

Emergence of the United States as a World Power: The Spanish Cuban American War to 1920



PRESENTATION 3

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Roots of Expansion



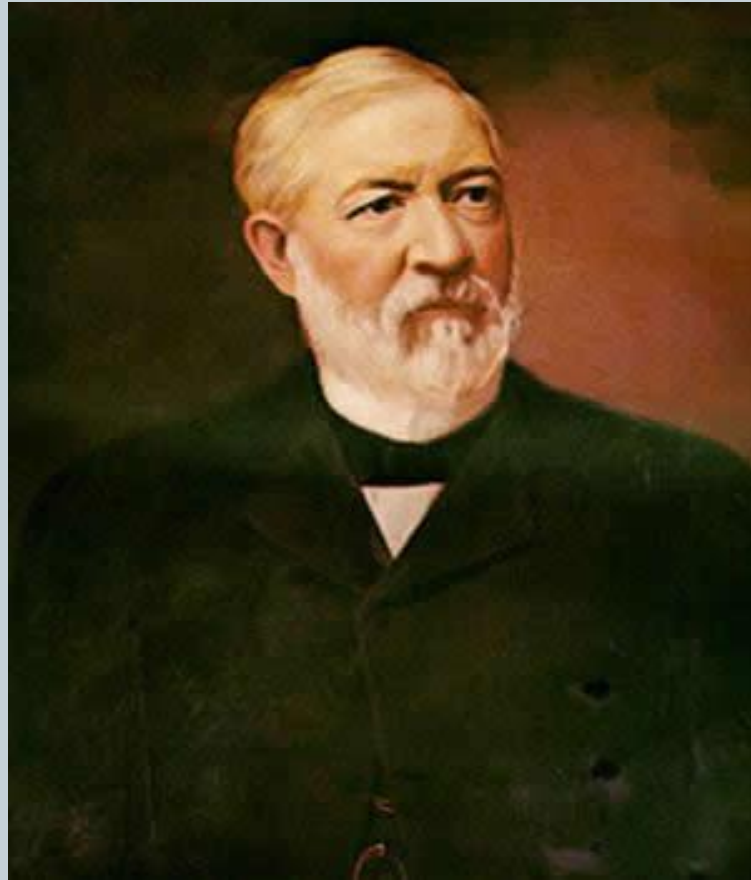
I. Diplomacy

1. comparative analysis: population, industrial production, military prowess
2. disputes
 - a. Emperor Maximilian in Mexico
 - b. British damages to Union shipping
3. Pan-Americanism and James G. Blaine
4. starts and stops - intermittent and unfocused
no clearly defined foreign policy

Archduke Maximilian



James G. Blaine



Economy



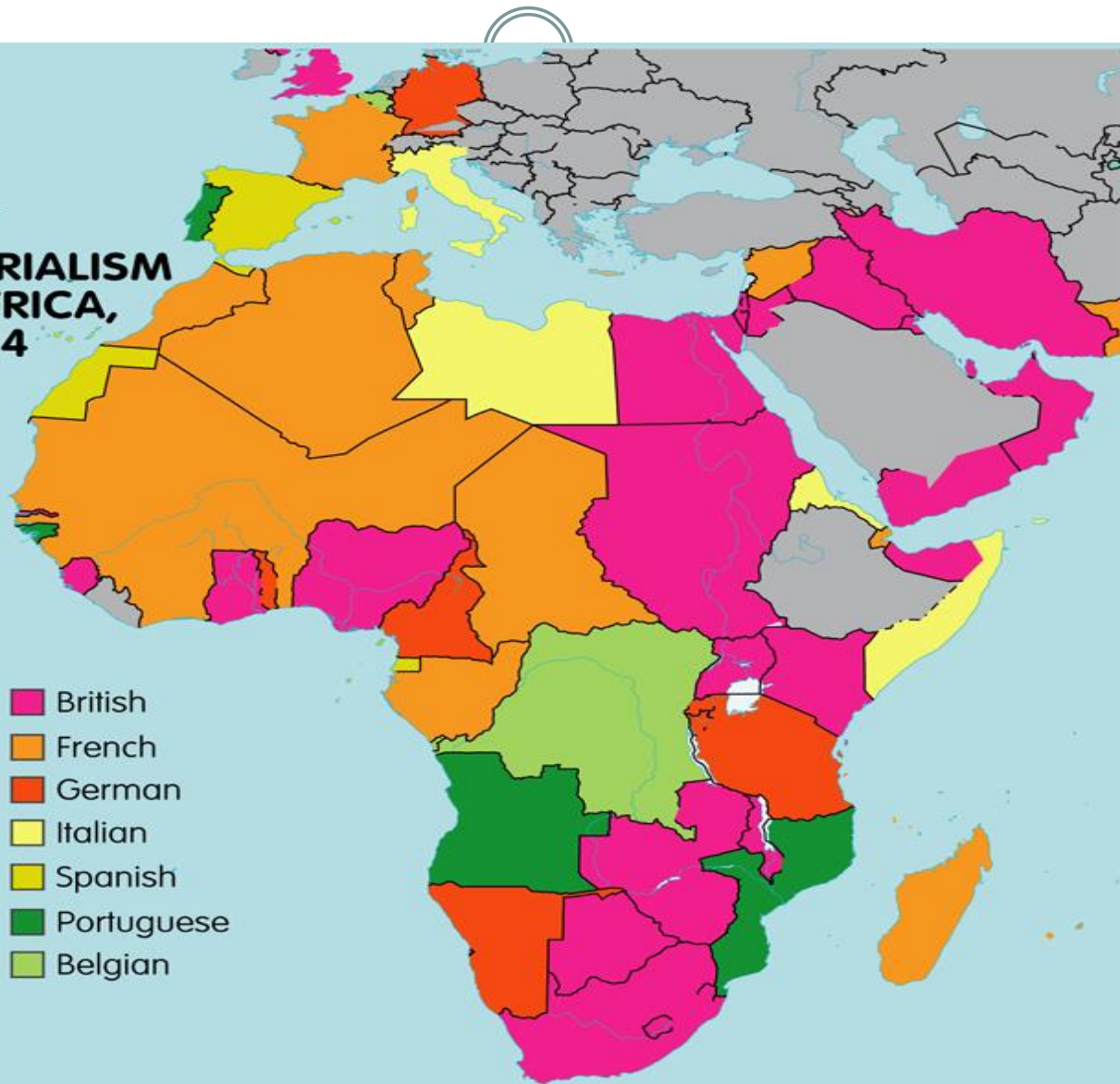
II. Economy of Expansionism

1. search for foreign markets
2. American firms overseas
3. foreign trade and foreign capital
4. intervention as means of competition
5. age of European imperialism

European Partition of Africa

**IMPERIALISM
IN AFRICA,
c. 1914**

- British
- French
- German
- Italian
- Spanish
- Portuguese
- Belgian



Imperialism



THE AGE OF IMPERIALISM

The Colossus of Rhodes

**Cecil Rhodes was the driving
force behind British imperialism
in South Africa**



Foreign Policy



III. The Making of Expansionist Foreign Policy

1. Alfred T. Mahan, *The Influence of Sea Power upon History* (1890)
 - a. control of the seas = imperial power
 - b. naval analysis as cornerstone of U.S. strategy
 - c. strategic points in defense of trading interests
2. free access to all markets

