

Chapter 27

Empire and Expansion, 1890–1909

Presented by:
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I. America Turns Outward

- Many developments fed nation's ambition for overseas expansion:
 - Farmers and factory owners looked beyond American shores as agricultural and industrial production increased
 - Many believed America had to expand or explode:
 - Country bursting from growth in population, wealth, and productive capacity
 - “Yellow press” described foreign exploits as manly adventures
 - Missionaries looked overseas inspired by Josiah Strong's *Our Country: Its Possible Future and Its Present Crisis*



I. America Turns Outward (cont.)

- Aggressive Americans interpreted Darwinism to mean earth belonged to strong and fit—i.e., U.S.A.—
 - Theodore Roosevelt and Henry Cabot Lodge
 - America would have to become an imperial power to survive in a world of aggressive imperial industrial powers
- Development of a steel navy focused attention overseas
 - Supported by Captain Alfred Thayer Mahan's *The Influence of Sea Power upon History, 1660-1783*
 - Mahan argued control of seas = key to world dominance
- America's new international interest manifested itself in several ways:

I. America Turns Outward (cont.)

- **Big Sister policy:**
 - Pushed by Secretary of State James G. Blaine
 - Aimed to rally Latin America nations behind U.S. leadership
 - As well as open Latin American markets to U.S. exports
 - Blaine presided over first Pan-American Conference (1889):
 - » Modest beginnings of important series of inter-American assemblages
- Crises marked path of U.S. diplomacy in late 1880s and early 1890s as U.S.A. became increasingly assertive abroad:
 - American and German navies nearly came to blows in 1889 over Samoan Islands in South Pacific
 - Lynching of eleven Italians in New Orleans (1891) brought America and Italy to brink of war

I. America Turns Outward (cont.)

- American demands on Chile after death of two American sailors in 1892 in port of Valparaiso made hostilities between two countries seem likely
- Argument between United States and Canada over seal hunting near Pribilof Islands, off coast of Alaska
- Series of crises between United States and Great Britain in 1896:
 - Border dispute between British Guiana and Venezuela:
 - » Richard Olney, Secretary of State, became involved, to point of alerting US naval power
 - » Cleveland urged Congress for a commission to draw border between British Guiana and Venezuela
 - » Sober second thoughts on both sides helped avoid war
 - **Great Rapprochement**—reconciliation between United States and Great Britain became cornerstone of both nations' foreign policies as 1900s dawned



II. Spurning the Hawaiian Pear

- Hawaii an early attraction for Americans:
 - Way station and provisioning point for Yankee shippers, sailors, and whalers
 - In 1820 early missionaries arrived preaching:
 - Protestant Christianity
 - Protective calico
 - Hawaii became major center for sugar production
 - Americans came to regard Hawaii as an extension of U.S. coastline and warned other powers away

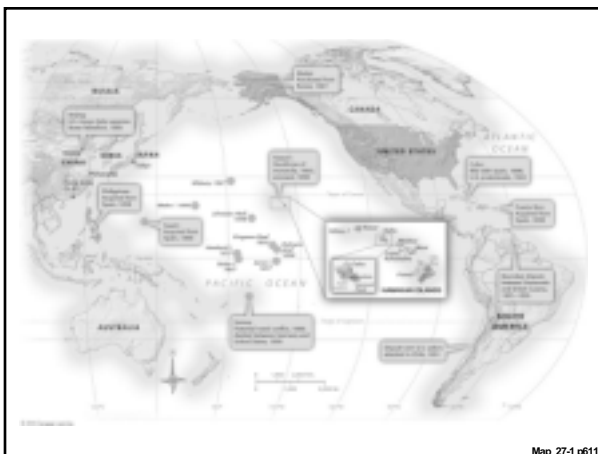
II. Spurning the Hawaiian Pear (cont.)

