

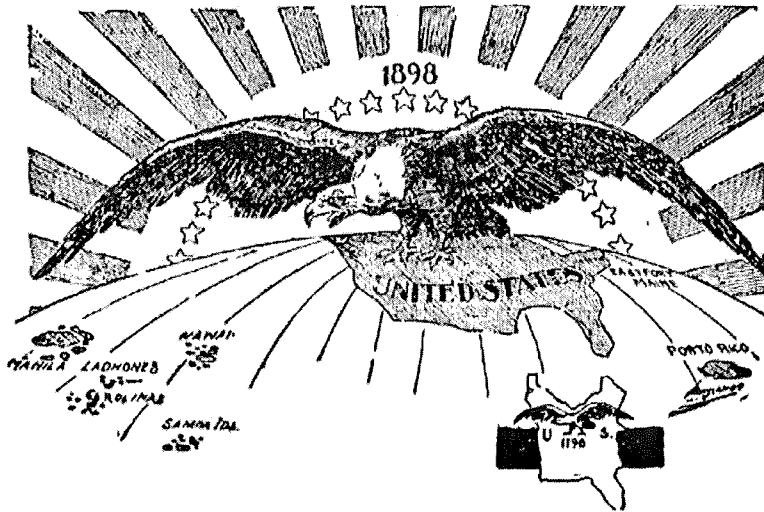
# Group 1

The end of the 19th Century saw America aggressively pursue foreign conquest in order to transform itself into an international empire. Using the documents provided AND your knowledge of the period 1875 to 1905 to support or refute this statement.

---

## Document A

Source: Philadelphia Press, 1898



Ten thousand miles from tip to tip.—Philadelphia Press.

---

## Document B

"School Begins"

Source: New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundation.



## Document C

Source: From President William McKinley's inaugural address, Thursday, March 4, 1897

"It has been the policy of the United States since the foundation of the Government to cultivate relations of peace and amity with all the nations of the world, and this accords with my conception of our duty now. We have cherished the policy of non-interference with affairs of foreign governments wisely inaugurated by Washington, keeping ourselves free from entanglement, either as allies or foes, content to leave undisturbed

with them the settlement of their own domestic concerns. It will be our aim to pursue a firm and dignified foreign policy, which shall be just, impartial, ever watchful of our national honor, and always insisting upon the enforcement of the lawful rights of American citizens everywhere. Our diplomacy should seek nothing more and accept nothing less than is due us. We want no wars of conquest; we must avoid the temptation of territorial aggression. War should never be entered upon until every agency of peace has failed; peace is preferable to war in almost every contingency...."

---

#### Document D

Source: Teller Amendment, passed April, 1898

Resolved, First. That the people of the Island of Cuba are, of right ought to be, free and independent.

Second. That it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the Government of the United States does hereby demand, that the Government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the Island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

Third. That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several States, to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

Fourth. That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over said Island except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the Island to its people.

---

#### Document E

Source: Annexation of Hawaii, July 7th, 1898

WHEREAS the Government of the Republic of Hawaii having, in due form, signified its consent, in the manner provided by its constitution, to cede absolutely and without reserve to the United States of America all rights of sovereignty of whatsoever kind in and over the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies, and also to cede and transfer to the United States the absolute fee and ownership of all public, government, or Crown lands, public buildings or edifices, ports harbors, military equipment, and all other public property of every kind and description belonging to the Government of the Hawaiian Islands, together with every right and appurtenance thereunto appertaining: Therefore, Resolved . . . That said cession is accepted, ratified, and confirmed, and that the said Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies be, and they are hereby, annexed as a part of the territory of the United States and are subject to the sovereign dominion thereof, and that all and singular the property and rights herein before mentioned are vested in the United States of America.

---

#### Document F

Source: Platt Amendment, passed March 2, 1901

The Platt Amendment, 1903

Article I. The Government of Cuba shall never enter into any treaty or other compact with any foreign power or powers which will impair or tend to impair the independence of Cuba, nor in any manner authorize or permit any foreign power or powers to obtain by colonization or for military or naval purposes, or otherwise, lodgment in or control over any portion of said island.

Article II. The Government of Cuba shall not assume or contract any public debt to pay the interest upon which, and to make reasonable sinking-fund provision for the ultimate discharge of which, the ordinary revenues of the Island of Cuba, after defraying the current expenses of the Government, shall be inadequate.

Article III. The Government of Cuba consents that the United States may exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence, the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property, and individual liberty, and for discharging the obligations with respect to Cuba imposed by the Treaty of Paris on the United States, now to be assumed and undertaken by the Government of Cuba. . . .

