1. Imperialism – when one country controls another country either politically or economically.
2. Manifest Destiny- the belief that the United States was “destined” to expand across the North American continent. It was also used to justify American imperialism.
3. Alfred T. Mahan – wrote the book, ***The Influence of Sea Power Upon History***, in which he argued that if the United States was going to be a world power they must have a strong navy and imperial islands from which to house and resupply their navy.
4. White Man’s Burden – based on a poem by Rudyard Kipling, this was the idea that the **Anglo-Saxon** (white) race was superior to all other races and had a responsibility to spread their culture and way of life to the rest of the world through imperialism.
5. American Anti-Imperialists League – American group that spoke out against the immorality and evils of imperialism.
6. Social Darwinism – the belief that certain people and races are better than others
7. Seward’s Folly – the purchase of Alaska by the United States
8. Queen Liliuokalani – the queen of Hawaii who was removed from her position by Sanford Dole
9. Sanford B. Dole – American businessman who overthrew Queen Liliuokalani in Hawaii
10. Spanish-American War – a **“splendid little war”** that resulted in the United States defeating the Spanish and becoming an imperial power by gaining control of Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines.
11. USS Maine – an American boat that exploded in Havana Harbor in Cuba and prompted the United States to get involved in the Spanish-American War.
12. Yellow Journalism – journalism used in the Spanish-American war that did not rely on facts but rather big catchy (and often false) headlines that created support for American involvement in the Spanish-American war.
13. Treaty of Paris 1898 – the treaty that ended the Spanish-American War which gave control of Spain’s colonial possessions (Puerto Rico, Guam, Philippines) to the United States.
14. Platt Amendment – an amendment that gave the United States considerable power over Cuba’s affairs. It went against the **Teller Amendment** and made Cuba angry at the United States.
15. Philippine Insurrection/Philippine-American War – a war that broke out between the United States and the Philippines after the Spanish-American War. The Philippines wanted their independence from the United States, but the United States refused to give it to them. It was a very nasty war in which the United States used brutal tactics to suppress the Filipino people.
16. Sphere of Influence – areas of China that were divided up by European powers (Great Britain, France, Germany, etc…) for economic gain
17. Open Door Policy – this policy was pushed by the United States to get rid of Spheres of Influence and allow for open trade in China for all nations.
18. Boxer Rebellion – this rebellion was led by Chinese nationalists who did not like the United States and other foreigners being in their country. They used violence to try and get them to leave, but it failed.
19. Banana Republics – countries in the Caribbean, Central, and South America whose economies were largely controlled by the United States.
20. Panama Canal – a canal built in the Central American country of Panama that connected the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean. This was beneficial for the United States both economically and militarily.
21. Monroe Doctrine – a United States’ policy passed in the early 1800’s that demanded that European countries stay out of South and Central America
22. Roosevelt Corollary – this was added to the **Monroe Doctrine** and said that the United States would not hesitate to use force to keep European countries out of Central and South America
23. “Big Stick Policy” – this was Theodore Roosevelt’s foreign policy that stressed the use of force and strength to maintain the United States’ power abroad, especially in Central and South America.
24. Dollar Diplomacy – **William Howard Taft’s** foreign policy that wanted to use American businesses and economic power to influence countries in South and Central America instead of military force.
25. Moral Diplomacy – **Woodrow Wilson’s** foreign policy that stated the United States would only help countries whose governments were democratic and supportive of the United States
26. Pancho Villa – a Mexican revolutionary (or bandit?) who kept crossing into the United States which pushed Wilson to send troops to Mexico to try and capture him
27. John J. Pershing – the general sent by Woodrow Wilson to capture Pancho Villa in Mexico. He would eventually become the head American General for World War I.
28. Acquisition – “acquiring” something; getting something
29. Imperial – dealing with empire
30. Empire – a large amount of territory controlled by one country
31. Navy – the branch of the military dealing with the ocean (ships)
32. Annex – to add to a country
33. Intervene – to get involved in
34. Motivation – reason for doing something
35. Foreign policy – the laws and actions of the United States dealing with other countries
36. Satirized – make fun of (Satire)
37. Dilemma – problem
38. Justification – explaining why it is okay for you to do something
39. Prevail – win
40. Object – disagree with
41. Latin America – countries in South America, Central America, and the Caribbean
42. Exaggerate – to overdo or overstate