- **McKinley Tariff (1890):**
 - Raised barriers against Hawaiian sugar
 - White planters renewed efforts to secure U.S. annexation of Hawaii
 - Blocked by strong-willed Queen Liliuokalani:
 - Insisted native Hawaiians should control the islands
 - In 1893, a few whites, with open assistance of U.S. troops, toppled Hawaiian government



II Spurning the Hawaiian Pear (cont.)

- Treaty of annexation rushed to Washington, but stopped by presidential change in United States:
 - President Cleveland abruptly withdrew treaty
 - Commission later determined most Hawaiian natives opposed annexation
- Hawaiian pear continued to ripen until United States acquired its overseas empire in 1898 (see May 27.1)



III. Cubans Rise in Revolt

- Cuba's masses rose against Spanish oppressors in 1895:
 - Roots of revolt partly economic:
 - Sugar production crippled by American tariff (1894) that restored high duties
 - Cubans adopted a scorched-earth policy:
 - *Insurrectos* torched cane fields and sugar mills; dynamited passenger trains
 - Destructive tactics menaced American interests on island

III. Cubans Rise in Revolt (cont.)

- Americans sympathized with Cuban underdogs:
 - American business investments of \$50 million in Cuba
 - Annual trade of \$100 million
 - Possibility of much-anticipated Panama Canal
- Fuel added by arrival of Spanish general “Butcher” Weyler:
 - He undertook to crush rebellion:
 - » By herding many into barbed-wire reconcentration camps
 - » Where they could not give assistance to armed *insurrectos*
 - » Poor sanitation caused numerous Cuban deaths

III. Cubans Rise in Revolt (cont.)

- Atrocities red meat for sensational “yellow journalism” of Hearst and Pulitzer
- Early in 1898 Washington sent battleship *Maine* to Cuba for “friendly visit”:
 - Actually to protect and evacuate Americans
 - February 15, 1898: **Maine** mysteriously exploded in Havana harbor with loss of 260 sailors
 - Two investigations resulted:
 - » Spaniards concluded explosion had been internal and presumably accidental
 - » Americans argued blast caused by a mine

III. Cubans Rise in Revolt (cont.)

- U.S. Navy admiral H.G. Rickover in 1976 confirmed original Spanish findings
- Americans in 1898 embraced their explanation:
 - Washington demanded and Spain agreed to:
 - » An end to reconcentration camps
 - » An armistice with Cuban rebels
- McKinley in a jam:
 - Did not want hostilities, but neither did he want Spain to remain in possession of Cuba
 - He also did not want a fully independent Cuba, over which United States could exercise no control
 - “Wobbly Willie” recognized inevitable, gave the people what they wanted

III. Cubans Rise in Revolt (cont.)

- He also acknowledged America's commercial and strategic interest in Cuba:
 - On April 11, 1898, McKinley sent war message to Congress
 - Urged armed intervention to free oppressed Cubans
 - Legislators responded uproariously with what was essentially a declaration of war
 - They also adopted hand-tying **Teller Amendment**—
 - » Proviso proclaimed that when U.S.A. had overthrown Spanish misrule, it would give Cubans freedom
 - » Declaration caused imperialistic Europeans to smile skeptically



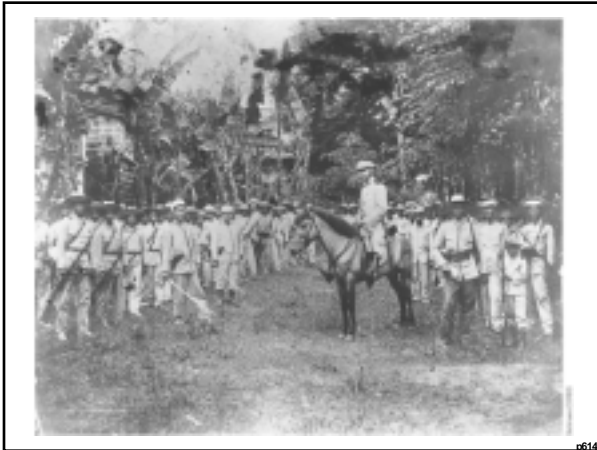
IV. Dewey's May Day Victory at Manila

- American people went to war lightheartedly
- Declaration of war, February 25, 1898
 - Before declaration, while Navy Secretary John Long away from office, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt acted:
 - Cabled Commodore George Dewey to descend upon Spain's Philippines in event of war
 - President McKinley confirmed Roosevelt's instructions
 - Dewey carried out orders magnificently on May 1, 1898 (see Map 27.2)



IV. Dewey's May Day Victory at Manila (cont.)

- On August 13, 1898, long-awaited American troops arrived:
 - Allowed Dewey to complete actions against Spanish
 - Assisted by Emilio Aguinaldo and Filipino insurgents
 - Manila episode renewed U.S. focus on Hawaii:
 - Joint resolution of annexation rushed through Congress
 - Approved by McKinley on July 7, 1898
 - Granted Hawaiian residents U.S. citizenship
 - Hawaii received full territorial status in 1900



V. The Confused Invasion of Cuba

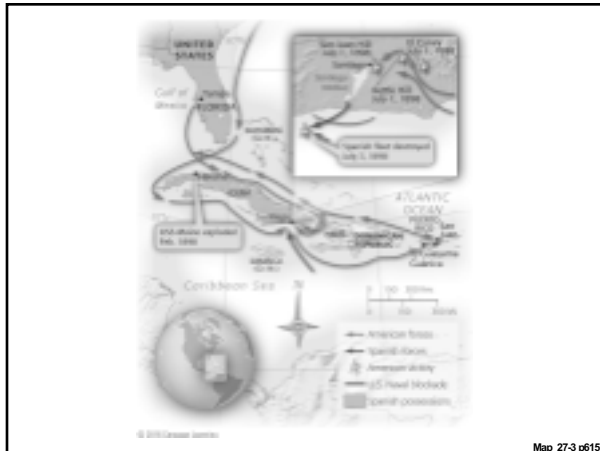
- Invasion of Cuba:
 - Spanish government ordered fleet to Cuba
 - Panic seized eastern seaboard of United States
 - Spanish “armada” landed in Santiago harbor, Cuba:
 - Where it was blockaded by powerful American fleet
 - General William R. Shafter sent to assist
 - **Rough Riders**, part of invading army, charged onto stage of history



V. The Confused Invasion of Cuba (cont.)

– Rough Riders:

- Volunteers, mostly western cowboys and other hardy characters
- Commanded by Colonel Leonard Wood
- Organized mainly by glory-chasing Theodore Roosevelt
- On July 1 at El Caney and Kettle Hill, Colonel Roosevelt and his horseless Rough Riders charged
- Shafter's men having landed near Santiago now spelled doom for badly outgunned Spanish fleet
- After naval battle on July 3, Spanish surrendered (see Map 27.3)



V. The Confused Invasion of Cuba (cont.)

- Spain on August 12, 1898, signed armistice
- If Spaniards had held on a little longer in Cuba, American army might have melted away:
 - Malaria, typhoid fever, dysentery, and yellow fever became so severe that hundreds of Americans incapacitated – “an army of convalescents”
 - Other suffered from eating fetid canned meat
 - All told, nearly four hundred men died from fighting
 - more than 5,000 died from bacteria and other causes

VI. America's Course (Curse?) of Empire

– 1898 Spanish and American negotiators met in Paris:

- Cuba freed from its Spanish overlords
- Americans secured Pacific island of Guam
- Spain ceded Puerto Rico to United States as payment for war costs:
 - Ironically, last remnant of Spain's New World empire became first territory ever annexed to United States without express promise of eventual statehood
 - Puerto Rican interactions with U.S.A. (see "Makers of America: The Puerto Ricans")



VI. America's Course (Curse?) of Empire (cont.)

– Knottiest of all was what to do with Philippines:

- Contained ethnically diverse population of seven million
- McKinley feared Filipinos not ready for independence and that another imperial power might take islands
- McKinley increasingly thought about option of:
 - » Acquire all the Philippines
 - » Then perhaps give Filipinos freedom later
- Protestant missionaries sought to make converts from Spanish Catholicism
- Wall Street clamored for possible profits in Philippines

VI. America's Course (Curse?) of Empire (cont.)

– McKinley decided outright annexation of islands:

- Question of what to do about Manila since it was taken after armistice signed
- Deadlock broken by U.S.A. agreeing to pay Spain \$20 million for Philippine Islands—last great Spanish haul from New World
- Signing of pact of Paris touched off one of most impassioned foreign-policy debates in American history

VI. America's Course (Curse?) of Empire (cont.)

- Debate about American national identity?
 - Unlike earlier contiguous continental expansion,
 - Philippines a distant tropical area
 - Thickly populated by Asians of a different culture, tongue and government institutions
 - Debate over annexation?
 - Opponents: would dishonor and ultimately destroy America's venerable commitments to self-determination and anticolonialism
 - Proponents: would continue glorious history of expansion that had pushed American civilization to Pacific and beyond

VI. America's Course (Curse?) of Empire (cont.)

– **Anti-Imperialist League:**

- Sprang into being to fight McKinley's expansionist moves:
- Included many prominent Americans, incl. presidents of Harvard and Stanford, and Mark Twain
- Labor leader Samuel Gompers and Andrew Carnegie

– Anti-imperialists raised many objections:

- Filipinos thirsted for freedom:
 - To annex them would violate “consent of the governed”-- Declaration of Independence and Constitution

VI. America's Course (Curse?) of Empire (cont.)

- Despotism abroad might beget despotism at home
 - Imperialism costly and unlikely to turn a profit
 - Would propel United States into political and military cauldron of East Asia
- Imperialists responded with appeals to patriotism, “civilizing mission,” and possible trade profits
- Despite heated protests, Senate approved Paris treaty with just one vote to spare on Feb. 6, 1899
- U.S.A. now officially an empire







VII. Perplexities in Puerto Rico and Cuba

- Status of Puerto Rico anomalous—
 - Neither a state nor a territory
 - Little prospect of eventual independence
 - **Foraker Act** (1900) accorded Puerto Rico a limited degree of popular government
 - Congress granted U.S. citizenship in 1917,
 - Withheld full self-rule
 - Annexation of Puerto Rico posed thorny legal problem

VII. Perplexities in Puerto Rico and Cuba (cont.)

- **Insular Cases** (start in 1901):
 - Puerto Ricans (and Filipinos) subject to American rule, but did not enjoy all American rights
- Cuba under U.S. leadership wrought miracles in many areas of Cuban life, esp. public health
- Under Teller Amendment, United States withdrew from Cuba in 1902
- Cubans required to include **Platt Amendment** into their 1901 constitution

VII. Perplexities in Puerto Rico and Cuba (cont.)

• Platt Amendment:

- Served McKinley's ultimate purpose of bringing Cuba under American control:
 - “Plattism” survives as term of derision in modern-day Cuba
- Cubans forced to agree:
 - Not to conclude treaties that might compromise independence
 - Not to take on debt beyond resources (as U.S.A. determined)
 - That United States might intervene with troops to restore order when U.S.A. saw fit
 - To sell or lease coaling or naval stations; ultimately two and then only one (Guantánamo) to their powerful “benefactor”

VII. Perplexities in Puerto Rico and Cuba (cont.)

- United States abrogated amendment in 1934
- United States still occupies 28,000-acre Cuban beachhead at Guantánamo under an agreement that can be revoked only by consent of both parties (see Chap. 33)



VIII. New Horizons in Two Hemispheres

– Spanish-American War kind of colossal coming-out party:

- War short (113 days) and casualties low
- War so successful that Secretary of State John Hay called it a “splendid little war”
- American prestige rose sharply:
 - Europeans grudgingly accorded Republic more respect
- Britain, France, Russia and other great powers upgraded legations in Washington, D.C.