Article V. The Government of Cuba will execute, and, as far as necessary, extend the plans already devised, or other plans to be mutually agreed upon, for the sanitation of the cities of the island, to the end that a recurrence of epidemic and infectious diseases may be prevented, thereby assuring protection to the people and commerce of Cuba, as well as to the commerce of the Southern ports of the United States and the people residing therein....

Article VII. To enable the United States to maintain the independence of Cuba, and to protect the people thereof, as well as for its own defense, the Government of Cuba will sell or lease to the United States lands necessary for coaling or naval stations, at certain specified points, to be agreed upon with the President of the United States.

---

## Document G

Source: U.S. National Archives and Records Administration

Uncle Sam watches as the "Goddess of Liberty" heralds freedom for Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines



---

## Document H

Source: Roosevelt's Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine (1904)

### Roosevelt Corollary

It is not true that the United States feels any land hunger or entertains any projects as regards the other nations of the Western Hemisphere save such as are for their welfare. All that this country desires is to see the neighboring countries stable, orderly, and prosperous. Any country whose people conduct themselves well can count upon our hearty friendship. If a nation shows that it knows how to act with reasonable efficiency and decency in social and political matters, if it keeps order and pays its obligations, it need fear no interference from the United States. Chronic wrongdoing, or an impotence which results in a general loosening of the ties of civilized society, may in America, as elsewhere, ultimately require intervention by some civilized nation, and in the Western Hemisphere the adherence of the United States to the Monroe Doctrine may lead the United States, however reluctantly, in flagrant cases of such wrongdoing or impotence, to the exercise of an international police power.

---

## Document I

Source: Louis Dalrymple, Judge, 1905

## The World's Constable



Louis Dalrymple. *Judge*, 1905.

### Essay

By the dawn of the 20th century the United States began to exhibit a pursuit of international influence. Although this stance wasn't officially acknowledged, it was the actions of the United States Government that created this atmosphere of imperialism.

For the last portion of the 19th century, the United States pursued its hand south of the border in Central America and the Caribbean. The first of the American conquests to the South was Cuba in early 1898. Prior to the Spanish-American war the Teller Amendment stated that the U.S. would recognize Cuban independence from Spain following the conflict (Document D). Although it is often thought that the declaration of war was issued due to the sinking of the USS Maine, this only helped to advance the cause of the U.S. in the Caribbean and to focus the sights of Americans on the island. The United States in fact justified their actions by claiming to want peace in Cuba as opposed to a more ultimate goal of international rule. After the war Congress passed the Platt Amendment authorizing U.S. intervention in Cuba, nearly the exact opposite of the Teller Amendment (Document F). These two pieces of legislature showed that the U.S. had no intention of leaving Cuba. Later in 1898, Puerto Rico and Guam were ceded to the United States following the war with Spain (Document G). The treaty of Paris granted America her power in these two countries. With this being the outcome of the war it seemed almost contradictory that, unless it was in pursuit of global power, the United States would seek a treaty that would include such provisions. Along with the Platt and Teller Amendments, the Foraker Act also affected America's control in the area. It was under this act that Puerto Rico was officially declared a U.S. territory. Initially, America refused to recognize it's pursuit of power in the actions taken in the Caribbean and Central America. However, the ultimate goal was recognized through all of the affairs surrounding the events taking place in the region.

In the pursuit of international influence, the U.S. intervened in both the Pacific and Asia. In the Pacific, the United States tightened its connections with the Hawaiian Islands in 1875 with the Treaty of Reciprocity. This treaty allowed sugar to enter the United States free of duty. This was the start of the power the United States would begin to form over the islands. Now, the United States became the focus of Hawaii's economic dependence. After many debates the United States annexed the Hawaiian Islands on July 7th, 1898. The Republic of Hawaii ceded all rights of any kind over the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies to the United States (Document E). In Asia, the United States became an international influence in China. The Open

Door Policy helped enforce this authority. This policy stated that nations with a sphere of influence would respect the privileges and rights of other nations within that sphere and that the Chinese Government would continue collecting taxes. This policy also attempted to end discrimination between participating nations. This allowed for the United States to hold on to many commercial advantages that it would lose if China partitioned from other spheres of influence. The United States also interceded in the Philippines. They first intervened during the Spanish-American War, which was primarily fought over the Philippines. The Filipino Emilio Aguinaldo helped the United States win the war, hoping that America would grant Filipino independence. This was not the case, however, and soon war broke out between the U.S. and the Philippines in 1898. In 1900, William Taft was sent over to establish a civil government. After Aguinaldo was forced to sign a treaty that ended the fighting, Taft quickly organized a civil government for the islands. Taft, himself, became governor of the islands in 1901, giving the United States control of the Philippines. The Treaty of Paris, signed in 1898, also helped establish American influence in many countries throughout Asia and the Pacific. The scope of American control now stretched from the Caribbean to the far Pacific as they annexed Hawaii, Alaska, part of Samoa, Guam, the Philippines and many other Pacific Islands (Document A). The United States finally had a hand in numerous different territories throughout the world and was enforcing American rule on them (Document B). The United States had an international influence in the Pacific and Asia; annexing the Hawaiian Islands, receiving many commercial advantages in China from the Open Door Policy, taking control of the Philippines, and making many acquisitions of islands throughout the Pacific.

