

The American Foreign Policy

السياسة الخارجية الامركية

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Abstract:

The United States of America is situated in the American continent which was discovered in 1492. The latter country was chosen to be the most powerful country in this continent. Many wars and events happened there as the extermination of the Amerindians, the war against the Europeans, then the great Civil War which made finally the USA an independent country with Washington as a capital. The USA; hence, has highlighted surprising growth. The Americans created their own civilisation under one flag and one president. However; they wanted more power, that's why they invaded other nations. With the new century, the young nation decided to take part in the world affairs.

This search focuses on the beginning of the American foreign policy. It sheds light on those who have contributed to making the USA the strongest country in the world.

Keywords: the USA; the American Presidents; the Power; the Colonization; the New Aquisitions.

ملخص:

تقع الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية في القارة الأمريكية التي تم اكتشافها عام 1492. وقد تم اختيار الدولة الأخيرة لتكون أقوى دولة في هذه القارة. حدثت العديد من الحروب والأحداث هناك مثل إبادة الهنود الحمر، والحرب ضد القارة أربا، ثم الحرب الأهلية الكبرى التي جعلت أخيراً الولايات المتحدة دولة مستقلة وعاصمتها واشنطن. الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية؛ ومن ثم، أنشأ الأمريكيون حضارتهم الخاصة علم واحد ورئيس واحد. ومع ذلك؛ لقد أرادوا المزيد من القوة، ولهذا قاموا بغزو دول أخرى. مع القرن الجديد، قررت الأمة الفتية المشاركة في الشؤون العالمية.

يركز هذا البحث على بداية السياسة الخارجية الأمريكية. يلقي الضوء على أولئك الذين ساهموا في جعل الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية أقوى دولة في العالم.

كلمات مفتاحية: الولايات الامريكية المتحدة، رؤساء الولايات المتحدة، القوة، لاستعمار، الأراضي الجدد.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The new continent 'America' suffered a long from wars, problems and conflicts. The United States, one country of this new continent; did not stop to be developed above all the problems it faced especially with the British who refused to lose a wealthy area. The nation tried hard to unify its territories, as a result; a civil war was launched. Later on, the new government tried to be big, therefore; it started to acquire new territories. Hence, the USA had no time to make relations with the ancient continent in particular, and had no interest to sympathize with its neighbours in general. However, it is time to create its own foreign policy. So, how the American government did face the obstacles to acquire new territories? And how the Americans would accept the new changes? It is what we are going to explore in this search.

2- The Foreign Policy from the 18th Century to the beginning of the 20th Century:

After being independent from the British by the late 18th century, the Americans finally hoped to have relations with other nations and maintained them. However, the Americans were always worried about the British who would try to recover their ancient territories. Therefore, they decided to adopt the same policy, to be imperialistic as their European ancestors were. With the new century, the 19th one, the Americans began to look for new territories to acquire them. They began with the North America where they ousted the Indians from their territories and then acquired others from the Mexicans. The American expansionism ended with the acquisition of the overseas territories. There were other acquisitions but they did not belong to the United States control for a long time as it is shown on the following map such as Panama.

The Americans wished to acquire extra lands and at the same time new markets in order to secure their country. Moreover, they tried to export their culture. President William McKinley was elected president in 1896 and from the beginning he was supported by the Wall Street community. McKinley as some precedent presidents such as Grover Cleveland, Benjamin Harrison and others; tried to impose their authority. McKinley used vetoes to help him guiding national policy. His period was prospering with Steel Company which dominated the markets besides of the new companies which emerged like Eastern Kodak, National Distillers, United Fruit and Corn Products. (Sobel, 1968, p. 279) Foreign affairs were fine and no problems with the Europeans, McKinley hence, wanted to explore what was beyond his country and to have new markets in Cuba, China, and why not Japan, and, if possible to have other territories to annex to the USA. McKinley and his advisers were convinced that they had to acquire other territories especially in the American continent such as Hawaii, Panama, Cuba, Nicaragua and the Philippines. Moreover, they wanted to have some concessions in China. They wanted new markets besides of some military bases. Thus, the American imperial expansion started by the second half of the nineteenth century. McKinley was the first American president to push his people to colonize other territories in order to annex them to the United States; the first prey was the Philippines.

