



SECTION #1

IMPERIALISM

Studying empire



How do *you* define imperialism?

Mark down all that you think apply

- ☐ A foreign policy of extending a state's power and influence
- ☐ A policy of imposing inequality on another political unit
- ☐ A policy of territorial acquisition and population subjugation
- ☐ A policy of indirect control over another country's economy and politics
- ☐ Other?

Historical methods 101

- Types of studies
 - History: the study of past *events*
 - Historiography: the study of past *perspectives*
- Types of evidence:
 - Primary sources: evidence from the time or event
 - Secondary sources: interprets primary sources

Historiography x imperialism

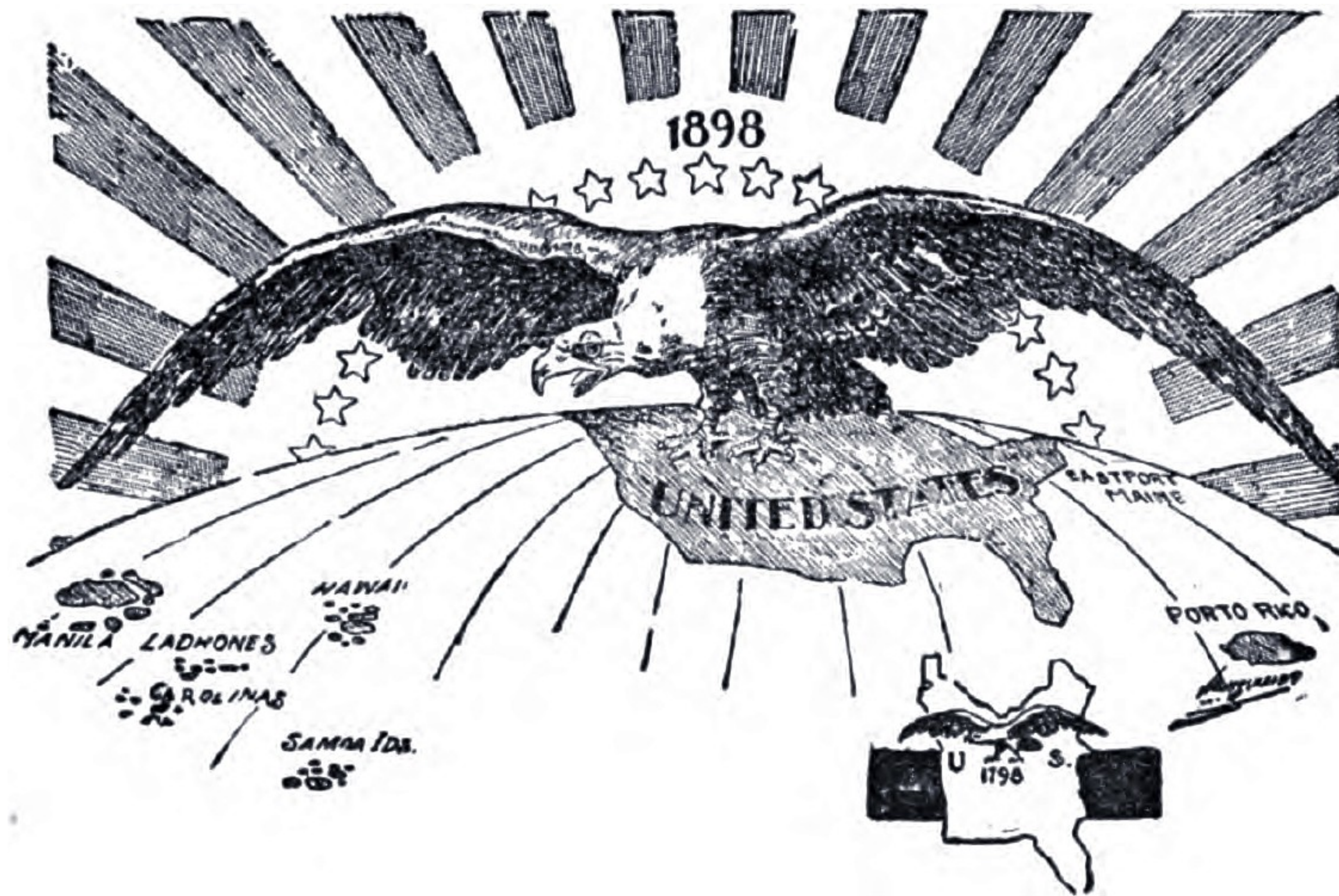
- How have historians approached the study of imperialism?
- Where do these approaches resonate, and where do they depart from one another?
- Is there a relationship between imperialism and *approaches to the study* of imperialism?



Kramer



Fradera



Ten thousand miles from tip to tip.—Philadelphia Press.

U.S. imperialism in the Philippines

The domestic debate in the late 19th/early 20th centuries

- We are a “muckraking” news bureau writing a report on the domestic debate about U.S. occupation of the Philippines.
- We have three lines of coverage for this story:
 1. *Imperial coverage*: Who are the imperialists of the day? What arguments do they advance? What evidence do they claim to have?
 2. *Anti-imperial coverage*: Who are the anti-imperialists of the day? How do they respond to the imperialists? What evidence do they have?
 3. *Legal coverage*: What legal frameworks work in service of or against U.S. occupation? What is the significance of the Platt and Teller amendments?