

Prelude to Empire

From the establishment of the Thirteen Colonies, territorial expansion was key to the formation of the United States. The gains made during the Mexican-American War (1846–48) extended the country’s boundaries from coast to coast. As the United States grew, the establishment of new territories and states displaced Native American nations and Native lands through treaties—but also through coercive means, purchase, and war.

The Indian Wars of the 1870s became training grounds for U.S. military personnel involved in the War of 1898 and the Philippine-American War. Twenty-six of the thirty generals who served in the Philippines between 1898 and 1902 had some military experience in the West during the campaigns against Native Americans. U.S. governance in the Philippines, Cuba, and Puerto Rico was modeled on policies designed to restrict or strip away Native American rights.

Powerful politicians believed that seizing territories overseas would transform the country into a world leader. In 1898, after decades of Anglo-American presence in Hawai‘i, and as Cuba waged its last War of Independence, naval policy makers and legislators pushed for U.S. expansion into the Caribbean and the Pacific.

Mai ka Ho‘omaka ‘ana a i ke Aupuni ‘Emepela

Mai ka ho‘okumu ‘ia ‘ana o nā Panalā‘au ‘Umikumāmakolu, ‘o ka ho‘omāhuahua ‘ana aku i nā panalā‘au ke kahua no ke kūkulu ‘ia ‘ana mai o ‘Amelika Hui Pū ‘Ia. Ma muli ho‘i o ke Kaua ma waena o Mekiko me ‘Amelika (1846-48) i ho‘omāhuahua ‘ia ai ho‘i ka nui o nā panalā‘au a ua ho‘onui hou ‘ia aku nā palena ‘āina i lilo aku i nēia aupuni nei mai kapakai hikina a i kapakai komohana o ko ‘Amelika mokuhonua. I ka māhuahua ‘ana aku ho‘i o nā panalā‘au iā ‘Amelika Hui Pū ‘Ia, ua ho‘ohemo ‘ia aku nō ho‘i nā lāhui kānaka ‘ōiwi pono‘i o ‘Amelika a me ko lākou mau ‘āina ‘ōiwi i ka mākia ‘ia ‘ana aku o nā panalā‘au hou a me nā moku‘āina hou i ho‘oili ‘ia ma lalo o kēia aupuni nei ma o nā ku‘ikahi a pēia pū nō ho‘i ma o ka hana pu‘e wale ‘ana, ke kū‘ai ‘ana mai a me ke kaua ‘ana.

Ua lilo nō ho‘i nā Kaua me nā ‘Ilikini ‘ōiwi o ‘Amelika i loko o nā makahiki mai 1870 i ‘oihana ho‘oma‘ama‘a kaua no nā pū‘ali koa ‘Amelika i komo aku i ke Kaua o ka Makahiki 1898 a me ke Kaua ma waena o ka ‘Āina Pilipino me ‘Amelika. Ma waena ho‘i o nā alaka‘i ‘alihikaua he kanakolu ka nui i komo pū ma ke kaua ‘ana me nā Pilipino ma waena o ka makahiki 1898 a i ka makahiki 1902 he iwakālua kumamāono wale nō o lākou i loa‘a kekahi mau ‘ike alaka‘i kaua ‘ana ma ka ‘ao‘ao Komohana i ka wā e ho‘ouka kaua ana o kēia aupuni me nā ‘ōiwi o ‘Amelika nei. Ua ho‘okohu ‘ia ka noho aupuni ‘ana o ‘Amelika Hui Pū ‘Ia ma luna o ka ‘Āina Pilipino, Kuba a me Pokoliko me nā kulekele i kūkulu ‘ia no ke kau palena ‘ana a i ‘ole no ke kā‘ili piha ‘ana aku i nā pono kiwila mai nā kānaka ‘ōiwi o ‘Amelika mai.

Ua hilina‘i piha nō ho‘i nā loea kālai‘āina lima ikaika ma o ke kā‘ili malū ‘ana i nā panalā‘au ma nā kai mamao e lilo ai ho‘i ‘o ‘Amelika i kekahi alaka‘i mana nui o ke ao nei. I ka makahiki 1898, ma hope o mau kau makahiki pā‘umi i hala o ka loa‘a ‘ana o nā kānaka ‘Amelika a me ‘Enelani ma Hawai‘i nei, a ‘oiai ho‘i e ho‘ouka kaua ana ‘o Kuba i kona Kaua Kū‘oko‘a hope loa, ua ho‘oikaika nui nō ho‘i nā lālā haku kulekele o ka ‘oihana moku kaua a me nā lālā o ka ‘aha‘ōlelo nui i ko ‘Amelika ho‘omāhuahua ‘ana i loko o ke Kai Karibia a me ka moana Pākīpika.

Sea Power

Many U.S. policy makers believed in the theory of sea power, or the ability to access and control the seas for economic and military gain. Yet achieving sea power was easier said than done. Following the Civil War (1861–65), the U.S. Navy languished, and in 1886, it maintained only thirty-eight active ships. Spurred by the financial crisis following the Panic of 1893, however, Congress and the executive branch instituted an aggressive shipbuilding policy, aiming to bolster the economy through overseas trade.

