

The US and the World



1. Foreign Policy

- Definition – rules for how a country will interact with other countries

2. Previous US Foreign Policies

A. Isolationism

- Definition: staying out of foreign affairs
- Application: the US tried to stay neutral in overseas foreign affairs for over 100 years

2. Previous US Foreign Policies

B. Monroe Doctrine

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



2. Previous US Foreign Policies

C. Manifest Destiny

- America's goal of expanding the country from Atlantic to Pacific
- Seen as a right; displaced Native Americans and Mexicans with no compunction (guilt, regret)



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

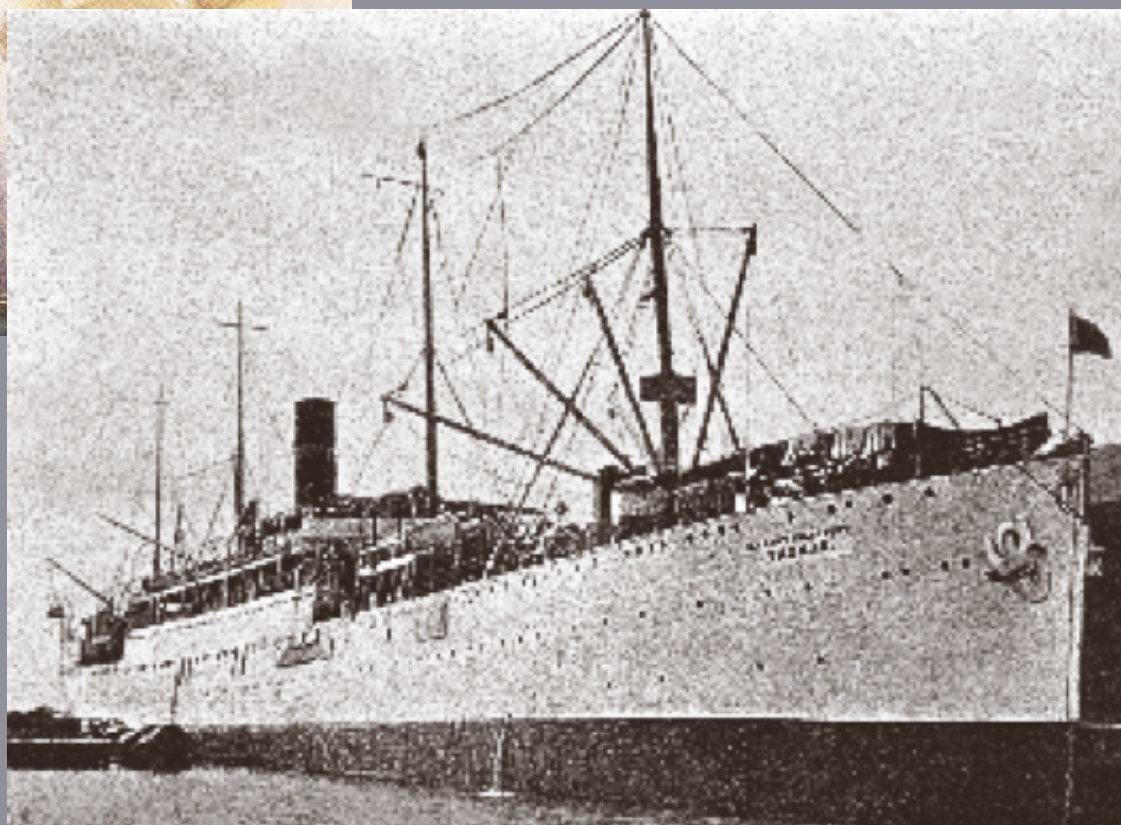
A. Imperialism

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

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

B. Anglo-Saxonism

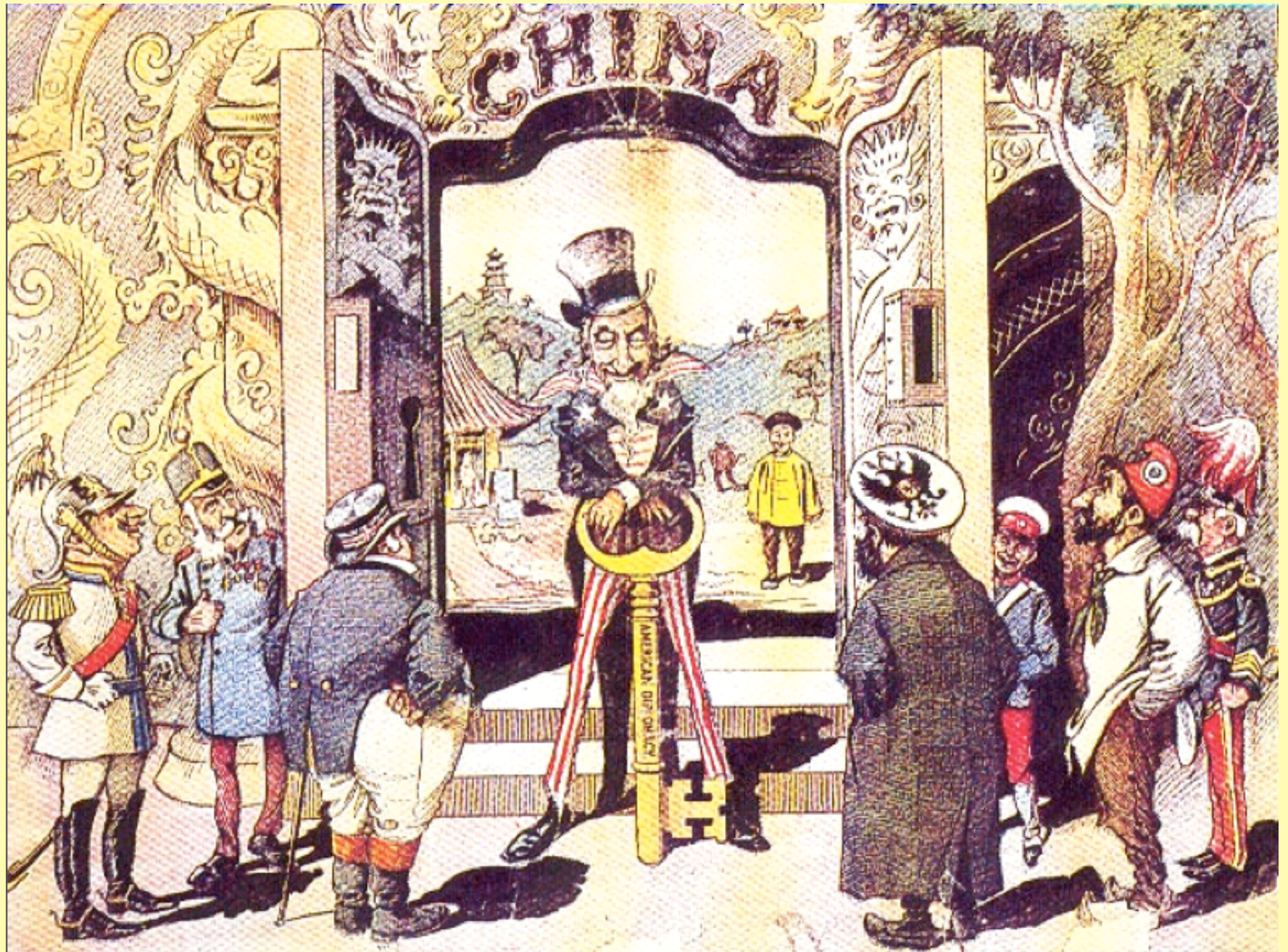
- Belief that Anglos (people of English heritage) were superior and should export their culture to “civilize” the world
- The US and Britain took this attitude with colonized people; created resentment



