

## TERMS: IMPERIALISM

1. FOREIGN AFFAIRS, RELATIONS BETWEEN DIFFERENT NATIONS
2. "LOOK OUTWARD", IN THE 1890'S AMERICANS WHO HAD NOT BEEN INTERESTED IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS BECAME INTERESTED IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
3. EUROPEAN EXAMPLE, REASON FOR CHANGE IN U.S. OUTLOOK, DESIRE TO COMPETE WITH EUROPEAN NATIONS IN TAKING OVER AND COLONIZING OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD
4. AFRICA, ASIA, PACIFIC ISLANDS, AREAS OF THE WORLD WHERE EUROPEANS WERE CONQUERING AND COLONIZING SINCE THE 1870'S
5. PRESTIGE, RACIAL THEORIES, ECONOMIC GROWTH, THESE AND OTHER FACTORS INCREASED AMERICA'S INTEREST IN OVERSEAS EXPANSION
6. IMPERIALISM, ESTABLISHING POLITICAL OR ECONOMIC CONTROL OVER OTHER COUNTRIES.
7. SOCIAL DARWINISM, RULE OF THE SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST, AMERICA, AS A FIT OR STRONG NATION, MUST DOMINATE THE WEAKER NATIONS OF THE PLANET
8. ANGLO-SAXON, NAME FOR THE PEOPLE OF ENGLISH ANCESTRY, AMERICANS AS WELL AS BRITISH. "WASP" IS ANOTHER TERM USED FOR ANGLO-SAXON. IT MEANS WHITE ANGLO SAXON PROTESTANT.
9. WHITE MAN'S BURDEN, POEM BY THE BRITISH WRITER RUDYARD KIPLING THAT WHITE PEOPLE HAD A DUTY TO CIVILIZE AND CHRISTIANIZE THE "BACKWARD" PEOPLES OF THE WORLD.
10. THAYER MAHAN, HE WROTE THE INFLUENCE OF SEA POWER UPON HISTORY, 1660-1783, STATED THAT GREAT NATIONS WERE ALWAYS SEAFARING NATIONS WITH POWERFUL NAVIES. FROM THIS HE REASONED THE U.S. NEEDED TO ACQUIRE COLONIES AROUND THE WORLD TO SERVICE AND PROTECT OUR MERCHANT MARINE AND NAVY.
11. SEARCH FOR NEW MARKETS, U.S. FACTORIES AND FARMS WERE PRODUCING MORE THAN COULD BE SOLD AT HOME SO THE NATION NEEDED TO ACQUIRE NEW MARKETS TO EXPORT THE SURPLUS OVERSEAS.
12. SAMOA, PACIFIC ISLANDS THAT WERE THE SITE OF THE FIRST U.S. ATTEMPTS AT IMPERIALISM. WE ALMOST WENT TO WAR WITH GERMANY OVER THEIR INTERFERENCE IN SAMOAN AFFAIRS IN 1889.
13. PROTECTORATE, A NATION THAT IS FORMALLY INDEPENDENT BUT WHO'S POLICIES ARE GUIDED BY AN OUTSIDE POWER.
14. HAWAII, AMERICA BECAME INTERESTED IN THE ISLANDS BEGINNING IN THE 1780'S, MISSIONARIES BEGAN GOING TO THE ISLAND AND U.S. BECAME MORE INVOLVED, WE ENDED UP ANNEXING THE ISLANDS IN 1898.
15. CUBA, A COLONY OF SPAIN SINCE THE 1500'S, THE CUBAN PEOPLE REVOLTED WHICH LED TO YEARS OF WARFARE, U.S. BECAME INVOLVED
16. PULITZER AND HEARST, TWO NEWSPAPER CHAIR OWNERS WHO COMPETED AGAINST EACH OTHER BY PRINTING STORIES DESIGNED TO GET PEOPLE EXCITED AND WANT TO GO TO WAR WITH SPAIN (YELLOW JOURNALISM: TWISTING THE TRUTH TO SELL MORE NEWSPAPERS).
17. MAINE, U.S. BATTLESHIP THAT WAS BLOWN UP IN HAVANA HARBOR IN 1898, NEWSPAPERS BLAMED SPAIN, LED TO WAR WITH SPAIN
18. SPANISH AMERICAN WAR, FOUGHT BETWEEN SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES IN 1898, U.S. WON AND TOOK OVER FORMER SPANISH COLONIES

