

The US and the World (1898-1917)



1. Foreign Policy

- Definition – Rules for how a country will interact with other countries. Policies vary by country, and over time.



2. Previous US Foreign Policies

A. Isolationism

- Definition: staying out of foreign affairs
- Application: the US tried to stay neutral in overseas foreign affairs for over 100 years (based on Washington's Farewell Address)

2. Previous US Foreign Policies

B. Monroe Doctrine

- 1823 -- US statement that the Americas were off limits to colonization by European nations; Americans see Latin America as their “back yard.”



2. Previous US Foreign Policies

C. Manifest Destiny

- America's goal of expanding the country from Atlantic to Pacific
- Seen as a right; displaced Native Americans and Mexicans



3. US Policies at the Turn of the 20th Century

A. Imperialism

- When a country expands its land and power (and dominates the target land and people)
- The US began this policy as it looked overseas for markets for manufactured goods and sources of raw materials

3. US Policies at the Turn of the 20th Century

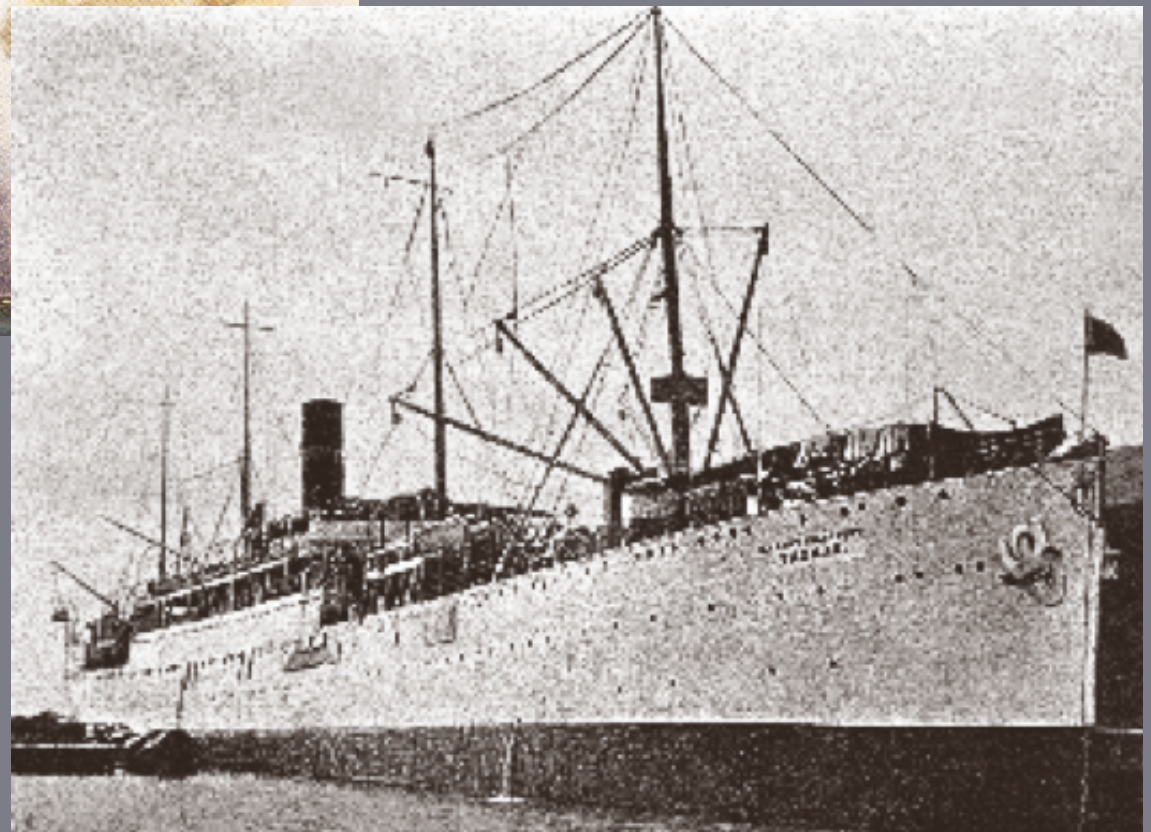
B. Anglo-Saxonism

- Belief that Anglos (people of English heritage) were superior and should export their culture to “civilize” the world
- The US and Britain took this attitude with colonized people; created resentment

3. US Policies at the Turn of the 20th Century

C. Importance of a modern navy

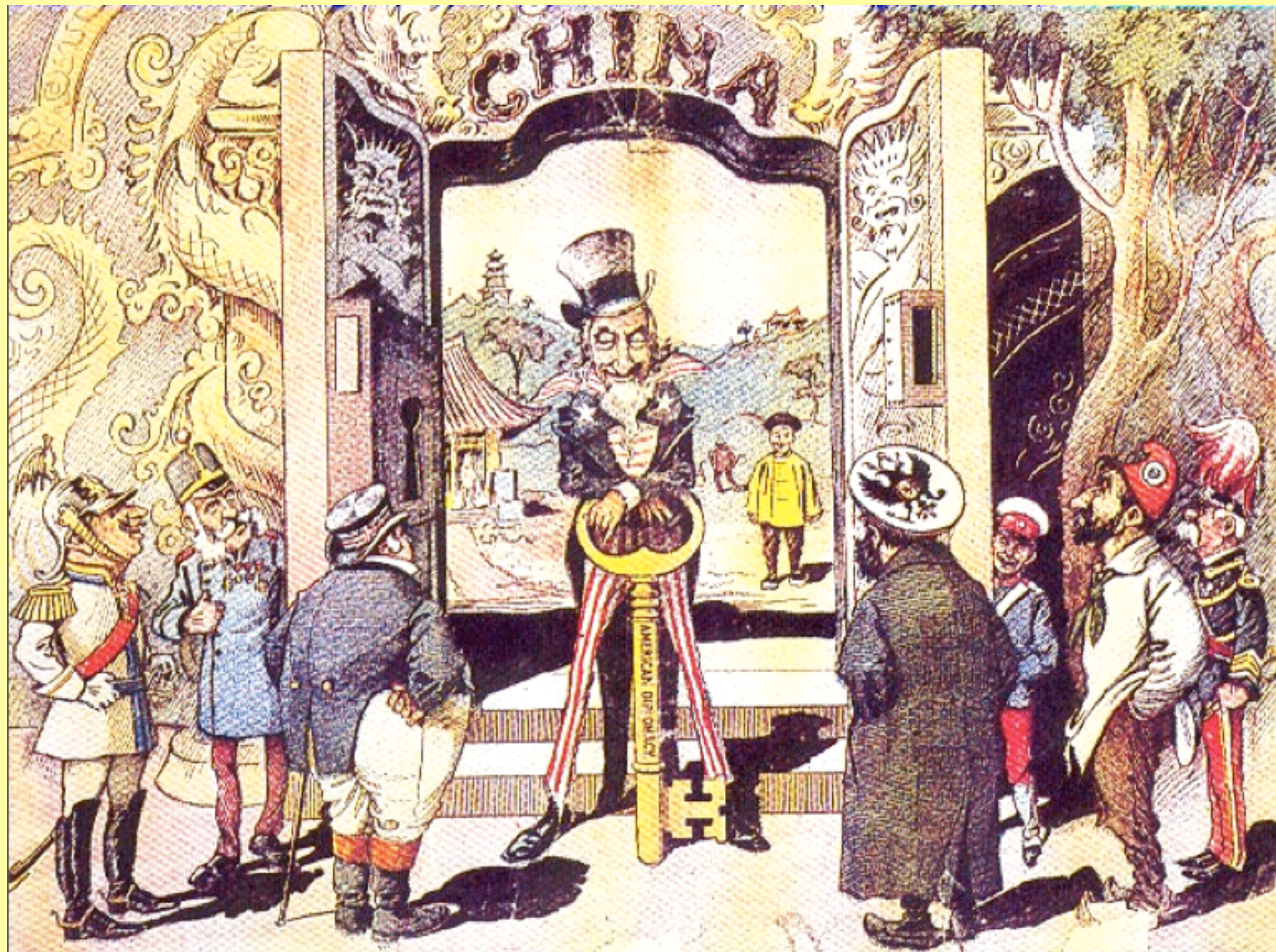
- Alfred Mahan's book, *The Influence of Sea Power Upon History*, recommending that:
- A strong navy is the way to gain and keep power
- US built a modern navy of steel ships ("Great White Fleet"); Roosevelt sent it on a world tour



3. US Policies at the Turn of the 20th Century

D. Open Door Policy (China)

- Europeans competed for markets
- Japan and Russia competed for empire
- US pressed for “Open Door” policy to keep China open to trade with all countries; attempted to keep a balance of power in Asia



3. US Policies at the Turn of the 20th Century

E. Balancing Power (Russia and Japan)

- Roosevelt negotiated peace when Russia and Japan warred in 1905; won Nobel Peace Prize; US became a significant force in international diplomacy



4. US Involvement Overseas

A. Hawaii (1898)

- The US businessmen (sugar farmers) wanted full political control
- US overthrew Native Hawaiian government and annexed Hawaii
- Hawaii became a territory of the US



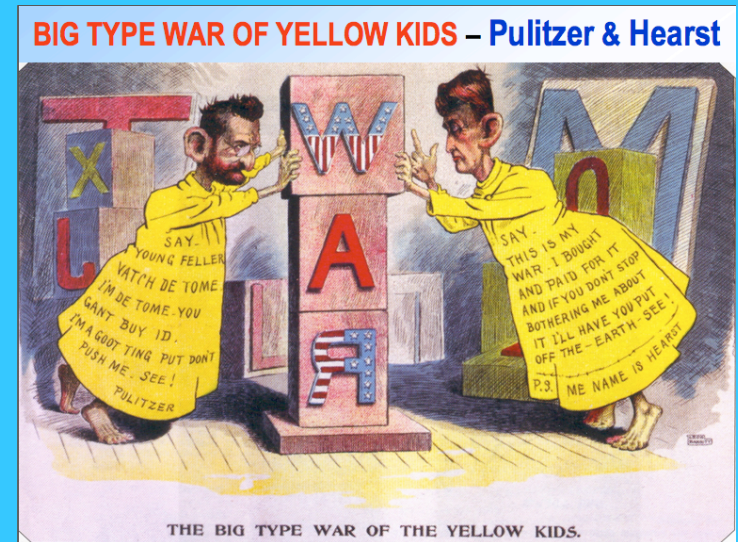
B. Spanish-American War

Reasons for US involvement:

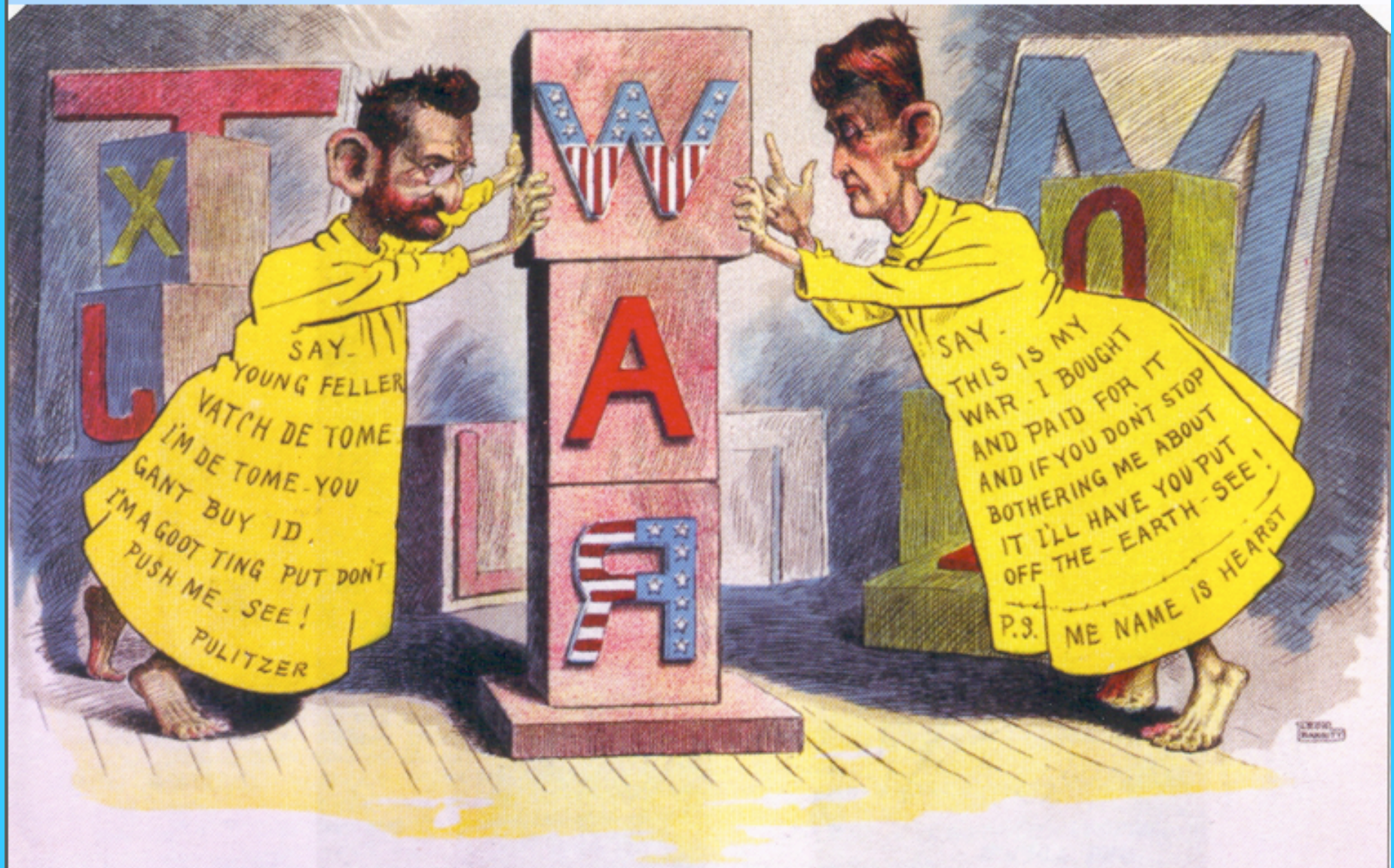
- Protect US business interests (sugar) in Cuba
- Support Cuban independence movement
- “Yellow Journalism” – propaganda sold the war in newspaper “war”



USS Maine exploding in Havana Harbor



BIG TYPE WAR OF YELLOW KIDS – Pulitzer & Hearst



THE BIG TYPE WAR OF THE YELLOW KIDS.

B. Spanish-American War

Results of the war:

- US and Cuba won the war
- Cuba won independence from Spain
- US gained land: the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Guam
- US gained influence in Cuba – Naval base at Guantanamo Bay





C. Puerto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines

- US governed Puerto Rico as a territory (still does)



Puerto Rico







50



51

C. Puerto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines (continued)

- US kept influence in Cuba and naval base through the Platt Amendment



U.S. Naval Base Guantanamo Bay

The Treaty of 1934, reaffirmed in 1963, provides that only US abandonment of area or mutual agreement can terminate the lease.

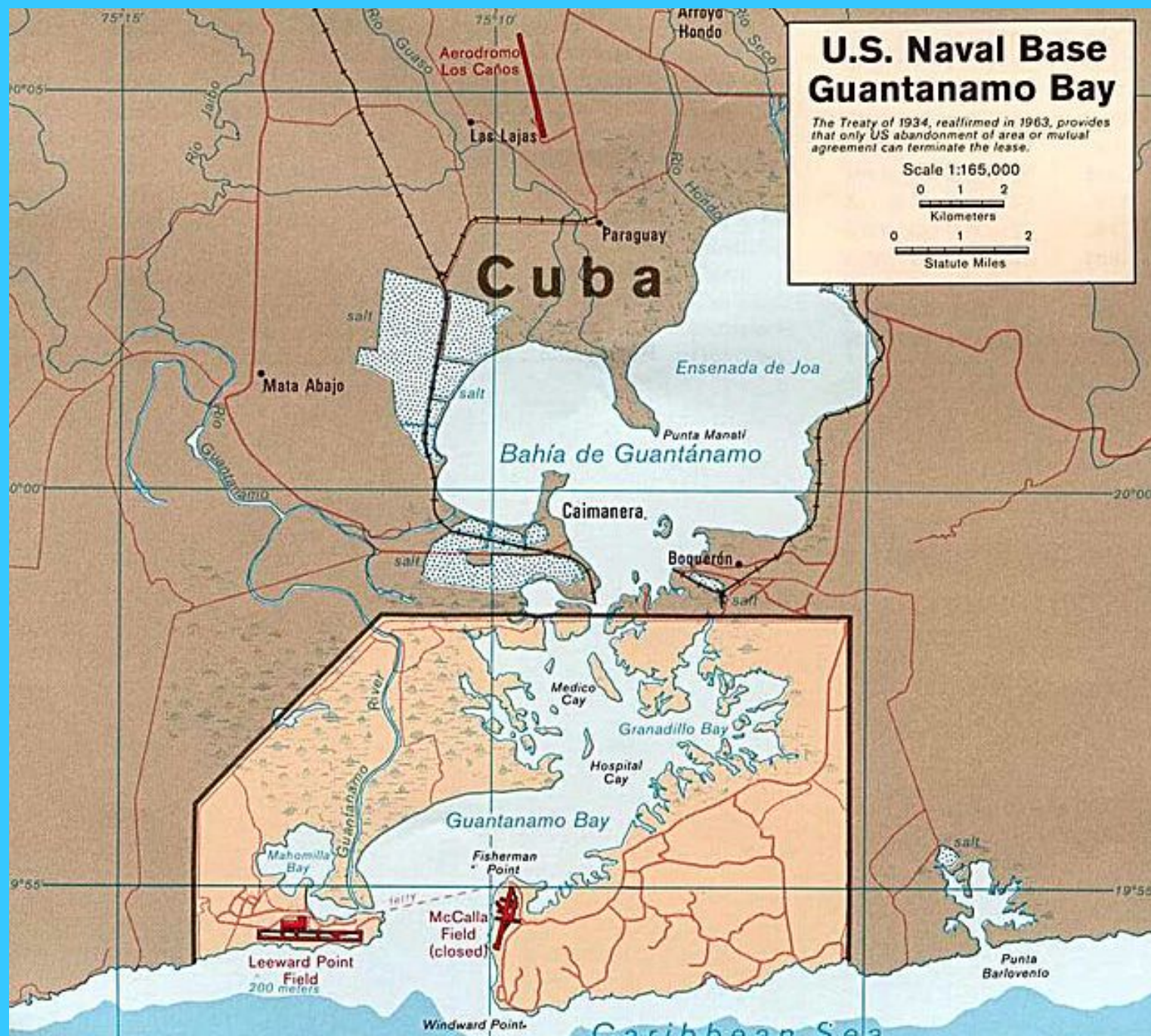
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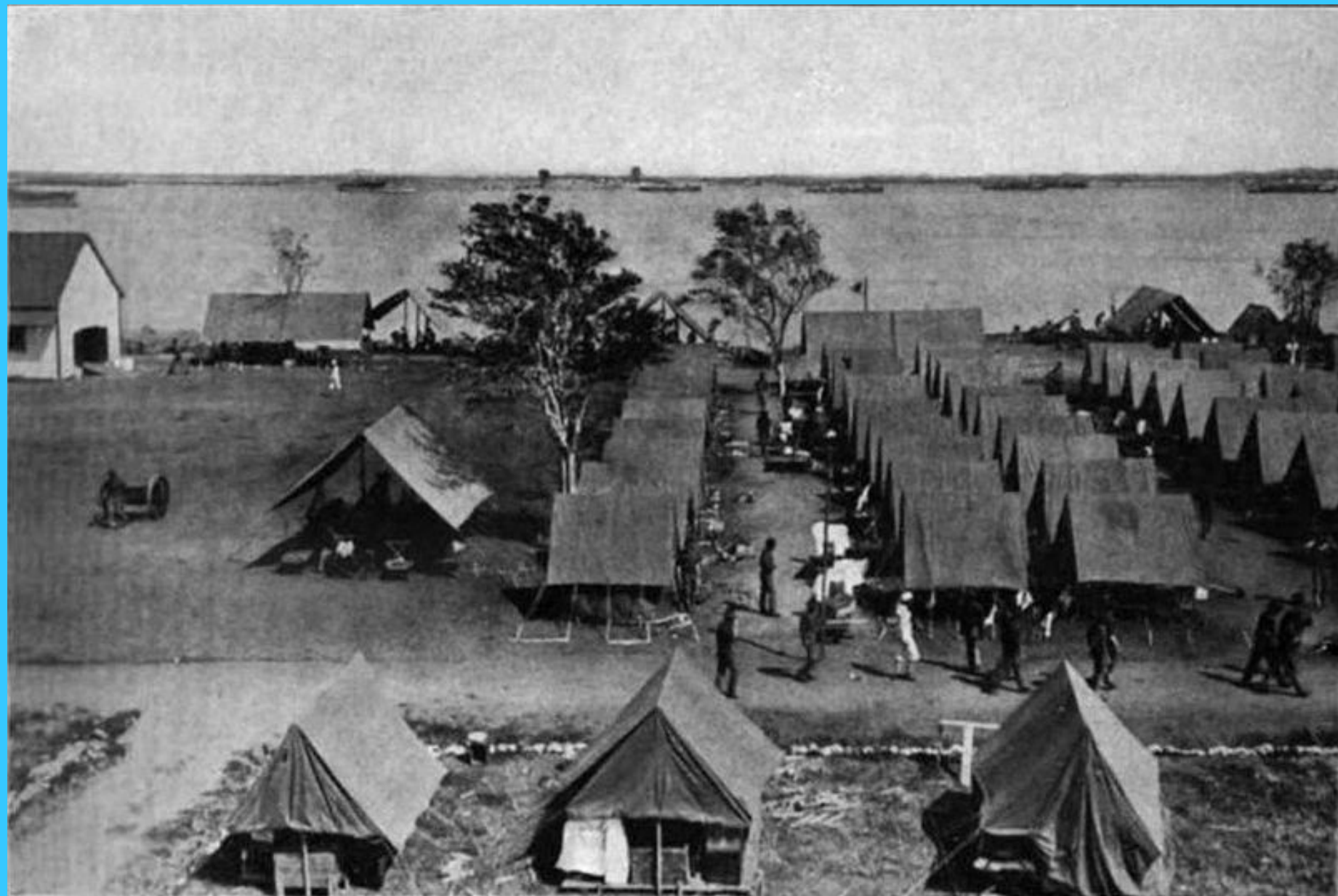
Kilometers

