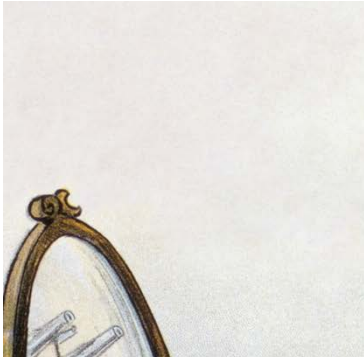


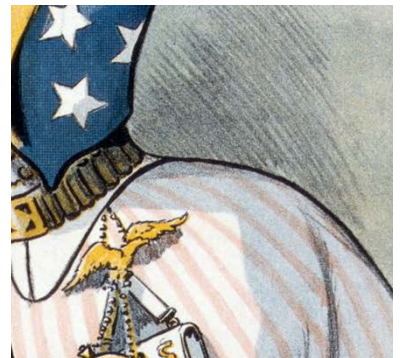
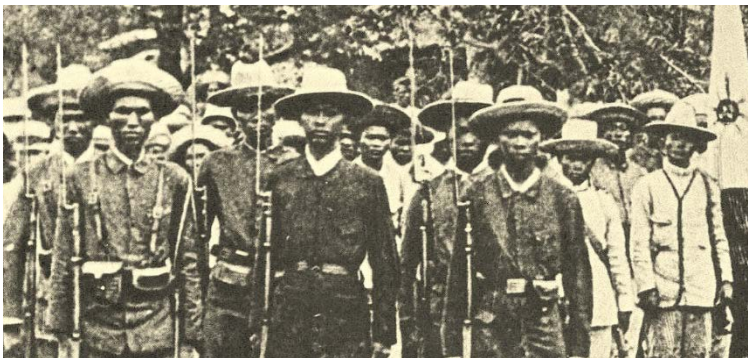


Did the IMPERIALIST ERA
EXPAND or **BETRAY**
 America's **FOUNDING IDEALS?**



11a

中文 SIMPLIFIED CHINESE





www.inquiryhistory.com

QUESTION ELEVEN , PART ONE

Did the IMPERIALIST ERA

EXPAND or BETRAY

America's FOUNDING IDEALS?

EXPLORING AMERICA'S HISTORY THROUGH COMPELLING QUESTIONS

SUPPORTING QUESTIONS

- 1 DID AMERICA NEED TO BE AN IMPERIAL NATION?
- 2 DID AMERICA DESERVE THE OUTCOMES OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN AND PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN WARS?
- 3 HOW SHOULD AMERICA PROJECT ITS POWER AROUND THE WORLD?

DEVELOPED AND COMPILED BY
JONATHAN LOOMIS

SOURCES FOR ORIGINAL TEXT INCLUDE
c n x . o r g
courses.lumenlearning.com
us history . o r g
sageamericanhistory.net
learnc . o r g
wikimedia . o r g



CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION
4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE

QUESTION ELEVEN, PART ONE

Did the IMPERIALIST ERA EXPAND or BETRAY

America's FOUNDING IDEALS?

Since the early days of Jamestown colony, Americans stretching their boundaries to encompass more territory. When the United States was founded in 1776, the practice continued. The 1800s were spent defining the nation's borders through negotiation and war and as the 20th Century dawned, many believed that the expansion should continue.

Different groups pushed for overseas expansion. Industrialists sought new markets for their products and sources for cheaper resources. Nationalists claimed that colonies were a hallmark of national prestige. The European powers had already claimed much of the globe. America would have to compete or perish. Missionaries continually preached to spread their messages of faith. Social Darwinists such as Josiah Strong believed that American civilization was superior to others and that it was an American's duty to diffuse its benefits. Alfred Mahan wrote an influential thesis declaring that throughout history, those that controlled the seas controlled the world. Acquiring naval bases at strategic points around the world was imperative.

Before 1890, American lands consisted of little more than the contiguous states and Alaska. By 1920, America could boast a global empire. American Samoa and Hawaii were added in the 1890s by force. The Spanish-American War brought Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines under the American flag. Through negotiation and intimidation, the United States secured the rights to build and operate an canal in Panama.

The country legitimately call itself an empire. But the transition was not without its critics. The American Anti-Imperialist League argued that the conquest of foreign lands betrayed America's founding ideas. How could a nation founded on liberty, conquer distant nations such as the Philippines, deny the Filipinos the rights accorded to Americans, and still claim to carry to be a model of enlightened freedom for the world to follow? If the Americans could rise up against a king in 1776, why shouldn't the Filipinos be equally justified in their rebellion against American rule?

To advocates for imperialism, the answer was clear. America, as a leader among nations, had an obligation to spread the message of freedom and

从詹姆斯敦殖民地的早期开始，美国人就越来越多地扩张其领土。当美国于 1776 年成立时，这种做法仍在继续。19 世纪用于通过谈判和战争来界定国家的边界，随着 20 世纪的到来，许多人认为扩张应该继续。

不同群体推动海外扩张。工业家为他们的产品和更便宜的资源寻找新的市场。民族主义者声称殖民地是国家威望的标志。欧洲大国已经占据了全球的大部分地区。美国将不得不参与竞争或灭亡。传教士不断鼓吹传播他们的信仰信息。Josiah Strong 等社会达尔文主义者认为美国文明优于其他文明，美国有义务扩散其利益。阿尔弗雷德·马汉 (Alfred Mahan) 撰写了一篇有影响力的论文，宣称在整个历史中，控制海洋的人控制着世界。在世界各地的战略要地收购海军基地势在必行。

在 1890 年之前，美国的土地仅仅是连续的州和阿拉斯加州。到 1920 年，美国可能拥有一个全球帝国。美国萨摩亚和夏威夷在 19 世纪 90 年代被武力加入。西班牙 - 美国战争将关岛，波多黎各和菲律宾置于美国国旗之下。通过谈判和恐吓，美国获得了在巴拿马建造和运营运河的权利。

该国合法地称自己为帝国。但转型并非没有批评者。美国反帝国主义联盟认为征服外国土地背叛了美国的创始思想。一个以自由为基础的国家如何能够征服菲律宾这样的遥远国家，否认菲律宾人赋予美国人的权利，并且仍然声称自己可以成为世界遵循的开明自由的榜样？如果 1776 年美国人能够起来反对国王，为什么菲律宾人不应该同样反对美国统治呢？

为了倡导帝国主义，答案很清楚。作为国家间的领导者，美国有义务传播自由和民主的

democracy. Although the cost may be high, less developed, and less civilized nations needed the United States and the European powers to show the way. In the eyes of the imperialists, foreign intervention was a way to spread the ideals of the Founding Fathers. Imperialism was a positive good, not a betrayal.

What do you think? Did the Imperialist Era expand or betray America's founding ideals?

信息。虽然成本可能很高，但欠发达国家和文明程度较低的国家需要美国和欧洲大国指明道路。在帝国主义者看来，外国干涉是传播开国元勋理想的一种方式。帝国主义是积极的善，而不是背叛。

你怎么看？帝国主义时代是否扩大或背叛了美国的创始理想？

1

F I R S T Q U E S T I O N DID AMERICA NEED TO BE AN IMPERIAL NATION?

Did the IMPERIALIST ERA
EXPAND or BETRAY
America's FOUNDING IDEALS?

INTRODUCTION

Historian Paul Kennedy has called the emergence of the United States as a player on world stage the most decisive change in late 19th Century. America saw herself as exceptional and felt justified in projecting influence beyond her borders. Americans still intended to avoid “entangling alliances” that George Washington had warned against but felt free to be more actively involved in the affairs of the world.

America had always been driven by the idea of manifest destiny, which was at first at first meant expansion over the whole continent of North America. With the ending of the frontier and the completion of the settlement from sea to shining sea, however, the impulse for further expansion spilled out over America’s borders. American isolationism began to change late in the century for a variety of reasons.

First, the industrial revolution had created challenges that required a broad reassessment of economic policies and conduct. The production of greater quantities of goods, the need for additional sources of raw materials and greater markets all called for American to look outward.

But did this have to happen? It’s true that money is a powerful motivator and American business leaders naturally wanted places to sell their products and find raw materials, but the same is true today and we do not need to invade China to buy and sell with the Chinese. Couldn’t the same have been true 120 years ago?

What do you think? Did America need to be an imperial nation?

介绍

历史学家保罗肯尼迪称，美国作为世界舞台上的球员的出现是 19 世纪末期最具决定性的变革。美国认为自己是出类拔萃的，并且在将影响力超越她的边界时感到有道理美国人仍打算避免乔治·华盛顿警告过的“纠结联盟”，但可以更自由地更积极地参与世界事务。

美国一直受到明显命运的驱动，最初起初意味着扩张到整个北美大陆。然而，随着边境的结束和从海洋到闪亮海洋的定居点的完成，进一步扩张的冲动蔓延到了美国的边界。由于各种原因，美国的孤立主义在本世纪后期开始发生变化。

首先，工业革命带来了挑战，需要对经济政策和行为进行广泛的重新评估。生产更多商品，需要额外的原材料来源和更大的市场都需要美国人向外看。

但这是否必须发生？诚然，金钱是一个强大的动力，美国商界领袖自然希望出售产品和寻找原材料的地方，但今天也是如此，我们不需要入侵中国与中国人买卖。120 年前不可能一样吗？

你怎么看？美国需要成为一个帝国吗？

AMERICAN EXCEPTIONALISM

American Exceptionalism is the theory that the United States is inherently different from other nations. In this view, American exceptionalism stems from its emergence from the American Revolution, becoming what political scientist Seymour Martin Lipset called "the first new nation" and developing a uniquely American ideology based on liberty, egalitarianism, individualism, and the rule of We the People. Although the term American Exceptionalism does not necessarily imply superiority, many Americans come to see the United States as exceptional and therefore better than those other countries who are not exceptional. To them, the United States is the **City upon a Hill**, a shining example for other nations.

During the late 1800s, industrialization caused American businessmen to seek new international markets in which to sell their goods. Additionally, the increasing influence of **Social Darwinism** led to the belief that the United States was inherently responsible for bringing concepts such as industry, democracy, and Christianity to less developed savage societies. The combination of these attitudes and other factors led the United States toward imperialism.

Pinpointing the actual beginning of American imperialism is difficult. Some historians suggest that it began with the writing of the Constitution. Historian Donald Meinig argues that the imperial behavior of the United States dates back to at least the Louisiana Purchase. He describes this event as an, "aggressive encroachment of one people upon the territory of another, resulting in the subjugation of that people to alien rule." Here, he is referring to policies toward Native Americans, which he said were, "designed to remold them into a people more appropriately conformed to imperial desires."

Whatever its origins, American imperialism experienced its pinnacle from the late 1800s through the years following World War II. During this Age of Imperialism, the United States exerted political, social, and economic control over countries such as Hawaii, Russia, the islands of Micronesia, the Philippines, Cuba, Spain, Germany, Japan and Korea.

ALASKA

America's first real foray into acquiring territory outside of what we now call **the contiguous United States** was Alaska. Often overlooked, the purchase of Alaska from Russia marks the opening of America's Imperialist Era.

美国特殊主义

美国例外主义是美国与其他国家本质上不同的理论。在这种观点中，美国例外主义源于它从美国革命中崛起，成为政治学家西摩·马丁·利普塞特所谓的“第一个新国家”，并发展出一种基于自由，平等主义，个人主义和我们人民统治的独特美国意识形态。尽管美国例外主义这个术语并不一定意味着优越性，但许多美国人认为美国是特殊的，因此比其他非特殊国家更好。对他们来说，美国是山上的城市，是其他国家的光辉典范。

在 19 世纪后期，工业化使美国商人寻求新的国际市场来销售他们的商品。此外，社会达尔文主义日益增强的影响导致人们相信，美国本身就有责任将工业，民主和基督教等概念带入欠发达的野蛮社会。这些态度和其他因素的结合导致美国走向帝国主义。

精确定位美帝国主义的实际开端是困难的。一些历史学家认为它始于宪法的编写。历史学家唐纳德·梅尼格认为，美国的帝国行为至少可以追溯到路易斯安那购买。他将这一事件描述为“一个人在另一个人的领土上的侵略性侵犯，导致该人民被外国人统治。”在这里，他指的是对美洲原住民的政策，他说这些政策是“为了把他们重新塑造成一个更符合帝国欲望的人。”

无论其起源如何，美国帝国主义经历了从 19 世纪后期到第二次世界大战后的几年的巅峰。在这个帝国主义时代，美国对夏威夷，俄罗斯，密克罗尼西亚群岛，菲律宾，古巴，西班牙，德国，日本和韩国等国家施加了政治，社会和经济控制。

阿拉斯加州

美国第一次真正涉足我们现在所谓的连续美国以外的领土是阿拉斯加。经常被忽视的是，从俄罗斯购买阿拉斯加标志着美国帝国主义时代的开放。

1 DID AMERICA NEED TO BE AN IMPERIAL NATION?

Russia owned the territory of Alaska and had ventured down the western coast of North America as far as Northern California, where they built Fort Ross, a mere two hour's drive north of San Francisco. Anticipating, however, that holding on to a distant territory on a different continent might be difficult and unprofitable, the Russians were in the mood to get rid of the territory and sent a German negotiator to meet with the United States. In 1867, Secretary of State William Seward purchased Alaska for \$7.2 million, a venture which critics referred to as **Seward's Folly**.

Only if gold were found, newspaper editors decried at the time, would the secretive purchase be justified. That is exactly what happened. Seward's purchase added an enormous territory to the country, nearly 600,000 square miles, and gave the United States access to the rich mineral resources of the region, including the gold that triggered the Klondike Gold Rush at the close of the century and later vast reserves of oil. As was the case elsewhere in the American borderlands, Alaska's industrial development wreaked havoc on the region's indigenous and Russian cultures.



ECONOMIC IMPERIALISM

While the United States slowly pushed outward and sought to absorb the lands in the American West and the indigenous cultures that lived there, the country was also changing how it functioned. As a new industrial United States emerged in the 1870s, economic interests began

俄罗斯拥有阿拉斯加的领土，并冒险沿着北美西海岸一直到北加利福尼亚州，在那里他们建造了罗斯堡，距离旧金山北部只有两个小时的车程。然而，预料到在另一个大陆上的一个遥远的领土可能是困难和无利可图的，俄罗斯人有心情摆脱领土并派遣一名德国谈判代表与美国会面。1867年，国务卿威廉·西沃德（William Seward）以720万美元的价格收购了阿拉斯加州，这项评论称其为西沃德的愚蠢行为。

只有在发现黄金的情况下，报纸编辑当时才会谴责，秘密购买是否合理。这正是发生的事情。西沃德的购买为这个国家增加了一个巨大的领土，近60万平方英里，并让美国获得了该地区丰富的矿产资源，包括在本世纪末触发克朗代克淘金热的黄金以及后来的大量储备。油。与美国边境地区的其他情况一样，阿拉斯加的工业发展对该地区的土着和俄罗斯文化造成了严重破坏。

Primary Source: Photograph

The Trans-Alaska Pipeline now carries millions of barrels of crude oil from wells in along the Arctic coast to ports in the South where it is loaded onto tanker ships and carried to refineries in California and elsewhere. This discovery of gold and oil have made Seward's purchase of Alaska from Russia appear to be one of the wisest and best deals America ever concluded.

主要来源：照片

现在，跨阿拉斯加管道将数百万桶原油从北极沿岸的油井运送到南部的港口，然后将其装载到油轮上，并运送到加利福尼亚州和其他地方的炼油厂。黄金和石油的发现使苏厄德（Seward）从俄罗斯购买阿拉斯加（Alaska）似乎是美国有史以来最明智，最优惠的交易之一。

经济帝国主义

当美国慢慢向外推进并试图吸收美国西部的土地和居住在那里的土着文化时，该国也在改变其运作方式。随着19世纪70年代出现的新兴工业美国，经济利益开始引领国家走向更加扩张

to lead the country toward a more expansionist foreign policy. By forging new and stronger ties overseas, the United States could gain access to international markets for export, as well as better deals on the raw materials needed domestically.

The concerns raised by the economic depression of the early 1890s further convinced business owners that they needed to tap into new markets, even at the risk of foreign entanglements. Because of these growing economic pressures, American exports to other nations skyrocketed in the years following the Civil War, from \$234 million in 1865 to \$605 million in 1875. By 1898, on the eve of the new century, American exports had reached a height of \$1.3 billion annually. Imports over the same period also increased substantially, from \$238 million in 1865 to \$616 million in 1898. Such an increased investment in overseas markets in turn strengthened Americans' interest in foreign affairs.

At a time when business leaders such as Carnegie and Rockefeller had tremendous influence over political decisions, it is no surprise that politicians bent to the will of business.