Between 1897 and 1898, the U.S. Navy built eighty-eight warships, bringing the total to an impressive fleet of 160 vessels, ranging from new battleships and fast torpedo boats to antiquated ironclads and wooden cruisers. Before creating this superior naval force, the United States would have had little capacity to wage an overseas war against a major imperial power. However, during the War of 1898, this new naval power ensured its decisive victories against Spain.

Ka Mana ‘Oihana Moku Kaua

Ua hilina‘i nui nō ho‘i kekahi hapa nui o nā lālā haku kulekele ‘Amelika Hui Pū ‘Ia i ke kumumana‘o o ka mana ‘oihana moku kaua, a i ‘ole o ka hiki wale nō ho‘i ke komo wale aku a ho‘omaluku aku i nā kai no ka loa‘a ‘ana mai o nā pōmaika‘i ho‘okele waiwai a pū‘ali koa. Eia na‘e, ‘o ka loa‘a ‘ana mai o nēia mana ‘oihana moku kaua he mea ma‘alahi ia ke ‘ōlelo ‘ia ma mua o ka hana ‘ana. Ma hope mai o ke Kaua Kūloko (1861-65), ua nāwaliwali nō ho‘i ka ‘Oihana Moku Kaua ‘Amelika, a i ka makahiki 1886, ma kahi wale nō o kanakolu kumamāwalu moku kaua mākaukau i mālama ‘ia e ia. Mamuli ho‘i o ke kēpā ‘ia ‘ana mai e ka pōpilikia ho‘okele waiwai ma hope pono mai o ka Maka‘u Kūhewa o ka makahiki 1893, ua ho‘okumu akula ka ‘aha‘ōlelo nui a me ka māhele mana ho‘okō i kekahi kulekele kūkulu moku ‘o‘le‘a, e kaulona ana nō ho‘i e ho‘oikaika i ka ho‘okele waiwai ma o ke kālepa ‘āina ‘ē ‘ana.

Ma waena o ka makahiki 1897 a i ka makahiki 1898, ua kūkulu ‘ia akula e ka ‘Oihana Moku Kaua ‘Amelika he kanawalu kumamāwalu mau moku kaua, a ua ho‘onui ‘ia a‘ela ka heluna ‘au moku i 160 mau moku kaua, he ‘au moku kilakila o nā moku kaua nunui, nā moku luku kōpiko kāholo, nā moku kaua hao kila kahiko a me nā moku kaua lā‘au. Ma mua ho‘i o ka ho‘okumu ‘ia ‘ana o kēia ‘oihana moku kaua po‘okela ikaika nei, ‘a‘ohe lawa ka nui o ko ‘Amelika ‘au moku kaua e ho‘ouka kaua aku ma nā kai mamao me kekahi aupuni mō‘ī nui. Eia na‘e, ma ke Kaua o ka Makahiki 1898, ua ho‘okō nō ho‘i kēia ‘oihana moku kaua ikaika hou i nā lanakila kā‘oko‘a ma luna o Sepania.

Cuba

Most countries in Spanish America had waged wars of independence by 1826. In Cuba, however, the powerful classes remained loyal to the Spanish Crown, who vowed to protect them and the sugar economy from a revolution like the one led by enslaved people in Haiti (1791–1804). Things changed in 1868, when the first of the three Cuban wars of independence broke out in reaction to new tariffs imposed by Spain, which had caused Cuba’s economy to falter. Social discontent and a burgeoning sense of Cuban national identity coalesced into a formidable force, culminating in the third Cuban War of Independence (1895–98).

By this time, the United States had long served as the main purchaser and refiner of Cuban sugar and had vested interests in Cuba’s prosperity. In 1896, people in the United States read in horror as Spain retaliated against the Cuban rebels by “reconcentrating” tens of thousands of *campesinos*, or peasants, into fortified towns that were subsequently ravaged by disease and hunger.

The mysterious explosion and sinking of the USS *Maine* in Havana Harbor on February 15, 1898, was likely caused by erupting furnaces, but many in the United States blamed Spain. On April 25, war began. Assisted by Cuban rebels, the United States defeated Spain and renamed the conflict “the Spanish-American War.”

‘O Kuba

Ua ho’ouka kuaa nō ho’i ka hapanui o nā aupuni ‘Amelika Sepania i nā kuaa kū’oko’a ma mua o ka makahiki 1826. ‘Oko’a ho’i nā hopena ma ka mokupuni o Kuba, ua kūpa’a mau nō ho’i nā papa mana loa i ka Pāpale Mō’ī Sepania, nāna nō i ho’ohiki aku e ho’omalū iā lākou a me ka ho’okele waiwai ‘oihana mahi kō mai kekahi kuaa ho’okahuli aupuni mai e like me ke kuaa ho’okahuli aupuni ma Heiti i alaka’i ‘ia e nā po’e i ho’okauā ‘ia (1791-1804). Ua loli nō ho’i ka ma’a mau i ka makahiki 1868, ka wā i pohā a’e ai ka mua o nā kuaa kū’oko’a ‘ekolu o Kuba ma muli o ke kū’ē ‘ana i nā kuke hou i ho’ono’o ‘ia mai e Sepania, e ho’onāwaliwali ana ho’i i ka ho’okele waiwai o Kuba. Me ka ulu nui ‘ana mai o ka uluhua ma waena o nā po’e a me ka laha wikiwiki ‘ana o ka ‘ike ho’omaopopo lāhui Kuba i ho’oku’ikahi ai nā po’e i loko o kekahi hui kānaka ikaika loa, e hiki ana i ke Kuaa Kū’oko’a ‘ekolu o Kuba (1895-1898).

