


Imperialism and anti imperialism political cartoons answer key

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Imperialism and anti imperialism political cartoons answer key quizlet.

Uncle Sam, loaded with tools of modern civilization, uses the Philippines as a stepping stone to cross the Pacific into China (represented by a small man with open arms), waiting to excite Sam's arrival. With expansionist politics gaining more traction, the possibility for more imperialist missions (including conflict-ridden China) seemed strong. The cartoon might argue that such efforts are worthwhile, bringing education, technology, and other civilizing tools to desperate people. On the other hand, it could be read as sarcastically commenting on America's new propensity to "stepá" on others. And, after all, the Philippines are just the stone stepping in China. á"~" in the Judge's Magazine, 1900 or 1902. Wikimedia. Although the United States had a long history of international economic, military, and cultural engagement that stretched deep into the 18th century, the Spanish-American and Filipino-American Wars (1898-1902) marked a crucial turning point in American interventions abroad. In pursuing the war with Spain, and then engaging in the counter-revolutionary conflict in the Philippines, the United States expanded the reach and strength of its global reach. Over the next two decades, the U.S. would become increasingly involved in international politics, particularly in Latin America. These new conflicts and consequent territorial problems forced Americans to face the ideological elements of imperialism. What if the United States acts like an empire? Or was it foreign intervention and the seizure of territory antithetical to its founding democratic ideals? What exactly is the relationship between the United States and its territories? And could they be colonial subjects successfully and safely incorporated into the political body as American citizens? The Spanish-American and Philippine-American wars brought these questions, which was always tangled up behind the debates on American enlargement, out into the open. In 1898, the Americans began to turn their attention southward to the problems afflicting their neighbor Cuba. By the middle of the 19th century, Cubans had tried unsuccessfully again and again to gain independence from Spain. The last revolt, and the one that would prove fatal to Spain's colonial designs, began in 1895 and was still raging in the winter of 1898. At that time, in an attempt to crush the revolt, Spanish General Valeiano Weyler y Nicolau had conducted a policy of reconversion - forcing Cubans living in some cities to move en masse to military camps - for about two years. Prominent editors of sensationalized newspapers Spanish atrocities. Cubans in the United States and their allies have raised cries of Cuba Libre! And while the U.S. government has A desire to avoid armed conflicts with Spain, President McKinley has become more and more concerned about the safety of American lives and the property in Cuba. He ordered Battleshipmaine to the port of Havana in January January Maine remained undisturbed in the harbor for about two weeks. Then, on February 15th, a titanic explosion opened the ship and sent it at the bottom of the ocean. Three quarters of the occupants of the ship died. A Naval Inquiry Board immediately started an investigation to ascertain the cause of the explosion, but the strongest Americans had already decided that Spanish betrayal was to blame. Capitalizing on the hem, á ªYellow newspaperá ª á ª ª "Newspapers who have promoted sensational stories, notoriously at cost of accuracýá ª" How William Randolph Hearst's New York Journal asked war with Spain. When urgent negotiations failed to produce a mutual agreement, the Congress officially declared war on April 25th. Although America's war effort began awarded, the decay army of Spain crumbled. The military victories for the United States have arrived quickly. In the Pacific, 1 May, the Commodore George Dewey committed the Spanish fleet outside of Manila, the capital of the Philippines (another Spanish colonial possession), destroyed it and continued to block the port of Manila. Two months later, American troops took the San Juan Heights in Cuba in what would become the most famous battle of the war, winning fame not for regular soldiers, but for the irregular, in particular Theodore Roosevelt and its Rough Rawes. Roosevelt had been the Secretary's added secretary, but he had discharged him to see the action at war. He's actions in Cuba made him a national celebrity. While the disease began to eat away American troops, the Spaniards suffered the loss of Santiago de Cuba on July 17th, ending the war effectively. The two nations have accepted the ceasefire on August 12 and formally signed the Treaty of Paris in December. The terms of the Treaty established, between the other, that the United States would acquire the former Spanish Holding of Guam, Puerto Rico and Philippines. Secretary of State John Hay was memorably referred to the conflict as á ª ª in little lost á ª ª, and at the moment it is certainly appeared in that way. Less than four hundred Americans died in battle in a war that lasted about fifteen weeks. The contemporaries celebrated American victories as the providential act of God. The influential Minister of Brooklyn Lyman Abbott, for example, declared that the Americans were á ª ªA Popolo elected by Godá ª and saw Divine Providence in the victory of Dewey in Manila. Some, like Senator Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana, have taken a step forward, seeing an opportunity for imperialism in the American victory. In his view, America had á ª ª ethemix to runá ª and á ª ª ªWhere to resign anything around the world. What Beveridge imagined was nothing less than an American empire. Propagandistic image, this political comics shows before and after: the Spanish colonies before the American intervention and those same former colonies after. The differences are obvious and exaggerated, with top figures described as "oppressed" by of industrial slavery to America á ª ªRescuredá ª they, transforming them into respectable and successful businessmen seen on the lower half. Those who claimed that American imperialism brought civilization and prosperity to the indigenous peoples used visuals such as these, as well as photographic and textual evidence, to support their beliefs. á ª "What states the United States fought, á ª in Chicago Tribune, in 1914. Wikimedia. But should the United States become an empire? This