RELIGIOUS IMPERIALISM

Businesses were not the only ones seeking to expand. Religious leaders and Progressive reformers joined businesses in the growing interest in American expansion, as both sought to increase the democratic and Christian influences of the United States abroad. Editors of magazines such as Harper's Weekly supported an imperialistic stance as the democratic responsibility of the United States. Several Protestant faiths formed missionary societies in the years after the Civil War, seeking to expand their reach, particularly in Asia. Missionaries conflated Christian teaching with American virtues, and began to spread both gospels with zeal. This was particularly true among women missionaries, who composed over 60% of the overall missionary force. By 1870, missionaries abroad spent as much time advocating for the American version of a modern civilization as they did teaching the Bible.

THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN

"The White Man's Burden: The United States and the Philippine Islands", an 1899 poem by the British poet Rudyard Kipling, invites the United States to assume colonial control of that country.

In the poem, Kipling, the acclaimed author of such classics as *The Jungle Book*, exhorts the reader to embark upon the enterprise of empire, yet gives somber warning about the costs involved nonetheless. Perhaps serious or perhaps satire, the poem describes the virtues of spreading

的外交政策。通过在海外建立新的和更强大的关系，美国可以进入国际市场进行出口，以及更好地处理国内所需的原材料。

19世纪90年代早期经济萧条引发的担忧进一步说服了企业主他们需要进入新的市场，即使面临外国纠缠的风险。由于这些日益增长的经济压力，美国对其他国家的出口在内战后的几年中飙升，从1865年的2.34亿美元增加到1875年的6.05亿美元。到1898年，在新世纪前夕，美国的出口达到了每年13亿美元。同期的进口也大幅增加，从1865年的2.38亿美元增加到1898年的6.16亿美元。这种海外市场投资的增加反过来加强了美国人对外交事务的兴趣。

在卡内基和洛克菲勒等商界领袖对政治决策产生巨大影响的时候，政治家们倾向于商业意愿也就不足为奇了。

宗教帝国主义

企业不是寻求扩张的唯一企业。宗教领袖和进步改革者加入企业界，对美国扩张的兴趣日益浓厚，因为他们都试图增加美国在海外的民主和基督教影响力。《哈珀周刊》(Harper's Weekly)等杂志的编辑支持帝国主义立场，将其作为美国的民主责任。在南北战争之后的几年中，一些新教徒的信仰组成了宣教团体，以寻求扩大其影响力，特别是在亚洲。传教士将基督教的教义与美国的美德混为一谈，并开始热情地传播这两种福音。女传教士尤其如此，她们占总传教士队伍的60%以上。到1870年，国外传教士花费了很多时间在倡导美国版的现代文明上，就像他们在讲圣经一样。

白人的负担

英国诗人鲁迪亚德·吉卜林(Rudyard Kipling) 1899年的一首诗“白人的负担：美国和菲律宾群岛”邀请美国对该国进行殖民统治。

在这首诗中，著名的作家如丛林书籍的著名作家吉卜林劝告读者走上帝国的企业，但却对所涉及的成本发出暗淡的警告。这首诗可能是严肃的，也可能是讽刺的，尽管帝国主义势力带

1 DID AMERICA NEED TO BE AN IMPERIAL NATION?

Western Protestant Christian culture despite the financial and military costs incurred by the imperialist power. This, according to Kipling was the **White Man's Burden** – that being superior implied the burden of teaching less civilized people. Clearly, it was a racist idea, but one held by many Europeans and Americans at the time.



来了财政和军事成本，但仍然描述了传播西方新教基督教文化的美德。根据吉卜林的说法，这是白人的负担 - 优越意味着教导文明人的负担较轻。显然，这是一种种族主义的想法，但当时许多欧洲人和美国人都持有这种想法。

Primary Source: Editorial Cartoon

Uncle Sam and John Bull, representing the United States and Great Britain, carry the people of their respective colonies toward civilization over rocks labeled “ignorance,” “oppression” and “superstition.” It is hard to image and more clear visualization of the racist idea of the White Man’s Burden.

主要来源：社论卡通

山姆大叔和约翰·布尔叔叔分别代表美国 and 英国，将各自殖民地的人民带往标有“无知”，“压迫”和“迷信”的岩石上，走向文明。很难想象和更清楚地看到种族主义者白人负担的想法。

EUROPEAN IMPERIALISM

Furthermore, even if Americans had reservations about expansionist, as many did, their doubts were often tempered by the fact that everybody seemed to be doing it. The late-1800s were a time of colonialism, when the European powers seemed bent on gobbling up all the underdeveloped areas of the world and turning them into colonies for military, commercial or political purposes. Europeans had divided Africa amongst themselves, without the consent of anyone in Africa. They were expanding into China. It was said that the sun never set on the British Empire since Britain controlled territory on every continent around the world.

Surely if the Europeans were doing it, many Americans figured, America could conquer foreign lands as well. Besides, if Britain, Italy, Germany or France got there first, Americans might be cut off from access to lucrative markets.

SEA POWER

Perhaps no one did more to promote the idea of empire than **Alfred T. Mahan**. Mahan was a former navy man and historian and in his 1890 book, **The Influence of Seapower upon History**, he suggested three

欧洲帝国主义

此外，即使美国人对扩张主义者持有保留意见，但正如许多人所做的那样，他们的疑虑往往受到每个人似乎都这样做的影响。19世纪后期是殖民主义时期，当时欧洲大国似乎一心想吞噬世界上所有不发达地区，并将它们变成军事，商业或政治目的的殖民地。未经非洲任何人的同意，欧洲人将非洲分开。他们正在扩展到中国。据说，自从英国控制着世界各大洲的领土以来，太阳从未进入大英帝国。

当然，如果欧洲人这样做，许多美国人认为，美国也可以征服外国土地。此外，如果英国，意大利，德国或法国首先到达那里，美国人可能会被切断进入利润丰厚的市场。

海上力量

也许没有人比 Alfred T. Mahan 更能推动帝国的思想。马汉是前海军人和历史学家，在 1890 年

1 DID AMERICA NEED TO BE AN IMPERIAL NATION?

strategies that would assist the United States in both constructing and maintaining an empire.

First, noting the sad state of the United States navy, he called for the government to build a stronger, more powerful version. Only a strong navy, he argued could protect American merchant ships as they plied the world's oceans expanding American trade.

Second, he suggested establishing a network of naval bases to fuel this expanding fleet. This was vital, as the limited reach of steamships and their dependence on coal made naval coaling stations imperative for increasing the navy's geographic reach.

Finally, Mahan urged the future construction of a canal across the isthmus of Central America, which would decrease by two-thirds the time and power required to move the new navy from the Pacific to the Atlantic oceans.

Overall, Mahan made a strong case for his thesis: great nations controlled distant territory to enrich the mother country and had strong navies to protect trade.

Heeding Mahan's advice, the government moved quickly, passing the Naval Act of 1890, which set production levels for a new, modern fleet. By 1898, the government had succeeded in increasing the size of the navy to an active fleet of 160 vessels, of which 114 were newly built of steel. In addition, the fleet now included six battleships, compared to zero in the previous decade. As a naval power, the country catapulted to the third strongest in world rankings by military experts, trailing only Spain and Great Britain.

HAWAII

American interest in the Hawaiian Islands goes back to post-revolutionary days when American traders first started traversing the Pacific. Hawaii was a convenient stopping-off place for ships bound for China and Japan. American missionaries arrived in the islands in the early 19th Century. The scenery, climate and valuable crops like sugar and fruits attracted the attention of investors. In 1842, Secretary of State Daniel Webster recognized the importance of Hawaii for the United States. Native Hawaiians wanted to resist foreign intervention and saw the Americans as an ally in that effort. Although the United States made no move to annex or otherwise control Hawaii, American policy consistently sought to keep other nations from extending their influence over the islands.

的著作“海上对历史的影响”中，他提出了三种策略，可以帮助美国建立和维护帝国。

首先，他注意到美国海军的悲惨状态，呼吁政府建立一个更强大，更强大的版本。他认为只有强大的海军可以保护美国商船，因为他们在世界海洋中扩张美国贸易。

其次，他建议建立一个海军基地网络，以推动这一不断扩大的舰队。这是至关重要的，因为蒸汽船的有限范围及其对煤的依赖使海军加油站成为增加海军地理范围的必要条件。

最后，Mahan 敦促未来建造一条穿越中美洲地峡的运河，这将使新海军从太平洋运往大西洋所需的时间和动力减少三分之二。

总的来说，马汉为他的论文提出了强有力的理由：伟大的国家控制了遥远的领土，以丰富母国，拥有强大的海军来保护贸易。

听取马汉的建议后，政府迅速采取行动，通过了 1890 年的海军法案，为新的现代化舰队设定了生产水平。到 1898 年，政府成功地将海军的规模扩大到 160 艘船的活跃船队，其中 114 艘是新建的钢铁。此外，这支舰队现在包括六艘战列舰，相比之下，前十年为零。作为一个海军力量，该国在军事专家的世界排名中名列第三，仅落后于西班牙和英国。

夏威夷

美国对夏威夷群岛的兴趣可以追溯到美国商人首次开始穿越太平洋时的革命后时代。夏威夷是开往中国和日本的船只的便利停靠地。美国传教士于 19 世纪初抵达这些岛屿。风景，气候和糖和水果等珍贵作物引起了投资者的关注。1842 年，国务卿丹尼尔韦伯斯特认识到夏威夷对美国的重要性。原住民夏威夷人想要抵制外国干涉，并认为美国人是这种努力的盟友。虽然美国没有采取兼并或以其他方式控制夏威夷的措施，但美国的政策一直试图阻止其他国家扩大对这些岛屿的影响力。

1 DID AMERICA NEED TO BE AN IMPERIAL NATION?

In 1875, the United States signed a reciprocity trade treaty with Hawaii that admitted Hawaiian sugar to the United States duty free. Under the terms of the treaty, no Hawaiian territory was to be disposed of to a third party. The Reciprocity Treaty was renewed in 1884, and in 1887, rights to a fortified naval base at **Pearl Harbor** were added to the agreement. Later that year a revolution of White, mostly American, planters forced Hawaiian King Kalakaua to create a constitutional government, which was dominated by minority White Americans. By 1890, American planters controlled two-thirds of the land in Hawaii.



1875 年，美国与夏威夷签署了一项互惠贸易协定，允许夏威夷糖免税进入美国。根据条约的规定，任何夏威夷领土都不得被处置给第三方。“互惠条约”于 1884 年更新，并于 1887 年在协议中增加了珍珠港强化海军基地的权利。那年晚些时候，白人（主要是美国人）的种植者的革命迫使夏威夷国王卡拉卡瓦（Kalakaua）建立一个由少数美国白人占主导地位的宪政政府。到 1890 年，美国种植者控制了夏威夷三分之二的土地。

Primary Source: Photograph

Queen Liliuokalani, who gave up her throne peacefully rather than see bloodshed and then lobbied unsuccessfully for the United States to intervene to correct the injustice.

主要来源：照片

女王利留卡巴拉尼（Liliuokalani）放弃了和平举动，而不是看到流血事件，然后游说失败，要求美国干预以纠正不公正现象。

The McKinley Tariff of 1890 ended the favorable sugar trade situation for Hawaii, resulting in large losses for American planters. Americans also lost power when **Queen Liliuokalani**, a strong Hawaiian nationalist, acceded to the throne in 1891 following the deaths of her brother, King Kalakaua. An educated woman, she claimed that “Hawaii is for the Hawaiians!” and opposed political reforms. In 1893, a Sanford Dole, the son of an American missionary, formed a Committee of Safety to overthrow the native government. American Minister to Hawaii John L. Stevens violated international law by improperly ordering American Marines ashore from a warship, threatening the government. Dole became president of a new provisional government.

1890 年的麦金利关税结束了夏威夷有利的糖交易状况，导致美国种植者大量亏损。1891 年，在她的兄弟卡拉卡瓦国王去世后，美丽的夏洛卡拉尼女王（Liliuokalani）于 1891 年加入了王位，美国人也失去了权力。她是一名受过教育的女性，她声称“夏威夷是夏威夷人！”并反对政治改革。1893 年，美国传教士的儿子桑福德多尔组建了一个推翻土着政府的安全委员会。美国驻夏威夷大臣约翰·史蒂文斯（John L. Stevens）违反国际法，不正当地将美国海军陆战队员从军舰上下船，威胁政府。多尔成为新临时政府的总统。

An annexation treaty was hastily sent to Washington and then submitted to the Senate by President Harrison, but, recognizing the obvious illegality of the overthrow, Democrats in the Senate blocked it.

一项吞并条约被匆匆送到华盛顿，然后由总统哈里森提交给参议院，但是，由于承认推翻显而易见的非法性，参议院的民主党人阻止了

1 DID AMERICA NEED TO BE AN IMPERIAL NATION?

When President Cleveland took office in March 1889, he withdrew the treaty and ordered an investigation. Cleveland sent former congressman James Blount to Hawaii. Blount reported wrongdoing against Queen Liliuokalani, and President Cleveland tried to have her restored to her throne. However, the provisional government refused to step down and Cleveland was unwilling to use force in the matter.

Despite opposition, annexing Hawaii fit well into Mahan's plan for American expansion. The naval station at Pearl Harbor provided a critical stopping point in the middle of the Pacific and Hawaii's plantations were the source of valuable agricultural products.

President McKinley negotiated a new annexation treaty, but it was blocked by anti-imperialists in the Senate, failing to get the necessary 2/3 vote. **Congress then annexed Hawaii** by a joint resolution of Congress, which required only a simple majority. President McKinley approved the resolution on July 7, and Hawaii became a United States territory on June 14, 1900.



它。当克利夫兰总统于 1889 年 3 月就职时，他撤回了条约并下令进行调查。克利夫兰派前国会议员詹姆斯布朗特前往夏威夷。布朗特报告了对女王利柳卡拉尼的不法行为，克利夫兰总统试图将她恢复到她的王位。然而，临时政府拒绝下台，克利夫兰不愿意在此事上使用武力。

尽管遭到反对，兼并夏威夷很适合马汉的美国扩张计划。珍珠港的海军站在太平洋中部提供了一个关键的停靠点，夏威夷的种植园是有价值的农产品的来源。

麦金莱总统通过谈判达成了一项新的吞并条约，但它在参议院被反帝国主义者阻止，未能获得必要的 2/3 投票。然后，国会通过国会的联合决议吞并夏威夷，该决议只需要一个简单多数。麦金莱总统于 7 月 7 日批准该决议，夏威夷于 1900 年 6 月 14 日成为美国领土。

Primary Source: Photograph

US Marines in Honolulu helping to enforce the overthrow of the Hawaiian monarchy. The action was clearly a violation of international law and was reversed by the US government, but the damage had already been done.

主要来源：照片

檀香山的美国海军陆战队帮助推翻了夏威夷君主制。此举显然违反了国际法，美国政府予以撤销，但损害已经造成。

THE PACIFIC

Hawaii was not the only Pacific Island to receive American attention. The United States also expanded its influences, most notably Samoa. The United States had similar strategic interests in the Samoan Islands as

太平洋

夏威夷不是唯一受到美国关注的太平洋岛屿。美国也扩大了影响力，尤其是萨摩亚。美国在萨摩亚群岛的战略利益与他们在夏威夷的战略

1 DID AMERICA NEED TO BE AN IMPERIAL NATION?

they did in Hawaii, most notably, access to the naval refueling station at Pago Pago where American merchant vessels as well as naval ships could take on food, fuel, and supplies.

Germany in particular showed a great commercial interest in the Samoan Islands, especially on the island of Upolu, where German firms monopolized copra and cocoa bean processing. Britain also sent troops to protect British business enterprise and access to Samoa's harbors.

An eight-year civil war broke out, during which each of the three powers supplied arms, training and in some cases combat troops to the warring Samoan parties. The Samoan crisis came to a critical juncture in March 1889 when all three colonial contenders sent warships into Apia Harbor, and a larger-scale war seemed imminent. A massive storm damaged or destroyed the warships, ending the military conflict and giving the great powers a chance to find a diplomatic solution to their competing claims for Samoa.

The United States, Great Britain and Germany divided the island chain. The eastern island group was given to the United States and became **American Samoa**. The western islands, by far the greater landmass, became German Samoa. The United Kingdom gave up all its claims in Samoa and in return, Germany surrendered its claims to Tonga and the Solomon Islands.

After World War I German Samoa was granted independence, but American Samoa remains a territory of the United States.

OPPOSITION TO IMPERIALISM

Not everyone in the nation was happy with America's new possessions. The Platform of the Anti-imperialist League of October 17, 1899, opened as follows:

"We hold that the policy known as imperialism is hostile to liberty and tends toward militarism, an evil from which it has been our glory to be free. We regret that it has become necessary in the land of Washington and Lincoln to reaffirm that all men, of whatever race or color, are entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. We maintain that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. We insist that the subjugation of any people is 'criminal aggression' and open disloyalty to the distinctive principles of our Government."