Ma kēia manawa nō ho’i, ua ‘ēkala nō ho’i i lilo aku ai ‘o ‘Amelika he mea kū’ai nui mai a ho’oma’ema’e nui i ke kōpa’a o Kuba a he mea kuleana pilipa’a pū i ke kū’ono’ono o Kuba. I ka makahiki 1896, ua heluhelu aku nō ho’i nā po’e o ‘Amelika i nā kūkala nūhou me ka ho’okauweli o ko Sepania ho’opa’i hou ‘ana aku i nā kipi o Kuba ma ka “ho’opū’ā hou ‘ana aku” ma ka pā’umi kaukani o nā *campesino*, ‘o ia nā maka’āinana lōpā o nēia ‘āina, i loko o nā kaona pāpū i ho’oneoneo pinepine ‘ia ma hope aku e ka ma’i a me ka pōloli.

‘O ka pahū ‘ia me ka hō’e’epa a me ka piholo ‘ana o ka moku kuaa i kapa ‘ia ka USS *Maine* ma ke Awa Moku ‘o Havana i ka lā 15 ‘o Pepeluali, 1898, ua mana ‘o ‘ia ho’i ma muli paha o ka pahū ‘ana o kekahi kapuahi, akā, ua ho’āhewa aku nō ho’i ka hapa nui o nā po’e ‘Amelika i ke aupuni o Sepania. Ma ka lā 25 ‘o ‘Apelila, ho’omaka a’ela ke kuaa. Me ke kōkua pū o nā kipi o Kuba, ua lanakila ‘o ‘Amelika Hui Pū ‘Ia ma luna o Sepania a ua kapa hou ‘ia akula ia kuaa “ke Kuaa ma waena o Sepania a me ‘Amelika.”

Republic or Empire?

On February 15, 1898, the USS *Maine* exploded and sank in Havana Harbor, claiming the lives of more than 260 sailors. Many U.S. newspapers rushed to blame the tragedy on Spain. The headline of the *World* asked, “*Maine* Explosion Caused by Bomb or Torpedo?” while the *New York Journal* declared, “Destruction of the Warship *Maine* Was the Work of An Enemy.”

“Remember the *Maine*!” became a rallying cry for war, ignoring those who dissented. A U.S. naval board of inquiry determined that a Spanish mine had caused the explosion, and on April 25, 1898, the United States declared war on Spain. After a ceasefire in August, the United States began to negotiate the conditions of the peace treaty. A national debate ensued around the country’s proposal to annex Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines, all of which were Spanish colonies. Those who objected to annexation believed that it would turn the republic into an empire. The Anti-Imperialist League emerged as a leading voice of dissent. Some members stood for the rights of people overseas, whereas others feared “racial mixing” would degrade “the Anglo-Saxon race.” These debates extended to the annexation of Hawai‘i and the United States’ further military engagement in the Philippines, after it refused to recognize Filipino independence.

Lilo i Aupuni Lepupalika a i ‘ole Aupuni ‘Emepela?

I ka lā 15 o Pepeluāli, 1898, ua pahū ‘ia akula ka moku kaula ‘o ka USS *Maine* a piholo ‘ihola ma ke Awa Moku ‘o Havana, ua hala ‘a‘ela ma‘ō aku o 260 mau kelamoku i ka make. Ua ho‘olaha koke akula nā hui nūpepa ‘Amelika e ho‘āhewa ana i nēia mea ho‘okaumaha loa ma luna o ke aupuni o Sepania. ‘O ka po‘omana‘o i kau ma ka nūpepa *World* e nīnau ana ho‘i, “‘O ka pahū ‘ia ‘ana o ka moku kaula ‘o *Maine* ma muli paha o kekahi pōkā pahū a i ‘ole kekahi kōpiko?” ‘oiai ma ka nūpepa ‘o *New York Journal* ua ho‘olaha ‘ia ho‘i, “Ka luku pau ‘ia ‘ana o ka Moku Kaula ‘o *Maine* he hana kipi ho‘i a kekahi ‘enemi.”

