AP U.S. History: Unit 10

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**American Imperialism: 1889-1917**

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|          F. **Insular cases**          1. Supreme Court cases concerning the extent to which  constitutional rights applied to peoples of newly acquired  territories.           2. 1901 Supreme Court rulings                a. Some rights are fundamental and applied to all American  territory.                b. Other rights are procedural and should not be imposed upon  those unfamiliar with American law.                c. Congress must determine which procedural rights applied in  unincorporated territories.                d. The Constitution did not follow the flag.      G. The question of Cuban independence           1. U.S. military gov’t set up under General Leonard Wood                a. Major advances achieved in gov’t, finance, education,  agriculture, and public health.                b. Gains made on yellow fever epidemic by Dr. Walter Reed.           2. U.S. withdrew from Cuba in 1902 in honor of the Teller  Amendment.           3. **Platt Amendment**                a. Sought to ensure Cuba would not be vulnerable to European powers and to maintain U.S. influence in Cuban affairs.                b. Cubans forced to write Platt Amendment into their own  Constitution of 1901                c. Provisions:                     i. Cuba bound itself not to impair their independence by  treaty or by contracting a debt beyond their resources.                      -- U.S. gov’t had right to approve all Cuban treaties.                    ii. U.S. could send troops to restore order and to provide  mutual protection.                   iii. Cubans promised to sell or lease needed coaling or naval  stations.                         -- Guantanamo Bay Naval Base still controlled by U.S.  today. VII. Nationalism after Spanish American War **(**John Hay: **“splendid**  **little war”**)     A. Established U.S.'s first overseas empire     B. European powers gave U.S. more respect; Monroe Doctrine  enhanced.         -- Latin America deeply suspicious of U.S. motives     C. Britain became an ally of U.S. while Germany grew more  frustrated with limited imperialistic successes     D. Philippines drew U.S. into Asian affairs; U.S. concerned with  Japanese expansion     E. U.S. undertook a large naval buildup.     F. War helped heal the rift between North and South; soldiers fought  side by side.    H. Nationalism the result of an urban, mass-culture, industrial society. VIII. Insurrection in the Philippines     A. Filipinos assumed they would be granted freedom after the war,  like the Cubans.        1. Senate narrowly blocked such a resolution; Philippines became  a protectorate         2. Filipinos were thus tragically deceived.     B. Open rebellion began in 1899 when Aguinaldo declared Philippines  independent.        1. Savage fighting resulted in more casualties than in the Spanish  American War.        2. Filipino rebels fled to the jungle where they waged vicious  guerrilla warfare.             -- Infuriated American troops responded with atrocities        3. 4,300 Americans and 57,000 Filipinos dead      C. Anti-Imperialists intensified their protests.        1. U.S. fight to free Cuba morphed into a war 10,000 miles  away to deprive Filipinos of their freedom.        2. Atrocity stories boosted their protests.      D. Insurrection finally broken in 1901 when Aguinaldo was captured.      E. Philippine Commission created to make appropriate  recommendations in 1901.          1. Led by **William H. Taft** who called Filipinos his “little brown  brothers”          2. U.S instituted education, sanitation, public health, and  infrastructure reforms though Filipinos remained resentful.          3. Philippines finally got their independence on July 4, 1946. IX. **Open Door Policy** in China     A. Foreign powers in China lured by huge Chinese market and  opportunity to convert Chinese to Christianity through missionaries.         1. By late 19th century, Japan and western European powers had  carved much of China into separate “**spheres of  influence”**.             -- Within each sphere, on nation held economic dominance.  2. Yet in 1850s, U.S. had signed several trade deals with China  while American missionaries were active in China.        3. Now, U.S. manufacturers feared Chinese markets would be  monopolized by Europeans.     B. **Open Door Note** (summer of 1899)         1. Issued by Secretary of **State John Hay** (ex-Lincoln secretary)             -- U.S. at a disadvantage geographically compared to Russian and  Japan; US feared it might lose out if it didn’t act quickly.         