However, Peru and Bolivia asked for the American's help against Chile in the War of Pacific. Ironically, even Chile asked for the USA's help against Spain in 1867. Dictator of Guatemala Justo Rufino Barrios admired the US progress, hence; he asked for its support in order to unify all the Central American nations under his control. The Dominion Republic government asked for the US protection against Haiti, moreover, the Dominion government asked for its annexation with the US nation. Yet, many governments welcomed US intervention in their domestic struggles. In South America, Brazilian government asked for American naval blockade against its citizens who rebelled in 1894. Nicaraguans, however; preferred to be ruled by the American President. Even Columbian government sought for the American

protection against the rebellion against Panama. (Kagan, 2006, p. 317) Nearly, most of the West Hemisphere's statesmen looked for the American investments in order to modernize their nations and at the same time enrich themselves. The American expansionism hence ended with the acquisition of the overseas territories. **2-1- The Philippines:**

Once President McKinley decided to colonize the Philippines, most Americans were very surprised; they never ever thought that the American government would one day be a coloniser as its ancestors. But it was evident that McKinley was decisive to have other territories. Therefore, it was from the Spanish colonies that he chose the Philippines Islands to acquire. It was on May 1st, 1898 that the Americans under Commodore George Dewey and with the New Navy ship Olympia that they attacked the Spanish fleet. The consequences of the U.S. troops attack were the emergence of many diseases among the Cuba's rebels. The Spanish could not resist more and were defeated. From the beginning, the American government tried to negotiate Cuba with the Spanish. The latter refused and the American Navy sent its battleship Maine which was quickly destroyed and sunk by the Spanish. Thenceforward, the USA declared war to Spain with the agreement of the Congress. Because of some problems in its colonies, Spain was again defeated. The Treaty of Paris was signed, and the Americans finally acquired Cuba on December 1898. The colonies of Puerto Rico, the Philippines and Guam were ceded to the American government too. And in 1899, the USA built its first aircraft. To secure themselves from the return of the Spanish; the U.S. troops blockaded the Cuban ports; and in June they landed on Cuba Island and attacked the city. The war with Spanish did not end yet, on July 3rd; the American troops succeeded to sink the Spanish fleet and sooner they acquired another Spanish colony Puerto Rico. The Americans finally established their first military base there. The Spanish accepted their defeat and then signed an armistice on August 12th with the United States and in December, in France; both countries agreed on the peace terms.

The American government acquired Cuba, the Philippines, Puerto Rico and other islands in the Pacific Ocean; however it was not free,

because the American government was obliged to give the Spanish a sum of \$20 million for the territories it acquired. (Norton, Sheriff, Katzman, Blight, Chudacoff, Logevall & Bailey, 2008, p. 635-6)

The American empire began to extend more and more. The American government, however; did not stop here but tried to see other territories to acquire; as it was mentioned by the Washington Post where President George Washington claimed: “A new appetite, a yearning to show our strength... The taste of empire is in the mouth of the people.” (Kagan, 2006, p. 636) The USA became, thenceforward; a colonial country. It controlled even the overseas territories, indeed; it refused to stop here.

Not all the Americans were enthusiastic with what happened especially after the annexation of Philippines. Anti-imperialists; most of them intellectual re-acted against their government, there were writers such as Mark Twain, politicians like William Jennings Bryan, reformers like Jane Addams and industrialists like Andrew Carnegie; all were against the American foreign policy. They did not hesitate both to criticize and debate about the American imperial control which imposed its military occupation by force. The anti-imperialists cited even the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution to force the government changing its policy and stopping its conquests. For them, the American government violated the international human rights. Other anti-imperialists protested and denounced the American political manipulation. The anti-imperialists succeeded to found the Anti-Imperialist League (AIL) in the end of the same year 1898. Most of them preferred to give more importance to the domestic problems than foreign ones; they neither accept the war, nor the annexation. They accepted to have colonies but without using force, others were with the annexation of Hawaii but not the Philippines. The latter posed many problems to the American government. (Farmer & Sanders, 2008, p. 629)

The American government with the voice of the President always argued that the acquisition of lands would not only strengthen the country but also develop the domestic economy and commerce. Additionally, the American government had to secure its boundaries and protect its interests. Indeed, it was the U.S.A destiny. The American government did not make

researches about the Philippine Islands and sent many missionaries there trying to Christianize its people, more; to civilize this primitive people. However, what McKinley ignored that the Filipinos were converted to Christianity since the sixteenth century when they were colonized by the Spanish.

