THE EMERGENCE OF THE AMERICAS IN GLOBAL AFFAIRS, 1880-1929
INTRODUCTION

- END OF 19TH C. MARKED BY GLOBAL INTEGRATION
- 2ND HALF OF 19TH C. U.S. MOVES INTO A PERIOD OF ECONOMIC EXPANSION AND IMPERIALIZATION
- FROM 1867, CANADA WAS INDEPENDENT IN DOMESTIC AFFAIRS, BUT TIED TO BRITAIN IN FOREIGN POLICY
- LATIN AMERICA CAUGHT BETWEEN THE ECONOMIC AND TERRITORIAL EXPANSION OF THE U.S. AND EUROPE AND THEIR OWN AMBITIONS
THE U.S. SETTING THE STAGE

- After brutal Civil War, difficult process of Reconstruction
- 1870s a period of economic dislocation and depression
- Long Depression - economic stagnation from 1873-1879; worldwide
- Rapid industrialization created poor living conditions in urban areas
- Increasing expansionist foreign policy in Americas and worldwide
IDEOLOGICAL REASONS FOR U.S. EXPANSION

- **MONROE DOCTRINE**
  - Congress of Vienna led U.S. to believe Europe would become involved in Americas
  - Roosevelt Corollary furthered the Monroe Doctrine

- **MANIFEST DESTINY IN THE POST-RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD**
  - American Exceptionalism and Continentalism
  - Expansion as a moral duty
    - Darwin’s Origin of Species
    - Herbert Spencer
IDEOLOGICAL REASONS pt. 2

- EXPANSION AS A PRACTICAL NECESSITY
  - Ensure further growth by military and economic might

- ECONOMIC REASONS FOR EXPANSION
  - U.S. destined to produce more than can be consumed
  - Move to gold standard to further Int’l trade

- POLITICAL REASONS FOR EXPANSION
  - Annexation of Hawaii in 1898
  - Important links to worldwide trade
VENEZUELA

- MONROE DOCTRINE INVOKE IN DISPUTE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND VENEZUELA
  - Gold had been discovered
  - Cleveland energized jingoism in Congress
SPANISH AMERICAN WAR

- Started as a revolution by Cuban nationalists in 1895
- U.S. took strong interest; threatening investment
- “Yellow Press” furthered U.S. jingoism

U.S. DIPLOMATIC RESPONSE
- USS Maine exploded in Havana harbor, killing 260
- Teller Amendment authorized war against Spain
SPANISH AM WAR pt. 2

- U.S. INVADES THE PHILIPPINES
  - Fighting mostly contained to Cuba and Philippines
  - U.S. won the Battle of Manila Bay
  - 18K soldiers move to Puerto Rico

- THE IMPERIAL DEBATE: THE AFTERMATH
  - Treaty of Paris in 1898 ceded Puerto Rico and Guam to U.S.; Teller Am. disallowed U.S. from annexing Cuba; Philippines sticking point- U.S. paid $20MM
  - Not popular in U.S. – AMERICAN ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE
U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

- THE OPEN DOOR POLICY: China policy for no discrimination of spheres of influence by any foreign powers; expand U.S. influence
  - Outgrowth of Boxer Rebellion of 1900

- THE BIG STICK: Progressive Era and T. Roosevelt; back up policy with military threat; Realpolitik

- THE PANAMA CANAL: Having Panama overthrow Colombian control for more control of canal

- VENEZUELA, SANTO DOMINGO AND THE ROOSEVELT CORROLARY: U.S. steps in to financial affairs of Latin America
U.S. FOREIGN POLICY pt. 2

- **DOLLAR DIPLOMACY** - Progressive Era policy of replacing military might with economic might
  - Latin America rejected initially; also West Africa
  - Also to China and Manchuria; invest in railroads

- **MORAL DIPLOMACY** - Encouraging human rights and “constitutional liberty” worldwide
  - Like Dollar Diplomacy, legitimacy based on military strength
  - Chinese Rev, Mexican Rev, Haiti, Dom. Rep., Chile, Brazil, Argentina
THE U.S. AND WWI

- RIVAL ALLIANCE SYSTEMS CREATED MUTUAL FEAR AND DISTRUST

- U.S. INITIALLY ISOLATIONIST
  - Monroe Doctrine, Roosevelt Corollary, Dollar Diplomacy and Moral Diplomacy were rationales
  - Being neutral was actually more complex

- ALLIED BLOCKADE- blocking German trade;
  - Sinking of Lusitania; German submarine warfare
U.S. AND WWI pt 2

- National Defense Act, Naval Expansion Act, Merchant Marine Act; 1916

- ZIMMERMANN TELEGRAM

- FINANCING THE WAR- expand government management of national economies to an unprecedented extent
  - The Food Administration; War Industries Board, Fuel Administration, National War Labour Front, Railroad Administration, The Shipping Board, Committee on Public Information
U.S. AND WWI pt. 3

