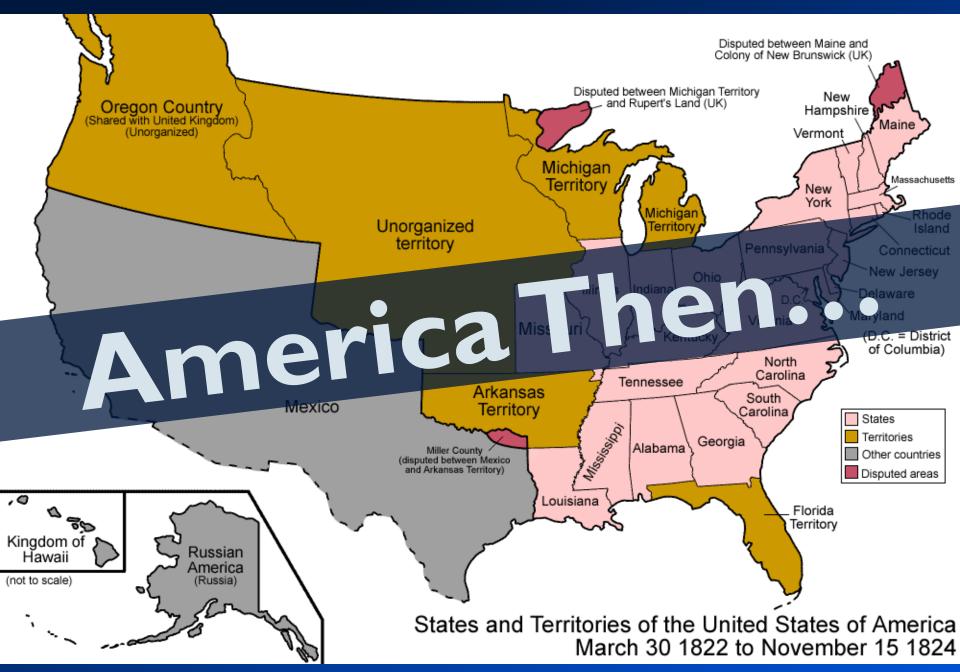
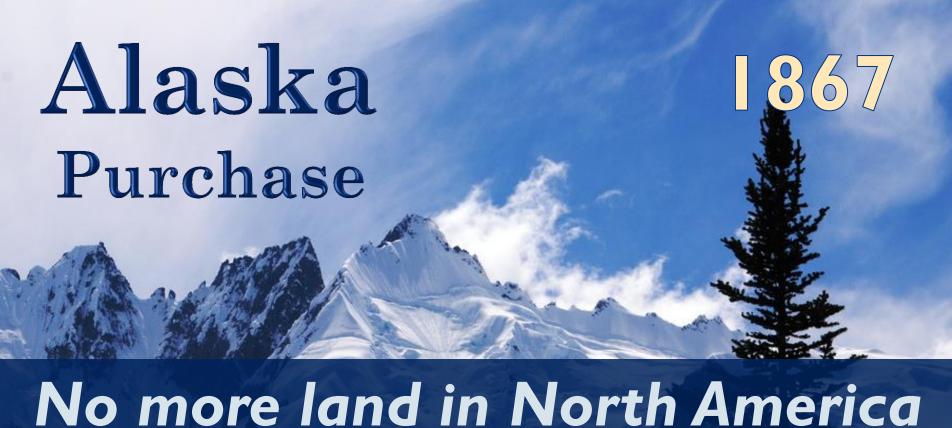
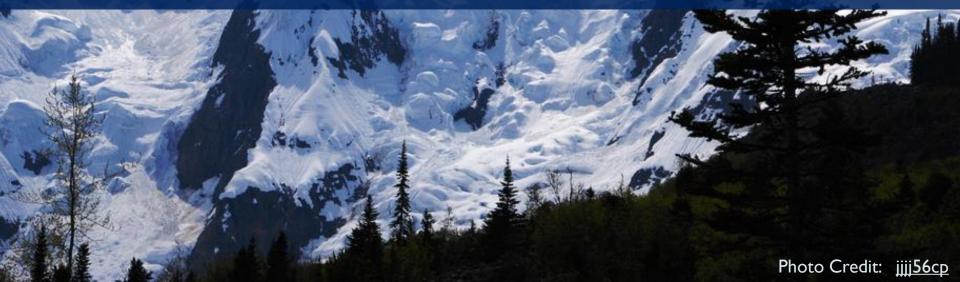


No Entangling
Alliances!