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

C. Importance of a modern navy

- Strong navy = way to gain and keep power
- US built a modern navy of steel ships (“Great White Fleet”)



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

D. Open Door Policy (China)

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

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

E. Balancing Power (Russia and Japan)

- Roosevelt negotiated peace when Russia and Japan warred in 1905; won Nobel Peace Prize



4. US Involvement Overseas

A. Hawaii (1898)

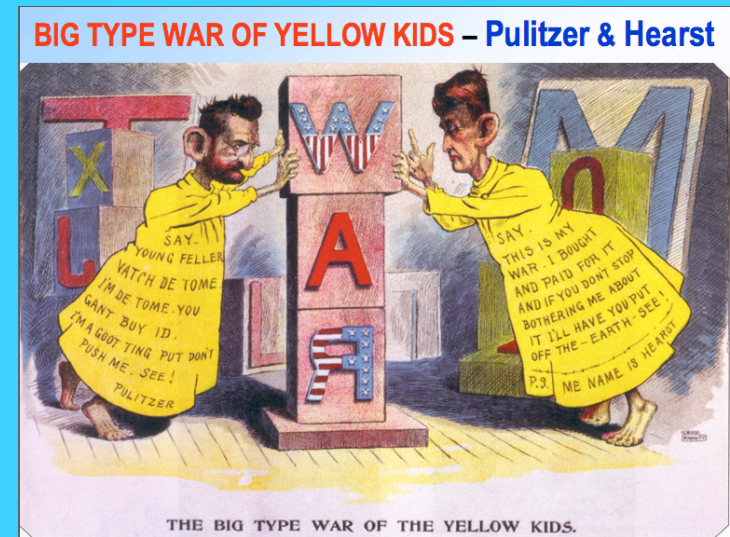
- The US businessmen (sugar farmers) wanted full political control
- US overthrew Native Hawaiian government and annexed Hawaii



B. Spanish-American War

Reasons for US involvement:

- Protect US business interests (sugar) in Cuba
- Support Cuban independence movement
- “Yellow Journalism” -- propaganda



B. Spanish–American War

Results of the war:

- US gained land: the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Guam
- US gained influence in Cuba – Naval base at Guantanamo Bay

