

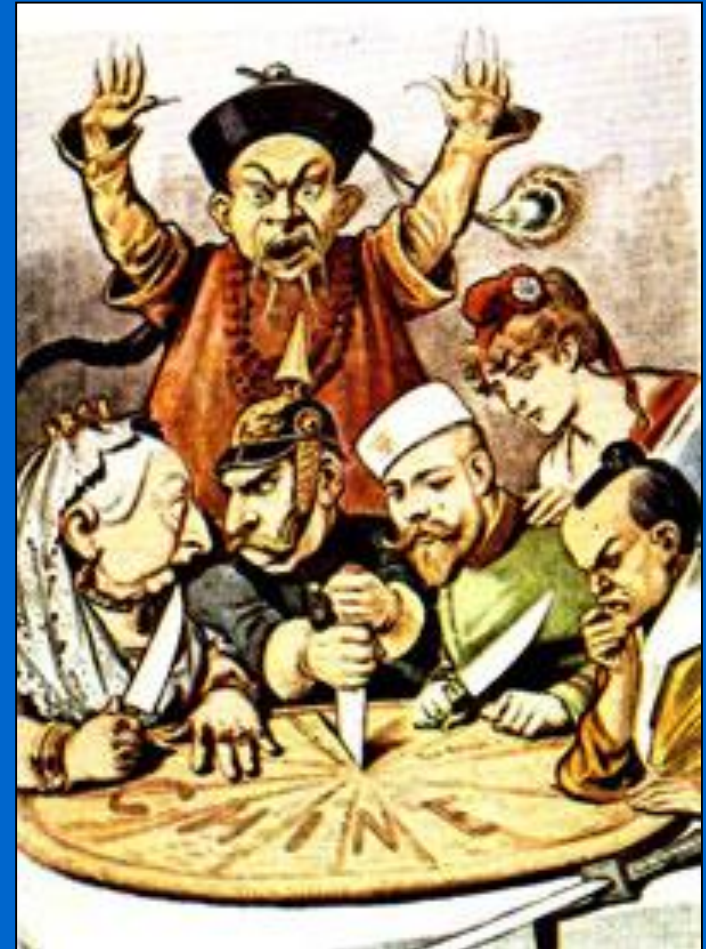


The Rise of American Imperialism

Hawaii, Cuba, the Philippines,
and Latin America

Anti-Imperial Sentiment

- From the Civil War until the 1890s, most Americans had little interest in territorial expansion:
 - Imperial rule seemed inconsistent with America's republican principles.
 - The US did not welcome people with different cultures, languages, and religions.



