

U.S. Imperialism: The Rise of American Power

★ **Emerging Global Involvement:** Around the turn of the century (1900), the United States began to emerge as an imperial power. The changes that led to the Progressive Era Reform Movement also influenced American expansion overseas. A newly industrialized United States began to move beyond the borders of North America.

Presidential power was the central issue, as was the shift in traditional foreign policy. Presidents T. Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson dominated foreign policy as the nation involved itself in an interdependent world. Americans debated their motivations, their policies, and their effects on people at home and abroad.

★ Keep in mind The **Monroe Doctrine** (1823) is still in effect:

- European countries should no longer interfere with independent nations in the Americas
- U.S. adopted a neutral policy and a moral opposition to colonialism

IMPERIALISM: ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY -- WHAT DO THESE WORDS MEAN?

Imperialism	when one country _____ of another country either _____ or through _____ or _____ dominance
Diplomacy	_____ between _____ (two or more) countries
Annexation	taking _____ of a territory and _____ it to an existing nation (to annex)
"Sphere of Influence"	areas of the _____ in which one country claims _____ _____ to trade and dominate.

Three Phases of United States Expansion: 1492-present

- **Phase #1:** Colonial America west to the Appalachian Mountains (1492-1803)
- **Phase #2:** Louisiana Purchase, Manifest Destiny and westward expansion (1803-1890s)
- **Phase #3:** Extending beyond the continental United States (1890s-present)

"Big Stick" Diplomacy (President Theodore Roosevelt)	The U.S. would use _____ methods to protect its interests whenever possible, but that it would use _____ if possible. "Speak softly and carry a big stick".
Roosevelt Corollary (to the Monroe Doctrine)	"Chronic wrongdoing ...justifies the exercise of an <u>international police power.</u>" _____ the Monroe Doctrine and allowed the U.S. to _____ _____ if there were any problems- importance of being a " _____". Intervention between 1900-1917 in: Cuba, Panama, Nicaragua, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Haiti

<p>"Dollar Diplomacy" (President William H. Taft)</p>	<p>The U.S. would help maintain _____ societies in other countries by _____ American _____ in foreign economies.</p> <p>Investments increased American intervention in foreign affairs- particularly in Latin America.</p>
<p>"Moral Diplomacy" (President Woodrow Wilson)</p>	<p>The U.S. would use _____ and _____ (negotiation) rather than force to settle international disputes.</p>

Reasons for U.S. Imperialism:

A number of factors led the United States into greater global involvement in the late 1800s:

<u>Economic Reasons:</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for _____ resources • Desire to _____ markets (trade) and _____ profits (make money) • Outlet needed for _____ population
<u>Social Reasons:</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desire to spread _____ and Western civilization; a.k.a. "White Man's Burden" • Belief in _____ and superiority. Only the fittest nations rule and survive. • Feeling of _____: "We're better and we must show them our way is the best way." • Desire to spread _____
<u>Technological Reasons:</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ knowledge • Advances in _____ • Advances in overseas _____
<u>Political & Military Reasons:</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ needed for merchant and naval vessels or ships • National _____ • Aggressive _____ (jingoism) • Prestige of _____