

# AP US History

## Chapter 19 - From Crisis to Empire

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### Key Concepts

What are this chapter's key concepts?

- **6.1.I.E** - Businesses, foreign policy → outside borders for influence over Asia, Latin America, Pacific rim
- **6.1.III.B** - Agricultural market consolidation, heavy dependence on railroad → farmers formed organizations
- **6.1.III.C** - Economic instability → agrarian People's/Populist Party seeking ↑ govt. regulation
- **6.3.1.C** - Artists/critics like agrarians, utopians, socialists, Social Gospel advocates emphasized different visions for U.S. society
- **6.3.II.A** - Major political parties divided along Civil War boundaries; fought over tariffs/currency despite reformers arguing greed/self-interest was corrupting govt.
- **7.3.I.A** - Imperialists stressed econ. opportunities, racial theories, Euro. competition, 1890 idea of "closed" frontier to stress importance of expanding American culture across globe
- **7.3.I.B** - Anti-imperialists stressed self-determination, contrasting racial theories, isolationism to argue no need to extend territory
- **7.3.I.C** - Amer. win in Sp.-Amer. war → U.S. acquired Carib./Pacific territories, suppressed Filipino nationalism

### The Politics of Equilibrium

What factors altered the equilibrium of the partisan system?

The party system, split relatively equally along regional, ethnic, gender, and class lines, was characterized by strong party loyalty. The federal government did relatively little; presidents had to appease factionalism within their parties inspired by Hayes. Garfield and Arthur were greatly weakened by their actions' angering a significant part of the Republican party, both seeking civil service systems; Democrat Grover Cleveland sought to fight machine politics and cut tariffs; he served two terms with a one-term interruption from Republican Benjamin Harrison, who failed to rally public opinion in raising protective tariffs. Public opinion rallied toward antitrust reform as well as federal restriction of railroad fares.

How was the party system divided along regional, ethnic, gender, and class lines?

- End of Reconstruction → 1890s: electorate divided betw. Republicans (sixteen northern states) and Democrats (fourteen Southern states) w/ four undecided states
  - Repub. typically won presidency, Senate; Dems. won House
  - Party loyalty v. strong w/ voter turnout ↑ 78% of eligible; most blacks/women disenfranchised
- Loyalty to parties often result of undebated faith w/ white Southerners → Democrats, northerners → Republicans
- Ethnic diffs. w/ most Catholics, immigrants, impoverished → Democrats; middle class, Protestants, older citizens → Republicans
  - Republicans generally sought temperance (against Catholics) and anti-immigration laws while Democrats aligned w/ pro-Catholic views
- Party selection generally to favor economic desires or to align w/ traditions of ancestors/relatives

**The party system was divided relatively equally among Republican and Democrat lines. Southern whites, northern Catholics, immigrants, and the lower classes usually aligned with the Democrats; northern Protestants, middle classes, and African Americans typically aligned with the Republicans. Party alignments were often primarily due to economic interest.**

What was the relation of the federal government to partisan ties?

- Federal govt. generally did little: mail, military, foreign policy, taxes
- Several exceptions mainly in national econ. development
  - Railroad subsidies, land grants, brought up military to put down strikes
  - Pensions for retired Union Civil War veterans to pay majority of male citizens and several women; ultimately failed due to corruption
- Pol. parties far more influential than nat. govt.

**The federal government kept stability by doing relatively little in the grand scheme of things; however, their industrial subsidies, land grants, and pensions ultimately made a significant economic impact. Ultimately, political parties and machines as well as federal courts were most powerful.**

What was the significance of the presidential office during the Gilded Age?

- Party bosses → presidency generally symbolic w/ ↑ task distributing appointments (≈ 100k)
  - Had to avoid angering factions w/in parties → generally careful
- Rutherford B. Hayes (1877-1881) created great factionalism w/in party: **Stalwarts** competed for Republican power w/ **Half Breeds**
  - Stalwarts: traditional political machines, Half Breeds: reform; neither satisfied by Hayes
  - Hayes' attempt at civil service system not supported by either; wife's temperance reform angered many
- Repubs. compromised w/ James A. Garfield (Stalwart) for president, Chester A. Arthur for vice president
  - Won both houses of Congress against Democrat Hancock
  - Garfield initially favored civil service reform, Half Breeds → direct defiance of Stalwarts → great conflict, assassinated four months after inauguration
- Chester A. Arthur, successor, closely allied w/ Stalwart leader; attempted reform against Stalwarts w/ civil service measure **Pendleton Act** to require merit for job appointment

**Gilded Age Presidents had to cater directly to factions within their parties; Rutherford B. Hayes inspired great Republican factionalism between the traditional Stalwarts and the reforming Half Breeds. Garfield, a Half Breed, won the presidency but was assassinated for his defiance of the Stalwarts; his successor, Arthur, continued Garfield's reform against the Stalwarts, with significant focus on a civil service program.**

How did tariffs play a role in the presidencies of Cleveland and Harrison?