Ua lilo ‘a‘ela ka ‘ōlelo “E ho‘omana‘o mau i ka *Maine*!” i uē hō‘eu‘eu no ka ho‘ouka kaula ‘ana aku, a me ka huli kua pū ‘ana i nā po‘e ‘ē a‘e e kū‘ē ana i ka ho‘ouka kaula. Ua ho‘oholo ‘ia nō ho‘i e kekahi Papa Ninaninau a ka ‘Oihana Kaula Moku ‘Amelika he pōkā pahū kai Sepania ke kumu o ia pahū ‘ia ‘ana, a i ka lā 25 o ‘Apelila, 1898, ua ho‘opuka aku ‘o Amelika Hui Pū ‘Ia i kūkala kaula ma luna o ke aupuni o Sepania. Ma hope mai o kekahi ‘aelike ho‘opau kaula i ka mahina o ‘Aukake, ua ho‘omaka ‘o Amelika e kūkākūkā i nā kumu koi o kekahi ku‘ikahi maluhia. Ua kupu maila kekahi paio kālaimana‘o a puni o ‘Amelika ma luna o ko ke aupuni ‘Amelika mana‘o e ho‘ohui ai iā Pokoliko, Guama a me ka Āina Pilipino, he mau panalā‘au ma lalo o ke aupuni o Sepania. Ua hilina‘i nō ho‘i nā po‘e i kū‘ē i ka ho‘ohui ‘āina ‘ana e ho‘ololi ‘ia ana kēia aupuni lepupalika nei i aupuni ‘emepela. Kupu maila nō ho‘i ka Hui Kū‘ē Ho‘opanalā‘au i waha ‘ōlelo nui e kū‘ē ana. Kū nō ho‘i kekahi o lākou no ka pono o nā lāhui kanaka ‘āina ‘ē ‘ē a‘e, a ‘o kekahi ua maka‘u ho‘i i ka “hui pū ‘ana aku o nā lāhui i kekahi a kekahi ‘ē” e ho‘opaumā‘ele ‘ia ana nō ho‘i ka “Lāhui Anglo-Saxon.” Ua laha ‘ē aku nō ho‘i kēia mau paio kālaimana‘o nei a i ka ho‘ohui pū ‘ia ‘ana o Ko Hawai‘i Pae ‘Āina a me ka ho‘ouka kaula mau ‘ana o nā pū‘ali koa ‘Amelika i loko o ka Āina Pilipino, ma hope ho‘i i hō‘ole aku ai ‘o ‘Amelika i ko Āina Pilipino kū‘oko‘a.

Hawai‘i

Queen Lili‘uokalani (1838–1917) became Hawai‘i’s first female monarch on January 29, 1891, and was respected by Kānaka Maoli, or Native Hawaiians, and foreign heads-of-state alike. However, she inherited a throne undermined by powerful Anglo-American settlers, whose business interests influenced local Hawaiian affairs. Seeking to reestablish the primacy of the Hawaiian monarchy that had ruled since Kamehameha I had united the archipelago in 1810, the Queen introduced a new Constitution on January 14, 1893. Three days later, her opponents—assisted by the U.S. military—staged a coup, imprisoning the Queen and eventually forcing her to abdicate. The “Republic of Hawaii” was established on July 4, 1894.

On July 7, 1898, Congress approved a joint resolution to annex Hawai‘i, marking the culmination of more than a century of foreign threats to the archipelago, including those by the United States, as well as France, Germany, Great Britain, and Japan. By statute, the “Republic of Hawaii” was renamed the “Territory of Hawaii” on April 30, 1900, and eventually became a state in 1959. To this day, many Kānaka Maoli consider the “joint resolution for annexation” illegal, and they question the legitimacy of Hawaiian statehood, deeming it an occupation.

‘O Hawai‘i

‘O ka Mō‘ī Wahine Lili‘uokalani (1838-1917) ka wahine mua loa ma Ko Hawai‘i Pae ‘Āina i noho mō‘ī aku i ka lā 29 o Ianuali, 1891, a ua aloha nui ‘ia nō ho‘i ‘o ia e kona mau po‘e Kānaka Maoli, a i ‘ole nā ‘ōiwi o Ko Hawai‘i Pae ‘Āina, a me nā luna nui o nā aupuni ‘āina ‘ē kekahi. Eia na‘e, ‘o ka noho mō‘ī i ili mai iā ia, ua po‘a ‘ia mai nō ho‘i e nā po‘e ‘Amelika-Enelani mana loa i noho loa, no lākou nā kuleana pā ‘oihana i laha pū aku nō ho‘i i loko o nā kuleana kūloko o nā Hawai‘i. I kona ‘imi ‘ana aku e ho‘iho‘i hou ‘ia ai ka mana ko‘iko‘i o ke Aupuni Mō‘ī o Ko Hawai‘i Pae ‘Āina, ka mea i noho ali‘i mai ka wā o ko Kamehameha I ho‘oku‘ikahi ‘ana i nēia pae ‘āina nei i ka makahiki 1810, ua hā‘awi maila ka Mō‘ī Wahine i kekahi kumukānāwai hou i ka lā 14 o Ianuali, makahiki 1893. Ma hope mai o ‘ekolu mau lā, – ua ho‘okahuli ‘ia ke aupuni mō‘ī e kona mau hoa paio - me ke kōkua pū o ka pū‘ali koa ‘Amelika – a ‘ekolu lā ma hope aku ua ho‘opā‘ahao ‘ia a ho‘okikina ‘ia ka Mō‘ī Wahine e kākauinoa i kekahi palapala ha‘alele noho ali‘i. Ho‘okumu ‘ia “Ke Aupuni Lepupalika o Hawai‘i Nei” i ka lā 4 o Iulai, makahiki 1894.