The expansionist movement that the United States experienced during the late 19th century was much different than the earlier movements that took place throughout the history of the U.S. The biggest difference between this new era of expansionism and previous instances was the reasons for which the expansionism occurred, and the way in which these pursuits were justified. Prior to this period, most new land was acquired for the purpose of settlement. Though most Americans were hesitant in referring to this new attitude as imperialistic, it was clear that settlement was not a reason for the growing expansion. Whereas previous lands were acquired for settlement, new lands were generally acquired for trading purposes, naval bases, or commercial centers. Hawaii, for example, was sought after primarily because of its pristine strategic location for use as a naval base. Controlling the Isthmus of Panama was an important military and economic advantage because it united both the Atlantic and the Pacific. These reasons clearly reflected an imperialistic attitude. The way in which the U.S. eagerly justified its pursuit was also a differentiating characteristic. When the Census report of 1890 came out it showed that the frontier of the American mainland had closed, and that further expansion would have to take a more international mold. Many Americans began to call for this shift towards outward expansion. Frederick Jackson Turner, a young historian was one of those who called for this transition. Turner published an essay entitled "*The Significance of the Frontier in American History*" in 1893. The essay argued that it was essential for the United States to continue expansion because such expansion sparked the growth of innovation, adaptation, and invention. Another way in which Americans justified United States expansion was by employing Charles Darwin's book *The Origin of Species*. Many claimed that a section of the scientific publication, entitled *The Preservation of Favored Races in the Struggle for Life*, applied to human and social development as well. They argued that the Anglo-Saxon race was destined to "civilize" and impose their institutions on the rest of the world (Document B). Perhaps the biggest attempt to validate American pursuit of foreign lands came in 1904 in the form of Roosevelt's Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine. One of the biggest advocates of U.S. expansion, President Roosevelt published the corollary in order to justify U.S. involvement in Latin America, namely Cuba. The document declared the U.S. right to intervene in the affairs of Latin American countries if they were unable to keep them in order. It stated that these measures were taken in order to secure the stability and prosperity of neighboring countries (Document H). This foreign policy statement effectively made the U.S. the policeman of the Western Hemisphere, (Document I) and was the most prevalent government attempt at legitimizing U.S. expansion. Though the imperialistic trend had been set long before, Roosevelt was the first president to throw the full weight of the presidency behind the acquisition of foreign lands. Previous presidents, such as William McKinley were against such ventures as stated in his inaugural address (Document C). Despite his claims, the peak of U.S. expansionism took place during McKinley's administration.