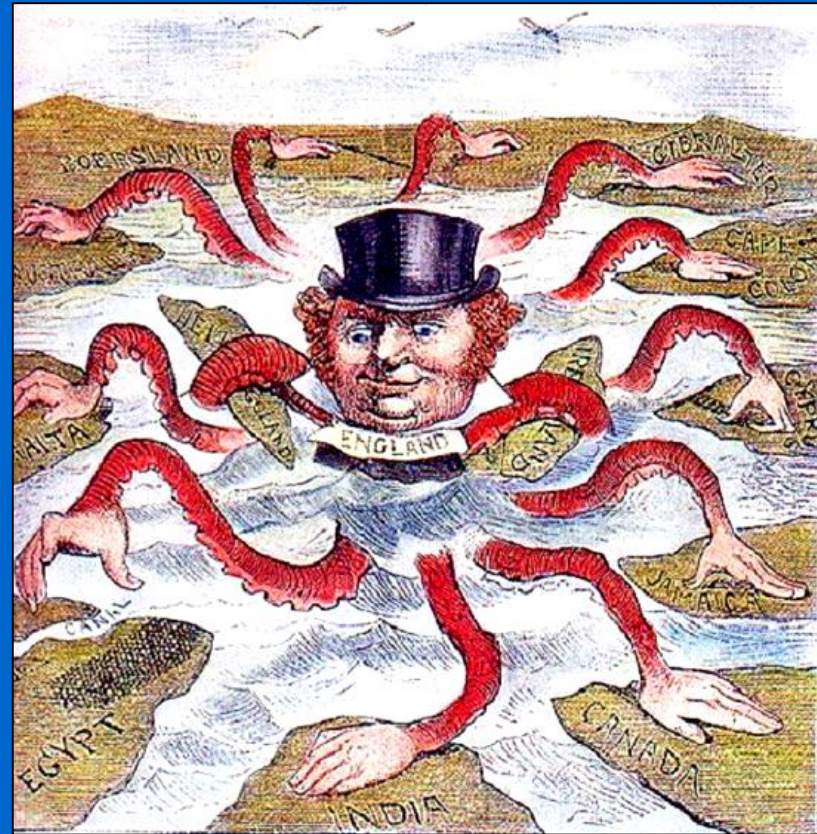
Acquisition of Alaska

- The exception to the rule was Alaska. In 1867, Sec. of State William Steward arranged to buy Alaska from the Russians for \$7.2 million. Rich in natural resources (timber, minerals, and oil), Alaska was a bargain at two cents per acre.



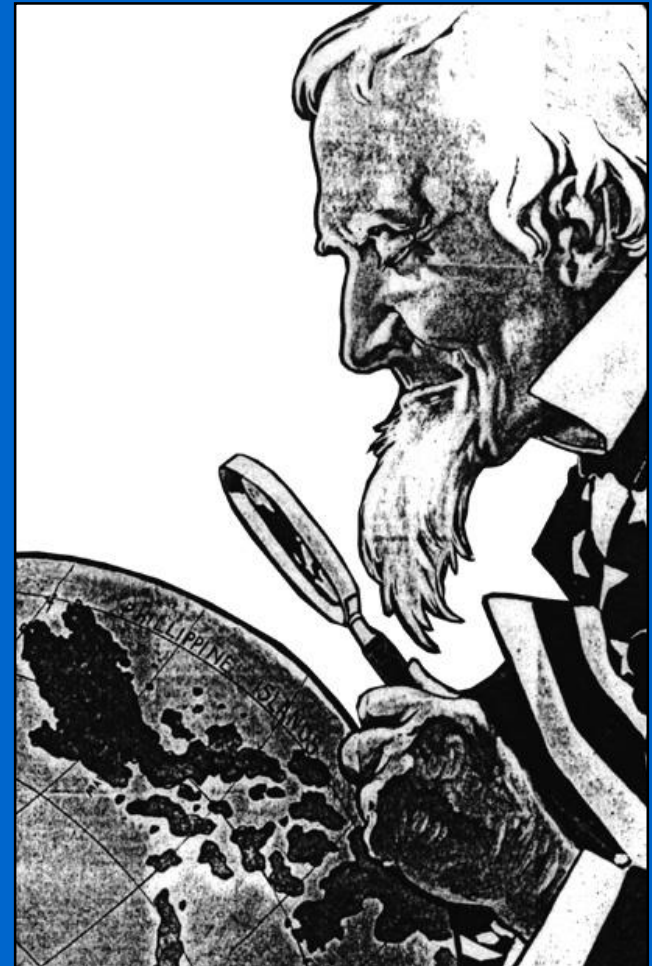
European Imperialism

- By the mid-1890s, a shift had taken place in American attitudes toward expansion. Why? Between 1870 and 1900, the European powers seized 10 million square miles of territory in Africa and Asia. About 150 million people were subjected to colonial rule.