question was questionable abruptly throughout the nation following the Spanish-American War and the acquisition of Hawaii in July 1898. As American businessmen who had overthrown the Hawaiian monarchy, the United States trained the Hawaiian islands and their rich plantations. Between Hawaii and a number of former Spanish possessions, many Americans have admitted the economic and political advantages that would lead to an increase in the territory. Those opposed to expansion, however, concerned that imperial ambitions did not accord with the nation's founding ideals. The American actions in the Philippines brought all these discussions to a head. The Philippines were a rethink of the Spanish-American war, but when the smoke broke out, the United States has a fundamental support in the Pacific. After Dewey's victory over the Spanish fleet at the Battle of Manila Bay, conversations about how to proceed occupied the attentions of President McKinley, political leaders from both sides, and popular press. American forces and Filipino forces (under Emilio Aguinaldo's leadership) were in communication: will Americans offer their support to Filipinos and their ongoing efforts against Spanish? Or will Americans replace Spanish as a colonial force of occupation? The American forces were educated to guarantee the manila without allowing the Filipino forces to enter the walled city (the seat of the Spanish colonial government), a suggestion, perhaps, to things to come. The Americans wondered what would happen next. Perhaps a good ordinary American shared the disoriented feelings of Mr. Dooley, the fictitious Irish American bartender that the humorist Finley Peter Dunne was accustomed to satirizing American life: á ª "I don't know what to do with the pH TM pháTMTMTM Lippeens Anny Thin I did the summer of LasáTM Summer, Befure I Heerd Tell IV Thimá | We can't sell Thim, we can't eat Thim, an TM we can't throw Thim into the th' Alley Whin No Wan is looking. »As debates on American imperialism continued in the background of an urgent presidential election, tensions in the Philippines relax. Emilio Aguinaldo was inaugurated as president of the first Filippina Republic (or Republic of Malolos) at the end of January 1899;between U.S. and Philippine forces began in early February; And in April of 1899, Congress ratified the 1898 Treaty of Paris, which ended the Spanish-American War and gave Spain \$20 million in exchange for the Philippines. Like the Cubans, Filipinos had made a long war against their Spanish colonizers. The United States could have given them independence for which they had fought for a long time, but, instead, by the will of President William McKinley, the United States occupied the islands and since 1899-1902 they discovered a bloody series of conflicts against the Filipino insurrectionists who cost much more lives than the war with Spain. Under the guidance of Emilio Aguinaldo, the Filipinos who had fought for freedom against the Spanish now fought for freedom against the same nation that had claimed to have freed them from Spanish tyranny. Filipino insurrection, or Filipino-American war, was a brutal conflict of occupation and insurrection. The contemporaries compared the war in guerrilla style in a challenging and unfamiliar land to American experiences in the Indian wars of the late-XIX century. Many have commented on his brutality and the uncertain mission of American troops. A April 1899 message from a weekly correspondent of Harper began, "A week passed - a week of struggle and march, of jungles and rivers, of accident and adventure so varied and of such rapid transition that sitting on it makes you feel like you were trying to describe a dream where time, space, and all logical sequences of ordinary life are shocked in the unstoppable brutality of war." John Bass described his experiences in detail, and his reportage, combined with reports that came directly from the soldiers, helped to shape public knowledge about the war. The cruelty reports on both sides and some high-profile military investigations ensured continuous public attention to events across the Pacific. Among the fighting to ensure the Philippine Islands, the federal government sent two Philippine commissions to assess the situation in the islands and make recommendations for a civil colonial government. A civil administration, with William H. Taft as the first general governor (1901-1903), was founded with military support. Although President Theodore Roosevelt declared that the war would end in 1902, occasional resistance and fighting continued in the second decade of the 20th century, discussions on American imperialism dominated the titles and pointed into fundamental ideas on American identity and the appropriate role of the United States in the world's largest. A former colony, founded on the principles of freedom, freedom and sovereignty, should become a colonizer himself? What was imperialism? Many have framed the Filipino conflict as a Protestant and civil mission. Others framed American imperialism in the Philippines as nothing new, as simply the extension of an increasingly advanced American expansion. It was just fate.They saw imperialism as a way to regenerate the nation by asserting national authority and power all over the world. Others broadly acknowledged the opportunities that the Philippine Islands presented for access to Asian markets. But the critics have grown grown The American Anti-Imperialist League, founded in 1899 and populated by an American so prominent such as Mark Twain, Andrew Carnegie, and Jane Addams, protest American imperial actions and articulated a platform that was undermining abroad and they support everyone's rights for self-government. Others other embraces the anti-imperialist positions due to concerns about immigration and american racial identity, fear that American purity remained in danger with contact with strange and foreigners. For any reason, however, the onset or acceleration of imperialism was a controversial moment and a reference point in American history. America had become a prominent force in the world. The President of the Tailor McKinley measures an uncle obese Sam for larger clothing, while antispanants like Joseph Pulitzer suddenly offer Sam successful weight loss elixir. Because the nation has increased its presence and imperialist mission, many as a cleanup are concerned that America would become too big for his own good. John S. Pugghe, Á ª ª,~ "declined with thanks, Á ª ª,~ to Puck (5 September 1900). Wikimedia. Wikimedia.

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