## Imperialism



The British Empire (c. 1921)

#### ISOLATIONISM vs. INTERVENTIONISM

19<sup>th</sup> CENTURY (1800s)

20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY (1900s)

#### **ISOLATIONISM**

(Neutrality)

**AVOID** conflicts with other nations whenever possible

#### INTERVENTION

**ENGAGE** other nations in order to promote the national interest of the United States

# MOTIVATIONS for US Imperialism







## Expansion of MARKETS

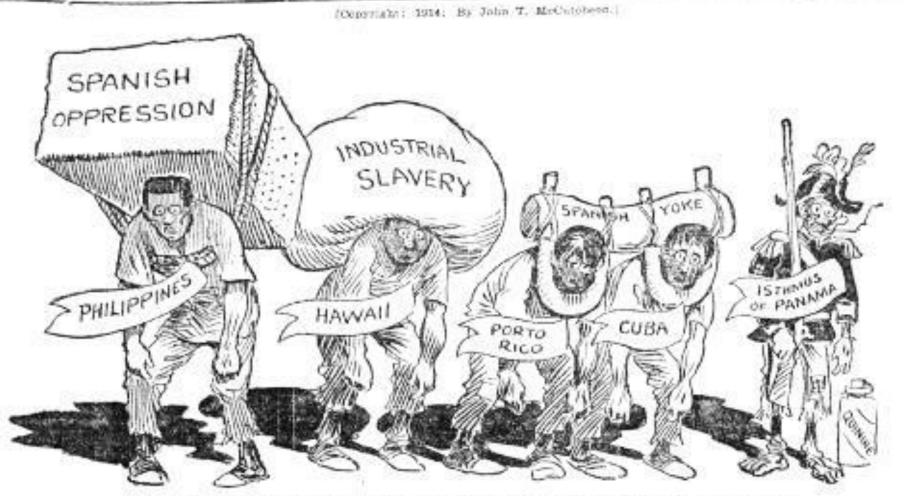


