

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.

Tinituhon i Imperio

Sigun i fondasion i Tresse na Sinagâyi, inimentan teritoriât prisisu para i fotmasion i Estâdos Unidos. I mafa’tinas na ganânsia gi durântén i Geran Meksikânu-Amerikânu (1846-48) umekstende i lenderun i bariu desde kosta asta kosta. Mientras dumodokko’ i Estâdos Unidos, i fondasion nuebu na teritorio yan estâdos dumulalak i nasion Amerikânun Natibu yan tano’ Natibu siha sigun gi kontratan inafa’maolek - lao kontodu sigun gi afuetsao na manera, finahan, yan gera.

I Geran Indian Siha gi años 1870 muna’guaha tâno’ trening para taotao militât ni manñaonao gi i Geran 1898 yan i Geran Filipino-Amerikânu. Bente sais gi trenta na henirât militât ni’ manmañetbe gi Filipinas gi entre 1898 yan 1902, manggai’eksperensia gi Sanlichan sigun durântén i kinalamten kontra Amerikânun Natibu siha. I gobietnon Estâdos Unidos gi iya Filipinas, Kuba, yan Puerto Rico ma modelu gi fina’tinas plinaneha para u mapribi pat mana’suha i direchon Amerikânun Natibu.

I hinenggen fotte na taotao politikât na i machule’ na teritoriu siha u kinensâgra i bariu para kabesiyun mundo. Gi 1898, annai maloffan pinat dies años na ginaigen i Anglo-Amerikânu gi iya Hawai’i, ya mientras Kuba ma konsisigi i uttemo na Geran Independiente, i manpolitikât na marinu yan lehisladót chumonek i inimentan Estâdos Unidos asta guatu gi Carribean yan i Pasifiku.

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.

Fuetsan Tâsi

Meggai na lehisladôt Estâdos Unidos umangokko i inestudion fuetsan tâsi, pat i abilidadâ para u ta fatoigue yan desponi i tasi para prubechon ekonomia yan militât. Lao mâs libiânu masângan ki macho’gue i para u ma takka’ i fuetsan tâsi. Gi tinattiyen i Geran Sibit (1861-65), dumaffe’ i Marinun Estâdos Unidos, ya gi 1886 annai trentai ocho ha’ na bătko kumalalamten. Ginen i prubleman salâppe’ tumattitiyi i Linihan 1893, lao, i Konggresu yan i dibision eksekutibu muna’kalamten i plinanehan hinatsan bătko, puedi nina’fitme ekonomia sigun kometsion i manbariu.

Gi entre 1897 yan 1898, i Marinun Estâdos Unidos kumâhat ochentai ocho na bătkon gera, ya nina’kahulo’ i tutât gi sienta sisenta na bătko, desde nuebu na bătkon gera yan chaddek na bătkon totpidu siha asta i manhagas na bătkon lulok yan hăyu. Antes di este na fina’tinas supiriot na fuetsan marinu, i Estâdos Unidos didide’ i kapasidât-ña para u tutuhon un geran manbariu kontra mayot na pudet grupon lugât siha. Lao, gi durântén Geran 1898, este na nuebon pudet marinu muna’ sigurao nu i chaddek siha na biktoria kontra España.

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.”

Kuba

Meggaiña bariu gi Amerikan Española manggeran indipendiente antes di 1826. Lao gi iya Kuba, i manmetgot na manggai’estao siha ma kontinuha manfiet gi Koronan Española, ni manprinemeti para u ma prutehi siha yan i ekonomian asukat nu i ginen un rebolusion taiguihi i dinirihen inesklabu na taotaogue gi Haiti (1791-1804). Bula tinilaika gi 1868, annai i primet nu i tres na geran Indipendiente gi iya Kuba sumusedi i nuebu na inapas nu i manmafuetsan obligao ni’ España, ni muna’lachi i ekonomian Kuba. Taikontenton sosiât yan i ensigidas dumangkulon inaidentifikan nasionât gi iya Kuba sumusedi i dinaña’ fuetsan taiche’, tinakka’ i mâs atdet nu i tetset na Geran Indipendiente gi iya Kuba (1895-98).