Alfred Thayer Mahan



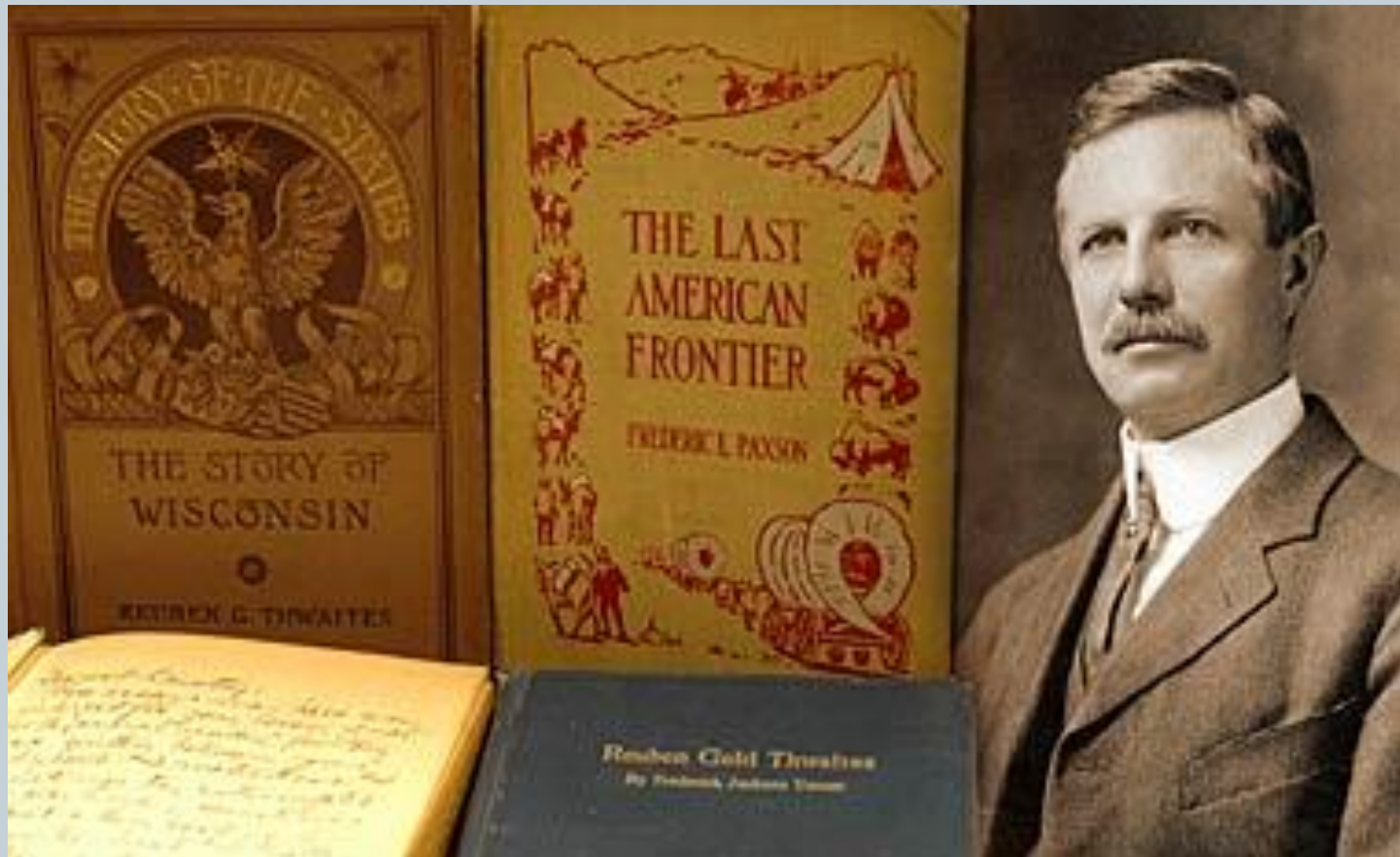
Ideology



IV. Ideology of Expansionism

1. Brooks Adams, *The Law of Civilization and Decay* (1895)
2. Anglo-Saxon superiority
3. linking Manifest Destiny of past to present
4. Frederick Jackson Turner, “The Significance of the Frontier in American History” (1893)
5. justifications for expansionism

Frederick Jackson Turner



An American Empire



I. Crisis in Cuba

1. Spanish colonies in the Caribbean
2. Cuban independence struggle
3. Valeriano Weyler - harsh tactics (reconcentration)
4. William Randolph Hearst and yellow journalism
5. sinking of the USS Maine
7. Dupuy de Lôme letter
8. war fever and colonial aspirations - jingoism

Valeriano Weyler



William Randolph Hearst



\$50,000 REWARD.—WHO DESTROYED THE MAINE?—\$50,000 REWARD.

EDITORIAL FOR GREATER NEW YORK

NEW YORK JOURNAL

AND ADVERTISER

DESTRUCTION OF THE WAR SHIP MAINE WAS THE WORK OF AN ENEMY.

\$50,000! Assistant Secretary Roosevelt
\$50,000 REWARD! Convinced the Explosion of
for the Detection of the Perpetrator of the War Ship Was Not
the Maine Outrage! an Accident.

The Journal Offers \$50,000 Reward for the Conviction of the Criminals Who Sent 258 American Sailors to Their Death, Naval Officers Unanimous That the Ship Was Destroyed on Purpose.

\$50,000! **\$50,000 REWARD!**
for the Detection of the Perpetrator of the Maine Outrage!



NAVAL OFFICERS THINK THE MAINE WAS DESTROYED BY A SPANISH MINE.

Hidden Mine or a Sunk Torpedo Believed to Have Been the Weapon Used Against the American Marrow-War—Officers and Men Tell Thrilling Stories of Being Blown Into the Air Amid a Mass of Shattered Steel and Exploding Shells—Survivors Brought to Key West Scout the Site of Accident—Smith Officials Pro-

Yellow Journalism



Sinking of the Maine



Photo # NH 46774 Diving on MAINE's wreck

Enrique Dupuy de Lôme



LEGACION DE ESPAÑA.
WASHINGTON.

