

There's More Online!

- ✓ BIOGRAPHY Sanford B. Dole
- ✓ BIOGRAPHY Queen Liliuokalani
- ✓ BIOGRAPHY Matthew Perry
- ✓ CHART/GRAPH U.S. Foreign Investments
- ✓ VIDEO The Imperialist Vision
- ✓ INTERACTIVE SELF-CHECK QUIZ



LESSON 1

The Imperialist Vision

ESSENTIAL QUESTION • How are empires built?

Reading HELPDESK



Academic Vocabulary

- expansion • conference

Content Vocabulary

- imperialism
- protectorate
- Pan-Americanism

TAKING NOTES:

Key Ideas and Details

Organizing As you read about the development of the United States as a world power, use the major headings of the lesson to create an outline for the lesson similar to the one below.

The Imperialist Vision

- I. Building Support for Imperialism
 - A.
 - B.
 - C.
- II.
 - A.
 - B.

IT MATTERS BECAUSE

During the late 1800s, the desire to find new markets, increase trade, and build a powerful navy caused the United States to become more involved in international affairs.

Building Support for Imperialism

GUIDING QUESTION Why did the United States assert itself as a world power?

Following the Civil War, most Americans showed little interest in expanding their nation's territory outside the United States. Instead, they focused on reconstructing the South, settling the West, and building up industry. In the 1880s, economic and military competition from Europe and a growing feeling of cultural superiority convinced many Americans that the United States should become a world power.

A Desire for New Markets

Many European nations were expanding overseas, a development called the New Imperialism. **Imperialism** is the economic and political domination of a strong nation over weaker ones. European nations expanded their power overseas for many reasons. They needed to import raw materials for manufacturing. High tariffs in industrialized nations—intended to protect domestic industries—reduced trade, forcing companies to look for new markets overseas. Investment opportunities had also slowed in Western Europe, so Europeans began looking overseas for places to invest their capital.

To protect their investments, European nations began exerting control over territories, making some into colonies and others into **protectorates**. In a protectorate, the imperial power protected local rulers against rebellions and invasion. In return, rulers usually had to accept Europeans' advice on how to govern their countries.

As the United States industrialized, many Americans noticed the **expansion** of European power overseas and took an interest in the new imperialism. Many concluded that the nation needed new overseas markets to keep its economy strong.

A Feeling of Superiority

Certain key ideas encouraged Americans to support the nation's expansion overseas. Historian John Fiske argued that English-speaking nations had superior character, ideas, and systems of government. Many Americans linked his ideas, known as Anglo-Saxonism, with the idea of Manifest Destiny. These Americans believed the nation was destined to expand overseas to spread its civilization to others.

PRIMARY SOURCE

“The work which the English race began when it colonized North America is destined to go on until every land . . . that is not already the seat of an old civilization shall become English in its language, in its religion, in political habits and traditions, and to a predominant extent in the blood of its people.”

—John Fiske, from “Manifest Destiny,” *Harper's Magazine*, 1885

Building a Modern Navy

As these ideas gained support, the United States became more assertive in foreign affairs. In 1888 the country risked war to prevent Germany from taking control of Samoa. The crisis ended peacefully. However, it led some Americans to believe that the United States would be shut out of foreign markets if it did not build up its navy and acquire bases overseas.

U.S. naval officer Captain Alfred T. Mahan helped build public support for the idea that a nation needed large fleets of ships to trade with the world and a large navy to defend the right to trade with other countries. With the support of influential government officials, proponents of these ideas convinced Congress to authorize the construction of a large navy.

