

# DOWNLOAD PDF CATHOLIC INFLUENCE ON AMERICAN COLONIAL POLICIES, 1898-1904

## Chapter 1 : Staff View: Catholic influence on American colonial policies, ,

*At the close of the Spanish-American War the United States found itself in possession of a colonial empire. The role played by the American Catholic Church in influencing administrative policy for the new, and predominately Catholic, dependencies is the subject of this incisive study by Frank T. Reuter.*

Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: The first permanent settlers from Europe in the colonial period soon began pressing inland from their coastline bases. By the time the Constitution was ratified in , the western boundary of the United States stood at the Mississippi, but the movement of the new Americans into Indian country beyond the Allegheny mountains was just beginning. It soon escalated into a flood as increasing numbers caught "western fever" and sought their livelihood in the new lands of opportunity. As the frontier steadily moved westward, hundreds of towns and cities were founded, and new territories and states were added to the Union. Networks of economic, educational, cultural, and religious institutions proliferated as the spirit and reality of expansion indelibly marked nineteenth-century American life. Religious life flourished in the new setting, often by developing novel methods and structures. When the census report of found that settlement had proceeded so far that a frontier line could no longer be drawn, some felt that the age of expansion was over. The dramatic events of then served as a catalyst for the powerful emotional current of expansionism that swept over the nation and its churches. Not everyone was carried along; there was considerable resistance to its imperialist overtones, but expansionist fever was running high as one century drew to a close and another opened. Expansionism was a factor in the spread of the power of government and in the increased outreach of the churches abroad. Its high point came in , but its effects long persisted. Princeton University Press, , esp. Those responsible have never been identified, but at the time many jumped to the conclusion that Spain was the guilty party, in part because several New York newspapers competing for circulation had paid much attention to the atrocities committed against Cuban insurgents in the long struggle against their Spanish rulers. Although some prominent church leaders, both Protestant and Catholic, opposed military intervention and worked for peace, increasing numbers discerned in the flow of events convincing evidence that war would be justified. At the end of March the Evangelist, a Presbyterian publication, announced that "if it be the will of Almighty God, that by war the last trace of this inhumanity of man to man shall be swept away from this Western hemisphere, let it come! Faunce, for example, provided a typical interpretation of what was transpiring: MacKenzie concluded that "war was reluctantly accepted as a necessity, but once having been entered, was to be prosecuted with the vigor of a sacred and humanitarian crusade. You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

## Chapter 2 : Project MUSE - Undermined Establishment

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