

## Four Presidents and Imperialism

### William McKinley

#### **"Open Door" Policy**

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>❖ No nation trading with China should try to exclude other nations from commerce</li><li>❖ Aimed to maintaining peace among the powers interested in trading there</li><li>❖ These powers included France Germany and Britain.</li><li>❖ American Policy was based on their American interests there</li><li>❖ Ensured China would enjoy the benefits of America trading with them</li><li>❖ Everyone can share China, it's big enough for everyone</li><li>❖ Trade should be uninterrupted, no military intervention by one country in order to exclude others</li><li>❖ Peaceful and friendly while exploiting—economic imperialism</li></ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>❖ John Hay sent China another message telling them and all countries to follow the policy and do what the United States insisted.</li><li>❖ John Hay called on major powers to allow China to be open to foreign trade.</li><li>❖ China rebelled against the open door policy. Chinese had Boxer Rebellion to get all foreigners that were exploiting China out of the country.</li><li>❖ The message was sent out to all countries saying not to take China's land.</li><li>❖ US had economic motives</li><li>❖ Hay was reflecting traditional friendship between the U.S. and China</li></ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>❖ The US would have liked to colonize Asia, especially China, but there wasn't much left to colonize.</li><li>❖ They called for an "open door" policy to try and make room for themselves. This worked out well for everyone except China, who was being exploited</li><li>❖ The end results are everyone but the Chinese people happy, their government is getting money though, so they don't rebel.</li></ul>

### Theodore Roosevelt

#### **"Speak softly and carry a big stick; you will go far."**

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Worked on American strategic security (Strategic imperialism)</li><li>• Roosevelt is great diplomat with a keen understanding of the nations worldwide interests</li><li>• U.S. has emerged on the world scene and a military and economic powerhouse second only to great Britain</li><li>• Roosevelt kept on good terms with the British</li><li>• For the first time in its history the united states took on a global role<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ American wiled influence around the world</li><li>○ The navy sailed the seas</li><li>○ American economic interests spanned the globe</li></ul></li></ul>
	<h4><b>Roosevelt's Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine</b></h4> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Venezuela issued bonds to countries (some of the Great Powers) and when it came time to pay back, they couldn't</li><li>• So countries like France, Britain, and Germany blockaded the country</li><li>• Roosevelt was worrying that they would soon occupy the country, breaking the non-intervention part of the Monroe Doctrine</li><li>• Roosevelt spoke strongly to Germany saying they can't invade</li><li>• Roosevelt forced an arbitration settlement (because Germany threatened to temporarily occupy it)</li><li>• So Venezuela had to pay everyone back because they were ordered to by the tribunal</li></ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The US is intervening with European affairs (acting as “police state”) to help</li> <li>• Motives and justification—economic factor, military, Monroe Doctrine (“protecting just claims of European countries”)</li> <li>• Effect – changed the Monroe Doctrine in a very important way</li> <li>• The non intervention part now read something like this</li> <li>• In order to prevent European intervention in the western hemisphere The United States will intervene in the western hemisphere on their behalf and in their interests.</li> <li>• The United States prevents European powers from having to exercise a military presence by assuming “international police power” to discipline “wrongdoing in the western hemisphere”</li> </ul>
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<b>William Howard Taft</b>	
<b>“Dollar Diplomacy”</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Taft and Wilson used the United States and its power to promote American business abroad</li> <li>• This was especially marketed towards Asia and Latin American</li> <li>• Government Department heads were told to find new markets and ways to increase profits for American businesses</li> <li>• This is called “dollar diplomacy”</li> <li>• Some people saw this development as evidence that Government was being controlled by big business because the government used its power to push America corporations onto other countries</li> <li>• Others saw this as way to project American power and pride using American businesses (instead of military or diplomacy)</li> </ul>
<b>The Era Of Dollar Diplomacy in Central American and the Caribbean</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• American economic influence dominated the Caribbean</li> <li>• US companies were there because of good economic conditions.</li> <li>• US companies: dominant in Central America became more powerful than governments of the countries they were in.</li> <li>• United Fruit Company dominated Central America</li> <li>• American sugar refining company dominated Cuba</li> <li>• If anyone messed with the company, they messed with US government, and the US would send marines</li> <li>• US intervention to guarantee the companies power and stability became a recurring event in the region</li> <li>• American companies that operated in the region wanted governments in place throughout the region that would guarantee their assets, keep political order, and maintain unrestricted trade.</li> <li>• They also expected the US government and military to support and protect them.</li> </ul>
<b>Nicaragua</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dictator threatens to cancel a US mining lease and permit Japanese to build a canal. Good examples of Economic, strategic imperialism</li> <li>• Taft decides to try to overthrow the regime with justification of protecting American business interests.</li> <li>• Two US citizens are caught bombing ships in the San Juan River and executed. Cause for intervention → Humanitarian factors, Jingoism and nationalism</li> <li>• Taft financed a make shift government dominated by the US</li> <li>• NYC bankers regulated the country’s finances → Economic imperialism</li> <li>• Taft sends marines to keep order → They stay two decades → Military imperialism</li> <li>• Treaty in 1916: US gets exclusive right to build canals and lease naval bases all over Nicaragua</li> </ul>