I ka lā 7 o Iulai, makahiki 1898, ua ‘āpono ‘ia akula ho‘i kekahi ‘ōlelo ho‘oholo hui e ka ‘Aha‘ōlelo Nui e ho‘ohui ai iā Hawai‘i nei, e hō‘ailona ana nō ho‘i i kenekulia a ‘oi o ka ho‘oweliweli ‘ia ‘ana o kēia pae ‘āina nei e nā aupuni ‘āina ‘ē, ‘o ia ho‘i ‘o ‘Amelika Hui Pū ‘Ia, Palani a me Pelekane Nui a me Iāpana. Ma ke kānāwai i loli ai ka inoa o “Ke Aupuni Lepupalika o Hawai‘i Nei” i ka inoa hou o “Ka Panalā‘au o Hawai‘i” i ka lā 30 o ‘Apelila, makahiki 1900, a ma hope mai ho‘i ua lilo aku o nei pae ‘āina nei i moku‘āina ‘Amelika i ka makahiki 1959. A hiki i kēia lā, ua no‘ono‘o nui ‘ia kēlā “‘ōlelo ho‘oholo hui e ho‘ohui ai i Ko Hawai‘i Pae ‘Āina” he kū ‘ole i ke kānāwai e ka nui o nā kānaka maoli, a ua kūpa‘a ho‘i ko lākou mau mana‘o i ke kānalua o ka ‘oia‘i‘o o ka ho‘omoku‘āina ‘ia ‘ana o Hawai‘i nei, me ka mana‘o e noho pū‘ali koa ‘ia nei.

Puerto Rico

Puerto Rico and Cuba were the only remaining Spanish colonies in the Americas after 1826. Puerto Ricans bet on colonial reform, but the Spanish monarchy undercut their aspirations through strict political rule. In 1868, separatists organized an armed insurrection, El Grito de Lares (the Cry of Lares), declaring Puerto Rico independent, but Spanish authorities quelled the revolt. Thereafter, most of Puerto Rico’s political class advocated for autonomy. In 1897, their struggle bore fruit when Spain granted the island its *Carta Autonómica* with ample political, administrative, and economic powers. However, on July 25, 1898, the charter was rendered moot when U.S. troops landed in Guánica.

In general, Puerto Ricans welcomed the change of sovereignty from Spain to the United States in 1898. They hoped for more civil liberties, economic prosperity, and modernization. Later, against the backdrop of the First World War (1914–18), the United States granted citizenship to Puerto Ricans and established a popularly elected senate.

Puerto Ricans elected their first governor in 1948, and in 1952, a new constitution redefined the island’s status as Estado Libre Asociado, or Commonwealth. The constitution was hailed as a bilateral agreement between Puerto Rico and the United States, but Congress retained full legislative authority over the island—and still does to this day.

‘O Pokoliko

‘O Pokoliko a me Kuba wale nō nā panalā‘au Sepania ma nā ‘Amelika ma hope mai o ka makahiki 1826. Hilina‘i nui nā lāhui Pokoliko ma luna o nā mana‘o ho‘ohuli panalā‘au, akā na‘e, ua po‘a ‘ia ‘a‘ela nā makemake a nā Pokoliko e ke aupuni mō‘ī Sepania ma o ka noho aupuni kālai‘āina ‘ana me ka ‘o‘ole‘a. I ka makahiki 1868, ua kū a‘ela nā po‘e kū‘ē panalā‘au ma kekahi kipi ‘ana me nā lako kaua i kapa ‘ia ‘o El Grito de Lares (ka uē o Lares) e ho‘olaha ana i ko Pokoliko kū‘oko‘a, akā na‘e, ua ‘oki pū ‘ia nō ho‘i kēia kipi ‘ana e nā luna aupuni Sepania. Mai kēlā manawa mai, ua paipai nō ho‘i ka hapanui o ka pae kānaka kālai‘āina no ka lula aupuni pono‘ī ‘ana. I ka makahiki 1897, ua puka mai nō ho‘i ka hua‘ai ma muli o ko lākou paio mau ‘ana aku, ua hā‘awi ‘ia mai nō ho‘i i nēia mokupuni e Sepania ka palapala *Carta Autonómica* ‘o ia ke kuleana lula pono‘i me nā mana kālai‘āina, ho‘oponopono a ho‘okele waiwai. Koe na‘e, i ka lā 25 o Iulai, makahiki 1898, ma muli o ka pae ‘ana mai o nā pū‘ali koa ‘Amelika ma Guánica i lilo ai ia palapala i mea ‘ole.

Ma waena o nā ‘ōiwi Pokoliko, ua ‘āpono aku nō ho‘i lākou i ka loli o ke ea mai ke aupuni Sepania mai a i ke aupuni ‘Amelika i ka makahiki 1898. Ua lana nō ho‘i ko lākou mau mana‘o i nā pono kiwila hou, ke kū‘ono‘ono ho‘okele waiwai a me ka holomua o ka noho ‘ana. Mahope aku, ‘oiai e kaua ana ke Kaua Honua Mua (1914-18), ua hā‘awi ‘ia aku e ‘Amelika i nā kānaka Pokoliko ka pono kupa ‘Amelika a me kekahi ‘aha kenekoa i koho ‘ia e ka lehulehu.

