

# Reasons For American Imperialism Answer Key

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## REASONS FOR AMERICAN IMPERIALISM

**Introduction:** Expansion has always been a part of America's history. At first, expansion headed towards the Pacific within North America. *In the 1700's and 1800's*, European nations began practicing **imperialism**, which is one people ruling over or controlling others. Initially, Americans did not look to take over other countries. Having been colonists themselves, many Americans were against it. America also feared that foreign involvement would bring the country into a war. However, attitudes began to change in the *late 1800's* as America began to look to the Pacific. Use the chart below to answer the questions.

**Territorial Expansion of the United States**

Territory	Date Acquired	Square Miles	How Acquired
Original 13 Colonies	1783	888,685	Treaty with Great Britain
Louisiana Purchase	1803	827,192	Purchased from France
Florida	1819	72,003	Treaty with Spain
Texas	1845	390,143	Annexed
Oregon	1846	285,580	Treaty with Britain
Mexican Cession	1848	529,017	Mexican American War
Gadsden Purchase	1853	29,640	Purchase from Mexico
Alaska	1867	589,757	Purchase from Russia
Hawaii	1898	6,450	Annexed
Philippines	1899	115,600	Spanish American War
Puerto Rico	1899	3,435	Spanish American War
Guam	1899	212	Spanish American War
American Samoa	1900	76	Treaty with Germany and Britain

1. What is imperialism? \_\_\_\_\_

2. Why was America hesitant at first to get involved in foreign affairs? \_\_\_\_\_

3. According to the chart, name five places that America acquired. \_\_\_\_\_

4. What area of the world are most of the areas acquired after 1850 in? \_\_\_\_\_

5. Why might having these places be useful to America? \_\_\_\_\_

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## Reasons for American Imperialism: Answer Key to a Complex Era

Introduction:

Unraveling the complexities of American imperialism requires more than just a simple yes or no answer. The late 19th and early 20th centuries witnessed a dramatic shift in American foreign

policy, marked by aggressive expansion and the acquisition of overseas territories. This post serves as your comprehensive "answer key" to understanding the multifaceted reasons behind American imperialism, providing a detailed exploration of the economic, political, social, and ideological factors that fueled this transformative period. We'll go beyond simple bullet points to offer a nuanced understanding, providing context and critical analysis for a deeper comprehension. Get ready to delve into the motivations behind this pivotal era in American history.

## **Economic Drivers of American Imperialism**

### **H2: The Quest for New Markets and Resources:**

American industrialization generated a massive surplus of goods. Domestic markets, while expanding, couldn't absorb the sheer volume of production. Imperialism offered a solution: new markets hungry for American goods and raw materials. The acquisition of territories like the Philippines provided access to vast resources like sugar, rubber, and minerals, fueling industrial growth and corporate profits. This economic imperative propelled expansion, as businesses actively lobbied the government for favorable policies supporting overseas ventures.

### **H3: The Role of Corporations and Big Business:**

Corporations like the United Fruit Company wielded significant political influence, shaping foreign policy to secure access to resources and favorable trade agreements in newly acquired territories. Their influence extended beyond mere lobbying; they often directly participated in the exploitation of these resources, further solidifying the economic case for imperialism.

## **Political Motivations: Power and Global Influence**

### **H2: Strategic Geopolitical Considerations:**

Acquiring overseas bases provided the United States with strategic advantages in global power dynamics. The Spanish-American War, for instance, resulted in the acquisition of Guam and the Philippines, giving America a foothold in the Pacific and significantly increasing its naval power projection capabilities. This strategic positioning was crucial in the burgeoning global competition for influence and resources.

### **H3: Manifest Destiny's Shadow:**

The idea of "Manifest Destiny," the belief in America's divinely ordained right to expand across the continent, continued to shape national identity and foreign policy. This ideology, while initially focused on westward expansion, was adapted to justify overseas acquisitions, portraying them as a continuation of America's destined rise to global prominence.

