

AMERICA'S GLOBAL EXPANSIONISM

“Having no foreign establishments, either colonial or military, the ships of war of the United States, in war, will be like land birds, unable to fly far from their own shores.”

—Captain Alfred Thayer Mahan, 1890

America’s Global Expansionism = “Manifest Destiny Part 3.”

Whereas the umbrella goals of Manifest Destiny Part 1 prior to the Civil War (“acquisition”) and Manifest Destiny Part 2 after the Civil War (“development”) were relatively clear-cut, the motives of Manifest Destiny Part 3 were more varied . . .

① Political →

See Garraty p. 367

② Economic →

See Garraty p. 367

③ Territorial →

See Garraty p. 367

During Manifest Destiny Part 3, the United States embraced *imperialism*, the practice of occupying and controlling (in some manner) foreign lands . . .

- ★ Identify some other characteristics which would likely fit a government devoted to imperialism.

- ★ Briefly explain a possible scenario in which a country might desire imperialistic interference from another nation.

- ★ In what way is “imperialism” similar to “reform” whenever either happens to occur during a nation’s history?

During the late nineteenth century, the United States continued its policy of *isolationism* toward Europe, while attempting *expansion* toward East Asia and Latin America . . .

Why continue the policy of isolationism toward Europe?

- ①
- ②
- ③

Why consider expansion toward East Asia?

- ①
- ②
- ③

Why consider expansion toward Latin America?

- ①
- ②
- ③

Much like Manifest Destiny before it, global expansionism was widely supported by various elements of the American public . . .

- businessmen = economic profit; overseas raw materials and markets.
- military leaders = protect the United States from its global rivals.
- clergy & educators = Christianize the savages & educate the masses.
- _____ = because everybody else backed global expansionism.

How are Josiah Strong and Alfred Thayer Mayan relevant?

American Global Expansionism Termses

Isolationism → position of separation from obligated involvement with other nations (by declining to enter into protective alliances, political commitments, trade agreements, and any other entanglements which jeopardize independent action in global affairs).

Expansionism → pronounced and influential involvement (political, economic, social) in foreign lands.

Patriotism → deep appreciation, respect, loyalty for one's home country (implies willingness to defend against enemy invasion).

Nationalism → extreme (sometimes distorted and fanatical) patriotism.

Jingoism → belligerent foreign policy usually supported by military action; stems from belief that one's country is superior to all others.

Diplomacy → art of doing foreign affairs through a respectful and somewhat formula-based process.

Imperialism → practice of occupying and controlling foreign lands through duress (military threat, display of force, or outright action).

Colonization → act of one country establishing control over another unoccupied (or politically unorganized) land.

Protectorate → technically independent country that is, in some way, actually controlled (and protected, by implication) by another nation.

Mandate → territory or region assigned (by treaty resulting from war) to another, globally-responsible government.

Treaty → formal contract or agreement negotiated between countries or other political entities ("accord" and "pact" are synonyms).

The Young America expansionist movement was the very early (1850s) foreign projection of the Manifest Destiny spirit and included forays into the Caribbean, the Pacific, and even Canada. This version of Manifest Destiny launches about the same time that continental Manifest Destiny was coming to an end.

It became a faction within the Democratic Party during the 1850s. Driven by James K. Polk, Stephen Douglas, and Franklin Pierce, the Young America movement viewed expansion of American democracy throughout the globe as a way to divert attention from stinging issues at home, especially slavery.

The movement was not limited to internationalism. Economically, it was a stretch of the Market Revolution, prevalent in the 1820s and 1830s. Young America adherents supported the modern infrastructure of railroads, canals, turnpikes, harbors, and telegraphs as essential to a growing American democracy.

The failure of Douglas to gain the presidential nomination in 1852 and inability to plateau the slavery issue hastened the mid-1850s decline of the Young America movement.



The last incident of Manifest Destiny Part 1 occurred in 1853 →

Clayton-Bulwer Treaty (1850) →

In 1853, Commodore Matthew Perry steered American boats into Tokyo Bay and refused to leave until Japan and the United States were friends. This event is referred to as the “_____.”

Ostend Manifesto (1854) →

The ghost of Aaron Burr haunted the United States during the 1850s. Suggestive of Burr’s bizarre conspiracy against the West were the actions of rogues and freebooters such as . . .