The Filipinos did not accept the Americans' presence and then fought for their liberty. There were other powerful peoples that hoped to acquire these islands, the Germans and the Japanese looked for an opportunity to attack the Americans and seized these islands. But the Americans were not ready to be stolen; they fought hardly to protect these islands from the other international competitors. Most of the Republicans were against the acquisition of Philippines while most of the Democrats were with this acquisition.

Therefore, in 1899 and after many meetings, the American government decided that the Philippines islands would acquire their independence once they would be stable and able to defend themselves. In spite of all the problems concerning the latter islands, the Americans did not stop sending missionaries there, and with the new century, the 20th one; 7.000 American missionaries were spread all over the world. (Ibid, p. 131) However, the Philippines Islands remained a great burden for the American government which realized that the islands were valueless as market, besides of that; they cost much for the American government to defend them against the other expansionists. Theodore Roosevelt, Vice-president at that time agreed that the conquest of Philippines was a great mistake. (Ibid.)

2-1-1- The Rebellion:

McKinley persisted that the American policies had to serve the national interests. The Filipinos refused to trust the Americans that one day the latter would give them their independence, indeed they decided to fight for it under Emilio Aguinaldo who was considered as the national leader and who for a long time combated the Spanish. Quickly, Emilio Aguinaldo was urged to leave the Islands; but he refused and proclaimed the independence of his country. The US army succeeded to stop the rebellion,

and then punished all the citizens who helped the rebels by burning their crops, destroying the villages and torturing people. As a result, many guerrillas were formed all over the islands to fight against the U.S. soldiers. For the latter, the Filipinos were savage people who had to be exterminated: “Won’t be pacified until the niggers (Filipinos) are killed off like the Indians.” (Ibid, p. 631-2) To stop rebellion, the U.S. troops did not hesitate to use methods that had been already used to exterminate the American Indians or to urge them to live in reserves. So for the Filipinos, the U.S. armies forced them to live in designated zones in order to separate the insurgents from the rebellions. The Americans used all possible ways to destabilize the rebellion hence many dangerous illnesses appeared among the Filipinos who died every day because of lack of sanitation. One-quarter of the inhabitants died because they did not support the starvation, anger and diseases. (Kurin, 2013, pp. 256

2-2- The Annexation of Hawaii:

There were other territories that the American government did not stop to think about their annexation such as the Hawaiian Islands. From the 1840s, the Americans settled in the Hawaiian Islands and got either political or economic relations. In the 1850s, problems with the two nations began and the Americans were more anxious to control it.

In 1852, the Hawaiians lost their political control over the land, and many people were killed. Settlers, then; thought that it was a time to annex the Island to the USA. In 1881, the American Secretary of State James Blaine declared: “Hawaiian Islands essentially a part of the American system.” (Ibid, pp. 277-8) In 1890, three-quarters of the Hawaiian wealth was under the American control: sugar fields under the command of the American missionaries, besides of the lawyers and the businessmen of the Islands most of them were Americans who were conspirators against the Hawaiian royal government. Moreover, the latter Americans forced the royal government to change the constitution to give the foreigners the right to exercise the vote and the same year; the United States naval got the rights in Pearl Harbour. It was too late when the citizens became aware of the

dangerous presence of the foreigners in their country in general and the U.S. people in particular.

In fact, the Hawaiian population constituted only 53% and the rest 47% were foreigners from the United States, Japan, China and other countries. The natives felt they were losing their country especially by the Americans who began to acquire fields, control many administrations. Additionally, their number on the Islands increased.

