

1. Creator: Francis Gilbert Attwood

Title: Hurrah for Imperialism!

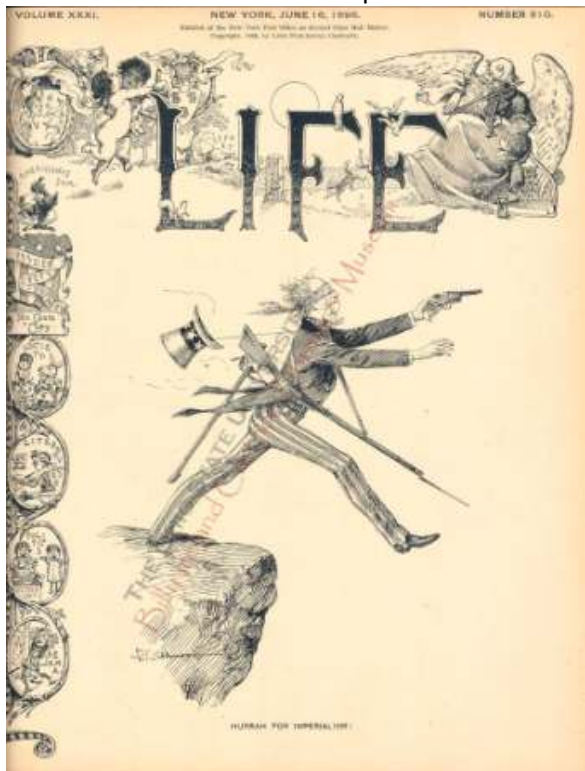
Publication: *Life*

Publication Date: June 16, 1898

Summary/ Description of cartoon: In the late nineteenth century, United States' imperialism was greatly escalated, and was seen as both a negative and a positive thing for the country. Those who supported imperialism argued that it was justifiable for industrial nations to engage in imperialistic expansion and it was necessary for the United States to expand their influence throughout the western hemisphere and beyond into Asia. They pointed to the Monroe Doctrine and Roosevelt Corollary to support their position. Those opposed to imperialism argued that the United States was ill-equipped to handle such a large empire and that using war to become an imperial power was in opposition to everything that the United States was supposed to stand for.

Source: Cartoon Image Database: Cartoon Image Database

Folder: Homan Lesson Plan Imperialism



2. Creator: W.A. Rogers

Title: Is this Imperialism?

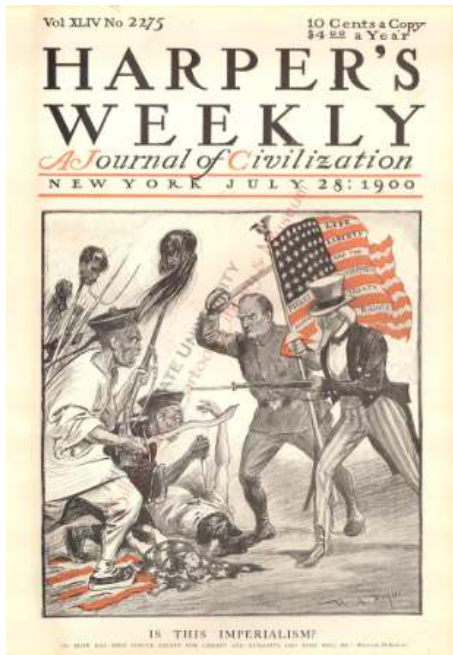
Publication: *Harper's Weekly*

Publication Date: July 28, 1900

Summary/ Description of cartoon: This cartoon was produced in the aftermath of the Boxer Rebellion, a Chinese- nationalist movement between 1898 and 1901 which opposed foreign imperialism and Christianity.

Source: Cartoon Image Database

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3. Creator: Unknown

Title: This encounter does not seem...