Excmo Sr.
Don Sr. Canalejas

Mi distinguido y querido amigo,
No tiene V. que pedirme excusa
por no haberme escrito, yo debí
también haberlo hecho y lo
he dejado por estar abrumado
de trabajo y unos asuntos viejos.
Aquí continúa la situación
lo mismo que depende del
estado político y militar actual

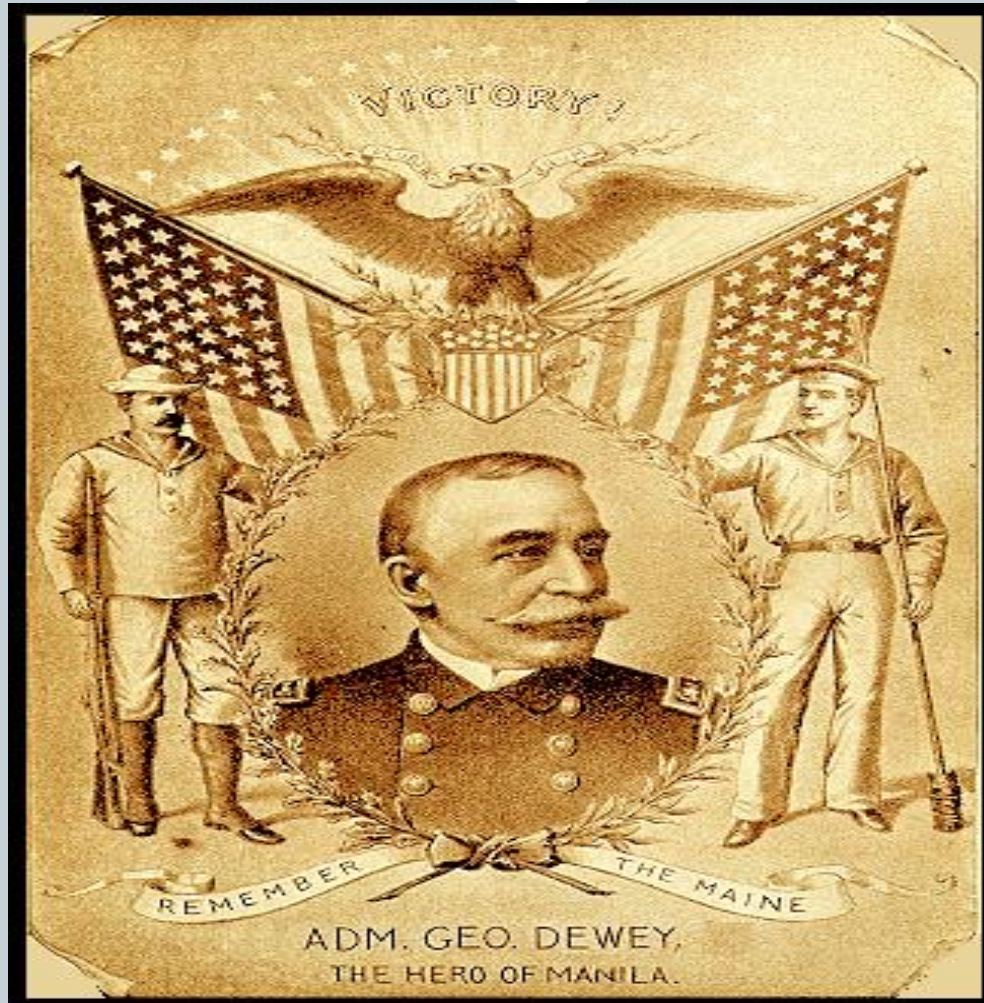
Spanish American War



II. Spoils of War

1. Commodore Dewey's naval victory in the Philippines
2. annexation of Hawaii
3. assault on Cuba: Teddy Roosevelt and the Rough Riders
 - a. Battle of San Juan Hill
 - b. heavy casualties
4. US naval blockade – defeat of Pascual Cervera

