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**AMERICA
REFUSES
AN EMPIRE**

- FROM COLONY TO
CONTINENTAL POWER**
- American Revolution (1776)
 - Louisiana Purchase (1803)
 - War of 1812 (wanted part of Canada)
 - British Cession (1818)
 - Spanish Cession (1819)
 - Monroe Doctrine (1823)
 - Manifest Destiny
 - Webster-Ashburton Treaty (1842)
 - Texas Annexation (1845)
 - Oregon Territory (1846)
 - Mexican-American War (1848)
 - Gadsden Purchase (1853)

- TERMS:**
- Jingoism
 - Yellow Journalism
 - Turner's Thesis
 - Alfred Mahan
 - Josiah Strong
 - Mark Hanna
 - Gold Strikes
 - Increase in farm prices
 - Middle Class
 - Wilson Gorman Tariff

- Teller Amendment
- Roosevelt's Corollary
- Bryan Anti-Imperialism
- Aquinaldo/Philippines
- "The Butcher"
- Hawaii/Dole
- Liliuokalani
- Cleveland
- expansionism
- DeLome Letter
- Latin America
- Venezuela
- The "Great Rapprochement"

- "Dogs of War"
- The *Maine*
- Madrid Agreement
- Teddy
- Dewey and Manila
- Cuba Libre
- Rough Riders
- Bungled land war on both sides
- Paris Peace Treaty 2/6/1899
- Anti-Imperialist League
- Foraker Act & P.R.
- Insular Cases

- By 1890 the reformist Populism is dead
- **Gave up before they got started by**
 - backing the Democrat candidate (Bryan)
 - allowing southern whites to control blacks
 - ignoring the urban poor
 - Republicans outspent them 6 to 1
 - focusing only on Silver.

Mark Hanna elects McKinley

- **Populism dies out**
- **Economy grows rapidly due to:**
 - gold strikes in Canada and Alaska
 - war in Europe
 - Pro-business government
 - The “Bidness Cycle”

Path To Empire?

- Continent covered
- Frontier Closed
- Need for Export Market
- Social Darwinism applied to societies
- 4th largest nation, 3rd largest economy, 2nd Strongest navy
- White Man’s Burden
- Alfred Thayer Mahan
- Jingoism
- Human Nature????
- Missionaries

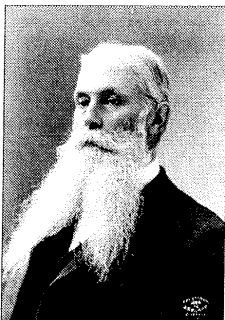
Nationalism in Action

- 1889: US Vs. Germany over Samoa
- 1891: 11 Italians lynched in N.O.
- 1892: two US sailors killed in Chile
- 1893: US Vs. Canada over border islands
- 1894: GB Vs. Venez. Over Br. Guinea--threatens Monroe Doctrine

1st Overseas Expansion: Hawaii

- 1870 Missionaries: Josiah Strong
- Coaling Station
- 1875: Commercial Reciprocity Treaty signed
- 1887: Pearl Harbor leased as naval station
- 1890: McKinley Tariff hurts Amer. Plantation owners
- 1894 Wilson-Gorman even higher
- 1897 Dingley Tariff even higher
- Queen Liliuokalani rejects Planters request for US annexation
- 1892: US troops help a Planter revolt led by Dole
- 1894: Cleveland vetoes a bill to annex Hawaii
- 1898: Hawaii annexed

U. S. Business Interests In Hawaii



- ✦ 1875 - Reciprocity Treaty
- ✦ 1890 - McKinley Tariff
- ✦ 1893 - American businessmen backed an uprising against Queen Liliuokalani.
- ✦ Sanford Ballard Dole proclaims the Republic of Hawaii in 1894.

JINGOISM

- Many Americans wanted a fight to:
 - competition between Hearst & Pulitzer
 - Weyler The Butcher
 - A CIVIL WAR for independence
 - Sell papers (Yellow Press)

- Prove to Europe we could
- Expand territory
- Increase trade
- Roosevelt & Dewey (Boys and their Toys)

Racism:

- White Man's burden: Missionaries want to protect the inferior "little brown brothers" (Lodge & Beveridge)
- Jim Crow controls Southern Blacks

New Frontiers

- the West is settled
- Indians are all on reservation by 1898
- w/o a frontier America will stagnate (Turner thesis)

CUBA

- 1895 Revolt by peasants as the Wilson-Gorman Tariff 1894 ends sugar export to US
- US sympathizes w/ rebels and worries about \$50,000,000 capital and \$100,000,000 in trade
- Spain sends in "Butcher Weyler"
- Cleveland rejects "warhawk Congress"
- Yellow Journalism: Olivetti Affair
- McKinley Pres..
- Delome Letter
- Feb 9th, 1898: The Maine

How did the war start?

- **William McKinley** asks for permission on April 11, 1898 to intervene in Cuba with a clear objective of ending the war between Spain and Cuban revolutionaries.
- On April 13, 1898 two critical movements by Spain and the United States occur:
 - A. The United States grants President McKinley permission to intervene, but will not recognize the new Cuban government
 - B. Spain declares the sovereignty of Cuba has been threaten and sets aside funds for war expenses
- On April 19, 1898, the U.S. Congress by vote of 311 to 6 in the House and 42 to 35 in the Senate adopted the Joint Resolution for war with Spain.
 - included in the Resolution was the **Teller Amendment**, named after Senator Henry Moore Teller (Colorado) which disclaimed any intention by the U.S. to exercise jurisdiction or control over Cuba except in a pacification role and promised to leave the island as soon as the war was over.
- War is formally declared on April 25, 1898. The same day that Spain gives in to ALL US demands

A Tiny Conflict

- The first action of the war actually occurred on May 1, 1898, in the Philippines, not in Cuba like most people believe.
 - Admiral George Dewey, a brilliant naval commander, steamed into Manila Bay in the Philippines and destroyed Spain's entire Pacific fleet in a little over seven hours.
 - Please note, why would America care about the Philippines?