VIII. New Horizons in Two Hemispheres (cont.)

- Exhilarating new martial spirit thrilled America
- John Philip Sousa, popular military marching band music
- Most Americans did not start war with consciously imperialistic motives
- Secretary of War Elihu Root established general staff for army and founded War College in Washington
- One of most beneficial results was further closing of “bloody chasm” between North and South

VIII. New Horizons in Two Hemispheres (cont.)

- Newly imperial nation not yet prepared to pay full bill for new status
- By taking Philippines, United States became a full-fledged Far Eastern power:
 - Distant islands later became a “heel of Achilles,” indefensible hostage to Japan's expansion
- Americans assumed commitments they proved unwilling to defend with appropriate naval and military outlays

IX. “Little Brown Brothers” in the Philippines

– Disappointed Filipinos:

- Assumed would be granted freedom after Spanish-American War
- However U.S.A.:
 - Excluded Filipinos from peace negotiations with Spain
 - Made clear its intention to stay in Philippines indefinitely
- Bitterness toward American troops erupted on February 4, 1899, under Emilio Aguinaldo
- United States deployed 126,000 troops 10,000 miles away to fight natives using guerrilla tactics in jungle
- Now Filipinos viewed as dangerous enemy



IX. “Little Brown Brothers” in the Philippines (cont.)

– Shift contributed to mounting “race war”:

- Both sides perpetrated atrocities:
 - “Water cure” forced water down victims throats until they yielded information or died
 - Americans built reconcentration camps
 - Americans broke back of Filipino insurrection in 1901 with capture of Aguinaldo
- Brutal war claimed 4,234 American dead and as many as 600,000 Filipinos
- William Taft became governor in 1901: he later called Filipinos his “little brown brothers”

IX. “Little Brown Brothers” in the Philippines (cont.)

– McKinley’s “benevolent assimilation” proceeded slowly:

- Washington spent millions to improve the country, but it was ill-received
- Filipinos hated compulsory Americanization and pined for liberty
- Finally granted freedom on Fourth of July, 1946 and many migrated to U.S.A. (see “Makers of America: The Filipinos”)

X. Hinging the Open Door in China

- After China’s defeat by Japan in 1894-1895
 - Imperialistic European powers—Russia and Germany—moved in
 - Growing group of Americans viewed vivisection of China with alarm:
 - Churches worried about missionary strongholds
 - Merchants feared Europeans would monopolize China’s markets
 - There were demands that Washington do something:
 - Secretary of State John Hay decided on a dramatic move



X. Hinging the Open Door in China (cont.)

- **Open Door note:** dispatched by Hay in 1899 to all great powers
 - Urged them to announce that in their leaseholds or spheres of influence, they would respect:
 - Certain Chinese rights
 - Ideal of fair trade
 - Hay had not bothered to consult Chinese
 - *Phrase Open Door*
 - Quickly caught American public's fancy
 - Caused much squirming in leading capitals of world:
 - » Though all great powers save Russia, with its designs on Manchuria, eventually agreed to it

X. Hinging the Open Door in China (cont.)

- Patriotic Chinese did not care to be used as a doormat by Western powers
 - In 1900 a group, the “Boxers,” broke loose with cry “Kill Foreign Devils” in **Boxer Rebellion**:
 - » Murdered more than 200 foreigners and 1,000s of Chinese Christians
 - » Besieged foreign diplomatic community in capital Beijing (Peking)
 - » Multinational rescue force of 18,000 soldiers arrived and quelled rebellion
 - » Included several thousand American troops dispatched from Philippines to protect U.S. rights under 1844 Treaty of Wanghia (see Chap. 18) and to keep Open Door propped open