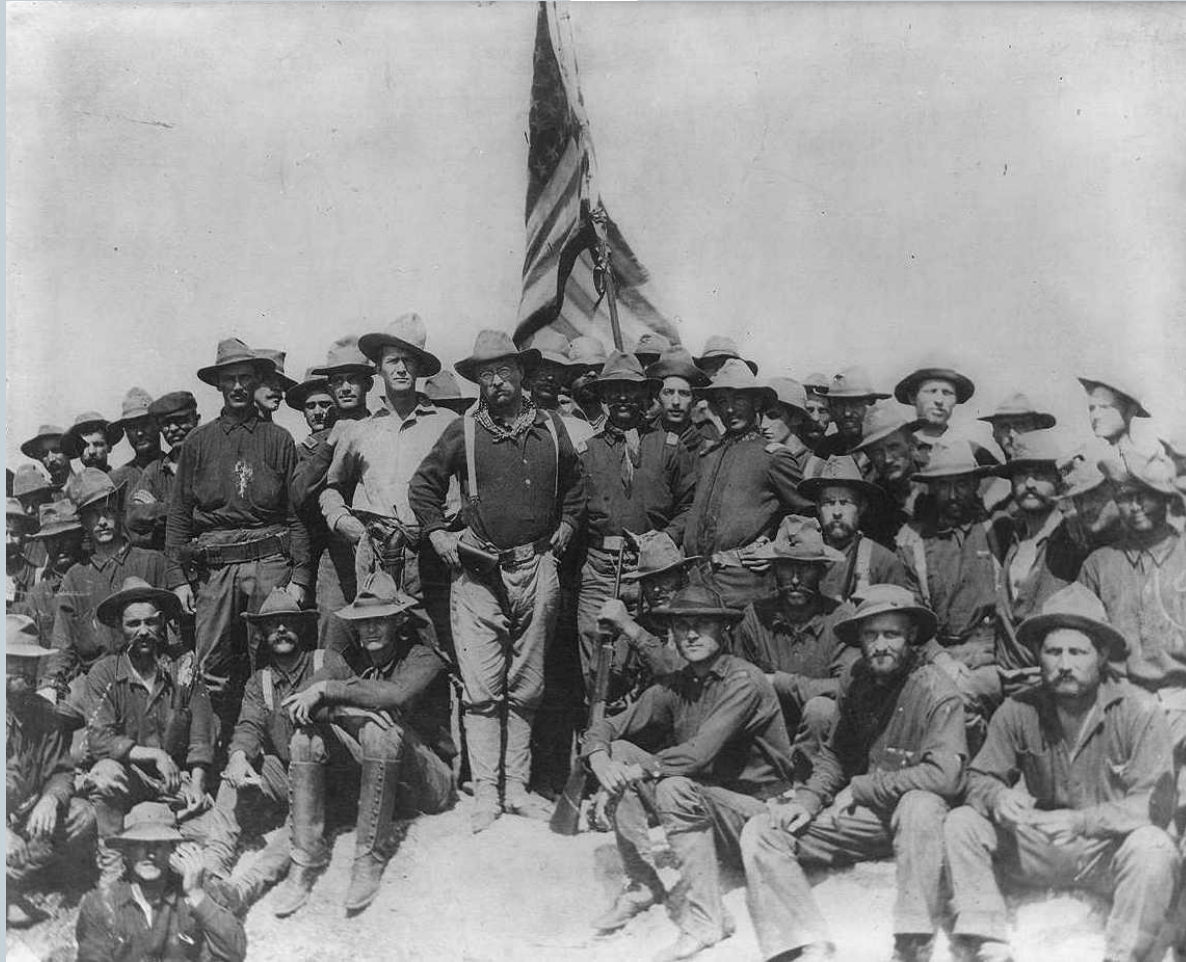
Admiral George Dewey



Major Campaigns



TR and Rough Riders



Rise to Global Power



1. commitments and foreign policy involvements
2. two-ocean power
 - a. no experience in colonial administration
 - b. no structure for imperial control
 - c. no coherent colonial policy
3. increasingly interventionist

American Empire



Era of Intervention



Cuba



“Imperial” Problem

1. military occupation
2. Platt Amendment
 - a. restrictions placed on Cuban government
 - b. no treaties or debt
 - c. U.S. naval bases
 - d. right of intervention
3. expansion of U.S. economic presence
4. cultural influence
5. arbiter of Cuban politics

Platt Amendment



Panamanian Independence



VOL. LIV. No. 1395.

PUCK BUILDING, New York, November 25, 1905.
Copyright, 1905, by Kappeler & Schwabachman.

