Bellringer:

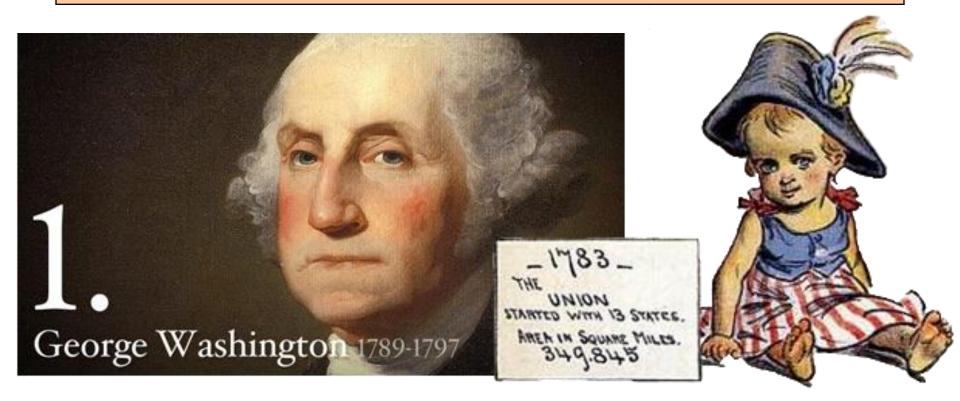
Agree or Disagree using a scale of 1-10 and be prepared to defend your answer.

- It is justifiable for the United States to use military force to protect U.S. financial interests.
- 2. It is justifiable to go to war to defend an ally of the United States.
- 3. It is acceptable to go to war to remove dictatorships and promote democracy.
- 4. It is the U.S. responsibility to be the "policemen" of the world.
- 5. The United States must maintain a superior military force for national security.
- 6. A wealthy nation like the United States should offer economic or military aid when a weaker nation requests it.

From 1890 to 1914, the United States expanded its role in world affairs and gained new overseas colonies



"The Great rule of conduct for [the U.S.], in regard to foreign Nations is in extending our commercial relations to have with them as little political connection as possible...
'Tis our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances, with any portion of the foreign world"
—George Washington, Farewell Address (1796)



"The American continents...are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers. We should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety"

—The Monroe Doctrine (1823)