利益相似，尤其是在帕果帕果的海军加油站，美国商船和海军舰艇可以在那里接收食品，燃料和物资。

尤其是德国在萨摩亚群岛，特别是在乌波卢岛上表现出极大的商业利益，德国公司垄断了椰子和可可豆的加工。英国还派兵保护英国商业企业并进入萨摩亚的港口。

发生了为期八年的内战，在此期间，三个国家中的每一个都向交战的萨摩亚各方提供武器，训练，并在某些情况下提供部队作战。萨摩亚危机于 1889 年 3 月爆发，当时所有三个殖民竞争者都将战舰送入阿皮亚港，一场大规模的战争似乎迫在眉睫。一场大规模的风暴破坏或摧毁了战舰，结束了军事冲突，并让大国有机会找到外交解决方案来解决他们对萨摩亚的竞争要求。

美国，英国和德国将岛链分开。东部岛屿组织被送往美国并成为美属萨摩亚。到目前为止，西部岛屿是更大的陆地，成为德国萨摩亚。联合国放弃了在萨摩亚的所有主张，但作为回报，德国放弃了对汤加和所罗门群岛的主张。

第一次世界大战后，德国萨摩亚获得独立，但美属萨摩亚仍然是美国的领土。

对帝国主义的反对

并非全国每个人都对美国的新财产感到满意。1899 年 10 月 17 日反帝国主义联盟的平台开幕如下：

"我们认为，被称为帝国主义的政策是对自由的敌视，倾向于军国主义，这是一种邪恶，我们的荣耀是自由的。我们感到遗憾的是，在华盛顿和林肯的土地上，必须重申所有不分种族或肤色的人都有权享有生命，自由和追求幸福。我们认为，政府从被统治者的同意中获得其正当权力。我们坚持认为，任何人的征服都是“犯罪侵略”，并且公开不忠于我国政府的独特原则。"

1 DID AMERICA NEED TO BE AN IMPERIAL NATION?

The moral costs of creating an empire were not lost on many Americans. The **American Anti-Imperialist League** was an organization established in the United States on June 15, 1898, to battle the American annexation of the Philippines. The League also argued that America's war with Spain in 1898 was a war of imperialism under the guise of a war of liberation.

The anti-imperialists opposed expansion because they believed imperialism violated the credo of republicanism, especially the need for "consent of the governed." They did not oppose expansion on commercial, constitutional, religious, or humanitarian grounds, rather, they believed that the annexation and administration of third-world tropical areas would mean the abandonment of American ideals of self-government and isolation—ideals expressed in the United States Declaration of Independence.

The Anti-Imperialist League represented an older generation and was rooted in an earlier era. In the end, they lost their campaign to win over public opinion and in the 1900 election President McKinley and imperialists in Congress won by wide margins.

CONCLUSION

America became an imperial nation for many reasons. There were business interests, military interests, racist cultural interests, and sometimes simply the motivation of not losing out to European rivals. However, did this have to happen? American business relationships thrive today with nations that are fully independent. Americans maintain friendly relationships with governments who welcome American military personnel and host our military bases on their soil. American culture has been widely adopted in many places. In fact, it is hard to find a place on earth where one cannot buy Coca-Cola.

Certainly the present is an argument that the Imperialist Era was a mistake – a time when Americans succumbed to our most racist, greedy tendencies that were contrary to our founding ideals.

What do you think? Did America have to be an imperial nation?

创建一个帝国的道德成本并没有在许多美国人身上消失。美国反帝国主义联盟是一个于 1898 年 6 月 15 日在美国成立的组织，旨在对抗美国对菲律宾的吞并。联盟还认为，1898 年美国与西班牙的战争是以解放战争为幌子的帝国主义战争。

反帝国主义者反对扩张，因为他们认为帝国主义违反了共和主义的信条，特别是需要“被统治者的同意”。他们并不反对以商业，宪法，宗教或人道主义为由进行扩张，相反，他们认为兼并第三世界热带地区的管理意味着放弃美国独立宣言所表达的美国自治理想和孤立理想。

反帝国主义联盟代表了老一辈，并植根于早期的时代。最终，他们失去了赢得公众舆论的竞选活动。在 1900 年的选举中，麦金莱总统和国会中的帝国主义者获得了巨大的利润。

结论

出于多种原因，美国成为帝国。有商业利益，军事利益，种族主义文化利益，有时只是不输给欧洲竞争对手的动机。但是，这是否必须发生？今天，美国的商业关系与完全独立的国家一起蓬勃发展。美国人与欢迎美国军人的政府保持友好关系，并在我们的土地上接待我们的军事基地。美国文化在很多地方被广泛采用。事实上，很难找到一个人无法购买可口可乐的地方。

当然，现在是一个论证，即帝国主义时代是一个错误 - 美国人屈服于与我们的创始理想相悖的最种族主义，贪婪倾向的时代。

你怎么看？美国必须是一个帝国吗？

SUMMARY

Americans have believed for a long time that we are exceptional in the world. This idea has led American leaders to involve ourselves in other countries. Sometimes we think we can fix problems or can teach other people the best way to live or run their government. This idea might go as far back as the Pilgrims who believed that their success as a colony in the 1600s was because they had a special covenant with God.

The most common reason Americans took control of distant lands was to make money. Sometimes they were looking for raw materials. Sometimes they wanted to have access to markets with people who would buy American-made goods.

Sometimes imperialism was motivated by religion. Christian missionaries in the United States travelled abroad to spread their beliefs. Usually they looked down on the beliefs and traditions of the people they met. Hawaii is one example where this was true.

Other Americans (and Europeans) believed that their culture was superior to all others, and it was their responsibility to share their way of life with the lesser people of the world. This idea was nicknamed the White Man's Burden. Clearly, it is based on racism.

An important reason politicians became interested in taking control of territory was to provide ports for the navy to stop and refuel their ships. The author Alfred Mahan argued that great nations need colonies and navies to protect trade. Theodore Roosevelt believed in this idea. Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines all had good harbors.

The United States began taking control of territory outside of the contiguous 48 states in 1867 when we purchased Alaska. Later in the 1890s we took control of more territory by annexing Hawaii and Samoa. The European nations also were involved in imperialism at this time in both Asian and Africa.

Not all Americans liked imperialism. Some believed it was bad to take land that belonged to other people. Some thought it was too expensive. Still others did not like the thought of foreign people moving to the United States after their homes became American territories.

摘要

很长一段时间以来，美国人都相信我们在世界上是独一无二的。这一想法促使美国领导人参与其他国家。有时我们认为我们可以解决问题，或者可以教导其他人生活或管理政府的最佳方式。这个想法可能会追溯到朝圣者，他们相信他们在 17 世纪作为殖民地的成功是因为他们与上帝有一个特殊的盟约。

美国人控制遥远国度的最常见原因是为了赚钱。有时他们在寻找原材料。有时他们想要与购买美国制造商品的人进入市场。

有时帝国主义是出于宗教的动机。美国的基督教传教士到国外旅游以传播他们的信仰。通常他们会瞧不起他们遇到的人的信仰和传统。夏威夷就是这样的例子。

其他美国人（和欧洲人）认为他们的文化优于其他所有人，他们有责任与世界上较小的人分享他们的生活方式。这个想法被昵称为白人的负担。显然，它是基于种族主义。

政客们对控制领土感兴趣的一个重要原因是为海军提供停靠和加油的港口。作者 Alfred Mahan 认为，伟大的国家需要殖民地和海军来保护贸易。西奥多·罗斯福相信这个想法。夏威夷，关岛和菲律宾都有很好的港口。

1867 年，当我们购买阿拉斯加时，美国开始控制 48 个州以外的领土。在 19 世纪 90 年代后期，我们通过兼并夏威夷和萨摩亚控制了更多的领土。此时欧洲国家也在亚洲和非洲都参与了帝国主义。

并非所有美国人都喜欢帝国主义。有些人认为拿走属于其他人的土地是不好的。有些人认为它太贵了。还有一些人不喜欢外国人在他们的家园成为美国领土后移居美国的想法。



KEY CONCEPTS

American Exceptionalism: The idea that the United States is unique in the world, usually in the sense that the United States is better than all other nations due to our history and form of government.

City Upon a Hill: An image borrowed from the Bible by Puritan minister John Winthrop to describe the United States as a model society that the rest of the world should look up to as an example.

Social Darwinism: The idea that people, businesses and nations operate by Charles Darwin’s survival of the fittest principle. That is, successful nations are successful because they are inherently better than others. At the turn of the century, White culture was seen as superior to others because Europeans and the United States were imperial nations and had defeated the people of their colonies.

White Man’s Burden: The idea that White Americans and Europeans had an obligation to teach the people of the rest of the world how to be civilized.



LOCATIONS

Contiguous United States: The 48 states that touch. In other words, all the states except Alaska and Hawaii.

Pearl Harbor: Naval base on Oahu in Hawaii. The United States annexed Hawaii in part to gain control over this important coaling station.

American Samoa: Island group in the Pacific annexed by the United States. It was divided with Germany and remains an American territory.



BOOKS

The Influence of Seapower upon History: Book by Alfred T. Mahan in which he argued that great nations have colonies and navies to protect trade with those colonies. This book inspired Theodore Roosevelt and led to the acquisition of overseas colonies such as Hawaii, the Philippines, Guam and Samoa.



PEOPLE AND GROUPS

Alfred T. Mahan: Author of the book “The Influence of Seapower upon History.”

Queen Liliuokalani: Last queen of the independent Kingdom of Hawaii.

American Anti-Imperialist League: Organization of Americans opposed to imperialism.



EVENTS

Seward’s Folly: A nickname for the purchase of Alaska, alluding to the idea that it was a mistake.

Annexation of Hawaii: June 14, 1900 resolution by Congress that made Hawaii a territory of the United States.

2

S E C O N D Q U E S T I O N DID AMERICA DESERVE THE OUTCOME OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN AND PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN WARS?

Did the IMPERIALIST ERA
EXPAND or BETRAY
America's FOUNDING IDEALS?

INTRODUCTION

In 1898, the United States fought a war with Spain. It was a “splendid little war” as one politician called it. Few Americans died. The army and navy proved themselves in battle and America won significant territory. In short, it was a smashing success.

Afterward, the United States found itself engaged in a long, ugly, bloody war to try to impose its authority in the Philippines over a determined Filipino independence movement.

While the Spanish-American War was an unqualified victory, the Philippine-American War proved to be a cautionary tale of the challenges of empire building.

Did the United States deserve the spoils of its victory over the Spanish? Did we deserve the trouble we had in the Philippines?

In short, did we deserve the outcomes of these two wars?

介绍

1898 年，美国与西班牙进行了一场战争。正如一位政治家所称，这是一场“精彩的小战争”。很少有美国人死亡。军队和海军证明自己在战斗中，美国赢得了重要的领土。简而言之，这是一个巨大的成功。

之后，美国发现自己正在进行一场漫长，丑陋，血腥的战争，试图将其权威强加于菲律宾，以确定菲律宾独立运动。

虽然西美战争是一场无条件的胜利，但菲律宾 - 美国战争被证明是对帝国建设挑战的警示。

美国是否应该获得战胜西班牙人的战利品？我们应该得到菲律宾的麻烦吗？

简而言之，我们是否应该得到这两场战争的结果？

CUBA

America's relationship with **Cuba** long predated the Imperialist Era. Even before the Civil War, southern planters had considered annexing Cuba as a way of adding to another slave state to the Union. In the end, this scheme failed, and Cuba remained a Spanish colony, but the island so close to Florida remained a particular interest of many Americans.

Cubans were not particularly excited about the idea of being annexed by the United States, but by the late 1800s, they were certainly not interested in remaining a part of the Spanish empire. Most other nations in Central and South America had long before become independent.

Revolts against Spanish rule were becoming common. With the abolition of slavery in 1886, former slaves joined the ranks of farmers and the urban working class in agitating for change. Many wealthy Cubans lost their property, and the number of sugar mills declined. Only companies and the most powerful plantation owners remained in business, and during this period, American money began flowing into the country as American investors bought up struggling plantations. Although it remained Spanish territory politically, Cuba started to depend on the United States economically.

In 1881, the Cuban revolutionary leader **José Martí** moved to the United States to escape Spanish authorities. There he mobilized the support of the Cuban exile community, especially in southern Florida. He aimed for a revolution and independence from Spain, but also lobbied against American annexation of Cuba, which some American and Cuban politicians desired.

For a variety of reasons, Americans sympathized with the Cuban rebels in their struggle for independence. The United States had gone through a similar struggle with Great Britain a century earlier. The revolutionists also carried out an effective propaganda campaign, which included destruction of American sugar mills and railroads, designed to bring about American intervention in the revolt. The Cuban rebels strategies, not unreasonably, that if America became involved in dispute, it would likely be on the side of the Cubans seeking independence. The propaganda campaign was carried on in New York City under the guidance of rebel leader José Martí.

Spain did not have any intention to grant Cuban independence and in 1895, the Spanish government dispatched 50,000 troops to the island. Things did not go well, and with their efforts to suppress the rebellion going badly, in 1896 Spain sent General Valeriano Weyler to Cuba. Weyler established concentration camps to hold captured

CUBA

美国与古巴的关系早在帝国主义时代就已存在。甚至在南北战争之前，南方种植园主就考虑将古巴作为向联盟增加另一个奴隶国的一种方式。最终，这个计划失败了，古巴仍然是西班牙殖民地，但这个离佛罗里达很近的岛屿仍然是许多美国人特别感兴趣的。

古巴人对被美国吞并的想法并不特别兴奋，但是到了 1800 年代后期，他们当然对保留西班牙帝国的一部分并不感兴趣。中美洲和南美洲的大多数其他国家很久以前就已经独立。

反对西班牙统治的叛乱正在变得普遍。随着 1886 年废除奴隶制，以前的奴隶加入了农民和城市工人阶级的行列，鼓动变革。许多富有的古巴人失去了财产，糖厂数量下降。只有公司和最强大的种植园主仍然在经营，在此期间，随着美国投资者购买挣扎的种植园，美国的资金开始流入该国。虽然它在政治上仍然是西班牙领土，但古巴在经济上开始依赖美国。

1881 年，古巴革命领袖何塞·马蒂移居美国，逃离西班牙当局。在那里，他动员了古巴流亡社区的支持，特别是在佛罗里达州南部。他的目标是从西班牙进行革命和独立，但也游说反对美国吞并古巴，一些美国和古巴的政治家都希望如此。

出于各种原因，美国人在争取独立的斗争中同情古巴叛乱分子。一个世纪前，美国经历了与英国的类似斗争。革命者还进行了有效的宣传活动，其中包括摧毁美国糖厂和铁路，旨在促使美国干预起义。古巴反叛分子的战略，并非不合理地说，如果美国卷入争端，那么古巴人可能会寻求独立。宣传运动是在反叛领导人何塞·马蒂的指导下在纽约市进行的。

西班牙没有任何意图给予古巴独立，1895 年，西班牙政府向该岛派遣了 5 万名士兵。事情进展不顺利，1896 年，西班牙努力镇压叛乱，并将瓦莱里亚诺·韦勒将军派往古巴。除了其他顽固的政策之外，Weyler 还建立了集中营来控制被捕的叛乱分子。在

rebels in addition to other hard-nosed policies. During the presidential election of that year in the United States, the Republican Party had adopted an expansionist platform, which helped get William McKinley elected. The existence of the Weyler policy of reconcentrado, which led to his being known as “Butcher Weyler,” kept interest in the Cuban affair at a high level. Americans began demonstrating in order to display their opposition to Spanish rule in Cuba.

As Congress called for recognition of the rights of the rebelling Cubans, President McKinley offered to mediate with Spain for Cuban independence. Spain declined, but otherwise did its best to satisfy American concerns, not wishing war with an emerging world power. Meanwhile, the two American ambassadors involved, seemed to be working in opposite directions. While Ambassador Stewart L. Woodford was trying to pursue a peaceful resolution with Spain in Madrid, Ambassador Fitzhugh Lee in **Havana** seemed to be stirring things further in the opposite direction.



那年的美国总统大选期间，共和党采用了扩张主义的平台，帮助威廉麦金莱当选。重新中心的 Weyler 政策的存在，导致他被称为“Butcher Weyler”，使古巴人对高级别事件保持兴趣。美国人开始示威，以表明他们反对西班牙统治古巴。

由于国会要求承认反叛古巴人的权利，麦金莱总统提议与西班牙进行古巴独立调解。西班牙有所下降，但在其他方面尽力满足美国的担忧，而不是希望与新兴世界大国展开战争。与此同时，两名美国驻华大使似乎正在朝着相反的方向努力。虽然斯图尔特·伍德福德大使正试图在马德里与西班牙和平解决问题，但哈瓦那的菲茨胡利大使似乎正在向相反的方向发展。

Primary Source: Drawing

The provocative, and entirely fictitious, strip searching of American women by Spanish authorities that was reported in William Randolph Hurst's newspapers. Stories like these inflamed public opinion and pushed President McKinley to ask for a declaration of war.