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Statute Miles













McDonald's at Guantanamo Bay Naval Base

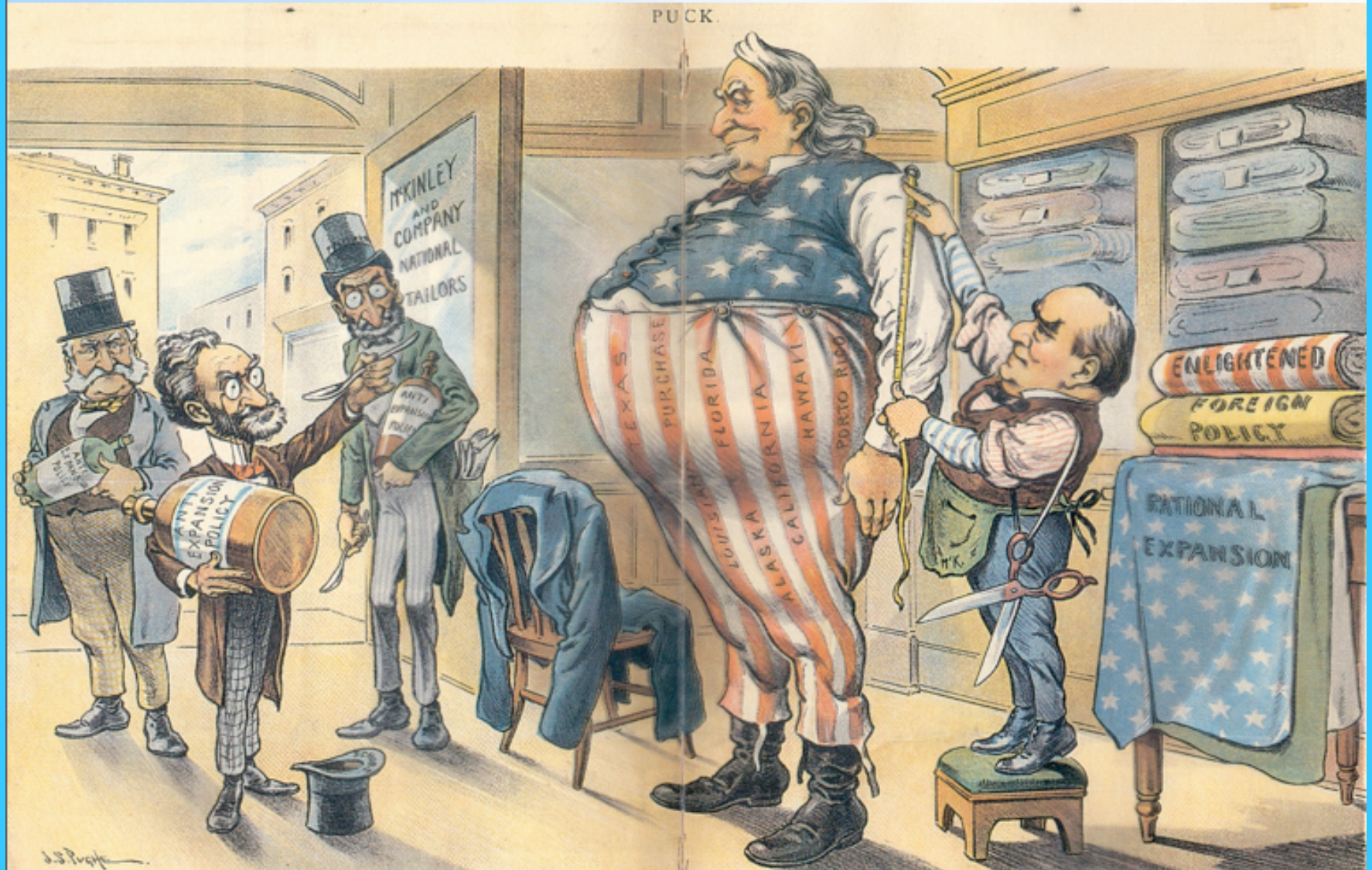
C. Puerto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines (continued)

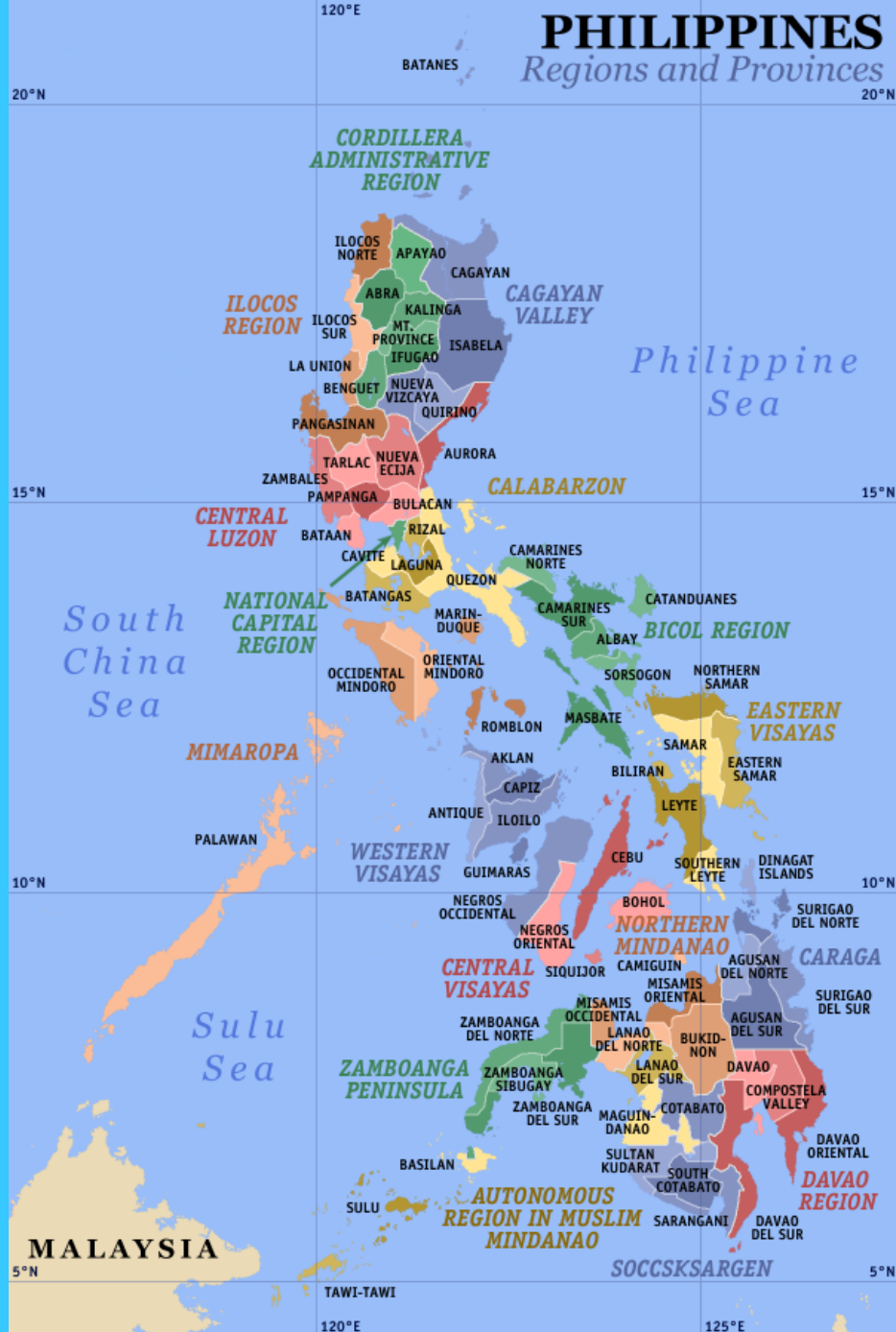
- Philippines became US territory
 - Imperialists argued economic and military benefits
 - Anti-imperialists argued that the US was violating its democratic ideals
- US put down an insurrection in the Philippines; kept control until the end of WWII (and base)



DECLINED WITH THANKS

PUCK.





