

Imperialism And America Answer Key

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

America Claims an Empire

Section 1

Imperialism and America

Terms and Names

Queen Liliuokalani The Hawaiian queen who was forced out of power by a revolution started by American business interests

imperialism The practice of strong countries taking economic, political, and military power over weaker countries

Alfred T. Mahan American imperialist and admiral who urged the United States to build up its navy and take colonies overseas

William Seward Secretary of state under Presidents Lincoln and Johnson

Pearl Harbor Naval port in Hawaii

Sanford B. Dole American businessman who became president of the new government of Hawaii after the queen was pushed out

Before You Read

In the last section, you read about Woodrow Wilson. In this section, you will learn how economic activity led to political and military involvement overseas.

As You Read

Use a diagram to take notes on the causes of U.S. imperialism.

AMERICAN EXPANSIONISM

(Pages 342–344)

Why did Americans support imperialism?

In 1893, **Queen Liliuokalani** of Hawaii gave up her throne. Hawaii was about to be taken over by the United States.

By the 1880s, many American leaders thought the United States should establish colonies overseas. This idea was called **imperialism**—the policy in which stronger nations extend economic, political or military control over weaker territories. European countries had competed for territory all over the world. Most Americans gradually accepted the idea of overseas expansion.

Three factors fueled American imperialism: desire for military strength,

thirst for new markets, and a belief in the superiority of American culture.

Admiral **Alfred T. Mahan** of the U.S. Navy supported growing American naval power so the U.S. could compete with other nations. The U.S. built such modern battleships as the *Maine* and the *Oregon*. The new ships made the U.S. the world's largest naval power.

By the late 1800s, technology had changed American farms and factories. They produced more than Americans could consume. So the U.S. needed foreign trade. American businesses needed markets for their products and raw materials for their factories.

The third root of American imperialism was a belief that the people of the United States were better than the people of other

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Imperialism and America have been intertwined throughout history, with the United States adopting imperialistic policies that have shaped its foreign relations and domestic policies. Imperialism refers to the policy of extending a country's power and influence through diplomacy or military force, and in the context of America, this has often involved the expansion of borders, the acquisition of territories, and the exertion of economic and political influence over other nations. This article delves into the concept of imperialism in relation to the United States, examining its historical context, motivations, consequences, and contemporary implications.

Historical Context of American Imperialism

The roots of American imperialism can be traced back to the late 19th century, a period characterized by significant global changes. Following the Civil War, the United States underwent rapid industrialization, leading to increased economic power and a need for new markets and resources. The desire for expansion was fueled by several factors:

1. Economic Motivations

- Access to Resources: The burgeoning industrial economy required a steady supply of raw materials, prompting the U.S. to look beyond its borders for resources like sugar, rubber, and oil.
- New Markets: As production increased, American businesses sought new markets to sell their goods, leading to a push for territorial expansion.
- Investment Opportunities: American capitalists sought to invest in foreign markets, viewing imperialism as a means to secure profitable ventures.

2. Political and Military Motivations

- National Security: The U.S. aimed to establish military bases worldwide to protect its interests and enhance national security.
- Strategic Locations: The acquisition of territories such as Hawaii and Guam provided critical coaling and naval stations for the U.S. Navy.
- Competition with European Powers: The desire to compete with European nations, which were rapidly expanding their empires, spurred the U.S. to pursue its own imperialist agenda.

3. Ideological Motivations

- Manifest Destiny: The belief that the United States was destined to expand across the continent justified territorial acquisitions and was intertwined with the idea of American exceptionalism.
- The White Man's Burden: This paternalistic ideology suggested that it was the duty of Western nations to "civilize" and "uplift" non-Western peoples, often used to justify imperialist actions.

Key Events in American Imperialism

Several pivotal events mark the trajectory of American imperialism, showcasing the nation's expansionist policies.

1. The Spanish-American War (1898)

The Spanish-American War marked a turning point in American foreign policy:

- Background: The war was fueled by the explosion of the USS Maine in Havana Harbor and sensationalist journalism (yellow journalism) that inflamed public opinion against Spain.
- Outcome: The U.S. defeated Spain, leading to the Treaty of Paris, which resulted in the cession of Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines to the United States.
- Significance: This war established the U.S. as a global power and marked the beginning of its role as an imperialist nation.

2. The Annexation of Hawaii (1898)

The annexation of Hawaii was another significant event:

- Economic Interests: American planters had established a lucrative sugar industry in Hawaii, leading to growing economic influence.
- Overthrow of the Monarchy: In 1893, American businessmen and sugar planters overthrew Queen Liliuokalani, leading to a provisional government that sought annexation.
- Strategic Importance: Hawaii's location made it a crucial coaling station and naval base for American interests in the Pacific.

3. The Philippine-American War (1899-1902)

Following the Spanish-American War, the U.S. faced resistance in the Philippines:

- Filipino Nationalism: The U.S. decision to retain control over the Philippines was met with fierce opposition from Filipino nationalists, leading to a brutal conflict.
- Military Conflict: The war was characterized by guerrilla warfare and resulted in significant loss of life.
- Consequences: The war highlighted the complexities and moral dilemmas associated with imperialism, as the U.S. struggled to justify its actions in light of its principles of democracy and self-determination.