## Crop Prices Stabilize



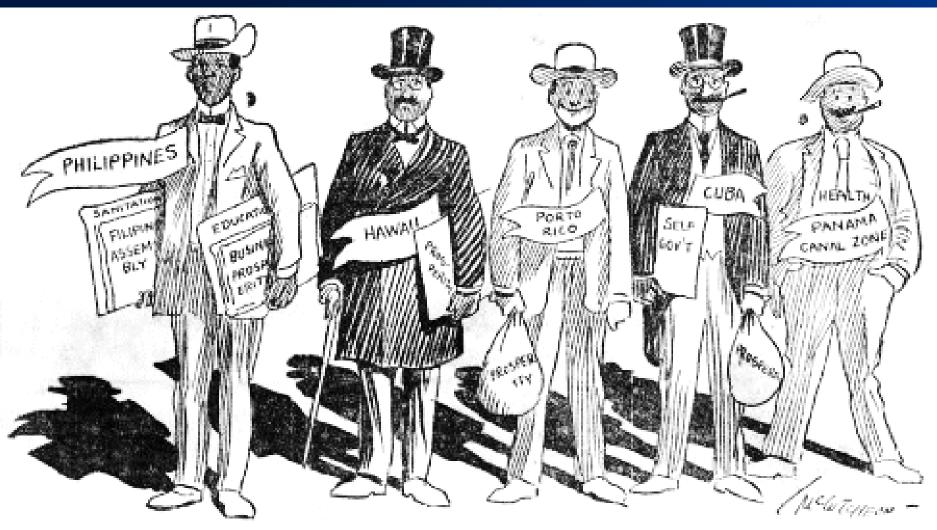
## BEFORE U.S. Imperialism

#### WHAT THE UNITED STATES HAS FOUGHT FOR

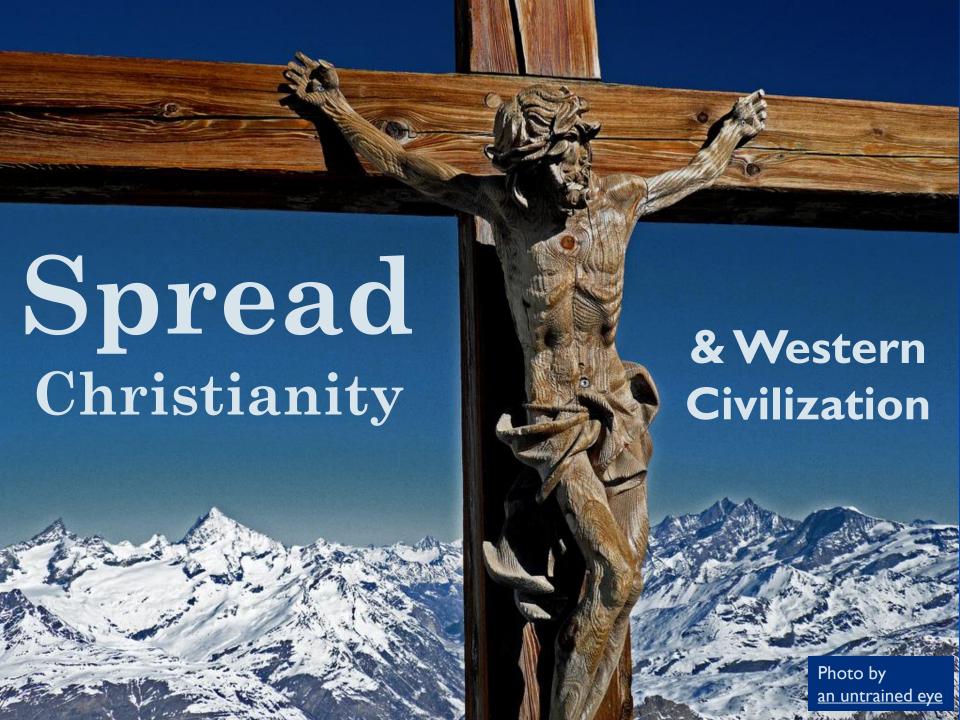


Before the United States intervened in behalf of these oppressed people.

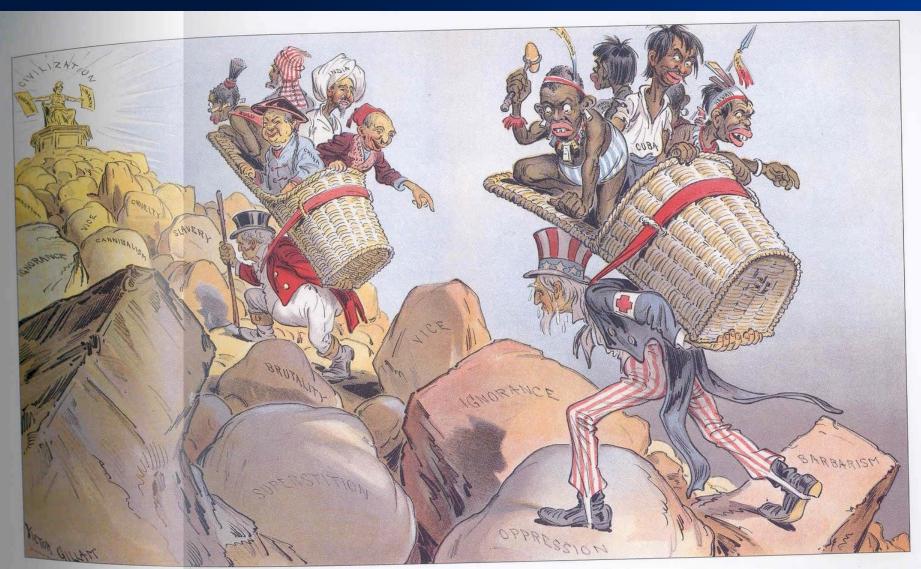
## AFTER U.S. Imperialism



After the United States had rescued them from their oppression.