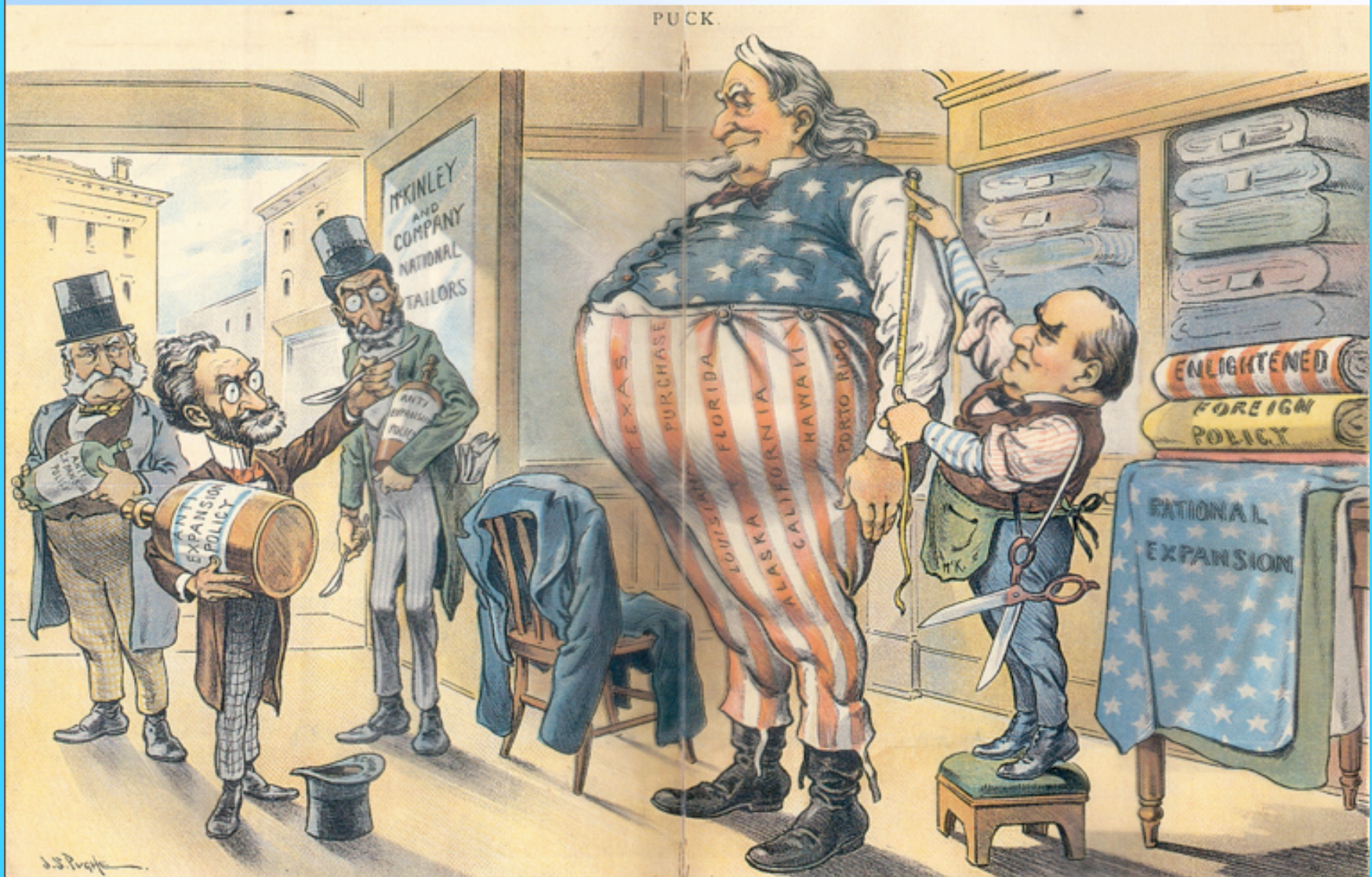




4C. Puerto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines

- US governed Puerto Rico as a territory (still does)
- US kept influence in Cuba (and naval base)
- US put down an insurrection in the Philippines; kept control until the end of WWII (and base)
 - Imperialists argued economic and military benefits
 - Anti-imperialists argued that the US was violating its democratic ideals