Ua koho aku nō ho‘i nā Pokoliko i ko lākou kia‘āina mua loa i ka makahiki 1948, a i ka makahiki 1952, ma muli ho‘i o kekahi kumukānāwai hou i loli hou ai ke kūlana o nēia mokupuni he Estado Libre Asociado, a i ‘ole he Aupuni Maka‘āinana. Ua mahalo ‘ia ho‘i ia kumukānāwai he ‘aelike aupuni pālua ma waena o Pokoliko a me ‘Amelika Hui Pū ‘Ia, akā, aia nō i ka ‘Aha‘ōlelo Nui ka mana kau kānāwai piha ma luna o ia mokupuni - a hiki i kēia lā ‘ānō.

The Philippines

Filipinos had been rebelling against Spanish rule for two years when the United States defeated the Spanish flotilla in Manila Bay on May 1, 1898. Many Filipinos, particularly residents of the island of Luzon, officially declared their independence from Spain on June 12, 1898, and continued their uprising against the Spanish with great success. When the U.S. Army launched a campaign in the Philippines in July, Filipinos believed that the United States would assist them in their war of independence. The Spanish, who had been reluctant to surrender to their “colonial” subjects, surrendered to the United States in a “mock” battle on August 13, 1898.

In the peace treaty after the War of 1898, Spain sold the Philippines to the United States for \$20 million. As in the case of Puerto Ricans, Cubans, and CHamoru (the Indigenous people of the Mariana Islands, including Guam), Filipinos were not represented in the peace negotiations. Consequently, beginning in 1899, Filipinos waged a war of resistance against the United States, known as the Philippine-American War. Although the United States claimed victory in 1902, fighting persisted through the 1913 Battle of Bud Bagsak, with hostile engagements continuing even after that date. The Philippines did not attain independence until July 4, 1946.

‘O ka Āina Pilipino

He ‘elua mau makahiki ka paio kū‘ē ‘ana o nā lāhui Pilipino i ka noho aupuni ‘ana o Sepania i hō‘auhe‘e ‘ia ai nā ‘au moku kua Sepania e ‘Amelika ma ke kū‘ono kai o Manila i ka lā mua o Mei, makahiki 1898. Nui nō ho‘i nā kānaka Pilipino, ‘o nā kama‘āina nō ho‘i o ka mokupuni o Luzon, i ‘i aku ho‘i i ko lākou kū‘oko‘a mai Sepania mai i ka lā 12 o Iune, makahiki 1898, me ka ho‘omau ‘ia aku nō ho‘i o ko lākou paio ‘ana aku i nā Sepania me nā lanakila he nui. I ka ho‘ouka kua ‘ana aku a ka Pū‘ali Koa ‘Amelika ma ka Āina Pilipino i ka mahina o Iulai, ua mana‘o nō ho‘i nā kānaka Pilipino e kāko‘o pū ana nō ho‘i ‘o ‘Amelika iā lākou ma ko lākou kua kū‘oko‘a. ‘A‘ole loa e makemake nā Sepania e hā‘awipio aku i ko lākou mau kānaka “panalā‘au” a ma kekahi kua “kio” i ka lā 13 o ‘Aukake, makahiki 1898 i hā‘awipio ai nā Sepania iā ‘Amelika.

Ma loko nō ho‘i o ke ku‘ikahi maluhia ma hope o ke Kua o ka Makahiki 1898, ua ho‘olilo ‘ia aku ‘o Pilipine iā ‘Amelika no \$20 miliona kālā e Sepania. Ma ke kūkākūkā ho‘oholo maluhia ‘ana, ‘a‘ole nō i no‘ono‘o pū ‘ia ka lāhui Pilipino i kūlike me nā lāhui Pokoliko, Kuba a me CHamoru (nā ‘oiwi o ka Pae ‘āina o Mariana, me Guama). No laila, e ho‘omaka ana i ka makahiki 1899, ua ho‘ouka kua aku nā Pilipino i kekahi kua kū‘ē iā ‘Amelika, ‘o ia ho‘i ke Kua ma waena o ka Āina Pilipino a me ‘Amelika Hui Pū ‘Ia. ‘Oiai ua kū lanakila aku ‘o ‘Amelika i ka makahiki 1902, ua ho‘omau ‘ia aku nō ho‘i ke kua ‘ana a i ke Kua o Bud Bagsak i ka makahiki 1913, me ka ho‘omau ‘ia aku o ke kua loko ‘ino ‘ana ma hope loa aku. ‘A‘ole na‘e i loa‘a iā ka Āina Pilipino kona kū‘oko‘a a i ka lā 4 o Iulai, 1946.

Consumer Culture

In the United States, the War of 1898 inspired a vibrant market for maps, whimsical trinkets, and board games that were sold for entertainment and distributed to boost national pride. People played games in which territories and coaling stations could be conquered. While reading daily news reports, they tracked military campaigns using interactive maps. Trading cards and other novelties used portraiture to heroicize the U.S. military leaders of the war.