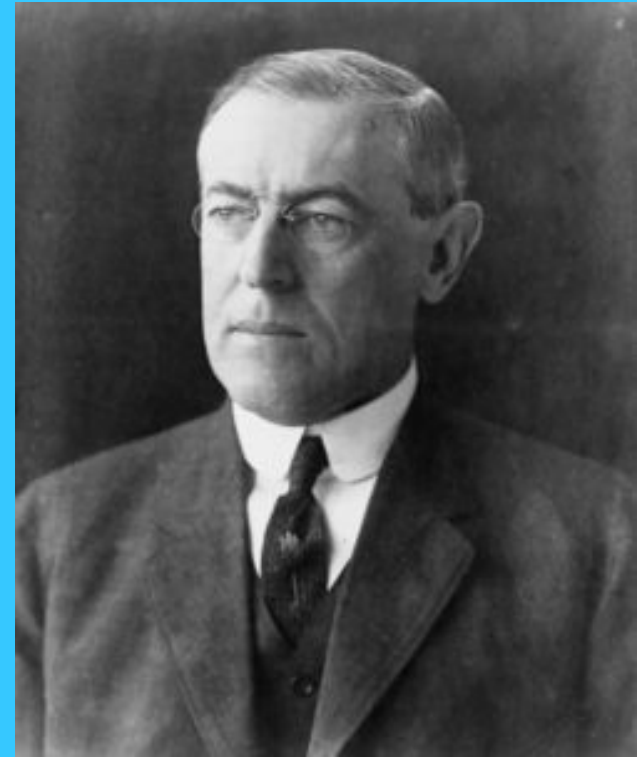








5. Presidents and Policies



THE ADMINISTRATION'S PROMISES HAVE BEEN KEPT

1896

1900.



Gone Democratic.

Gone Republican.

run on the Bank

run on the Bank

Spanish Rule in Cuba.

American Rule
in Cuba.

THE
"AMERICAN FLAG
HAS NOT BEEN PLANTED IN FOREIGN SOIL
TO ACQUIRE MORE TERRITORY
BUT FOR
HUMANITY'S SAKE"

(M. F. KINLEY, JULY 12, 1900.)

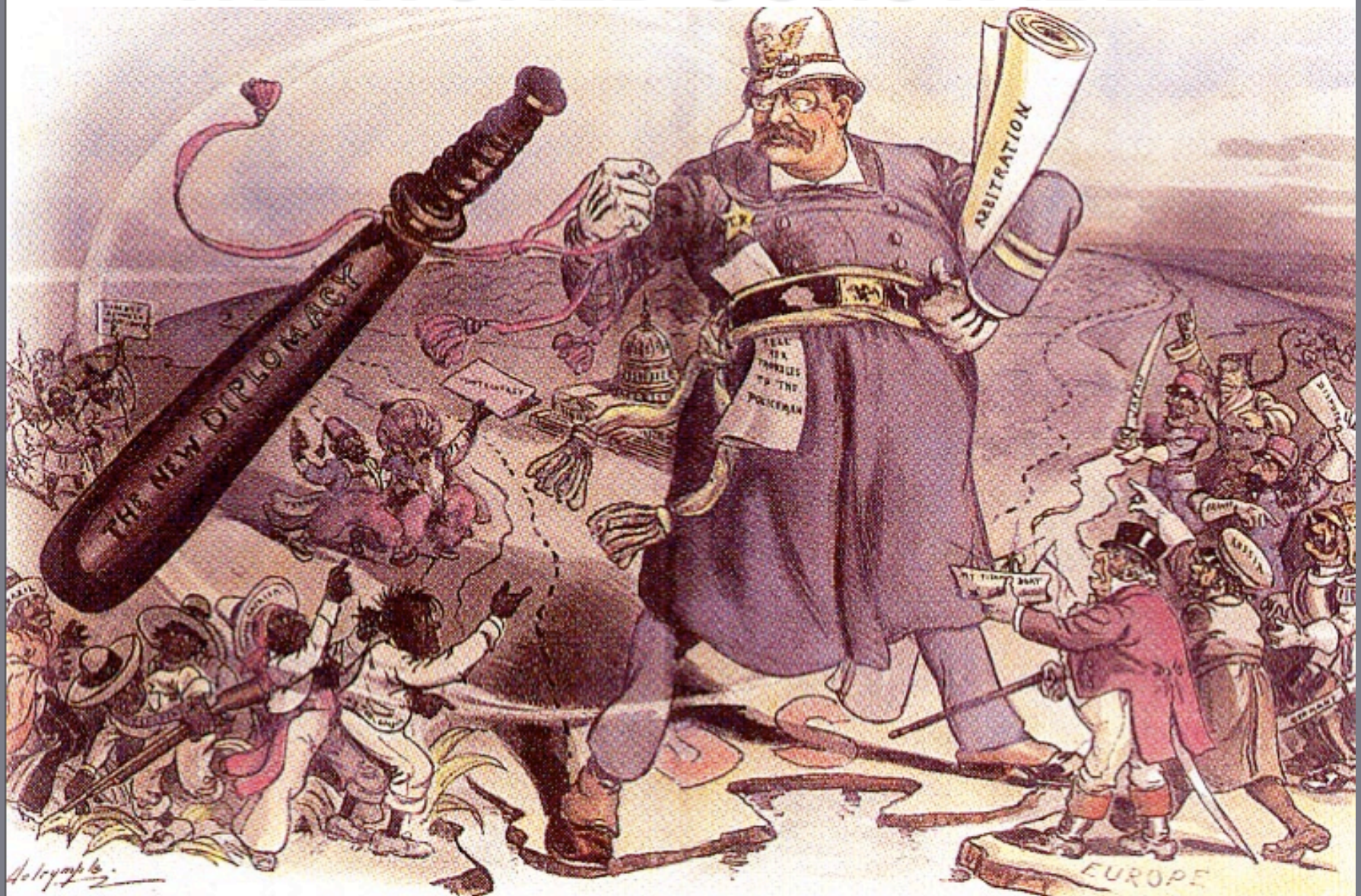


5A. Theodore Roosevelt

- Roosevelt Corollary: US would intervene in Latin America – as world police



THE WORLD CONSTABLE



5A. Theodore Roosevelt

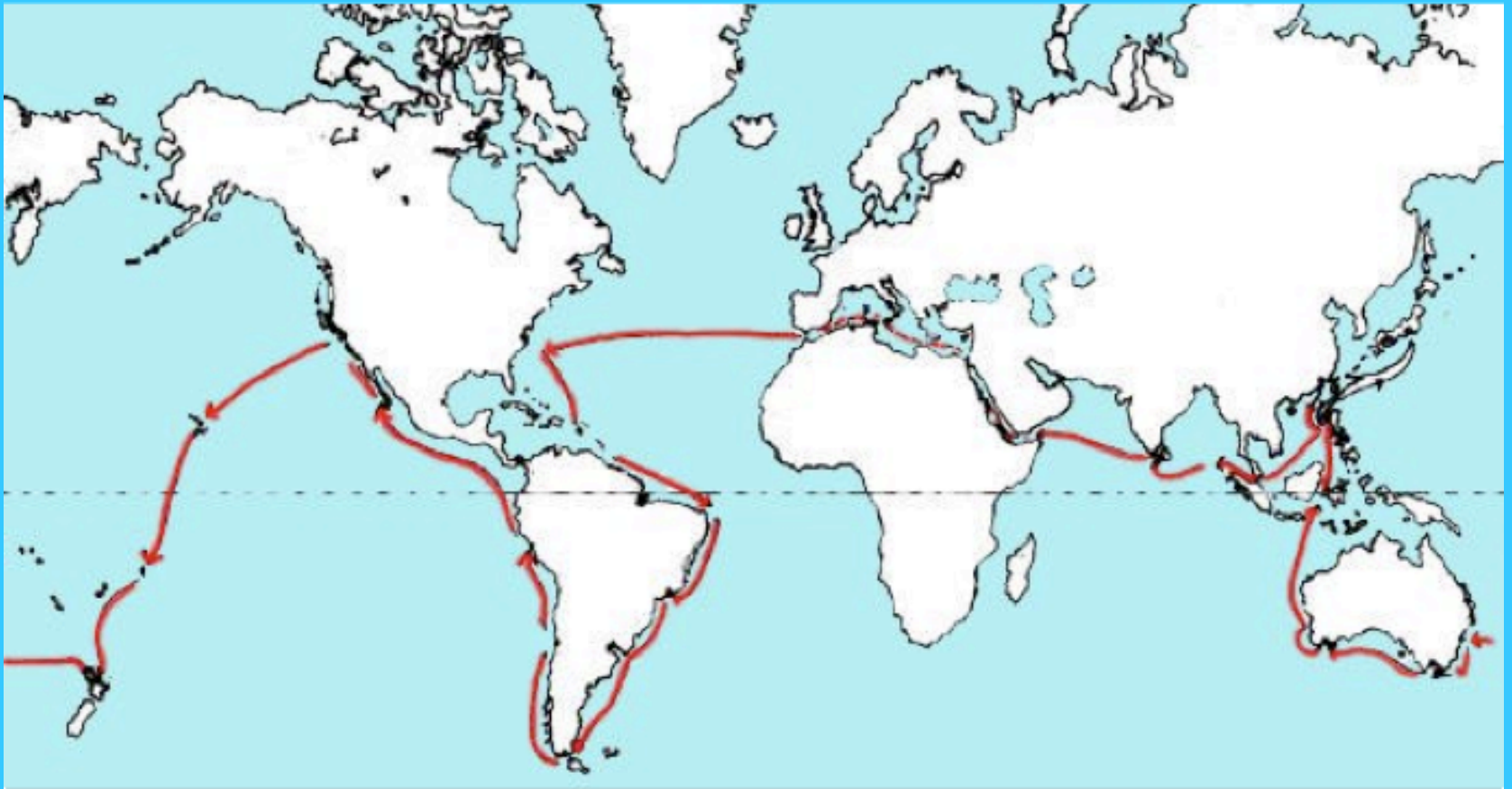
- Believed that display of power would deter war: “Speak softly and carry a big stick”