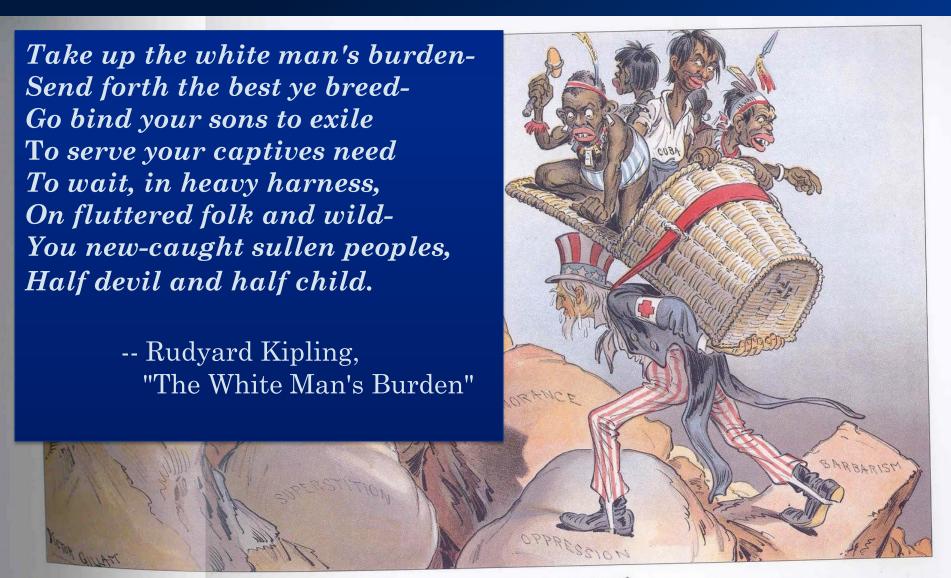
## The "White Man's Burden"

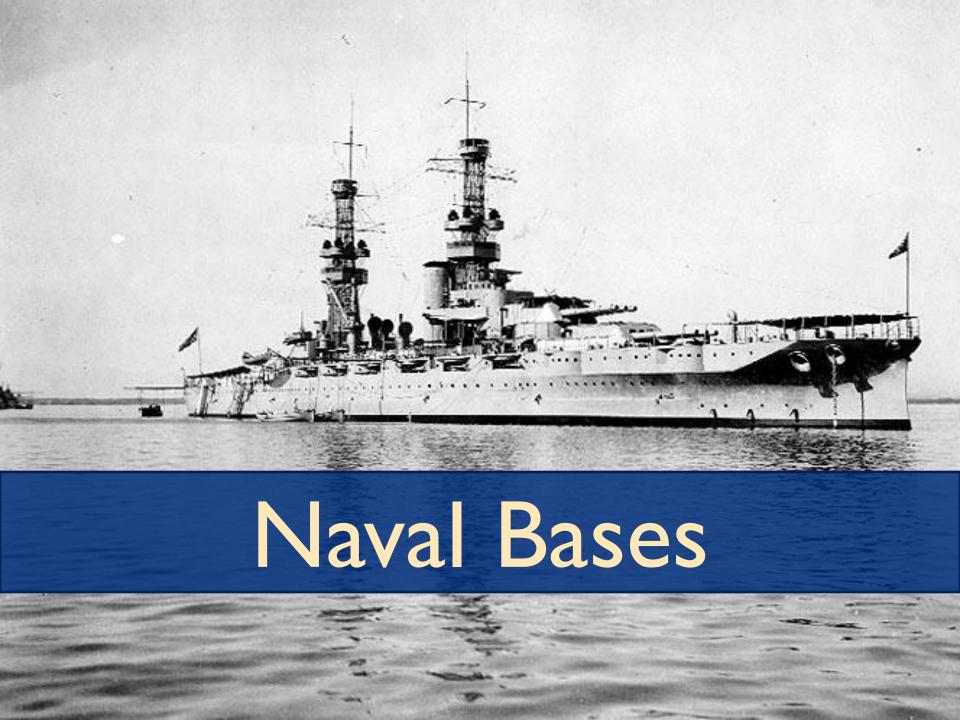


"THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN (Apologies to Kipling)." <sup>2</sup>

Judge, Judge Publishing Company, New York, 1899 [artist: Victor Gillam]

### The "White Man's Burden"





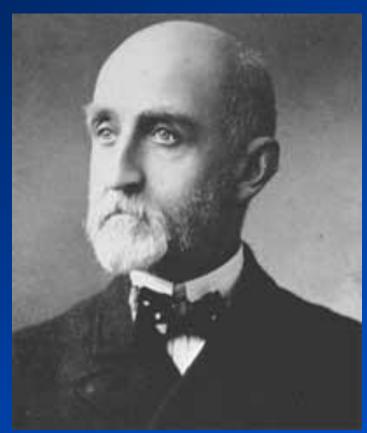
## Sea Power



Mahan, The Influence of Sea Power Upon History (1890)

#### **Thesis:**

Great nations must have great navies



Rear Admiral
Alfred Thayer Mahan

1898





## RESENTMENT

## The fruits of foreign intervention



The U.S. involvement in Latin America and the Pacific was resented in the Philippines and Cuba, whose people had sought independence.