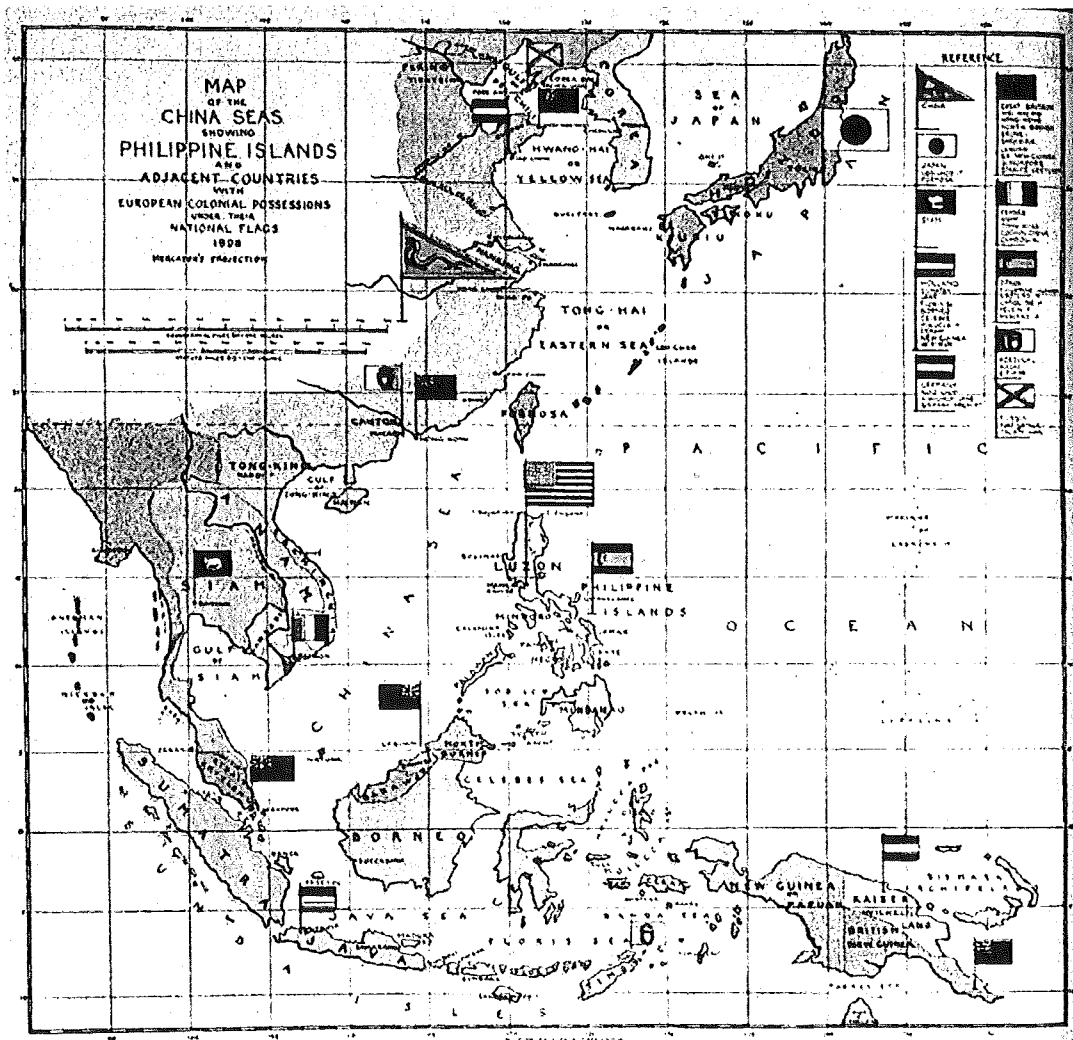
The foreign policy of the United States during the last quarter of the 19th century was geared towards America's involvement in international affairs. As the goals of this policy became more imperialistic, the actions of the United States in foreign lands grew increasingly severe. This tendency is evidenced by the acquisition and pursuit of lands across the globe and by the attempt to justify these claims. Within a five year span from 1898 – 1903, the U.S. had staked claim to over 125,000 square miles of new territory. These claims and their rationale showed an attitude of imperialism that was not previously displayed by this emerging international empire.



IF THE WAR BRING NOTHING ELSE, WE ARE THANKFUL.

The Spanish-Cuban-American War was often heralded as an opportunity to close both rifts between North and South dating from the American Civil War and those between Britain and the United States. In this cartoon, John Bull is a third party essential to the American project of sectional reconciliation. The cartoon puts the 1898 war in the context of Anglo-Saxon dominance and offers it as the end of the older sectional conflict.

*Reprinted from Charles Nelan, Cartoons of Our War with Spain, 1898.*



This map of colonial Southeast Asia in 1898 conveys the proximity of the Philippines, highlighted by the U.S. flag, to other colonies. By 1900, development of steamship travel in the region meant that a voyage between Manila and Hong Kong lasted just under three days; one between Singapore and Batavia lasted about two. American merchants and officials took their vacations in other nations' colonies and sometimes made official visits to discuss policy and business.