In 1890; the American President McKinley created a huge economic country for the Hawaiians in order to push the natives to struggle against their government. In 1891, Princess Lili' Uokalani became the Queen and the first thing she did was defending the Hawaiian nationalism, she also diminished the political power of foreigners. As a result, the new Queen lost her power and was ousted from her throne in 1893. In the same year, the Americans founded new frontiers overseas with the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. The historian Frederick Jackson demonstrated that: "American energy will continually demand a wider field for its exercise." (Ibid, p. 632) Hawaiian Kingdom located in the Pacific Ocean, 2,000 miles far from the west coast of the United States. The kingdom emerged to be the new American frontier above all the disagreement of the British and even the French.

According to the historians, the Americans had long waited for an opportunity to take control of the Hawaiian Islands. American expansionists envisioned annexing Hawaii Islands since the depression of the 1890s where Hawaii revolutionaries with the help of the Americans tried to overthrow the government. In 1893, all the U.S. troops were dispatched all over the Honolulu Island to occupy it. Most of the Hawaiian people refused the annexation and then protested, but in vain. In 1898, McKinley annexed Hawaii through Congress and in 1900 the Hawaiians became officially American citizens with the right to vote. (Kagan, 2006, p. 398) President McKinley said: "We need Hawaii just as much and good deal more than we did California. It is manifest destiny." (Brogan, 2001, p. 442)

As regard Japan, it was a strong country in the Pacific Ocean with the greatest number of cruisers but the United States with its navy

controlled the area and was considered as the chief in the battleship. Concerning Cuba, the American government negotiated it with the Spanish government. The latter refused and the American Navy sent its battleship 'Maine' which soon was destroyed then sunk. Thenceforward, the USA declared war to Spain with the agreement of the Congress. Above of many problems in its colonies, Spain resisted along to the USA. Treaty of Paris was signed where the Americans finally acquired Cuba on December 1898. The colonies of Puerto Rico, the Philippines and Guam were ceded to the American government too. (Norton, Sheriff, Katzman, Blight, Chudacoff, Logevall & Bailey, 2008, p. 637) And in 1895, the United States found another prey to take: it was Venezuela. It attracted the American attention especially after its crisis of 1895.

2-3- Venezuela:

For many years, Venezuela and the Great Britain disputed the area of Guiana. Venezuela was rich with minerals especially gold besides of a gateway to northern South America. It was the Venezuelan government that asked for the American help against the British. President Grover Cleveland soon accepted and decided to make the British out of the country. In 1895, the American Secretary of State sent an official letter to the British to order them to oust from the West Hemisphere, he pretended that the Americans were with the nations' right, he wrote: "The United States is master of the situation and practically invulnerable as against any or all other powers." (Ibid) In 1896, an Anglo-American treaty divided the disputed area between the British and the Venezuelan peoples. Hence, the United States took its position as defender of small nations so decided to continue in this way. And in 1895 another opportunity pushed the United States to intervene in Cuba.

2-4- Cuba' Rebellion:

In 1895, Cuba, an American country faced a serious crisis which urged the intervention of the United States government. The Cubans continued to fight the Spanish for their independence. It was true that slavery was abolished but freedom was not given. The Spanish continued to take economically profits from this country. Therefore, a Cuban hero

emerged in the United States who started collecting money, arms and men. There was a great number of Cubans who lived in the United States especially in Baltimore, New York and Philadelphia. Many of their children studied in the American schools and universities and of course spoke English very well. Later on, when some Cubans returned home from the United States, they still admiring the American Style of living and desired to continue the same living in their country besides of introducing the American culture too.

The American and the Cuban relations were very good and their economies were inter-twined. The Americans investment in Cuba, particularly in Sugar plantation increased to \$50 millions, which meant that the American government dominated the Caribbean Islands. 90% of the Cuban sugar was sent to the United States, and at the same time most of the Cuban import came from the United States. (Kurin, 2013, pp. 633-4)