主要来源：工程图

威廉·兰道夫·赫斯特（William Randolph Hurst）的报纸报道说，西班牙当局对美国妇女进行挑衅的，完全虚构的搜身行动。诸如此类的故事激起了公众舆论，促使麦金莱总统要求宣战。

2 DID AMERICA DESERVE THE OUTCOME OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN AND PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN WARS?

REMEMBER THE MAINE

Yellow journalism made itself felt during the Cuban conflict. William Randolph Hearst and Joseph Pulitzer vied for readership in a circulation war using tactics of exaggeration and sensationalism to keep readers buying their papers. One myth of the war says that when Hearst dispatched a photographer to Cuba to take pictures of the war, his man telegraphed back that there was not any war to photograph. Hearst is said to have responded, "You take care of the pictures. I'll take care of the war!" Hearst published a sensational drawing on the front page of his Journal of an American woman being strip-searched by Spanish officers. The story was false, but it sold newspapers. Historian Page Smith has called the press behavior in the Cuban matter "disgraceful," an opinion widely shared today.

Still attempting to avoid war, Spain replaced General Weyler with General Blanco and began to reform its policy in Cuba in an attempt to meet America's growing demands. With various interests in Spain, Cuba, and the United States all pulling in different directions, however, President McKinley was at something of a loss to find the most reasonable course. Just when it looked as though a peaceful settlement might be reached, two unfortunate events occurred.



American Consul in Havana, Fitzhugh Lee, the son of Confederate general Robert E. Lee, requested a show of naval force to calm things down, and the **USS Maine** was sent to Havana harbor, clearly a provocative act.

While the Maine lay at anchor in Havana, a letter written by Spanish ambassador De Lome in Washington insulting President McKinley was

记住缅因州

在古巴冲突期间，黄色新闻报道了。威廉·伦道夫·赫斯特 (William Randolph Hearst) 和约瑟夫·普利策 (Joseph Pulitzer) 利用夸张和耸人听闻的策略争取读者在流通战争中争取读者购买论文。战争的一个神话说，当赫斯特派遣一名摄影师到古巴拍摄战争照片时，他的男子回电话说没有任何战争要拍照。据说赫斯特回应说：“你照顾好这些照片。我会照顾这场战争！”赫斯特在他的一名美国女性杂志的头版刊登了一篇耸人听闻的画报，被西班牙军官搜查。这个故事是假的，但它卖掉了报纸。历史学家佩奇史密斯称古巴事件中的新闻行为“可耻”，这是今天广泛分享的观点。

为了避免战争，西班牙取代了韦勒将军和布兰科将军，并开始改革其在古巴的政策，以满足美国不断增长的需求。然而，由于西班牙，古巴和美国的各种利益都朝着不同的方向发展，麦金莱总统在找到最合理的路线时感到有些失落。就在看来可能达成和平解决时，发生了两件不幸的事件。

Primary Source: Photograph

The USS Maine sailing into Havana Harbor.

主要来源：照片

缅因州号航行到哈瓦那港。

美国驻哈瓦那领事，联邦将军罗伯特·李的儿子 Fitzhugh Lee 要求展示海军力量以平息事情，并将缅因号航空母舰送往哈瓦那港口，显然是一种挑衅行为。

当缅因州在哈瓦那停泊时，西班牙大使德洛美在华盛顿侮辱总统麦金莱的一封信被一名古巴革命

stolen from the mail by a Cuban revolutionary. He turned it over to a reporter of the Hearst newspapers, which Hearst published in the New York Journal. Americans were outraged, and De Lome was forced to resign.

One week later the *Maine*, which had been sent “as a friendly act of courtesy” to protect American lives and property, blew up, killing over 200 American sailors. Of all those least likely to be responsible, Spain headed the list. Nevertheless, the yellow press adopted the slogan “**Remember the Maine!** To hell with Spain!” Much later it was determined that the **explosion aboard the Maine** was probably an accident, but the damage to international relationships had been done.

The Spanish ambassador was not the only one who thought President McKinley was wishy-washy. Although it is clear that he wanted Spain out of Cuba, even going so far as to offer to purchase the island, he was not hell-bent on going to war. Historians have generally concluded, however, that the American public, aroused by the yellow press, pushed the president into seeking a declaration of war. Reluctantly President McKinley, himself a veteran of the horrors of the Civil War, asked Congress to declare war on Spain and on April 25, 1898, the United States officially entered a state war with Spain. An amendment known as the **Teller Amendment** was added to the declaration, indicating that the United States had no intention to annex Cuba.



THE SPLENDID LITTLE WAR

The **Splendid Little War**, as the **Spanish-American War** was later called by Secretary of State John Hay, was handily won by the United States over an inept Spanish army and navy. Americans supported the war

者从邮件中偷走了。他把它交给赫斯特报纸的记者，赫斯特在纽约期刊上发表了这些报纸。美国人感到愤怒，德洛美被迫辞职。

一周之后，为了保护美国人的生命和财产，缅因州被“作为一种友好的礼貌行为”送去，炸毁了 200 多名美国水手。在所有最不可能负责的人中，西班牙名列榜首。然而，黄色媒体采用了“记住缅因州！与西班牙一起下地狱！”很久以后，确定缅因州的爆炸可能是一次意外，但国际关系的破坏已经完成。

西班牙大使并不是唯一一个认为麦金莱总统是无耻的人。虽然很明显他希望西班牙离开古巴，甚至可以提出要购买这个岛屿，但他并不打算开战。然而，历史学家普遍认为，由黄色媒体引起的美国公众推动总统寻求宣战。不情愿地总统麦金莱，他自己是内战恐怖的老兵，要求国会向西班牙宣战，并于 1898 年 4 月 25 日，美国正式与西班牙进行国家战争。宣言中增加了一项称为“出纳员修正案”的修正案，表明美国无意吞并古巴。

Secondary Source: Painting

No photographs of the actual explosion of the *Maine* exist. This is one artist's depiction of the event which certainly captures the nation's horror.

次要资料来源：绘画

没有关于缅因州实际爆炸的照片。这是一位艺术家对此次活动的描绘，无疑抓住了整个国家的恐怖。

辉煌小战

后来由国务卿约翰·海伊 (John Hay) 召集的“灿烂的小战” (Splendid Little War) 被美国轻而易举地击败了一支无能为力的西班牙军队和海军。美国

enthusiastically, and many young men volunteered. However, the regular army, which had done little but fight Native Americans since the Civil War, was ill prepared to manage the mobilization necessary to get on a war footing and mobilization was slow, clumsy and it was months before any American soldiers actually landed on Cuba.

The navy, on the other hand, was in good trim, having been expanded during the previous decades in response to the writings of Mahan and the support of other navalists like Theodore Roosevelt. The navy fought well from the beginning. Commodore **George Dewey**, dispatched from Hong Kong, **destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay** in the Philippines, suffering only minor casualties to his ships and men. Later Admirals Sampson and Schley defeated the Spanish fleet off the coast of Cuba. The movement of naval vessels between Asia and the United States and around the tip of South America underscored the need for a canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans in Central America.

Although the Army was plagued by inefficiency, disease and disorder, American ground forces were bolstered by volunteers such as Theodore Roosevelt's famous **Rough Riders**. American soldiers fought bravely enough to defeat a hapless Spanish army near Santiago. American troops also occupied Puerto Rico, another Caribbean island Spanish colony. The fighting, which lasted less than four months, saw fewer than 400 American soldiers killed in combat. Over ten times as many died from disease, however.

The most popular image of the Spanish-American War is of Theodore Roosevelt and his Rough Riders, charging up San Juan Hill. But less well known is that the Rough Riders struggled mightily in several battles and would have sustained far more serious casualties, if not for the experienced black veterans, over 2,500 of them, who joined them in battle. These soldiers, who had been fighting the Indian Wars on the American frontier for many years, were instrumental in the victory in Cuba.

The choice to serve in the Spanish-American War was not a simple one. Within the African American community, many spoke out both for and against involvement in the war. Some felt that because they were not offered the true rights of citizenship it was not their burden to volunteer for war. Others, in contrast, argued that participation in the war offered an opportunity for African Americans to prove themselves to the rest of the country. While their presence was welcomed by the military which desperately needed experienced

人热情地支持战争，许多年轻人自愿参加。但是，自南北战争以来，常规军在与美洲原住民的战斗中几乎没有做过任何事情，但他们准备管理动员以维持战争基础的动员准备不足，动员起来缓慢，笨拙，而且距离任何美国士兵实际登陆尚有几个月的时间古巴。

另一方面，海军处于良好状态，在过去的几十年里，由于马汉的著作以及西奥多·罗斯福等其他海军主义者的支持而扩大了军队。海军从一开始就打得很好。来自香港的 Commodore George Dewey 摧毁了菲律宾马尼拉湾的西班牙舰队，他的船只和男子只受到轻伤。后来海军上将桑普森和施莱击败了古巴海岸的西班牙舰队。亚洲和美国之间以及南美洲尖端周围的海军舰艇的移动强调了中美洲大西洋和太平洋之间需要一条运河。

虽然陆军受到效率低下，疾病和混乱的困扰，但美国地面部队却受到西奥多·罗斯福著名的 Rough Riders 等志愿者的支持。美国士兵勇敢地战斗，击败圣地亚哥附近的倒霉的西班牙军队。美国军队还占领了另一个加勒比岛屿西班牙殖民地波多黎各。持续不到四个月的战斗中，只有不到400名美国士兵在战斗中丧生。然而，死于疾病的人数超过十倍。

最受欢迎的西班牙 - 美国战争形象是西奥多·罗斯福和他的粗鲁骑士，他们正在圣胡安山充电。但鲜为人知的是，Rough Riders 在几场战斗中挣扎得很厉害，如果不是经验丰富的黑人老兵，超过2,500人在战斗中加入他们，他们将会遭受更严重的伤亡。这些士兵多年来一直在美国边境上与印度战争作战，他们在古巴的胜利中发挥了重要作用。

在西班牙 - 美国战争中服役的选择并不简单。在非洲裔美国人社区中，许多人都赞同和反对参与战争。有些人认为，因为他们没有获得公民身份的真正权利，所以志愿参加战争并不是他们的负担。相反，其他人则认为，参与战争为非洲裔美国人提供了向全国其他国家证明自己的机会。虽然他们的存在受到迫切需要经验丰富的士兵的军队的欢迎，但黑军团在南部各州训练之前遭受了种族主义和严厉的待遇，然后才开始战斗。

2 DID AMERICA DESERVE THE OUTCOME OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN AND PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN WARS?

soldiers, the Black regiments suffered racism and harsh treatment while training in the southern states before shipping off to battle.

Once in Cuba, however, the **Smoked Yankees**, as the Cubans called the African American soldiers, fought side-by-side with Roosevelt's Rough Riders, providing crucial tactical support to some of the most important battles of the war. After the Battle of San Juan, five African American soldiers received the Medal of Honor and 25 others were awarded a certificate of merit. One reporter wrote that "if it had not been for the Negro cavalry, the Rough Riders would have been exterminated." For some of the soldiers, their recognition made the sacrifice worthwhile. Others, however, struggled with American oppression of Cubans and Puerto Ricans, feeling kinship with the black residents of these countries who fell under American rule.



然而，一旦进入古巴，烟民，就像古巴人称非洲裔美国士兵一样，与罗斯福的粗鲁骑士并肩作战，为战争中一些最重要的战役提供重要的战术支持。在圣胡安战役之后，五名非裔美国士兵获得了荣誉勋章，另外 25 名获得了奖状。一位记者写道，“如果不是黑人骑兵，那么粗糙的骑士就会被消灭。”对于一些士兵来说，他们的认可使牺牲变得有价值。然而，其他人则在美国对古巴人和波多黎各人的压迫中苦苦挣扎，与这些受美国统治的国家的黑人居民建立了血缘关系。

Primary Source: Photograph

Some of the African American troops who fought in Cuba. Many of them were veterans of the Indian Wars in the West where they had been called Buffalo Soldiers by the Native Americans. In Cuba, they were given the nickname Smoked Yankees.

主要来源：照片

在古巴作战的一些非裔美国部队。他们中的许多人都是西部印度战争的退伍军人，在当地，他们被美洲原住民称为布法罗士兵。在古巴，他们被昵称为烟熏洋基。

THE PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN WAR

As the war closed, Spanish and American diplomats arranged for a peace conference in Paris. They met in October 1898, with the Spanish government committed to regaining control of the Philippines, which they felt were unjustly taken in a war that was solely about Cuban independence. President McKinley was reluctant to relinquish the strategically useful prize of the Philippines. He certainly did not want to give the islands back to Spain, nor did he want another European power to step in to seize them. Neither the Spanish nor the Americans

菲律宾 - 美国战争

战争结束后，西班牙和美国外交官安排在巴黎举行和平会议。他们于 1898 年 10 月相遇，西班牙政府承诺重新控制菲律宾，他们认为菲律宾在一场仅仅是古巴独立的战争中被不公正地接受了。麦金莱总统不愿意放弃菲律宾具有战略意义的奖项。他当然不想让这些岛屿回到西班牙，也不想让另一个欧洲国家介入夺取它们。西班牙人和美国人都没有考虑过让这些岛屿独立，因为当时普

2 DID AMERICA DESERVE THE OUTCOME OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN AND PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN WARS?

considered giving the islands their independence, since, with the pervasive racism and cultural stereotyping of the day, they believed the Filipino people were not capable of governing themselves. **William Howard Taft**, the first American governor-general to oversee the administration of the new American possession, accurately captured American sentiments with his frequent reference to Filipinos as “our little brown brothers.”

Philippine revolutionary **Emilio Aguinaldo** refused to exchange Spanish occupation for American and continued the insurrection he had been leading against the Spanish with a fight against the new American invaders. The result was the **Philippine-American War**, or the Filipino Insurrection. It was one of the ugliest wars in American history.



The Filipinos’ war for independence lasted three years, with over 4,000 American and 20,000 Filipino combatant deaths. The civilian death toll is estimated to be as high as 250,000. Under the rule of the American military, the Philippines remained a war zone with terrible

遍存在的种族主义和文化陈规定型观念，他们认为菲律宾人民无法自治。威廉·霍华德·塔夫脱 (William Howard Taft) 是第一位监督新美国财产管理的美国总督，他经常将菲律宾人称为“我们的小棕色兄弟”，准确地俘获了美国人的情绪。

菲律宾革命家埃米利奥·阿吉纳尔多 (Emilio Aguinaldo) 拒绝与美国人交换西班牙人的占领，并继续反抗西班牙人，反对新的美国入侵者。结果是菲律宾 - 美国战争，或菲律宾人的起义。这是美国历史上最丑陋的战争之一。

Primary Source: Photograph

This photograph of Emilio Aguinaldo was taken in 1898 at the start of the Spanish-American War. As he grew older he continued to play a vital role in the development of his country.

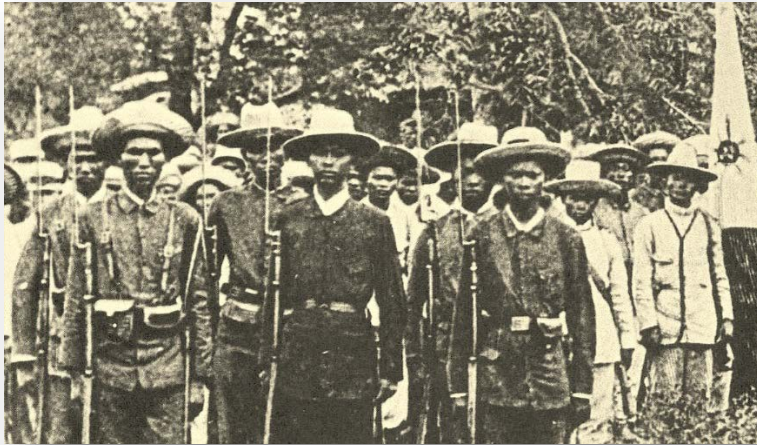
主要来源：照片

Emilio Aguinaldo 的这张照片摄于 1898 年美国战争爆发时。随着年龄的增长，他继续在国家发展中发挥至关重要的作用。

菲律宾人的独立战争持续了三年，超过 4,000 名美国人和 2 万名菲律宾战斗人员死亡。平民死亡人数估计高达 250,000 人。在美国军队的统治下，菲律宾仍然是一个战争区，美国军队对菲律宾士兵和

atrocities committed by American troops against Filipino soldiers and civilians alike. Frustrated with a lack of progress, President McKinley turned the Philippines over to a civilian governor. Under Taft's leadership, Americans built a new transportation infrastructure, hospitals, and schools, hoping to win over the local population. The rebels lost influence, and Aguinaldo was captured by American forces and forced to swear allegiance to the United States.

Taft continued to introduce reforms to modernize and improve daily life for the country despite pockets of resistance that continued to fight through the spring of 1902. Much of the commission's rule centered on legislative reforms to local government structure and national agencies, with the commission offering appointments to resistance leaders in exchange for their support.



