

U.S. Foreign Policy, late 1800s - early 1900s

U.S. Expansionism - master

<u>Strategies</u>	<u>Where/When (Example)</u>	<u>Vocab</u>
Isolationism: avoiding involvement in the affairs of other countries	early US history (George Washington's "Farewell Address" 1796-late 1800s)	Policy: course of action adopted by government, business, etc.
War: armed conflict, usually to gain land	Mexican-American War, 1846-1848	Foreign policy: actions that a nation takes in relation to other nations
Money + intimidation: threatening a country until it sells to us	Mexico (Gadsden Purchase of southern AZ/NM, 1854); some territory from Spain	isolationism: avoiding involvement in other countries' affairs/business; avoiding alliances
Intimidation: [to get trade, we "called for" (not asked); we used warships (not peace	Japan, 1853	Expansionism: the policy of extending a nation beyond its existing

boats); a squadron (not one); armed (not lightly)]

Money: purchase what we want

Takeover: Seize land without the inhabitants' permission

Influence gov't (sometimes by force)

Annexation: take possession of additional

Russia (purchase of Alaska), 1867

Samoa, 1899

Hawaii, 1887 (forced to sign a Constitution that benefited US economic interests);

Panama, 1903 (Panama Canal);

Philippines, Cuba, Puerto Rico (1898+)

Hawaii, 1898

borders

Neutrality: not taking sides

imperialism: building empires by imposing political and/or economic control over peoples around the world

Manifest Destiny: the belief Americans had that they had the (God-given) right to spread across the continent—and by extension, the world

"The White Man's Burden": poem by

<p>land</p> <p>Negotiation/ diplomacy: a series of proposals and counter-proposals; sometimes assumed agreement</p> <p>Crush rebellions: militarily put down protests</p> <p>"manufactured" war: war begun on false pretenses</p> <p>"force" other countries to grant territory.</p> <p>Colonize: new territory acquired by a "mother</p>	<p>China, 1899 (Open Door Policy)</p> <p>China, 1900 (Boxer Rebellion)</p> <p>Spanish-American War, 1898</p> <p>From Spain (Cuba, Puerto Rico, Guam, Philippines, Wake Island)</p> <p>Cuba, Philippines, Puerto Rico, Guam, Wake Island</p>	<p>Rudyard Kipling that pointed out America's undeserved superiority, arrogance, and hypocrisy</p> <p>diplomacy: the practice of conducting international relations</p> <p>state: when talking about the world, an independent country</p> <p>Commercial: having to do with buying and selling (business)</p> <p>Annex: to add on or take over land</p> <p>Spheres of influence:</p>
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<p>country", apart from it but controlled by it.</p>		<p>areas within one nation where another nation has economic/political control (generally refers to trade)</p>
<p>Grant "protectorate" status: let countries be "as free as a dog on a leash"</p>	<p>Cuba, 1902 (Platt Amendment)</p>	<p>Yellow journalism: the use of sensational or exaggerated headlines and stories to sell newspapers</p>
<p>Monroe Doctrine: US has the right to intervene if anyone tries to make colonies in the western hemisphere</p>	<p>Entire western hemisphere, 1823</p>	<p>Nationalism: feelings of patriotism, pride, unity, commitment, and loyalty towards one's country ("Yay, us!")</p>
<p>Foster rebellion</p>	<p>Panama, 1903 (Philippines, Cuba)</p>	<p>Jingoism: too much nationalism, loss of objectivity, arrogance</p>
<p>"gunboat diplomacy": military threats/support</p>	<p>Panama, 1903</p>	
<p>"Speak softly but carry</p>		

<p>a big stick": diplomacy, then 'might' (military); also applies to US investment ("Banana Republics")</p> <p>Roosevelt Corollary: US will be the "big brother" in the western hemisphere.</p> <p>Took over finances</p> <p>Dollar Diplomacy: influence through money or investment.</p> <p>"watchful waiting": support and nurture democracy, but not be pro-active.</p>	<p>Panama, 1903</p> <p>Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador</p> <p>Dominican Republic, Nicaragua</p> <p>Dominican Republic, 1904</p> <p>Colombia (Taft)</p> <p>Mexico, initially, 1911 (Woodrow Wilson)</p>	<p>("We're the best in the world!")</p> <p>Colonize: to physically inhabit or take over a new territory ("colony"), remaining loyal to the country of origin (motherland)</p> <p>Protectorate: an independent country whose policies are controlled by an outside power</p> <p>Isthmus: a narrow strip of land joining two larger areas of land</p> <p>Corollary: an extension</p>
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<p>Occupation: militarily staying in a place in an effort to control it</p> <p>The 3 D's-- diplomacy (talk), development (help with money), defense (send in troops if necessary)</p>	<p>Mexico, 1914 (Tampico)</p> <p>[modern US policy]</p>	<p>of a doctrine</p> <p>Sovereign(ity): self-government, independence</p> <p>Missionaries: Christians who are sent by their church to try to convert others to Christianity</p>
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