

- American Empire
  - McKinley's election coincided w/ period of expansion
    - US Manufacturers – need materials
    - European – “New Imperialism”
    - Americans want influence
    - NOTE: not new to US
    - Prominent politicians join in
    - TR & Blaine = *jingoists*
  - American ambitions didn't end w/ continent
    - Commodore Matthew Perry
    - Orville Babcock
    - Charles Sumner
- Hawaii
  - 1875, US & Hawaii sign Reciprocity Treaty
    - King Kalākaua
    - NOTE: Native Hawaiians
  - 1884, negotiations to renew treaty begins
    - Pearl Harbor
  - 1887, Hawaiian-born white businessmen = bloodless-revolt
    - “Bayonet Constitution”
  - 1890, Hawaii dependent on US
    - US subsidizes domestic growers

- Hawaiian economy implodes
- 1891, Kalakaua dies
  - Queen Lilukalani
  - Triggers 2<sup>nd</sup> rebellion
  - John L Stevens
  - Lilukalani abrogates throne
    - Provisional Gov't – Hawaiian League
    - Seeks annexation; Harrison favors
    - Dems sit on treaty for Cleveland
  - Cleveland tries to restore Queen Lilukalani
    - Hawaiian League won't give up power
    - Sanford B. Dole
    - Cleveland backs down
  - 1897, McKinley drafts new treaty
  - 1898, GOP sidestep constitution
- Expansion of US Naval Power
  - Post Civil War
  - Weakness = critical to industrialization
    - Manufacturers look abroad
    - 1880s, big business pushes
    - Sec of State James Blaine
    - Congress appropriates funds for White Squadron

- *Jingoists* pressure Congress
- 1885-1900 Congress expands
- By 1900, US navy = 6<sup>th</sup> in world
- Panic of 1893 impacts foreign policy
- Caribbean
  - Many looked to Cuba
    - Problems for Spain began in 1868
    - Thru 1880s, US & Cuba = trading partners
    - Cuban boom = short lived
    - 1894, Wilson-Gorman Tariff
    - Economic distress triggers revolt
      - Valerian “the Butcher” Weyler
      - @ same time, *junta* - Cuban Revolutionary Party – forms in NYC
      - Joseph Pulitzer & William Randolph Hearst
      - NOTE: *Reconcentrados*
    - US public : Cuban struggle for “liberty”
    - Cleveland refuses to move
    - 1898 = turning point
      - de Lôme Letter
      - Señor Don Enrique Dupuy de Lôme
      - USS Maine explodes
    - Assistant Sec of Navy, TR

- Dispatch to Commodore George Dewey
- Americans rally - “Remember the Maine!”
  - McKinley requests \$50mill for national defense
  - Impossible to reduce war fever.
- McKinley makes series of demands on Spain
  - Spain willing to make concessions
  - Rebels refuse
- Pope Leo XIII suggests armistice
- Stewart L. Woodford cables Spain’s consent
- McKinley sends war message to Congress
- Congress issues Joint Resolution
  - Adds Teller Amendment
- Spain views US resolution as declaration of war
- Spanish-American War
  - “Splendid Little War”
  - In Philippines:
    - Commodore Dewey sailed in Manila Bay
    - Gen. Wesley Merritt lands w/ troops
    - Joins with Emilio Aguinaldo
  - In Caribbean:
    - Spain sends fleet to reinforce
    - US Plan = capture Santiago

- Gen. William Shafter = commander
  - » NOTE: 1<sup>st</sup> Volunteer Cavalry Regiment – the Rough Riders
  - » Shafter = poor choice
  - » Troops = poorly equipped

- Forces arrive in Cuba
- June 24<sup>th</sup> = 1<sup>st</sup> battle
- US forces suffer heavy losses
- Victory seized by sheer luck
- Most famous battle = San Juan Hill
- Spanish fleet smashed
- July 16 = Spanish surrender Santiago
- US forces also seize Puerto Rico

- Aug 12, Spanish concede; hostilities declared over
  - Treaty of Paris 1898
- Victory = US becomes world power