Publication: Kladderadatsch

Publication date: June 1898

Summary/ Description of cartoon: The Spanish- American War began in Cuba between the United States and Spain in 1898, the year this cartoon was published. In 1897 and 1898, the United States' public heard of Spanish atrocities in Cuba, as Spain was fearful of a revolt in Cuba. After the sinking of the U.S. Ship *Maine*, U.S. President William McKinley issued an ultimatum that Spain surrender its territory in Cuba. After Spain refused to give up Cuba, the U.S. declared war on Spain, invoking the Monroe Doctrine and thus beginning the Spanish- American War.

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4. Creator: William H. Walker

Title: Our Expansive Uncle

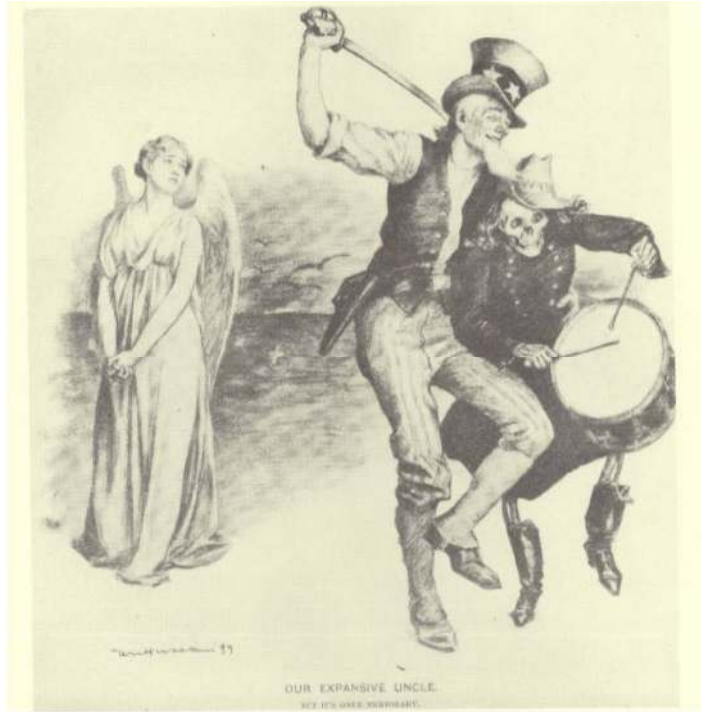
Publication: *Life*

Publication Date: June 1898

Summary/ Description of cartoon: When this cartoon was published, the United States was involved in the Spanish-American War in Cuba, a war that was heavily supported by the majority of Americans and seen as a way to ease the wounds of the American Civil War. Although the war only lasted for ten weeks, over 3,000 Americans died as a result. The majority of these deaths were because of disease, instead of actual combat.

Source: A History of American Graphic Humor

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5. Creator: W.A. Rogers

Title: "That wicked man..."

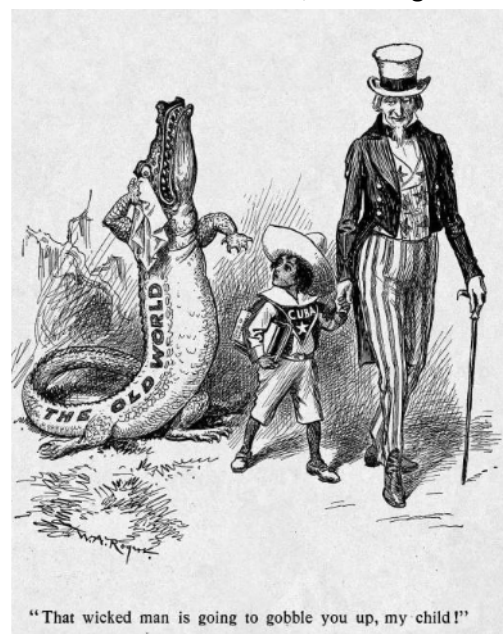
Publication: *Harpers Weekly*

Publication Date: March 23, 1901

Summary/ Description of cartoon: The Spanish-American War found the United States taking a much more active position in international affairs than previously. Many Americans felt that it was their duty to protect and defend democracy, particularly democracy in the Western Hemisphere. In 1898, at the start of the war, the United States had passed the Teller Amendment, promising Cuba their independence. However, the United States had also passed the Platt Amendment, stating that U.S. troops would only withdrawal from Cuba once certain conditions were met, including the restriction of Cuban foreign policy and commercial activity.