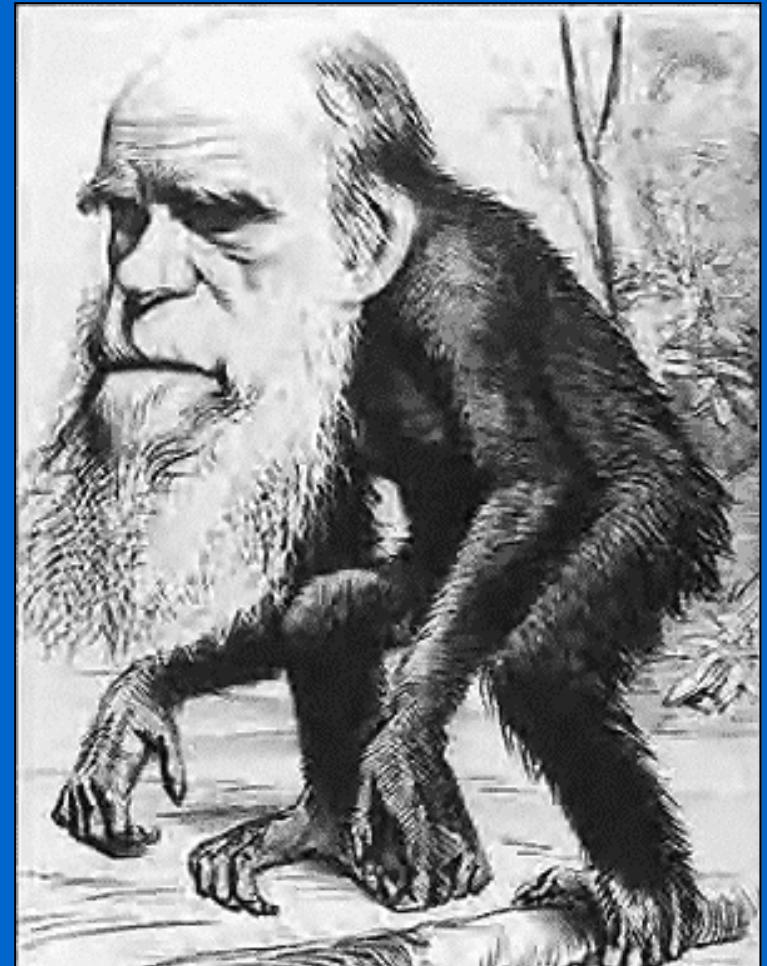
Fear of Competition

- In the United States, a growing number of policy makers, bankers, manufacturers, and trade unions grew fearful that the country might be closed out in the struggle for global markets and raw materials.



Belief in Darwinian Struggle

- A belief that the world's nations were engaged in a Darwinian struggle for survival and that countries that failed to compete were doomed to decline also contributed to a new assertiveness on the part of the United States.



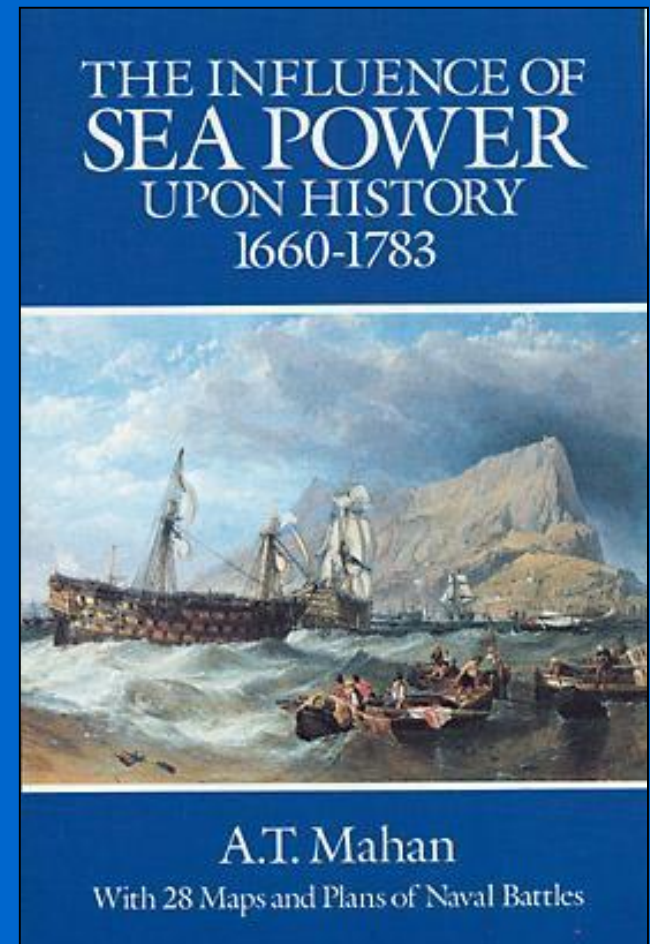
Dependency on Foreign Trade

- By the 1890s, the American economy was increasingly dependent on foreign trade. A quarter of the nation's farm products and half its petroleum were sold overseas.