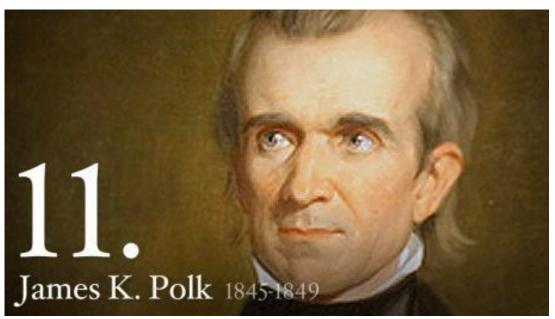




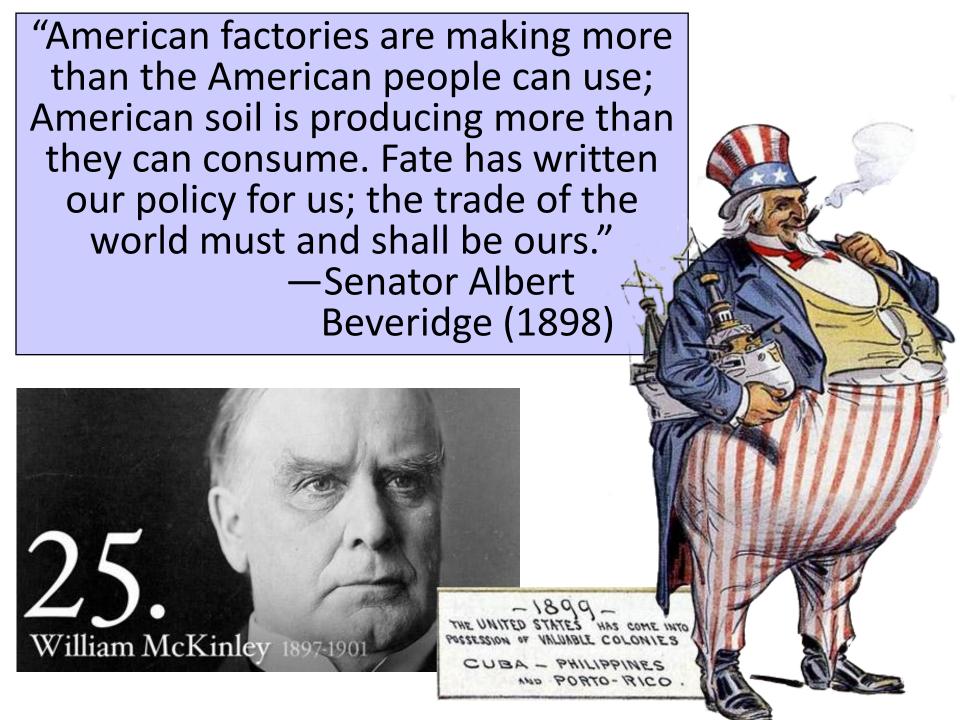
"The American claim is by the right of our manifest destiny to overspread and to possess the whole of the continent which Providence has given us for the development of the great experiment of liberty and federated self-government entrusted to us"

—John O'Sullivan

New York Morning News (1845)







When the USA was a new nation, it was limited to 13 states in territory east of the Mississippi River...

...George Washington promoted neutrality and warned against alliances with European nations