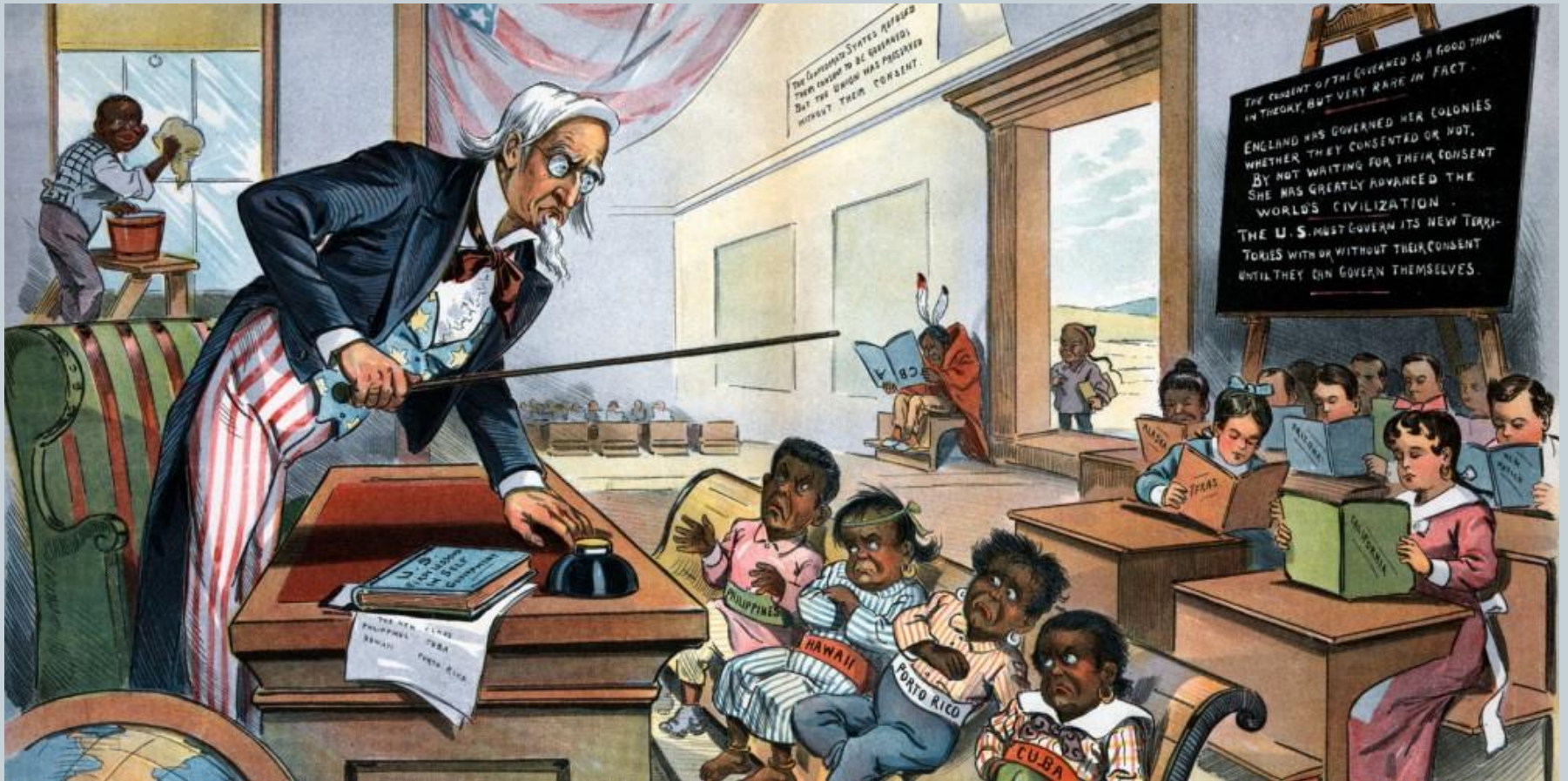
PRICE TEN CENTS.