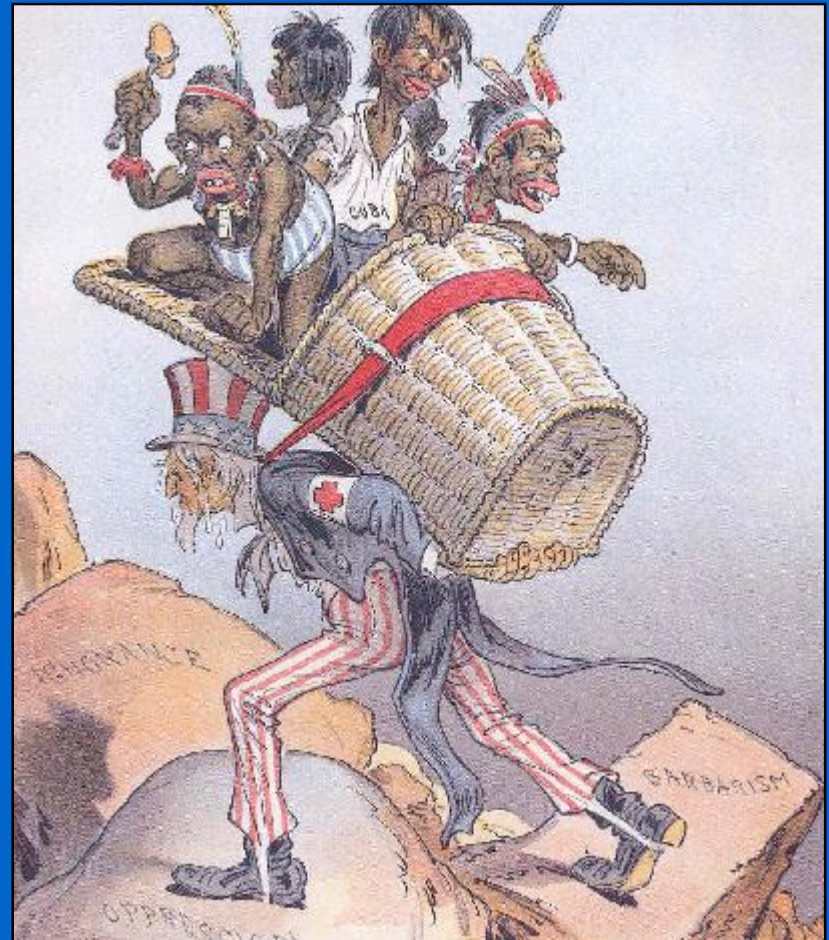
A Desire for Sea Power

- Alfred Thayer Mahan, a naval strategist and the author of *The Influence of Sea Power Upon History*, argued that national prosperity and power depended on control of the world's sea-lanes. "Whoever rules the waves rules the world," Mahan wrote.



The White Man's Burden

- During the late 19th century, the idea that the United States had a special mission to uplift "backward" people around the world also commanded growing support.



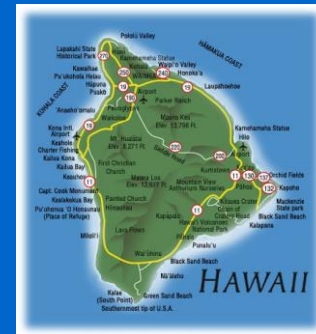
A New Assertiveness

- During the late 1880s, American foreign policy makers began to display a new assertiveness. The United States came close to declaring war on Germany, Chile, and Great Britain.



The Annexation of Hawaii

■ In 1893, a small group of sugar and pineapple-growing businessmen, backed by the U.S. military, deposed Hawaii's queen, seized 1.75 million acres of land, and conspired for U.S. annexation of the islands, which was achieved in 1898. Hawaii became a state in 1959.



