

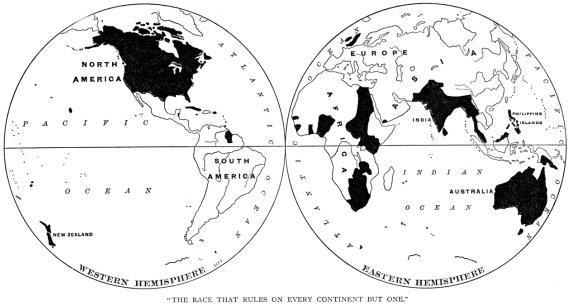
"Mr. President, may I offer you a cup of pure tea from Ceylon and India?"

At the turn of the century, Anglo-American imperial connections made their way into advertisements and other forms of popular culture. In this tea advertisement, Queen Victoria, icon of British imperial power, offers President William McKinley a cup of "the regal beverage" produced in Britain's South Asian colonies. The image of the servant in the background suggests that the invitation is to partake not only in the products of Britain's imperial commerce but also in imperial social relations.

Reprinted from Ladies' Home Journal, Oct. 1897.

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<sup>&</sup>quot;Teaching the JAH"



"THE RACE THAT RULES ON EVERY CONTINENT BUT ONE." The black portions of the map show the domains of English-speaking people.

Anglo-Saxonism at the turn of the twentieth century often involved dramatic reimaginings of the global political order. Some Anglo-Saxonists called for diplomatic and military cooperation between the United States and Great Britain on the basis of racial solidarity. Some called for a formal political alliance, especially one directed against Russian expansion in the Far East. The boldest visions called for a fusion of the United States and Great Britain into a single Anglo-Saxon country whose outlines are traced on this 1901 map.

Reprinted from World's Work, March 1901.

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Paul A. Kramer, "Empires, Exceptions, and Anglo-Saxons: Race and Rule between the British and United States Empires, 1880-1910," *Journal of American History* 88 (March 2002), 1315-53.



"ON THE ROAD TO MANDALAY" The luxurious private car in which Mr. and Mrs. Turk traveled

John C. Turk, a U.S. engineer, and his wife aboard a private railroad car in Burma in 1901, attended by local servants. Before and after the advent of a U.S. overseas colonial empire in 1898, Americans such as Turk subcontracted their services to British imperial governments. In 1898 the Pennsylvania Steel Company received a contract from the Indian government for the construction of a 2,260-foot-long railway viaduct across the Gokteik Gorge in Burma. Turk supervised the project and enjoyed the hospitality of British imperial officials.

Reprinted from World's Work, Sept. 1901.

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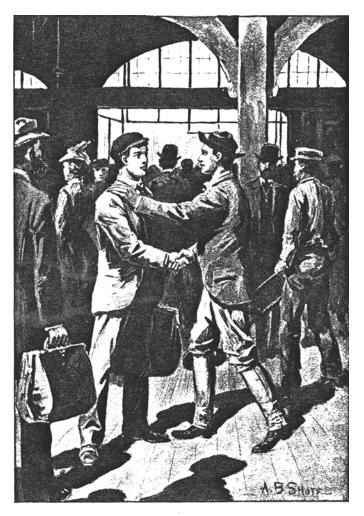
How We Dressed for \$2.50. See page 16.

Before and after 1898, Americans' experiences in the Philippines were shaped by the islands' location near other formal and informal empires in Southeast Asia. Joseph Earle Stevens, agent of a U.S. hemp company, for example, was among a handful of Americans in the Philippines prior to 1898. Indeed, he observed that Americans were "fish out of water here in the Far East," while "the Englishmen and the Germans are everywhere." Stevens thus learned about the Philippines through British eyes, joining the British-dominated Manila Club and adopting typical Anglo-Saxon colonial dress.

Reprinted from Joseph Earle Stevens, Yesterdays in the Philippines, 1898.

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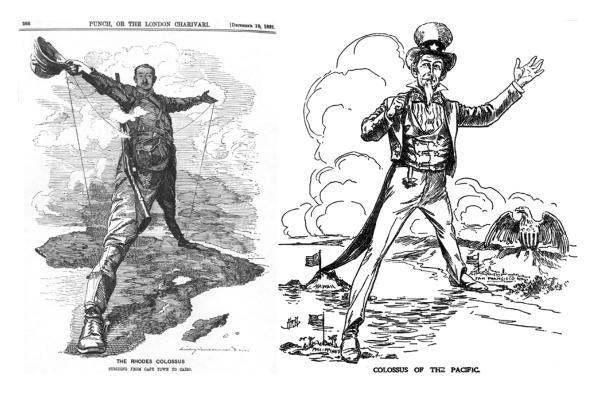
"MY OWN COUSIN DAVE!" - Page 134

In the 1900 boys' novel *Between Boer and Briton* by Edward Stratemeyer (later founder of the Hardy Boys detective novel series), two cousins, Dave (American) and Will (English), meet for the first time in South Africa on the eve of the Anglo-Boer War. Here the cousins are depicted as immediately united by their common heritage, but their loyalties will divide when Dave sides with the Boers and their quest for "liberty" against the British Empire. This tension between Anglo-Saxon unity and national divisions gained prominence in political debate after 1900.

Reprinted from Edward Stratemeyer, Between Boer and Briton, 1900.