Finally, some Cubans started to awaken and to realize the American danger and protectionism, they became afraid. One of these Cubans was Marti, a nationalist that began warning the Cuban people from the American policy, he said: "Economic union means political union." (Kagan, 2006, p. 399) In 1894 the Cuban sugar was put under the Wilson Gorman Tariff; the latter imposed tax on the Cuban Sugar. The Cuban economy was deeply dependent on the export; the result was its fall in crisis. In the United States, Marti, the nationalist became revolutionist against the Spanish who still controlling the Islands. The revolutionists burned the sugar-canes fields, and destroyed all what it had importance for Spanish. Even the U.S. interests were destroyed. Indeed, the Spanish decided to separate the inhabitants from the guerrilla, and for that; they used the concentration camps where 300.000 Cubans were imprisoned in and then tortured. Thousand of captured persons died there. Most of the U.S. newspapers reported about the atrocity happened in both camps or out which led the Americans to sympathize with the Cubans. In 1897, some autonomy was promised for the Cubans by the new Spanish government. Meanwhile, the revolutionists continued their struggle and at the same time to take control of the new grounds.

The same year, McKinley was elected president of the USA, and hence he was more interested in creating U.S. bases for the New Navy besides of looking for new markets for the surplus production in the West Hemisphere. Hated what happened in Cuba, McKinley decided to make the Spanish leaving the area. McKinley asked the Spain to purchase the Island for \$300 million, but in vain. It was only in 1898 in January; that the American policy decided to send its battleship 'Maine' to Havana with the pretext of protecting the American citizens there. The 'Maine' was attacked in February and sank, 266 sailors were killed. The Spanish were blamed for the explosion of 'Maine' while others suspected a sabotage made by the U.S. sailors themselves pushed by the Americans' leaders. McKinley was sure that the explosion of 'Maine' was the work of some conservatives from loyal forces, and never suspected the Spanish. (Kurin, 2013, p.334)

Though, McKinley pushed by his advisers, sent an ultimatum to the Spanish to accept an armistice. The Spanish thus abolished the concentration camps. Since Cuba is not far from the U.S. coast, McKinley with the help of the Congress decided to use force against the Spanish.

Theodore Roosevelt who led the American naval officials refused the war and worried that the Spanish would reinforce their position with two cruisers purchasing from Brazil, however, McKinley was more rapid and then bought the two cruisers from Brazil beside of ammunition. The Spanish were so astonish to see the U.S. preparation for the war. All the members of the Republican Party were with war especially after the visit of Senator Redfield Proctor to Cuba and where he sympathized with the Cuban people who were suffering from the Spanish cruelty, moreover; when he visited a hospital in Havana, he said: "400 women and children ... lying on the floors in an in describable state of emaciation and disease, many with the scantiest covering of rags ... sick children, naked as they came into the world; and the conditions in other cities are even worse." (Kagan, 2006, pp. 400-1)

Proctor justified that the war would not be revenge for the 'Maine', but to rescue people who needed the U.S help. Proctor's speech had encouraged the White House to approve the support for Cuba. Hence to

justify the American intervention, McKinley said: “Cause of humanity; the protection of American life and property; the ‘very serious injury to the commerce, trade, and business of our people’; and, referring to the destruction of the *Maine*, the ‘constant menace to our peace.’” (Ibid, p.401)

In meantime, Republicans were against the war, they protested against both Proctor’s speech on the Senate floor and President Decision. To avoid war, McKinley tried to buy Cuba from Spain, but in vain. He tried also to persuade the Spanish to open the camp and stop killing the Cubans, but in vain. Here, McKinley was convinced that only a war could save the Cubans from suffering, he said: “His conscience and the world would justify armed intervention.” (Ibid, pp. 404-5) Theodore Roosevelt as the Republicans was always against the war, he believed that the president took decision alone without giving consideration to others’ opinion.

According to some historians, McKinley was against the war but he was forced to declare the war to Spain especially that the Democrats menaced to act if president refused to do something. The Vice President Garrett A. Hobart warned the president from the decision of Senate saying: “They will act without you if you do not act at once.” (Kagan, 2006, p. 412-3) Even the Congress was with the war. Finally, on April 1st, both countries were prepared for the inevitable war. Madrid insisted to govern Cuba alone and was ready to fight any invaders. In meantime, the Europeans powers and even the Pope intervened to stop the war. Spain was the first to welcome this international mediation. Spain refused to let the U.S.A intervene in its colonies in the American continent and even in the Pacific Ocean.