### **H4: The Need for Naval Bases and Coaling Stations:**

The rapid expansion of the US Navy necessitated access to strategically located naval bases and coaling stations around the world. These bases provided crucial logistical support for the fleet, enabling longer-range operations and projecting power across oceans.

## **Social and Ideological Justifications**

H2: The White Man's Burden and Social Darwinism:

Imperialist ideology often drew upon Social Darwinist theories, portraying other cultures as inferior and justifying intervention as a civilizing mission. The concept of the "White Man's Burden," popularized by Rudyard Kipling, presented the moral obligation of the superior white race to uplift and govern "lesser" peoples. This paternalistic justification masked the often brutal realities of imperial domination.

H3: Missionary Zeal and Cultural Superiority:

Missionary efforts played a significant role in justifying imperialism. Many believed it their duty to spread Christianity and Western culture to supposedly "backward" societies, often disregarding the existing cultural richness and autonomy of those communities.

## **The Spanish-American War: A Catalyst for Imperial Expansion**

H2: The Trigger for Overseas Acquisition:

The Spanish-American War of 1898 proved to be a watershed moment. While ostensibly sparked by humanitarian concerns regarding Spanish rule in Cuba, the war's outcome led to the acquisition of Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines, dramatically expanding American power and influence beyond its continental borders.

H3: The Debate Over Annexation:

The acquisition of the Philippines, in particular, sparked intense debate within the United States. Anti-imperialists argued against the annexation, citing moral objections to colonialism and the potential for entangling alliances. Pro-imperialists, however, emphasized the economic and strategic benefits of acquiring the territory.

# Conclusion

The reasons for American imperialism were multifaceted and intertwined. Economic incentives, strategic geopolitical considerations, and socially ingrained ideologies all played significant roles in driving the nation's expansionist ambitions. While the era brought significant economic and geopolitical gains for the United States, it also resulted in profound consequences for the colonized peoples, highlighting the complex and often contradictory legacy of American imperialism. Understanding these diverse factors provides a richer and more complete picture of this pivotal period in American history, allowing for a more nuanced and critical assessment of its impact.

## Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

1. Was American imperialism solely driven by greed? While economic motives were undoubtedly significant, imperialism was a complex phenomenon driven by a confluence of economic, political, social, and ideological factors. Reducing it solely to greed simplifies a far more intricate historical process.
2. Did all Americans support imperialism? Absolutely not. There was significant anti-imperialist sentiment in the United States, particularly among those who opposed colonialism on moral or pragmatic grounds.
3. What was the long-term impact of American imperialism? The long-term impacts are complex and far-reaching, encompassing lasting economic, political, and social consequences both within the United States and in the colonized territories. These impacts continue to shape international relations today.
4. How does understanding American imperialism help us today? Studying this period offers crucial insights into the dynamics of power, the complexities of global politics, and the enduring legacy of colonialism. It provides a framework for understanding contemporary issues related to interventionism, globalization, and the unequal distribution of power.
5. What are some primary sources for further research on American imperialism? Excellent resources include primary documents from the era, such as letters, speeches, and government records, along with scholarly articles and books analyzing the period's key events and figures. Archival research and digitized collections are particularly useful.

**reasons for american imperialism answer key: Building an American Empire** Paul Frymer, 2019-07-16 How American westward expansion was governmentally engineered to promote the formation of a white settler nation Westward expansion of the United States is most conventionally remembered for rugged individualism, geographic isolationism, and a fair amount of luck. Yet the establishment of the forty-eight contiguous states was hardly a foregone conclusion, and the federal government played a critical role in its success. This book examines the politics of American expansion, showing how the government's regulation of population movements on the frontier, both settlement and removal, advanced national aspirations for empire and promoted the

formation of a white settler nation. *Building an American Empire* details how a government that struggled to exercise plenary power used federal land policy to assert authority over the direction of expansion by engineering the pace and patterns of settlement and to control the movement of populations. At times, the government mobilized populations for compact settlement in strategically important areas of the frontier; at other times, policies were designed to actively restrain settler populations in order to prevent violence, international conflict, and breakaway states. Paul Frymer examines how these settlement patterns helped construct a dominant racial vision for America by incentivizing and directing the movement of white European settlers onto indigenous and diversely populated lands. These efforts were hardly seamless, and Frymer pays close attention to the failures as well, from the lack of further expansion into Latin America to the defeat of the black colonization movement. *Building an American Empire* reveals the lasting and profound significance government settlement policies had for the nation, both for establishing America as dominantly white and for restricting broader aspirations for empire in lands that could not be so racially engineered.

