

### Ch 23 Topics to Review

- **U.S. before imperialism – Isolation** staying out of the affairs of other nations
- **Growth of Industry-** led to increased foreign trade, traded with Europe and Asian nations
- **Reasons For Imperialism** – Raw Materials, Spread Religion, Competition with other nations, new markets for trade, Naval Bases
- **Alaska – “Seward’s Folly”** purchased Alaska from Russia (people thought it was a mistake – they thought Alaska was just a big chunk of ice), Oil, Gold were found later
- **Hawaii** – important Pacific port, sugarcane, Naval Base – U.S. Sugar planters took power from the Queen, U.S. Marines were sent to support the Planters, the Queen stepped down to avoid fighting the U.S. – U.S. annexes Hawaii once McKinley becomes President.
- **China – Spheres of Influence** area where a nation had special trading privileges (U.S. did not have a Sphere of influence in China) China was dominated by Western powers because they were too weak & didn’t have modern weapons or industry to stand up to the foreigners.
- **Boxers (Righteous Fists of Harmony), Boxer Rebellion-** uprising in China against Westerners and Western influence
- **Open Door Policy** John Hay creates a policy that allowed a nation to trade with any other nation’s sphere of influence in China- Increases U.S. trade with China
- **Pan American Union** Organization formed in 1890 to promote cooperation among the countries of Latin America and the U.S. & to solve the problems of the Western Hemisphere
- **Spanish American War** – War between U.S. & Spain over Cuba
- **Yellow Journalism**, News reporting often biased or untrue, relies on sensational headlines and stories – Newspapers portrayed the Spanish as vicious & brutal - gained U.S. support for Cubans
- **Maine**, U.S. ship sunk off the coast of Cuba, U.S. papers blamed Spain, the spark that causes the U.S. to enter the war
- **U.S. Victory** – U.S. gains Puerto Rico, Guam, and buys the Philippines for \$20Million – Cuba is independent and becomes a U.S. protectorate
- **Teddy Roosevelt – Big Stick Policy - use force when necessary** – The U.S. would use its military when necessary in Latin American Nations
- **Monroe Doctrine** U.S. plan to keep Europe out of Latin America
- **Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine** U.S. has the right to intervene in Latin America to preserve law & order – U.S. sent troops into Latin America when necessary to preserve law and order & to protect U.S. interests.
- **Panama Canal** Connects Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, ideal for trade and the navy, many lives lost to Malaria (disease from mosquitos)
- **Dollar Diplomacy** President Taft policy of building strong economic ties to Latin America – encouraged banks and businesses to invest in L.A. – build factories, roads, bridges, harbors

- **Mexican Revolution:** Mexicans rebelled due to poor living conditions and widespread poverty. Pancho Villa – Leader of Mexican rebels that crossed into New Mexico and killed Americans.