

- 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 2nd 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 = 6th 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: 1st Volunteer Cavalry Regiment – the Rough Riders
 - » Shafter = poor choice
 - » Troops = poorly equipped
 - Forces arrive in Cuba
 - June 24th = 1st 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 20th century
 - US prop up regimes
 - Justification = military security & “help” people.
 - NOTE: General Arthur McArthur – “Americanism”
 - Expansionists also Progressives (re: Neo-Cons)