Source: American Imperialism Topic File

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6. Creator: Dalryple

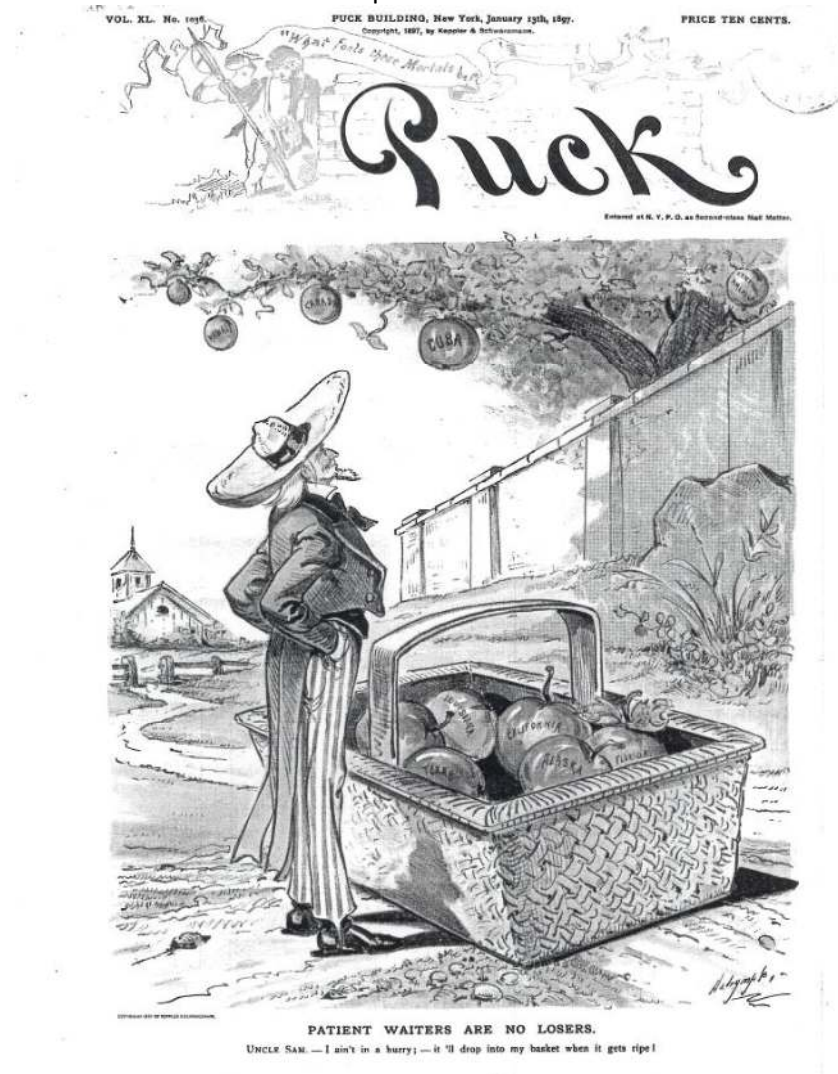
Title: Patient Waiters Are No Losers

Publication: *Puck*

Publication Date: January 13, 1897

Summary/ Description of cartoon: In the late nineteenth century, United States' imperialism was greatly escalated, and was seen as both a negative and a positive thing for the country. Those who supported imperialism argued that it was justifiable for industrial nations to engage in imperialistic expansion and it was necessary for the United States to expand their influence throughout the western hemisphere and beyond into Asia. They pointed to the Monroe Doctrine and (later) Roosevelt Corollary to support their position. Those opposed to imperialism argued that the United States was ill-equipped to handle such a large empire and that using war to become an imperial power was in opposition to everything that the United States was supposed to stand for.

