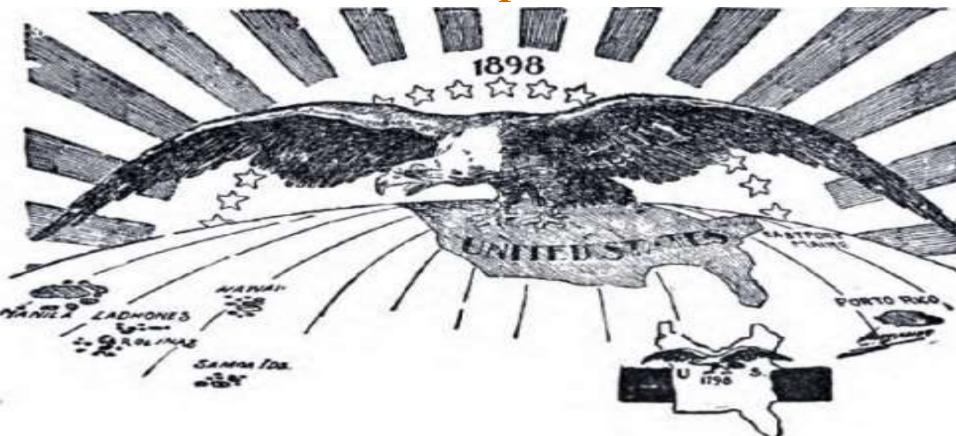


American Imperialism



Ten thousand miles from tip to tip.-Philadelphia Press.



The Main Idea

Following the end of Westward Expansion, the United States' foreign policy changed from being isolated to a world power that controlled territories in the world.



Imperialism

- Imperialism → the economic and political domination of a strong nation over other weaker nations
- During this period, the United States extended its influence internationally.
 - It followed in the footsteps of many European countries that were colonizing parts of Africa & Asia.



Reasons for Imperialism

Social Darwinism Religious Expansion Economic Gains Military Influence Political Power



Benefits of Imperialism

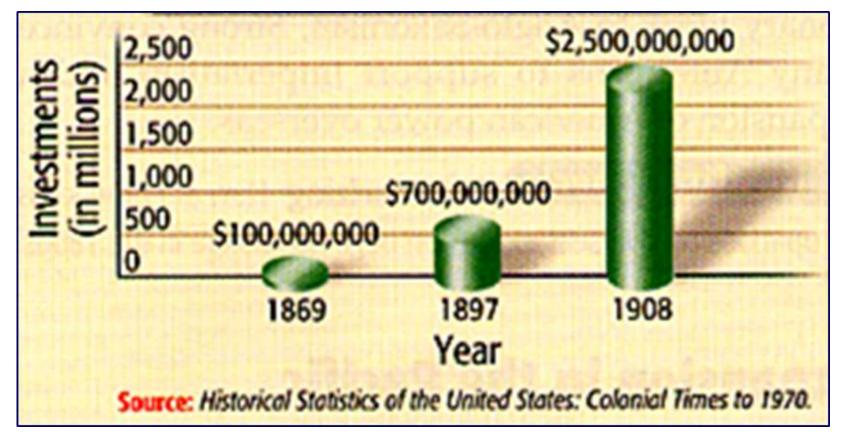
Natural Resources

New Economic Markets

Political Influence in Different Regions

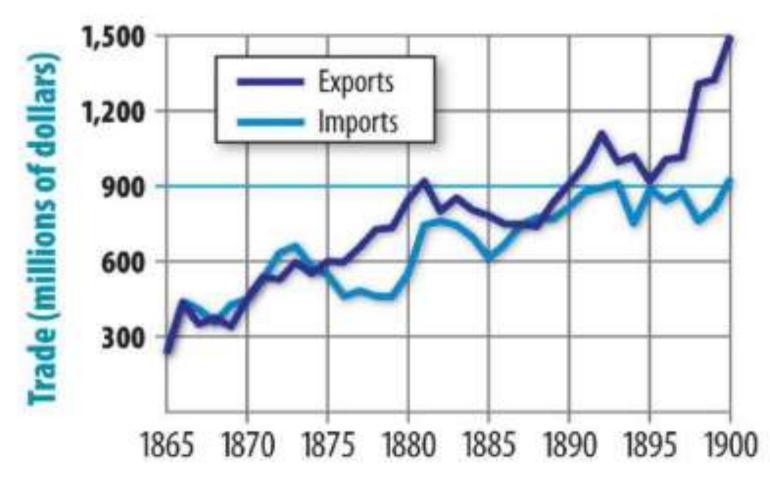
Extended Military Influence

American Business Interest



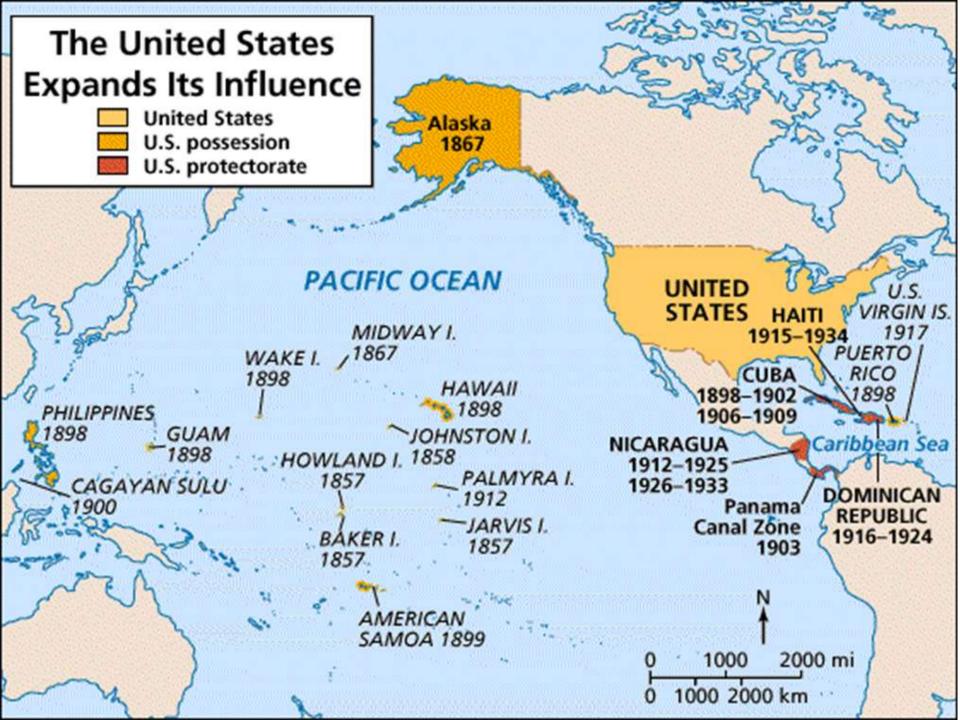
U.S. Foreign Investments: 1869-1908

Exports and Imports, 1865–1900



Source: Historical Statistics of the United States.

How do these changes reflect U.S. motivations for expansion? The changes reflect U.S. desire to reach new markets, because new markets should enable the country to export more products.



Imperialists vs. Anti-Imperialists

Imperialists

- America needs a new frontier to expand to.
- The American economy would benefit from more markets.
- American military strength would increase.
- American ideals of liberty and democracy would spread.

Anti-Imperialists

- People in other territories would be denied the liberties and sovereignty.
- People are using racist beliefs to justify control over others.
- It will increase American taxes.
- The U.S. needs to focus on the issues at home instead of taking on more items.



Order of Operations

Complete the Imperialism Vocab Worksheet

Complete the Imperialism Map Activity