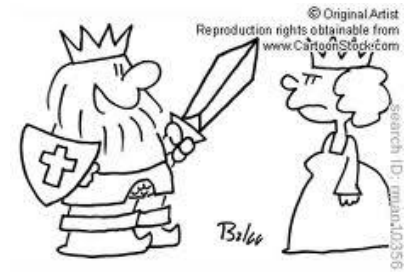


VOCABULARY: IMPERIALISM



"Don't think of it as imperialism
— think of it as supersizing
the country!"

IMPERIALISM: Policy by which one country takes control of another country either directly or through economic or political dominance.

A bigger/stronger country takes over a smaller/weaker country. The bigger country might take over the government, economy or both.

CAUSES OF IMPERIALISM	
Economic	
Market	A place to sell or trade your goods. <i>Americans were imperialistic because they wanted new people to buy American made products.</i>
Raw Materials	A natural material that used to make a finished product. <i>Americans were imperialistic because they wanted to control new areas that had many raw materials that could be manufactured into finished goods to sell.</i>
Humanitarian	
Missionary	People who work to spread the religion of Christianity.
Nationalism	
Nationalism	Pride and loyalty in your country.
Military	
Naval bases	Places that the U.S. Navy could refuel their ships and station the Navy's soldiers.

The U.S. is super-sizing!			
isolation	To remain separated. <i>The U.S. followed an isolationist policy during the early and middle 1800's.</i>	intervention	To get involved. <i>The U.S. began to intervene in Asia and Latin America during the late 1800's.</i>
acquisition	To acquire. To begin to own. <i>The U.S. began to acquire new territories in the late 1800's.</i>	annex	To add to the country.
expansionist	People who wanted to expand or increase the size of the country.	empire	A large area controlled by one government.
colony	A settlement of people in a distant land who are ruled by a government of their native land. Land ruled by a far-away government.	territory	A political division of the United States before it officially becomes a state. A large area of land.

Government policies			
Foreign Policy	The decisions of the U.S. when dealing with other countries.	Diplomacy	The work of keeping up relations between the governments of different countries.
Monroe Doctrine	Policy statement of President James Monroe in 1823 warning nations of western Europe not to interfere with the newly independent nations of Latin America.	Roosevelt Corollary	Expansion of the Monroe Doctrine announced by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1904 that claimed the United States had the right to intervene in Latin America to preserve law and order.
Big Stick Policy	In the early 1900's, the U.S. often intervened in the affairs of Latin American countries in order to maintain economic stability, protect American investments and prevent European countries from getting involved in the Western Hemisphere.	Open Door Policy	1899. The U.S. wanted to make sure that Americans would always be able to trade in China. The U.S. asked European powers to have an "Open Door Policy" in China so that all countries would have fair access to Chinese markets.
Dollar Diplomacy	President Taft's policy of encouraging United States investment in Latin America.	Good Neighbor Policy	During the Presidencies of Herbert Hoover (1929-1933) and Franklin D. Roosevelt (1933-1945) the U.S. tried to improve its relations with Latin America. This policy meant less emphasis on intervention and more on cooperation
Panama Canal	Man-made waterway linking the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Opened in 1914. The U.S. got involved in Panama's independence movement in order to make sure the canal could be built.		

Spanish-American War			
Yellow Journalism	Newspapers printed exaggerated and distorted stories that sensationalized stories to play on emotions in order to sell papers. Cause of the Spanish-American War.	De-Lome Letter	Letter written by the Spanish minister to the U.S. and printed in a newspaper. The letter made unfavorable comments about President McKinley. Cause of the Spanish-American War.
USS Maine	Battleship that exploded and sank in the harbor of Havana, Cuba killing 266 Americans. The public blamed Spain, although an investigation never determined the cause of the explosion. Cause of the Spanish-American War.		
Rough Riders	Famous cavalry (military on horses) led by Theodore Roosevelt that fought in the Spanish-American war.		

New Territory			
Hawaii	Annexed in 1893 after a revolution against the Queen of Hawaii that was assisted by American sugar growers who wanted to protect their businesses. Became a territory in 1900 and a State in 1959.	Alaska	Purchased from Russia in 1867 with the help of Secretary of State William Seward. Americans could not originally see the value of Alaska and called it "Seward's Folly (joke)" Became a territory in 1912 and a State in 1959.
Panama	Country in Central American. The U.S. helped organize a revolution in Panama, which was part of Columbia, so that the U.S. could build a canal to make trade in Latin America much faster and easier.	Cuba	Island country 90 miles from the tip of Florida. The U.S. helped Cuba gain independence from Spain during the Spanish-American War in 1898.
Guam	Small island country in the Pacific Ocean. The U.S. gained control of Guam in 1898 as a result of the Spanish-American war. Today, Guam is a territory of the U.S.	Puerto Rico	Island country in the Atlantic Ocean. The U.S. gained control of Puerto Rico in 1898 as a result of the Spanish-American War. Today, Puerto Rico is a territory of the U.S.
Western Hemisphere	The half of the earth including North America, South America, and surrounding waters.	Latin America	All of the countries south of the United States. Most of Latin America speaks Spanish.