*From Harper's Weekly, June 11, 1898.*





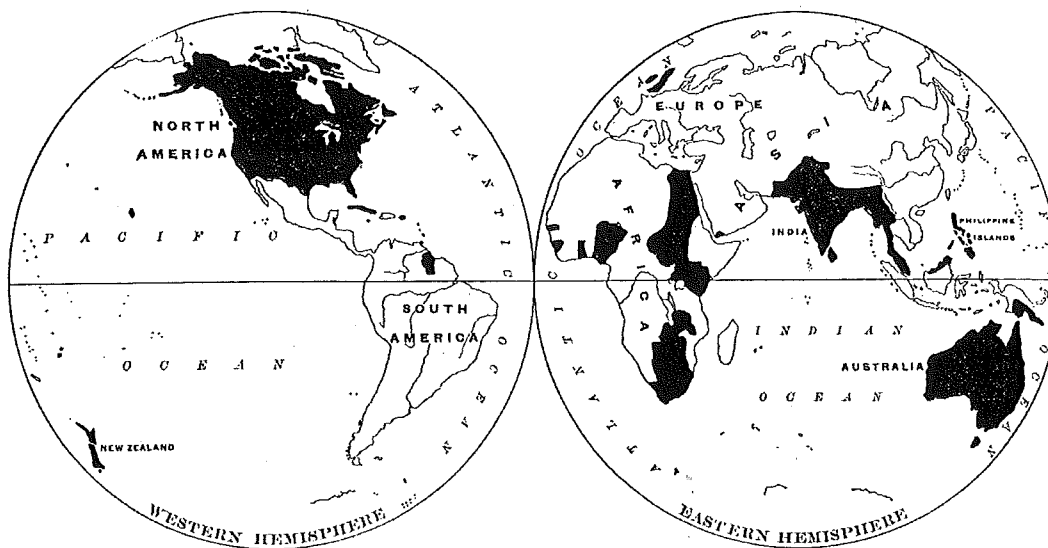
THE REGAL BEVERAGE

"Mr. President, may I offer you a cup of pure tea from Ceylon and India?"

At the turn of the century, Anglo-American imperial connections made their way into advertisements and other forms of popular culture. In this tea advertisement, Queen Victoria, icon of British imperial power, offers President William McKinley a cup of "the regal beverage" produced in Britain's South Asian colonies. The image of the servant in the background suggests that the invitation is to partake not only in the products of Britain's imperial commerce but also in imperial social relations.

*Reprinted from Ladies' Home Journal, Oct. 1897.*

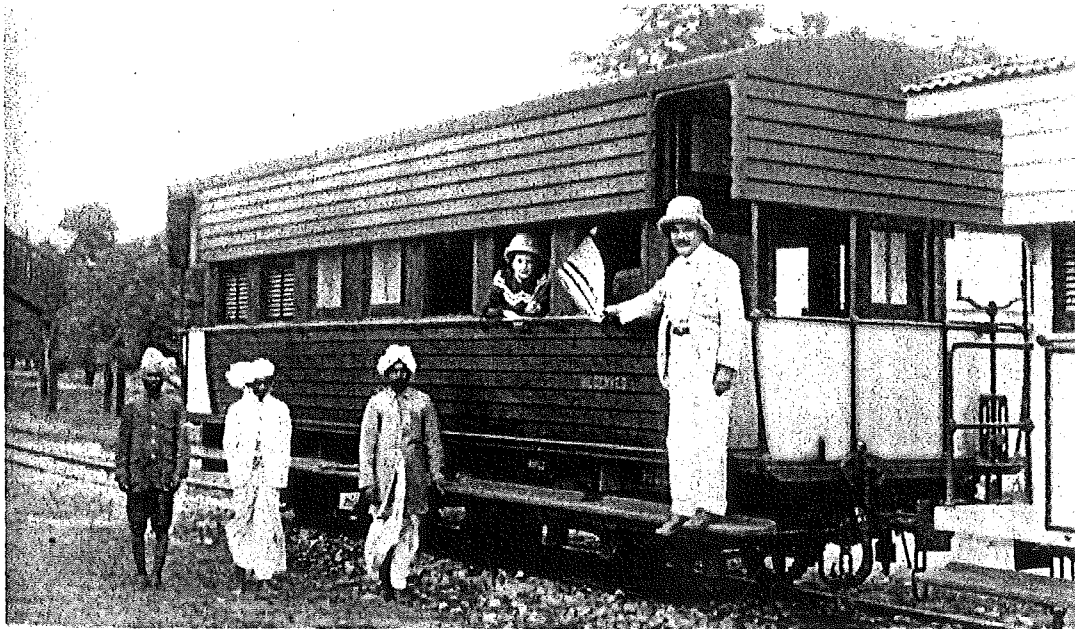




"THE RACE THAT RULES ON EVERY CONTINENT BUT ONE."  
The black portions of the map show the domains of English-speaking people.

Anglo-Saxonism at the turn of the twentieth century often involved dramatic reimaginings of the global political order. Some Anglo-Saxonists called for diplomatic and military cooperation between the United States and Great Britain on the basis of racial solidarity. Some called for a formal political alliance, especially one directed against Russian expansion in the Far East. The boldest visions called for a fusion of the United States and Great Britain into a single Anglo-Saxon country whose outlines are traced on this 1901 map.

*Reprinted from World's Work, March 1901.*



"ON THE ROAD TO MANDALAY"

The luxurious private car in which Mr. and Mrs. Turk traveled

John C. Turk, a U.S. engineer, and his wife aboard a private railroad car in Burma in 1901, attended by local servants. Before and after the advent of a U.S. overseas colonial empire in 1898, Americans such as Turk subcontracted their services to British imperial governments. In 1898 the Pennsylvania Steel Company received a contract from the Indian government for the construction of a 2,260-foot-long railway viaduct across the Gokteik Gorge in Burma. Turk supervised the project and enjoyed the hospitality of British imperial officials.