- 1884: Repub. candidate (James G. Blaine) represented epitome of partisan divisions → group of Republicans supported Democrat candidate, **Grover Cleveland**
  - Blaine suffered religious hit after Protestant spokesman supporting Blaine denounced Catholics → Cleveland won tight last-minute victory
- Cleveland known for strong opposition to machine politics, willingness to veto (particularly tariffs) due to belief that high federal revenues corrupted legislation
- 1888: Democrats nominated Cleveland, supported lowered tariffs; Republicans selected **Benjamin Harrison** w/ clear diff. betw. parties → decisive victory for Harrison

**Democrat Grover Cleveland won the 1884 election thanks to a religious controversy which put Republicans out of Catholic favor; he was known particularly for his opposition to high tariffs. The tariff issue became a critical issue in the 1888 election, allowing Republican Benjamin Harrison to clinch a decisive win.**

What were significant public issues emerging during and after Harrison's presidency?

- Harrison generally passive w/ little attempt to influence Congress; public influence became far more powerful force
- Mid-1880s: 15 western/southern states banned combinations that reduced competition → most corporation went to NJ/Delaware to bypass
  - **Sherman Antitrust Act** in 1890 widely supported, having limited impact but passed as a symbolic attack against corporations
- Republicans focused on tariff (believed to be winning factor of election) w/ **McKinley Tariff** sent to Congress in 1890
  - Misunderstood public opinion: 1890 midterms saw destruction in House, reduced majority in Senate
- 1892 elec.: Harrison continued to fight for tariffs, Cleveland opposed it, People's Party wanted more major reform
  - Repubs. too badly weakened w/ Dem. majority in both houses, Cleveland winning presidency
  - Cleveland passed tariff production; made it through but greatly weakened by Senate/
- Public pressure for railroad regulation from Midwest farm organizations
  - Midwest state legislatures passed several legislations in 1870s; Supreme Court ruled one unconstitutional in 1886 bc. represented control of interstate commerce
    - \* Supreme Court later displayed power even more w/ limitation of state's power to reg. commerce w/in boundaries
  - Regulation had to come from fed. govt. → 1887 **Interstate Commerce Act**
    - \* Banned rate diffs. betw. long/short hauls; required published rate schedules w/ govt.; required all rates to be fair
    - \* Interstate Commerce Commission/ICC would administer but relied on judicial support → little effect

After Harrison took control, he passed high protective tariffs in the McKinley Tariff as well as the Sherman Antitrust Act as a symbolic show of power against corporations, but his misinterpretation of public opinion cost the Republicans the next election, putting Cleveland back in power. Furthermore, federal regulation of railroads became increasingly desired; the Interstate Commerce Act aimed to accomplish this but lacked practical effect.

## The Agrarian Revolt

How did farmers oppose the Gilded Age federal government?

Farmers initially formed the Grange organization, dedicated to economic improvement to prevent the influence of middlemen and corporate monopolies; they made some political strides, but collapsed due to the return of agricultural prosperity. The Farmers' Alliance succeeded it, with similar short-term goals but eventually expanding to merge the two largest groups and forming the Populist party. Populists were typically isolated, impoverished farmers unable to keep up with the expansion of agricultural technology; they sought to provide cooperatives for farmers and reject government concepts of *laissez-faire* and stress absolute ownership.

- Despite stereotype of farmer independence, formed Grange organization post-Civil War after Agri. Dept. official appalled by isolation of rural life
  - Created National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, leading to networks of smaller organization
  - Initially modestly defined goal as keeping up w/ advancing agri. techniques; also creating community to combat loneliness
- Depression of 1873 → ↓ farm prices → ↑ Grange membership concentrated in South/Midwest
  - Rising numbers → focused more on economic benefits, seeking to bypass "middlemen," who took cut of profits from selling crops, and reduce railroad/warehouse monopolies
  - Grangers created several stores, warehouses, factories to cater to farmers; founded mail-order Montgomery Ward and Company; most failed due to operator inexperience
- Grangers sought to elect state legislators; generally worked through existing policies but a few attempts at "Antimonopoly" and "Reform"
  - At peak, controlled some Midwest legislatures w/ strict 1870s railroad regulation
  - Temporary revival of agri. prosperity, judicial destruction of Grange laws → organization shrunk rapidly

The Grange organization united farmers with the common economic goal of cutting out middlemen and limiting railroad monopolies. They created enterprises to cater directly to farmers and elected state legislators, even gaining control of some midwestern legislatures to restrict railroad power. A return of agricultural prosperity caused the organization to rapidly decline.

How did the farmers united in the Grange?

How did the Farmers' Alliances succeed the Grange?

