

# Imperialism Chapter 20 p.554-572

## I. Hemispheric Hegemony and Beyond p.552-559

### A. Stirrings of Imperialism

#### 1. The New Manifest Destiny

- a. Several developments help shift American attention to lands across seas such as:
  - i. The concept of the “closing of the frontier” produced fears that natural sources would soon dwindle and that alternative sources must be found abroad.
  - ii. The depression occurs businessman’s looked overseas for new markets
  - iii. Foreign trade was becoming increasingly important in the American economy in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century
  - iv. Americans were fearful that European colonies would leave Americans in the dust
- b. John Burgess flatly stand that Anglo-Saxon and Teutonic nations had the duty chocolate the less fortunate peoples, even to force superior institutions on them if necessary.
- c. Alfred Theyer Mahan presented that countries with seapower word the great nations of history; the greatness of the United States, bounded by two oceans, would rest on it seapower. He also advocated that the United States should construct canal across the excess of Central America in order to: join the oceans, acquired offensive bases, and take possession of Hawaii and other Pacific islands.

#### 2. Hemispheric Hegemony

- a. James G. Blaine, helped organize the first Pan-American Congress which attracted delegates from 19 nations.
- b. The delegates agreed to create the Pan-American unit, a week international organization located in Washington that served as a clearinghouse for distributing information to the member nations.
- c. The Cleveland administration even threatened war on Great Britain when there is a boundary dispute between Venezuela and British Guiana.

#### 3. Hawaii and Samoa

- a. Why had always been important port when trade with China, and were wrestling authority away from leaders of an ancient civilization, Polynesian people. When the first Americans arrived in Hawaii in the 1790s on merchant ships, there were around half 1 million people living there. King Kamehsmeha welcomed American traitors and help them develop a thriving trade between Hawaii in China, un-American soon wanted more than trade.
- b. The arrivals of merchants missionaries and planters was devastating to Hawaii society. The newcomers inadvertently brought infectious diseases to which the lines, like American Indians before them, we’e tragically vulnerable, causing more than half the native population to die.

- c. In 1887, the US negotiated a treaty that allowed them to open a naval base in Pearl Harbor. Sugar was also the basis for Hawaii's economy by then, and when native Hawaiians revolted by appointing a queen that challenged American control on the islands, America eliminated international trade of the sugar, which destroyed Hawaii's economy. The US decided that the only way to build the economy back up was for it to join the US, so they staged a revolution and asked for aid from the continent. When forces, Hawaiians gave up.
- d. Samoan Islands also served away station for American ships in Pacific trade. United States had denying the Samoan harbor at Pago Pago. In 1878, the Hayes administration extracted a tree from Samoan leaders for American Naval Station at Pago Pago. However Great Britain and Germany were also interested in the islands, and they to secure Treaty rights from the native princes. For the next 10 years the three powers jockeyed for dominant in Samoa. In 1899, United States and Germany divided the islands between them, compensating Britain with territories elsewhere in the Pacific.