平民犯下了可怕的暴行。由于缺乏进展而感到沮丧，麦金莱总统将菲律宾变为一平民总督。在塔夫脱的领导下，美国人建立了一个新的交通基础设施，医院和学校，希望能够赢得当地人口。反叛分子失去了影响力，阿吉纳尔多被美国军队俘虏，被迫宣誓效忠美国。

塔夫脱继续推行改革，以改善现代化并改善国家的日常生活，尽管在1902年春天仍有许多阻力继续战斗。该委员会的大部分规则都集中在地方政府结构和国家机构的立法改革上，委员会提供任命抵抗领导人以换取他们的支持。

Primary Source: Photograph

Katipunenos, Filipinos who continued the fight against the Americans even after Aguinaldo was captured.

主要来源：照片

菲律宾人卡蒂普尼诺斯（Katipunenos），即使在阿吉纳尔多（Aguinaldo）被捕后仍继续与美国人作战。

The war officially ended on July 2, 1902, with a victory for the United States. However, some Philippine groups led by veterans of the Katipunan continued to battle American forces. Among those leaders was General Macario Sakay, a veteran Katipunan member who assumed the presidency of the proclaimed Tagalog Republic, formed in 1902 after the capture of President Emilio Aguinaldo. Other groups, including the Moro people and Pulahanes people, continued hostilities in remote areas and islands until their final defeat a decade later at the Battle of Bud Bagsak on June 15, 1913.

The occupation by the United States changed the cultural landscape of the islands. English became the primary language of government, education, business, and industry, and increasingly in future decades, of families and educated individuals. The Catholic Church lost its

战争于1902年7月2日正式结束，美国取得了胜利。然而，一些由卡蒂普南老兵领导的菲律宾团体继续与美军作战。在这些领导人中，有一位经验丰富的Katipunan成员Macario Sakay将军，他担任了著名的他加禄（Tagalog）共和国总统，该总统于1902年被埃米利奥·阿吉纳尔多总统（Emilio Aguinaldo）占领后成立。其他团体，包括莫罗人和普拉汉斯人，继续在边远地区和岛屿进行敌对行动，直到十年后在1913年6月15日的巴德·巴萨克战役中最终击败为止。

美国的占领改变了这些岛屿的文化景观。英语成为政府，教育，商业和行业的主要语言，并且在未来几十年中，越来越成为家庭和受过教育的个人的主

place as the official state religion, although most Filipinos remain Catholic to this day.

The occupation by the United States changed the cultural landscape of the islands. English became the primary language of government, education, business, and industry, and increasingly in future decades, of families and educated individuals. The Catholic Church lost its place as the official state religion, although most Filipinos remain Catholic to this day.

In 1916, Congress passed the Philippine Autonomy Act, **Jones Act**, that the United States officially promised eventual independence, along with more Philippine control in the meantime over the Philippines. The 1934 Philippine Independence Act created in the following year the Commonwealth of the Philippines, a limited form of independence, and established a process ending in Philippine independence, which was originally scheduled for 1944, but interrupted and delayed by World War II. Finally in 1946, following World War II and the Japanese occupation of the Philippines, the United States granted independence through the **Treaty of Manila**.

OPPOSITION

Some Americans, notably William Jennings Bryan, **Mark Twain**, Andrew Carnegie, Ernest Crosby, and other members of the American Anti-Imperialist League, strongly objected to the annexation of the Philippines. Anti-imperialist movements claimed that the United States had become a colonial power by replacing Spain as master of the Philippines. Other anti-imperialists opposed annexation on racist grounds. Among these was Senator Benjamin Tillman of South Carolina, who feared that annexation of the Philippines would lead to an influx of non-White immigrants into the United States. As news of atrocities committed in subduing the Philippines arrived in the United States, support for the war flagged. President McKinley and Governor Taft's efforts to end the conflict by exchanging peace for partial self-rule was, in part, due to a loss of public support.

LEGACY OF THE WARS

The result of the Spanish-American War was the 1898 **Treaty of Paris**, negotiated on terms favorable to the United States. The United States gained several island possessions. Spain turned over **Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines** to the United States, for which the United States paid Spain \$20 million. Puerto Rico and Guam remain American territories and the people of those territories are US citizens, although since they are not states, they have no representation in Congress and no vote for president.

要语言。尽管大多数菲律宾人至今仍是天主教徒，但天主教仍然失去了其作为官方国教的地位。

美国的占领改变了岛屿的文化景观。英语成为政府、教育、商业和工业的主要语言，并在未来几十年成为家庭和受过教育的个人的主要语言。虽然大多数菲律宾人至今都是天主教徒，但天主教会失去了作为官方国教的地位。

1916年，国会通过了菲律宾自治法案“琼斯法案”，美国正式承诺最终独立，同时菲律宾对菲律宾的控制也更多。1934年“菲律宾独立法”于次年创立了菲律宾联邦，这是一种有限的独立形式，并建立了一个以菲律宾独立而结束的进程，原定于1944年，但在第二次世界大战中被中断和推迟。终于在1946年，在第二次世界大战和日本占领菲律宾之后，美国通过马尼拉条约获得了独立。

反对

一些美国人，特别是威廉詹宁斯布莱恩、马克吐温、安德鲁卡内基、欧内斯特克罗斯比和美国反帝国主义联盟的其他成员，强烈反对菲律宾的吞并。反帝运动声称，美国已经成为殖民大国，取代西班牙成为菲律宾的主人。其他反帝国主义者反对以种族主义为由吞并。其中包括南卡罗来纳州参议员本杰明蒂尔曼，他担心吞并菲律宾会导致非白人移民涌入美国。由于制服菲律宾所犯暴行的消息传到了美国，对战争的支持已经显现。麦金莱总统和塔夫脱总督通过交换和平来部分自治来结束冲突的努力部分是由于失去了公众支持。

战争的遗产

西班牙-美国战争的结果是1898年巴黎条约，以有利于美国的条件进行谈判。美国获得了几个岛屿财产。西班牙将波多黎各、关岛和菲律宾交给美国，美国向西班牙支付了2000万美元。波多黎各和关岛仍然是美国领土，这些领土的人民是美国公民，虽然他们不是国家，但他们在国会没有代表，也没有投票给总统。

2 DID AMERICA DESERVE THE OUTCOME OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN AND PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN WARS?

The wars marked America's entry into world affairs. Before the Spanish-American War, the United States was characterized by isolationism, an approach to foreign policy that emphasized keeping the affairs of other countries at a distance. Although Americans still disagree about the extent we should play in world affairs, since the Spanish-American War, the United States has had a significant hand in various conflicts around the world, and has entered many treaties and agreements.

After the Spanish-American War, the United States entered a long and prosperous period of economic and population growth and technological innovation that lasted through the 1920s. The war redefined national identity, served as a solution of sorts to the social divisions plaguing the American mind, and provided a model for future news reporting.

The war also effectively ended the Spanish Empire. Spain had been declining as an imperial power since the early 1800s. Spain retained only a handful of overseas holdings: Spanish West Africa, Spanish Guinea, Spanish Sahara, Spanish Morocco, and the Canary Islands. Never again would Spain be a major player on the world stage.

The United States continued to occupy Cuba at the end of the war. As in the Philippines, reforms were initiated in public administration, and public health agencies were brought under the direction of General Leonard Wood. American doctors Walter Reed and William Gorgas exterminated yellow fever in Cuba and pushed education and other reforms. A constitutional convention called in 1900 set up a Cuban government, and Americans withdrew in 1902.

However, Cuban independence was not without limits. Congress pass the **Platt Amendment** of 1903 which added these stipulations. First, Cuba could make no treaties with other nations without America's consent. The Cuban government could not go into debt beyond its ability to pay. The United States reserved the right to intervene in Cuba to maintain law and order. And, The United States was granted rights to a naval base at Guantanamo Bay. Despite the antagonist relationship the United States has with the Cuban government today, the base at Guantanamo Bay remains in American hands. Because it is not on American soil, it has served as a legally ambiguous place to detain permanently accused terrorists captured in Afghanistan.

CONCLUSION

The Spanish-American War gave the United States new territory, national pride, and launched the nation into first class status among the leaders of the world. While the reasons for declaring war might

这场战争标志着美国进入世界事务。在美西战争之前，美国的特点是孤立主义，这是一种外交政策，强调将其他国家的事务保持在一定距离。尽管美国人仍然不同意我们应该在世界事务中发挥的作用，但自从美西战争以来，美国在世界各地的各种冲突中占有重要地位，并且已经签订了许多条约和协议。

在美西战争之后，美国进入了一个漫长而繁荣的经济和人口增长期以及持续到 20 世纪 20 年代的技术创新时期。战争重新定义了国家身份，为困扰美国思想的社会分裂提供了各种解决方案，并为未来的新闻报道提供了模范。

战争也有效地结束了西班牙帝国。自 19 世纪初以来，西班牙作为皇权一直在衰落。西班牙只保留了少数海外资产：西班牙西非，西班牙几内亚，西班牙撒哈拉，西班牙摩洛哥和加那利群岛。西班牙再也不会成为世界舞台上的主要参与者。

美国在战争结束时继续占领古巴。与菲律宾一样，公共行政部门也进行了改革，公共卫生机构由伦纳德伍德将军领导。美国医生沃尔特·里德和威廉·戈尔加斯在古巴消灭了黄热病，推动了教育和其他改革。1900 年召开的宪法会议成立了古巴政府，美国人于 1902 年撤军。

但是，古巴独立并非没有局限。国会通过了 1903 年的普拉特修正案，其中增加了这些规定。首先，未经美国同意，古巴不能与其他国家缔结任何条约。古巴政府无力偿还债务。美国保留干涉古巴以维护法律和秩序的权利。并且，美国被授予了关塔那摩湾海军基地的权利。尽管美国今天与古巴政府建立了敌对关系，但关塔那摩湾的基地仍掌握在美国手中。由于它不在美国领土上，因此一直是法律上模棱两可的地方，用以拘留在阿富汗被捕的永久被指控的恐怖分子。

结论

西班牙 - 美国战争给了美国新的领土，民族自豪感，并使这个国家成为世界领导人中的一流地位。虽然宣战的原因可能是可疑的，但古巴独立的事业

2 DID AMERICA DESERVE THE OUTCOME OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN AND PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN WARS?

Did the IMPERIALIST ERA
EXPAND or **BETRAY**
America's **FOUNDING IDEALS?**

have been dubious, the cause of Cuban independence was noble and achieved. The spoils of war – territory won – was seemingly earned.

是高尚的，也是实现的。战争的战利品 - 领土赢了 - 似乎是赚来的。

In the Philippines, the spoils of war were less lustrous. Those who oppose imperialism might see the horrors of the Filipino Insurrection as a just punishment for hubris.

在菲律宾，战利品不那么有光泽。那些反对帝国主义的人可能会把菲律宾起义的恐怖视为对傲慢的公正惩罚。

What do you think? Did the United States deserve the outcomes of these two wars?

你怎么看？美国是否应该得到这两场战争的结果？

SUMMARY

The United States went to war with Spain in 1898 because of Cuba. Cuba was one of the last Spanish colonies in the Americas. Cubans wanted independence, and some people in the United States were sympathetic to the Cuban cause.

At the time, newspapers were competing with each other to sell more copies. Writers and publishers exaggerated stories and used bold, sensational headlines. A popular topic was Spanish cruelty toward Cubans. After reading such stories, many Americans wanted the United States to intervene in Cuba.

The USS Maine, an American battleship, exploded while visiting Havana, Cuba. It is still unclear why the explosion happened, but Americans blamed the Spanish and demanded war.

As part of the declaration of war, Congress passed a law stating that it would not make Cuba an American colony.

The Spanish-American War was a lopsided victory for the United States. American ships destroyed the Spanish fleet in the Philippines and American troops overran the Spanish troops in Cuba. Theodore Roosevelt became a national hero while leading his men in battle in Cuba.

True to their promise, the United States allowed Cuba to become independent, but passed a law saying that they would intervene if there were problems in Cuba. In this way, Cuba was always mostly, but not entirely independent.

As a result of the war, the United States took control of the Spanish territories of Puerto Rico, Guam and the Philippines.

The Filipinos had also been fighting for independence when the war broke out. Filipino leaders thought that the war would lead to independence the same that it had for Cuba. However, after defeating the Spanish, the Americans stayed. The Filipino freedom fighters began a rebellion against American rule. A bloody conflict resulted.

In the end, Americans captured Emilio Aguinaldo, the leader of the Filipino resistance and the rebellion ended. The Filipinos agreed to a deal in which the Americans maintained control of the country but allowed the Filipinos to make many of their own decisions. The United States kept the Philippines as a colony for about 50 years.

摘要

由于古巴，美国于 1898 年与西班牙开战。古巴是美洲最后的西班牙殖民地之一。古巴人想要独立，美国的一些人对古巴事业表示同情。

当时，报纸互相竞争，以销售更多的副本。作家和出版商夸大故事，并使用大胆、耸人听闻的头条新闻。一个热门话题是西班牙对古巴人的残酷行为。在阅读了这些故事后，许多美国人希望美国介入古巴。

美国战舰 USS Maine 在访问古巴哈瓦那时爆炸。目前还不清楚爆炸发生的原因，但美国人指责西班牙人并要求进行战争。

作为宣战的一部分，国会通过了一项法律，规定它不会使古巴成为美国殖民地。

西班牙 - 美国战争是美国的一个不平衡的胜利。美国船只摧毁了菲律宾的西班牙舰队，美国军队在古巴摧毁了西班牙军队。西奥多·罗斯福 (Theodore Roosevelt) 成为民族英雄，同时带领他的士兵在古巴战斗。

按照他们的承诺，美国允许古巴独立，但通过了一项法律，如果古巴出现问题他们会介入。通过这种方式，古巴总是大多数，但并非完全独立。

由于战争，美国控制了波多黎各，关岛和菲律宾的西班牙领土。

战争爆发时，菲律宾人也一直争取独立。菲律宾领导人认为，战争将导致独立，就像它对古巴一样。然而，在击败西班牙人之后，美国人留了下来。菲律宾自由战士开始反抗美国统治。发生了血腥的冲突。

最后，美国人俘虏了菲律宾抵抗运动领导人埃米利奥·阿吉纳尔多，叛乱结束了。菲律宾人同意了一项协议，其中美国人保持对该国的控制，但允许菲律宾人做出许多自己的决定。美国将菲律宾作为殖民地保持了大约 50 年。



KEY CONCEPTS

Remember the Maine: Rallying cry during the Spanish-American War.

Splendid Little War: Nickname for the Spanish-American War.



LOCATIONS

Cuba: Island nation just south of Florida that was a Spanish colony until the United States secured its independence in the Spanish-American War.

Havana: Capital city of Cuba.

Puerto Rico: Island in the Caribbean won by the United States from Spain in the Spanish-American War. It remains an American territory.

Guam: Island in Micronesia won by the United States from Spain in the Spanish-American War. It remains an American territory.

Philippines: Island nation in Asia won by the United States from Spain in the Spanish-American War. It was granted independence in 1946.



TREATIES & LAWS

Teller Amendment: Amendment to the declaration of war against Spain in 1898 that state that the United States would not annex Cuba.

Jones Act: 1916 law that promised independence for the Philippines

Treaty of Manila: Treaty that officially granted the Philippines independence in 1946.

Treaty of Paris of 1898: Treaty that ended the Spanish-American War and granted the United States control of Puerto Rico, Guam and the Philippines.

Platt Amendment: Law passed in 1903 in which the United States claimed the right to intervene in Cuban affairs, to maintain a naval base at Guantanamo, and limited the freedom of Cuba to make treaties without American consent.



PEOPLE AND GROUPS

José Martí: Cuban poet and leader of the Cuban independence movement.

George Dewey: American naval commander at the Battle of Manila Bay during the Spanish-American War.

Rough Riders: Nickname for Theodore Roosevelt's cavalry regiment in Cuba during the Spanish-American War.

Smoked Yankees: Nickname for African-American troops during the Spanish-American War.

William Howard Taft: American governor of the Philippines after the Spanish-American War and later president of the United States.

Emilio Aguinaldo: Leader of the Philippine independence movement who fought both the Spanish and the United States.

Mark Twain: American author of such books as Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn and famous anti-imperialist.



EVENTS

Explosion of the USS Maine: Event that cause the United States to declare war on Spain in 1898.

Spanish-American War: 1898 conflict with Spain in which the United States won control of Puerto Rico, Guam, the Philippines, and also won independence for Cuba.

Battle of Manila Bay: Naval encounter between American and Spanish ships in the Philippines during the Spanish-American War. It was a total victory for the United States.

Philippine-American War: Conflict between the American army and Philippine independence fighters after the Spanish-American War.



SHIPS

USS Maine: American battleship that exploded mysteriously in Havana Harbor. The explosion was the catalyst for the Spanish-American War.

3

T H I R D Q U E S T I O N HOW SHOULD AMERICA PROJECT ITS POWER AROUND THE WORLD?