- China = carved up into “spheres of influence”
  - For US – partitioned China hurts exports
    - Problem: how gain rights w/out war?
  - Problems begin with British
  - Sec of State John Hay, sends Open Door Notes
    - Open Door Notes = 3 points
    - NOTE: no power agrees

- US foreign policy thru WWII – combo of Monroe Doctrine & Open Door
- Rise of Chinese nationalists aka the Boxers
  - US commits troops
  - Boxers target foreigners & Christian missionaries
  - Brit & US act swiftly
  - Hay's goals – preserve China & Open Door
  - Open Door use to expand influence in Asia
    - NOTE: policy = “disinterested neutrality”
- Japan: Russo-Japanese War
  - TR's rise to POTUS frightens many
    - 1st foreign policy crisis = as peacemaker
  - Russo-Jap War 1904-1905.
    - Japan secretly asks TR to mediate
    - Russia agrees
    - TR forces Japan to agree to Open Door policy
      - Meet in Portsmouth, NH
    - Treaty of Portsmouth 1905
      - NOTE: For Japs, no indemnity
  - “Yellow Peril”
    - TR used Bully Pulpit
    - Gentleman's Agreement
    - Dispatches Great White Fleet

- Root-Takahira Agreement Nov 1908
- TR's Far East policy upset by Taft & Sec of State Philander C. Knox
  - Favored Dollar Diplomacy
- Panama Canal
  - TR looked to construct canal to link waters
    - NOTE: Clayton-Bulwer Treaty (1850)
    - NOTE: Hay-Pauncefote Treaty (1901)
  - Two routes = possible
    - Different companies worked on both; neither succeeded
    - US decided Panama route = best
    - Sec of State Hay held Nicaraguan option over Columbia's head
    - Hay-Herrán Treaty (1903)
      - Columbian Senate rejects treaty
  - TR encourages Panamanian rebel
    - Separatist movement began in 1885
    - In 1899, revolutionary movement arose again
    - TR sides with rebels
    - Sent USS Nashville.
    - Commander John Hubbard blocks Columbian troops
    - TR recognizes independent Panama Nov 13, 1903
    - Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty (1903)
  - Construction would take a decade

- Built by Army Corps of Engineers
- Wilson vs. Mexico
  - NOTE: Latin American views US w/ hostility
  - May 1911, President Porfirio Diaz overthrown
    - Coup led by Fransisco Madero
    - Feb 1913, General Victoriano Huerta, assassinated Madero.
  - Wilson refused to recognize
    - Called for arms embargo
    - Wilson tried to pressure collapse of Huerta's regime
  - Wilson offered to help Venustiano Carranza.
    - Carranza hates "Yankee" Wilson
    - Huerta resists
  - April 9, 1914 - 9 US sailors arrested in Tampico
    - Rear-Admiral Henry T Mayo, demands formal apology
    - Huerta refused
    - Wilson took Huerta's action as insult to US
    - German steamer arrived @ Vera Cruz
    - Wilson orders occupation
    - NOTE: Carranza threatens war against US
  - ABC powers offered to mediate
    - Peace talks held in Niagara Falls
    - US pledged to withdraw & no indemnity if Huerta stepped down,



- Huerta rejected
- NOTE: Power transferred to Carranza
- Carranza also rejects agreement
- Pancho Villa & Emiliano Zapata launched coup
- NOTE: Carranza reluctantly agrees
- Result = warming of relations between Wilson & Carranza
- US troops formally withdraw
- Mexican Revolution = chaotic
  - Pancho Villa raids US territory
  - General John “Blackjack” Pershing to border
  - Launches “punitive expedition”
  - Wilson allows Carranza to handle Villa
  - NOTE: guarantees Mexican neutrality in WWI
- Acts in Caribbean & Mexico = precedent for US foreign policy in 20<sup>th</sup> century
  - US prop up regimes
  - Justification = military security & “help” people.
  - NOTE: General Arthur McArthur – “Americanism”
  - Expansionists also Progressives (re: Neo-Cons)