The War of 1898 was over in a matter of months, but the production of consumer objects continued into the first decades of the twentieth century, mainly in the form of books on the “new possessions.” As time marched on, publications and other products confirmed the War of 1898 as a triumphant event in U.S. history, one reflecting U.S. military might, territorial expansion, and political power.

Ka Mo'omeheu Mea Kemu

Ma 'Amelika Hui Pū 'Ia, ma muli o ke Kaua o ka Makahiki 1898 ua māhuahua maila kekahi makeke kū'ai hoihoi i nā palapala 'āina, nā mea ho'onani 'āiwaiwa li'ili'i, a me nā kēmu i ho'olilo 'ia aku no ka ho'onānea 'ana a i kākā'ahi pū 'ia aku i mea e ho'oki'eki'e aku ai i ka ha'aheo lāhui. Pā'ani pū nō ho'i nā po'e i nā kēmu i loa'a nā 'āina panalā'au a me nā kahua hō'ahu nānahu e hiki ai ke nā 'i 'ia. Iā lākou nō ho'i e heluhelu nei i nā ho'olaha nūhou puka lā, ua ho'okolo pū nō ho'i lākou i nā ho'ouka kaua ma o nā palapala 'āina kūka'ipā. Ho'ohana 'ia nō ho'i nā ki'i ma luna o nā pepa kuapo a me nā lako kū'ai hou no ka ho'okaulana 'ana i nā alaka'i kaua pū'ali koa 'Amelika.

He mau māhina wale nō ka lō'ihi o ke Kaua o ka Makahiki 1898 i pau koke ai, akā na'e, 'o ia mau nō ka ho'opuka 'ia 'ana mai o nā lako kū'ai mea kemu a komo aku i kekahi mau hapa'umi mua o ke au kenekulia iwakālua, 'o ka hapa nui o ia mau lako he mau puke e pili ana i “nā 'āina hou.” I ka nauwe 'ana aku o ka manawa, ua hō'oia 'ia mai ho'i ke Kaua o ka Makahiki 1898 he hanana lanakila ma nā mō'aūkala o 'Amelika e nā puke i pa'i 'ia a me nā huahana 'ē a'e, e ha'i ana i ka mana o nā pū'ali koa 'Amelika, ka ho'omāhuahua 'ana i nā 'āina panalā'au, a me ka mana kālai'āina.

Guam

In 1898, after three hundred years of colonization by the Spanish, the island of Guam became a U.S. territory and has remained one ever since. Part of the Mariana Islands archipelago in Micronesia, Guam is located on the seven-thousand-mile ocean route between San Francisco, California, and Manila, in the Philippines. Guam’s natural harbor made it a critical coaling station for steam-powered vessels in 1898. The first of thirty-eight U.S.-appointed naval governors of Guam, Richard P. Leary, began his rule on August 7, 1898.

In 1901, thirty-two island leaders petitioned the United States for civil governance and U.S. citizenship, objecting to naval rule. More than seven other petitions were organized over the years. In 1950, President Harry S. Truman signed the Organic Act of Guam, and Guam’s naval government transitioned to a civilian one, with a governor appointed by the president of the United States until 1970, when residents of Guam began electing their governor. However, given its status as an unincorporated territory of the United States, the island remains subject to the full and complete legislative authority of the U.S. Congress.

Today, the United States maintains military installations in Guam, making approximately one-third of the island inaccessible to its CHamoru (the Indigenous people of the Mariana Islands) and Guamanian populations.

‘O Guama

I ka makahiki 1898, ma hope ho‘i o ‘ekolu hāneli makahiki o ka ho‘opanalā‘au ‘ia mai e ke aupuni Sepania mai, i lilo aku nō ho‘i ka mokupuni o Guama i panalā‘au ‘Amelika Hui Pū ‘Ia a hiki i kēia lā. He mokupuni ‘o Guama i loko o ka pae ‘āina ‘o Mariana ma Mikonesia, e moe ana nō ho‘i ma ke ala holo moana he ‘ehiku-kaukani-mile ka loloa ma waena o Kapalakiko, Kaleponi a me Manila, ma ka ‘Āina Pilipino. Ma muli ho‘i o ko Guama awa kū moku kūlohelohe i lilo ai ho‘i ia i kahua hō‘ahu nānahu ko‘iko‘i no nā mokuahi i ka makahiki 1898. Mai nā kia‘āina ‘oihana moku kaua he kanakolu kumamāwalu i ho‘onoho ‘ia e ‘Amelika no Guama, ‘o Richard P. Leary ke kia‘āina mua loa i ka lā 7 o Aukake, makahiki 1898.