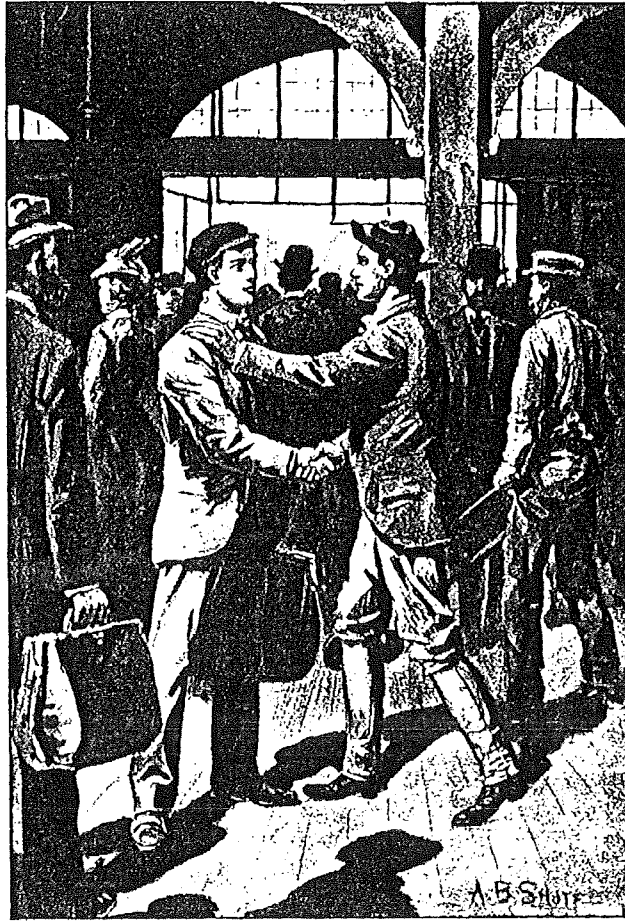
*Reprinted from World's Work, Sept. 1901.*



How We Dressed for \$2.50. See page 16.

Before and after 1898, Americans' experiences in the Philippines were shaped by the islands' location near other formal and informal empires in Southeast Asia. Joseph Earle Stevens, agent of a U.S. hemp company, for example, was among a handful of Americans in the Philippines prior to 1898. Indeed, he observed that Americans were "fish out of water here in the Far East," while "the Englishmen and the Germans are everywhere." Stevens thus learned about the Philippines through British eyes, joining the British-dominated Manila Club and adopting typical Anglo-Saxon colonial dress.

*Reprinted from Joseph Earle Stevens, Yesterdays in the Philippines, 1898.*



"My own Cousin Dave!" — Page 134

In the 1900 boys' novel *Between Boer and Briton* by Edward Stratemeyer (later founder of the Hardy Boys detective novel series), two cousins, Dave (American) and Will (English), meet for the first time in South Africa on the eve of the Anglo-Boer War. Here the cousins are depicted as immediately united by their common heritage, but their loyalties will divide when Dave sides with the Boers and their quest for "liberty" against the British Empire. This tension between Anglo-Saxon unity and national divisions gained prominence in political debate after 1900.

*Reprinted from Edward Stratemeyer, Between Boer and Briton, 1900.*



THE RHODES COLOSSUS  
STRIDING FROM CAPE TOWN TO CAIRO

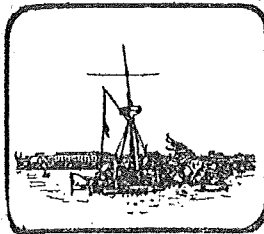


COLOSSUS OF THE PACIFIC

The 1892 depiction of Cecil Rhodes, diamond merchant and promoter of British imperial power, as the "The Rhodes Colossus, Striding from Cape Town to Cairo," became an archetypal image of colonialism. The 1898 American cartoon of Uncle Sam, "Colossus of the Pacific," clearly borrowed from the earlier image with the expectation that American newspaper readers would be familiar with the widely reprinted Rhodes cartoon.

*Reprinted from Punch, Dec. 10, 1892. Reprinted from the Chicago Tribune, August 24, 1898.*

### CUBA, THE MAINE AND THE CUBAN WAR.



Battleship Maine after its destruction.