X. Hinging the Open Door in China (cont.)

- Results of Boxer Rebellion:
 - Chinese assessed an indemnity of \$333 million:
 - American share was \$24.5 million
 - Since that was more than necessary, U.S.A. remitted \$18 million for education of Chinese students in U.S.A.
 - Initiative to further westernization of Asia
 - Secretary Hay released another set of notes in 1900:
 - Henceforth Open Door would embrace territorial integrity of China, in addition to commercial integrity
 - Incorporated into Nine-Power Treaty of 1922; later violated by Japan's takeover of Manchuria in 1931 (see Chap. 31)



XI. Imperialism or Bryanism in 1900?

- McKinley renominated by Republicans in 1900 because:
 - Won war and acquired rich real estate
 - Safeguarded gold standard
 - Brought promised prosperity
 - Theodore (“Teddy”) Roosevelt (TR) selected as vice presidential candidate
- William Jennings Bryan odds-on choice of Democrats, meeting in Kansas City:
 - Platform proclaimed paramount issue as Republican overseas imperialism

XI. Imperialism or Bryanism in 1900?

- Campaign:
 - McKinley again campaigned safely from front porch
 - Brian again took to stump in cyclonic campaign
 - Roosevelt out-Bryaned Bryan, touring country with revolver-shooting cowboys:
 - He denounced all dastards who would haul down Old Glory
- Election results:
 - McKinley triumphed by much wider margin than 1896:
7,218,491 to 6,356,734 popular votes
 - 292 to 155 electoral votes

XI. Imperialism or Bryanism in 1900? (cont.)

– Victory for Republicans:

- Not a mandate for or against imperialism
- If there was a mandate, it was for two *Ps*:
 - Prosperity and protectionism
- New York bosses looked forward to watching nettlesome Roosevelt “take the veil” as vice president



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XII. TR: Brandisher of the Big Stick

- McKinley murdered in September 1901 by deranged anarchist in Buffalo, N.Y.
- Roosevelt assumed presidency at age 42, youngest president thus far:
 - Rough Rider with high-voltage energy
 - Preached virile virtues
 - Denounced pacifistic “flubbards” and “mollycoddles”
 - Ardent champion of military and naval preparedness
 - Pet proverb, “Speak softly and carry a big stick, [and] you will go far”



XII. TR: Brandisher of the Big Stick (cont.)

- Loved people and mingled with all ranks:
 - From Catholic cardinals to professional prizefighters
- “TR” commanded idolatrous personal following
- Believed president should lead boldly
- Had no real respect for delicate checks and balances among three branches of government
- President, he felt, may take any action in general interest not specifically forbidden by Constitution



XIII. Building the Panama Canal

- Roosevelt applied his energy to foreign affairs:
 - Spanish-American war reinvigorated interest in a canal across Central American isthmus
 - Battleship *Oregon*, stationed on Pacific Coast, took weeks to steam around South America to join U.S. fleet in Cuban waters
 - A canal would make it easier to defend Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and Philippines
 - Also facilitate operations of U.S. merchant marine
 - Initial obstacles legal rather than geographical:

XIII. Building the Panama Canal (cont.)

- Under Clayton-Bulwer Treaty with Britain in 1850, U.S.A. could not secure exclusive control over isthmian route
- Focused on rising Germany, Britain yielded to U.S.A.
- Consented to **Hay-Pauncefote Treaty** (1901):
 - » Gave United States free hand to build a canal
 - » Conceded right to fortify it as well
- Where should canal be built?
 - American experts favored route across Nicaragua
 - Agents of old French Canal Company eager to salvage costly failure at S-shaped Panama
 - Philippe Bunau-Varilla of New Panama Company dropped price from \$109 million to \$40 million
 - Congress (1902) decided on Panama route

XIII. Building the Panama Canal (cont.)

- Columbia rejected offer of \$10 million and annual payment of \$250,000 for zone across Panama
- Roosevelt railed against those who frustrated his ambitions
- Impatient Panamanians ripe for another revolt:
 - Counted on prosperity to follow construction of canal
 - Feared United States would turn to Nicaraguan route