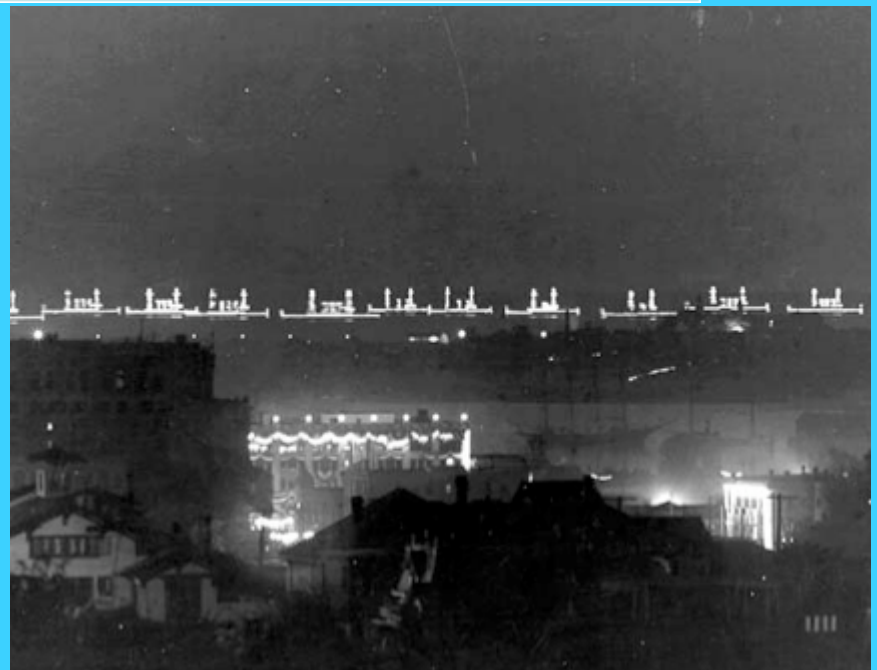
DECLINED WITH THANKS



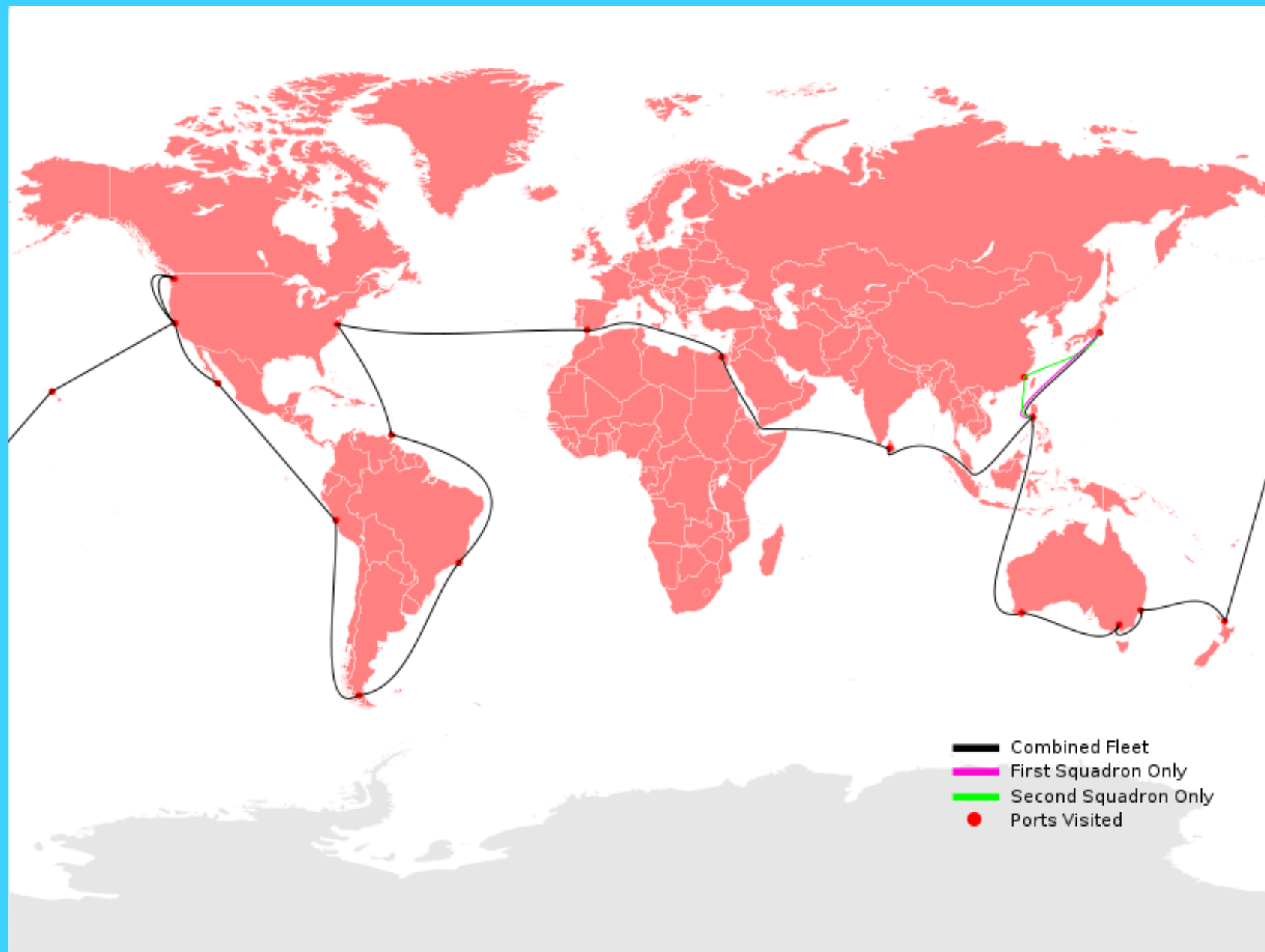


5A. Theodore Roosevelt

- Roosevelt Corollary: US would intervene in Latin America – as world police
- Believed that display of power would deter war: “Speak softly and carry a big stick”
 - Sent “Great White Fleet” around world











WITH COMPLIMENTS—From TYE & CO. PROP. LTD., House Furnishers.

OUR ADDRESSES ARE:—

100-101 Bourke Street, MELBOURNE.

320-326 Chapel Street, PRAHRAN.

81-83 Swan Street, RICHMOND.

237-239 Smith Street, FITZROY.

405-407 Sydney Road, BRUNSWICK.

225-232 Clarendon Street, SOUTH MELBOURNE.