William Walker →

A
N
D

George W. L. Bickley →



East Asia



For this moment in American history, the two notable countries in East Asia were China and Japan. However, they were on opposite ends during the 1850s.

_____ → conservative country apprehensive of foreign intrusion.
_____ → rapidly industrializing nation with expansionist desires.

Treaty of Kanagawa (1854) →

CHINA ? (circle) ? JAPAN

Open Door Notes (1899 & 1900) →

CHINA ? (circle) ? JAPAN

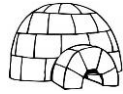
Boxer Rebellion (1900) →

CHINA ? (circle) ? JAPAN

Treaty of Portsmouth (1905) →

CHINA ? (circle) ? JAPAN





Alaska



- Purchased from _____ in 1867 for \$7.2 million.
- Arranged by Secretary of State William Seward (aka “_____”).
- _____ discovered there in 1896.
- Territorial status in 1912; became 49th state in January _____.



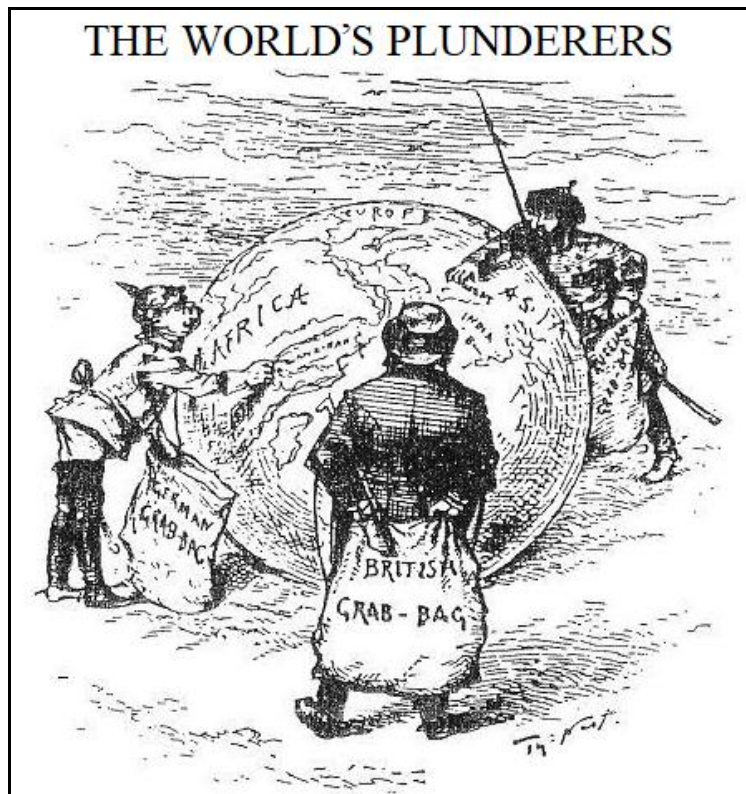


Hawaiian Islands



The Hawaiian Islands became an attractive colonial target due to their prime location. Historians agree that eventual domination by some imperialist nation was *inevitable*. America's initial positive relationship with Hawaii soured due to big business excesses.

- Important to America for _____ and _____ reasons.
- _____ Treaty of 1875 generated positive commercial relationship.
- _____ est'd in 1887 was invaluable to America's military strength.
- _____ Tariff Act (1890) destroyed advantages of the 1875 treaty.
- In 1891, Queen Liliuokalani attempted to _____.
- Hawaii's gov't overthrown in 1893, aided by _____.
- President _____ stalled annexation.
- President _____ completed process.
- Territorial status in 1900; became 50th state in August _____.





Latin America



Much of Latin America was torn with revolutions and plagued with unstable governments. As a result, Latin American countries endured seemingly constant intervention from the United States.

- Pan American Conference (1889) →

- Insular Cases (1901-22) →

- Three different early-1900s presidential postures . . .

 - Roosevelt → “_____” (aka “big stick diplomacy”).

 - Taft → “_____” (aka “non-colonial imperial expansion”).

 - Wilson → “_____” (aka “missionary diplomacy”).

- Roosevelt Corollary (1904) modified the Monroe Doctrine of 1823 . . .

 - Two memorable phrases “_____” & “_____”.

 - Used at America’s leisure to _____ intervention in Latin America.