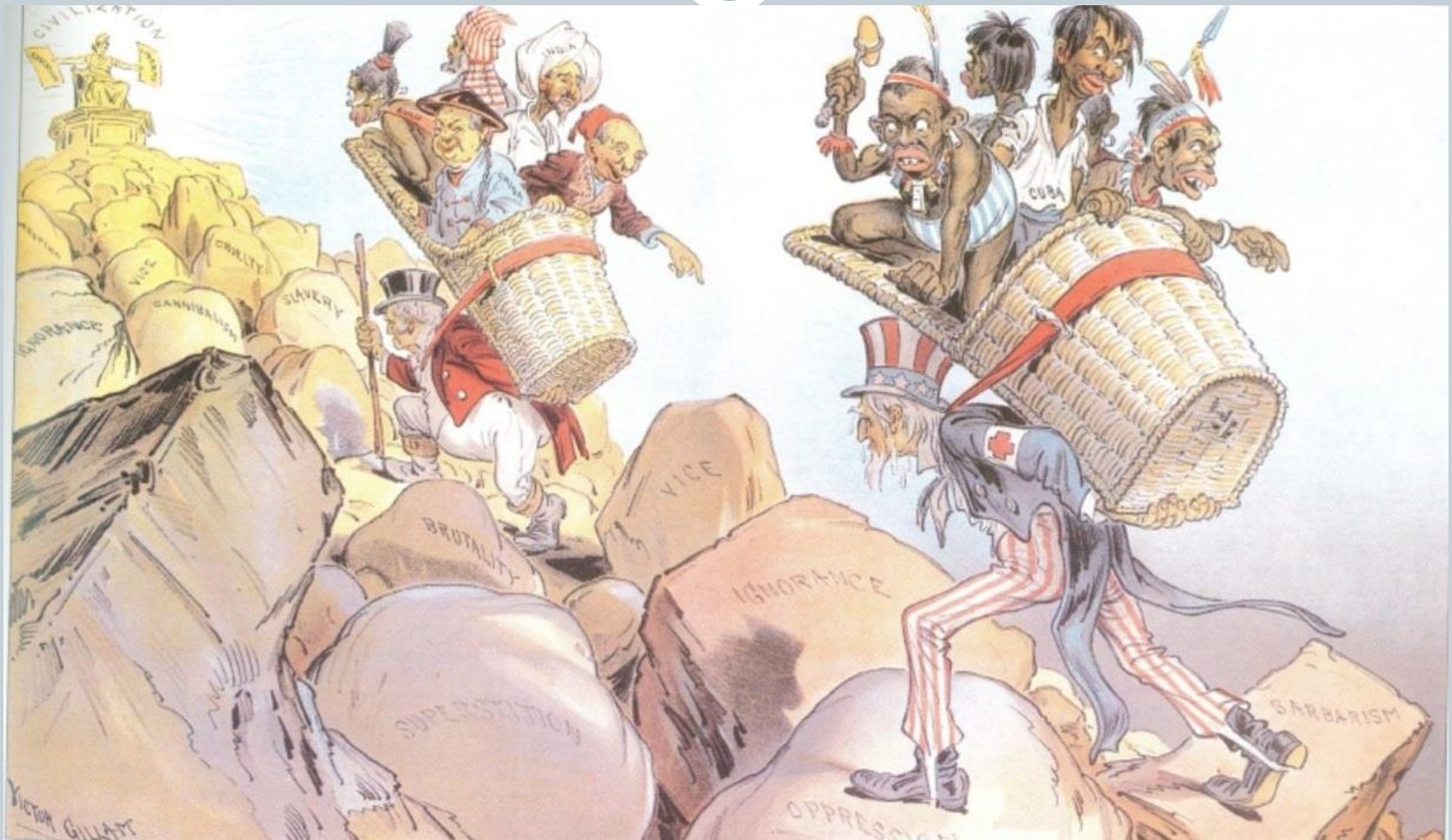
A REVELATION IN REVOLUTIONS.

UNCLE SAM.—Well! Well! You boys have at last had a revolution which will help the whole world.

Uncle Sam – School Begins 1899



White Man's Burden



Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine



Roosevelt Corollary

1. world divided into “civilized” and “uncivilized”
2. U.S. to exercise an “international police power”
3. evolution of Monroe Doctrine: offensive policy
4. customs receiverships

Roosevelt Corollary



William Howard Taft and Dollar Diplomacy



“Substituting Dollars for Bullets”

1. emphasis on commercial advantage
2. government should help promote foreign trade
3. no political stability without financial stability
4. expand U.S. lending to Latin America

