

imperialism and america answer key

****Understanding Imperialism and America Answer Key: A Comprehensive Guide****

imperialism and america answer key is a phrase that often pops up in history classrooms and study guides, particularly when students are exploring the complex era of American expansionism in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. This topic is rich with political, economic, and cultural implications that shaped not only the United States but also the global landscape. If you're diving into this subject, having a solid grasp of key concepts and events related to imperialism and America can make all the difference in understanding how the nation evolved into a global power.

In this article, we'll break down the essential aspects of imperialism as it relates to America, clarify common questions, and provide insights that can serve as a helpful "answer key" for those studying this transformative period.

What Is Imperialism and How Did It Influence America?

Imperialism, in its broadest sense, refers to the policy or practice of extending a country's power and influence through diplomacy or military force. For the United States, imperialism became particularly significant after the Civil War, when the nation started looking beyond its borders for new markets, resources, and strategic advantages.

The Roots of American Imperialism

The seeds of American imperialism were sown in several ways:

- ****Economic Interests:**** The Industrial Revolution created a demand for raw materials and new markets to sell manufactured goods.
- ****Military Strategy:**** Following the ideas of Alfred Thayer Mahan, a strong naval presence was seen as essential for protecting American interests and projecting power.
- ****Cultural Justifications:**** Concepts like Manifest Destiny and the belief in racial and cultural superiority fueled the desire to "civilize" other parts of the world.

Understanding these driving forces helps illuminate why America began to pursue imperialistic policies in places such as Hawaii, the Philippines, and the Caribbean.

Key Events in American Imperialism

The answer key to understanding imperialism and America isn't complete without knowing the pivotal events that marked this era. Here are some of the most significant moments:

The Spanish-American War (1898)

This conflict marked the United States' emergence as a global imperial power. Sparked by the explosion of the USS Maine in Havana Harbor and fueled by sensationalist journalism (often called "yellow journalism"), the war resulted in the U.S. defeating Spain and acquiring territories such as Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines.

- **Significance:** This war demonstrated America's willingness to intervene overseas and sparked debates about the morality and consequences of imperialism.

The Annexation of Hawaii

The strategic location of Hawaii made it a vital naval base for America, especially the naval station at Pearl Harbor. American businessmen and military leaders played significant roles in overthrowing the Hawaiian monarchy, leading to annexation in 1898.

- **Impact:** Hawaii became a crucial stepping stone for American influence in the Pacific.

The Philippine-American War (1899-1902)

Following the acquisition of the Philippines from Spain, the U.S. faced fierce resistance from Filipino nationalists who sought independence. This brutal conflict highlighted the darker aspects of American imperialism, including debates over the country's role in foreign governance and colonial administration.

Debates and Opposition to American Imperialism

No discussion about imperialism and America answer key would be complete without acknowledging the significant opposition that arose during this period. Not everyone in the United States supported imperialistic expansion, and many voices raised concerns about its ethical and political implications.

The Anti-Imperialist League

Formed in 1898, the Anti-Imperialist League included influential figures such as Mark Twain, Andrew Carnegie, and former President Grover Cleveland. They argued that imperialism violated the core American principles of self-determination and democracy.

- **Arguments Against Imperialism:**
- It contradicted the nation's founding ideals.
- It risked entangling the U.S. in foreign conflicts.
- It raised questions about the treatment and rights of colonized peoples.

Public Opinion and Media

While sensationalist media fueled war fervor during the Spanish-American War, other outlets criticized imperialism as morally wrong and economically risky. Understanding these contrasting perspectives can help students grasp the complexity of American attitudes during this era.

How Imperialism Shaped America's Global Role

The period of imperialism marked a turning point for the United States, transitioning it from a relatively isolated nation to a dominant global player with overseas territories and influence.

Expansion of Military and Naval Power

Following Alfred Thayer Mahan's influential writings, the U.S. invested heavily in building a modern navy capable of protecting its far-flung interests. The establishment of naval bases in places like Guam, Hawaii, and the Philippines was a strategic move that expanded America's reach.

Economic Growth through New Markets

Imperialism opened doors to new markets for American products and access to valuable resources. This economic expansion helped fuel industrial growth and increased America's influence in international trade.

Diplomatic Influence and the Roosevelt Corollary

President Theodore Roosevelt's corollary to the Monroe Doctrine asserted the U.S. right to intervene in Latin American countries to maintain stability. This policy further cemented America's role as a hemispheric policeman and reflected imperialistic attitudes in diplomacy.