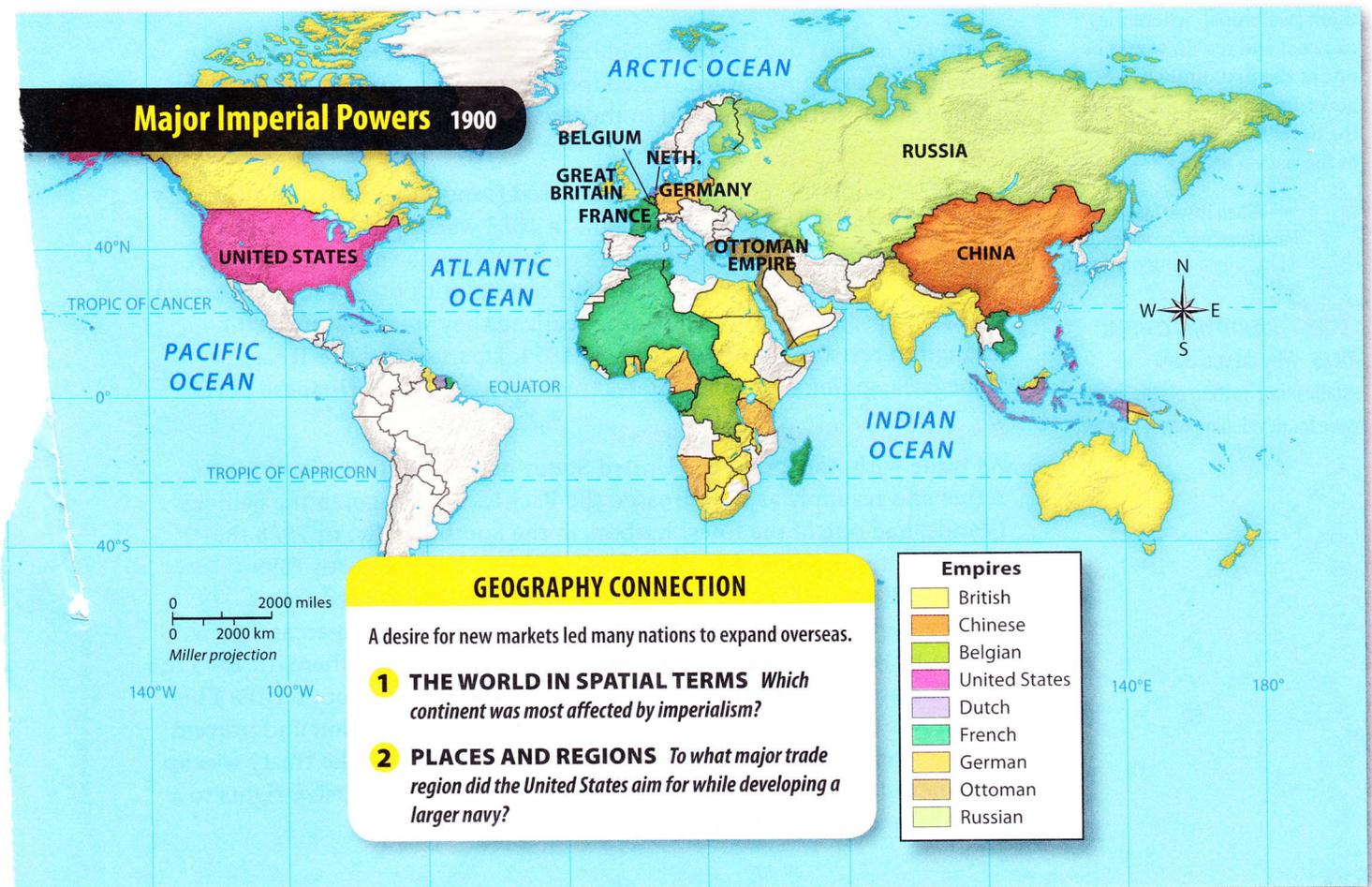
READING PROGRESS CHECK

Summarizing Why did Americans' attitudes toward overseas expansion change?

imperialism the actions used by one nation to exercise political or economic control over a smaller or weaker nation

protectorate a country that is technically independent but is actually under the control of another country

expansion the act or process of increasing or enlarging the extent, number, volume, or scope



HAWAII WEDS UNCLE SAM



POLITICAL CARTOONS

In the wedding depicted in this cartoon, President McKinley is Uncle Sam's best man and Sanford B. Dole gives away the bride, who represents Hawaii.

Recognizing Relationships How does the artist of this cartoon portray America's annexation of Hawaii?



Analyzing PRIMARY SOURCES

Mahan on Military Bases

“To provide resting places for them [warships], where they can coal and repair, would be one of the first duties of a government proposing to itself the development of the power of the nation at sea.”

—Alfred Thayer Mahan, from
*The Influence of Sea Power Upon
History*, 1890

DBQ IDENTIFYING CENTRAL

IDEAS Why do you think establishing “resting places” is a key issue for developing naval power?

