Remember the *Maine*”



Calls for War

- McKinley called for \$50 million in war preparations
- Jingoism → aggressive nationalism
- April 11, 1898 → McKinley asked Congress to authorize the use of force
- April 19 → Congress proclaimed Cuba independent
- April 25 → Spain declared war on the United States



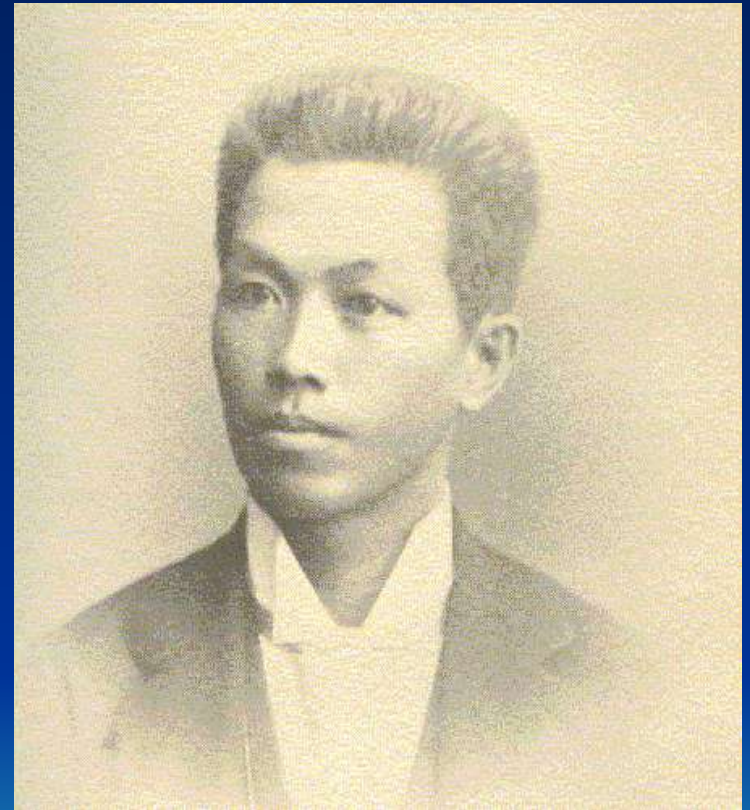
The Battle of Manila Bay




- May 1, 1898 → Commodore Dewey's fleet entered Manila Bay in the Philippines
- Four American ships opened fire and destroyed the eight Spanish warships
- Americans assembled 20,000 troops and shipped them from San Francisco to the Philippines
- US troops seized Guam, another Spanish colony, on the way

The Battle of Manila Bay

- Emilio Aguinaldo → Filipino revolutionary leader who had staged an unsuccessful uprising against the Spanish
- Aguinaldo launched a second rebellion against the Spanish
 - Rebels took most of the islands, but Americans took Manila, the capital of the Philippines



American Forces in Cuba

- The US army relied on volunteers to increase the size of the troops
 - Unable to supply and train them
 - Conditions were horrible in the training camps
 - June 14, 1898 → 17,000 American troops landed outside of Santiago
 - Theodore Roosevelt's troop, known as the "Rough Riders" were included (made up of cowboys, miners, and law officers)
 - July 1 → The charging of San Juan Hill
 - Spanish ordered the retreat of their troops to the bay, and American troops sank the ships
 - Two weeks later, the Spanish surrendered
 - Shortly afterwards, the Americans occupied Puerto Rico
- 

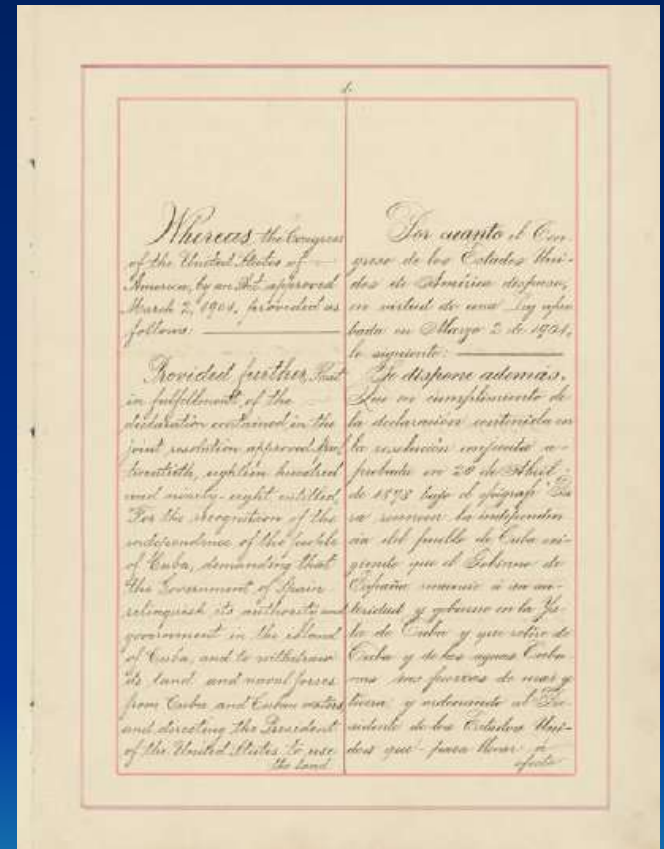


Debate Over Annexation

- Benefits of annexing the Philippines
 - Military bases on the islands, stopover on the way to China, large market for American goods
 - “Civilize” the native people
- Anti-imperialists argued that America does not need to own people to trade with them and that the cost of an empire out-weighed the benefits
- December 10, 1898 → American and Spain signed the Treaty of Paris
 - Cuba became an independent nation
 - US acquired Puerto Rico and Guam
 - US paid Spain \$20 million for the Philippines

Platt Amendment

- Allowed Cubans to create a constitution, but under certain conditions
- Platt Amendment:
 - Cuba could not make any treaty with another nation that would weaken its independence
 - Cuba had to allow America to buy or lease naval stations in Cuba
 - Cuba's debts had to be kept low to prevent foreign countries from landing troops to enforce payment
 - US would have the right to intervene to protect Cuban independence and keep order
- Made Cuba an American protectorate until 1934



Governing Puerto Rico



- Foraker Act (1900) → established a civil government for the island
- Provided for an elected legislature, governor, and executive council
- 1917 → Puerto Ricans were granted American citizenship
- Puerto Rico continues today as a self-governing commonwealth of the US

Rebellion in the Philippines

- Aguinaldo called the annexation of the Philippines a “violent and aggressive seizure” and ordered troops to attack American soldiers
- Philippine-American War, or the Philippine Insurrection lasted more than 3 years
- US adopted many of the policies that they had condemned the Spanish for previously
- March 1901 → American troops captured Aguinaldo and he ordered a surrender of his troops
- July 4, 1902 → US declared war over
- 1946 → United States granted the Philippines their independence

