

1. Foreign Policy

- Definition - _____ for how a country will _____ with other _____.
- Policies vary by _____, and over _____

2. Previous US Foreign Policies

A. Isolationism

- Definition: staying _____ of foreign _____ - Application: the US tried to stay _____ in overseas foreign affairs for over ___ years (based on Washington’s _____ Address)

B. Monroe Doctrine

- 1823 - US statement that the Americas were off limits to _____ by European nations; Americans see _____ as their “back yard.”

C. Manifest Destiny

- America’s goal of _____ the country from Atlantic to _____
- Seen as a _____; displaced Native Americans and _____

Political Cartoon meaning: _____

3. US Policies at the Turn of the 20th Century

A. Imperialism

- When a country _____ its land and power (and dominates the target _____ and people)
- The US began this policy as it looked _____ for markets for manufactured _____ and sources of raw _____

B. Anglo-Saxonism

- Belief that Anglos (people of English heritage) were _____ and should export their _____ to “civilize” the world
- The US and Britain took this attitude with _____ people; created _____

C. Importance of a modern navy

- Alfred T. _____’s book, *The Influence of Sea Power Upon History*, recommending that:
- A strong _____ is the way to _____ and keep _____
- US built a modern navy of _____ ships (“Great White Fleet”); Roosevelt sent it on a world _____

D. Open Door Policy (China)

- Europeans competed for _____ - Japan and Russia competed for _____
- US pressed for “Open Door” policy to keep China open to _____ with all countries; attempted to keep a _____ of power in Asia

Political Cartoon meaning: _____

E. Balancing Power (Russia and Japan)

- Roosevelt negotiated _____ when Russia and Japan _____ in 1905; won _____ Peace Prize; US became a significant _____ in international _____

4. US Involvement Overseas

A. Hawaii (1898)

- Anglo-Hawaiian businessmen (_____ farmers) wanted full political _____
- US overthrew Native _____ government and * _____ Hawaii
- Hawaii became a _____ of the US
- *definition: _____

B. Spanish-American War

- Reasons for US involvement:
- Protect US _____ interests (_____) in _____
- Support Cuban _____ movement
- “Yellow Journalism” - propaganda _____ the war in newspaper “_____”
- event that “sparked” the war: _____

Political Cartoon meaning: _____

- Results of the war:
 - US and Cuba won _____ - Cuba won _____ from Spain
 - US gained land: the _____, Puerto Rico, and _____
 - US gained influence in Cuba - Naval base at _____ Bay

Political Cartoon meaning: _____

C. Puerto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines

- US governed Puerto Rico as a _____ (still does)

Process for P.R. becoming a state: _____

- US kept _____ in Cuba and naval _____ through _____ Amendment
- Philippines became US _____
 - Imperialists argued _____ and _____ benefits
 - _____-imperialists argued that the US was violating its _____ ideals
- US put down an * _____ in the Philippines; kept control until the end of _____

* definition: _____

Political Cartoon meaning: _____

5. Presidents and Policies - Political Cartoon meaning: _____.

A. Theodore Roosevelt

- Roosevelt Corollary: US would _____ in Latin America - as world _____
- Believed that _____ of power would _____ war: "Speak _____ and carry a big _____"

Political Cartoon meaning: _____

- Sent "Great White _____" around the world on "_____ Tour"

Panama Canal (1904-1914)

- Canal would help _____ and _____ access between the _____
- US fomented _____ in Panama to gain _____ of the Canal Zone
- Cut distance between Atlantic and Pacific by _____ miles
- Gave US more _____ and _____ in the Americas

Political Cartoon meaning: _____

Details about the Canal: _____

B. Taft - "_____ Diplomacy"

- Policy aimed at furthering US _____ abroad by encouraging US _____ in foreign countries - US would _____ its investments with military _____ if necessary
- Justification: wherever US business _____ went, _____ would follow and _____ would benefit. - European nations would have no reason to _____
- Example: Nicaragua -- US paid its _____; took control of its _____ and railroads to collect _____

C. Wilson - "_____ Diplomacy" (also called "Missionary Diplomacy")

- Belief that America should promote _____ around the world
- This would create _____ and _____. Mexico:
 - Applied policy during Mexican _____; US _____ to try to stop _____
 - Viewed as "Moral _____" - _____ by Mexico

Political Cartoon meaning: _____

Political Cartoon meaning: _____

Map interpretation: _____

6. Summary of Foreign Policy Goals and Results

Goals:

- Increase business _____ - Increase international _____ - Become a world _____

Results

- US gained trade _____ to _____
- US gained control over the Philippines, _____, and _____, and influence over much of _____
- US _____ major powers

Map interpretation: _____