- Emerging before decline of Grange in South, farmers banded together in **Farmers' Alliances**
  - 1880 Southern Alliance (concentrated in TX) known for more than 4m members; Northwestern Alliance grew in plains states
- Sought to solve local problems w/ cooperatives, marketing mechanisms, stores, banks, processing plants all to avoid middlemen
- Some sought to build society w/ econ. competition replaced by cooperation through neighborly responsibility; travelled throughout rural areas attacking corporations
- Women generally afforded great power in organizations
  - **Mary E. Lease**, lecturer, became Populist orator bringing farmers to action
  - Several focused on temperance
- Alliances suffered from poorly-functioning cooperatives w/ market forces too strong
- Weakening of Farmers' Alliances → political organization
  - Southern/Northwestern Alliances agreed to weak merger w/ national convention in Ocala, FL to create party platform
    - \* 1890 mid-terms: Alliances won control (mostly by endorsing Democrats) of legislatures in 12 states; some Senate/House seats
  - Northwestern Alliance (and some from Southern Alliance) sought third party, including **Tom Watson** of GA, **Leonidas L. Polk**, both heavily involved in Alliance
    - \* Formed People's Party (commonly known as Populist) w/ great early success in 1892: 8.5% of pop. vote, 22 elec. votes, some state legislatures, governors, congressmen

**The Farmers' Alliances banded together primarily in the large Southern Alliance as well as the Northwestern Alliance; their initial goals were similar to the Grangers, seeking to solve local problems by limiting middlemen and railroad monopolies. They allowed several women to participate. However, the power of market forces meant they were often unsuccessful, encouraging a Northwestern/Southern merger and the creation of a third party: the Populist Party. It was very successful even in its early years.**

What were the main demographics of the Populists?

- Populists sought coalition primarily of farmers w/ limited economic security, antiquated farming methods in the face of mechanization
- Midwest Populists family farmers losing land; Southern Populists often sharecroppers/tenant farmers
- Geographically isolated turned to Populism for sense of community, purpose
- Attempted actively to attract labor unions w/ attempts at mergers w/ Knights of Labor but never widely successful due to conflicting interests
- In Rocky Mountains, attracted large numbers of miners
  - Supported "free silver," where gold/silver would become fundamental to currency (but temporary success)
- In South, struggled w/ question of admitting Afr. Americans; "Colored Alliances" formed with similar structure to Farmers Alliances
  - Most white populists accepted blacks if control remained guaranteed
- Populist leaders part of rural middle class, consisting of both men and women; some extremely serious but others crazy
  - Inspired idea of "southern demagogue"

**Populists were typically isolated farmers using archaic agricultural techniques who sought to join the party for economic security and a sense of community. Attempts were made to attract labor forces, but these were never widely successful; African Americans were usually accepted but forced to remain subordinate. Populist leaders were adverse population, with some somber and serious but others crazy.**



What were the central ideas of the Populist platform?

- Suggested "subtreasuries" to strengthen cooperatives of Grangers/Alliances, govt. warehouses for farmers to deposit crops as collateral to borrow money
- Called for end of national banks, absentee land ownership, direct election of senators; sought regulation and eventually govt. ownership of railroads
- Some were Anti-Semitic, blaming Jews for economic expansion; others anti-intellectual, anti-eastern, anti-urban, mystical, deranged
- Despite some discrimination, Populists overall sought solutions to economic issues (like end of *laissez-faire* and absolute ownership rights)

**Populists sought to strengthen cooperatives through subtreasuries, form a national warehouse network, end national banks, directly elect senators, and prevent absentee land ownership; they eventually sought railroad regulation. Though some were greatly discriminatory, most sought practical solutions to economic problems.**

## The Crisis of the 1890s

What major controversies unfolded in the 1890s?

The major controversies were the Panic of 1893, where rapid railroad expansion ultimately led to collapse. Silver was a very important specie; when the government phased it out due to its reducing use but it suddenly spiked in value, farmers and silver-mine owners responded with great passion; both sides passionately debated the issue, with the nation's honor on the line.

What unfolded during the Panic of 1893?

- Most severe depression nation had ever emerged in 1893
  - Short-term: two successive corporate failures → stock market collapsed → banks failed → credit contracted → loan-dependent businesses collapsed
  - Long-term: lowering agriculture prices, European depression, rapid expansion of railroads beyond market demand, market interconnectedness → widespread collapse mainly due to railroads
- Panic → collapse of 8k businesses w/in 6 months, even lower agri. prices, 20% of agri. workers lost jobs
- Caused social unrest w/ Populist Coxey proposing public works program to create jobs for unemployed
  - Coxey marched to capital to advocate cause but soon arrested
  - Americans saw labor turmoil (paired w/ strikes) as sign of instability, revolution w/ potential for radicalism

**The Panic of 1893 was ultimately stimulated by the too-rapid growth of the railroad industry beyond market demand leading to the stock market collapse with several large companies following. It led to great social unrest and unemployment; Coxey attempted to solve it with a large public works program, but was rejected by the government.**

What was the significance of silver?

- Panic weakened monetary system → Cleveland saw unstable currency as main cause of conflict
  - Modern dollar based on public confidence in govt.; many used to belief in importance of physical reserves (specie) of precious metal to back up worth
  - U.S. initially accepted gold and silver; gold was given a value of 16x of silver despite being far more → silver fashioned into objects by jewelers for easy wealth → silver stopped flowing to mint → stopped
- Congress discontinued silver coinage: no longer recognized; opposition init. weak but resumed after silver grew greatly in worth → felt money had been taken
- Classified as "Crime of '73" w/ those seeking to use silver as "free silver" as currency seeing as tyrannical
  - Silver-mine owners wanted govt. to take surplus, pay more than market price
  - Discontented farmers wanted increase in quantity of money through inflation to raise farm prices, ease debts
  - Congress made little response
- Gold reserves falling; Cleveland blamed on Sherman Silver Purchase Act of 1890 (designed to help silver miners) → had repealed w/ great battle leading to split in Dem. Party
  - Southern Dems. opposed him
- Silver became issue of great debate w/ those on both sides arguing w/ signif. passion
  - Supporters of gold standard felt it was critical to the nation's honor/success
  - William H. Harvey Clay convinced many of free silver ideology
    - \* Saw silver as collective finance for all to share → wrote book arguing economic importance
    - \* Led imaginary school to prepare students in long-term with financial knowledge which persuaded students of key importance of silver