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7. Creator: Keppler

Title: "Uncle Sam's Dreams of Conquest and Carnage- Caused by Reading Jingo Newspapers"

Publication: Puck

Publication Date: November 13, 1895

Summary/ Description of cartoon: In the late nineteenth century, United States' imperialism was greatly escalated, and was seen as both a negative and a positive thing for the country. Those who supported imperialism argued that it was justifiable for industrial nations to engage in imperialistic expansion and it was necessary for the United States to expand their influence throughout the western hemisphere and beyond into Asia. They pointed to the Monroe Doctrine and (later) Roosevelt Corollary to support their position. Those opposed to imperialism argued that the United States was ill-equipped to handle such a large empire and that using war to become an imperial power was in opposition to everything that the United States was supposed to stand for. "Jingo" is a derogatory expression for a strong supporter of policy favoring war.

Source: American Imperialism Topic File  
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8. Creator: Unknown

Title: "Exploding Uncle Sam"

Publication: Life

Publication Date: January 26, 1899

Summary/ Description of cartoon: In the late nineteenth century, United States' imperialism was greatly escalated, and was seen as both a negative and a positive thing for the country. Those who supported imperialism argued that it was justifiable for industrial nations to engage in imperialistic expansion and it was necessary for the United States to expand their influence throughout the western hemisphere and beyond into Asia. They pointed to the Monroe Doctrine and (later) the Roosevelt Corollary to

support their position. Those opposed to imperialism argued that the United States was ill-equipped to handle such a large empire and that using war to become an imperial power was in opposition to everything that the United States was supposed to stand for.

Source: American Imperialism Topic File

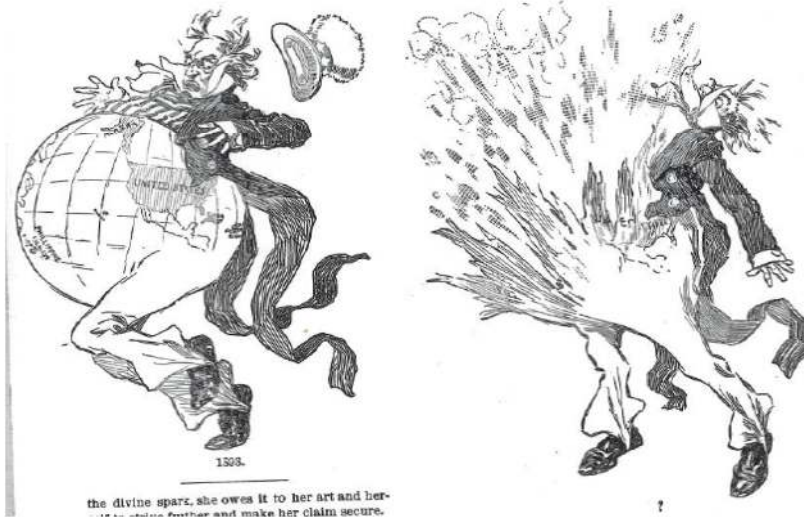
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9. Creator: Unknown

Title: [Uncle Sam Cutting Up the World]

Publication: Herald (as found in The American Monthly Review of Reviews)

