

The White Man's Burden

- I. Justifying Racial Violence
- II. The World of Jim Crow
- III. “Assimilating” Lands and Peoples
- IV. Dreams of a White Hawai‘i
- V. “Benevolent Assimilation” in the
Philippines

Race fueled and justified violence.
Violence produced and justified racial
divides.

“Objective” scientists and social
reformers also produced racial divides
and justified racial violence.

Charles Darwin, *On the Origins of Species:
The Preservation of Favoured Races in the
Struggle for Life* (1859)

Racial Darwinism

Frederick Hoffman, *Race Traits and
Tendencies of the American Negro* (1896)

Disfranchisement Laws

Literacy or “Understanding” Test
 (“satisfactory to the registrar”)

Poll Tax/Property Qualifications

Grandfather Clause
(eligibility based on voting status or
ancestor’s status on January 1, 1867)

Civil Rights Act (1875)

Prohibited racial segregation in public facilities
(streetcars, hotels, theaters).

Civil Rights Cases (1883)

Federal authority extended only to state
governments, not to private citizens or private
corporations.



Homer Plessy

Women's National Indian Association

Indian Rights Association

**Reformist organizations that sought to “civilize”
and “assimilate” Indigenous peoples.**

Dawes Act (1887)

End collective (tribal) ownership of land through individual allotments (160 acres to family heads, 80 acres to single adults, 40 acres to dependent children).

Leftover lands (80 million of 138 million acres) deemed “surplus.”

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Forced Assimilation

Effects of the Dawes Act

Lands legally controlled by
Indigenous peoples

1887: 138 million acres

1900: 78 million acres

1930s: 48 million acres

Haole (white foreigners)

James Cook

Great Mahele (1848)

Privatization of land (30,000 acres to commoners, 1.5 million acres to chiefs/government, 1 million acres to the king).

Reciprocity Treaty (1876)

Sugar from Hawai'i could be exported to the United States without a tariff.