Tips for Mastering the Imperialism and America Answer Key

Whether you're a student preparing for an exam or simply curious about this complex period, here are some tips to help you excel:

- **Connect Events Chronologically:** Understanding the timeline from the late 1800s through the early 1900s helps put events in context.

- **Analyze Different Perspectives:** Recognize the arguments both for and against imperialism to get a balanced view.
- **Focus on Cause and Effect:** How did economic interests lead to military actions? How did public opinion influence policy?
- **Use Primary Sources:** Quotes from key figures, political cartoons, and speeches can deepen your understanding.
- **Relate to Modern Context:** Consider how the legacy of imperialism still influences U.S. foreign policy today.

Grasping the imperialism and America's answer key means more than memorizing dates and names — it requires an appreciation of the complex motivations, consequences, and debates that defined America's rise to power.

Exploring this topic reveals how the United States navigated the challenges of empire, grappling with its identity as a nation committed to democracy while exercising control over other peoples and territories. As you continue your studies, keeping these nuances in mind will enrich your understanding and provide a solid foundation for further exploration of American history.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is imperialism and how did it influence America's foreign policy in the late 19th century?

Imperialism is the policy of extending a country's power and influence through diplomacy or military force. In the late 19th century, America adopted imperialism to expand its territory and influence, leading to actions such as the annexation of Hawaii and involvement in the Spanish-American War.

What were the main causes of American imperialism during the late 1800s and early 1900s?

The main causes included economic interests seeking new markets, military strategic interests for naval bases, a belief in cultural superiority often called the 'White Man's Burden,' and competition with European powers.

How did the Spanish-American War contribute to American imperialism?

The Spanish-American War resulted in the U.S. acquiring territories such as Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines, marking a significant expansion of American influence overseas and solidifying its status as an imperial power.

What was the significance of the annexation of Hawaii in the context of American imperialism?

The annexation of Hawaii in 1898 provided the U.S. with a strategic naval base at Pearl Harbor and increased American influence in the Pacific, demonstrating the country's imperial ambitions.

How did the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine reflect American imperialism?

The Roosevelt Corollary asserted the U.S. right to intervene in Latin American countries to maintain stability, reflecting an imperialist approach by extending American influence and control in the Western Hemisphere.

What role did the concept of Social Darwinism play in justifying American imperialism?

Social Darwinism was used to justify imperialism by promoting the idea that stronger nations had the right to dominate weaker ones, framing American expansion as a natural and beneficial process.

How did American imperialism impact the Philippines after the Spanish-American War?

The U.S. took control of the Philippines, leading to the Philippine-American War as Filipinos resisted American rule. The Philippines remained a U.S. colony, which influenced its political and economic development.

What were some arguments against American imperialism during the early 20th century?

Opponents argued that imperialism contradicted American democratic values, would entangle the U.S. in foreign conflicts, and was ethically wrong to subjugate other peoples.

How did imperialism shape America's role on the global stage in the early 1900s?

Imperialism transformed the U.S. into a global power with overseas territories and military presence, increasing its influence in international affairs and marking its emergence as a major world power.

Additional Resources

****Imperialism and America Answer Key: An Analytical Review****

imperialism and america answer key serves as a pivotal phrase for students, educators, and history enthusiasts seeking a clear understanding of the United States' role in the era of

imperialism. This phrase often appears in academic contexts, particularly when reviewing the complex historical period marked by America's expansion beyond its continental borders in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Exploring this topic requires a nuanced approach, assessing the political, economic, and cultural dimensions of American imperialism and its lasting impact.

The Context of American Imperialism

The late 1800s and early 1900s marked a transformative period for the United States, shifting from a relatively isolated republic to an emerging global power. The term "imperialism and America answer key" frequently appears in educational materials addressing this era, helping clarify the reasons behind America's territorial acquisitions and foreign policy decisions. Unlike European imperialism, which often involved direct colonial rule, American imperialism took on a variety of forms, including military intervention, economic influence, and political control.

The Spanish-American War of 1898 is a cornerstone event frequently discussed under this topic. It resulted in the U.S. acquiring territories such as Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines. This war exemplified a turning point where America embraced its new role as an imperial power. The debate surrounding this expansion—often framed as a conflict between anti-imperialists and proponents of Manifest Destiny—adds complexity to understanding American motives and consequences.