607-1

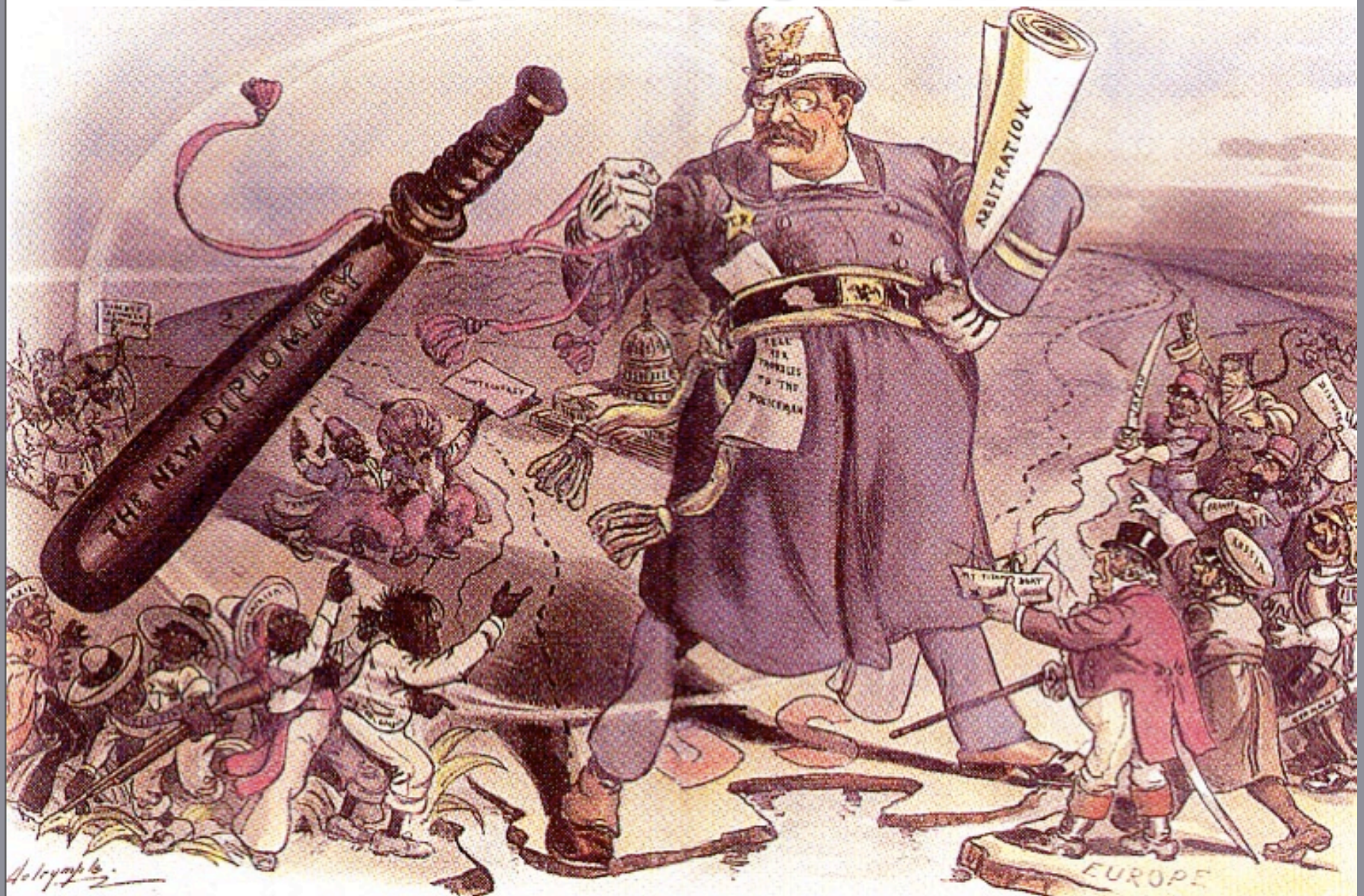
FLEET IN SAN FRANCISCO HARBOR, 1908

C-R13360





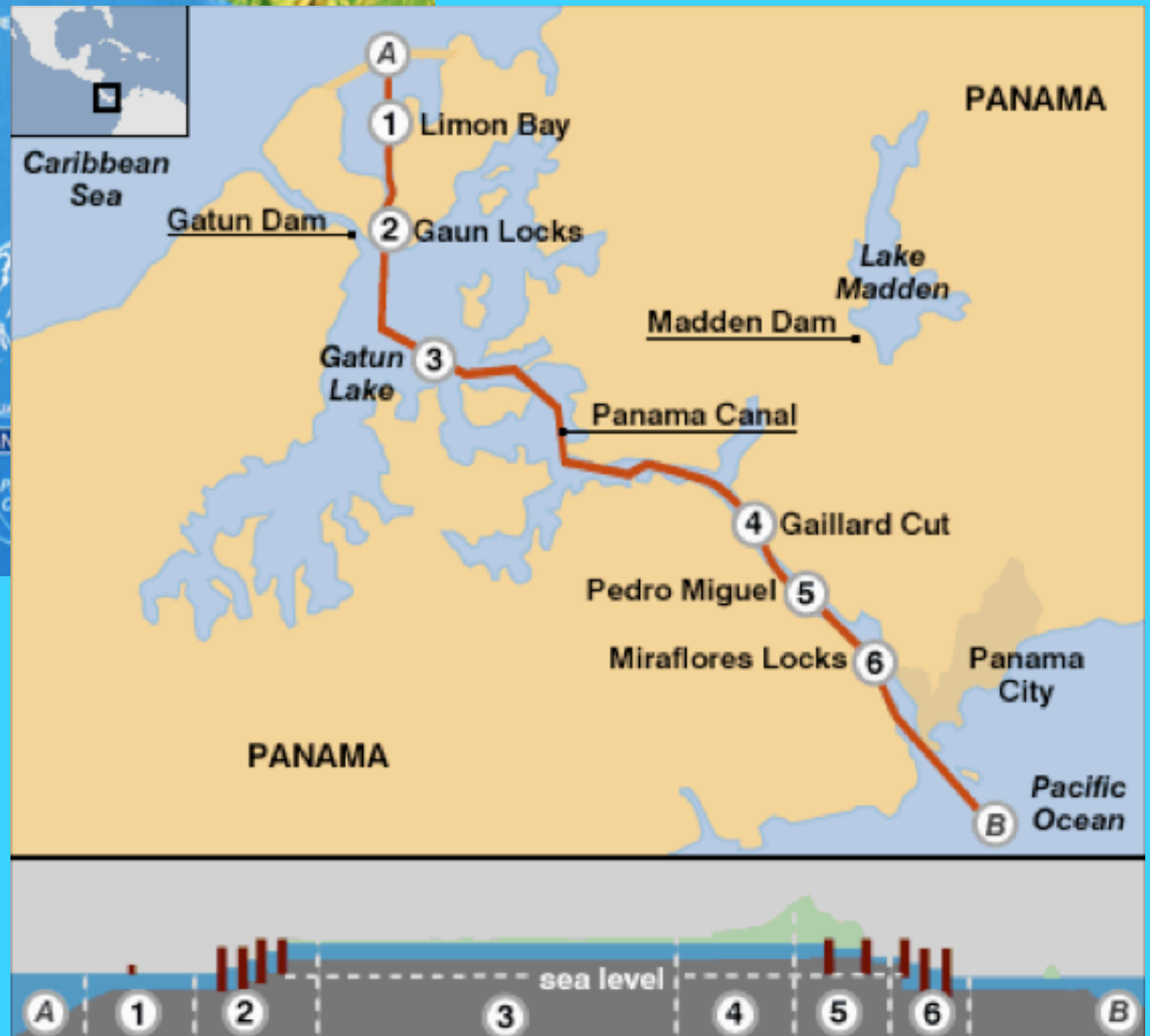
THE WORLD CONSTABLE





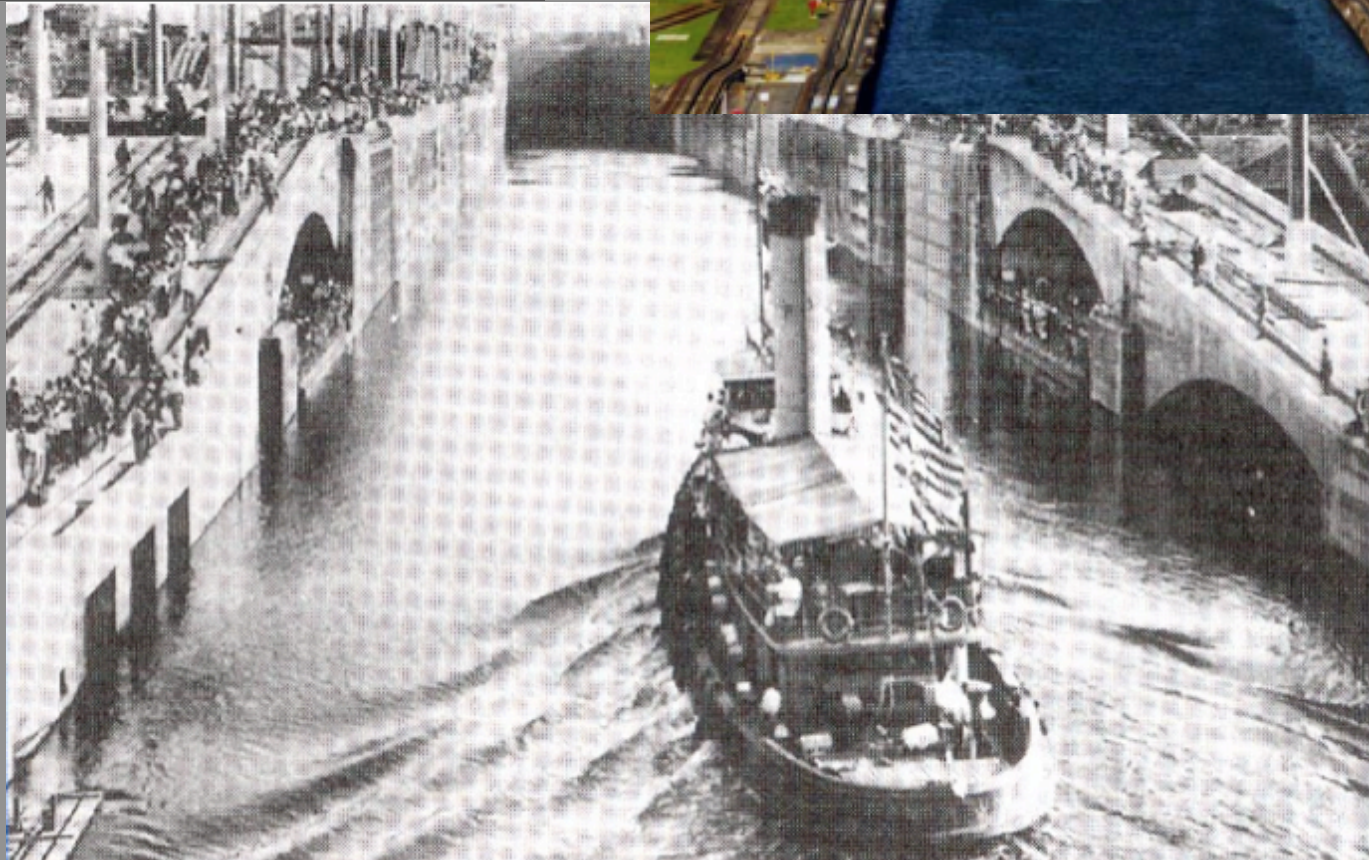
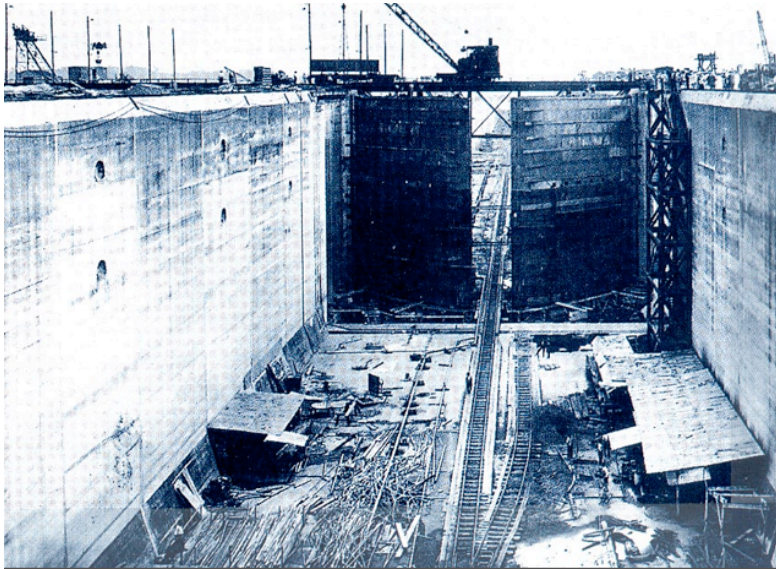
5A. Panama Canal (1904-1914)

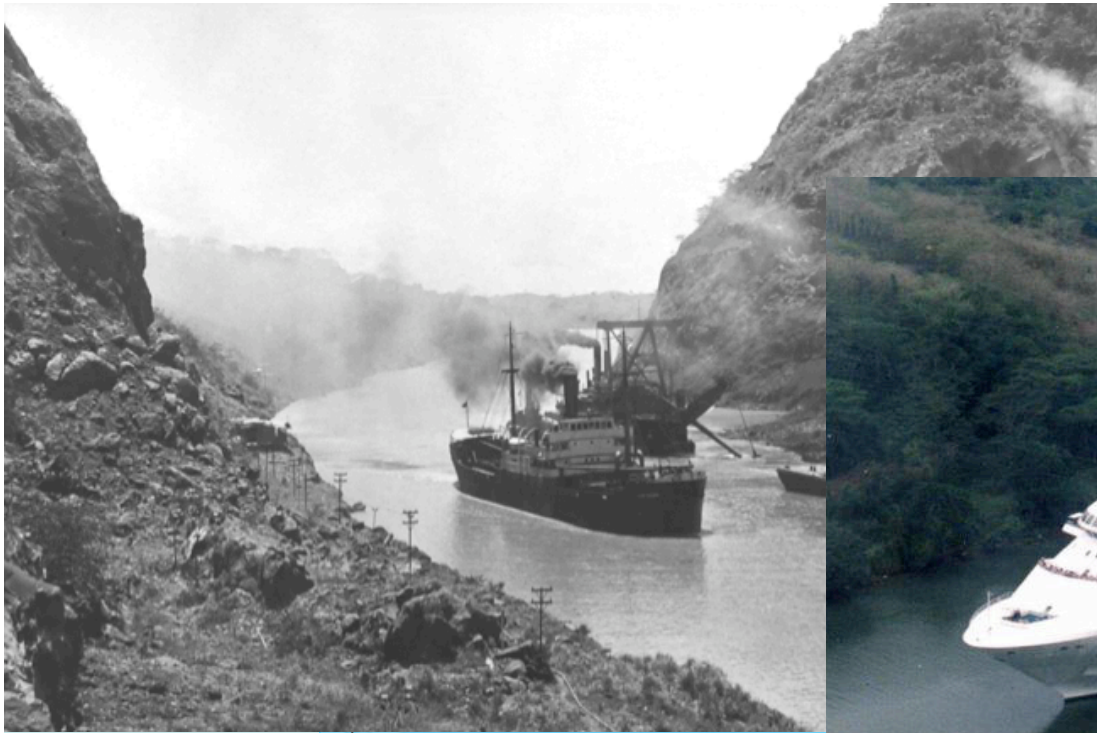
- Canal would help trade and military
- US fomented revolt in Panama to gain control of the Canal Zone
- Cut distance between Atlantic and Pacific by 9,000 miles
- gave US more control in Americas













5B. Taft -- “Dollar Diplomacy”

- Idea that wherever US business investments went, development would follow and everyone would benefit
- European nations would have no reason to intervene
- Example: Nicaragua -- US paid its debts; took control of its bank and railroads to collect



5C. Wilson -- “Moral Diplomacy” (“Missionary Diplomacy”)

- Belief that America should promote democracy around the world
- This would create stability and prosperity

Mexico:

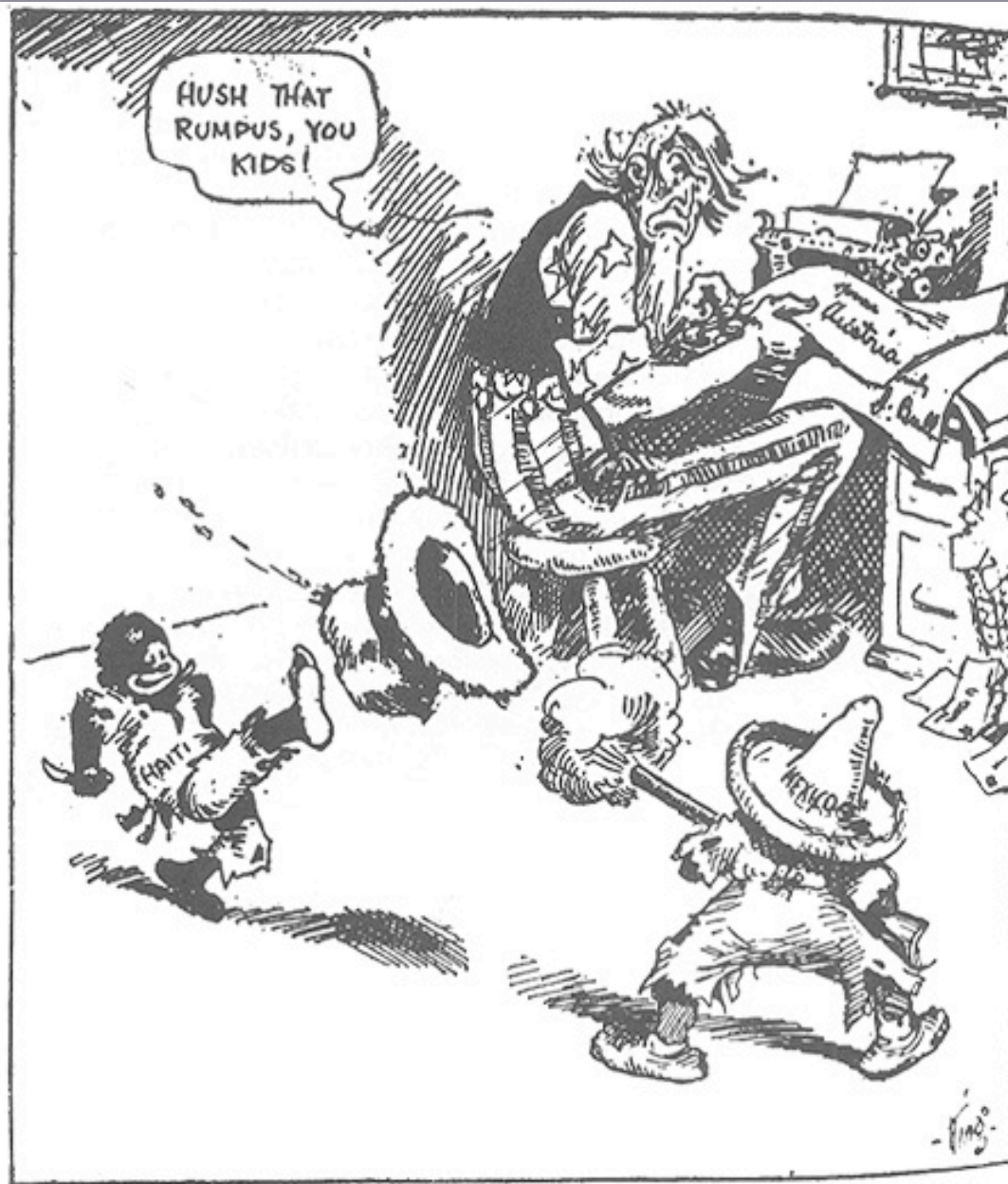
- Applied policy during Mexican Revolution; US intervened to try to stop Pancho Villa
- Viewed as “Moral Imperialism” – resented by Mexico