**After the government discontinued silver currency to rely on gold alone due to its low financial worth, few responded; however, silver quickly became far more important, causing silver-mine owners and discontented farmers to rise up against the government in the "Crime of '73". It became an issue of passionate debate with the nation's honor on the line; Clay convinced many of the importance of free silver in his powerful book and through his imaginary financial school.**

## "A Cross of Gold"

What was the "Cross of Gold"?

For the election of 1896, the Republicans selected McKinley, whose traditional campaigning (very little) won out against powerful orator Bryan's more radical, widespread campaigning; he had been selected for his powerful "Cross of Gold" speech emphasizing the gold standard. Because the Populists had endorsed Bryan for his stressing the gold standard, Bryan's loss led to their collapse. McKinley's presidency was focused on restoring economic prosperity from the Panic of 1893; he raised tariffs and assured the gold standard, ultimately returning prosperity to America.

- Election of 1896: Republicans confident of success due to Democrat failure to handle depression; nominated **William McKinley**, involved in tariff act
  - Opposed free coinage of silver unless leading commercial nations formed agreement → 34 mountains/plains delegates walked out to join Dems.
- Southern/western Democrats sought to neutralize Populists by absorbing into their own thru. acceptance of some demands (notably free silver)
  - Convention saw several defenders of gold standard; final speech ("Cross of Gold") given by **William Jennings Bryan** of NE powerfully defended free silver through power of words, delivery
  - Bryan nominated for Dem. president; youngest nominee at 36; some saw as too powerful, many admirers saw as symbol of rural, middle-class America
- Populists had expected both parties to support gold standard, Democrats stole thunder → could either continue w/ reduced voters or endorse Bryan and lose partisan identity
  - Ultimately endorsed Bryan

How did Bryan transform public opinion on the free silver issue?

The Republicans were confident of their win in the 1896 election, nominating gold standard William McKinley, who had been heavily involved in the protective tariff acts. The Democrats, on the other hand, surprisingly nominated youthful William Jennings Bryan for his "Cross of Gold" speech emphasizing the importance of free silver. Populists, surprised by having lost their critical argument against the gold standard, were forced to lose their identity by endorsing Bryan.

How did the Republicans win the 1896 election?

- Republicans feared Bryan victory → stuck w/ tradition
  - Poured money into campaign (\$7m to \$300k)
  - McKinley followed traditional path of not taking active role in campaigning, instead receiving Republicans at door and speaking w/ them
- Bryan violated standard by actively campaigning throughout nation in several villages and by addressing millions
  - Despite pioneering modern presidential politics, did more short-term harm than good w/ many voters lost due to belief that Bryan's behavior was undignified
- McKinley won election by signif. electoral margin; Democrats' concentrated/narrow campaign won Southern/Western vote but too small
- Populist party had given up partisan identity through fusion for success of Democrats; dissolved soon after the election

**McKinley stuck to tradition, receiving large sums of money for the campaign and rarely campaigning, instead receiving Republicans at his home for discussion. Bryan, on the other hand, pioneered modern presidential politics by campaigning throughout the nation; several deemed his behavior undignified. McKinley ultimately won the election due to Bryan's loss of several voters, leading to the collapse of the Populist Party.**

How did McKinley work to recover from the economic devastation from the Panic of 1893?

- Little dissent to McKinley's administration w/ 1897 labor unrest → most Americans frightened, agrarian protest collapsed w/ loss of Populist party
- McKinley dedicated to preserving stability amidst economic turmoil
  - Central issue: higher tariffs w/ **Dingley Tariff** ↑ duties, reaching peak in U.S. history
  - Little concern for issue of silver: McKinley considered some agreements w/ Europe, sending commission to discuss w/ Britain and France; no agreement reached → Gold Standard Act of 1900 confirming gold standard
    - \* Effectively ended debate over free silver and gold standard
  - Prosperity returned in 1898
    - \* Foreign crop failures → rising prices for American crops
    - \* American business exited "bust" part of cycle to resume expansion
- Gold standard not flawless: Western countries experienced ↑ growth but money supply had not kept up bc. gold supply remained near-constant until late 1890s w/ gold deposits in Australia, South Africa, Alaska
  - Populists would have likely been correct abt. economic collapse if prosperous gold deposits not discovered

**McKinley entered his presidency with little dissent due to fear of another economic collapse as well as the weakening of the agrarian revolt. He centered his campaign on the preservation of economic stability through increased tariffs and the federal finalization of the gold standard; furthermore, the tides turned in 1898 to bring prosperity back, with crop failures leading to rising prices for American crops. Several gold deposits were discovered in the late 1890s: had they not been found, the reliance of the currency on the quantity of gold would surely have eventually backfired.**

## Stirrings of Imperialism

How did the U.S. begin to morph into a growing imperial power?

