**Creating an Empire, 1865-1917**

**Lecture 1 (p.167-174)**

**I. The Roots of Imperialism**

1. **Ideological Arguments**
2. **Racism and Social Darwinism**

* Some intellectuals invoked social Darwinism, maintaining that “the survival of the fittest” was “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”
* As European nations expanded into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the 1880s and 1890s, seeking colonies, markets, and raw materials, these advocates argued that the United States had to adopt similar policies to ensure \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Related to social Darwinism was a pervasive \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of people of English, or Anglo-Saxon, decent.
* Political scientist John W. Burgess argued that Anglo-Saxons “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” and “righteously assume sovereignty” over “incompetent” or “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” in other lands.

1. **The missionary motive**

* Hoping to evangelize the world, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ increased the number of Protestant foreign missions sixfold from 1870 to 1900.
* The Reverend J.H. Barrows in early 1898 lectured on the “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,” suggesting that American Christianity and commerce would cross the Pacific to fulfill “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”
* While missionaries were motivated by what they considered to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and often brought real benefits to other lands, especially in education and health, religious sentiments reinforced the ideology of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. **Strategic Concern**
2. **Mahanism**

* Alfred Thayer Mahan, a naval officer and president of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, emphasized the importance of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in his book *The Influence of Sea Power upon History*.
* Mahan also proposed that the United States build a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ across the isthmus of Panama to link its coasts, acquire naval bases in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to protect the canal, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and other Pacific islands.

1. **The Naval Advisory Board and the creation of a powerful navy**

* An extensive program to replace the navy’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was well underway by 1890 when the first volume of Mahan’s book appeared.
* The United States soon possessed a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which, in turn, demanded \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. **Economic Designs**

* Nearly all Americans favored economic expansion through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Such a policy promised national prosperity: larger markets for manufacturers and farmers, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, more jobs for workers.
* As early as 1844, the United States had negotiated a treaty with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and ten years later, a squadron under Commodore \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had forced the Japanese to open their ports to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* In the late nineteenth century, the dramatic expansion of the economy caused many Americans to favor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to open foreign markets to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Exports, particularly of manufactured goods, which grew ninefold between 1865 and 1900, did \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the late nineteenth century.
* In the depression of the 1890s, this interest in foreign trade became \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* More systematic government efforts to promote trade seemed necessary, a conclusion strengthened by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ American markets, including \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**II. First Steps**

1. **Seward and Blaine**

* Two secretaries of state, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, secretary under Presidents Lincoln and Andrew Johnson (1861-1869), and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, secretary under Presidents Garfield and Harrison (1881, 1889-1892), laid the foundation for a larger and more aggressive American role in world affairs.
* Seward purchased Alaska from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, approved the navy’s occupation of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, pushed American trade on a reluctant Japan, and repeatedly tried to acquire \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Blain worked to extend what he called America’s “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” in the Pacific.
* Blaine sought to ensure U.S. sovereignty over any \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, insisting that it be “a purely American waterway to be treated as part of our own coastline.”
* In an effort to induce the nations of Latin America to import manufactured products from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Blaine proposed conference among nations of the Western Hemisphere in 1881.

1. **Hawaii**

* Blaine regarded Hawaii as “indispensably” part of “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.” As early as 1842, the United States had announced its opposition to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Hawaii, a key way station in the China trade where New England missionaries and whalers were active.
* Treaties in 1875 and 1887 integrated the islands into the American economy and gave the United States control over \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the island of Oahu.
* The McKinley Tariff Act of 1890 effectively \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Hawaiian sugar producers, facing them with economic ruin.
* To ensure market access and protect their political authority, the American planters decided to seek \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. In 1893, they overthrew the queen.
* The Hawaiian episode of 1893 thus foreshadowed the arguments over \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the end of the century and emphasized the policy differences between Democrats and the increasingly expansionist Republicans.

1. **Chile and Venezuela**

* In 1891, American sailors on shore leave in Chile became involved in a drunken brawl that left \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, seventeen injured, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Encouraged by a combative navy, President Harrison threatened \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ retaliation against Chile. Harrison relented only when Chile \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an indemnity.
* In 1895, President Cleveland intervened in a boundary dispute between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over British Guiana.
* Cleveland was motivated not only by the long-standing U.S. goal of challenging Britain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ but also by ever more expansive notions of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the authority of the United States.
* The United States’ assertion of hemispheric dominance \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Latin Americans, and their fears deepened when it decided arbitration terms with Britain without consulting Venezuela, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before bowing to American pressure.