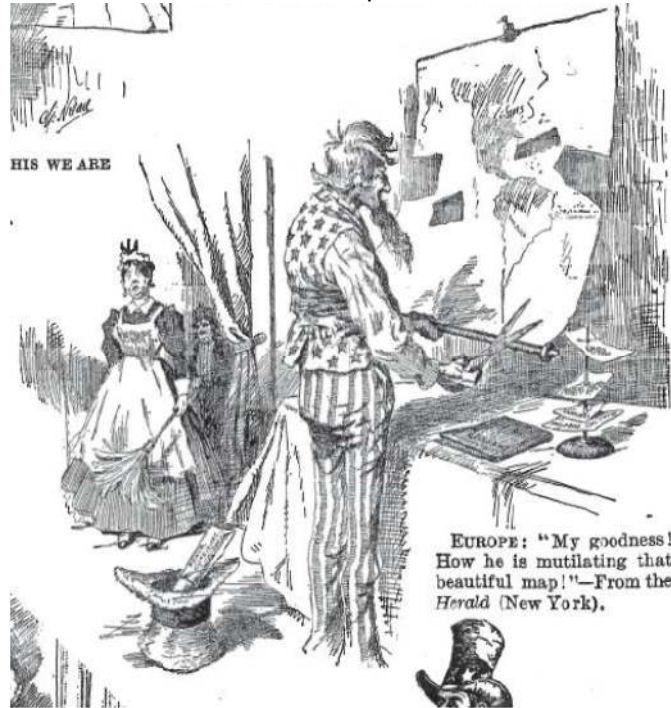
Publication date: September 3, 1898

Summary/ Description of cartoon: In the late nineteenth century, United States' imperialism was greatly escalated, and was seen as both a negative and a positive thing for the country. Those who supported imperialism argued that it was justifiable for industrial nations to engage in imperialistic expansion and it was necessary for the United States to expand their influence throughout the western hemisphere and beyond into Asia. They pointed to the Monroe Doctrine and (later) Roosevelt Corollary to support

their position. Those opposed to imperialism argued that the United States was ill-equipped to handle such a large empire and that using war to become an imperial power was in opposition to everything that the United States was supposed to stand for.

Source: American Imperialism Topic File

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10. Creator: Unknown

Title: "Cluck! Cluck! Cluck!"

Publication: Journal (as found in the International Cartoon Comments on Our War with Spain)

Publication date: July 1898

Summary/ Description of cartoon: In the late nineteenth century, United States' imperialism was greatly escalated, and was seen as both a negative and a positive thing for the country. Those who supported imperialism argued that it was justifiable for industrial nations to engage in imperialistic expansion and it was necessary for the United States to expand their influence throughout the western hemisphere and beyond into Asia. They pointed to the Monroe Doctrine and (later) Roosevelt Corollary to support their position. Those opposed to imperialism argued that the United States was ill-equipped to handle such a large empire and that using war to become an imperial power was in opposition to everything that the United States was supposed to stand for.

Source: American Imperialism Topic File

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CLUCK! CLUCK! CLUCK!  
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).

11. Creator: J.S. Pughe

Title: "Peace"

Publication: Puck

Publication Date: March 29, 1905

Description: In the late nineteenth century, United States' imperialism was greatly escalated, and was seen as both a negative and a positive thing for the country. Those who supported imperialism argued that it was justifiable for industrial nations to engage in imperialistic expansion and it was necessary for the United States to expand their influence throughout the western hemisphere and beyond into Asia. They pointed to the Monroe Doctrine and (later) Roosevelt Corollary to support their position. Those opposed to imperialism argued that the United States was ill-equipped to handle such a large empire and that using war to become an imperial power was in opposition to everything that the United States was supposed to stand for.

Source: Cartoon Image Database

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12. Creator: W.A. Rogers

Title: "Is This Imperialism?"

Publication: Harper's Weekly

Publication Date: July 28, 1900

Description: The Boxer Rebellion was a violent uprising in China between August, 1899 and September, 1901 in which the "Militia United in Righteousness" a Chinese Nationalist group opposed to foreign imperialism and Christianity sought to rid China of foreign influences. Chinese leadership was split on whether or not to support the group, but they were ultimately defeated by an eight nation alliance of the United Kingdom, Russia, Japan, France, the United States, Germany, Italy, and Austria-Hungary.

Source: Cartoon Image Database

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# HARPER'S WEEKLY

*A Journal of Civilization*

NEW YORK JULY 28, 1900



IS THIS IMPERIALISM?

By W. A. Rorer. Uncle Sam and the man with the flag are attacking the man on the ground.