19. **TELLER AMENDMENT**, AMENDMENT ISSUED AT START OF WAR THAT SAID ONCE THE WAR WAS OVER AND CUBA INDEPENDENT THE U.S. WOULD LEAVE CONTROL OF THE ISLAND TO ITS PEOPLE
20. **PHILIPPINES**, SPANISH ISLANDS THAT WERE TAKEN OVER BY AMERICA AFTER THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR
21. **GUAM AND PUERTO RICO**, ISLANDS TAKEN OVER BY THE U.S. AFTER THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR
22. **ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE**, ORGANIZATION OF PROMINENT AMERICANS OPPOSED TO THE U.S. TAKING OVER FOREIGN LANDS AFTER THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR
23. **MARK TWAIN**, ONE OF MANY FAMOUS AMERICANS WHO WERE AGAINST U.S. IMPERIALISM
24. **SPHERES OF INFLUENCE**, AREAS IN WHICH EACH FOREIGN COUNTRY HAD SOLE RIGHTS TO TRADE AND INVEST IN CHINA WHICH WAS WEAK
25. **OPEN DOOR POLICY**, ALL NATIONS WOULD HAVE EQUAL TRADING RIGHTS IN CHINA, SECRETARY OF STATE JOHN HAY PROPOSED THIS IN 1899-1900
26. **BOXER REBELLION**, REVOLT OF CHINESE AGAINST FOREIGNERS IN CHINA IN 1900, U.S. AND OTHER NATIONS SENT TROOPS TO PUT THE REVOLT DOWN
27. **REPARATIONS**, MONEY FOR WAR DAMAGES, WHAT WINNING NATIONS MAKE LOSING NATIONS PAY FOR DAMAGES DURING THE WAR
28. **JAPAN**, JAPAN REMAINED ISOLATED FROM THE REST OF THE WORLD UNTIL 1850'S WHEN U.S. MATTHEW PERRY OPENED UP JAPAN
29. **GENTLEMEN'S AGREEMENT**, 1907-1908 U.S. RESTRICTED JAPANESE FROM COMING INTO THE U.S.
30. **RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR**, 1904, JAPAN LAUNCHED A SNEAK ATTACK ON RUSSIA DEFEATING HER, TR ARRANGED A PEACE BETWEEN THE TWO NATIONS
31. **SPEAK SOFTLY AND CARRY A BIG STICK**, TR'S PROVERB IN PURSUING HIS GOALS AS PRESIDENT,
32. **ISTHMIAN CANAL**, U.S. WANTED TO BUILD A CANAL ACROSS A NARROW PART OF CENTRAL AMERICA TO CONNECT THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC OCEANS AND AVOID THE MONTHS IT TOOK FOR SHIPS TO TRAVEL AROUND THE TIP OF SOUTH AMERICA
33. **HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY**, 1901, U.S. AND GREAT BRITAIN AGREED THAT THE U.S. WOULD BE GIVEN SOLE RIGHT TO CONSTRUCT, CONTROL, AND DEFEND A CENTRAL AMERICAN CANAL.
34. **PANAMA**, THE PLACE CHOSEN TO BUILD THE ISTHMIAN CANAL AFTER THE NICARAGUA ROUTE WAS REJECTED IN 1902
35. **COLOMBIA**, COUNTRY IN LATIN AMERICA THAT OWNED PANAMA, THEY WANTED MORE MONEY FOR THE CANAL ROUTE THAT THE U.S. WAS WILLING TO PAY
36. **PANAMA REVOLUTION**, 1903, U.S. AIDED PANAMANIAN REBELS IN WINNING THEIR INDEPENDENCE FROM COLOMBIA SO WE COULD BUILD THE CANAL AT A CHEAPER PRICE, IN 1921 WE PAID COLOMBIA \$25 MILLION AS A WAY OF APOLOGIZING
37. **WILLIAM C. GORGAS**, ARMY DOCTOR WHO WIPED OUT YELLOW FEVER IN CUBA AND PANAMA ALLOWING THE CANAL TO BE BUILT
38. **PANAMA CANAL**, ONE OF THE GREAT ENGINEERING FEATS OF ALL TIME IT SHORTENED THE TRAVEL DISTANCE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND S.F. BY 8,000 MILES
39. **VIRGIN ISLANDS**, PURCHASED FROM DENMARK IN 1917 FOR \$25 MILLION, A U.S. POSSESSION TODAY

40. **MONROE DOCTRINE**, ISSUED BY PRESIDENT MONROE IN 1823, IT FORBADE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW COLONIES IN THE AMERICAS
41. **ROOSEVELT COROLLARY**, TR ADDED THIS TO THE MONROE DOCTRINE STATING THAT THE U.S. COULD INTERVENE (BECOME INVOLVED) WHEN THE STABILITY OF ANY LATIN AMERICAN NATION WAS IN QUESTION
42. **POLICE POWER**, THE U.S. ACTED AS A POLICE FORCE SENDING IN MILITARY FORCES TO SETTLE DISPUTES IN CENTRAL AMERICA WHEN WE DEEMED IT NECESSARY
43. **DOLLAR DIPLOMACY**, TAFT'S POLICY, HE URGED BANKS AND BUSINESSES TO INVEST IN LATIN AMERICA AND IF NECESSARY U.S. WOULD SEND MILITARY FORCES TO PROTECT THEIR INVESTMENTS
44. **MORAL FOREIGN POLICY**, WILSON'S FOREIGN POLICY, SAID THE U.S. "WOULD NEVER AGAIN SEEK ONE ADDITIONAL FOOT OF TERRITORY BY CONQUEST", BUT HE DID INTERVENE SEVERAL TIMES TO RESTORE ORDER IN OTHER NATIONS.