The Spanish-American War

The Spanish-American War was the most popular war in United States history. Secretary of State John Hay called it a “splendid little war.” Many historians view it as the culmination of United States evolution into a colonial power.

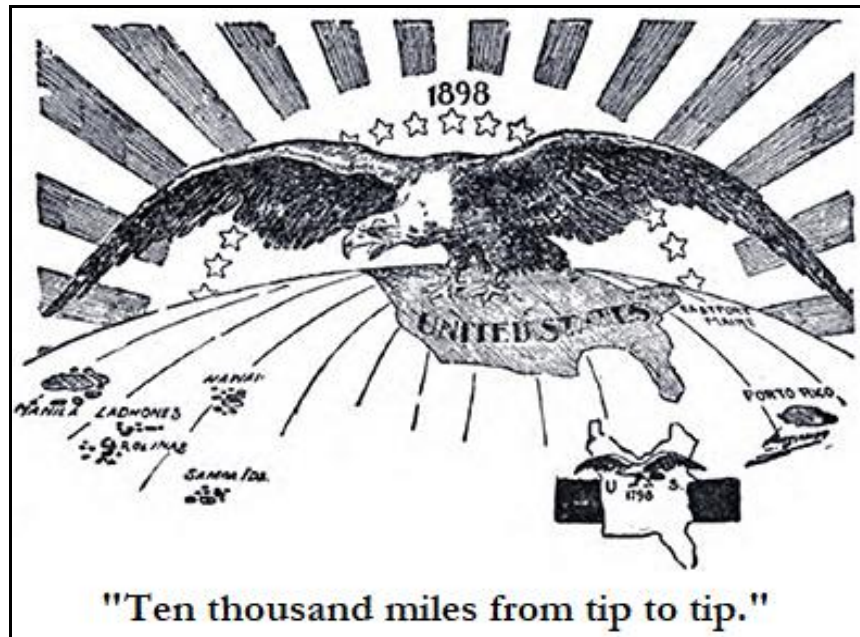
Contributing factors to United States decision to declare war . . .

- “yellow press” →
- publication of de Lôme letter →
- explosion of USS *Maine* →

Teller Amendment →

Treaty of Paris →

Platt Amendment →



The Panama Canal

President Theodore Roosevelt was proud of his accomplishments in foreign affairs; the Panama Canal was his crown's jewel. An isthmian shortcut to speed United States naval access between the Atlantic and the Pacific had long been envisioned, but it was the Spanish-American War which provided solid impetus for construction of such a waterway to commence in 1904 under direction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The colossal project was completed in 1914.

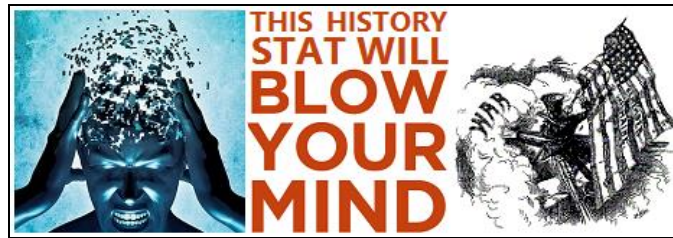
Clayton-Bulwer Treaty (1850) → Great Britain & United States.

Hay-Herran Treaty (1903) → unratified by Colombia.

Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty (1903) → perpetual U.S. sovereignty in 10-mile-wide zone.

Panama Canal Treaty (1978) → Canal Zone to Panama in 2000.





The Spanish-American War (1898) was the shortest and most popular in United States history, prompting Secretary of State John Hay to call it a “splendid little war.” In superficial terms, it was all about Cuban independence from Spain, although full explanation of American involvement certainly goes beyond simple benevolence. After all, it was “the era of incredible rottenness” (author Mark Twain’s description of the Gilded Age) melded with American global expansionism sprung from an imperialistic mindset.

The war was fought in two theaters—the Pacific and the Caribbean. In both arenas, American military action was equally quick and decisive. At Manila Bay (Philippines) on May 1, Commodore George Dewey commanded utter destruction of the Spanish fleet. Within five hours, all ten Spanish warships were sunk, including nearly 400 casualties. American losses totaled one sailor, who was not even a true battle casualty—he died from heat stroke. A couple months later, on July 3, Admiral William T. Sampson enjoyed similar overwhelming success in Santiago Harbor (Cuba). During the course of four hours of battle, all seven Spanish warships were lost with a total of almost 500 casualties. American fatalities? Twice that suffered at Manila Bay—one killed and one wounded!

