

IMPERIALISM

Why not all the other industrial nations have EMPIRES!

Mr. Zindman's Class

Please study your slides and class notes!

- **Isolationism** is the idea of remaining neutral and having little to do with the affairs of other nations.
- The desire for Americans to expand westward in the 1840's and later to spread her boundaries overseas was called **Manifest Destiny**.
- The purchase of **Alaska** from Russia in 1867 became one of the first major overseas acquisitions by the U.S. following the Civil War.
- **Under imperialism, a stronger country attempts to control a weaker one, gain natural resources, and sell its products in their markets.**
- The causes of the Spanish American were "**Yellow Journalism**", the harsh Spanish treatment of the Cuban people, and the sinking of the battleship **Maine**.
- U.S. involvement in the Spanish-American War showed that our government can be affected by the actions of the press (yellow journalism)
- The "**Open Door Policy**" prevented European nations from dividing up China as colonies and allowed all nations equal trading privileges or **spheres of influence**, which were exclusive areas of trade in China.
- The **Panama Canal** was built to increase U.S. security and trade in the Caribbean and around the world.
- The U.S. showed interest in Asia and the Pacific by annexing **Hawaii**, the **Philippines**, **Samoa**, and by supporting the Open Door Policy.
- Manufacturers wanted the U.S. to acquire overseas colonies in the late 19th century as a cheap source of raw materials, and as a market for industrial goods.
- The U.S. occupied **Midway Island** and Guam in the Pacific to set up a naval refueling and repair station for its ships.
- Between 1900 – 1920, the basic goal of U.S. policy toward the nations of Latin America was to increase American political and economic interests.
- American newspapers utilized sensational, often untrue headlines and half-truths (Yellow Journalism) to help sell newspapers and helping lead to the Spanish-American War

- The immediate spark of the Spanish-American war was the explosion of the battleship Maine.
- ***Dollar Diplomacy*** was President Taft's policy to bring peace to Latin America by helping financial investments in Latin America.
- ***Many anti-imperialists (people against imperialism) believed that imperialism was founded on the idea of racism***
- The ***Monroe Doctrine*** of 1823 was passed to help keep European nations from interfering in the affairs of the U.S. in the Western Hemisphere
- The ***Roosevelt Corollary*** to the Monroe Doctrine gave the U.S. the authority to interfere in the affairs of the countries of Latin America (Central America, South America, and the Caribbean), and act as an international policeman
- ***White Man's Burden*** was the idea of the United States to occupy colonies to better, westernize (modernize), and Christianize the native inhabitants of the lands occupied by the U.S.
- ***Big Stick Diplomacy*** was the unofficial name of President Theodore Roosevelt's foreign policy toward Latin America, which called for strong actions to keep Europeans out of Latin America; however, these actions damaged the U.S. relationship with Latin American countries
- The ***Isthmus of Panama*** was an area of land which was suitable for the construction of a canal
- The ***Boxer Rebellion*** occurred in China, and was an effort by Chinese citizens to protest against foreign imperialism
- ***The rise in imperialism changed the U.S. foreign policy*** advice George Washington had given America in 1796, which stated to remain out of the affairs of the world (remain neutral)