- WOMEN AND THE WAR- greater degree of social freedom
  - 19th Amendment in 1920- women suffrage

- OPPOSITION AND REPRESSION
  - Socialist Party remained opposed
  - Espionage Act of 1917 provided vehicle to keep dissent in check- Eugene Debs found guilty
  - The Trading With the Enemy Act of 1917
  - The Sabotage Act
U.S. AND WWI

- U.S. ARMED FORCES OVERSEAS - Treaty of Brest – Litovsk took Russia out in 1917
  - U.S. changed results with entry; ended stalemate

- PRES. WILSON AND PEACE OF PARIS
  - 14 POINTS; LEAGUE OF NATIONS; TREATY OF VERSAILLES
    - Red Scare and economic situation created difficulties
    - Senate did not ratify League of Nations

- IMPACT OF WAR ON U.S. ECONOMY
  - Ended Democratic presidency until FDR
  - Moved back to isolationism
  - U.S. became dominant in exports and capital markets; U.S. became recognized as world power
CANADA AND WWI

- Confusing foreign policy in 1914- support the empire???

- MOBILIZATION- when Britain at war, Canada at war
  - War Measures Act
  - 30K troops landed in England in Oct. 1914
  - Canadian Patriotic Fund- raised money to bridge gap for soldiers versus civilians
  - By June 1915, 100K soldiers

- QUEBEC- lagged behind English Canada
  - Excluded Catholic Church
CANADA AND WWI pt. 2

- THE HOME FRONT: initially supplier of primary resources; munitions production
  - As war progressed, government intervention in Canadian society ensued

- FINANCING THE WAR: taxation and credit
  - 1917: first income tax; rest raised by borrowing
  - Emerged from WWI with a $5BB debt
  - Borden Gov’t took off gold standard and printed money
A QUESTION OF LEADERSHIP- relationship with GB
- Through war, dominions wanted to change status

QUEBEC- showed strain in English-French relations
- Conscription deeply unpopular

POLITICAL UNITY AND DIVISION- combination of smaller enlistment and higher casualties would bring about the formation of a Union Government

THE CONSCRIPTION CRISIS- Military Service Act of 1917; Military Voters Act; The Wartime Elections Act
THE CONSCRIPTION CRISIS (cont)
- Borden Govt lost seats to Union Government
- In order to win 1917 election, Union Gov’t promised exemptions to conscription
- By end of war 24K conscripts made it to front

AT THE FRONT
- 2nd Battle of Ypres- chaotic and bloody; inexperienced
- Became known as skilled trench raiders/ Vimy Ridge

THE PEACE- dominions were not consulted
- Canada separate signatory of Treaty of Versailles and admitted into League of Nations as separate nation
IMPACT OF WWI ON CANADA

- DEMOBILIZATION: 60K did not return
  - Integration of soldiers into economy was difficult
  - Veterans left to own devices, but integrated fairly well
  - Spurred radical labor actions - Winnipeg General Strike of 1919

- ECONOMIC CHANGES: Manufacturing plays greater role
  - Weakness in Britain and strength in U.S. changed Canada’s major trading partner

- DIPLOMATIC CHANGES: Independent country
  - Canada negotiates bilateral treaties on her own
IMPACT OF WWI ON LATIN AMERICA

- ECONOMIC CONDITIONS PRIOR TO WWI
  - Part of the ever expanding global economy
  - Primary role was exporter of commodities
    - Brazilian coffee major export product
  - Germany very involved with Latin America
    - By 1900 250K emigrated to Brazil; 120K to Chile
  - By start of war; global economy was changing
    - U.S. becoming major player

- ECONOMIC IMPACT OF OUTBREAK OF WAR
  - Credit no longer available
  - Chile leader of nitrates (fertilizer and explosives)
IMPACT OF WWI ON LATIN AM. Pt 2

- ECONOMIC IMPACT (cont)
  - Debt problem of Latin Am. Economies was compounded- 50% of states’ revenues from duties
  - Volatile labor situation; Buenos Aires- “Tragic Week”
  - GROWTH IN IMPORTANCE OF U.S. AT THE EXPENSE OF EUROPEAN ECONOMIES, ESPECIALLY U.K.

- NON-ECONOMIC ISSUES
  - Latin American ports were neutral
  - Brazil only Latin Am. Country to participate
    - Support for allies by patrolling S. American waters
WWI IMAGES

- At Vimy Ridge
- Canada's Greatest World War I Victory
- Buy Victory Bonds
- Destroy This Mad Brute
- Enlist
- Winston Churchill and Sir Cedric Hardwicke