**reasons for american imperialism answer key:** *Empire for Liberty* Richard H. Immerman, 2010 How could the United States, a nation founded on the principles of liberty and equality, have produced Abu Ghraib, torture memos, Plamegate, and warrantless wiretaps? Did America set out to become an empire? And if so, how has it reconciled its imperialism--and in some cases, its crimes--with the idea of liberty so forcefully expressed in the Declaration of Independence? *Empire for Liberty* tells the story of men who used the rhetoric of liberty to further their imperial ambitions, and reveals that the quest for empire has guided the nation's architects from the very beginning--and continues to do so today.

**reasons for american imperialism answer key:** *The Influence of Sea Power Upon History, 1660-1783* Alfred Thayer Mahan, 1890

**reasons for american imperialism answer key:** *Imperialism* John Atkinson Hobson, 1902

**reasons for american imperialism answer key:** *The True Flag* Stephen Kinzer, 2017-01-24 The public debate over American interventionism at the dawn of the 20th century is vividly brought to life in this "engaging, well-focused history" (Kirkus, starred review).

**reasons for american imperialism answer key:** *U.S. History* P. Scott Corbett, Volker Janssen, John M. Lund, Todd Pfannestiel, Sylvie Waskiewicz, Paul Vickery, 2024-09-10 *U.S. History* is designed to meet the scope and sequence requirements of most introductory courses. The text provides a balanced approach to U.S. history, considering the people, events, and ideas that have shaped the United States from both the top down (politics, economics, diplomacy) and bottom up (eyewitness accounts, lived experience). *U.S. History* covers key forces that form the American experience, with particular attention to issues of race, class, and gender.

**reasons for american imperialism answer key:** *Super Imperialism* Michael Hudson, 2003

**reasons for american imperialism answer key:** *The Rough Riders* Theodore Roosevelt, 1899 Based on a pocket diary from the Spanish-American War, this tough-as-nails 1899 memoir abounds in patriotic valor and launched the future President into the American consciousness.

**reasons for american imperialism answer key:** *American Imperialism and the State, 1893-1921* Colin D. Moore, 2017-04-17 How did the acquisition of overseas colonies affect the development of the American state? How did the constitutional system shape the expansion and governance of American empire? *American Imperialism and the State* offers a new perspective on these questions by recasting American imperial governance as an episode of state building. Colin D. Moore argues that the empire was decisively shaped by the efforts of colonial state officials to achieve greater autonomy in the face of congressional obstruction, public indifference and limitations on administrative capacity. Drawing on extensive archival research, the book focuses principally upon four cases of imperial governance - Hawai'i, the Philippines, the Dominican Republic and Haiti - to highlight the essential tension between American mass democracy and imperial expansion.

**reasons for american imperialism answer key:** *The Significance of the Frontier in American History* Frederick Jackson Turner, 2014-02-13 2014 Reprint of 1894 Edition. Full facsimile of the

original edition. The Frontier Thesis or Turner Thesis, is the argument advanced by historian Frederick Jackson Turner in 1894 that American democracy was formed by the American Frontier. He stressed the process-the moving frontier line-and the impact it had on pioneers going through the process. He also stressed consequences of a ostensibly limitless frontier and that American democracy and egalitarianism were the principle results. In Turner's thesis the American frontier established liberty by releasing Americans from European mindsets and eroding old, dysfunctional customs. The frontier had no need for standing armies, established churches, aristocrats or nobles, nor for landed gentry who controlled most of the land and charged heavy rents. Frontier land was free for the taking. Turner first announced his thesis in a paper entitled *The Significance of the Frontier in American History*, delivered to the American Historical Association in 1893 in Chicago. He won very wide acclaim among historians and intellectuals. Turner's emphasis on the importance of the frontier in shaping American character influenced the interpretation found in thousands of scholarly histories. By the time Turner died in 1932, 60% of the leading history departments in the U.S. were teaching courses in frontier history along Turnerian lines.