The USA, however; found itself confronted with an international action for peace which forbade it to intervene. And on April 6th, the European powers sent their ambassadors to talk with McKinley: “We hope for humanity’s sake you will not go to war.” McKinley answered: “We hope if we do go to war you will understand that is for humanity’s sake.” McKinley hence asked the rebels to stop their strike and that the Americans would never let them alone confronting the Spanish atrocity. The rebels thus were depending on the U.S. support and especially on Congress which

had already recognized their independence. And on April 10th, the Spanish finally accepted an armistice which, however; came late because McKinley decided to intervene at least to protect his country's interests and at the same time to establish a stable government that could insure the security of the U.S citizens. And for that, the United States had to use its military for the necessary purposes. And the 19th of the same month Cuba was declared an independent country by the American Congress, and asked the Spanish to withdraw from the Island. On April 25th, the war was declared against Spain. McKinley regretted his action: "Declaration of war against Spain was an act which had been and will always be the greatest Grief in my life. I never wanted to go to war with Spain. Had I been let alone, I could have prevented the war. All I wanted was more time." (Ibid)

The Cubans had not to be happy for a long time. They refused to lay down their arms even after the departure of the Spanish; they started fearing the U.S. policy that had great projects for this island which is known with its fertile and rich soil. The Americans had already invested millions in it. Louis A. Pérez Jr., a historian said: "McKinley's decision for war may have been directed as much against Cuban independence as it was against Spanish sovereignty." (Ibid)

The war became so popular that took the name of "Spanish-American-Cuban-Filipino War" since all these countries were at war at the same time and all these countries were in conflict. For the Americans, the Spanish-American War was considered as the most popular war in the American history since it involved all what was ideals, interests or prejudices and American power. It was humanitarian as it was expressed by the President McKinley but in reality what the American government wanted was the fruits of war, to have access to markets in East Asia for the U.S. productions as well as to extend its imperialism or expansionism.

Nevertheless, conservatives welcomed the war since the latter would unify the American countries. Theodore Roosevelt, the Assistant Secretary of Navy; refused to see another bloody Civil War on the American continent. A great number of volunteers had followed the army to help the regular soldiers in the Spanish War. What was ironic in this war that these

soldiers never left the American country and they waited in camps in different American states where many of them were young and single. These young soldiers were waiting to go at war; however, many epidemics such as typhoid and yellow fever spread and killed them. The majority of these soldiers were Southerners. Roosevelt was greatly criticized by the press because of what happened to his men in the camps. The American people were astonished to read information of war far from home, in Asia concerning the Philippines Islands.

The American foreign policy tried to Americanize the Spanish colonies in the Pacific Ocean with the help of its powerful battle-navy. Then U.S. government instituted new educational system with English language as official language in all the nations it acquired peacefully or by force. Thousands of missionaries hence were sent to the new territories to teach besides of businessmen to invest and of course military soldiers to protect the American interests. McKinley was the most imperialist American president who intervened in the internal affairs of his neighbours, doing severe damages and annexing more territories to his country than any other one. One historian said: “With McKinley’s policy; the freedom of the world is in danger.” (Kurin, 2013, p. 334) With the new century, the Americans were very preoccupied with the security of their nation, their empire and of course their trade. They were aware of the importance of businessmen who were considered themselves as the nation ambassadors as it was shown by President William Taft (1909-13); it was during his presidency that the famous “dollar” became a currency.

The Americans tried to make the world resembled the United States. George Kennan, an American diplomat called: “Urge to make the rest of the world over into the American image.” (Farmer & Sanders, 2008, p. 134) In 1913, President Wilson wanted the Latin America be free from the Europeans, more, Wilson hoped: “To teach the South American republics to elect good men.” (Ibid) Ironically, the Latin and South America were constituted of civilized nations and they needed neither the American intervention nor their help. However, the Americans were convinced that these people needed their help to get rid of the European colonizers such as

Mexico where its leaders were not so enthusiastic with the American arrival in the country; it was the principal American intervention's victim. The nation at that time was so weak that it was defeated easily. However, they argued that their nation needed the US help for the development of their country economically and in technology.