© 1916, by John T. McCutcheon

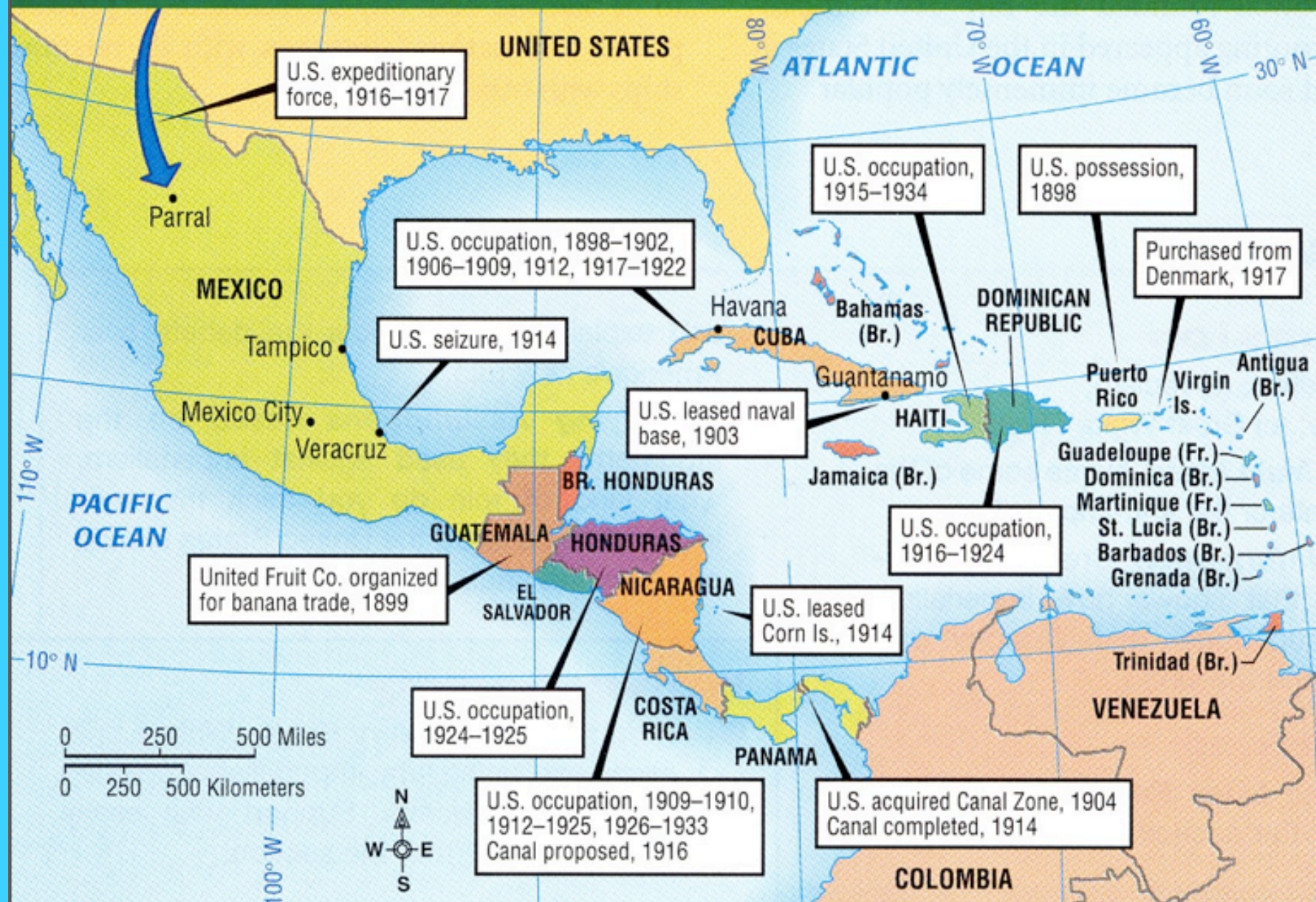
It's for His Own Good

John T. McCutcheon, *Chicago Tribune*, 1916. © 1916 by John T. McCutcheon.
Reprinted, courtesy of the *Chicago Tribune*.



54. Attending to His Correspondence
King, *Chicago Tribune*, 1915. Reprinted, courtesy of the *Chicago Tribune*.

United States Interventions, 1898–1933

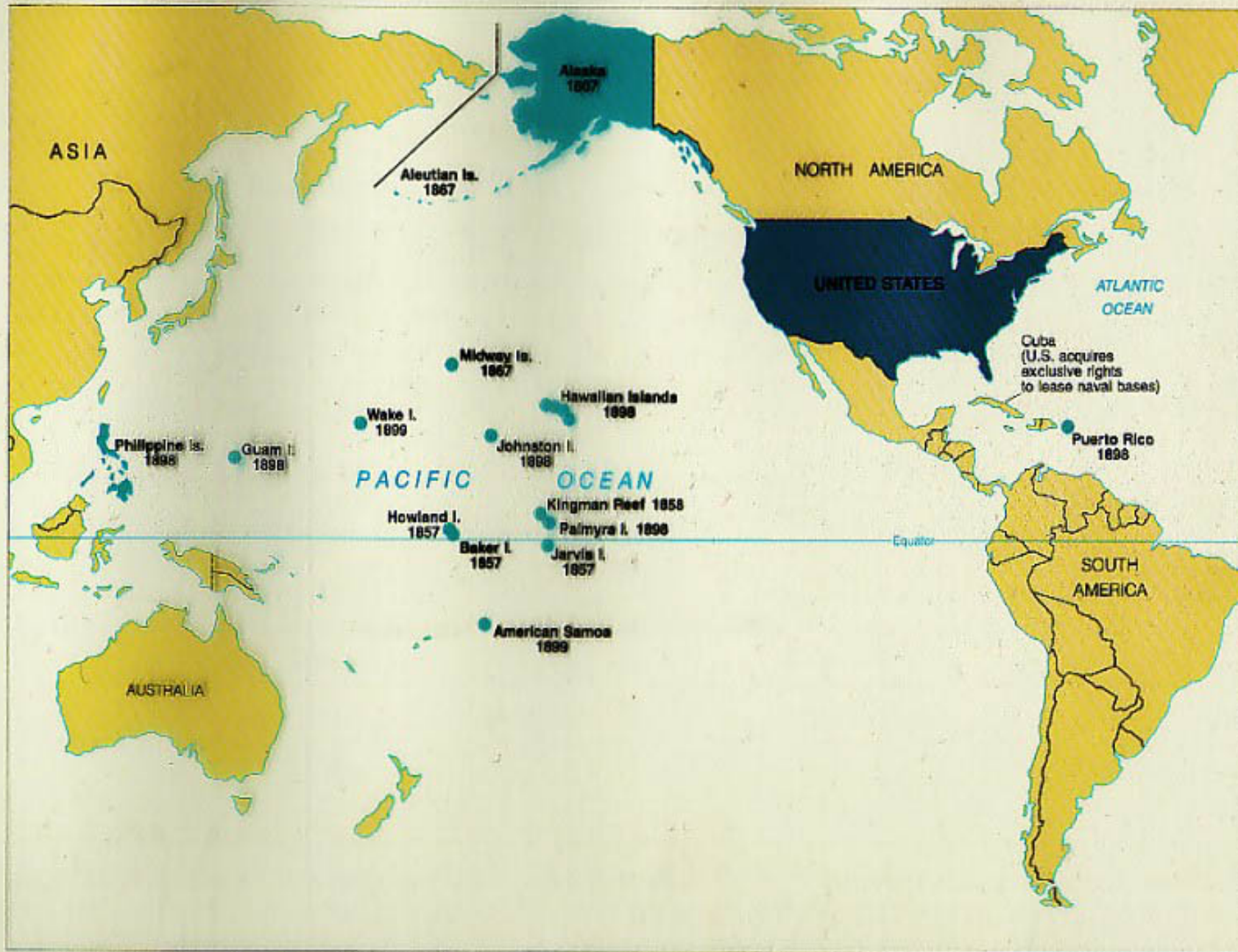


6. Summary of Foreign Policy

Goals and Results

- Goals:
 - Increase business profits
 - Increase international influence
 - Become a world power
- Results
 - US gained trade access to Japan and China
 - US gained control over the Philippines and much of Latin America
 - US rivaled major powers

American Empire, 1900



THE ADMINISTRATION'S PROMISES HAVE BEEN KEPT

1896

1900.



(M. F. KINLEY, JULY 12, 1900.)