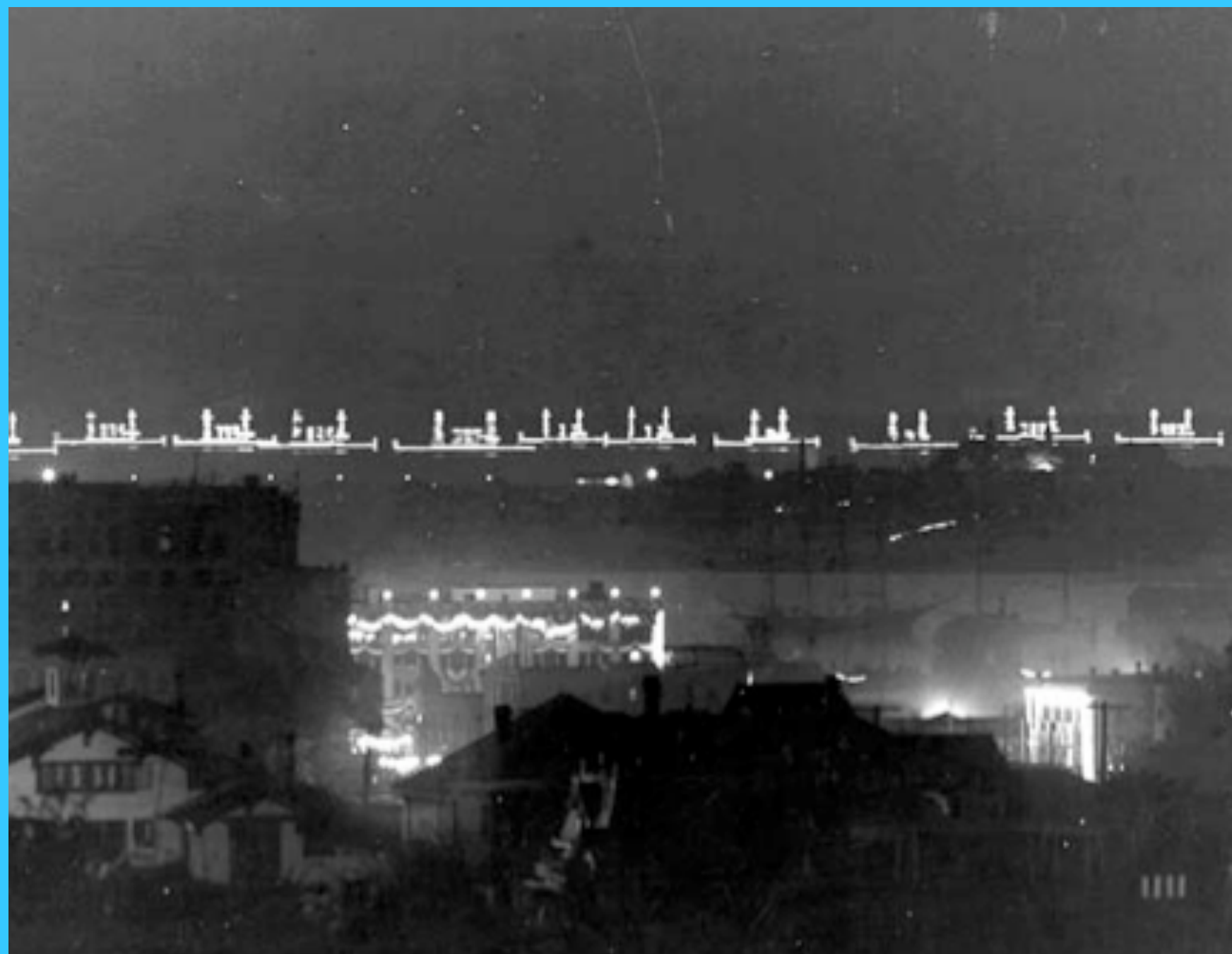


5A. Theodore Roosevelt

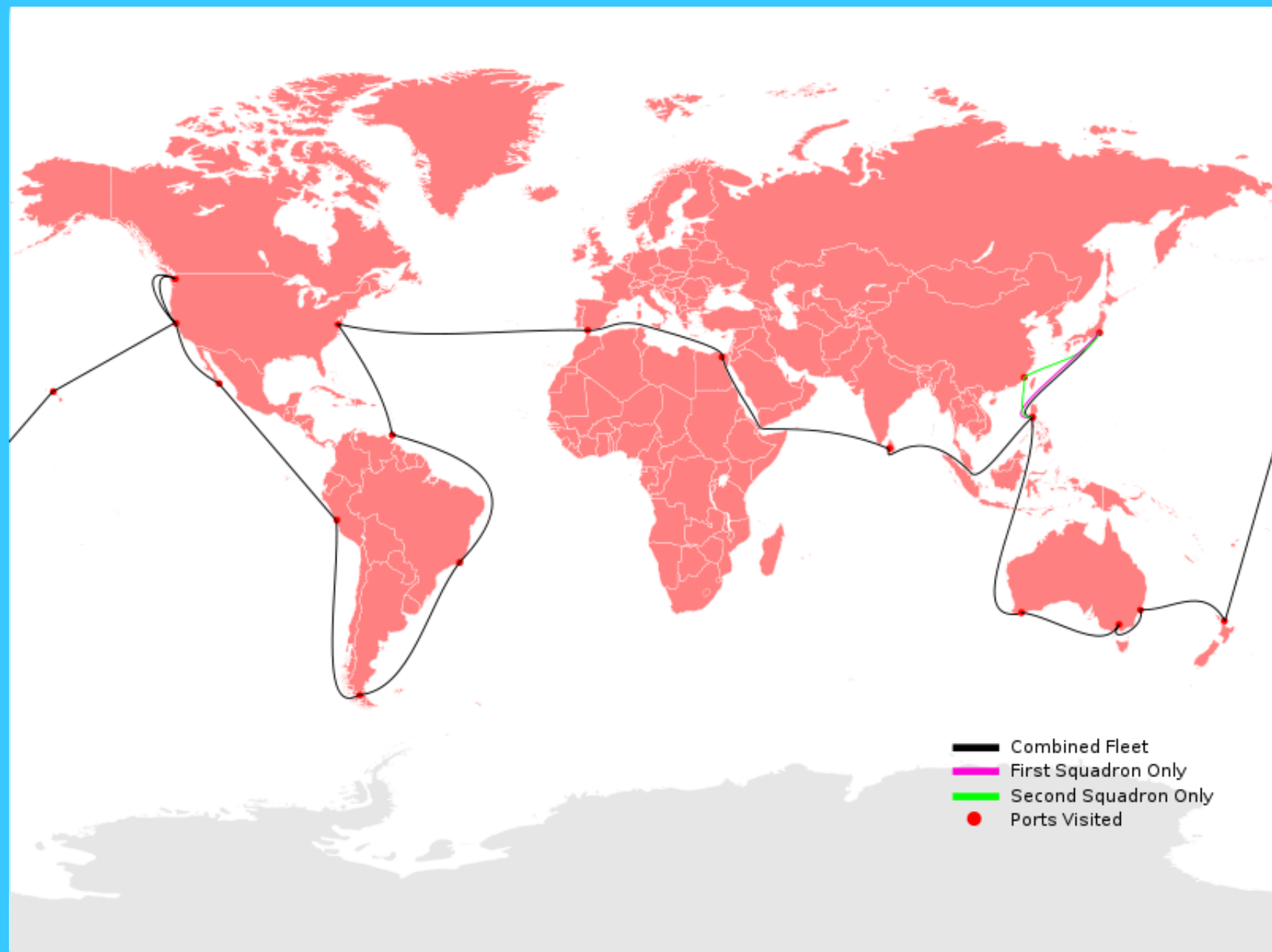
- Sent “Great White Fleet” around the world on “Good Will Tour”















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FLEET IN SAN FRANCISCO HARBOR, 1908