William Howard Taft



William Howard Taft

1857 - 1930

27th President of US, Chief Justice US Supreme Court



Woodrow Wilson and Missionary Diplomacy



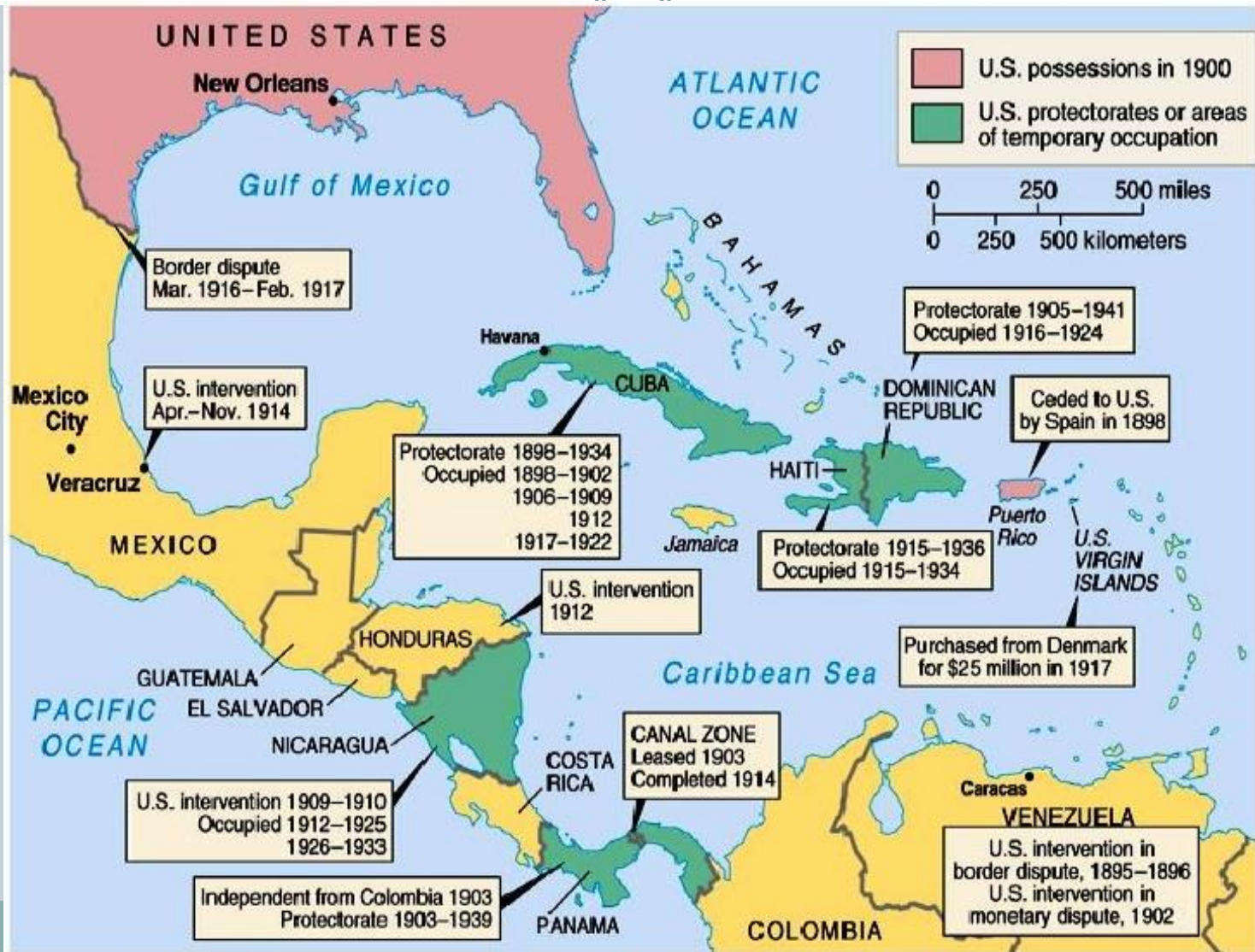
I. Woodrow Wilson

1. idealist in international affairs
2. foreign policy based on principles
3. apostle of democracy
4. much greater U.S. involvement in Latin America
5. use of force on behalf of world order, collective security, and democratic capitalism

Woodrow Wilson



Rise of United States as a Global Power



Wilson in Latin America



I. Haiti and Dominican Republic

1. U.S. military occupations
2. customs collection, treasury supervision, constabulary
3. creation of Dominican National Guard
4. protectorates until 1934

II. Mexico

1. intervention at Veracruz and downfall of Huerta
2. punitive expedition of General John J. Pershing

United States Marines 1915



Les Américains Chassent Les Cacos

Nemours Vincent



Charlemagne Péralte (1886-1919)
Haitian nationalist opposed to the US invasion



Mexican Revolution



Victoriano Huerta



Pancho Villa



General Pershing



World War I



I. Changing Relations

1. initial neutrality
2. disruption in flow of trade and capital
3. U.S. entry into war
 - a. unrestricted German submarine warfare
 - b. diplomatic issues
 - c. economic consequences
4. no role for Latin America in peace settlement