



**UNIT 3 Imperialism  
and War  
Part 3**

# I. Debate Over Imperialism

For

- need for new markets
- become a world power
- take care of the weak
- missionaries
- nationalism

↳ Country



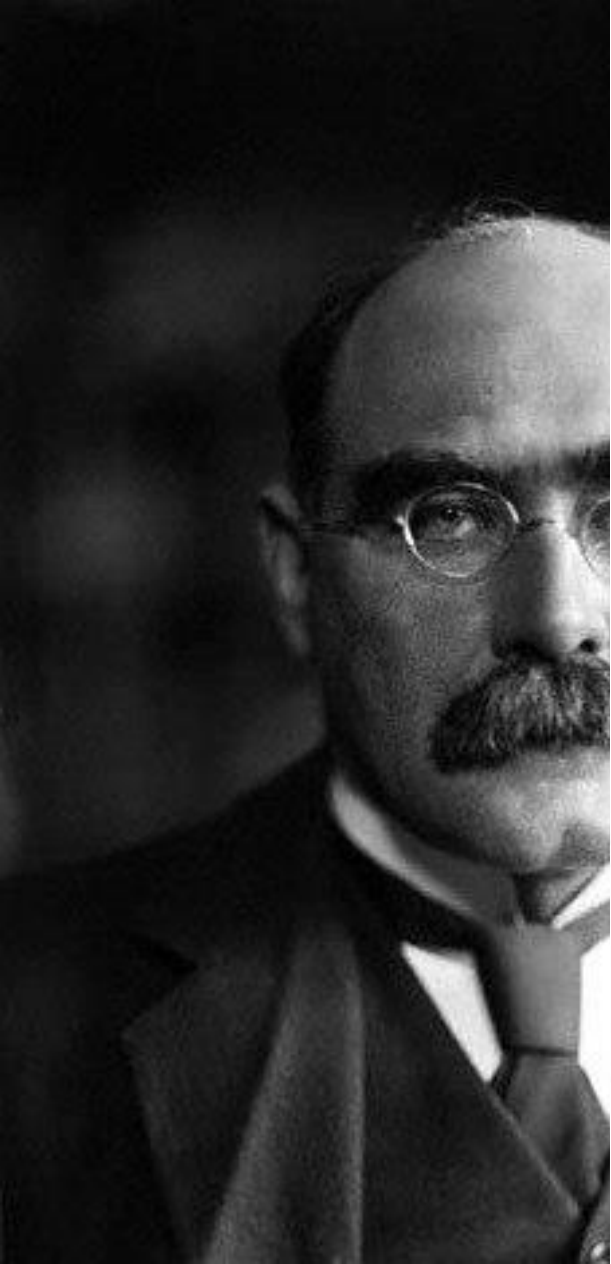


## Against

- U.S. once a colony = revolted
- not right to rule others
- cost lives & \$
- violates democracy



THE WHITE (?) MAN'S BURDEN.





# II. The Philippines

## Emilio Aguinaldo

- Filipino rebel leader ⇒ felt betrayed by the Treaty of Paris 1898
- wages guerrilla warfare on the U.S. 1899
- 7/4/1946 = Philippines gain independence



Poster reads: The Confederate States refused their consent to be governed; But the Union was preserved without their consent.

African American boy cleans the windows

Native American student reading a book upside down, title of book is "ABC"

Book on desk labelled "U.S. First Lessons in Self-Government"