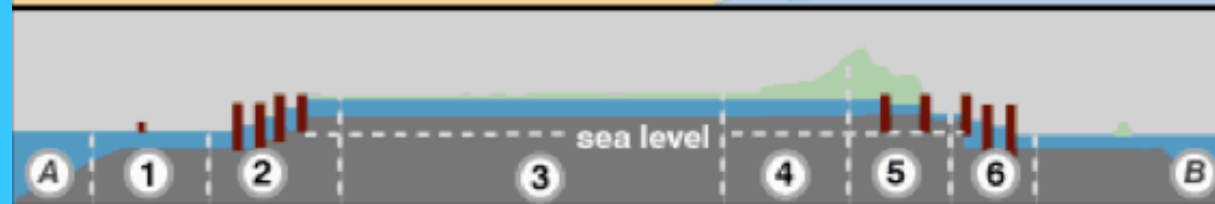
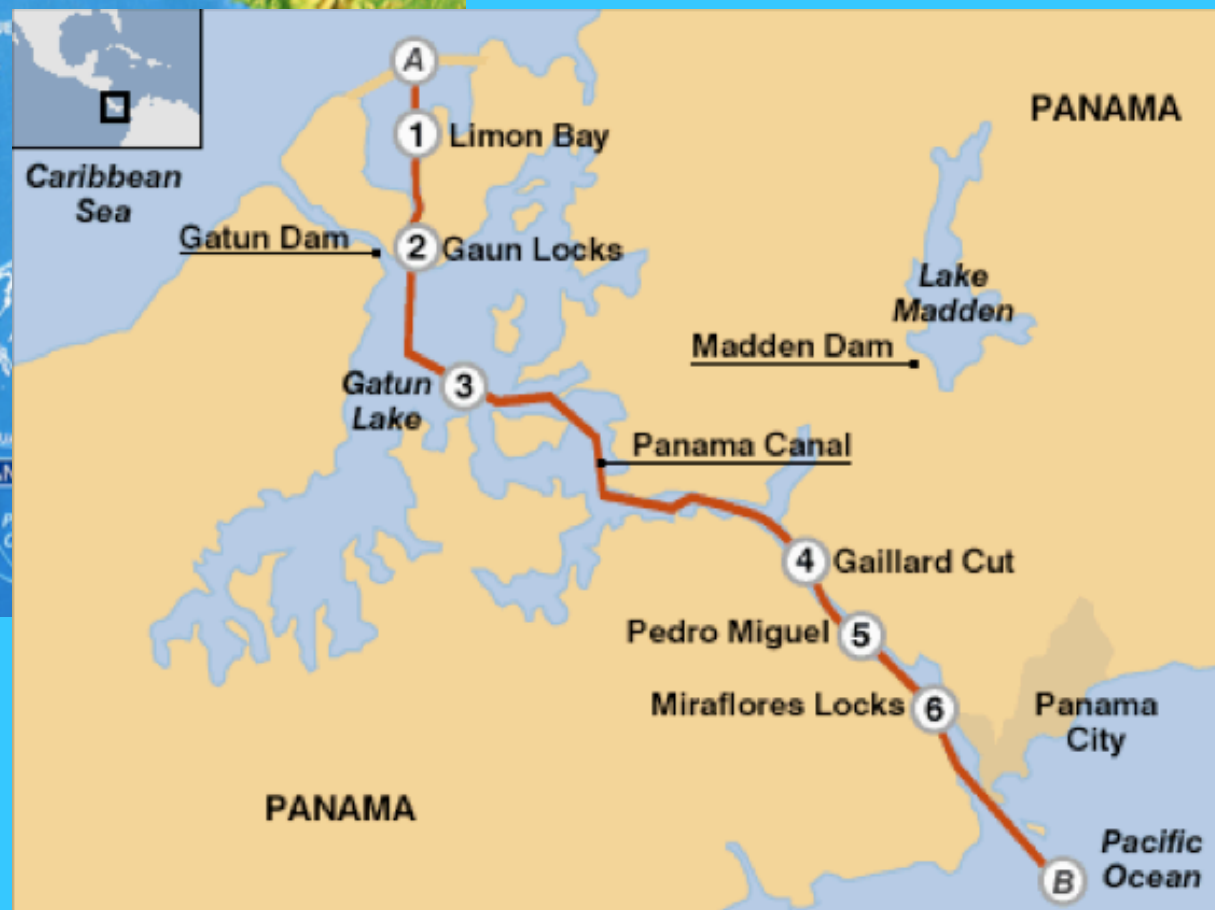
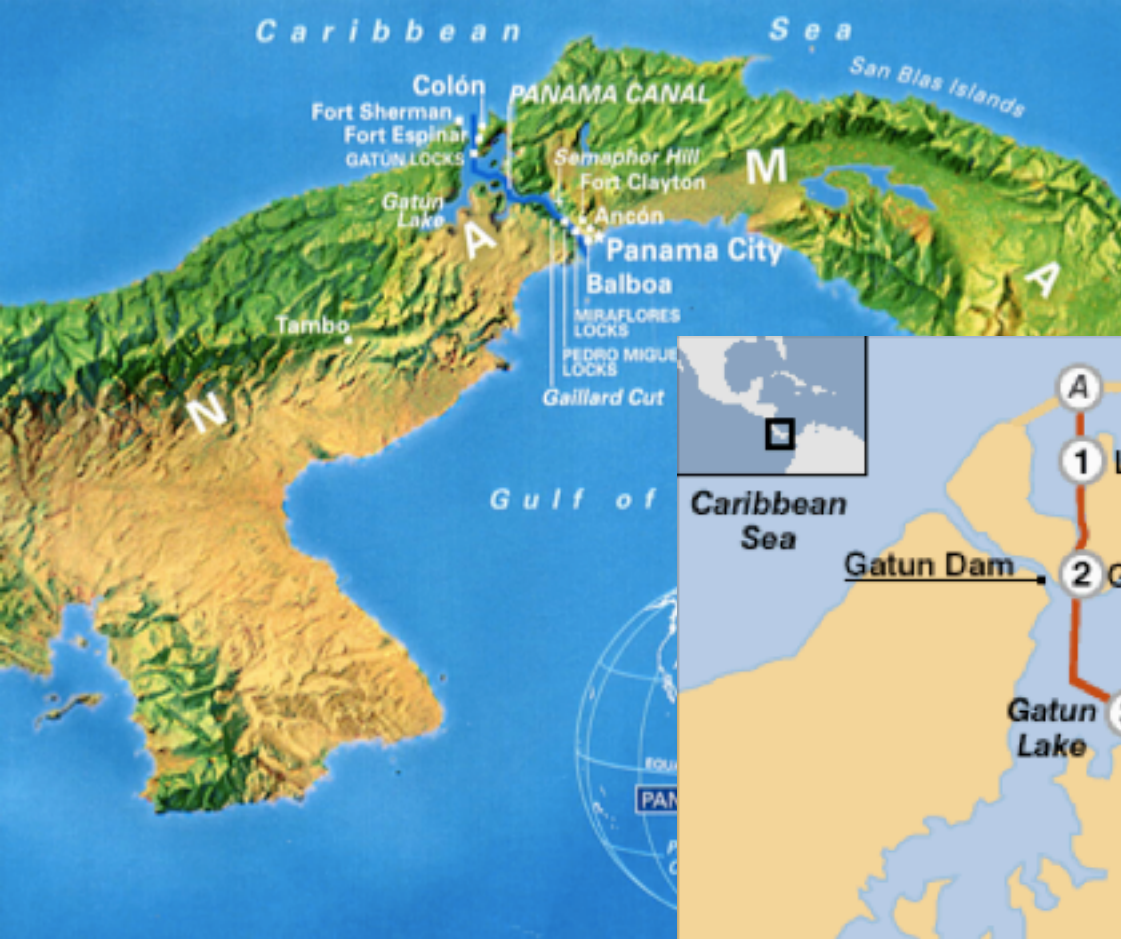
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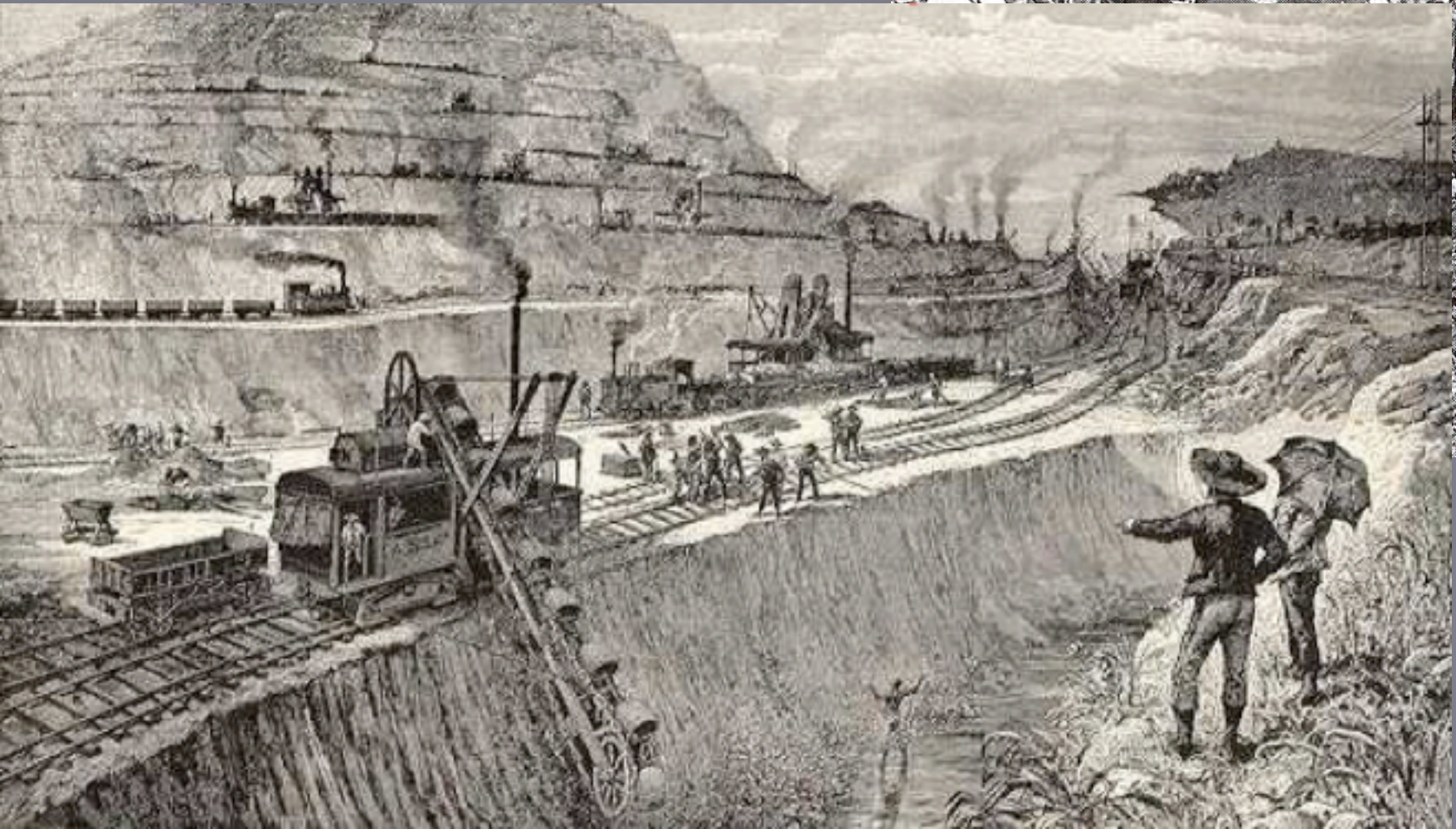
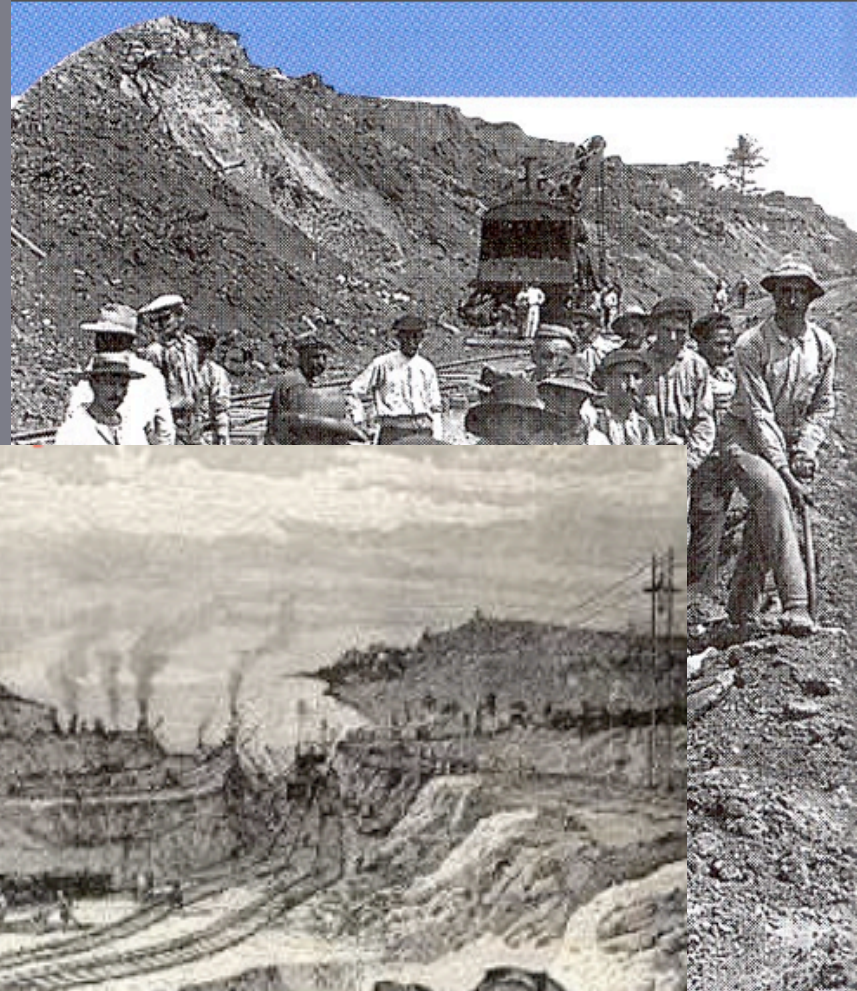
Panama Canal (1904-1914)