Collectively, within a few hours of gunfire exchange, the United States Navy destroyed 17 enemy warships and inflicted roughly 850 casualties, while losing no battleships and suffering a mere three casualties (two dead; one wounded) at the hands of the Spanish.

In the words of one historian, the engagements of Dewey and Sampson were “more a practice shoot than a battle.” Indeed, the Manila Bay action was such a yawner that Dewey even took time out in the midst of the fray to serve his men breakfast!



Troubles between the United States and Mexico during the 1910s represents the transition episode between America's global expansionism and world military conflict. Germany offered Mexico a deal to ally against the United States during World War I.

- ◆ Mexican Revolution (1910)
 - ✓ Massive chaos (Diaz . . . Madero . . . Huerta)
 - ✓ President Woodrow Wilson refused to recognize new gov't

- ◆ Tampico incident (1914)
 - ✓ Group of American sailors arrested in gulf port of Tampico.
 - ✓ Promptly released, but w/o formal apology.

- ◆ Veracruz occupation (1914)
 - ✓ President Wilson ordered troops to port of Veracruz.
 - ✓ Mission was to halt German ship unloading munitions for Huerta.
 - ✓ Mexicans resisted; suffered 400+ casualties.
 - ✓ War w/ Mexico seemed eminent.

- ◆ Niagara Falls Conference (1914)
 - ✓ Argentina, Brazil, & Chile offered to mediate.
 - ✓ Huerta refused any agreement.
 - ✓ Eventually replaced by Carranza.
 - ✓ War avoided, but relations remained very tense.

- ◆ Pershing Expedition (1916-17)
 - ✓ General John J. Pershing pursued Pancho Villa, bandit/revolutionary.
 - ✓ Villa raided town of Columbus, New Mexico, killing 19.
 - ✓ Mission flopped; troops recalled amidst threat of war in Europe.
 - ✓ In 1923, better relations under Obregon.

- ◆ Zimmermann telegram (Feb 1917)
 - ✓ Germany proposed alliance to Mexico.
 - ✓ U.S. territory once Mexico's would be recovered.
 - ✓ Mexico declined.

1. The first President to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize was
 - a. Grover Cleveland.
 - b. William McKinley.
 - c. Theodore Roosevelt.
 - d. William Howard Taft.
2. Alaska and Hawaii achieved statehood in
 - a. 1898.
 - b. 1905.
 - c. 1959.
 - d. 1978.
3. Most of the Americans who died in the Spanish-American War
 - a. were combat casualties.
 - b. were killed by accidents due to stormy weather while in transit to Cuba.
 - c. perished in prisoner-of-war camps.
 - d. were victims of infectious tropical diseases such as malaria and yellow fever.
4. Hawaii was an especially attractive colonial possession because of its
 - a. coconuts.
 - b. hula girls.
 - c. climate.
 - d. location.
5. Queen Liliuokalani's "Hawaii for the Hawaiians" movement and the Boxer Rebellion are most similar in that
 - a. both were angry responses to the Roosevelt Corollary.
 - b. they represent attempts by nationalist forces to rid their home soil of foreign intervention.
 - c. both were supported by American troops.
 - d. the results were economically devastating to the United States.
6. The Secretary of State who arranged the purchase of Alaska from Russia in 1867 for \$7.2 million was
 - a. William Seward.
 - b. James Blaine.
 - c. John Hay.
 - d. Elihu Root.
7. Which expressed the idea that the United States would intervene as an "international police force" when cases of "chronic wrongdoing" occurred in the Western Hemisphere?
 - a. Monroe Doctrine.
 - b. Platt Amendment.
 - c. Treaty of Paris.
 - d. Roosevelt Corollary.
8. The event historically referred to as the "opening of Japan" occurred in 1853, when American warships arrived in Tokyo Bay and effected a meeting with the Japanese emperor. The commander of the naval squadron was
 - a. Commodore Matthew Perry.
 - b. Admiral William T. Sampson.
 - c. Captain Alfred Thayer Mahan.
 - d. Commodore George Dewey.
9. All of the following influenced the United States decision to declare war on Spain in 1898 EXCEPT
 - a. the so-called "yellow press" campaign of the New York *Journal* and New York *World*.
 - b. the Depuy de Lôme letter.
 - c. explosion of USS *Maine* in Havana Harbor.
 - d. the unprovoked attack by Spanish forces on Lt. Col. Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Riders at San Juan Hill.
10. President Woodrow Wilson faced troubles with Mexico from the beginning of his first term because Mexico
 - a. was ravaged by revolution.
 - b. invaded several Central American countries.
 - c. violated American waters with warships.
 - d. declared outright war on the United States.
11. President Woodrow Wilson responded to Pancho Villa's raid on Columbus, New Mexico, resulting in American deaths, by
 - a. organizing the Pan-American Conference.
 - b. dispatching USS *Nashville* to the port of Veracruz.
 - c. sending American troops to capture him.
 - d. declaring war on Mexico.