Did the IMPERIALIST ERA
EXPAND or BETRAY
America's FOUNDING IDEALS?

INTRODUCTION

At the conclusion of his presidency, George Washington warned his countrymen to avoid entanglements with foreign nations. He feared that the new nation might be overwhelmed by other countries' problems. A little less than 100 years later the United States was a very different place. No longer a fledgling nation, the nation had grown to be an economic powerhouse fed by waves of immigrants that successfully spread from sea to shining sea.

Many Americans felt that Washington's ideas no longer applied. They felt confident to project power in distant lands, especially after success in the Spanish-American War.

But, how should the country spread its influence? Three presidents, Theodore Roosevelt, William Taft, and Woodrow Wilson all offered different answers to that question. One, based on the threat of force, one based on the use of money, and the last on an appeal to morality.

What do you think? How should America project its power around the world?

介绍

在他担任总统期间，乔治华盛顿警告他的同胞避免与外国纠缠在一起。他担心这个新国家可能会被其他国家的问题所淹没。不到 100 年后，美国是一个非常不同的地方。不再是一个刚刚起步的国家，这个国家已经成长为一个经济强国，由成功从海洋扩散到闪亮海洋的移民涌入。

许多美国人认为华盛顿的想法不再适用。他们有信心在遥远的土地上投射力量，特别是在西班牙 - 美国战争成功之后。

但是，这个国家应该如何传播其影响力呢？三位总统，西奥多罗斯福，威廉塔夫脱和伍德罗威尔逊都提出了不同的答案。一个基于武力威胁，一个基于货币的使用，一个基于对道德的诉求。

你怎么看？美国应该如何在世界范围内推广它的力量？

EUROPEANS IN CHINA

Since the journeys of Marco Polo and Christopher Columbus, many Westerners have dreamt making their fortunes in China. With the defeat of the Spanish and the addition of the Philippines as a base for American ports and coaling stations, American businesses were ready to make that myth a reality. Although China originally accounted for only a small percentage of American foreign trade, captains of American industry dreamed of a vast market of Asian customers desperate for manufactured goods they could not yet produce in large quantities for themselves.

American businesses were not alone in seeing the opportunities. Other countries, including Japan, Russia, Great Britain, France, and Germany also hoped to make inroads in China. Earlier treaties between Great Britain and China in 1842 and 1844 when the British Empire coerced the Chinese to accept the import of Indian opium in exchange for its tea, had forced China to give all foreign nations free and equal access to Chinese ports.

This was at a time when Great Britain maintained the strongest economic relationship with China. However, other western nations used the new arrangement to send Christian missionaries who began to work across inland China. In 1895, Japan successfully defeated Chinese troops on the battlefield and China lost its claims to Korea. By 1897, Germany had obtained exclusive mining rights in northern coastal China as reparations for the murder of two German missionaries. In 1898, Russia obtained permission to build a railroad across northeastern Manchuria. One by one, each country carved out their own **sphere of influence**, where they could control markets through tariffs and transportation, and thus ensure their share of the Chinese market.

THE OPEN DOOR POLICY

Alarmed by the pace at which foreign powers were dividing China into pseudo-territories, and worried that they had no significant piece for themselves, the United States government intervened. In contrast to European nations, however, American businesses wanted the whole market, not just a share of it. They wanted to do business in China with no artificially constructed spheres or boundaries to limit the extent of their trade.

In 1899, Secretary of State **John Hay** made a bold move to acquire China's vast markets for American access by introducing the **Open Door Policy**. His policy, if agreed to by the other five nations maintaining spheres of influences in China, would erase all spheres and essentially

中国的欧洲

自从马可波罗和克里斯托弗哥伦布的旅程以来，许多西方人都梦想着在中国发财。随着西班牙的失败以及菲律宾作为美国港口和煤炭站的基地，美国企业已准备好将这一神话变为现实。虽然中国最初只占美国对外贸易的一小部分，但美国工业的船长梦想有一个巨大的亚洲客户市场，他们急需制造商品，但他们还不能为自己大量生产。

看到机会，美国企业并不孤单。其他国家，包括日本，俄罗斯，英国，法国和德国也希望在中国取得进展。1842年和1844年英国帝国强迫中国人接受印度鸦片进口以换取茶叶时，英国和中国之间的早期条约迫使中国允许所有外国自由和平等进入中国港口。

当时英国与中国保持着最牢固的经济关系。但是，其他西方国家利用新安排派遣了开始在中国内陆工作的基督教传教士。1895年，日本在战场上成功击败了中国的军队，中国失去了对朝鲜的主权。到1897年，德国已获得在中国北部沿海地区的独家采矿权，作为谋杀两名德国传教士的赔偿。1898年，俄罗斯获准在东北建立铁路。每个国家都一个一个地开拓自己的势力范围，在这里他们可以通过关税和运输来控制市场，从而确保其在中国市场的份额。

开门政策

外国势力将中国划分为伪领土的速度感到震惊，并担心他们自己没有重要的一块，美国政府进行了干预。然而，与欧洲国家相比，美国企业需要整个市场，而不仅仅是其中的一部分。他们希望在中国开展业务，没有人为构建的领域或界限来限制他们的贸易范围。

1899年，国务卿约翰·海伊通过实行门户开放政策，采取了大胆举措，以获得中国广大的美国市场准入。如果其他五个国家同意在中国保持势力范围，他的政策将抹去所有领域，基本上打开通

3 HOW SHOULD AMERICA PROJECT ITS POWER AROUND THE WORLD?

open all doors to free trade, with no special tariffs or transportation controls that might give unfair advantages to one country over another.

While on paper, the Open Door Policy would offer equal access to all, the reality was that it greatly favored the United States. Free trade in China would give American businesses the ultimate advantage, as American companies were producing higher-quality goods than other countries, and were doing so more efficiently and less expensively. The United States could flood the Chinese market with American goods, virtually squeezing other countries out of the market.



Although the foreign ministers of the other five nations sent half-hearted replies on behalf of their respective governments, with some outright denying the viability of the policy, Hay proclaimed it the new official policy on China, and American goods were unleashed throughout the nation. China was quite welcoming of the American policy, as they also stressed the United States commitment to preserving the Chinese government and territorial integrity.

The policy was invoked barely a year later, when a group of Chinese insurgents, the Righteous and Harmonious Fists, known better in the West as the **Boxer Rebellion**, fought to expel all western nations and their influences from China. The United States, along with Great Britain and Germany, sent 2,000 troops to withstand the rebellion. The troops signified American commitment to the territorial integrity of China, albeit one flooded with American products. Despite subsequent efforts, by Japan in particular, to undermine Chinese authority in 1915 and again during the Manchurian crisis of 1931, the United States remained resolute in defense of the open door principles.

往自由贸易的大门，没有特殊的关税或运输管制可能给一个国家带来不公平的优势。

在纸面上，门户开放政策将为所有人提供平等的机会，现实是它非常有利于美国。中国的自由贸易将给美国企业带来最大的优势，因为美国公司生产的产品质量高于其他国家，而且效率更高，成本更低。美国可以用美国商品淹没中国市场，几乎将其他国家挤出市场。

Primary Source: Editorial Cartoon

Uncle Sam holds the Open Door Policy as he dictates to the European powers who hold scissors ready to divide up China into spheres of influence.

主要来源：社论卡通

山姆大叔坚持开放政策，因为他指示欧洲大国握着剪刀准备将中国分成势力范围。

虽然其他五国的外交部长代表各自的政府发表了半心半意的回复，但有些人完全否认了这项政策的可行性，但是 Hay 宣布了对中国的新官方政策，并在全国范围内释放了美国货物。中国非常欢迎美国的政策，因为他们也强调美国致力于维护中国政府和领土完整。

这项政策仅在一年之后被援引，当时一群中国叛乱分子，正义与和谐的拳头，在西方被称为义和团运动，他们为了驱逐所有西方国家及其来自中国的影响而奋斗。美国以及英国和德国派遣了 2000 名士兵来抵抗叛乱。这支部队标志着美国对中国领土完整的承诺，尽管其中充斥着美国产品。尽管日本特别是在 1915 年和 1931 年的满洲危机期间破坏了中国的权威，但美国仍然坚决捍卫开放原则。

3 HOW SHOULD AMERICA PROJECT ITS POWER AROUND THE WORLD?

Only when China turned to communism in 1949 following an intense civil war did the Open Door Policy become relatively meaningless. However, for nearly half a century, United States military involvement and a continued relationship with the Chinese government cemented their roles as preferred trading partners, illustrating how the country used economic power, as well as military might, to grow its empire.



只有当中国在激烈的内战之后于1949年转向共产主义时，门户开放政策变得相对毫无意义。然而，近半个世纪以来，美国的军事介入和与中国政府的持续关系巩固了他们作为首选贸易伙伴的作用，说明了该国如何利用经济实力和军事力量来发展其帝国。

Primary Source: Photograph

International troops stand in the square in front of the Forbidden City in Beijing during the Boxer Rebellion.

主要来源：照片

义和团运动期间，国际部队站在北京故宫前的广场上。

ROOSEVELT'S BIG STICK

While President McKinley ushered in the era of the American empire through military strength and economic coercion, his successor, Theodore Roosevelt, established a new foreign policy approach, allegedly based on a favorite African proverb, “speak softly, and carry a **big stick**, and you will go far.” At the crux of his foreign policy was a coercion by threat. Roosevelt believed that in light of the country’s recent military successes, it was unnecessary to use force to achieve foreign policy goals, so long as the military could threaten force. In other words, the United States could get its way so long as foreigners were afraid of what might happen if they refused.

Roosevelt believed that while the coercive power wielded by the United States could be harmful in the wrong hands, the Western Hemisphere’s best interests were also the best interests of the United States. He felt, in short, that the United States had the right and the obligation to be the policeman in North and South America.

罗斯福的大棍子

麦金莱总统（McKinley）通过军事力量和经济胁迫开创了美国帝国时代，而他的继任者西奥多·罗斯福（Theodore Roosevelt）建立了一种新的外交政策方针，据称以最喜爱的非洲谚语为基础，“轻声说话，大手笔，你将走得更远。”在他的外交政策的症结所在是威胁的威压。罗斯福认为，鉴于该国最近的军事成就，只要军事力量可以威胁武力，就不必使用武力实现外交政策目标。换句话说，只要外国人担心如果他们拒绝会发生什么事情，美国就可以成功。

罗斯福认为，尽管美国的强制力在不当之手可能有害，但西半球的最大利益也是美国的最大利益。简而言之，他感到美国有权利和义务成为北美和南美的警察。

3 HOW SHOULD AMERICA PROJECT ITS POWER AROUND THE WORLD?

To demonstrate the nation's military might – the big stick – President Roosevelt sent the navy on a round-the-world voyage between 1907 and 1909. Officially a cruise of friendship, the ships' hulls were painted white to show America's peaceful intent. However, the message of the **Great White Fleet** was clear. America was a powerful nation with the ability project its military power anywhere on earth. The 16 battleships and various escorts made Roosevelt's point better than any speech ever could.

为了展示美国的军事力量-强大的力量-罗斯福总统在 1907 年至 1909 年之间的环球航行中派遣海军。正式进行友谊巡游时，这些船的船体被漆成白色，以表明美国的和平意图。但是，伟大的白色舰队的信息很明确。美国是一个强大的国家，有能力在地球上任何地方投射其军事力量。16 艘战列舰和各种护送使罗斯福的观点比任何演讲都更好。



Primary Source: Editorial Cartoon

President Theodore Roosevelt carries his big stick as he stomps around the Caribbean Sea, pulling his navy behind him.

主要来源：社论卡通

总统西奥多·罗斯福（Theodore Roosevelt）挥舞着大棍子，在加勒比海脚，将海军拉到身后。

THE PANAMA CANAL

One of the great impediments to world trade had always been the fact that North and South America are connected, thus preventing ships from easily passing between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. This narrow strip of land, the isthmus of Central American was the subject of various schemes. After gold was discovered in California in 1858, the Panama Railway was established to carry 49ers across the isthmus. The French attempted to construct a canal. Begun in 1881, their project failed due to a combination of financial crises and health hazards, including malaria and yellow fever, which led to the deaths of thousands of French workers. Upon becoming president in 1901, Roosevelt was determined to succeed where others had failed. He resolved to build what the world now calls the **Panama Canal**.

The best point for the construction of a canal was across the 50-mile-wide isthmus of Panama, which, at the turn of the century, was part of

巴拿马运河

世界贸易的一大障碍始终是北美和南美相互联系，从而阻止船只在大西洋和太平洋之间轻易通过。这条狭长的土地，中美洲的地峡是各种计划的主题。在 1858 年在加利福尼亚发现黄金之后，建立了巴拿马铁路，将 49 人运送到地峡。法国人试图建造一条运河。由于金融危机和健康危害，包括疟疾和黄热病，导致数千名法国工人死亡，他们的项目始于 1881 年。在 1901 年成为总统后，罗斯福决心在别人失败的地方取得成功。

建造运河的最佳点是横跨 50 英里宽的巴拿马地峡，在世纪之交，它是哥伦比亚国家的一部分。

3 HOW SHOULD AMERICA PROJECT ITS POWER AROUND THE WORLD?

the nation of Colombia. Roosevelt negotiated with the government of Colombia, sometimes threatening to take the project away and build through Nicaragua, until Colombia agreed to a treaty that would grant the United States a lease on the land across Panama in exchange for a payment of \$10 million and an additional \$250,000 annual rental fee. The matter was far from settled, however. The Colombian people were outraged over the loss of their land to the United States, and saw the payment as far too low. Influenced by the public outcry, the Colombian Senate rejected the treaty and informed Roosevelt there would be no canal.



Undaunted, Roosevelt chose to wield the big stick. In comments to journalists, he made it clear that the United States would strongly support the Panamanian people should they choose to revolt against Colombia and form their own nation. In November 1903, he sent American battleships to the coast of Colombia, ostensibly for practice maneuvers, as Panamanian business leaders who stood to benefit from the American canal effort led a revolution against Colombian rule.

The warships effectively blocked Colombia from moving additional troops into the region to quell the growing Panamanian uprising. Within a week, Roosevelt recognized the new country of Panama, welcoming them to the world community and offering them the same terms he had previously offered Colombia. It was a clear, and successful, wielding of the big stick. Roosevelt never fired a shot but

罗斯福与哥伦比亚政府谈判，有时威胁要将该项目带走并通过尼加拉瓜建设，直到哥伦比亚同意一项条约，允许美国在巴拿马的土地上租赁，以换取1000万美元和另外一笔每年250,000美元的租金。然而，事情远未解决。哥伦比亚人民对失去他们的土地到美国感到愤怒，并认为付款太低了。受公众强烈抗议的影响，哥伦比亚参议院拒绝了该条约，并告知罗斯福不会有运河。

Primary Source: Photograph

The massive effort to dig the Panama Canal is evident in this photograph showing rail lines carrying millions of tons of dirt and rock out of the man-made canyons that would eventually be flooded to form the canal.

主要来源：照片

从这张照片中可以明显看出，挖掘巴拿马运河的巨大努力表明，铁路线从人造峡谷中运出了数百万吨的泥土和岩石，这些峡谷最终被洪水淹没以形成运河。

罗斯福毫不气馁，选择使用大棒。在对记者的评论中，他明确表示，如果美国选择反抗哥伦比亚并组建自己的国家，美国将大力支持巴拿马人民。1903年11月，他派遣美国战列舰前往哥伦比亚海岸，表面上是为了练习演习，因为从美国运河努力中受益的巴拿马商界领袖引发了反对哥伦比亚统治的革命。

这艘战舰有效阻止哥伦比亚向该地区派遣更多军队，以平息日益增长的巴拿马起义。一周之内，罗斯福认可了巴拿马这个新国家，欢迎他们加入国际社会，并向他们提供他以前向哥伦比亚提供的相同条款。这是一个明确的，成功的，挥舞着大棒。罗斯福从来没有射过枪，但得到的却是因

3 HOW SHOULD AMERICA PROJECT ITS POWER AROUND THE WORLD?

got its way because American battleships made it clear what would happen if the Columbians resisted.

为美国战列舰明确表示如果哥伦比亚人抵抗将会发生什么。



Primary Source: Photograph

Never one to miss a photo opportunity, President Roosevelt took the controls at a steam shovel while touring the Panama Canal during its construction.

主要来源：照片

罗斯福总统再也不会错过任何拍照的机会，在建设巴拿马运河时，他用蒸汽铲控制了巴拿马运河。

Construction on the canal began in 1904. For the first year of operations, the United States worked primarily to build adequate housing, cafeterias, warehouses, machine shops, and other elements of infrastructure that previous French efforts had failed to consider. Most importantly, the lives of workers were protected with the introduction of fumigation systems and mosquito nets following **Dr. Walter Reed's** discovery of the role of mosquitoes in the spread of malaria and yellow fever.