I ka makahiki 1901, ua nonoi akula he kanakolu kumamālua mau alaka‘i mokupuni iā ‘Amelika no ke aupuni kīwila a me ka pono kupa ‘Amelika, me ke kū‘ē ‘pū aku i ka noho aupuni ‘ana a ka ‘oihana moku kaua. Ma kahi o ‘ehiku palapala noi ‘ē a e i ho‘opuka ‘ia ma nā makahiki i hala. I ka makahiki 1950, ua pūlima akula ‘o Pelekikena Harry S. Truman i ke Kānāwai Ho‘okumu Aupuni no Guama, a ua lilo aku nō ho‘i ke aupuni ‘oihana moku kaua o Guama i aupuni kīwila, me kekahi kia‘āina e koho ‘ia e ka pelekikena ‘Amelika a i ka makahiki 1970, i ka wā i ho‘omaka mua ai ke koho pāloka ‘ana aku o nā kama‘āina o Guama i kā lākou kia‘āina pono‘i. Akā, ma muli o kona kūlana panalā‘au ‘ahahuina ‘ole ma lalo o ‘Amelika, ke pili mau nei nō ho‘i ‘o Guama i ka mana kau kānāwai piha a ka ‘Aha‘ōlelo Nui ‘Amelika.

I kēia mau lā nō ho‘i, ma muli o ko ‘Amelika mālama mau ‘ana i nā kahua pū‘ali kaua ma Guama, ua pāpā ‘ia nā CHamoru (nā ‘ōiwi o ka pae ‘āina ‘o Mariana) a me nā lāhui Guama pū e komo ma luna o kekahi hapa kolu o kēia mokupuni nei.

Codifying Empire

The War of 1898 ended when the Treaty of Paris was signed by Spain and the United States on December 10, 1898. The United States gained sovereignty over Puerto Rico, the Philippines, and Guam, and promised Cuba the right to independence after a period of military occupation.

As the United States assumed control of these islands and annexed Hawai‘i, the issue of empire continued to be contested, especially in the 1900 presidential election. Theodore Roosevelt defended the U.S. occupation of the Philippines, writing in 1901 that “if white people were morally bound to abandon the Philippines, we were also morally bound to abandon Arizona to the Apaches.” His opponents argued that colonialism ran against the founding principles of the United States. Both groups, however, debated the consequences of incorporating peoples of various races, languages, religions, and cultures into the U.S. political and social systems.

The 1901 Supreme Court’s decisions in the *Insular Cases* justified the power of Congress over the “new possessions” and the selective application of U.S. constitutional protections in lands now defined as “unincorporated territories.” The constitutionality of the *Insular Cases* and the colonial framework they established are still debated today.

He ‘Emepala i ho‘okahua ‘ia ma o ke Kānāwai

Ua pau akula ke Kaua o ka Makahiki 1898 i ka pūlima ‘ia ‘ana o ke Ku‘ikahi o Palika e Sepania a me ‘Amelika Hui Pū ‘Ia i ka lā 10 o Kekemapa, makahiki 1898. Ua lilo wale aku ke ea o Pokoliko, ka Āina Pilipino a me Guama iā ‘Amelika, me ka ho‘ohiki pū ‘ia o ke kuleana kū‘oko‘a no Kuba ma hope aku ho‘i o kekahi mau makahiki o ka noho pū‘ali koa ‘ia ‘ana.

I ko ‘Amelika ho‘omalū ‘ana o kēia mau mokupuni a me ka ho‘ohui ‘ia o Ko Hawai‘i Pae Āina, ua ho‘opāpā mau ‘ia nō ho‘i ka nīnau o ke aupuni ‘emepela, he kumuhana nui ia i ka wā koho pāloka pelekikena o ka makahiki 1900. Ua kāko‘o pū nō ho‘i ‘o Theodore Roosevelt i ko ‘Amelika noho pū‘ali koa ‘ana o ka Āina Pilipino, e kākau ana i ka makahiki 1901 “inā paha ua ho‘opa‘a ‘ia nā kānaka ‘ili kea me ka pono e ha‘alele loa iā ka Āina Pilipino, ua ho‘opa‘a pū ‘ia kākou me ka pono e ha‘alele loa ‘iā Arizona a e waiho ai i nā ‘ōiwi Apache.” Ua ho‘opa‘apa‘a pū nō ho‘i kona mau hoa paio he kū‘ē loa ho‘i ka ho‘opanalā‘au ‘ana i nā kahua hana ho‘okumu o ‘Amelika. Ua paio kālaimana‘o na‘e nā ‘ao‘ao elua i nā hopena o ka ho‘ohui ‘ia ‘ana o nā po‘e lāhui like ‘ole, nā ‘ōlelo like ‘ole, nā ho‘omana like ‘ole a me nā mo‘omeheu like ‘ole ma loko o nā ‘ōnaehana kālai‘āina a laulauna kānaka ‘Amelika.

Na nā ‘ōlelo ho‘oholo o ka ‘Aha Ho‘okolokolo Ki‘eki‘e o ka makahiki 1901 e pili ana i nā *Hihia Insular* i hō‘oia aku i ka mana o ka ‘Aha‘ōlelo Nui ma luna o “nā ‘āina hou” a me ka wae ‘ia ‘ana o kekahi o nā pono kumukānāwai ‘Amelika e pili ai ma luna o nā ‘āina i kapa ‘ia ho‘i “nā panalā‘au ‘ahahuina ‘ole.” I kēia mau lā e ho‘opāpā mau ‘ia nei ke kū kumukānāwai ‘ana o nā *Hihia Insular* a me ke kahua panalā‘au a lākou i ho‘okumu ai.