XIII. Building the Panama Canal (cont.)

- Bunau-Varilla disturbed by prospect of losing company's \$40 million
- So he helped incite a rebellion on November 3, 1903
- U.S. naval forces then prevented Colombian troops from crossing isthmus to quell uprising
- Roosevelt moved rapidly to make Panama a virtual outpost of United States
 - Three days after insurrection, he extended recognition
 - Fifteen days later Bunau-Varilla signed Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty in Washington
 - » Price of canal left same
 - » Zone widened from six to ten miles

XIII. Building the Panama Canal (cont.)

- French company pocketed \$40 million from U.S. Treasury
- TR did not actively plot to tear Panama from Columbia:
 - Conspirators knew of his angrily expressed views
 - Counted on him to use big stick to hold Columbia at bay
 - His involvement did leave impression he had been party to intrigue
 - Thus so-called rape of Panama marked ugly downward lurch in U.S. relations with Latin America

XIII. Building the Panama Canal (cont.)

- Construction began in 1901:
 - Daunting difficulties from labor troubles to landslides to lethal tropical diseases
 - Colonel William C. Gorgas:
 - » Quiet and determined exterminator of yellow fever in Havana
 - » Ultimately made Canal Zone “as safe as a health resort”
 - At cost of \$400 million, autocratic West Point engineer, Colonel George Washington Goethals, ultimately brought project to completion in 1914, just as World War I started



XIV. TR's Perversion of Monroe's Doctrine

- Latin American debt defaults prompted Roosevelt to get involved:
 - Venezuela and Dominican Republic chronically in arrears to European creditors
 - Germany bombarded delinquent Venezuela in 1903
 - Roosevelt feared Germans or British might remain in Latin America, in violation of Monroe Doctrine
 - **Roosevelt Corollary** to Monroe Doctrine: brazen policy of “preventive intervention”

XIV. TR's Perversion of Monroe's Doctrine (cont.)

- Announced that in event of financial troubles in Latin America, U.S.A. would:
 - Take over customhouses
 - Pay off debts
 - Keep Europeans on other side of Atlantic
- No outsiders could push around Latin Americans, except Uncle Sam, Policeman of Caribbean
 - Became effective in 1905 when U.S.A. took over tariff collection in Dominican Republic
- TR's rewriting of Monroe Doctrine did more to promote “Bad Neighbor” policy:

XIV. TR's Perversion of Monroe's Doctrine (cont.)

- Used to justify wholesale interventions and repeated landings of marines
 - Turned Caribbean into a “Yankee lake”
- To Latin Americans, it seemed like a cloak behind which U.S. sought to strangle them
- Shadow of big stick fell on Cuba in 1906:
 - Revolutionary disorders brought appeal from Cuban president; U.S. Marines landed, to be withdrawn in 1909
 - Seen by Latin Americans as creeping power of Colossus of North

XV. Roosevelt on the World Stage

- Roosevelt charged into international affairs:
 - Outbreak of war between Russia and Japan (1904):
 - Russia wanted access to ice-free ports of China's Manchuria, particularly Port Arthur
 - To Japan, Manchuria and Korea in tsarist hands were pistols pointed at Japan's strategic heart
 - Japanese responded in 1904 with devastating surprise pounce on Russian fleet at Port Arthur
 - Administered humiliating series of beatings to inept Russians

XV. Roosevelt on the World Stage (cont.)

- First serious military setback to a major European power by a non-European force since Turkish invasions of 1500s
- Tokyo secretly sought U.S. help to sponsor peace negotiations
- Roosevelt happy to oblige:
 - At Portsmouth, New Hampshire, 1905, TR guided warring parties to settlement that satisfied neither side and left Japanese, who felt they won war, resentful:
 - » Japan forced to drop its demands for a cash indemnity and Russian evacuation of Sakhalin Island
- TR received Nobel Peace Prize (1906) for his negotiations between Russia and Japan

