

Reflect

Answer the Qs in the margin.

How did imperialist countries make money from their colonies?

Why did the US want to become an imperialist nation?

What did Mahan urge the US to do?

What was the justification for imperialism?

What connection does US imperialism have to Manifest Destiny?

Focus: How and why did the United States take a more active role in world affairs?

ROOTS OF IMPERIALISM

- **Global Imperialism**
 - The mid-1800s through the early 1900s was an “Age of Imperialism.”
 - Powerful European nations extended their political, economic, and military influence by adding colonies in and Asia.
 - Meanwhile, the United States and Japan considered the benefits and implemented similar imperialist policies.
 - Colonial extractive economies were based on removing materials.
 - The imperialist nations built strong armies and to protect their interests.
- **US Incentives**
 - There were strong incentives for the U.S. to also adopt a policy of imperialism to obtain raw materials like rubber, iron, and oil.
 - American entrepreneurs also sought new overseas for their manufactured and agricultural products.
- **Alfred T. Mahan**
 - In *The Influence of Sea Power Upon History*, historian Alfred T. Mahan argued that all great nations owed their greatness to power.
 - He urged construction of a fleet of steel, acquisition of overseas bases, and construction of a across Central America.
 - The U.S. eventually followed all of his recommendations.
- **Justification for Imperialism**
 - Imperialists justified their actions based on beliefs about their own racial, national, and cultural
 - Social Darwinism applied Darwin’s theories of selection to societies. In a competitive world, only the fittest nations survive.
 - Americans extended their belief in Manifest Destiny , justifying imperialism as God’s will.
 - Historian **Frederick J. Turner** argued that the frontier served as a “..... valve,” siphoning off potential discontent in the U.S.
 - Turner’s followers urged overseas as America’s next frontier to avert future discontent in the U.S.

Reflect

Reflect

Answer the Qs in the margin.

Which material gains did the US make from its purchase of Alaska?

Why did the US feel that it had a claim to Hawaii?

Which territories did the US gain after the Spanish American War?

- **Alaska**

- In 1867, Secretary of State William Seward purchased Alaska from Russia for \$ million.
- Critics mocked “Seward’s Icebox” and “Seward’s Folly” as a far off and useless frozen tundra.
- But, valuable resources including gold, timber, and were found.
- Alaska also doubled America’s territory.

- **Hawaii**

- In 1898 Congress voted to Hawaii.
- In the 1790s Americans planters established sugar cane plantations in Hawaii.
- In 1887, these planters gained control of the government from King Kalakaua.
- In 1891, Queen Liliuokalani, attempted to control of her island.
- In 1893, with the help of U.S. Marines, the Queen was President McKinley backed annexation when he took office.

- **Conclusion:**

- The United States expanded overseas after 1850.

1853	Commodore Matthew Perry’s fleet entered Bay persuading Japan to trade with the U.S.
1865	Sec of State William Seward purchased Alaska from
1867	The U.S. obtained Islands in the Pacific.
1898	Congress approved the annexation of
1898	The American War gave the U.S. control of the Philippines, Puerto Rico and Guam.

Reflect

SUMMARY- Summarize your notes using at least 4 complete sentences:
