US Imperialism in Asia
US in Hawai‘i

- 1875 – Treaty signed; Hawaii may sell sugar & pineapple in US without duty IF they don’t sell land to another foreign power
- 1887 – Queen Liliuokalani tries to end US relations
• 1/16/1893 – Americans & Hawaiians lead revolution
  – In two weeks, Hawaii is in US hands
  – Cleveland sends commission to investigate→ says Hawaii should return to natives

• 1894 – Congress decides not to follow committee

• 1898 – Hawaii becomes US territory
US in China

• Mid-1800s – Caleb Cushing – American envoy who negotiated trade with CHN

• 1899 – John Hay (SoS) – Sent note to assure Open Door Policy in CHN → US claimed they received status (549)
Boxer Rebellion

• 1900 – US troops help put down revolt against foreigners
  – EUR/US unite to stop it
  – US encourages autonomy for CHN afterward
  – CHN pay $333M in damages to foreigners
  – US returns $10M out of $25M to set up positive relations
US in Japan

• 1853 – Commodore Matthew Perry travels to JPN
• 1854 – Treaty of Kanagawa – US trading rights
  – JPN opens borders to West → modernizes → imperialism
• 1894 – Sino-Japanese War – JPN gets Formosa, Port Arthur, “independence” for Korea
Russo-Japanese War

- 1904-05
- Fought in CHN over JPN expansion
- TR warned GER/FRA if they supported RUS, US would support JPN
- Treaty of Portsmouth – TR negotiates
  - JPN gets Manchuria, Sakhalin Is.; Korea in SoI
  - Nobel Peace Prize for Roosevelt
Philippines Aftermath

• Aguinaldo leads rebels for 3yrs. vs. US; $175M
  – More men to deny freedom in PHI than to give freedom to CUB.
• 1902 – US wins Sets up gov. for PHI under Philippine Government Act
  – US appointed governor (Taft first)
  – Small elected assembly
  – US appointed upper house
  – US Congress could veto all legislation
• Jones Act (1916) – Direct election for both houses
• Education, health, infrastructure improve under US
• Independence in 1946