XV. Roosevelt on the World Stage (cont.)

- Price of his diplomatic glory high for U.S. foreign relations
- U.S. relations with Russia soured when they accused TR of robbing them of military victory
 - Revelations of savage massacres of Russian Jews further poisoned American feelings against Russia
- Japan felt cheated out of its due compensation
- Both newly powerful, Japan and America became rivals in Asia, as fear and jealousy between them grew (see Thinking Globally section)

XVI. Japanese Laborers in California

– Pacific Coast felt effects of Russo-Japanese War:

- Japanese immigrants poured into California
- Only 3% of state's population, white Californians still ranted about new "yellow peril"
- Showdown came in 1906:
 - San Francisco's school board ordered segregation of Chinese, Japanese, and Korean students in special school to free more space for whites
 - Started international crisis as Japan regarded action as insult
 - War talk sizzled on both sides of Pacific





XVI. Japanese Laborers in California (cont.)

- Roosevelt invited mayor and board of education to White House and eventually brokered deal:
 - Californians repealed school order
 - Tokyo agreed to stop flow of laborers to American mainland by withholding passports
 - Became known as “Gentlemen’s Agreement” (1907-1908)
- TR did not want Japan to think U.S.A. feared Japan
- Roosevelt’s dramatic scheme to send entire battleship fleet on highly visible voyage around world:
 - Late in 1907, sixteen sparkling-white, smoke-belching battleships started from Virginia
 - Commander declared he was ready for “a feast, a frolic, or a fight”



XVI. Japanese Laborers in California (cont.)

- Great White Fleet received tumultuous welcomes in Latin America, Hawaii, New Zealand, and Australia
- Overwhelming reception in Japan high point of trip
 - » Tens of thousands of schoolchildren, waving tiny American flags, sang “The Star-Spangled Banner”
- U.S.A. signed **Root-Takahira agreement** with Japan in 1908:
 - » Pledged both powers to respect each other’s territorial possessions in Pacific
 - » And to uphold Open Door in China
- For moment, two powers found a means to peace

C. 18TH-CENTURY	
1680	New England missionaries arrive in Hawaii
1689	Sino-Russian crisis with Germany First American Embassy
1690	Madison publishes <i>The Influence of the Power upon History</i>
1691	New Orleans crisis with Italy
1692	Venezuelan crisis with Chile
1693	British blockade dispute with Canada White plagues return in Hawaii Cleveland is chosen State of annexation
1694	Cuban revolt against Spain
1695-1696	Straitened boundary crisis with Britain
1698	States explosion in American harbor Spanish-American War Berlin Agreement Hawaii's victory at Battle of Hawaii summit
1699	Secret talks over acquiring Philippines Agreement leads to rebellion against United States in Philippines First American Opium Trade with China
1700	British forces fail to retake stolen status London, San Francisco Bay Hawaii becomes world's 1st military capitalism in China Second Opium Trade with China McKinley declares war on Germany
1701	Supreme Court Insular Cases Paris Agreement Sanitary environmentalism Bicycle invention Hawaii's self-right approach The Emancipate Treaty with Britain gives United States exclusive right to build Panama Canal
1702	U.S. troops leave Cuba Columbian revolt ends in U.S. proposed for control over Panama
1703	Proclamation regarding acquisition of Columbia the decision is made, United States State capital of U.S. from its newly Independent Panama
1704	Research Corollary to Monroe Doctrine
1704-1704	Continuation of Panama Canal
1705	United States Indian Administration In public ceremony over Hawaii's annexation, Europe-Japan peace treaty
1706	San Francisco Japanese education crisis Hawaii's annexation, Japan's Confession
1707-1707	U.S. Marines occupy Cuba
1708	Great Britain first nuclear world voyage
1709-1709	"Corkin's Agreement" with Japan
1710	San Galileo agreement
1711	Harvey Brown granted U.S. citizenship