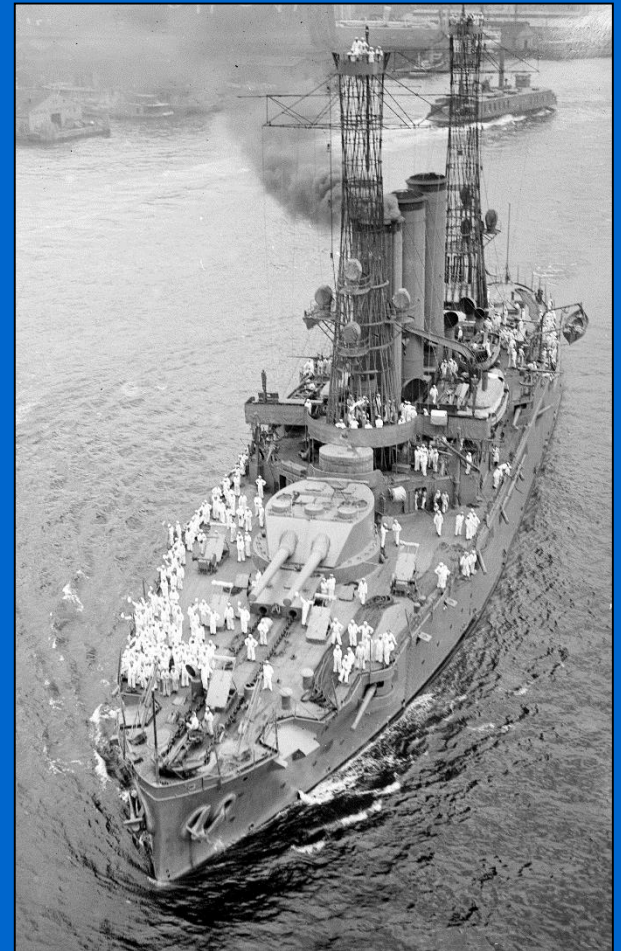
Origins of Spanish American War

- The Tariff of 1894, which put restrictions on sugar imports to the United States, severely hurt the economy of Cuba which was then a Spanish colony. Angry nationalists began a revolt against the Spanish colonial regime.



The *USS Maine*

- The US, which had many businessmen with investment interests in Cuba, became concerned and dispatched the *USS Maine* to rescue US citizens who might be endangered by the conflict.



The Effects of Yellow Journalism

- On February 15, 1898 the *Maine* mysteriously blew up and the US blamed a Spanish mine. When the American public was stirred into an anti-Spain frenzy by the yellow journalism of men like Hearst and Pulitzer, President McKinley gave the OK for war.



Teller Amendment

- Congress agreed, but only after adopting the Teller Amendment that made it clear that the United States did not harbor imperialist ambitions and would not acquire Cuba.



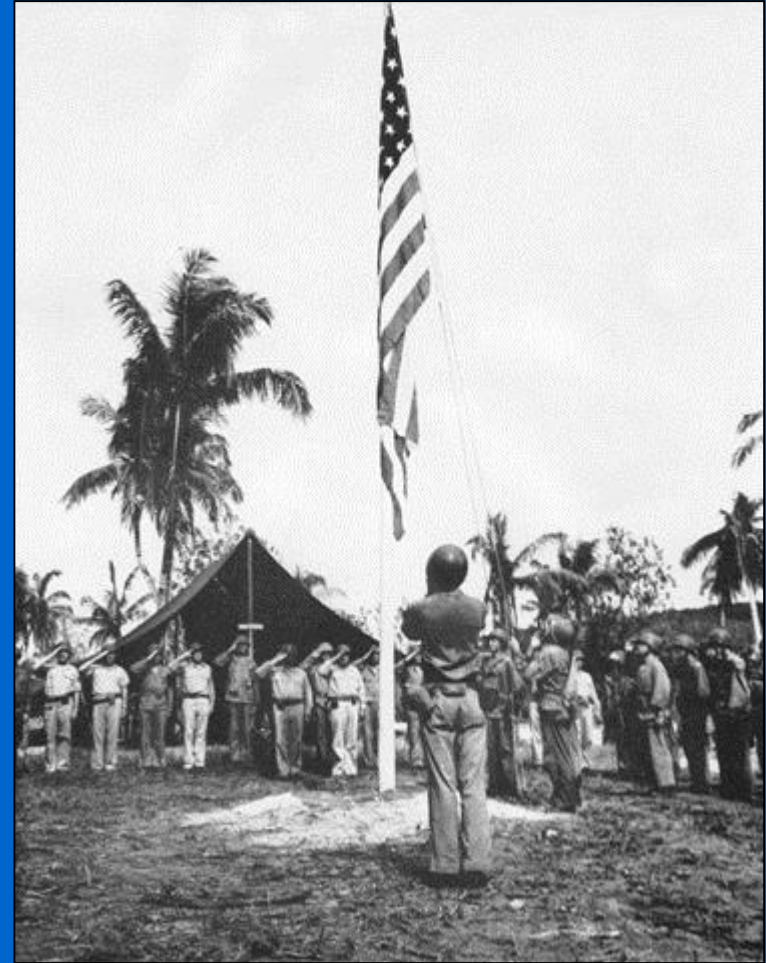
Shocked by Anti-Imperialism

- European leaders were shocked by this declaration. Britain's Queen Victoria called on the European power to “unite... against such unheard [of] conduct.”