No. 21190. Price of Stereopticon Lecture Set complete, including 88 views and all the attachments as described on the preceding page. **\$54.60**

THESE VIEWS as well as the accompanying lectures were carefully revised and brought up-to-date from time to time as the war progressed, and as now made embody a practical

#### HISTORY OF THE ENTIRE WAR FROM BEGINNING TO END.

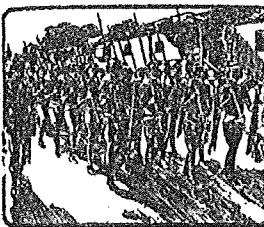
Beautifully illustrated in a manner to insure the interest and appreciation of all who witness it. In addition to this, there are few people but what have seen relatives or friends who have been seeing in the war, and so entertainment of this kind bearing in to advertised, to bring crowded houses, at good prices for admission.



Landing of American Troops in Cuba.

FOR VERY COMPLETE DESCRIPTION OF THIS MONEY-MAKING LECTURE OUTFIT, SEND FOR OUR ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED 128-PAGE ENTERTAINMENT OUTFIT CATALOGUE.

### THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR AND THE PHILIPPINES ILLUSTRATED.



Spanish Soldiers Drilling.

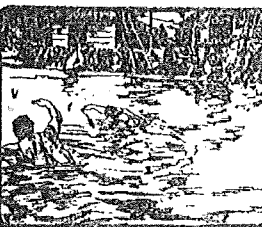
No. 21194. Price of Stereopticon Lecture Set complete, including 88 views, the high grade, high power stereopticon, carrying cases, illuminating apparatus, screen, lecture book, posters and admission tickets, printing outfit, just as described on preceding page. **\$54.60**

PATRIOTIC AND INTERESTING AS WELL AS A MOST POPULAR LECTURE. . . . .

OUR NEW POSSESSIONS, our future possibilities, expansion or anti-expansion. These are the all-absorbing topics of the day, and a lecture bearing on these subjects has only to be advertised to bring crowded houses of the best class of people.

INTEREST THE PEOPLE by appealing to popular sentiment. What the people are talking about is the subject to play before them, and the man who is early in the field and the first to secure our latest lecture outfit on the War in Cuba and the Philippines will reap his reward and cannot fail to make big money.

COMPLETE FOR \$54.60. THE LATEST BATTLES and military operations, acts of heroism, beautiful scenery and native customs will interest and inspire every patriotic man, woman and child in the country.



Two Volunteers Crossing the River. This view represents a famous incident of the Philippine War.

FOR VERY COMPLETE DESCRIPTION OF THIS MONEY-MAKING LECTURE OUTFIT, SEND FOR OUR ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED 128-PAGE ENTERTAINMENT OUTFIT CATALOGUE.

### THE BOER-ENGLISH WAR AND SCENES IN SOUTH AFRICA.



Descending a Spurt in South Africa.

No. 21195. Price of Stereopticon Lecture Set complete, including 88 views and all the attachments as described on the preceding page. **\$54.60**

THIS ALSO, in a magnificent picture set, dealing with subjects of the greatest present interest and importance, and is made up of vivid and beautiful scenes descriptive of life and scenery in the Transvaal and South African Republic.

THIS LECTURE SET SHOULD SWEEP THE COUNTRY

at the present time, and offers possibilities of a profitable business within an incredibly short space of time, to those who are first in the field, and prepared to cater to an almost universal interest in this the second great struggle for liberty of the ages.

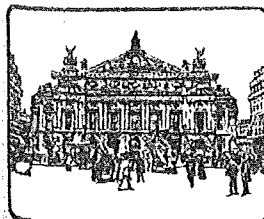
With a set of these most beautiful and valuable pictures, together with the very interesting description of each, every entertainment should for a grand success and serve as an advertisement and a recommendation for future exhibitions.



Battle of Randfontein.

FOR VERY COMPLETE DESCRIPTION OF THIS MONEY-MAKING LECTURE OUTFIT, SEND FOR OUR ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED 128-PAGE ENTERTAINMENT OUTFIT CATALOGUE.

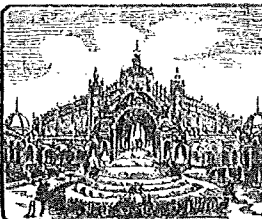
### SCENES IN PARIS AND THE EXPOSITION.



FOR VERY COMPLETE DESCRIPTION OF THIS MONEY-MAKING LECTURE OUTFIT, SEND FOR OUR ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED 128-PAGE ENTERTAINMENT OUTFIT CATALOGUE.

No. 21196. Price of Stereopticon Lecture Set complete, with 88 views and including all the attachments as described on the preceding page. **\$54.60**

THE EXPOSITION is what everyone wants to see, although only a very small percentage of the people in the United States are in a position to attend it. The exhibitor who has one of these sets to exhibit, with one of our Wonderful Panoramic Outfits, already described, will make big money and make it easy for a year at least, and probably much longer. The newspapers say much about it. Friends of many are going. All the way to entertain the public and a leading town for themselves and as the entertainment with an outfit of this kind comes the nearest to supplying the desire, the exhibitor will only find it necessary to put up large advertising posters and he will have crowded houses at good prices. Do not work for \$12.00 to \$25.00 a week, when with an outfit and these views you can make \$50.00 to \$100.00 per week. 800 posters only included with this set.