Economic Motivations and Global Strategy

One significant aspect of the imperialism and America answer key revolves around economic interests. The late 19th century was characterized by rapid industrialization, creating a demand for new markets and raw materials. American businesses and politicians saw overseas territories as essential outlets for surplus goods and investment opportunities. The Open Door Policy in China is a prime example of America's strategic efforts to maintain economic influence without formal colonization.

Moreover, the construction of the Panama Canal under President Theodore Roosevelt's administration showcased the strategic military and economic considerations behind American imperialism. The canal not only shortened naval routes but also symbolized America's growing influence in the Western Hemisphere. This move reinforced the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine, asserting America's right to intervene in Latin America, further complicating the legacy of American imperialism.

Political and Cultural Dimensions

The imperialism and America answer key also involves examining the political ideologies and cultural narratives that justified expansion. Concepts like the "White Man's Burden" and Social Darwinism were prevalent during this period, framing imperialism as a moral obligation to civilize and democratize "lesser" nations. These ideas permeated American society, influencing public opinion and foreign policy.

At the same time, imperialism sparked significant domestic opposition. Groups such as the Anti-

Imperialist League criticized America's colonial acquisitions, arguing they contradicted the nation's founding principles of self-determination and freedom. This ideological clash reveals the internal tensions that shaped America's imperialist policies and continues to inform modern debates about interventionism and global leadership.

Comparing American Imperialism with European Models

Understanding how American imperialism differs from European colonialism is crucial for a comprehensive analysis. While European powers often engaged in direct territorial control and exploitation, America's approach was more varied and sometimes indirect. For instance:

- In the Philippines, the U.S. engaged in a brutal war to suppress independence movements, echoing European colonial practices.
- In Cuba and Puerto Rico, the U.S. implemented military and political oversight but allowed limited self-governance.
- In China, America employed economic influence and diplomatic pressure rather than outright colonization.

These distinctions highlight how America's imperialism combined military power with economic and political strategies tailored to different regions.

Educational Implications and the Role of the Answer Key

The phrase imperialism and america answer key often appears in educational resources designed to clarify complex historical events for students. These answer keys provide concise explanations to help learners grasp the causes, events, and consequences of American imperialism. They typically cover themes such as:

1. The motivations behind American expansionism, including economic, political, and cultural factors.
2. Key events like the Spanish-American War, annexation of Hawaii, and the Philippine-American War.
3. The implications of the Monroe Doctrine and Roosevelt Corollary on U.S. foreign policy.
4. Debates over imperialism within American society, including anti-imperialist perspectives.

By systematically addressing these components, the answer key aids in developing critical thinking and contextual understanding, essential for comprehending both historical and contemporary global relations.

Challenges in Teaching Imperialism and America

Teaching the topic of American imperialism presents challenges due to its multifaceted nature. The imperialism and america answer key must strike a balance between acknowledging America's rise as a global power and critically examining the ethical and human costs of imperial expansion. Educators must navigate sensitive issues such as war, colonization, and cultural imposition while fostering an objective analysis.

Additionally, the evolving historiography of American imperialism—shaped by new research and shifting perspectives—requires answer keys and teaching materials to be regularly updated. This ensures that learners receive a comprehensive and accurate portrayal, reflecting both traditional narratives and revisionist critiques.

Contemporary Relevance of American Imperialism

Although the classical period of American imperialism largely ended in the early 20th century, its legacy continues to influence U.S. foreign policy and international relations today. Understanding the imperialism and america answer key is relevant for analyzing America's current role on the world stage, including its military interventions, economic sanctions, and diplomatic strategies.

The historical precedents set during the imperialist era provide context for America's involvement in global conflicts and its approach to international diplomacy. Issues such as the U.S. presence in the Middle East, relations with Latin America, and influence in the Asia-Pacific region can be traced back to imperialist policies and attitudes.

By exploring these connections, students and analysts gain insight into the continuity and change in American foreign policy, emphasizing the importance of critically engaging with history to inform present-day decisions.

This analytical review of imperialism and america answer key underscores the complexity of America's imperialist period and its enduring significance. By integrating economic, political, cultural, and educational perspectives, the discussion illuminates how the U.S. emerged as a global power and the controversies that accompanied this transformation. Such understanding is crucial not only for academic purposes but also for comprehending the broader implications of America's historical and ongoing influence in world affairs.