3- The American Position during the New Millennium Century:

In the 20th century, the Americans found themselves involved into the Europeans' affairs. Few years later, a war was broken out between the Europeans in 1914 especially between the imperialistic ones because of new territories. Even the United States had acquired territories and then the latter needed to be protected in order not to be stolen by other conquerors.

3-1- The Conquest of the New Territories:

When the World War broke out, Wilson thought that it was no more than a foolish quarrel between neighbours and soon would be ended, indeed; it was not. Thus the American president tried not to intervene and to be at least neutral in order to continue trade. There were many ships which crossed the oceans frequently and then they passed from the war zone. It was impossible since there was new technology that concerned the submarines. The latter machines were dangerous inventions which not only destroyed the ships but killed many people each times. The Germans with their submarines controlled the oceans and hence all the British and the French ships going or coming from the U.S.A full of supplies; and weapons were sunk by the Germans. The Latter ignored the humans who were passengers of those ships. Many boats were sunk into the oceans full of victims. The Germans ignored the international laws and then the neutral rights. In 1915, many Americans sank in the Atlantic Ocean after their boats were exploded by the Germans. They were also passengers of the British liner Lusitania coming from the USA. It was only in 1917 that the American government decided to intervene in order to take vengeance from those Americans who were killed. There were two opposite sides in this war: Great Britain, France, and Russia, Italy and USA which joined in 1917 and the other side with Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey.

An American historian Harry Elmer Barnes proved that the American entrance into the war was not because of the American citizens sank in the Atlantic Ocean but it was purely economically. According to Barnes, the American government entered the war because of the bankers and other businessmen who made loans and investments with the Great Britain and therefore; they did not want that the British lost the war. The failure of the allies in the war meant the loss of many millions of dollar for the American businessmen. (Ibid, p. 135) Most of the Americans hoped to join the war on the side of the British. For the Americans the Germans were aggressive and expansionists that could threaten not only the security of the USA nation but also its interests all over the world. In addition to that, the Americans were frightened that Mexico entered the war and joined the Germans side. If the Germans won the war, some American territories would be annexed to the Mexico City. By April 1917, President Wilson concluded that the Germans were a menace that should be eliminated. Hence, he joined the war and tried to transform it to crusade.

3-1-1- the USA and Its Allies:

The USA emerged during the 1st World War and in spite of its isolation and neutrality in this war; it played a huge role in the victory of the allies. And after the end of the war, it was considered as the richest and the most powerful country with new weapons. Therefore, there were other reasons which made the United States of America the strongest country. Thenceforward, some persons were governing this country but in the obscurity, these persons refused to be known, they were no more than the Jews who renamed themselves the “conservatives” by the end of the war. They were very proud of their race, and proud of what they were realizing for their race. They became conspirators and even killers front of any one wanted to stop them; the history is full of their conspiracies, and their first victim was Lincoln. They were living mostly in the United States and they became the most powerful persons. Their main objective from the beginning was to control the entire world. The Jewish or exactly the Zionists continued their conspiracies in order to achieve their aims and it

was these persons who influenced on the American president to enter the war.

According to the archives and especially historians, their aim was first to control the USA then to find a country which gathered all the Jews of the world. The plans were prepared to start their invasion of the Arab territories. Palestine was chosen to be the Jewish nation before the end of the First World War. They were very intelligent and great manipulators who knew how to take profits from each event. They were behind all the world problems and quarrels. More, they were behind the American's presidents' decisions.

3-2- Did the USA Achieve its War Objectives?

It was not easy for the Americans to leave the isolation and intervene in the war which was not theirs. Most of the historians as the American people blamed not only the President but also the American government for their involvement in the European quarrel. Nevertheless, when the Americans faced the Germans for the second time during the Second World War, Wilson Woodrow was condemned for his failure to exterminate the German threat and that the American security would again be menaced. But for other historians, Wilson aim was first to create a better world far from violence and that he did not stop to spread missionaries all over the globe.

