

Imperialism Vocabulary

Boxer Rebellion - Secret group of Chinese that sought to expel all European influence out of China, taking over foreign embassies and killing over 200 people.

Platt Amendment - Gave the United States the right to intervene in Cuban affairs and allowed for long term leases of Naval Bases on Cuba, Guantánamo.

William Hearst - Owned the New York Journal, and wrote exaggerated news stories in order to sell newspapers.

Joseph Pulitzer - Owned the New York World and along with Hearst turned the American public towards war with Spain.

Annexation - The act of incorporating a territory within the domain of a country.

Big Stick Policy - Roosevelt's Policy of "walk softly and carry a big stick", meaning that he believed in negotiating but also having a strong military in case he needed to use force.

Yellow Journalism - When writers over sensationalized stories in order to sell newspapers. Ex. Sinking of the U.S.S. Maine.

Dollar Diplomacy - President Taft's foreign policy of using American business to invest in Latin America as a way of extending American influence in the region.

Open Door Policy - Called for equal trading rights to all foreign nations in China.

Spanish American War - War fought in 1898, in which America emerged as a world power acquiring the territories of the Philippines, Guam, Cuba and Puerto Rico.

Imperialism - The act of one nation exerting control over another nation politically, economically, or militarily.

USS Maine - The U.S. vessel that was destroyed in Havana Harbor and led to the Spanish American War.

Rough Riders - A volunteer cavalry unit led by Teddy Roosevelt who defeated the Spanish forces at the battle of San Juan Hill.

Protectorate - A country that is technically independent but is actually under the control of another country.

Foreign Policy - A government's strategy of dealing with another country.

“Spheres of Influence” – Areas in China where European powers enjoyed special privileges.