Two decades after the Civil War, Americans began to turn to imperialism once again, stressing a new Manifest Destiny justified by their success with the natives, the closing of the frontier, Social Darwinism, the superiority of English speakers, and the power of the U.S. Navy. American leaders made several negotiations with Latin American nations to expand their markets. However, they chose to settle on Hawaii for trade with China, destroying the native Hawaiian population and culture with disease, forming a prosperous plantation-based sugar market and eventually encroaching on Hawaiian independence by forcibly annexing the island. Samoa, too, was soon settled for trade with the Pacific, with Germany and the U.S. splitting the islands among themselves.

What principles resumed the fixation on Manifest Destiny?

- Encroachment on lands of natives → Americans inspired to continue exerting control over dependent grps.
  - Supposed closing of frontier → fears that resources would become scarce, new markets needed to recover from depression
  - Populist revolts → politicians sought foreign policy as outlet for destabilizing domestic conflict
  - Foreign trade ↑ in importance w/ ↑ exports → desire for new markets
- Americans witnessed imperialism in Europe w/ powers partitioning Africa, Far East in Chinese Empire, becoming increasingly inspired to take up imperialism themselves
  - Senator **Henry Cabot Lodge** of MA applied Social Darwinism to justify need for Americans to subjugate nations to dominance
  - **John Fiske** produced 1885 magazine article predicting that English-speakers would control all lands not already established as "civilization" w/ natives as prime example
  - **John W. Burgess** supported imperialism w/ study claiming Anglo-Saxon/Teutonic nations were strongest pol. administrators; owed it to other societies to pull out of "barbarism" w/ guidance
  - **Alfred Thayer Mahan**, captain in the U.S. Navy, argued that countries w/ sea access were naturally dominant if access to strong domestic economy, foreign trade, merchant marine, navy; argued for Panama Canal to join oceans
    - \* Feared U.S. Navy too small, but govt. launched shipbuilding program

**Americans sought to engage in imperialist ventures once again due to the closing of the frontier, the importance of foreign trade, and their past successes with the natives. Several arguments were made to justify imperialism, including Social Darwinism, the natural dominance of English speakers, and the U.S. naval prowess.**



How did the United States assert their dominance over Latin America?

- James G. Blaine, Repub. sec. of state, sought to expand to Latin America to find markets for surplus goods
  - Organized 1889 Pan-American Congress w/ 19 nations agreeing to create Pan-American Union in DC to spread information and communicate w/ member nations; rejected Blaine's customs union, arbitration procedures
- Cleveland administration supported Venezuela against GB in 1895, arguing that British were violating Monroe Doctrine in dispute
  - Special commission created to settle w/ resistance → war; GB quickly agreed to discuss

**Early efforts to expand markets to Latin America were made in James G. Blaine's Pan-American Congress, which formed a weak Pan-American Union for easy communication. Cleveland showed his support for Latin America by supporting Venezuela in a dispute against Britain, even claiming to be willing to go to war for them.**

- Islands of Hawaii critical to U.S. for trade w/ China → U.S. Navy sought Hawaii's Pearl Harbor as permanent naval base, Americans who had settled pushing for American control
- Hawaii had long been self-sufficient w/ agricultural/fishing society; pop. of  $\approx$  500k when first Americans arrived in late 18th c.
  - Battles betw. chieftains → King Kamehameha I emerged as dominant, welcoming U.S. traders for prosperous trade w/ China due to mutual benefits
  - American missionaries soon began to settle to convert natives; Boston trader William Hooper created sugar plantation in 1830s
- American arrival devastated Hawaiian society
  - Brought diseases to vulnerable Hawaiians → more than half died by 1850, another half by 1900
  - Missionaries sought to stamp out native religion
  - Settlers brought firearms, liquor, widespread commerce → traditional character
  - King Kamehameha III agreed to est. constitutional monarchy w/ white American G.P. Judd becoming prime minister
- 1887: treaty allowed naval base at Pearl Harbor w/ sugar export from Hawaii becoming principal part of economy, dominating native Hawaiians
  - Several employers exclusively employed Asian immigrants as workers due to belief of greater reliability
  - Some planters created mixed-race workforce to prevent unified group from challenging authority
- Hawaiians protested w/ election of **Queen Liliuokalani**, nationalist seeking to resist U.S. control
  - Quickly lost control after U.S. eliminated need for sugar industry → economy devastated
  - Amer. planters desired U.S. control to eliminate tariffs for trade → staged 1893 revolution, called for protection; navy supported rebels → queen submitted
  - Provisional govt. dominated by Americans despite  $< 5\%$  of total pop.; negotiation for annexation finally approved in 1898 when Repubs. returned to power

**Hawaii had long been critical for American trade with China; the Hawaiian was initially accepting. However, Americans began to settle rapidly, with disease destroying the native population and culture. The decline of the sugar industry further curtailed the power of Hawaiians; an American revolt supported by the U.S. forced submission and acceptance of annexation.**

How did Hawaii fit into America's larger imperialistic goals?