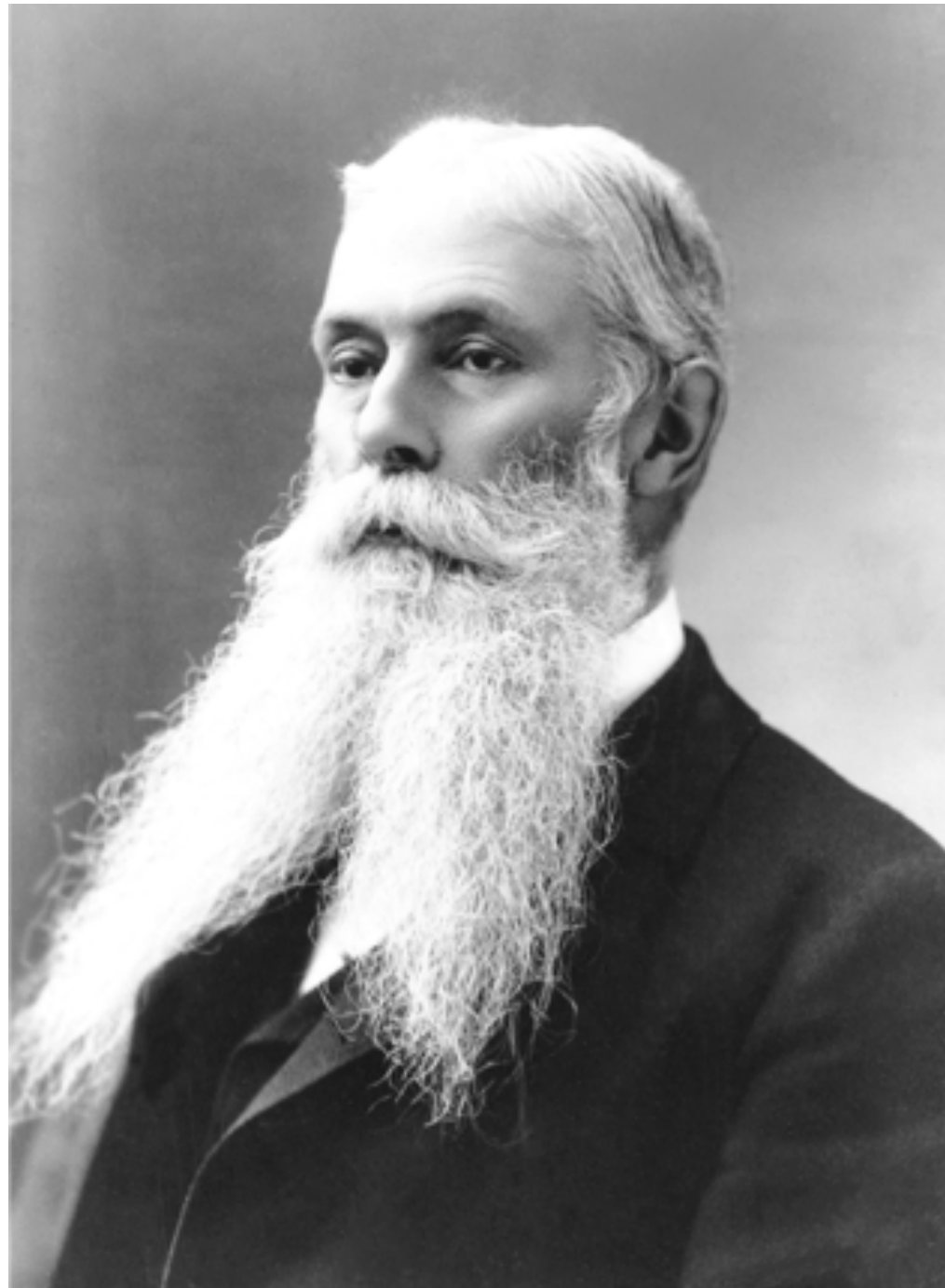
Sugar Plantations in Hawai'i

Political System in Hawai'i

- Property and education restrictions on voting rights.
- Foreigners of European and American origins eligible to vote, not foreigners from Asia.



Queen Lili'uokalani



Sanford Dole
(haole coup d'état in 1893)

Racist arguments for and against the annexation of the Republic of Hawai'i (1894-1898)

Key argument for annexation: Protect and
preserve Hawai'i for white people.



Theodore Roosevelt

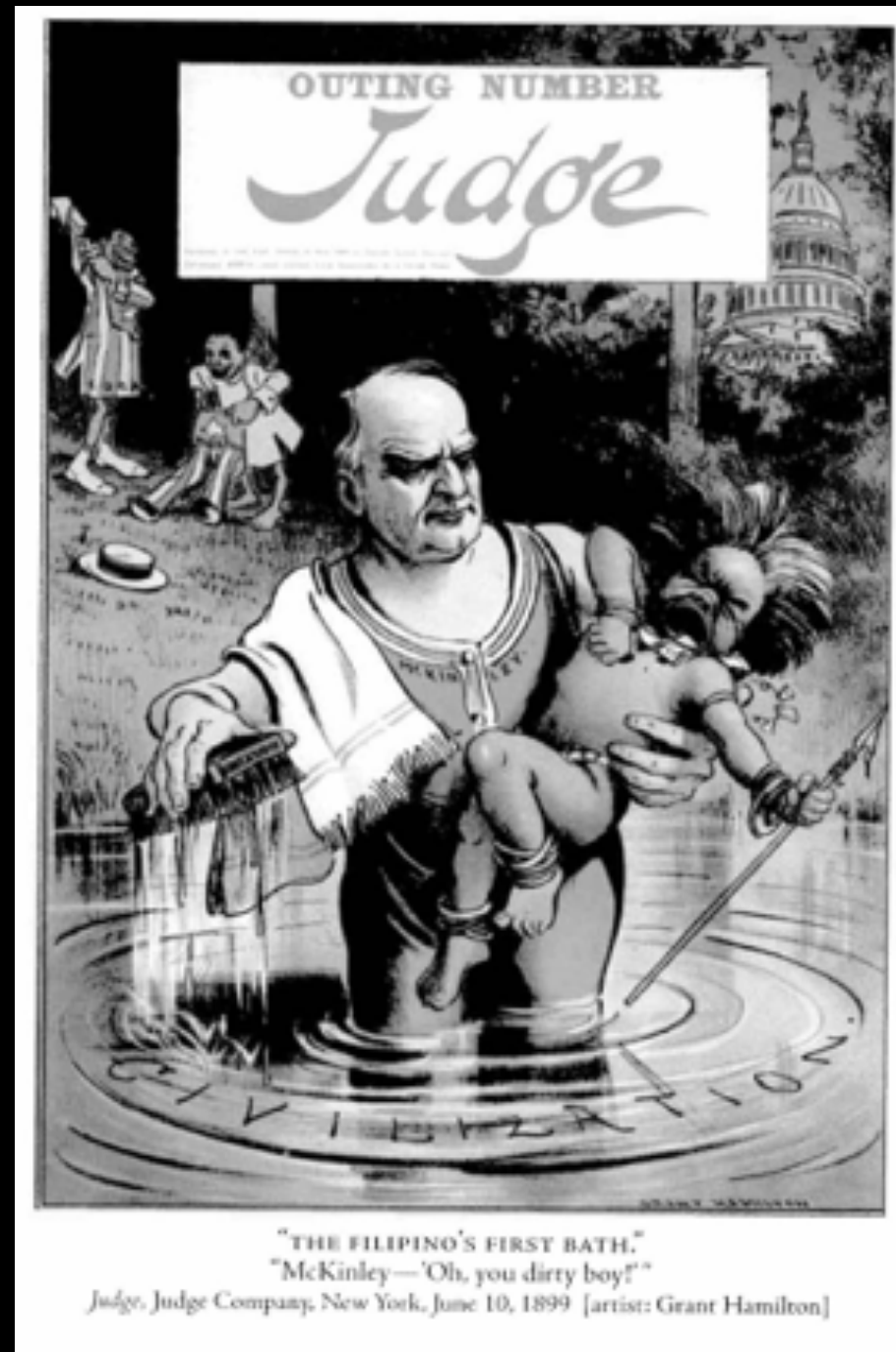
Spanish-American War (1898)

Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines to the
United States.