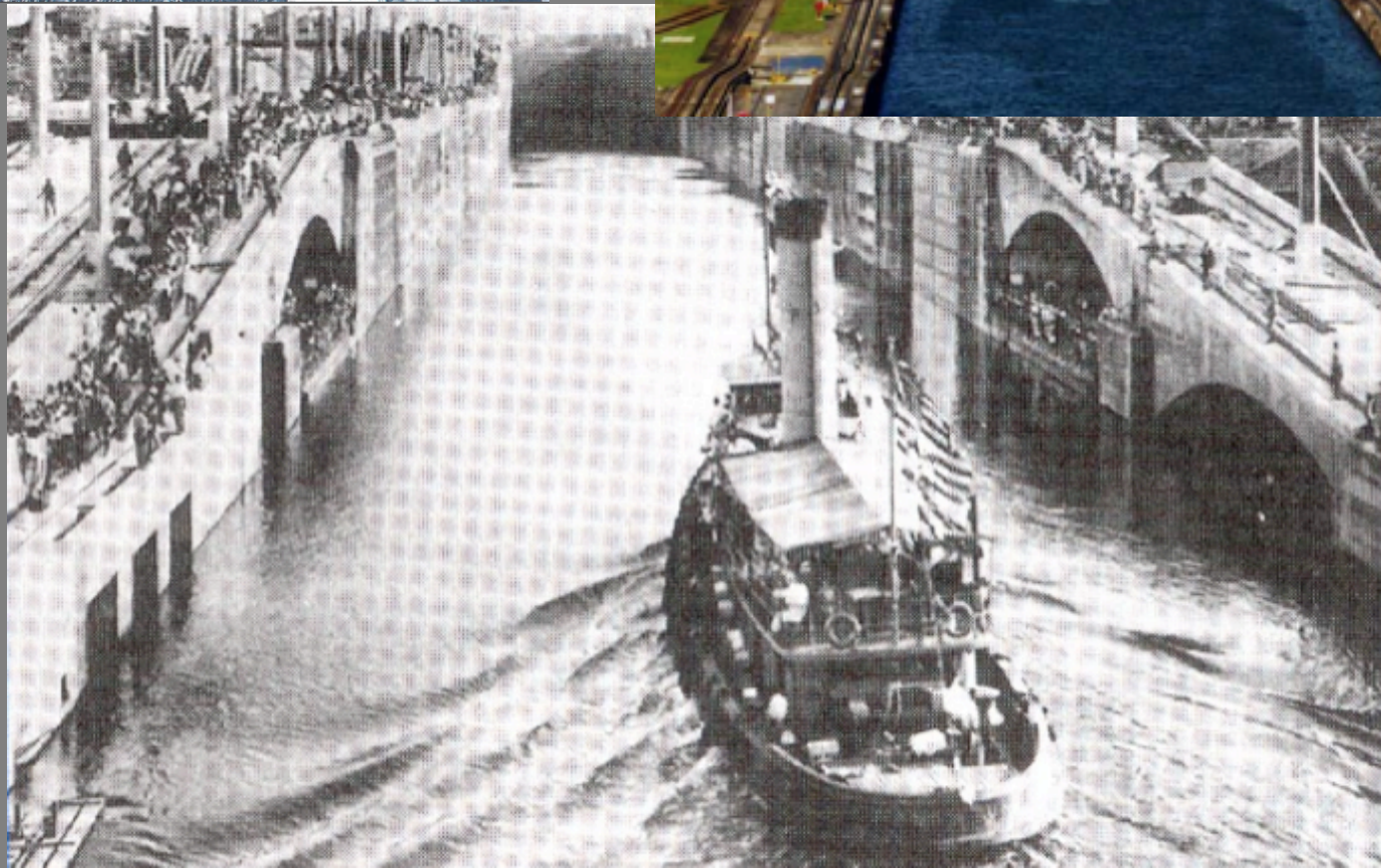
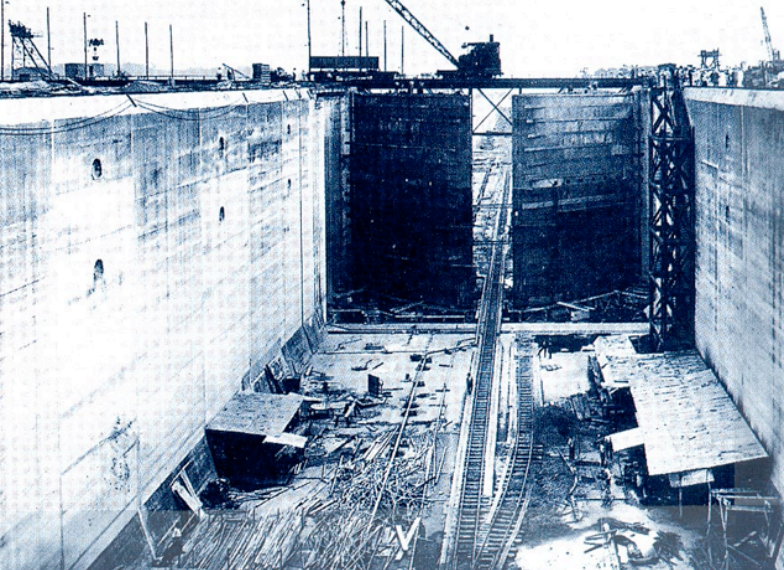
- Canal would help trade and military access between the oceans
- US fomented revolt in Panama to gain control of the Canal Zone
- Cut distance between Atlantic and Pacific by 9,000 miles
- gave US more control and influence in Americas

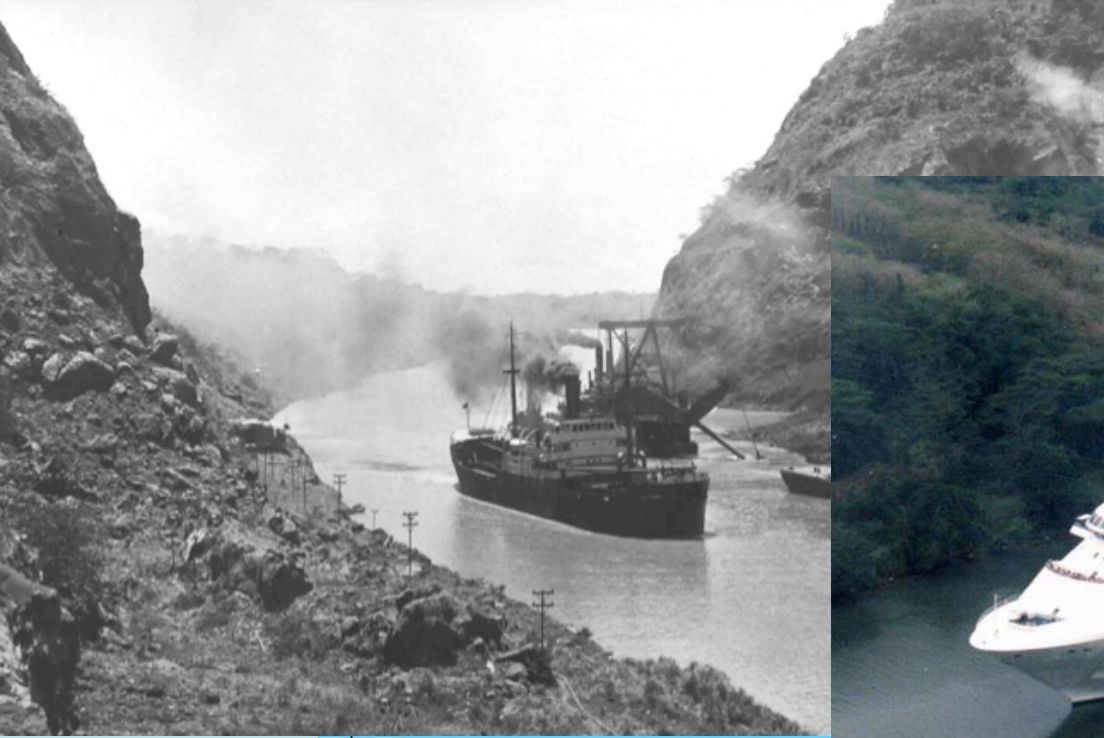














5B. Taft -- “Dollar Diplomacy”