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imperialism and america answer key: Imperialism and Expansionism in American History Chris J. Magoc, David Bernstein, 2015-12-14 This four-volume encyclopedia chronicles the historical roots of the United States' current military dominance, documenting its growth from continental expansionism to hemispheric hegemony to global empire. This groundbreaking four-volume encyclopedia offers sweeping coverage of a subject central to American history and of urgent importance today as the nation wrestles with a global imperial posture and the long-term viability of the largest military establishment in human history. The work features more than 650 entries encompassing the full scope of American expansionism and imperialism from the colonial era through the 21st-century War on Terror. Readers will learn about U.S.-Native American conflicts; 19th-century land laws; early forays overseas, for example, the opening of Japan; and America's imperial conflicts in Cuba and the Philippines. U.S. interests in Latin America are explored, as are the often-forgotten ambitions that lay behind the nation's involvement in the World Wars. The work also offers extensive coverage of the Cold War and today's ongoing conflicts in Iraq, Afghanistan, Africa, and the Middle East as they relate to U.S. national interests. Notable individuals, including American statesmen, military commanders, influential public figures, and anti-imperialists are covered as well. The inclusion of cultural elements of American expansionism and imperialism—for example, Hollywood films and protest music—helps distinguish this set from other more limited works.

imperialism and america answer key: American Imperialism Adam Burns, 2017-01-17 Provides a critical re-evaluation of US territorial expansionism and imperialism from 1783 to the present. The United States has been described by many of its foreign and domestic critics as an empire. Providing a wide-ranging analysis of the United States as a territorial, imperial power from its foundation to the present day, this book explores the United States acquisition or long-term occupation of territories through a chronological perspective. It begins by exploring early continental expansion, such as the purchase of the Louisiana Territory from Napoleon Bonaparte in 1803, and traces US imperialism through to the controversial ongoing presence of US forces at Guantanamo Bay in Cuba. The book provides fresh insights into the history of US territorial expansion and imperialism, bringing together more well-known instances (such as the purchase of Alaska) with those less-frequently discussed (such as the acquisition of the Guano Islands after 1856). The volume considers key historical debates, controversies and turning points, providing a historiographically-grounded re-evaluation of US expansion from 1783 to the present day. Key Features Provides case studies of different examples of US territorial expansion/imperialism, and adds much-needed context to ongoing debates over US imperialism for students of both History and Politics. Analyses many of the better known instances of US imperialism (for example, Cuba and the Philippines), while also considering often-overlooked examples such as the US Virgin Islands, American Samoa and Guam. Explores American imperialism from a territorial acquisition/long-term occupation viewpoint which differentiates it from many other books that instead focus on informal and economic imperialism. Discusses the presence of the US in key places such as Guantanamo Bay, the Panama Canal Zone and the Arctic.

imperialism and america answer key: American Imperialism and the State, 1893-1921 Colin D. Moore, 2017-04-17 How did the acquisition of overseas colonies affect the development of the American state? How did the constitutional system shape the expansion and governance of American

empire? American Imperialism and the State offers a new perspective on these questions by recasting American imperial governance as an episode of state building. Colin D. Moore argues that the empire was decisively shaped by the efforts of colonial state officials to achieve greater autonomy in the face of congressional obstruction, public indifference and limitations on administrative capacity. Drawing on extensive archival research, the book focuses principally upon four cases of imperial governance - Hawai'i, the Philippines, the Dominican Republic and Haiti - to highlight the essential tension between American mass democracy and imperial expansion.

imperialism and america answer key: *America after Empire* Berch Berberoglu, 2022-11-09 After the end of America's longest (20-year) war in Afghanistan and Iraq that cost more than \$6 trillion and nearly half a million lives, what does the future hold for America and the American people in the 21st century? In this timely and important book, Berch Berberoglu provides an eye-opening account of the history of the American Empire from its inception to the present, with prospects for its future. Examining the worldwide expansion of the American Empire over the course of its turbulent history in great detail, Berberoglu assesses America's imperial legacy in a sober way, highlighting its failure to come to terms with the enormous cost of this adventure in imperial overreach. But Berberoglu sees light at the end of the long, dark tunnel, when the American people will awaken and lead the way to a new America after empire in the coming decades of the 21st century.

imperialism and america answer key: Republic and Empire Trevor Burnard, Andrew Jackson O'Shaughnessy, 2025-09-16 A fresh look at the American Revolution as a major global event At the time of the American Revolution (1765-83), the British Empire had colonies in India, Africa, the Caribbean, the Pacific, Canada, Ireland, and Gibraltar. The thirteen rebellious American colonies accounted for half of the total number of provinces in the British world in 1776. What of the loyal half? Why did some of Britain's subjects feel so aggrieved that they wanted to establish a new system of government, while others did not rebel? In this authoritative history, Trevor Burnard and Andrew Jackson O'Shaughnessy show that understanding the long-term causes of the American Revolution requires a global view. As much as it was an event in the history of the United States, the American Revolution was an imperial event produced by the upheavals of managing a far-flung set of imperial possessions during a turbulent period of reform. By looking beyond the familiar borders of the Revolution and considering colonies that did not rebel--Quebec, Nova Scotia, Bermuda, India, the British Caribbean, Senegal, and Ireland--Burnard and O'Shaughnessy go beyond the republican, liberal, and democratic aspects of the emerging American nation, providing a broader history that transcends what we think we know about the Revolution.

imperialism and america answer key: Guide to U.S. Foreign Policy Robert J. McMahon, Thomas W. Zeiler, 2012-08-02 At no time in American history has an understanding of the role and the art of diplomacy in international relations been more essential than it is today. Both the history of U.S. diplomatic relations and the current U.S. foreign policy in the twenty-first century are major topics of study and interest across the nation and around the world. Spanning the entire history of American diplomacy—from the First Continental Congress to the war on terrorism to the foreign policy goals of the twenty-first century—Guide to U.S. Foreign Policy traces not only the growth and development of diplomatic policies and traditions but also the shifts in public opinion that shape diplomatic trends. This comprehensive, two-volume reference shows how the United States gained the strength of a giant and also analyzes key world events that have determined the United States' changing relations with other nations. The two volumes' structure makes the key concepts and issues accessible to researchers: The set is broken up into seven parts that feature 40 topical and historical chapters in which expert writers cover the diplomatic initiatives of the United States from colonial times through the present day. Volume II's appendix showcases an A-to-Z handbook of diplomatic terms and concepts, organizations, events, and issues in American foreign policy. The appendix also includes a master bibliography and a list of presidents; secretaries of state, war, and defense; and national security advisers and their terms of service. This unique reference highlights the changes in U.S. diplomatic policy as government administrations and world events influenced

national decisions. Topics include imperialism, economic diplomacy, environmental diplomacy, foreign aid, wartime negotiations, presidential influence, NATO and its role in the twenty-first century, and the response to terrorism. Additional featured topics include the influence of the American two-party system, the impact of U.S. elections, and the role of the United States in international organizations. *Guide to U.S. Foreign Policy* is the first comprehensive reference work in this field that is both historical and thematic. This work is of immense value for researchers, students, and others studying foreign policy, international relations, and U.S. history. ABOUT THE EDITORS Robert J. McMahon is the Ralph D. Merison Professor of History in the Merison Center for International Security Studies at The Ohio State University. He is a leading historian of American diplomatic history and is author of several books on U.S. foreign relations. Thomas W. Zeiler is professor of history and international affairs at the University of Colorado at Boulder and is the executive editor of the journal *Diplomatic History*.

imperialism and america answer key: *Empires Without Imperialism* Jeanne Morefield, 2014

imperialism and america answer key: *History of the American Civil War: Containing the events from the proclamation of the emancipation of the slaves to the end of the war* John William Draper, 1871

imperialism and america answer key: *The Imperialist Imaginary* John Eperjesi, 2014-04-01 In a groundbreaking work of New Americanist studies, John R. Eperjesi explores the cultural and economic formation of the United States relationship to China and the Pacific Rim in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Eperjesi examines a variety of texts to explore the emergence of what Rob Wilson has termed the American Pacific. Eperjesi shows how works ranging from Frank Norris's *The Octopus* to the *Journal of the American Asiatic Association*, from the Socialist newspaper *Appeal to Reason* to the travel writings of Jack and Charmain London, and from Maxine Hong Kingston's *China Men* to Ang Lee's *Crouching Tiger, Hidden Dragon* and the cultural dynamics that produced them helped construct the myth of the American Pacific. By construing the Pacific Rim as a unified region binding together the territorial United States with the areas of Asia and the Pacific, he also demonstrates that the logic of the imperialist imaginary suggested it was not only proper but even incumbent upon the United States to exercise both political and economic influence in the region. As Donald E. Pease notes in his foreword, "by reading foreign policy and economic policy as literature, and by reconceptualizing works of American literature as extenuations of foreign policy and economic theory," Eperjesi makes a significant contribution to studies of American imperialism.