Cuban independence, with a provision on
U.S. intervention.

Philippine-American War (1899-1902)

Filipinos contest U.S. claims over the
Philippines.



“niggers,” “savages,” “goo-goos” (later to become “gooks”)



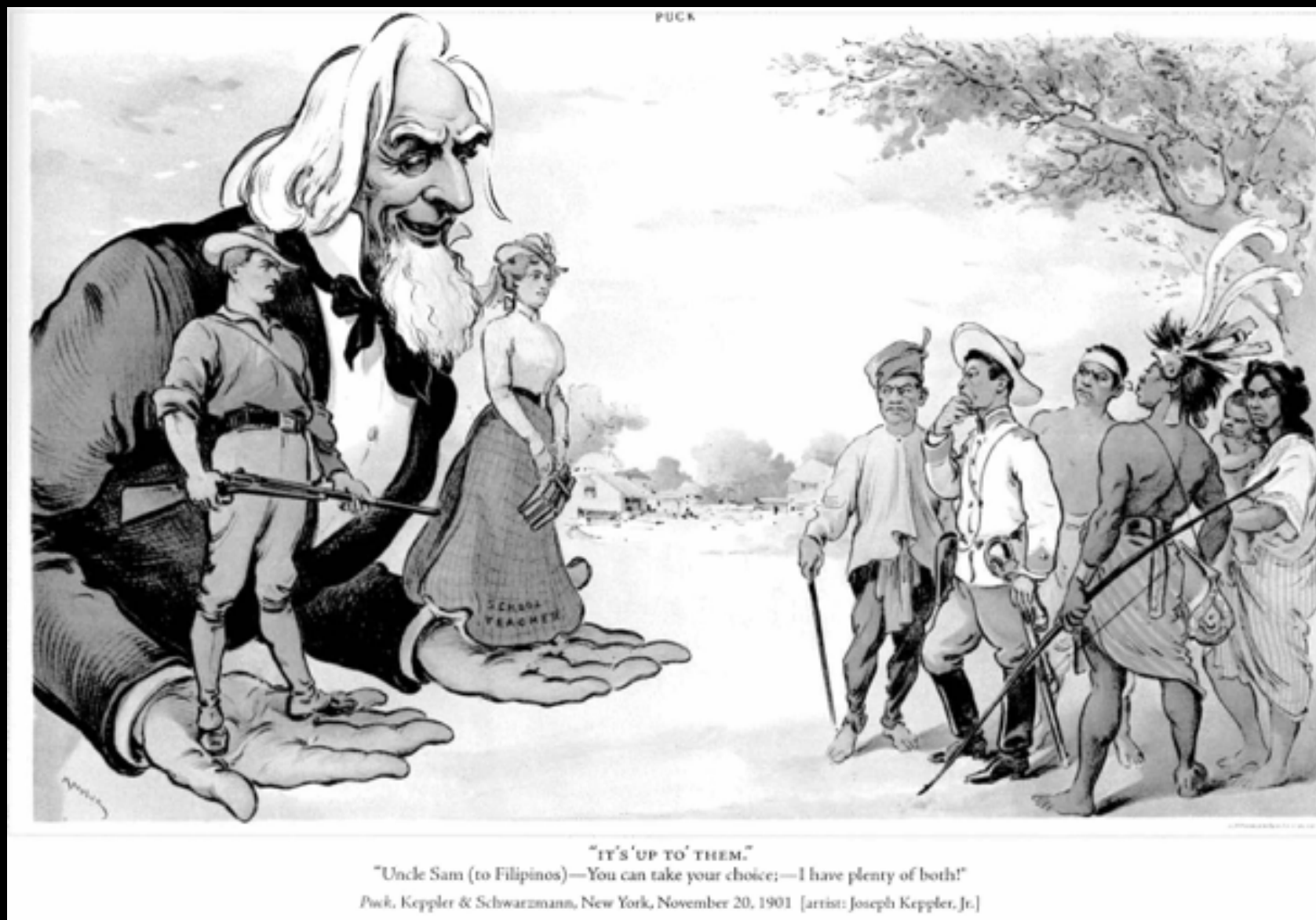
"THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN (Apologies to Kipling)."²
Judge, Judge Publishing Company, New York, 1899 [artist: Victor Gillam]

“The White Man’s Burden (Apologies to Kipling)”



"UNCLE SAM (TO FILIPINO): Which hand will you take?"
Life, Life Publishing Company, New York, February 23, 1899 [artist: William H. Walker]

“Uncle Sam (to Filipino): Which hand will you take?”



“Uncle Sam (to Filipinos)--You can take your choice--I have plenty of both!”