This page from a Sears, Roebuck and Co. Consumers Guide features stereopticon lecture equipment for traveling showmen, offering illustrations for lectures treating the Spanish-Cuban-American War, the Philippine-American War, and the Anglo-Boer War. The advertisement suggests that the American and British wars became linked in popular culture as comparable events in the history of two linked empires. Although the extent of their sales or use is unknown, such products aimed to bring vivid images of imperial warfare into communities far removed from it.

Reprinted from Sears, Roebuck and Co. Consumers' Guide, Fall 1900.

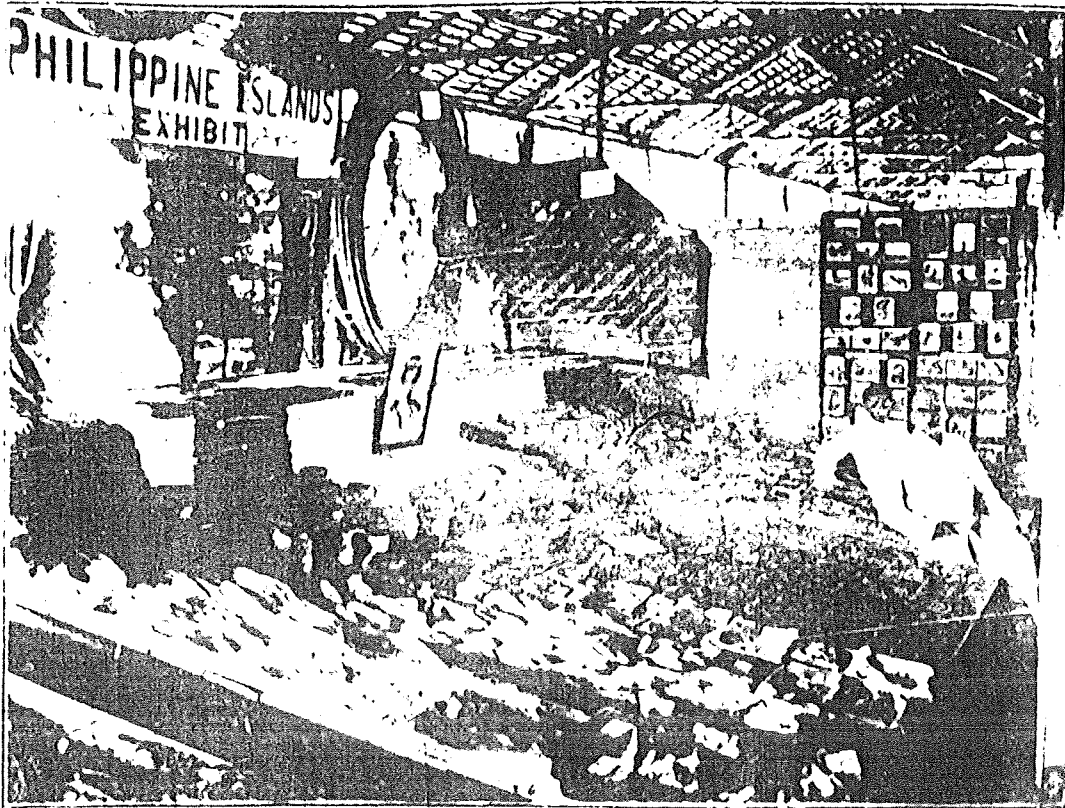


THE WHITE (I) MAN'S BURDEN.

This "anti-imperialist" political cartoon, published in the United States during the Philippine-American War, shows that interimperial borrowings by advocates of overseas colonialism involved political risks. Mocking Rudyard Kipling's poem, which urged Americans to "take up the white man's burden," the image suggests an Uncle Sam dubious about the association between the American republic and European imperial lords who are carried about by their colonial subjects.

*Reprinted from Life, March 16, 1899.*





Despite national-exceptionalist arguments about America's uniquely benevolent brand of overseas expansion, U.S. colonial officials took advantage of the relative proximity of European colonies in Southeast Asia to engage in intercolonial travel and policy exchanges. Here A. W. Prautch, the Philippines' agricultural secretary, stands next to a display of Philippine agricultural products at an exposition in the British colony of Singapore. While promoting Philippine goods, Prautch used the opportunity to observe British colonial systems of rubber and tapioca production.

*Reprinted from El Renacimiento Filipino, Oct. 14, 1910.*