American Expansion in the Pacific

GUIDING QUESTION Why did the United States look to the Pacific for new markets?

From the earliest days of the Republic, Americans had expanded their nation by moving westward. When looking overseas for new markets, the United States naturally looked to the Pacific.

Perry Opens Japan

In 1852 President Millard Fillmore ordered Commodore Matthew C. Perry to negotiate a trade treaty with Japan. In 1853 warships under Perry's command entered Edo Bay (now Tokyo Bay). Japan's rulers, fearing the influence of Western ideas, had limited contact with the West. After seeing the warships, however, the Japanese realized they were not powerful enough to resist modern weapons. In 1854, Japan signed the Treaty of Kanagawa, giving the United States trading rights at two Japanese ports.

Annexing Samoa and Hawaii

As trade with Asia grew, the United States needed ports for its ships to refuel and resupply as they crossed the Pacific. Pago Pago, in the Samoan Islands, had one of the finest harbors in the South Pacific. In 1878 the United States negotiated permission to open a base there. An 1899 agreement divided Samoa between Germany and the United States.

More important was Hawaii. Americans found that sugarcane grew well in Hawaii, and planters established sugar plantations there. In 1875 the United States signed a treaty exempting Hawaiian sugar from tariffs. This action was taken to aid Hawaii during an economic recession and prevent Hawaii from turning to Britain or France for help. When the treaty was up for renewal, the United States insisted Hawaii grant it exclusive rights to a naval base at Pearl Harbor.

In 1887 sugar planters forced Hawaii's king to accept a constitution limiting his power. The planters wanted Hawaii to become part of the United States. After ascending the throne in 1891, Queen Liliuokalani tried to reassert the Hawaiian monarchy's power, but the planters, supported by U.S. sailors, overthrew the monarchy in 1893. The United States annexed Hawaii in 1898.

✓ READING PROGRESS CHECK

Explaining How did the search for new overseas markets push the United States to become a world power?

Diplomacy in Latin America

GUIDING QUESTION How did the United States attempt to strengthen its ties and influence with the nations of Latin America?

In the 1800s, the United States also sought to build influence in Latin America. The United States bought raw materials from Latin America, but Latin America bought most of its manufactured goods from Europe. Many Americans wanted to increase the sale of goods in Latin America and to show that the United States was the dominant power in the region. Secretary of State James G. Blaine advocated **Pan-Americanism**, the idea that the United States and Latin American nations should work together. He suggested that the United States invite the Latin American nations to a **conference** in Washington, D.C.

Blaine had two goals for the Pan-American conference of 1889. The first was to create a customs union requiring all nations of the Western Hemisphere to reduce tariffs against each other and treat each other equally in trade. Blaine hoped this would turn the Latin Americans away from European products. The second was to create a system for nations of the Western Hemisphere to work out disputes peacefully, while also keeping Europeans from meddling in American affairs.

Latin American delegates rejected both ideas. They did, however, agree to create the Commercial Bureau of the American Republics, promoting cooperation among nations of the Western Hemisphere. Today that organization is known as the Organization of American States (OAS).

✓ READING PROGRESS CHECK

Drawing Conclusions How would increasing trade with Latin America strengthen U.S. dominance in the region?



Organization of American States

This is the logo for the OAS, the world's oldest regional organization.

► CRITICAL THINKING

Drawing Conclusions How does the OAS logo represent the idea of Pan-Americanism?

Pan-Americanism

the idea that the United States and Latin American nations should work together

conference a meeting of two or more persons for discussing matters of common concern

PHOTO: Organization of American States

LESSON 1 REVIEW



Reviewing Vocabulary

1. Explaining How did Anglo-Saxonism help foster American imperialism?

Using Your Notes

2. Listing Review the notes you completed during the lesson to list the factors that led the United States to realize an imperialist vision in the 1890s.

Answering the Guiding Questions

3. Analyzing Why did the United States assert itself as a world power?

4. Summarizing Why did the United States look to the Pacific for new markets?

5. Describing How did the United States attempt to strengthen its ties and influence with the nations of Latin America?

Writing Activity

6. ARGUMENT Suppose that you are living in the United States in the 1890s. Write a letter to the president persuading him to support or oppose an imperialist policy for the United States.