imperialism and america answer key: *Inside the Cold War From Marx to Reagan* Sven F. Kraemer, 2015-09-16 A long-time U.S. policy insider's scholarly and encyclopedic history with unprecedented analysis of the official documents of the Cold War explores its Marxist-Leninist totalitarian roots, faltering pre-Reagan U.S. strategies of Containment, MAD, and Détente, and the Reagan Revolution. This book details Reagan's integrated new strategies in defense, arms control, diplomacy, information and intelligence, and support for the faiths and forces of freedom that collapsed the Soviet ideology and empire.

imperialism and america answer key: *The American Response to Canada Since 1776*

Gordon T. Stewart, 1992-07-31 Canadians long have engaged in in-depth, wide-ranging discussions about their nation's relations with the United States. On the other hand, American citizens usually have been satisfied to accept a series of unexamined myths about their country's unchanging, benign partnership with the neighbor to the north. Although such perceptions of uninterrupted, friendly relations with Canada may dominate American popular opinion, not to mention discussions in many American scholarly and political circles, they should not, according to Stewart, form the bases for long-term U.S. international economic, political, and cultural relations with Canada. Stewart describes and analyzes the evolution of U.S. policymaking and U.S. policy thinking toward Canada, from the tense and confrontational post-Revolutionary years to the signing of the Free Trade Agreement in 1988, to discover if there are any permanent characteristics of American policies and attitudes with respect to Canada. American policymakers were concerned for much of the period before World War II with Canada's role in the British empire, often regarded as threatening, or at

least troubling, to developing U.S. hegemony in North America and even, in the late nineteenth century, to U.S. trade across the Pacific. A permanent goal of U.S. policymakers was to disengage Canada from that empire. They also thought that Canada's natural geographic and economic orientation was southward to the U.S., and policymakers were critical of Canadian efforts to construct an east-west economy. The Free Trade Agreement of 1888 which prepared the way for north-south lines of economic force, in this context, had been an objective of U.S. foreign policy since the founding of the republic in 1776. At the same time, however, these deep-seated U.S. goals were often undermined by domestic lobbies and political factors within the U.S., most evidently during the era of high tariffs from the 1860s to the 1930s when U.S. tariff policies actually encouraged a separate, imperially-backed economic and cultural direction in Canada. When the dramatic shift toward integration in trade, investment, defense and even popular culture began to take hold in the 1930s, 1940s and 1950s in the wake of the Depression and World War II, American policymakers viewed themselves as working in harmony with underlying, natural converging economic, political and cultural trends recognized and accepted by their Canadian counterparts.

imperialism and america answer key: Captivity & Sentiment Michelle Burnham, 2000-10-03

In a radically new interpretation and synthesis of highly popular 18th- and 19th-century genres, Michelle Burnham examines the literature of captivity, and, using Homi Bhabha's concept of interstitiality as a base, provides a valuable redescription of the ambivalent origins of the US national narrative. Stories of colonial captives, sentimental heroines, or fugitive slaves embody a binary division between captive and captor that is based on cultural, national, or racial difference, but they also transcend these pre-existing antagonistic dichotomies by creating a new social space, and herein lies their emotional power. Beginning from a simple question on why captivity, particularly that of women, so often inspires a sentimental response, Burnham examines how these narratives elicit both sympathy and pleasure. The texts carry such great emotional impact precisely because they traverse those very cultural, national, and racial boundaries that they seem so indelibly to inscribe. Captivity literature, like its heroines, constantly negotiates zones of contact, and crossing those borders reveals new cultural paradigms to the captive and, ultimately, the reader.