World War I had the same effect as the Spanish American War; both were normally fought for liberty and civil rights but in reality both wars were declared because of the hypocrisies of strong nations. From 18th century to the 20th one, world was of monarchies and then tyrannies. Hence, the USA maintained strong relationships with tyrannical nations even if from centuries, the American people believed in natural rights as an important element of principle. There was no doubt that President Woodrow Wilson was well known to be a good man who tried to create a better world. In 1917, while the Russians overturned the Tsar regime to communism, the Americans saw in multi-party state a democracy where all people would have the opportunity to vote. It was totally different to communism ideology. For communists, economic equality was democracy. Communism represented a menace not only for the American capitalism,

but also for the American democracy and imperialism too. Communism movement was against the American style of living and thus it would threaten the American safety. Therefore, Wilson tried to find solutions for that conflict. Because of the American huge source in men and materials used in the war, the Germans failed in 1918 and it was the end of the war. Wilson then moved to the European continent directly to France to attend the Paris Peace Conference in 1919 to try to create world safe for democracy. However, he was disappointed by the conference; especially by the French and the British delegations that refused to get rid of their wealthy; which meant their colonies all over the world. Wilson hoped that the new International Organization named 'League of Nations' would succeed to impose peace and security. Moreover, he wished that all the independent nations would join the league. The American President Wilson Woodrow worked hard to gain recognition for his league. With thirty-six speeches, twelve parades and more than 8.000 miles, Wilson succeeded to have no more than a fatal stroke which killed him few months after. Ironically, the United States never joined the League of Nations. (Ibid, p. 138)

4- The United States Isolationism: 1919- 1933:

During two decades, the 1920s and 1930s the Americans refused to have contacts with the outside; they were worried from the strangers. The Americans blamed the Europeans for the thousands of American dead. They blamed them for the world insecurity. The Americans were convinced that the World War I was due to the Europeans cupidity and rivalries between the corrupted leaders who dragged innocent peoples into their war among them of course the Americans. Indeed, they were determined to never ever intervene again in the European future quarrels. Moreover, the Americans were persuaded that the new Russian ideology; communism which did not stop to spread would be a threat for their politics as well as for their economy. For that reason, the American government was the last important nation to give full diplomatic recognition to the USSR in 1933. However, that recognition was because of Japan fear that both countries shared. (Ibid, p.139) The Americans feared the Japanese because of their

strong naval with which they attacked China. The Americans refused this attack because China was considered as a great potential market for the American products. The Americans called for a conference in Washington in 1922 where USA, France, Italy, the Great Britain and even Japan was invited to sign the treaty and where all the guests were agreed to stop the naval arms race besides of the respect for each other's position in the Pacific Ocean. The second point was about China, nine power nations that had interests in the Pacific Ocean agreed to respect the Chinese territorial integrity. Another treaty was signed few years after, in 1928 which was about the Kellogg-Briand Pact signed by five nations who proposed alliance for peace; Kellogg was according to the US Secretary of State. (Brogan, 2001, p. 435)

5. CONCLUSION

It was not easy for the Americans to leave the isolation and intervene in the war which was not theirs. Most of the historians as the American people blamed not only the President but also the American government for their involvement in the European quarrel. Nevertheless, when the Americans faced the Germans for the second time during the Second World War, Wilson Woodrow was condemned for his failure to exterminate the German threat and that the American security would again be menaced. But for other historians, Wilson aim was first to create a better world far from violence and that he did not stop to spread missionaries all over the globe.

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movement was against the American style of living and thus it would threaten the American safety. Therefore, Wilson tried to find solutions for that conflict. Because of the American huge source in men and materials used in the war, the Germans failed in 1918 and it was the end of the war. Wilson then moved to the European continent directly to France to attend the Paris Peace Conference in 1919 to try to create world safe for democracy. However, he was disappointed by the conference; especially by the French and the British delegations that refused to get rid of their wealthy; which meant their colonies all over the world. Wilson hoped that the new International Organization named 'League of Nations' would succeed to impose peace and security. Moreover, he wished that all the independent nations would join the league. The American President Wilson Woodrow worked hard to gain recognition for his league. With thirty-six speeches, twelve parades and more than 8.000 miles, Wilson succeeded to have no more than a fatal stroke which killed him few months after. Ironically, the United States never joined the League of Nations. (Ibid, p. 138)

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