Ini na tiempo, i Estâdos Unidos hagas ha’ mañetbe komu i prinsipât kompradot yan prinipâran asukat Kubânu yan gumai’interés gi i guinahan Kuba. Gi 1896, i taotao gi iya i Estâdos Unidos ma taitai gi mina’âñao annai i España kumontra i kontrâriun Kubânu annai ma “suppok di nuebu” dies put mit na *campesinos*, osino sementerera/ru, hâlom gi adilânta na siudât nu uttemo-ña hinatme minalângu yan ha’ilas.

I enkantao na pâkpak yan i mâkño i bâtkon USS *Maine* gi Bahían Havana gi Fibreru 15, 1898, gof siña ginen i aktibu na botkânu lao meggai gi Estâdos Unidos sumokne España. Gi Abrit 25, tinituhon i gera. Sigun i inayudun kontrâriun Kubânu, mapedi i España kontra Estâdos Unidos ya ma fa’na’an dinuebu i kombâti, “I Geran España-Amerikânu.”

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.

Repupblika pat Imperio?

Gi Fibreru 15, 1898, i USS *Maine* pumâkpak yan lumuño’ gi Bahían Havana, yan ha embâtga mäs di dos sientos sisenta na lina’la’ marineru. Meggai na gasetan Estâdos Unidos manpinalâla para u masokne i dinestrosu gi Espâña. Gi i titilun *World* fumaissen, “Kao bakudang pat totpidu sumusedi i pinakpak *Maine* ?” mientras i *New York Journal* dumeklâra, “Dinestrosun i Bâtkon Gera *Maine* I Che’cho’ Enimigu.”

“Hasso i *Maine*!” sigun i manângang kumâti para gera, sin ma atiende i ti mankonfotme. Un konsehon finaisen para i marinun Estâdos Unidos ma ditetmina na un minan Españot sumesedi i pângpang, ya gi Abrit 25, 1898, i Estâdos Unidos dumeklâra gera kontra Espâña. Despues di mana’pâranñaihon i inatâka gi Agosto, i Estâdos Unidos tumutuhon i negosion i kondision para i kontrâtan päs. Tâtte i debâten nasionât gi finaisen bariu para i inimentan Puerto Rico, Guahân, yan i Filipinas, todus tano’ gobietnon Españot. Ayu siha i chumânda i inimenta manmanhongge na siempre desde repupblika asta imperio uttemo-ña. I Inetnon Kontra-Imperialista humuyong para u ma dirihi i bos ti mankonfotme. Guaha sinipotte ginen membros siha para direchon taotao manbariu, lao palu manma’ăñao nu i “minesklan râsa” ni dumesonra i “râsan Anglo-Saxon”. Ma ekstende este na debâti siha para inimentan Hawai’i yan mäs plâsu na militât Filipinas para Estâdos Unidos, achokka’ ti ma rekoknisa i indipredienten Filipino.

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.

Hawai’i

Si Raina Lili‘uokalani (1838-1917) i primet na mā’gas palao’an Hawai’i gi Ineru 29, 1891, ya ma gof respeta ni Kānaka Maoli, osino Hawaiian Natibu, yan parehu ha’ i manmā’gas otro tāno’. Lao, madoti gue’ tronu ni ma sekpapa’ nu i manfotte na sinagāyen Anglo-Amerikanu ni manenteresao kometsio yan kasun Hawaiian. Gi inaligao i inestablisa di nuebu i minā’gas i trnon i taotao Hawaii ni hagas manggobietna desde si Kamehameha I ha na’fandanña’ todū i islas Hawaii gi 1810, i Raina umentrodusi un nuebu na Konstitusion gi Ineru 14, 1893. Finaloffan tres dihas, i enimigu-ña — maninayuda ni militāt Estādos Unidos — ma eddas i inamot titilu, maprepresu i Raina astaki ma fuetsas para u renunsia i tronu. I “Repupblikan Hawaii” ma’establesi gi Hulio 4, 1894.

Gi Hulio 7,1898, i Konggresu umapreba i dinanña’ resolucion para u manā’saonao Hawai’i, este i hinaggo’ mās ki un siklo na amenason estrānu gi archipelago, yan sumaonao ayu siha sigun Estādos Unidos, yan lokkue’ Fransia, Alemania, Great Britain, yan Hapon. Sigun i lai, i “Repupblikan Hawaii” mafa’na’an di nuebu i “Teritorion Hawaii” gi Abrit 30,1900, yan alos uttemos umestādu gi 1959. Asta pā’go, meggai na Kānaka Maoli kumonsidera i “dinanña’ resolucion para inimentā”, na ilegāt, ya ma kuestiotiona i linihitimon inestādon Hawaiian, ya ma konsidedera na okupasion.