How did the U.S. exert imperialistic control over Samoa?

- Samoa critical for trade w/ Pacific → businesses, navy sought annexation of Samoan harbor; Hayes formed 1878 treaty w/ leaders to create naval station
- GB/Germany also sought Samoa → formed similar treaties → conflict over Samoan dominance, sometimes nearing war
  - Finally agreed to share power, but three-way control unsuccessful → Germany/U.S. divided islands, giving other Pacific islands to GB as compensation
  - U.S. kept important harbor at Pago Pago

**Samoa was essential for U.S. trade with the Pacific, leading businesses and the navy to seek annexation. Hayes formed a treaty for harbor use around the same time as Britain and Germany, leading to conflict over the islands; Britain eventually departed in exchange for other islands while Germany and the U.S. divided the islands among themselves.**

## War with Spain

How did war brew between the U.S. and Spain?

**Conflict between the U.S. and Spain began over Cuba, when the Cubans rebelled and the American press publicized the following battles between Spain and Cuba, showing great atrocities by the Spanish. Although the Spanish-American War was fleeting due to Spain's being weakened, it had major imperialistic consequences: while the Treaty of Paris which settled it handed over Guam and Puerto Rico while assuring Cuban independence, it also sparked significant debate due to the American demand to annex the Philippines, which split the nation between imperialists and anti-imperialists.**

How did the U.S. and Spain conflict over Cuba?

- Spanish Empire now consisted of only Cuba/Puerto Rico; Cuba began to resist starting in 1868 w/ some U.S. sympathy but no intervention
- 1895: Cubans rebelled w/ great brutality on both sides
  - Cubans destroyed island to force Spanish departure
  - Spanish, under **Valeriano Weyler**, tricked Cubans into concentration camps where they soon died due to improper care
  - Spanish atrocities by Amer. press → signif. support for Cubans (despite mutual ferocity)
  - Newspaper publishers Hearst and Pulitzer engaged in circulation war → both sent reporters/illustrators to Cuba to depict war
  - Cuban immigrants supported Cuban Revolutionary Party → published cause as effectively as most journalists
- Cleveland did not intervene, but McKinley immediately denounced Spanish conduct as "inhuman" → Weyler recalled, concentration policy modified, some autonomy given
- Cuban agent stole letter by **Dupuy de Lôme**, Spanish minister in Washington, describing McKinley as weak (sentiment shared by several prominent Americans), but controversy from foreigner → Lôme resigned
- American ship *Maine* burned and sunk near Havana, killing ≥ 260 ppl. → instant assumption that Spanish were perpetrators (later proven false) → sought war to exact revenge
- McKinley sought to avoid conflict (against several in admin.), asking for armistice, negotiation w/ rebel for peace, end to concentration camps; Spanish agreed to stop fighting but not to negotiate w/ rebels
  - War declared a few days later in March 1898

**After the Cubans revolted in 1895 and, despite mutual brutality, the American press heavily favored the Cubans, many Americans sought federal intervention to end the portrayed atrocities. McKinley's denouncement of Spain seemed to lessen conflict; however, a controversial letter from a Spanish minister denouncing the U.S. government as well as the sinking of an American ship near Havana angered most Americans, who promptly sought war. McKinley hoped to avoid it, but Spain's unwillingness to negotiate forced him to declare war.**

What characterized the Spanish-American War?

- Seen by Americans as very fleeting, quick victory bc. Spanish army already heavily weakened
  - Greatest casualties from diseases
- U.S. soldiers struggled from supply problems w/ uniforms too heavy for Cuban weather, limited modern technology, poor medical services
  - Army only 28k, greatest experience in quelling native revolts w/ little large-scale warfare; relied on National Guard
- Signif. racial issues w/ ↑ proportion of black soldiers in American forces w/ some volunteer forces, others part of 4 black regiments also w/ experience defending natives
  - Travelled through South to reach Cuba → saw/experienced horrors of segregation; often rebelled by breaking defined rules (ex: going to whites only park), rioting
  - In Cuba, more than half of rebel forces were Afr., fully integrated → Afr. Americans witnessed injustice of own position

**The Spanish-American War was relatively fleeting due to the weakness of the Spanish army. Regardless, the U.S. army suffered some setbacks, including limited supply, a small army with limited experiences, and racial tensions between whites and African Americans on the army.**

How did the United States annex the Philippines?

- Assistant naval secretary during Cuban revolution: **Theodore Roosevelt**, enthusiastic imperialist determined to grow in prominence
- Roosevelt saw war in Cuba as opportunity to expand empire → sent Pacific fleet to Philippines, w/ Commodore **George Dewey** forcing quick surrender of unprepared Spanish
- War suddenly changed to represent desire to annex colonies from Spain; govt. had little initial plan for how to handle

**Theodore Roosevelt, an imperialist and the assistant naval secretary, sent the U.S. Navy to annex the Philippines during the Spanish-American War, with George Dewey almost immediately forcing the Spanish to surrender. A greater question began to emerge: what would the U.S. do with all these new colonies?**

What characterized the battle for Cuba?