12. John "Black Jack" Pershing was
 - a. commander of the American volunteer forces in Cuba during the Spanish- American War, and would later be appointed the post-war military governor of Cuba.
 - b. Army doctor who conducted experiments to prove that yellow fever was transmitted by mosquitoes.
 - c. general who tried unsuccessfully to capture Pancho Villa, then fought in the Spanish-American War, and later commanded United States ground forces in World War I.
 - d. author of *The Influence of Sea Power Upon History* (1890) which advocated that America needed naval bases worldwide in order to build a strong military.

13. The Open Door policy involved
 - a. equal commercial opportunities in China for all interested nations.
 - b. relaxation of existing American immigration quotas placed on East Asian countries.
 - c. open use of the Panama Canal by all nations regardless of any international political issues.
 - d. the decision of many Taco Bell restaurants to remain open until after midnight on Fridays and Saturdays.

14. The United States purchased the Virgin Islands from
 - a. Germany in 1890.
 - b. Belgium in 1901.
 - c. France in 1910.
 - d. Denmark in 1917.

15. In the year 2000, control of the Panama Canal was transferred from the United States to
 - a. Panama.
 - b. the United Nations.
 - c. Spain.
 - d. Colombia.

16. As a result of the Spanish-American War, the United States acquired all of the following EXCEPT
 - a. Guam.
 - b. the Philippines.
 - c. Cuba.
 - d. Puerto Rico.

17. The United States vow to "speak softly and carry a big stick" with regard to affairs in Latin America expresses the concept of
 - a. nationalism.
 - b. jingoism.
 - c. patriotism.
 - d. isolationism.

18. The President who admonished the United States to avoid "foreign entanglements" in his Farewell Address is
 - a. George Washington.
 - b. Thomas Jefferson.
 - c. Grover Cleveland.
 - d. Theodore Roosevelt.

19. The quote by Alfred Thayer Mahan at the very beginning of this study guide indicates
 - a. general opposition to global interference by the United States.
 - b. support for development of foreign markets for American businesses.
 - c. realization that the United States would not be always welcomed by foreigners.
 - d. that America's military future depended on overseas expansion.

20. The correct chronological order of the following events regarding Hawaii is
 - a. McKinley Tariff → Reciprocity Treaty → Queen Lil deposed → Pearl Harbor Naval Base est'd.
 - b. Reciprocity Treaty → McKinley Tariff → Pearl Harbor Naval Base est'd → Queen Lil deposed.
 - c. Pearl Harbor Naval Base est'd → McKinley Tariff → Queen Lil deposed → Reciprocity Treaty.
 - d. Reciprocity Treaty → Pearl Harbor Naval Base est'd → McKinley Tariff → Queen Lil deposed.

21. The purpose of the Pan-American Conference in 1889 was to
 - a. lay foundation for United States leadership within a hemisphere committed to international cooperation and support.
 - b. consider the future of Cuba in light of its desire to become independent from Spain.
 - c. seek hemispheric approval of the Roosevelt Corollary.
 - d. create a mass alliance system in the Western Hemisphere to discourage future hostile European invasion.

22. All of the following partially explain the huge popularity of the Spanish-American War among the American public EXCEPT
 - a. the war was relatively short.
 - b. Secretary of State John Hay called it a "splendid little war."
 - c. the United States soundly defeated Spain.
 - d. expansionism, in various forms, was widely embraced by Americans.