运河的建设始于1904年。在运营的第一年，美国主要致力于建造适当的住房，自助餐厅，仓库，机械加工厂以及法国以往未能考虑的其他基础设施。最重要的是，在Walter Reed博士发现蚊子在疟疾和黄热病传播中的作用后，引入熏蒸系统和蚊帐，保护了工人的生命。

At the same time, a new wave of American engineers planned for the construction of the canal. Even though they decided to build a lock-system rather than a sea-level canal, workers still had to excavate over

与此同时，新一波的美国工程师计划建造运河。尽管他们决定建造一个锁定系统而不是一个海平面的运河，工人仍然需要使用一百多个新的轨道

170 million cubic yards of earth with the use of over one hundred new rail-mounted steam shovels. Excited by the work, Roosevelt became the first sitting United States president to leave the country while in office when he traveled to Panama where he visited the construction site, taking a turn at the steam shovel and removing dirt. The canal opened in 1914, permanently changing world trade and military defense patterns.

THE ROOSEVELT COROLLARY

With the construction of the canal underway, Roosevelt wanted to send a clear message to the rest of the world, and in particular to his European counterparts, that the colonization of the Western Hemisphere had ended, and their interference in the countries there would no longer be tolerated.

At the same time, he sent a message to his counterparts in Central and South America, should the United States see problems erupt in the region, that it would intervene in order to maintain peace and stability throughout the hemisphere.

Roosevelt articulated this seeming double standard in a 1904 address before Congress, in a speech that became known as the **Roosevelt Corollary**. The Roosevelt Corollary was based on the original Monroe Doctrine, which warned European nations to stay out of the business of the nations of the Americas. In this addition, Roosevelt states that the United States would use military force “as an international police power” to correct any “chronic wrongdoing” by any Latin American nation that might threaten stability in the region. Unlike the Monroe Doctrine, which proclaimed an American policy of noninterference with its neighbors’ affairs, the Roosevelt Corollary loudly proclaimed the right and obligation of the United States to involve itself whenever necessary.

Roosevelt put the new corollary to work in Cuba, Panama, the Dominican Republic and Colombia. Later presidents including Franklin Roosevelt softened American rhetoric regarding United States domination of the Western Hemisphere proclaiming a new **Good Neighbor Policy** that renounced American intervention in other nations’ affairs. However, subsequent presidents would continue to reference aspects of the Roosevelt Corollary to justify American involvement in Haiti, Nicaragua, and other nations.

Latin Americans have long resented what they perceive as American arrogance and unfair and unwanted interference in their affairs. In the eyes of many of America’s southern neighbors, a powerful military does not give the United States the right to meddle.

式蒸汽铲来挖掘超过1.7亿立方码的土地。令人兴奋的是，罗斯福成为第一位坐在美国的美国总统，他在办公室时前往巴拿马，在那里他参观了建筑工地，转向蒸汽铲并清除污垢。运河于1914年开通，永久改变了世界贸易和军事防御模式。

ROOSEVELT COROLLARY

随着运河的建设正在进行中，罗斯福希望向世界其他地方，特别是他的欧洲同行发出一个明确的信息，即西半球的殖民化已经结束，他们对那里国家的干涉将不复存在容忍。

与此同时，如果美国看到该地区出现问题，他会向整个半球维持和平与稳定进行干预，他向中南美洲的同行发出了一个信息。

罗斯福在1904年国会发表的演讲中阐述了这种看似双重标准的演讲，这一演讲被称为罗斯福推论。罗斯福的推论是基于最初的门罗主义，该主义警告欧洲国家不要远离美洲国家的业务。此外，罗斯福表示，美国将“作为国际警察权力”使用武力来纠正任何可能威胁该地区稳定的拉美国家的“长期不道德行为”。不同于门罗主义，它宣称美国的政策不干涉其邻国的事务，罗斯福的推论大声宣告美国有权利和义务在必要时参与其中。

罗斯福将新的推论付诸于古巴，巴拿马，多米尼加共和国和哥伦比亚。包括富兰克林罗斯福在内的后来的总统软化了美国关于美国统治西半球的言论，宣布了一项新的睦邻政策，放弃了美国对其他国家事务的干预。然而，随后的总统将继续参考罗斯福推论的各个方面，以证明美国参与海地，尼加拉瓜和其他国家的合理性。

长期以来，拉丁美洲人一直不喜欢他们认为美国人的傲慢态度以及对他们事务的不公平和不必要的干涉。在许多美国南部邻国的眼中，强大的军队并没有给予美国干涉的权利。

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

Although he supported the Open Door Policy as an excellent economic policy in China, Roosevelt lamented the fact that the United States had no strong military presence in the region to enforce it. Clearly, without a military presence there, he could not as easily use his big stick threat credibly to achieve his foreign policy goals. As a result, when conflicts did arise on the other side of the Pacific, Roosevelt adopted a policy of maintaining a balance of power among the nations there. This was particularly evident when the **Russo-Japanese War** erupted in 1904.

In 1904, angered by the massing of Russian troops along the Manchurian border in China, and the threat it represented to the region, Japan launched a surprise naval attack on the Russian fleet. Initially, Roosevelt supported the Japanese position. However, when the Japanese fleet quickly achieved victory after victory, Roosevelt grew concerned over the growth of Japanese influence in the region and the continued threat that it represented to China and American access to those markets. It was better for America to have Russia and Japan as equals balancing each other out.

Wishing to maintain a balance of power, Roosevelt arranged for diplomats from both nations to attend a secret peace conference. The negotiations secured peace in the region, with Japan gaining control over Korea, several former Russian bases in Manchuria, and the southern half of Sakhalin Island. For his role in resolving the conflict, Roosevelt was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, the first American to receive the award.

TAFT'S DOLLAR DIPLOMACY

When William Howard Taft became president in 1909, he chose to adapt Roosevelt's foreign policy philosophy to one that reflected American economic power at the time. In what became known as **Dollar Diplomacy**, Taft announced his decision to "substitute dollars for bullets" in an effort to use foreign policy to secure markets and opportunities for American businessmen. Not unlike Roosevelt's threat of force, Taft used the threat of American economic clout to coerce countries into agreements to benefit the United States.

Of key interest to Taft was the debt that several Central American nations still owed to countries in Europe. Fearing that the Europeans might use the debts as leverage to use military intervention in the Western Hemisphere, Taft paid off the debts with American dollars. Of course, this move made the Central American countries indebted to the United States instead of the Europeans.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

虽然他支持门户开放政策是中国的一项出色的经济政策，但罗斯福对于美国在该地区没有强大的军事存在来执行它这一事实感到遗憾。显然，如果没有军事存在，他就不可能轻易地利用他的大棒威胁来实现其外交政策目标。结果，当太平洋另一边出现冲突时，罗斯福采取了维持国家间权力平衡的政策。这种情况在1904年日俄战争爆发时尤其明显。

1904年，由于俄罗斯军队在中国满洲边境集结，以及它对该地区构成威胁，日本对俄罗斯舰队发动了一次意外的海军攻击。最初，罗斯福支持日本的立场。然而，当日本舰队在胜利后迅速取得胜利后，罗斯福开始关注日本在该地区的影响力增长以及它对美国和中国进入这些市场的持续威胁。对美国来说，让俄罗斯和日本平等相处是更好的选择。

罗斯福希望保持权力平衡，安排两国外交官参加秘密和平会议。谈判确保了该地区的和平，日本控制了朝鲜，几个前俄罗斯满洲基地和萨哈林岛的南半部。罗斯福因其在解决冲突中的作用而被授予诺贝尔和平奖，这是第一位获此殊荣的美国人。

TAFT'S DOLLAR DIPLOMACY

当威廉·霍华德·塔夫脱 (William Howard Taft) 于1909年成为总统时，他选择将罗斯福的外交政策理念与当时反映美国经济实力的理念相结合。在所谓的“美元外交”中，塔夫脱宣布决定“用子弹代替美元”，以利用外交政策来确保美国商人的市场和机会。与罗斯福的武力威胁不同，塔夫脱使用美国经济影响力的威胁来强迫各国签署协议以使美国受益。

塔夫脱的主要利益是几个中美洲国家仍然欠欧洲国家的债务。由于担心欧洲人可能利用债务作为杠杆在西半球使用军事干预，塔夫脱用美元偿还了债务。当然，这一举动使得中美洲国家对美国负债而不是欧洲人。

When a Central American nation resisted this arrangement, Taft responded with military force to achieve the objective. This occurred in Nicaragua when the country refused to accept American loans to pay off its debt to Great Britain. Taft sent a warship with marines to the region to convince the government to agree. Similarly, when Mexico considered the idea of allowing a Japanese corporation to gain significant land and economic advantages in its country, Taft urged Congress to pass the Lodge Corollary, an addendum to the Roosevelt Corollary, stating that no foreign corporation, other than American ones, could obtain strategic lands in the Western Hemisphere.

Taft's policies, although not as reliant on military aggression as Roosevelt's Big Stick Diplomacy, did create difficulties for the United States, both at the time and in the future. Central America's indebtedness would create economic problems for decades, as well as foster nationalist movements in countries resentful of American's interference. In Asia, Taft's efforts to mediate between China and Japan served only to heighten tensions between Japan and the United States.

THE BANANA REPUBLICS

Out of Taft's Dollar Diplomacy grew the idea of a **Banana Republic**. The name was coined by British author O. Henry and it described a nation so dependent on foreign trade that the leaders of foreign corporations effectively ruled. In the early 1900s, the two best examples were the Central American nations of Honduras and Guatemala.

In 1912, for the Cuyamel Fruit Company, the American mercenary "General" Lee Christmas overthrew the civil government of Honduras to install a military government friendly to foreign business.

In Honduras an American businessman, Sam Zemurra, entered the banana-export business by buying overripe bananas from the United Fruit Company to sell in New Orleans. In 1910, Zemurray bought 23 square miles of banana producing land along the Caribbean coast of Honduras for exploitation by the Cuyamel Fruit Company and conspired with Manuel Bonilla, an ex-president of Honduras to overthrow the civil government and install a military government friendly to foreign businessmen. Zemurra hired a private, mercenary army and the resulting coup d'état installed Bonilla as the new president.

Back home, the United States ignored the deposition of the elected government of Honduras by a private army. The political instability

当一个中美洲国家抵制这种安排时，塔夫脱用军事力量来实现这一目标。这种情况发生在尼加拉瓜，当时该国拒绝接受美国贷款以偿还其对英国的债务。塔夫脱向该地区派遣了一艘海军陆战队军舰，以说服政府同意。同样，当墨西哥考虑允许一家日本公司在其国家获得重大土地和经济优势的想法时，塔夫脱敦促国会通过罗斯福推论的附录中的推论推论，并指出除美国公司外，没有外国公司，可以获得西半球的战略土地。

塔夫脱的政策虽然不像罗斯福的大棒外交那样依赖军事侵略，但确实给美国带来了困难，无论是在当时还是在未来。几十年来，中美洲的债务将造成经济问题，并在怨恨美国干涉的国家中促进民族主义运动。在亚洲，塔夫脱在中日之间进行调解的努力只会加剧日本与美国之间的紧张关系。

香蕉共和国

在塔夫脱的美元外交中，增加了香蕉共和国的想法。这个名字是由英国作家欧亨利创造的，它描述了一个如此依赖外贸的国家，外国公司的领导人有效地统治了这个国家。在20世纪初期，两个最好的例子是洪都拉斯和危地马拉的中美洲国家。

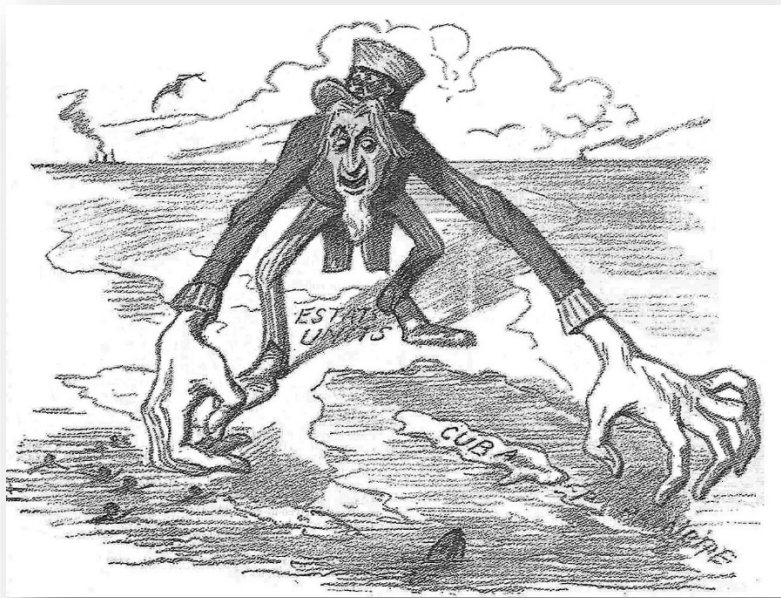
1912年，对于Cuyamel Fruit Company，美国雇佣军“General”Lee Christmas 推翻了洪都拉斯的民政政府，建立了一个对外国企业友好的军政府。

在洪都拉斯，一名美国商人Sam Zemurra通过从United Fruit Company 购买过熟的香蕉进入香蕉出口业务，在新奥尔良出售。1910年，Zemurray 在洪都拉斯的加勒比海沿岸购买了23平方英里的香蕉生产土地，供Cuyamel Fruit Company 开采，并与洪都拉斯前总统Manuel Bonilla 共谋推翻公民政府并建立对外国友好的军政府商人。Zemurra 聘请了一支私人雇佣军，由此产生的政变使Bonilla 成为新任总统。

回到家乡，美国无视私人军队对洪都拉斯民选政府的沉沦。政变造成的政治不稳定使洪都拉斯的

3 HOW SHOULD AMERICA PROJECT ITS POWER AROUND THE WORLD?

resulting from the coup d'état stalled the Honduran economy. With a struggling economy, the Honduran government could not pay back its debt to the United States, which in turn perpetuated economic stagnation and the image of Honduras as failed nation. Such a historical, inherited foreign debt undermined the Honduran government, which allowed foreign corporations to manage the country and become sole employers of the Honduran people. The American fruit companies built and controlled the roads, railroads, ports, and telephones in Honduras. If the elected government ever threatened the power of the American businesses, they simply threatened to fire workers or shut down critical infrastructure. In the end, although the people of Honduras voted for their presidents, it was American businessmen who ran the nations through the power of the dollar.



A similar story played out in Guatemala. Dependent on exports of bananas, coffee, and sugar cane, inequitable land distribution became an important cause of national poverty and frustration. During the 1950s, the American-owned **United Fruit Company** was frustrated that the popular, elected leaders of Guatemala were seizing their land in giving to poor Guatemalans. They convinced Presidents Harry Truman and Dwight Eisenhower that the Guatemalans were secretly communist. Eisenhower ordered a coup d'état in which the Central Intelligence Agency deposed the democratically elected government of President Jacobo Árbenz Guzmán. Once again, when American dollars were at stake, American military might was not far behind, and Dollar

经济停滞不前。在经济陷入困境的情况下，洪都拉斯政府无力偿还其对美国的债务，这反过来又使经济停滞不前，洪都拉斯的形象也失败了。这种历史遗留的外债破坏了洪都拉斯政府，该政府允许外国公司管理该国并成为洪都拉斯人民的唯一雇主。美国水果公司在洪都拉斯建造并控制了公路，铁路，港口和电话。如果民选政府威胁到美国企业的权力，他们只是威胁要解雇工人或关闭关键基础设施。最后，尽管洪都拉斯人民投票支持他们的总统，但是美国商人通过美元的力量管理着这些国家。

Primary Source: Editorial Cartoon

This cartoon depicts Uncle Sam with long, greedy fingers interfering in the affairs of Latin America.

主要来源：社论卡通

该动画片描绘了山姆大叔，他的长而贪婪的手指干涉了拉丁美洲的事务。

在危地马拉发生了类似的故事。由于香蕉，咖啡和甘蔗的出口，不公平的土地分配成为国家贫困和挫折的重要原因。在 20 世纪 50 年代，美国人拥有的联合果品公司感到沮丧的是，危地马拉的民选领导人正在夺取他们的土地给穷人的危地马拉人。他们让哈里杜鲁门总统和艾森豪威尔总统相信危地马拉人是秘密共产主义者。艾森豪威尔下令发动政变，中央情报局罢免了民主选举产生的总统雅各布·阿尔本兹·古兹曼的政府。再次，当美元岌岌可危时，美国军队可能并不落后，美元外交努力建立和维护美国的经济实力。联合水

3 HOW SHOULD AMERICA PROJECT ITS POWER AROUND THE WORLD?

Diplomacy worked to build and preserve American economic might. The United Fruit Company is still thriving today, although its name changed in 1984. Today we know it as Chiquita Banana.

It could be argued that American support for the overthrow of Queen Liliuokalani in Hawaii, although it occurred long before Taft's presidency, is another example of Dollar Diplomacy at work and that the Kingdom and subsequent Republic of Hawaii were both stereotypical banana republics.