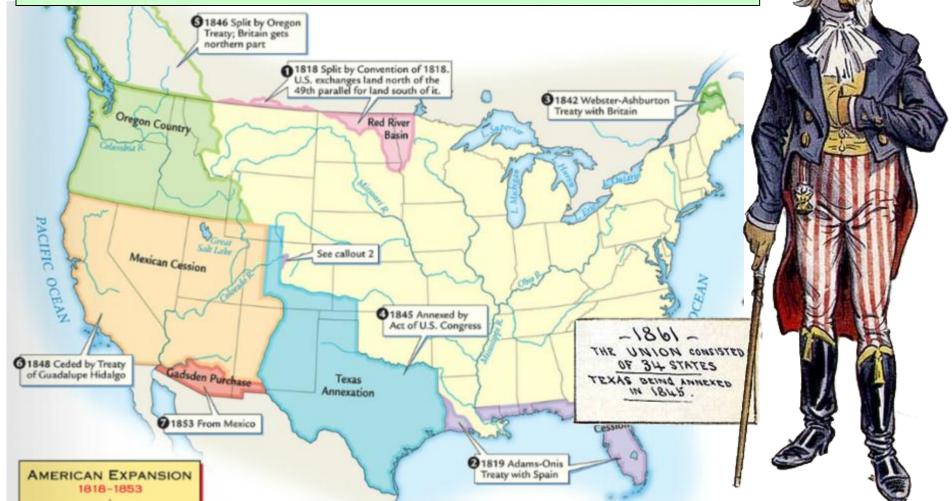


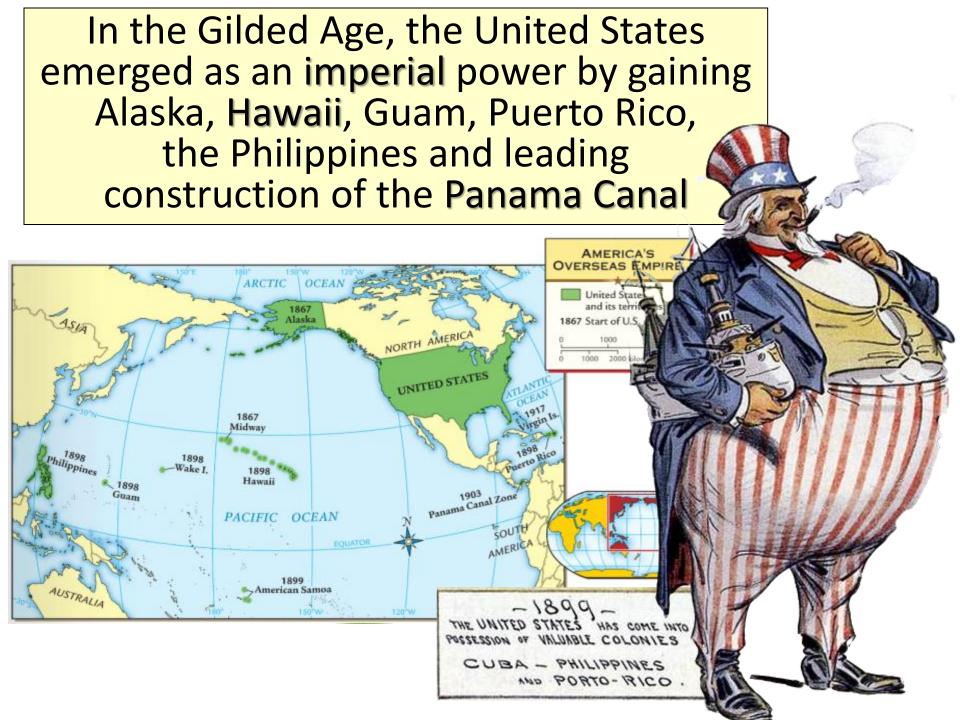
By the 1820s, the U.S. purchased Louisiana, "won" the War of 1812, gained Florida, and was no longer an infant nation...

... In 1823 President James Monroe issued the Monroe Doctrine asserting neutrality but that the U.S. would protect the western hemisphere from European influence

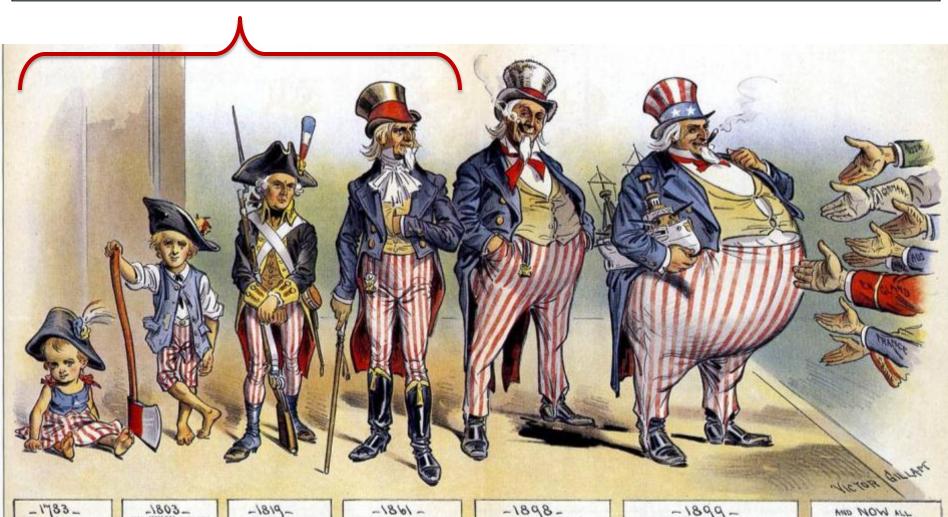


In the 1840s, President James Polk used an aggressive foreign policy (including treaties, purchases, and war with Mexico) to gain all lands to the Pacific Ocean and fulfill America's Manifest Destiny





From the American Revolution to the Civil War, America gained new western territories, but remained neutral in European affairs...