imperialism and america answer key: **Subversive Influence in the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America** United States. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary, United States. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and Other Internal Security Laws, 1952

imperialism and america answer key: *America's New Empire* Richard F. Hamilton, 2017-07-05 In this volume, Hamilton deals with some of the antecedents and the outcome of the Spanish-American war, specifically, the acquisition of an American empire. It critiques the progressive view of those events, questioning the notion that businessmen (and compliant politicians) aggressively sought new markets, particularly those of Asia. Hamilton shows that United States' exports continued to go, predominantly, to the major European nations. The progressive tradition has focused on empire, specifically on the Philippines depicted as a stepping stone to the China market. Hamilton shows that the Asian market remained minuscule in the following decades, and that other historical works have neglected the most important change in the nation's trade pattern, the growth of the Canada market, which two decades after the 1898 war, became the United States' largest foreign market. The book begins with a review and criticism of the basic assumptions of the progressive framework. These are, first, that the nation is ruled by big business (political leaders being compliant co-workers). Second, that those businessmen are zealous profit seekers. And third, that they are well-informed rational decision-makers. A further underlying assumption is that the economy was not functioning well in the 1890s and that a need for new markets was recognized as an urgent necessity, so that big business, accordingly, demanded world power and empire. Each of these assumptions, pivotal elements in the dominant progressive tradition in historical writing, is challenged, with an alternative viewpoint presented. Hamilton presents a different, more complex view of the events following the Spanish-American War. The class-dominance theory is not supported. The alternative argued here, elitism, proves appropriate

and more useful. This review and assessment of arguments about American expansion in the 1890s adds much to the literature of the period.

imperialism and america answer key: The New American Imperialism Vassilis Fouskas, Bülent Gókay, 2005-10-30 With the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, the United States' long war on communism was replaced by a perpetual war on terror. The authors posit that this neo-imperialistic phase is but the latest development in a line of thought and action established after World War II. But, they say, 2005 is not 1945. Today, they argue, the United States uses its power to deplete the resources of the developing world, and to compel the rest of the world to remain dependent on American management of the global economy. Contending that this situation is ultimately untenable, they assert that the United States is entering a period of deep crisis. The best thing for American neo-imperialists to do to avert their worst nightmare—a strategic and economic alliance among Europe, Russia, China, and OPEC—would be to arrange for the orderly withdrawal of American power before it is too late for the human and environmental security of the world. When the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991, the Cold War slowly gave way to a new world order in which the United States was left as the lone superpower. But the organizing principle that would characterize the early 21st century was as yet unclear, until the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. Now it is clear that the long war on Communism has been replaced by a perpetual war on terror. Regardless of how long American troops remain in Iraq, and irrespective of further military actions, George W. Bush will continue to be a wartime president whose foreign policy is dominated by the Pentagon. And yet, the authors argue, this neo-imperialistic phase, with its emphasis on Eurasian oil supplies, is but the latest development in a line of thinking and acting in the world that was established by such men as Dean Acheson and Paul Nitze after World War II. But 2005 is not 1945, and the United States, despite Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld and Vice President Dick Cheney's assertions, is not liberating Iraq and Afghanistan in the same way that U.S. forces liberated Germany and Japan; it is not reconstructing Iraq or the former Yugoslavia as it did when it rebuilt war torn western Europe with the Marshall Plan. The United States, with its thinly stretched military and deficit-laden economy, does not possess the means to do so today. Instead, the authors maintain, the United States is simply depleting the developing world's natural resources, compelling the rest of the developed world to remain dependent on American management of the global economy. This situation is ultimately untenable, the authors argue, and as a result, the United States is entering a period of deep crisis. The best thing for American neo-imperialists to do to avert their worst nightmare—a strategic and economic alliance among Europe, Russia, China, and OPEC—would be to arrange for the orderly withdrawal of American power before it is too late for the human and environmental security of the world as a whole.

imperialism and america answer key: America's Response to China Warren I. Cohen, 2019-09-24 America's Response to China has long been the standard resource for a succinct, historically grounded assessment of an increasingly complicated relationship. Written by one of America's leading diplomatic historians, this book analyzes the concerns and conceptions that have shaped U.S.-China policy and examines their far-reaching outcomes. Warren I. Cohen begins with the mercantile interests of the newly independent American colonies and discusses subsequent events up to 2018. For this sixth edition, Cohen adds an analysis of the policies of Barack Obama and extends his discussion of the Chinese-American relationship in the age of potential Chinese ascendance and the shrinking global influence of the United States, including the complications of the presidency of Donald Trump. Trenchant and insightful, America's Response to China is critically important for understanding U.S.-China relations in the twenty-first century.

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