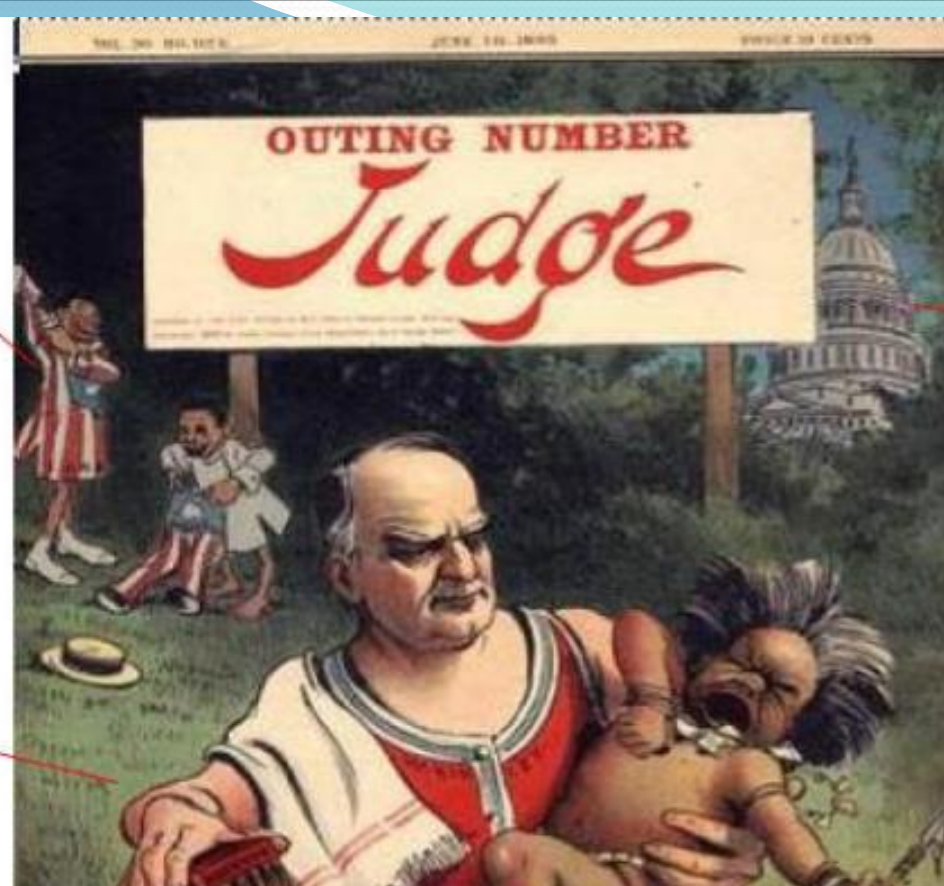
These students are reading books labelled: California, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Alaska

## White Man's Burden and "School Begins"

*Ex: The words written on the blackboard - "...the US must govern her colonies with or without their consent until they can govern themselves.."*  
*This is an example of the concept of white man's burden quite literally, it is stating the burden of white men - the US - to govern their colonies until they know how, because the implication is that they can't*



The figure on the left is labelled Cuba, the figure on the right is labelled Puerto Rico - they have already "washed" themselves, and are therefore civilized. Now, they put on American stars and stripes clothing. They are lighter skinned because they have been washed.



US Capitol building

President McKinley is washing a Filipino baby or young child with a scrub brush labelled "education".

## White Man's Burden and "The Filipino's First Bath"

*Ex: Caption - "oh you dirty boy" - this caption is suggesting that McKinley is saying this in reference to the natives, calling them a "boy" which means they are "younger" and "less educated" than the white man or Americans, burden of the US would be to help them grow up*



Scale 1:36,000,000 at Equator

Mercator Projection



Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative. Names in Vietnam are shown without diacritical marks.