- War in Cuba continued after Philippines captured; Spanish fleet evaded U.S. → plans changed
  - Trapped escaped **Pascual Cervera** in harbor; Nelson A. Miles, commanding general of U.S. army, sent 17k troops to assist in rapid strategy change but execution very poor
- **William R. Shafter** planned to capture Santiago → defeated Spanish forces in two simultaneous battles along way; **Rough Riders** cavalry unit, critical to success, essentially led by Theodore Roosevelt
  - Roosevelt grew in fame after leading charge up Kettle Hill into Spanish fire, losing nearly 100 men but still remembered as a hero
  - Shafter close to abandoning Santiago but Spanish govt. already began to surrender → Cervera's escaping fleet destroyed by American army; Spanish forces in Santiago surrendered on July 16
- Puerto Rico occupied easily around the same time as Santiago's surrender
- Armistice ended war on August 12 w/ Cuba independent, Puerto Rico/Guan → U.S., Philippines officially transferred

The War in Cuba continued amidst the annexation of the Philippines, with its character changing when Pascual Cervera escaped Spanish forces; he was trapped in the harbor and, after some time, Spain surrendered Santiago to American forces. Critical to American success were the Rough Riders cavalry commanded by Theodore Roosevelt. After Puerto Rico was taken with little resistance, an armistice was soon signed recognizing Cuban independence and ceding new territories to the U.S.

How did the annexation of Puerto Rico transform the island?

- Puerto Rico part of Sp. Empire since 1508, natives had died out due to disease/poverty → society based around Spanish rulers, Afr. workforce
- In 1820s, intermittent resistance from Puerto Ricans generally immediately crushed
  - Brought abt. some changes: abolition of slavery (1873), rep. in Spanish parliament
  - Demand for independence somewhat met in 1898 at work of powerful politician
- Independence quickly lost after Americans annexed; mil. government transformed in 1900 into two-chamber legislature (upper - American, lower - Puerto Rican), American governor
  - Puerto Ricans still sought independence → **Jones Act** made Puerto Ricans American citizens to formalize relationship
- American markets → ↑ sugar industry w/ many plantations → more focus on sugar → less food for island → dependent on imported food
  - Varying sugar prices dictated health of economy, plantation workers
  - Some Puerto Ricans saw devastation → sought independence; others sought closer relationship

**Puerto Rico, part of the Spanish empire for nearly four centuries, was characterized by a limited native population, dominated by a Spanish working class and an African workforce. They intermittently revolted against Spanish rule and earned semi-autonomy in 1898, 2 year before the Americans annexed the island and put Americans in the highest ranks of government. The sugar industry was critical to the economic development of the island.**

How did the annexation of the Philippines spark great debate?

- Philippines greatly controversial: sparse population of Puerto Rico fit into existing imperialistic view but densely packed, distant territory seemed far further from American values
  - McKinley hesitant to support, but believed to be only acceptable option (guided by divine power), saw as critical for national pride and for sake of Filipinos
- War ended w/ Treaty of Paris in Dec. 1898, confirmed Cuba/Puerto Rico/Guam and demanded Philippines (for some compensation)
- Powerful resistance from anti-imperialist senators; movement developed throughout nation
  - Opposed by wealthiest/most powerful, including Andrew Carnegie, Mark Twain, Samuel Gompers for moral reasons, fear of "polluting" American race, cost of large army, foreign alliances, unwelcome competition
  - **Anti-Imperialist League** developed in Northeast to fight annexation
- Ratification supported by imperialists like Roosevelt (empire = trade), reinvigorate national pride; Republicans felt advantageous to expand empire under their power
- Imperialists felt precedents for natives would apply accurately to treating new potential citizens; "uncivilized"  $\Rightarrow$  equal status to natives (not citizens)
- Bryan broke deadlock by shifting position to support imperialism for sake of 1900 national referendum as presidential candidate
  - Miscalculated: McKinley won easily in next election bc. Americans shifted

**The annexation of the Philippines sparked great controversy due to its great distance from the U.S. and its dense population. Several senators began an anti-imperialist movement, backed by Carnegie, Mark Twain, Samuel Gompers, and several others for reasons including moral ones and the fear of "pollution" due to immigrants. Imperialists supported the annexation of the Philippines for the sake of national pride and expansion; the precedents set for treating the natives would apply, several believed. Bryan broke a significant deadlock by suddenly supporting imperialism in hopes of winning the election; his plan was unsuccessful.**



## The Republic as Empire

How did the U.S. ultimately form a successful empire?

The U.S. heavily pressured Cuba to conform to its standards in its new constitution; it kept military presence there for several years and transformed the economy through the sugar industry. The war with the Philippines was characterized by significant brutality and negative public opinion; after four years, the U.S. emerged victorious and William Howard Taft embarked on reforms to ultimately lead to their independence in the mid-20th century. China, a critical trading partner, began to be taken over by other imperial powers, threatening American trading interests, prompting the "Open Door" policy pressuring imperial powers to support U.S. ventures; the forced imperialist cooperation during the Boxer Rebellion allowed it to be signed into law. After the U.S. exhibited great weakness in the war against Spain, Elihu Root transformed the army to make it truly modern through formalized training, size increases, and a general staff to advise.