The Platt Amendment

- After the US defeated Spain, it passed the Platt Amendment which gave the US the right to intervene in Cuba to protect "life, property, and individual liberties." The 144-day war also resulted in the US taking control of the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Guam.



The Philippine-American War

- As a result of the Philippine-American War, a sequel to the Spanish-American War, Spain ceded the Philippines to the United States for \$20 million.



American Atrocities

- To suppress Filipino insurgency, the American military forcibly relocated or burned villages, imprisoned or killed non-combatant civilians, and used vicious torture techniques (including the water cure) on suspected insurgents.





Philippine Independence

- During the war, more than 4,000 American soldiers, about 20,000 Filipino fighters, and an estimated 200,000 Filipino civilians died. After a long struggle, the Filipinos received their independence in 1946.



The Roosevelt Corollary

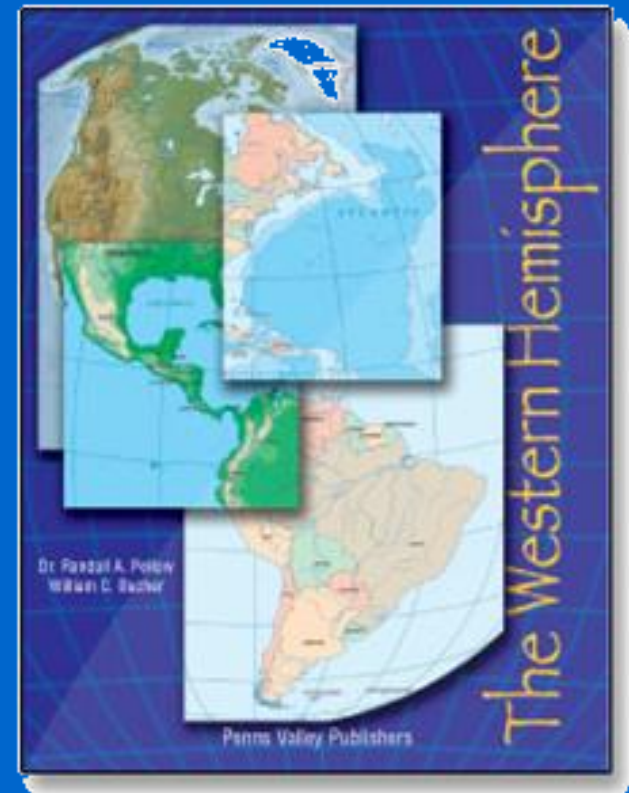
- In 1904, when Germany demanded a port in the Dominican Republic as compensation for an unpaid loan, Theodore Roosevelt announced the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe



Doctrine, declaring that the United States would be the policeman of the Caribbean and Central America.

Interventions in Western Hemisphere

- To enforce order, forestall foreign intervention, and protect economic interests, the United States intervened in the Caribbean and Central America some twenty times over the next quarter century -- in Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Mexico, Nicaragua, and Panama.

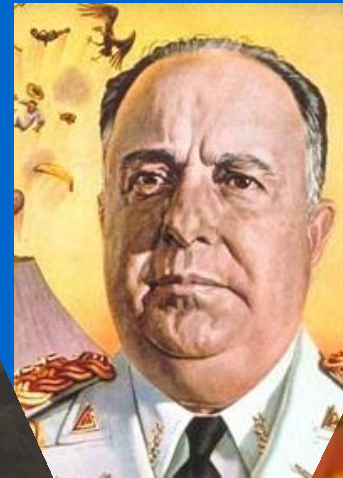


American Support of Dictators

- Each intervention put into power a dictator supportive of American interests (Somoza in Nicaragua, Trujillo in the Dominican Republic, and Duvalier in Haiti).



Trujillo



Somoza



Duvalier

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Protection of American Interests

- On the whole, the United States' actions in Latin America protected US commercial and strategic interests, but the goal of spreading democracy went mostly unfulfilled. The frequent use of military force also engendered widespread resentment in the region.