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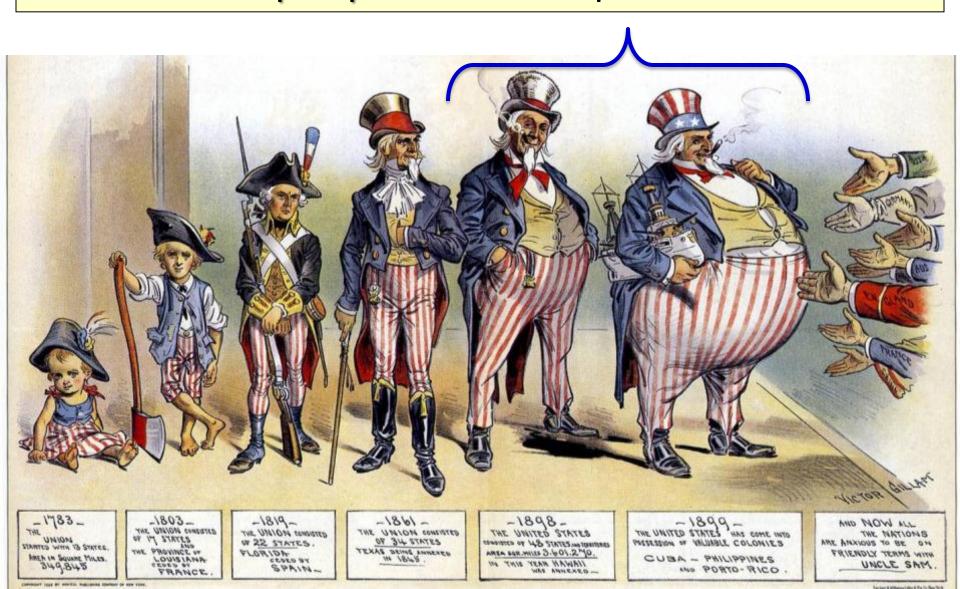
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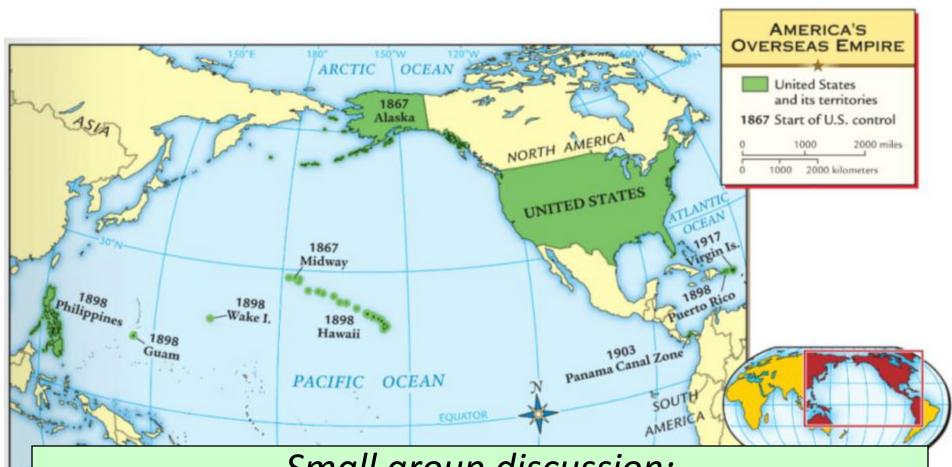
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...during the Gilded Age, the United States gained overseas territories and thought of itself as an equal power to European nations





Small group discussion:

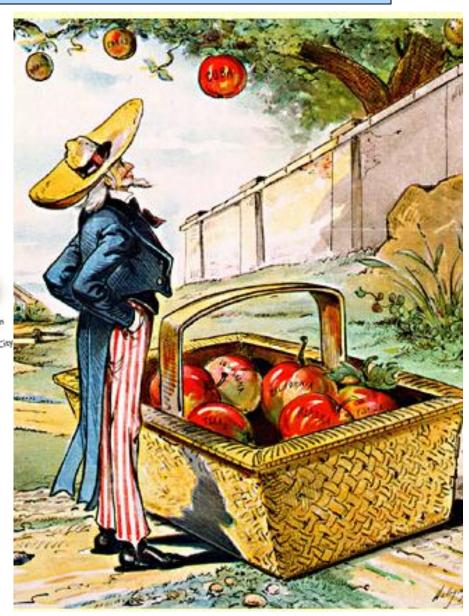
Brainstorm at least three reasons why the U.S. was motivated to expand and claim overseas colonies

American industry grew so large that companies needed new sources of raw materials and overseas markets to sell their products

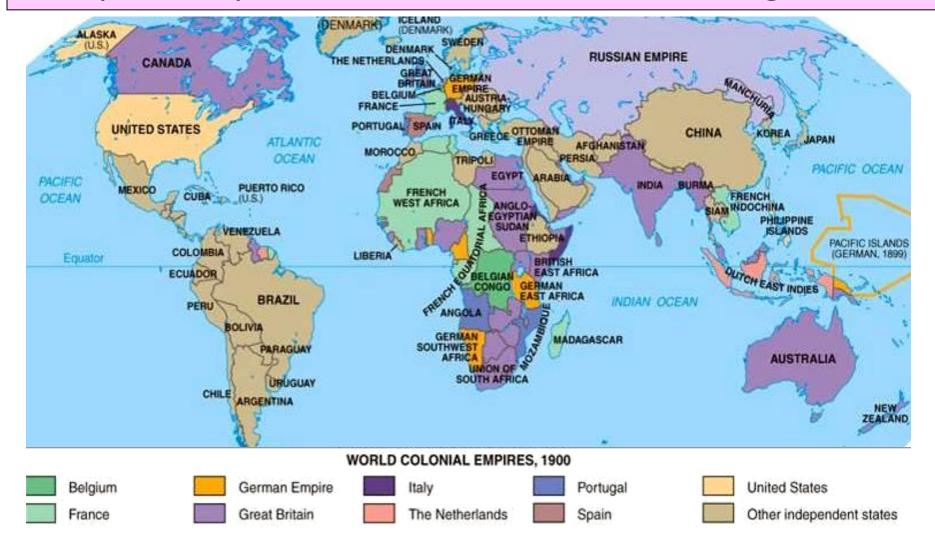


In 1890, the U.S. census revealed that the American frontier was closed and there were no new lands in the "west" to expand into





Americans felt the need to keep up with other European imperial nations who were building colonies



Admiral Alfred Mahan encouraged the USA to build a modern navy so it could compete with European militaries

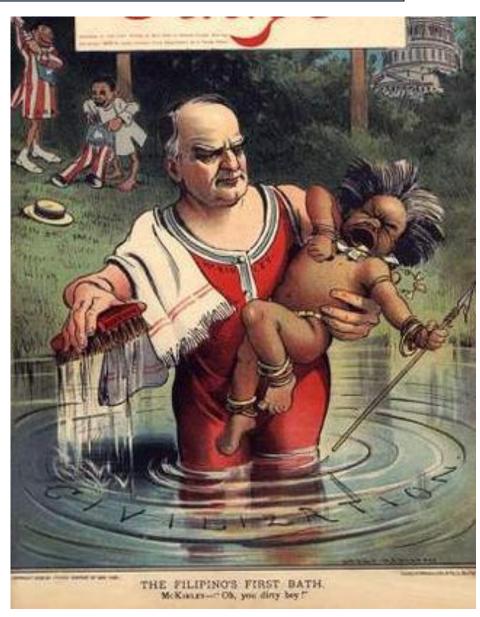






Many believed in Social Darwinism and the responsibility to "civilize" the "inferior races" of the world by spreading technology, Christianity, and democracy...





...also known as the White Man's Burden