WOODROW WILSON'S MORAL DIPLOMACY

When Woodrow Wilson took over the White House in 1913, he promised a less expansionist approach to American foreign policy. Wilson did share the commonly held view that American values were superior to those of the rest of the world, that democracy was the best system to promote peace and stability, and that the United States should continue to actively pursue economic markets abroad. Instead, he proposed an idealistic foreign policy based on morality, rather than American self-interest. His **Moral Diplomacy** emphasized the encouragement of self-rule and independence rather than what he believed were selfish American interests.

Wilson appointed former presidential candidate William Jennings Bryan, a noted anti-imperialist and proponent of world peace, as his Secretary of State. Bryan undertook his new assignment with great vigor, encouraging nations around the world to sign treaties in which they agreed to resolve international disputes through talks, not war. Bryan negotiated friendly relations with Colombia, including a \$25 million apology for Roosevelt's actions during the Panamanian Revolution. Even with Bryan's support, however, Wilson found that it was much harder than he anticipated to keep the United States out of world affairs.

Furthering his goal of reducing overseas intervention, Wilson promised not to rely on the Roosevelt Corollary, Theodore Roosevelt's explicit policy that the United States could involve itself in Latin American politics whenever it felt that the countries in the Western Hemisphere needed policing. Once president, however, Wilson again found it was more difficult to avoid American interventionism in practice than in rhetoric. Indeed, Wilson intervened more in Western Hemisphere affairs than either Taft or Roosevelt. In 1915, when a revolution in Haiti resulted in the murder of the Haitian president and threatened the safety of New York banking interests, Wilson sent over 300 marines to establish order. The United States assumed control over the island's foreign policy as well as its financial administration. One year later, in 1916, Wilson again marines the Dominican Republic to ensure prompt

果公司今天仍然蓬勃发展，虽然它的名字在 1984 年改变了。今天我们知道它是 Chiquita Banana。

可以说，美国支持推翻夏威夷女王 Liliuokalani 虽然早在塔夫脱总统任期之前就已经发生，但却是美元外交工作的另一个例子，王国和随后的夏威夷共和国都是陈规定型的香蕉共和国。

WOODROW WILSON 的道德外交

当伍德罗威尔逊于 1913 年接管白宫时，他承诺对美国的外交政策采取较少扩张主义的做法。威尔逊确实赞同普遍认为的观点，即美国的价值观优于世界其他地区，民主是促进和平与稳定的最佳体系，美国应继续积极寻求海外经济市场。相反，他提出了一种基于道德而不是美国自身利益的理想主义外交政策。他的道德外交强调鼓励自治和独立，而不是他认为是自私的美国利益。

威尔逊任命前总统候选人威廉詹宁斯布莱恩，他是著名的反帝国主义者和世界和平的支持者，他的国务卿。布莱恩以极大的精力承担了他的新任务，鼓励世界各国签署条约，他们同意通过谈判解决国际争端，而非战争。布莱恩与哥伦比亚谈判友好关系，包括为罗斯福在巴拿马革命期间的行动提供 2500 万美元的道歉。然而，即使得到布莱恩的支持，威尔逊也发现，要想让美国脱离世界事务，要比预期的要困难得多。

为了进一步减少海外干预的目标，威尔逊承诺不要依赖罗斯福的推论，西奥多罗斯福的明确政策是，只要认为西半球的国家需要治安，美国就可以参与拉美政治。然而，一旦担任总统，威尔逊再次发现在实践中避免美国干预主义比在修辞中更难。事实上，威尔逊在西半球事务中的干预比塔夫脱或罗斯福更多。1915 年，当海地革命导致谋杀海地总统并威胁到纽约银行业务的安全时，威尔逊派遣了 300 多名海军陆战队员来建立秩序。美国控制了该岛的外交政策及其财政管理。一年后，在 1916 年，威尔逊再次对多米尼加共和国进行海军陆战，以确保及时偿还国家欠下的债

3 HOW SHOULD AMERICA PROJECT ITS POWER AROUND THE WORLD?

payment of a debt that nation owed and in 1917, Wilson sent troops to Cuba to protect American-owned sugar plantations from attacks by Cuban rebels.

务。1917 年，威尔逊派军队前往古巴，保护美国拥有的甘蔗种植园免受古巴叛乱分子的袭击。



Primary Source: Editorial Cartoon

"I've had about enough of this," cries a frustrated Uncle Sam as he jumps the border to chase Pancho Villa into Mexico. As it turned out, Latin Americans had about enough of American incursions as well.

主要来源：社论卡通

“我受够了，”山姆大叔沮丧地哭了，他跳下边境将潘乔维拉赶往墨西哥。事实证明，拉丁美洲人也有足够多的美国人入侵。

Wilson's most noted foreign policy foray prior to World War I focused on Mexico, where a civil war had broken out. Wilson chose to make an example of Mexico and demanded that the warring parties hold democratic elections and establish laws based on his moral principles. Officially however, Wilson supported Venustiano Carranza, who opposed Victoriano Huerta's military control of the country. When American intelligence learned that a German ship was allegedly preparing to deliver weapons to Huerta's forces, Wilson ordered the navy to land forces at Veracruz to stop the shipment.

在第一次世界大战之前威尔逊最着名的外交政策涉及墨西哥，内战爆发了。威尔逊选择了墨西哥的榜样，并要求战争各方举行民主选举，并根据他的道德原则制定法律。然而，官方正式支持 Venustiano Carranza，他反对 Victoriano Huerta 对该国的军事控制。当美国情报部门得知一艘德国船据称正在准备向韦尔塔的部队运送武器时，威尔逊下令海军在韦拉克鲁斯降落以停止运输。

On April 22, 1914, a fight erupted between the American and Mexican troops, resulting in nearly 150 deaths, 19 of them American. Although Carranza's faction managed to overthrow Huerta in the summer of

1914 年 4 月 22 日，美国和墨西哥军队之间爆发了一场战斗，造成近 150 人死亡，其中 19 人是美国人。虽然 Carranza 的派系在 1914 年夏天设法

3 HOW SHOULD AMERICA PROJECT ITS POWER AROUND THE WORLD?

1914, most Mexicans, including Carranza, had come to resent American intervention in their affairs.

When another Mexican revolutionary, **Pancho Villa** led 1,500 of his followers across the border into New Mexico and **attacked and burned the American town of Columbus**, Wilson responded by sending General John Pershing into Mexico to capture Villa and return him to the United States for trial. With over 11,000 at his disposal, Pershing marched three hundred miles into Mexico but failed to capture Villa. He did, however, manage to infuriate the Mexicans who saw it as yet another betrayal of Wilson's promises.

CONCLUSION

After success in the Spanish-American War and struggling to establish control over the Philippines, the nation's leaders offered differing visions of American power in the world.

First, Theodore Roosevelt argued that a powerful military was the key to achieving the nation's goals, although with the right touch it would not be necessary to every call the military into action.

President Taft took a less belligerent tone, but was no less assertive. His use of the power of American business and willingness to swoop in with the military to protect economic interests differed little from Roosevelt's administration in the final outcome.

The Democrat Wilson spoke out on the campaign trail for a different, more humane and moral approach, but ended up looking more like Roosevelt than Roosevelt himself.

Which approach was right, or were they all misguided? What do you think? How should America project its power in the world?

SUMMARY

European powers had been interested in having control in China for many years. There were important markets with lots of customers in China. Instead of taking full control and making China a colony, Europeans carved up China into zones. These spheres of influence were places where only businesses from one country could operate. The British controlled Shanghai, for example.

推翻了 Huerta, 但包括 Carranza 在内的大多数墨西哥人已经开始怨恨美国干涉他们的事务。

当另一位墨西哥革命者 Pancho Villa 带领他的 1500 名追随者越过边界进入新墨西哥州并袭击并烧毁了美国小镇哥伦布时, 威尔逊回应将约翰·潘兴将军派往墨西哥捕获维拉并将他送回美国接受审判。Pershing 有超过 11,000 人可以使用, 他们向墨西哥进行了三百英里的行进, 但未能抓住 Villa。然而, 他确实设法激怒了墨西哥人, 他们认为这是对威尔逊承诺的又一次背叛。

结论

在美西战争取得成功并努力建立对菲律宾的控制之后, 这个国家的领导人提出了对美国在世界范围内权力的不同看法。

首先, 西奥多·罗斯福认为, 强大的军队是实现国家目标的关键, 尽管只要有正确的接触, 就没有必要让每一个军队都采取行动。

塔夫脱总统采取了不那么好战的语气, 但同样自信。他利用美国企业的力量, 愿意与军队一起保护经济利益, 与罗斯福总统的政府管理不同。

民主党人威尔逊在竞选过程中谈到了一种不同的, 更加人道和道德的方式, 但最终看起来更像是罗斯福而不是罗斯福本人。

哪种方法是正确的, 还是都被误导了? 你怎么看? 美国应该如何在这个世界上投射力量?

摘要

欧洲大国多年来一直对在中国拥有控制权感兴趣。在中国有很多客户的重要市场。欧洲人将中国划分为区域, 而不是完全控制并使中国成为殖民地。这些影响范围是只有一个国家的企业可以运营的地方。例如, 英国控制着上海。

3 HOW SHOULD AMERICA PROJECT ITS POWER AROUND THE WORLD?

The United States did not like this arrangement. American leaders declared an Open Door Policy. They said that Europeans had to let American companies do business anywhere they wanted.

Some leaders in China objected to the control Europeans and Americans had in their country. In one case, a group called the Boxers launched a rebellion and the Europeans and American had to send 2,000 soldiers to defeat them.

During the early 1900s, three American presidents dealt with issues related to imperialism. The first was Theodore Roosevelt. His approach was nicknamed the Big Stick. He believed that he could use American military power (usually the navy) to intimidate less powerful nations. One example was when he sent the navy to Panama to support the Panamanian Revolution and secure the right to build the Panama Canal.

The Panama Canal was a major undertaking that was initiated by Theodore Roosevelt. The canal connects the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and allows the United States to quickly shift its warships from one ocean to the other. It also serves as an important trade route.

Roosevelt expanded the Monroe Doctrine. President Monroe had declared that the Western Hemisphere was off limits to European nations. Roosevelt added his own Corollary in which he declared that the United States would intervene in Latin American nations when there were problems. The United States has done this multiple times. This American policy has not been particularly popular south of the border.

Theodore Roosevelt won the Nobel Peace Prize for helping to negotiate an end to the Russo-Japanese War.

President Taft followed Dollar Diplomacy. He wanted to use American economic power to influence other nations. This led to the development of the so-called banana republics. One notable example was Honduras where the American United Fruit Company manipulated the government in order to pay lower taxes.

President Wilson believed in Moral Diplomacy. He wanted people to decide on their own government. However, his idealism did not extend to American territories. When Mexican revolutionary Pancho Villa attacked an American town, Wilson sent the army into Mexico to try to catch him.

美国不喜欢这种安排。美国领导人宣布了一项开放政策。他们说，欧洲人必须让美国公司在任何他们想要的地方做生意。

中国的一些领导人反对欧洲人和美国人在他们国家的控制权。在一个案例中，一个名为义和团的组织发动了叛乱，欧洲人和美国人不得不派遣2000名士兵来击败他们。

在20世纪初期，三位美国总统处理了与帝国主义有关的问题。第一个是西奥多·罗斯福。他的方法被昵称为 Big Stick。他相信 he 可以利用美国的军事力量（通常是海军）来恐吓不那么强大的国家。一个例子是当他派遣海军到巴拿马支持巴拿马革命并获得建造巴拿马运河的权利。

巴拿马运河是由西奥多·罗斯福发起的一项重大事业。运河连接大西洋和太平洋，并允许美国迅速将其战舰从一个海洋转移到另一个海洋。它也是一条重要的贸易路线。

罗斯福扩大了门罗主义。门罗总统宣称西半球不受欧洲国家的限制。罗斯福增加了自己的推论，他宣称美国会在遇到问题时介入拉美国家。美国已经多次这样做了。这项美国政策在边境以南并不是特别受欢迎。

西奥多·罗斯福 (Theodore Roosevelt) 因协助结束日俄战争而获得诺贝尔和平奖。

塔夫脱总统跟随美元外交。他想利用美国的经济实力来影响其他国家。这导致了所谓的香蕉共和国的发展。一个值得注意的例子是洪都拉斯，美国联合果品公司操纵政府以降低税收。

威尔逊总统相信道德外交。他希望人们决定自己的政府。然而，他的理想主义并未扩展到美国领土。当墨西哥革命的 Pancho Villa 袭击美国城镇时，威尔逊派军队进入墨西哥试图抓住他。



KEY CONCEPTS

Spheres of Influence: Nickname for the regions of China that were controlled by the various European nations. Within these zones, only one European power was permitted to carry out trade.

Banana Republic: A small nation dominated by foreign businesses. This nickname was used especially for Central American nations dominated by fruit growers based in the United States.



LOCATIONS

Panama Canal: Canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It was an important success of President Theodore Roosevelt.



POLICIES

Open Door Policy: American policy at the turn of the century that stated that all of China would be open to trade, essentially ignoring the European spheres of influence.

Big Stick Diplomacy: Theodore Roosevelt's approach to foreign policy. He emphasized the threat of military force as a way to force other nations to accept American positions.

Roosevelt Corollary: Theodore Roosevelt's addition to the Monroe Doctrine in which he stated that the United States would act as policeman for the Americas.

Good Neighbor Policy: Policy promoted by Franklin Roosevelt and other presidents that contradicted the Roosevelt Corollary. It stated that the United States would respect the independence of Latin American nations.

Dollar Diplomacy: President Taft's approach to foreign policy. He emphasized the use of American financial power rather than the threat of military force.

Moral Diplomacy: President Wilson's approach to foreign policy. He emphasized the use of American power to promote democracy and self-rule.



PEOPLE AND GROUPS

John Hay: American Secretary of State who introduced the Open Door Policy.

Dr. Walter Reed: Army doctor who led the effort to eradicate mosquitos in Panama and make the area safe for the workers who built the Panama Canal.

Pancho Villa: Mexican revolutionary who led a raid on the town of Columbus in New Mexico leading to President Wilson launching an invasion of Mexico in an unsuccessful attempt to capture him.



EVENTS

Boxer Rebellion: 1899-1901 conflict between Chinese nationalists and Europeans, Japanese and Americans over control of China.

Russo-Japanese War: 1904 conflict between Russian and Japan. Theodore Roosevelt helped negotiate a peace treaty and won the Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts.

Great White Fleet: American fleet of battleships that sailed around the world between 1907 and 1909 to demonstrate American military might.



BUSINESSES

United Fruit Company: American company that dominated the economies of Central American nations leading to their being nicknamed Banana Republics. It is now called Chiquita Banana.

QUESTION ELEVEN , PART ONE

Did the IMPERIALIST ERA EXPAND or BETRAY

America's FOUNDING IDEALS?

“We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.”

This is what Thomas Jefferson eloquently wrote in the Declaration of Independence in 1776, and the idea that all Americans should be granted an equal chance to pursue their own dreams has been something we have shared ever since. Millions of immigrants came to America because they knew that in the United States, they were guaranteed an equal chance.

But not all people who lived under the American flag were equal. In Puerto Rico, Guam, the Philippines, Samoa, Panama, Hawaii, Alaska and from time to time in China, Cuba, Mexico, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Guatemala, Honduras, Columbia and many other places, people were subject to the authority of the United States government, but enjoyed none of the freedoms guaranteed to citizens of the 50 states. It is true that Alaska and Hawaii eventually gained statehood, and the Philippines gained independence. It is also true that Americans brought advances and improvements to many of the places they went. They built roads, schools, hospitals and government institutions. But at a cost, both in lives and lost respect.

What do you think? Did America's Imperialist Era expand or betray its founding ideals?

“我们认为这些真理是不言而喻的，人人生而平等，造物主赋予他们某些不可剥夺的权利，其中包括生命，自由和追求幸福。”

这就是托马斯·杰斐逊在 1776 年的“独立宣言”中雄辩地写下的内容，以及所有美国人应该被授予和平等机会去追求自己的梦想的想法，这是我们从此以来共享的。数以百万计的移民来到美国是因为他们知道在美国，他们获得了平等的机会。

但并非所有生活在美国国旗下的人都是平等的。在波多黎各，关岛，菲律宾，萨摩亚，巴拿马，夏威夷，阿拉斯加以及中国，古巴，墨西哥，多米尼加共和国，海地，危地马拉，洪都拉斯，哥伦比亚等许多地方，人们受到当局的管辖。美国政府，但没有享受保证 50 个州公民的自由。确实，阿拉斯加和夏威夷最终获得了建国，菲律宾获得了独立。美国人也为他们去过的许多地方带来了进步和改善。他们修建了道路，学校，医院和政府机构。但需要付出代价，无论是生活还是失去尊重。

你怎么看？美国的帝国主义时代是否扩大或背叛了其创始理想？



www.inquiryhistory.com