## Woodrow Wilson

### **Haiti**

- US was interested in Haiti.
- There was terrible political instability on the island
- The president of Haiti defaults on \$24 million in debts owed to Europeans and Americans
- There was a revolt against the government that resulted in mass killings and the president of Haiti getting ripped to pieces.
- President Wilson sends in the Marines and the U.S. came in to control the revolt against government
- US organized a local government for Haiti and signed the treaty that gave the US control of foreign policy
- US crushed Haitians that revolted against the change in government
- Humanitarian factors of imperialism influenced the intervention of the US
- US controlled yet another republic that was not happy with their intervention

### **Mexico**

- DIAZ - A dictator, Porfirio Díaz, had ruled Mexico since 1876.
- Nationalists objected to economic concessions that had given away oil and mining rights to companies based in Britain and the United States.
- Diaz retired and confusion followed.
- Power drifted into the hands of Francisco I. Madero. He was unable to give direction to an emerging revolution.
- Regional leaders assembled armies south and north of the capital.
- Worried by this growing threat to their economic interests, foreign companies appealed for help to the United States ambassador.
- HUERTA - The country's ambitious military chief, Victoriano Huerta Organized a palace revolt, took control of the regional armies, and installed himself as lifetime President of Mexico.
- His agents murdered Madero and imposed a military dictatorship over most of the country.
- Wilson refused to talk with Huerta's diplomats, arguing that from now on the United States would deal only with republican governments based upon law, not irregular force.
- This novel policy, which judged a nation's morality, departed from past recognition procedures, which required only that a regime be in control of its territory.
- Wilson hoped to isolate Huerta. The British followed his lead. A diplomatic standoff ensued
- Huerta used "Yankee phobia" to prop up his altering regime.
- Barely a month after Wilson assumed office, Mexican authorities arrested a group of United States sailors in Tampico. The arrests were legitimate
- Commander, Admiral Henry T. Mayo, demanded an apology and a twenty-one gun salute to the Stars and Stripes.
- Wilson delivered an ultimatum: salute the flag or face the consequences
- Huerta's government was now sustained on feeling against the Yankees and he refused
- President ordered Marines to occupy Mexico's chief Gulf port, Veracruz
- Street fighting ensued and the marines occupied Veracruz for six months
- The Tampico incident and the Marine occupation of Veracruz humiliated Huerta, his power disintegrated
- Carranza - Another potential leader, Venustiano Carranza, gathered an army and occupied Mexico City

- He was a vigilante and not regarded as a legitimate ruler
- Chaos continued to dominate Mexico
- The diplomatic deadlock with the Wilson administration continued
- Then Pancho Villa shows up, raises an army and a rebellion against Carranza
- His crew is called the *villistas*
- They called for revolution and economic reform. They were violent and lawless.
- On January 11, 1916 Pancho attacked a train and killed 16 American in the process
- Two months later he invaded the United States, raided the New Mexico town of Columbus. He killed 17 people and burned the town to the ground
- He was hoping that by messing with the United States he could incite an American military intervention against Carranza
- Wilson ordered general John Pershing and 6,600 troops to pursue Villa
- The *villistas* evaded the army
- Wilson then called out 150,000 National Guardsmen to seal off the southwestern border
- Pershing pursued the *villistas* without result
- Carranza held on to power
- Early in 1917 war in Europe began to demand U.S. attention
- Wilson withdrew federal troops from Mexico and granted Carranza recognition
- This series of events left a strong animosity between the countries → Mexicans resenting American intervention, and Americans finding no satisfaction for the attacks on its territory and citizens