2. Urged all the Great Powers to announce that in their spheres of     influence they would respect certain Chinese rights and ideal of  fair competition.            -- In effect, when any Great Power dealt with a foreign trader, it  would observe Open Door.        3. Open Door gained wide acceptance in the U.S.        4. Policy was weak and did not gain international acceptance    C. **Boxer Rebellion (1900)**         1. Millions of Chinese enraged over Open Door Policy         2. "Boxers," Chinese nationalists, killed over 200 missionaries &  other whites.            -- A number of foreign diplomats besieged in Beijing.         3. Multinational force of about 18,000 arrived to put down the  rebellion.             -- Included Japan, Russia, Britain, France, Germany and U.S.  troops (2.5K)         4. Victorious allies assessed an indemnity of $333 million (U.S.  share $24.5 million)             a. U.S. eventually forgave $18 million.             b. Chinese gov’t set aside money to educate a select group of                 Chinese students in the U.S. as a gesture of goodwill.                 -- Students later played significant role in westernizing Asia.     D. Hay announced in 1900 that henceforth the Open Door would  embrace territorial integrity of China and its commercial treaties.          1. Sought to eliminate carving of China after the Boxer Rebellion          2. Hay did not ask for formal acceptances.          3. China thus spared partition during these years.              -- Probably due more to distrust among the Great Powers than  Hay’s policy. X. Election of 1900 and Theodore Roosevelt’s ascendancy to the White  House     A. **Election of 1900**         1. Republicans nominated McKinley            a. Had won the war, acquired territory, protected the gold  standard, and brought economic prosperity.            b. Platform endorsed prosperity, gold standard, and overseas  expansion.               -- Yet, between 60-88% of Americans were poor or very poor.            c. Theodore Roosevelt nominated as vice president.       2.  Democrats nominated William Jennings Bryan            -- Ill-conceived platform once again pushed for free silver       3. Campaign similar to 1896           a. McKinley waged a “front porch” campaign           b. Bryan campaigned throughout the nation criticizing Republican  imperialism and support of trusts -- However, Americans now less concerned about imperialism           c. Teddy Roosevelt out-campaigned Bryan and cut into his  Midwest following.              -- Claimed that Bryan would rock the boat of prosperity.        4. McKinley d. Bryan 292-155 and by nearly 900,000 popular votes.     B. McKinley assassinated Sept. 1901 by deranged anarchist (Polish  immigrant) Leon Czolgosz         1. TR became the youngest president in U.S. history at age 42.         2. Roosevelt pledged he would carry out policies of his predecessor.     C. **Theodore Roosevelt**         1. 1st President to play a significant role in world affairs         2. Imperialism in the Western Hemisphere: “Speak softly but carry a  big stick [and] you will go far”         3. Major proponent of military and naval preparedness.  XI. **Panama Canal** issue, 1903     A. Spanish-American War showed need for a canal to connect Atlantic  and Pacific Oceans.         -- U.S. now had to protect Puerto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, &  merchant ships.     B. Overcoming legal challenges         1. **Clayton-Bulwer Treaty** of 1850 prohibited any country from  securing exclusive control  over a canal in Central America         2. Between 1878 & 1889 the builder of Suez Canal, Ferdinand de  Lesseps, could not make a canal in Panama work. U.S. now eager  to take over project.         3. **Hay-Pauncefote Treaty** (1901)             a. Britain agreed to give U.S. right to build canal and right to  fortify it as well.             b. Britain occupied with danger in Europe and the South African  Boer War.         4. Colombian Senate rejected a treaty with the U.S. for a canal in  Panama (which was part of Colombia); declared U.S. inadequate  for such a valuable region.     C. Creation of Panama -- **“gunboat diplomacy”**on part of U.S.         1. French representative, Phillipe Bunau-Varilla, worked with  Panama revolutionaries to raise a tiny army and win  independence from Colombia.         2. Nov. 3, 1903, Panama revolution            a. U.S. naval forces did not allow Colombian troops across the  isthmus.            b. Nov. 6, TR extended recognition of Panama.        3. **Hay--Bunau-Varilla Treaty** (November, 1903)            a. Bunau-Varilla, now Panamanian minister despite his French  citizenship, signed treaty in Washington with Sec. of State John  Hay.            b. Provisions:                 i. U.S. would pay Bunau-Varillas’s New Panama Canal Co.  $40 million.                 ii. Zone of canal widened from 6 miles to 10 miles.     D. Roosevelt’s role in Panama issue became controversial         1. Although US public initially saw Roosevelt’s role in Panama as  legitimate, TR in 1911 claimed “I took the canal,” thus sparking a  wave of controversy.         2. U.S. suffered diplomatically as Europeans sneered at apparent  U.S hypocrisy.         3. Latin American countries resented the “Colossus of the North”  after its taking Puerto Rico, Cuba, and now Panama.      E. Canal completed in 1914 at initial cost of $400 million         1. Organization perfected under Colonel George Washington  Goethals.         2. Colonel William C. Gorgas, made canal zone safe by using  sanitation methods he also used in Havana.  XII. **Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine**     A. Motivation: TR felt German & British bill collection violated  Monroe Doctrine.         1. Specifically, both Venezuela and Dominican Republic owed  much money         2. **Venezuela Crisis, 1902** -- Germany sank two Venezuelan  gunboats trying to seek forced payment for heavy Venezuelan  debt to Germany.             -- Britain also owed by Venezuela         3. TR devised policy of “preventive intervention” (Roosevelt  Corollary)     B. Policy: In future financial crises concerning Latin American debt,  U.S. would intervene, take over customs houses, pay off the debts,  and keep European powers out of the Western  Hemisphere.         1. U.S. had moral obligation because it would not allow European  nations to intervene in bankrupt Latin American Republics         2. Thus, U.S. became "Policeman of the Western Hemisphere."             -- Contrasted with Monroe Doctrine that had merely told  Europeans to stay out.         3. TR’s policy radical departure but its association with Monroe  Doctrine helped it to gain public acceptance.         4. U.S. seen by Latin America as the **“Colossus from the North”** -- Resulted in bitter relations between U.S. and Latin America        5. The Corollary was used to justify major U.S. interventions and  repeated landings of U.S. marines in Latin America     C. In 1905, a treaty gave U.S. supervisory powers over Dominican  tariff collections.         -- In effect, Dominican Republic became a protectorate of the U.S.     D. Cuba         1. U.S. kept high tariffs against Cuban sugar at behest of U.S. sugar  growers.         2. Resulting recession in Cuba combined with discontent over Platt  Amendment led to a Cuban revolution in 1906.         3. TR sent in Marines in 1906; remained until 1909.         4. U.S. troops would reoccupy Cuba in 1917 during WWI and  remain until 1922.   XIII. **Russo-Japanese War (1904)** and Japanese-American relations     A. Russia and Japan went to war over issue of ports in Manchuria &  Korea.         1. Japan destroyed much of Russian fleet             -- First defeat of a non-European power since the Turkish  invasion southern Europe in the 1500s.         2. As war dragged on, Japanese ran short of men and money.         3. TR eager to prevent either side from gaining monopoly in Asia            a. Concerned about safety of newly acquired Philippines.             b. Japan secretly asked Roosevelt to help sponsor peace  negotiations.      B. **Treaty of Portsmouth** (1905)         1. Both sides met at Portsmouth, NH, in 1905.             a. Japanese demanded huge indemnity and all of strategic  Sakhalin island.             b. Russians refused to concede defeat.         2. Agreement: Japanese gained southern half of Sakhalin but no  indemnity.             -- Secretly, TR agreed to accept future Japanese dominance of  Korea.         3. For his mediation, TR received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1906.             -- Also for his helping arrange international conference at  Algeciras, Spain in 1906 to mediate North African imperialistic  disputes.         4. Negative results:             a. US-Russian relations soured that TR robbed them of military  victory.                 -- Savage massacres of Russian Jews drew U.S. protest            b. Japan felt robbed of its indemnity and blamed U.S.                 -- Naval arms race between US & Japan in Asia resulted as  mutual distrust grew     C. **San Francisco School Board Incident**, 1906        1. Example of U.S. nativism regarding Asians  2. 1906, 70,000 Japanese immigrants came to California due to  dislocations and tax burdens caused by the Russo-Japanese War.             -- Californians feared being confronted with another “yellow  peril” and feared mongrelization of the races; formed  influential Asian Exclusion League.        3. San Francisco school officials ruled Asian children should attend  a special school.            -- School system hard pressed in face of devastating 1906  earthquake.        3. People of Japan furious over discrimination, highly sensitive to  race issues.            a. Irresponsible talk of war appeared in the “yellow press”            b. TR concerned of California starting a war other states would  have to fight.        4. TR invited entire San Francisco School Board to the White House            a. Coerced Californians to repeal the order and accept what came  to be known as the **“Gentleman’s Agreement”**            b. Provisions:                 i. Japanese agreed to stop flow of laborers to U.S.                 ii. Californians agreed not to ban Japanese from public schools.     D. US-Japanese Relations to 1920         1. Fearing Japanese perception of U.S. weakness, TR sent the  **“Great White Fleet”** on a highly visible tour around the world in  1907.         2. **Root-Takahira Agreement** (1908)             a. U.S. and Japan pledged to respect each other’s territorial  possessions in the Pacific and to uphold the Open Door in  China.             b. TR regarded the voyage of his fleet as his most important  contribution to peace.         3. **Lansing-Ishii Agreement** (1917)             a. U.S. acknowledged Japan’s “special interests” in China through  reiteration of its Open Door policy.             b. Aimed partially to reduce German influence in & around China  in WWI.  XIV. "**Dollar Diplomacy"** under President Taft (1909-1913)     A. Two aspects:          1. US foreign policy protected Wall Street dollars invested abroad  (e.g. Asia)          2. Using Wall Street dollars to uphold foreign policy.              a. Sought to reduce rival powers e.g. Germany, from taking  advantage of financial chaos in the Caribbean.              b. Thus, U.S. bankers would strengthen U.S. defenses and  foreign policies while bringing prosperity to the U.S.         3. Thus, “Dollar Diplomacy” replaced the “Big Stick”     B. China -- **Manchurian Railroad Scheme**         1. Taft saw the Manchurian railway monopoly by Russia and Japan  as a threat to the Open Door.         2. 1909, Taft proposed that a group of U.S. and foreign bankers buy  the railroads and turn them over to China; China could pay the  U.S. back from railroad revenues            a. Plan ill-conceived as Japan and Russia refused to give up  important railroads.            b. Taft showered in ridicule. 3. Demonstrated limits of the Open Door     C. Caribbean        1. U.S. gov’t urged Wall Street bankers to pump money into  Honduras and Haiti to keep out foreign funds.         2. Ultimately, U.S. sent forces to Cuba, Honduras, the Dominican  Republic, and Nicaragua to restore order. XV. Imperialism under Wilson    A. Wilson hated imperialism; recoiled initially from an aggressive  foreign policy.         1. Repelled by "Big Stick" policy and "dollar diplomacy."         2. Yet, Wilson would eventually intervene in Latin America more  than any other president in U.S. history.             -- Pressured by U.S. corporations who had invested money  abroad.     B. Anti-imperialist policies         1. Wilson initially proclaimed gov’t would no longer offer special  support to American investors in Latin America in China.         2. Repealed the Panama Canal Tolls Act which had exempted U.S.             shipping from tolls thus provoking protest from Great Britain.         3. Jones Act in 1916: Granted Philippines territorial status and  promised independence when a "stable gov’t" was established.             -- 30 years later on July 4, 1946, Philippines received their  independence.         4. Jones Act, 1917 -- gave Puerto Ricans status of citizens         5. Crisis with Japan             a. California legislature prohibited Japanese-Americans from  owing land.             b. Japan protested; U.S. feared Japan might attack Philippines.             c. Sec. of State Bryan went to CA and pleaded with state gov’t to soften its stand; tensions eased somewhat.     C. Imperialism under Wilson: aimed to reinforce Western Hemisphere  during WWI.         1. Wilson kept marines in Nicaragua to maintain order after they had  landed in 1912 and the U.S. had taken over control of customs.             --  In effect, Nicaragua became a U.S. protectorate (although not  officially).        2. U.S. forces sent to Haiti in 1914-15 when Haitian president killed             a. Purpose: protect US lives & property (urged by large NY bank)             b. In effect, Haiti also became a U.S. protectorate.         3. 1916, US marines sent to Dominican Republic civil war broke out             a. Debt-cursed country became, in effect, a protectorate of U.S.             b. Marines remained until 1934         4. 