- Policy aimed at furthering US interests abroad by encouraging US investment in foreign countries
- US would safeguard its investments with military force if necessary
- Justification: wherever US business investments went, development would follow and everyone would benefit
- European nations would have no reason to intervene
- Example: Nicaragua -- US paid its debts; took control of its bank and railroads to collect

USS Denver (C 14) ship's landing force rests
beside a railroad in Nicaragua, circa 1912. [NH 93077]





5C. Wilson -- “Moral Diplomacy” (“Missionary Diplomacy”)

- Belief that America should promote democracy around the world
- This would create stability and prosperity

Mexico:

- Applied policy during Mexican Revolution; US intervened to try to stop Pancho Villa
- Viewed as “Moral Imperialism” – resented by Mexico

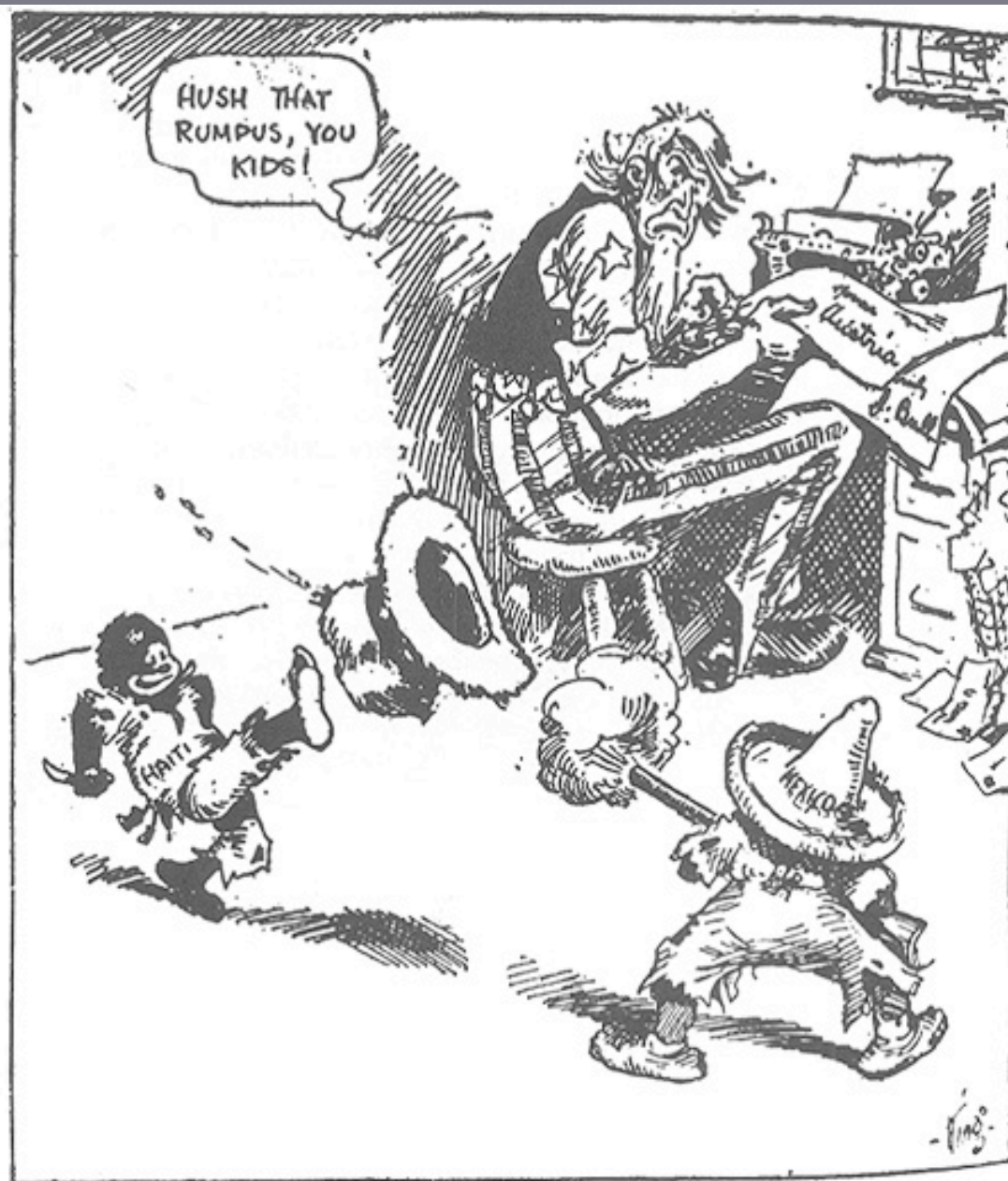




© 1916, by John T. McCutcheon

It's for His Own Good

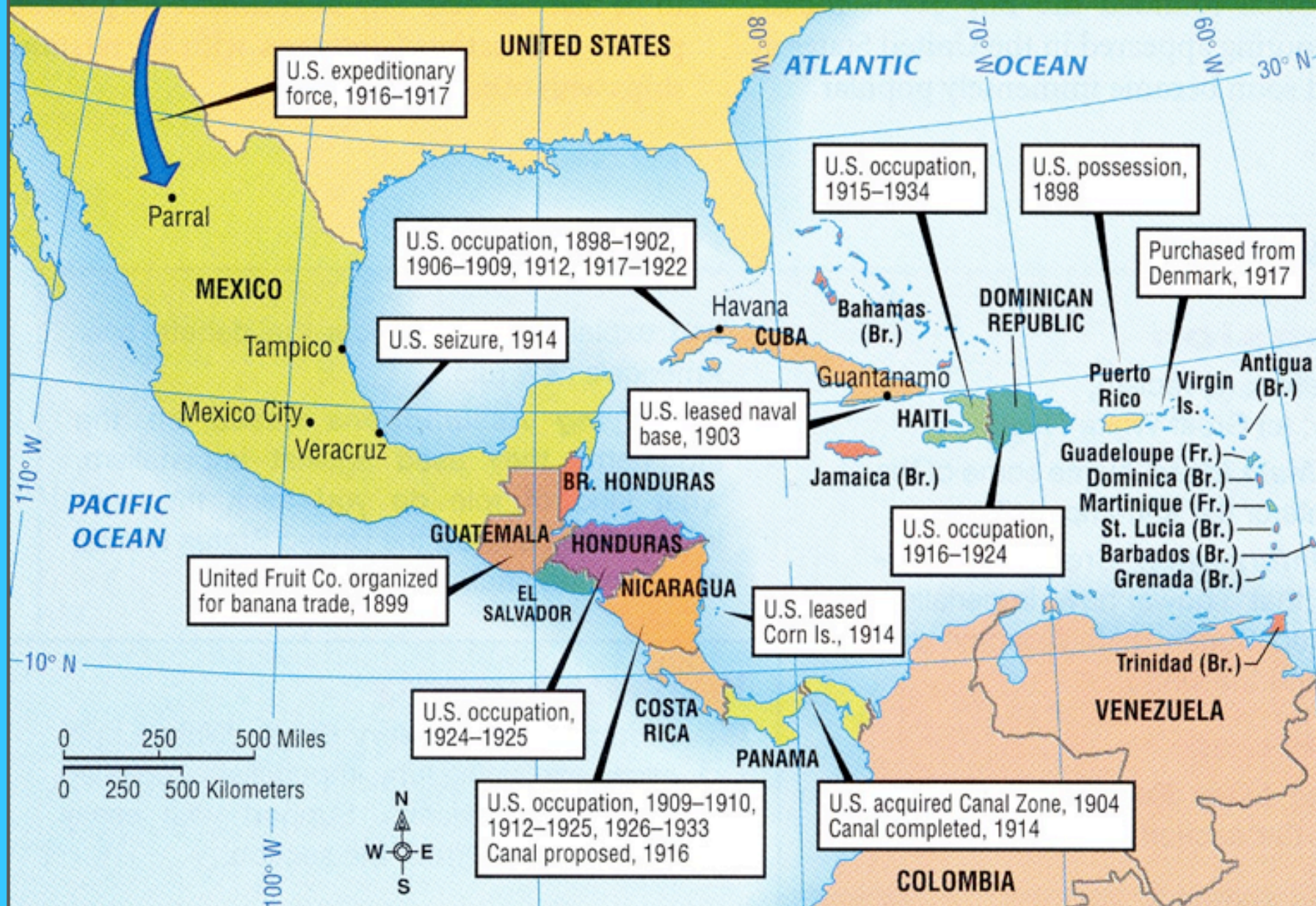
John T. McCutcheon, *Chicago Tribune*, 1916. © 1916 by John T. McCutcheon.
Reprinted, courtesy of the *Chicago Tribune*.



54. Attending to His Correspondence

King, *Chicago Tribune*, 1915. Reprinted, courtesy of the *Chicago Tribune*.

United States Interventions, 1898–1933



6. Summary of Foreign Policy

Goals and Results

- Goals:
 - Increase business profits
 - Increase international influence
 - Become a world power
- Results
 - US gained trade access to China
 - US gained control over the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii, and influence over much of Latin America
 - US rivaled major powers

American Empire, 1900