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The 1892 depiction of Cecil Rhodes, diamond merchant and promoter of British imperial power, as the "The Rhodes Colossus, Striding from Cape Town to Cairo," became an archetypal image of colonialism. The 1898 American cartoon of Uncle Sam, "Colossus of the Pacific," clearly borrowed from the earlier image with the expectation that American newspaper readers would be familiar with the widely reprinted Rhodes cartoon.

Reprinted from Punch, Dec. 10, 1892. Reprinted from the Chicago Tribune, August 24, 1898.

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This page from a Sears, Roebuck and Co. Consumers Guide features stereopticon lecture equipment for traveling showmen, offering illustrations for lectures treating the Spanish-Cuban-American War, the Philippine-American War, and the Anglo-Boer War. The advertisement suggests that the American and British wars became linked in popular culture as comparable events in the history of two linked empires. Although the extent of their sales or use is unknown, such products aimed to bring vivid images of imperial warfare into communities far removed from it.

Reprinted from Sears, Roebuck and Co. Consumers' Guide, Fall 1900.

<sup>&</sup>quot;Teaching the JAH"



THE WHITE (?) MAN'S BURDEN.

This "anti-imperialist" political cartoon, published in the United States during the Philippine-American War, shows that interimperial borrowings by advocates of overseas colonialism involved political risks. Mocking Rudyard Kipling's poem, which urged Americans to "take up the white man's burden," the image suggests an Uncle Sam dubious about the association between the American republic and European imperial lords who are carried about by their colonial subjects.

Reprinted from Life, March 16, 1899.

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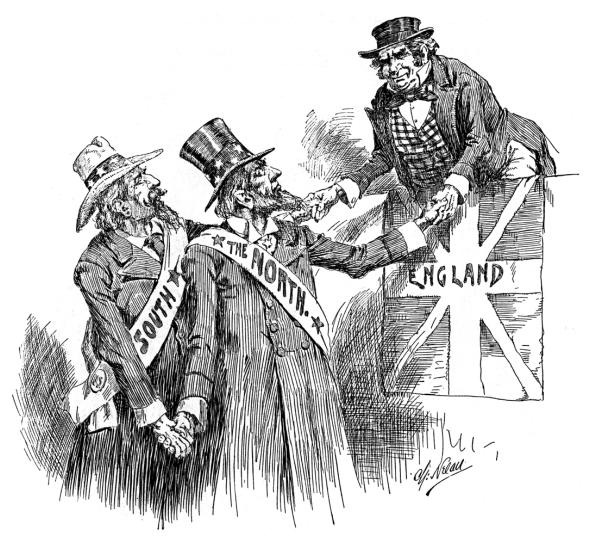


Despite national-exceptionalist arguments about America's uniquely benevolent brand of overseas expansion, U.S. colonial officials took advantage of the relative proximity of European colonies in Southeast Asia to engage in intercolonial travel and policy exchanges. Here A. W. Prautch, the Philippines' agricultural secretary, stands next to a display of Philippine agricultural products at an exposition in the British colony of Singapore. While promoting Philippine goods, Prautch used the opportunity to observe British colonial systems of rubber and tapioca production.

Reprinted from El Renacimiento Filipino, Oct. 14, 1910.

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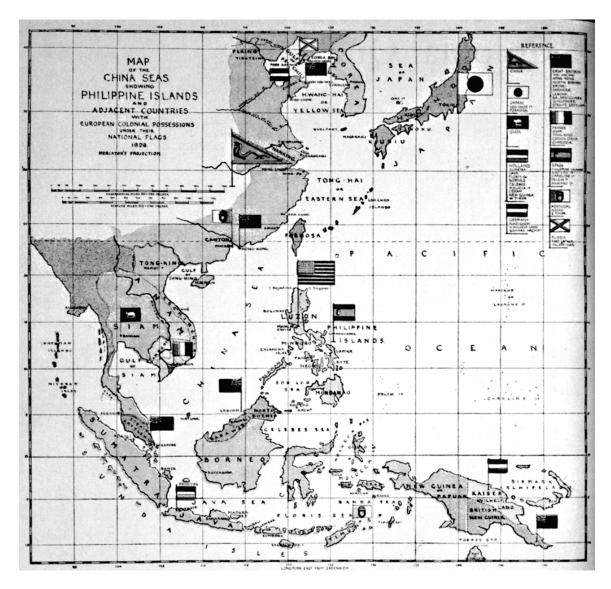
IF THE WAR BRING NOTHING ELSE, WE ARE THANKFUL.

The Spanish-Cuban-American War was often heralded as an opportunity to close both rifts between North and South dating from the American Civil War and those between Britain and the United States. In this cartoon, John Bull is a third party essential to the American project of sectional reconciliation. The cartoon puts the 1898 war in the context of Anglo-Saxon dominance and offers it as the end of the older sectional conflict.

Reprinted from Charles Nelan, Cartoons of Our War with Spain, 1898.

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This map of colonial Southeast Asia in 1898 conveys the proximity of the Philippines, highlighted by the U.S. flag, to other colonies. By 1900, development of steamship travel in the region meant that a voyage between Manila and Hong Kong lasted just under three days; one between Singapore and Batavia lasted about two. American merchants and officials took their vacations in other nations' colonies and sometimes made official visits to discuss policy and business.

From Harper's Weekly, June 11, 1898.

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