1917, U.S. purchased Virgin Islands from Denmark             -- Caribbean sea now dominated by U.S. (along with Panama  route)    D. Wilson's **"Moral Diplomacy"** in Mexico         1. Mexican Revolution began in 1910.             a. Porfirio Diaz: dictator since 1876 but now opposed by Indian  masses and frustrated middle-class.                -- By 1910 Americans owned 43% of property in Mexico;  other foreigners owned nearly 25%!; 50,000 Americans lived  in Mexico             b. Francisco Madero, revolutionary, replaced Diaz in 1911.                 i. Foreign investors feared Madero would yield to radicals who  vowed to confiscate property owned by foreigners.                 ii. Foreign diplomats (including U.S.) and businessmen plotted  with elements of Mexican army to replace Madero  with General Huerta.                iii. In reality, Madero was moderate and preferred by Wilson.        2. Poor Mexicans revolted and in 1913 overthrew Madero.             a. General Huerta, a full-blooded Indian, installed as president             b. Massive migration of Mexicans to U.S. ensued        3. US interests in Mexico cried for U.S. intervention for protection.             a. Wilson eventually massed U.S. troops on border; sent warships  to Mexico warning Huerta that unless he abdicated, the U.S.  would overthrow him.                 i. Wilson saw Huerta as a "brute"; "I am going to teach the  South American republics to elect good men."  -- "Moral Diplomacy"                ii. 1914, he allowed U.S. arms to flow to Venustiano Carranza  and Francisco "Pancho" Villa who were Huerta’s rivals.         4. Tampico Incident: April 1914, U.S. sailors arrested at Atlantic seaport of Tampico for being in a war zone without a permit.             a. Mexico released sailors and apologized but refused the U.S.  admiral's demand for 21-gun salute unless the U.S. likewise  saluted the Mexican flag.                 -- Huerta knew that saluting the Mexican flag meant U.S.  recognition of Huerta as Mexico’s legitimate leader.             b. Wilson, furious at Huerta’s ploy at recognition.                 -- Intent on eliminating Huerta, asked Congress for authority to  use force against Mexico.         5. Wilson ordered the navy (before Congress could act), which was  seeking to intercept a German ship with arms for Huerta, to seize  Vera Cruz.             a. Congress and much of the American public outraged.             b. Both Huerta and Carranza condemned the U.S. act.             c. 126 Mexican casualties, 19 American             d. U.S. occupied (and modernized) the city for seven months.         6. ABC Powers (Argentina, Chile, & Brazil) offered to mediate just  as full-scale war seemed inevitable (Niagara Falls Conference).             -- Huerta collapsed in July 1914 and was succeeded by Carranza  who was still resentful over U.S. action in Vera Cruz.         7. Meanwhile, "Pancho" Villa emerged as Carranza’s chief rival             a. Carranza reluctantly supported by U.S. with arms and  diplomatic recognition.             b. Villa retaliated by killing 18 Americans at Santa Ysabel,  Mexico in Jan. 1916.             c. 1916, Villa’s army shot up Columbus, New Mexico, killing 17  Americans.         8. **General John J. Pershing** ordered to subdue Villa.             a. Penetrated 300 miles into Mexican state of Chihuahua with  5,800 forces where U.S. forces clashed with Carranza’s forces  and destroyed Villa’s forces.                 -- U.S. did not have Mexican permission             b. Villa never captured by US but ultimately assassinated in 1923.        9. U.S. withdraws             a. Wilson’s intervention in Mexico seen as so egregious that *both*  sides in Mexico's civil war wanted U.S. out.                 -- U.S. public and foreign pressure influenced Wilson to  remove troops.             b. With threat of war with Germany becoming real, U.S.  withdrew its invading army in February, 1917.     E. Wilson’s foreign policy so unpopular that it was flatly repudiated in  the 1920s. **Essay Questions for Review:**1. How did the “New Imperialism” of the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries compare to American expansion in the period prior to the Civil War?
2. Analyze the factors that led to the rise of American imperialism in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries.
3. To what extent was the U.S. successful in achieving its goals in the Spanish-American War?
4. To what extent and in what ways did the U.S. seek to enforce the Monroe Doctrine between 1895 and 1916?
5. Contrast the views of the imperialist and anti-imperialists in the 1890s.
6. President Wilson publicly decried imperialism. Yet, he oversaw a significant degree of imperialist actions during his presidency. What accounted for Wilson’s transformation regarding imperialism?

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