Consequences of American Imperialism

The consequences of American imperialism were far-reaching, affecting both the United States and the territories it controlled.

1. Political Ramifications

- Expansion of Presidential Power: The pursuit of an imperialist agenda often strengthened executive authority, as presidents engaged in foreign policy decisions without direct congressional approval.
- International Relations: The U.S. faced criticism and resistance from colonized nations, leading to strained international relations.

2. Economic Impact

- Access to Resources: American businesses gained access to new markets and resources, contributing to economic growth.
- Exploitation and Inequality: Imperialism often led to the exploitation of local populations and resources, resulting in economic disparities.

3. Cultural Implications

- Cultural Imperialism: The spread of American culture, values, and institutions often came at the expense of local traditions and identities.
- Resistance Movements: Colonized nations frequently resisted American influence, leading to movements for independence and self-determination.

Contemporary Implications of American Imperialism

The legacy of American imperialism continues to influence contemporary U.S. foreign policy and global relations.

1. Military Presence Around the World

- Global Bases: The U.S. maintains military bases worldwide, a remnant of its imperialist past, raising debates about military intervention and sovereignty.
- Ongoing Conflicts: The U.S. is involved in various conflicts that can be traced back to the imperialist mindset, including in the Middle East and Latin America.

2. Economic Influence

- Trade Agreements: The U.S. continues to negotiate trade agreements that

reflect its economic interests, often criticized for prioritizing corporate profits over local economies.

- Globalization: The spread of American businesses and culture contributes to globalization, leading to both opportunities and challenges for local economies and cultures.

3. Ideological Legacy

- American Exceptionalism: The belief in U.S. superiority remains prevalent, influencing foreign policy decisions and international perceptions of American actions.

- Debates on Intervention: The history of imperialism fuels ongoing debates about the ethics of foreign intervention and the responsibility of the U.S. in global affairs.

Conclusion

American imperialism has left an indelible mark on both the United States and the world. Its historical roots, motivations, and consequences provide critical insights into the complexities of U.S. foreign policy. As the nation continues to navigate its role in a globalized world, the lessons from its imperial past remain relevant, shaping discussions on sovereignty, intervention, and global responsibility. Understanding the dynamics of imperialism is essential for comprehending contemporary international relations and the ongoing impact of America's quest for power and influence.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is imperialism and how did it influence American foreign policy in the late 19th century?

Imperialism is the policy of extending a country's power and influence through colonization, military force, or other means. In the late 19th century, it influenced American foreign policy by driving the U.S. to acquire territories like Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines following the Spanish-American War, marking a shift towards global involvement.

How did the concept of Manifest Destiny relate to American imperialism?

Manifest Destiny was the 19th-century doctrine that the expansion of the U.S. across the American continents was both justified and inevitable. It laid the ideological groundwork for imperialism, as it promoted the belief that America was destined to expand its territory and influence beyond its

borders.

What role did economic factors play in American imperialism?

Economic factors were crucial to American imperialism; the U.S. sought new markets for its goods, access to raw materials, and investment opportunities abroad. This economic motivation drove expansionist policies and interventions in places like Hawaii and the Philippines.

What was the significance of the Open Door Policy in American imperialism?

The Open Door Policy, established in 1899, aimed to ensure equal trading rights for all nations in China and prevent any single power from monopolizing trade. It represented America's desire to expand its influence in Asia without formal colonization, showcasing a strategic approach to imperialism.

How did the Spanish-American War illustrate America's imperialist ambitions?

The Spanish-American War in 1898 exemplified America's imperialist ambitions as it resulted in the U.S. defeating Spain and acquiring territories like Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines. This victory marked the emergence of the U.S. as a global power and reflected its desire to expand its influence.

What were the arguments both for and against American imperialism?

Supporters of American imperialism argued it was a way to spread democracy, civilization, and economic opportunity, while opponents believed it contradicted American values of self-determination and freedom, leading to the exploitation of other nations and peoples.

How did American imperialism affect indigenous populations in acquired territories?

American imperialism often resulted in significant negative impacts on indigenous populations, including loss of land, cultural assimilation, and violent suppression of resistance. In places like the Philippines, this led to conflicts such as the Philippine-American War.

What was the Roosevelt Corollary and how did it relate to American imperialism?

The Roosevelt Corollary, introduced in 1904, was an extension of the Monroe Doctrine asserting that the U.S. could intervene in Latin American countries to maintain stability. It reflected a more aggressive stance in American

imperialism, legitimizing intervention in the Western Hemisphere.

In what ways did American imperialism manifest in the Pacific Islands?

American imperialism in the Pacific Islands included the annexation of Hawaii in 1898, establishing a naval base at Pearl Harbor, and acquiring territories like Guam and American Samoa. These actions were aimed at strategic military positioning and economic interests in the Asia-Pacific region.

What legacy did American imperialism leave on contemporary U.S. foreign policy?

The legacy of American imperialism continues to influence contemporary U.S. foreign policy, shaping its approach to international relations, military interventions, and economic relations. It has led to debates about American exceptionalism, interventionism, and the role of the U.S. as a global leader.

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