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.

Puerto Rico

Despues di 1826, Puerto Rico yan Kuba ha’ tetehnan na sinagâyen Espãñot giya Amerika. I taotao Puerto Rico manaposta gi tinilaikan sinagâyi, lao i gobietnon Españot chumomma’ i dinisehan-ñiha sigun areklamentun politikât. Gi 1868, I manseparao fumotma i inatma na inatborota, El Grito de Lares (i Katen Lares), ma deklâklâra na independiente iya Puerto Rico, lao i aturidât Españot muna’pâra i atburotu. Despues, meggaiña gi inetnon politikât Puerto Rico ma na’annok sinipotte para ginebietnon-maisa. Gi 1897, gumaifruta i minasa’pet-ñiha annai i Espãña numá’i i isla iyo-ña *Carta Autonómica* yan mas ki suficiente na pudet politikât, atministratibu, yan ekonomia. Lao, gi Hulio 25, 1898, ma cho’gue para u ma resiste i petmiti annai humâlom i tropan Estâdos Unidos giya Guánica.

Gi hinerât, i taotao Puerto Rican ma aksepta i tinilaikan aturidât ginen Espãña asta i Estâdos Unidos gi 1898. Ma tanga mâs libettân sibit, fottunan ekonomia, yan modetnisasion. La’uyu, kontra i kleman i Primet Geran Mundo (1914-18), i Estâdos Unidos ha na’fansiudadânu i taotao Puerto Rico yan ha establesi un sen ma’gofli’e’ na tinanchu’ senâdu.

I taotao Puerto Rico ma tancho’ i primet gobetnon-ñiha gi 1948, ya gi 1952, un nuebu na konstitusion ha distingge di nuebu i estao i isla komu Estado Libre Asociado, osino Commonwealth. I konstitusión ma saluda na kontrâtan bilateral gi entre Puerto Rico yan i Estâdos Unidos, lao i Konggresu gumogo’te aturidât lehislatura para i isla – asta pâ’go.

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.

I Filipinas

Esta dos años desde ki i Filipino siha ma kontra i mândan Españot annai i Estâdos Unidos bumense i grupon bâtkon Españot giya Bikânan Manila gi Mâyû 1, 1898. Meggai Filipino, piot i taotao i islan Luzon, dumeklâra ofisiâtmente indipendenten-ñiha ginen Espâña gi Hunio 12, 1898, yan ma kontinuha i inatborotan-ñiha kontra i Españot kon tinaka’ minaolek. Annai i Tropan Estâdos Unidos chumalâni sinisedi giya Filipinas gi Hulio, hinasson-ñiha i Filipinu na para u faninayuda nu i Estâdos Unidos gi i geran-ñiha indipendiente. I Españot, ni mandinida para u fandengnga guatu gi “colonial” na taotao-ñiha, umentrega guatu gi Estâdos Unidos sigun i batayan “kado” gi Agosto 13, 1898.

Annai mâkpo’ i Geran 1898 sigun i trâtan pâs, i Espâña ha bende i Filipinas guatu gi Estâdos Unidos put bente miyon pesos. Sigun i kâsan taotao Puerto Rico, Kubânu, yan CHamoru (i natibu na taotao Islas Marianas, kontodu Guahân), ti manmarepresenta i Filipinu gi i negosion pâs siha. Sigun i resutto, gi tinituhon 1899, i Filipinu siha ma tutuhon un geran aguanta kontra i Estâdos Unidos, kunisidu komu i Geran Filipinas-Amerikânu. Achokka’ i Estâdos Unidos chumule’ biktoria gi 1902, sigi ha’ i gera gi 1913 Batayan Bud Bagsak, yan enggansan atborotao makontinuha despues di ayu na fecha. Ti ma hago’ indipendiente nu i Filipinas asta ki Hulio 4, 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.

Kotturan Fafahan

Giya Estâdos Unidos, i Geran 1898 umabiba un bibu na metkao para mâppa siha, trâstes hugândo, yan huegon tâpbła ni mabende para dibetsion yan mapâtte para u masu’on binanidosun nasionât. Manhugândo huegu i taotao siha annai siña i teritoriu yan estasion katbon siña u fanmakonkista. Mientras ma tataitai ripot i gaseta kada diha, marastreha i chinalan militât gi inisan mâppan teknolohia. Gi umatulaikan balâha yan otro na trâstes nobidât mana’setbe fina’tinas litrâtu para u mapilong i manmâ’gas militât Estâdos Unidos gi gera.

Mâkpo’ i Geran 1898 gi halom unos kuântos meses, lao i nina’huyong trâstes fafahan kumontinuha hâlom gi primet dies âños gi i siklon mina’bente, prinsipâtmente gi maneran lepblon “nuebu na guinaha siha.” Mientras maloloffan i tiempo, i publikasion siha yan otro mås na fina’tinas kumonfitma i biktorian i Geran 1898 gi historian Estâdos Unidos, umannok i fuetsan militât Estâdos Unidos, inimentan teritoriât, yan pudet politikât.

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.

Guahån

Gi 1898, gi finaloffan tres sientu años nu i sinagâyen Españot, tumeritorion Estâdos Unidos i islan Guahån ya taiguiguihi ha’ desde ayu na tiempo. Påtten i Islas Marianas na inetnon isla giya Micronesia, gaige Guahån gi siette-mit-miyas gi chinalan tâsi gi entalo’ San Francisco , California, yan Manila, giya Filipinas. I naturât na bahía giya Guahån muna’ siknifikante na estasion katbon para i batkon sinigon-âsu gi 1898. I finene’na gi trentai ochu na inapuntan Estâdos Unidos para gobietnon marinu giya Guahån, si Richard P. Leary, ha tutuhon i mandâ-ña gi Agosto 7, 1898.

Gi 1901, trentai dos na kabesiyon isla pumitision i Estâdos Unidos para gobietnon sibit yan siudadânon Estâdos Unidos, ya ma chânda i gobietnon marinu. Mâs di siette otro na pitision ma’otganisa gi finaloffan i sakkan siha. Gi 1950, si Presidente Harry S. Truman fumitma i Organic Act Guahån, ya i gobietnon marinon Guahån matulaika para sibit, konsigi inapuntan maga’lâhi sigun i presidenten Estâdos Unidos astaki 1970, annai i risidenten Guahån siha ma tutuhon bumota i maga’lâhen-ñiha. Lao, sigun i estao-ña komu unincorporated territory (teritorio ni ti mana’saonao), sumâsaga ha’ i isla gi kabâles na dinesponin aturidât lehislatura ginen i Konggreson Estâdos Unidos.

Pâ’go, i Estâdos Unidos dumespoponi i militât giya Guahån, ya muna’ kasi un tetseru gi i isla ti siña mafatoigue nu i populasion manCHamoru (i Natibu na taotao giya Islas Marianas) yan taotao Guahån.

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.

Makódigon Imperio

Måkpo’ i Geran 1898 annai i Trátan Paris mafítma nu i Españot yan i Estâdos Unidos gi Disembre 10, 1898. I Estâdos Unidos gumânnna i minagâsen Puerto Rico, i Filipinas, yan Guahân, ya ma prometi Kuba nu i direchu para indipendiente sigun finakpo’ tiempon okupasion militât.

Mientras i Estâdos Unidos dumespoponi i isla siha yan inimentan Hawai‘i, sisigi ha’ i kâsan imperio ma kontesta, espisiâtmente gi i ileksion presidente gi 1900. Si Theodore Roosevelt dumifende i okupasion Estâdos Unidos nu i Filipinas, i tinige’-ña gi 1901 na “yanggen tunas i manma’opbligán-ñiha i manâpaka’ para u ma abandona i Filipinas, pues lokkue’ manma’opbliga hit tunas para ta abandona Arizona guatu gi i Apaches.” I kontrâriu-ña siha manâtgumento na i colonialism kumontra i mafonduyi doktrinan i Estâdos Unidos. Lao, todú i dos grupu, ma debâbâti i uttemo-ña i mana’fandanña’ taotao siha gi diferentes râsa, lengguâhi, rilihon, yan kuttura para hâlom gi sesteman politikât yan sosiât i Estâdos Unidos.

I disision Supreme Court gi 1901 gi *Insular Cases* dinifende i pudet Konggresu nu i “nuebu na guinaha” yan i konsiderâdu na aplikasion nu i Estâdos Unidos constitutional pruteksion gi tano’ siha ni madistingge pâ’go komu “unincorporated territories.” I konstitusionalidât i *Insular Cases* yan i kuâddron colonial ni ma establesi, ma debâbâti asta pâ’go.