How did the U.S. govern their acquired imperial colonies?

- HI, AK, Puerto Rico received territorial status quickly; U.S. Navy began to control smaller Pacific islands
- Cuba far more challenging: Amer. military forces stayed until 1902 to prepare for indep., building roads/schools/hospitals
  - Prepared for econ. domination
- Cuba's constitution not involving U.S. → Congress responded w/ Platt Amendment pressuring into doing so
  - Prevented Cuba from making treaties w/ other nations, gave U.S. right to intervene for sake of important values, required allowance for American naval bases
  - Given very little political independence
- American investments → nation began predominantly American econ. w/ rapid migrations, some absentee ownership → signif. resentment against Americans
  - Troops occupied after Cuban rebellion, returned after black plantation workers rebelled
  - Sugar production → constantly subject to boom/bust cycles

**Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico received pretty rapid territorial status; far more complicated was Cuba, with military forces initially occupying the territory to prepare the island for independence. After a Constitution was devised not involving the U.S., the Platt Amendment strongly pressured Cuba to make a new one heavily supporting the U.S.: Cuba lost most of its political independence as a result. Furthermore, American investments transformed the Cuban economy into one predominantly American with the boom-and-bust cycles of the sugar industry.**

What characterized the war between the U.S. and the Philippines?

- Americans saw clear distinctions betw. them and Europe; soon learned that subjugation required strength/brutality
- Conflict with Philippines from 1898-1902; 200k Amer. troops, 4.3k American deaths, at least 50k Filipino natives killed
  - Natives engaged in brutal guerilla tactics; soon engaged in brutality for which they had criticized the Spanish
- Filipinos had engaged in brutal rebellion against Spanish; rebelled against Americans as soon as threat of dominance arose → war began
  - **Emilio Aguinaldo** claimed to be true Filipino governor, masses were loyal to him; U.S. commander Arthur MacArthur saw as need to implement more severe policies
  - Captured guerillas treated not as POWs but as murderers → executed; entire villages evacuated → concentration camps w/ viewed as subhuman to justify killing
- Reports of brutality → little public support; most of rebellion crushed after March 1901 capture of Aguinaldo
  - Fighting continued for another year, revived at times until 1906
- Americans secured Philippines in 1901 → control given to William Howard Taft, presenting work as ultimately leading to independence
  - Built roads, schools, bridges, sewers; major financial/admin. reforms
  - Philippine econ. became linked to U.S. due to major trade despite few overall investments, little migration
- Gained independence on July 4, 1946

**The conflict with the Philippines began after the power was transferred from Spain to the U.S.; the Filipinos united behind Emilio Aguinaldo and engaged in guerilla tactics, causing the U.S. to treat insurgents as murderers, often executing them with the pretense that they were subhuman. These moments of great brutality led to the war receiving very little public support; however, the war soon ended, and the Philippines gained independence after a period of American control.**

How did the U.S. handle their acquisition of China?

- Americans concerned abt. future w/ China due to critical trade yet weak govt. → European imperialist powers began to take over regions through "concessions," often on the coast
- McKinley issued 1898 statement expressing desire for direct access w/o specific advantages
- Sec. of State **John Hay** translated into "Open Door notes" to England, Germany, Russia, France, Japan, Italy
  - Requested to accept other nations w/in Chinese regional spheres, to allow Chinese officials to continue collecting tariffs (which supported the U.S.), and to prevent discrim. against other nations in port/railroad fees
  - Goal to preserve U.S. trade w/o creating fear of govt. elimination
  - Europe/Japan received hesitantly; Russia rejected; others accepted in name only, but Hay announced that all had approved → would very soon be definitive
- Boxers, nationalist martial-arts society, began Boxer Rebellion against foreigners
  - Attacked all westerners, including missionaries; reached climax at siege of diplomatic corps
  - Imperial powers sent troops to rescue diplomats
  - Boxer Rebellion → cooperation betw. nations to put down w/ U.S. agreeing to assist only if agreement to Open Door policy → most agreed

**After China, a critical U.S. trading partner but also known for significant political weakness, began to be divided up among European powers, the U.S. issued the "Open Door notes" to preserve Chinese autonomy to some extent for the sake of U.S. trade. Although approval from other imperialist nations was initially sparse, the Chinese anti-foreigner Boxer Rebellion forced the imperialist nations to cooperate and allowed the "Open Door" policy to be passed.**

How did the U.S. develop its military system following the war with Spain?

- Army weakest link in war against Spain; however, entire mil. organization reformed due to poor coordination/training
- McKinley appointed **Elihu Root** for army overhaul
  - Enlarged army, created standards for National Guard (to ensure consistent standards betw. all troops)
  - Created officer training schools (like Army Staff College) in KS
  - General staff group (Joint Chiefs of Staff) appointed to advise sec. of war: modeled on Europe, seen as most important due to easy coordination, cooperation betw. members

**The U.S. army was extremely weak against Spain, forcing an overall led by Elihu Root, who increased the size of the army, formalized training with several schools, and, most significantly, created a group of general staff to advise the secretary of war and promote better coordination.**