

20-1 – The United States Gains Overseas Territories- Pages 640-645

Essential Question: In the last half of the 1800s, why did the United States join the race for control of overseas territories?

European Imperialism

- Powerful Western _____ wanted to build _____ bases and protect _____ routes in the 1800s.
 - Was an aspect of _____: building an _____ by founding _____ or conquering other _____
 - Europeans extended _____ empires to control most of _____ and Southeast _____ during 1870–1914
- European countries wanted _____ of _____ materials, new _____ for _____ goods, and increased national _____.

Main Idea 1:

The United States ended its policy of isolationism.

- Some _____ wanted to end _____ in order to:
 - Keep the _____ strong
 - Build a strong _____ by having overseas _____
- United States began _____ an _____ in late 1800s
- Until the late _____, U.S. foreign _____ was _____.
- The United States was _____ in that it _____ involvement in _____ with other _____.
- Purchased _____ from _____ for _____ in 1867
 - Called Seward’s _____ after Secretary of State _____, who negotiated the purchase of what _____ called the “_____”
- Annexed _____ territories _____ in 1867 and _____ in 1899

A Powerful Navy

- Government began _____ up its _____ forces during the late _____ and early _____
- Wanted to _____ its _____ interests _____
- Senator Henry Cabot Lodge said, “Commerce follows the _____, and we should _____ up a strong _____....”

Main Idea 2:

Because of its economic importance, Hawaii became a U.S. territory.

- Americans owned most _____ and _____ in _____ by 1840s and also controlled _____ crop
- McKinley _____ of 1890 gave subsidy, or bonus _____, to U.S. _____ producers; prices for Hawaiian _____ dropped, and the islands’ economy _____
- After Liliuokalani became _____, planters led a _____, set up a _____ government, and asked that _____ be placed under _____ control in 1893
- Hawaii eventually _____ by Congress in _____, but it did not become the _____ state until _____

Main Idea 3:

The United States sought trade with Japan and China.

- The _____ nation of _____ was _____ from the rest of the _____.
- Japan's _____ policy up to the mid-1800s was _____.
- The United States wanted to _____ Japan's _____ before other _____ arrived
- Commodore Matthew Perry was sent on a mission of _____ and _____ in 1853; a consul general, or chief _____, was sent in _____.
- The _____ were urged to sign a _____ treaty with _____ and the threat of _____ force.
- A _____ treaty was _____ in 1858.
- By the 1890s, _____ was itself an _____ power.

Foreign Powers in China

Spheres of Influence

- Japan defeated _____ in _____ War, 1894–95
- Other _____ wanted to set up _____ of influence, areas where they could control _____ and natural _____, in _____

Open Door Policy

- U.S. Secretary of State _____ set forth _____
- The “_____” was an American _____ that all _____ should have _____ access to trade in _____.

Boxer Rebellion

- Chinese _____ anger at _____ involvement in the country, poor _____ of the _____ by Chinese _____, and Chinese nationalists' _____ over _____ and homelessness led to the _____.
- Nationalists _____ foreign settlements in Beijing in _____ in 1900
- Boxers were _____, China paid a _____, and the _____ remained _____