# III. U.S. in the Far East

## 1. China

= carved into Spheres of Influence by Europeans - rights for trading





圖心退擊敵の內城皇軍合聯

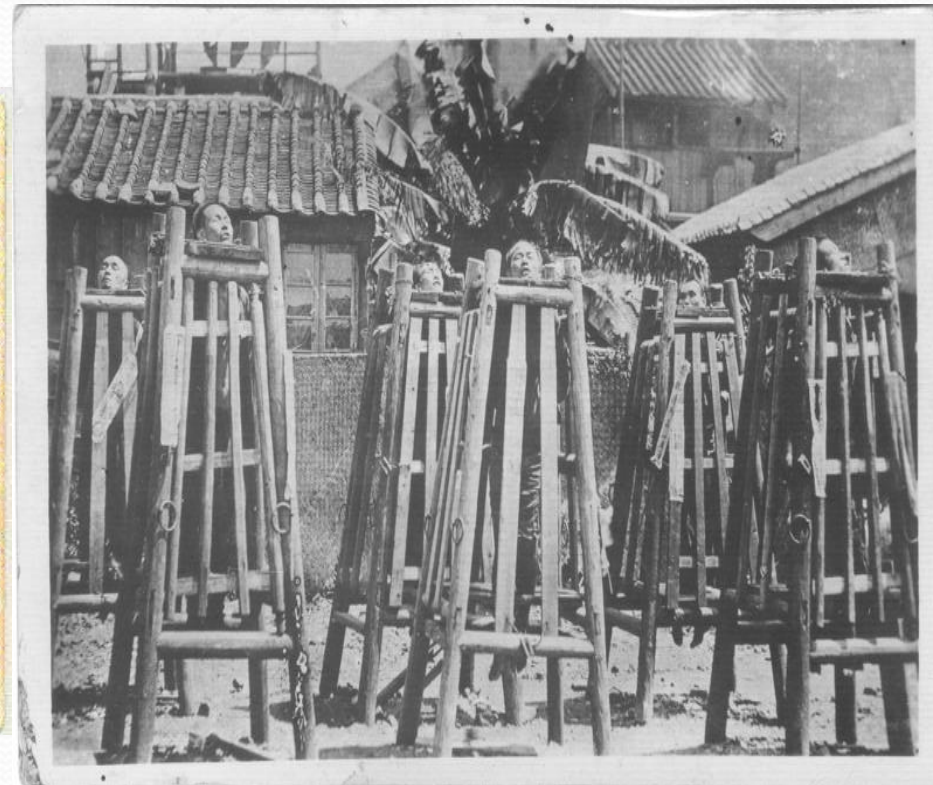
壹廿其報畫亂戰國清



此圖係由日本畫家所繪，描寫清國亂戰時之情形。



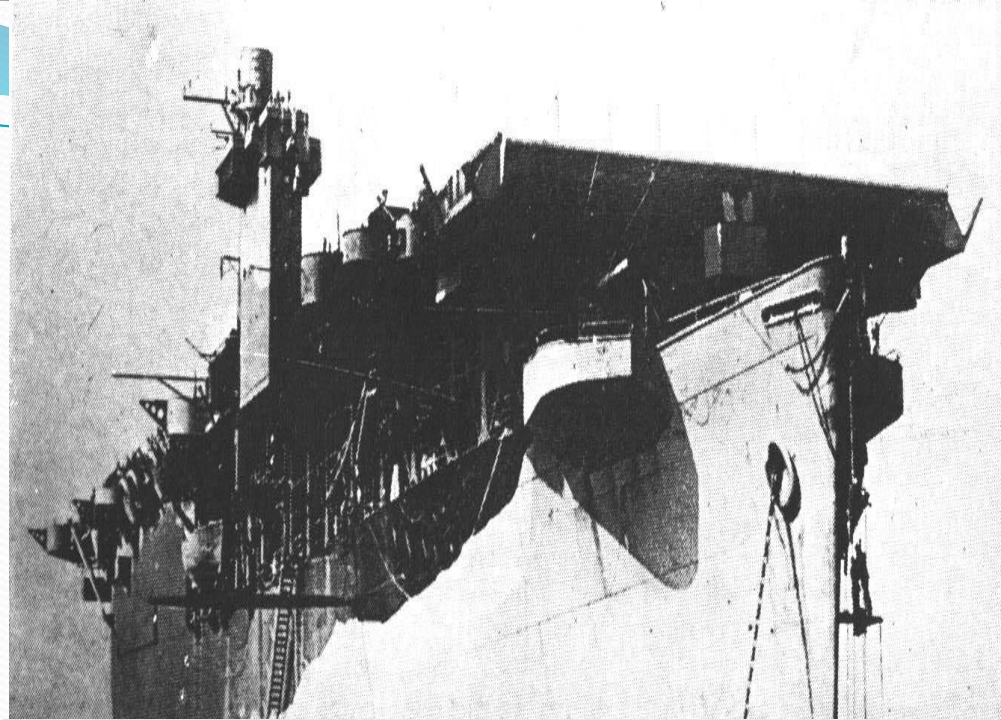
- = U.S. wants Open Door Policy - China open to all for trade
- = Boxer Rebellion - Chinese nationalists attempt to rid China of foreigners
  - failed because China did not modernized





## 2. Japan

- = Commodore Matthew Perry opened Japan to U.S. for trade 1854
- = Japan modernizes & industrializes
- = Japan becomes a major world power in under 25 years







# 3. U.S. Restrictions

= Chinese Immigration - Chinese Exclusion Act 1882

= Japanese Immigration - Gentlemen's Agreement 1907





## 4. Russo-Japanese War 1904-1905

- = Japan defeats Russia
- = T.R. holds peace talks with Japan and Russia to keep China open to all





- = U.S. recognizes Japanese control of Korea / Japan agrees not to advance to Philippines
- = growth of distrust between the U.S. and Japan





# 5. Great White Fleet 1907

= T.R. sends the U.S. Navy Fleet on world cruise to show the U.S. power and strength / flex muscles





*"The United States military is currently deployed to more locations than it has been throughout history."  
—Dept. of Defense.*

Sources: Dept. of Defense, "Base Structure Report, FY 2002" and "Active Duty Military Personnel Strengths by Regional area and by Country, Dec. 31, 2001"; Zoltan Grossman, "New U.S. Military Bases," Feb. 2, 2002; Monthly Review, 2002

- 46 countries with no U.S. military presence
  - 156 countries with U.S. troops
  - 63 countries with U.S. military bases and troops
  - 7 countries with 13 new U.S. military bases since 9/11/2001
- In 2001, the U.S. had 255,065 troops abroad