**reasons for american imperialism answer key:** *America* Shi, David E., 2021-12-21 *America: A Narrative History* puts narrative front and center with David Shi's rich storytelling style, colorful biographical sketches, and vivid first-person quotations. The new editions further reflect our society and our students today by continuing to incorporate diverse voices into the narrative with new coverage of the Latino/a experience as well as enhanced coverage of women and gender, African American, Native American, immigration, and LGBTQ history. With dynamic digital tools, including the InQuizitive adaptive learning tool, and new digital activities focused on primary and secondary sources, *America: A Narrative History* gives students regular opportunities to engage with the story and build critical history skills. The Brief Edition text narrative is 15% shorter than the Full Edition.

**reasons for american imperialism answer key:** *The Sinking of the USS Maine* Samuel Willard Crompton, 2009 Early in 1898, the battleship USS Maine was sent to Havana. Supposedly undertaken to protect U.S. interests in Cuba, this action was a blatant effort to change Spanish colonial policies. Then, on the night of February 15, the Maine blew up i

**reasons for american imperialism answer key:** *The New Empire* Brooks Adams, 1902

**reasons for american imperialism answer key:** *Imperialism and the Developing World* Atul Kohli, 2020 How did Western imperialism shape the developing world? In *Imperialism and the Developing World*, Atul Kohli tackles this question by analyzing British and American influence on Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and Latin America from the age of the British East India Company to the most recent U.S. war in Iraq. He argues that both Britain and the U.S. expanded to enhance their national economic prosperity, and shows how Anglo-American expansionism hurt economic development in poor parts of the world. To clarify the causes and consequences of modern imperialism, Kohli first explains that there are two kinds of empires and analyzes the dynamics of both. Imperialism can refer to a formal, colonial empire such as Britain in the 19th century or an informal empire, wielding significant influence but not territorial control, such as the U.S. in the 20th century. Kohli contends that both have repeatedly undermined the prospects of steady economic progress in the global periphery, though to different degrees. Time and again, the pursuit of their own national economic prosperity led Britain and the U.S. to expand into peripheral areas of the world. Limiting the sovereignty of other states-and poor and weak states on the periphery in particular-was the main method of imperialism. For the British and American empires, this tactic ensured that peripheral economies would stay open and accessible to Anglo-American economic interests. Loss of sovereignty, however, greatly hurt the life chances of people living in Asia, the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America. As Kohli lays bare, sovereignty is an economic asset; it is a precondition for the emergence of states that can foster prosperous and inclusive industrial societies.

**reasons for american imperialism answer key:** *How to Hide an Empire* Daniel Immerwahr, 2019-02-19 Named one of the ten best books of the year by the Chicago Tribune A Publishers Weekly best book of 2019 | A 2019 NPR Staff Pick A pathbreaking history of the United States'

overseas possessions and the true meaning of its empire We are familiar with maps that outline all fifty states. And we are also familiar with the idea that the United States is an "empire," exercising power around the world. But what about the actual territories—the islands, atolls, and archipelagos—this country has governed and inhabited? In *How to Hide an Empire*, Daniel Immerwahr tells the fascinating story of the United States outside the United States. In crackling, fast-paced prose, he reveals forgotten episodes that cast American history in a new light. We travel to the Guano Islands, where prospectors collected one of the nineteenth century's most valuable commodities, and the Philippines, site of the most destructive event on U.S. soil. In Puerto Rico, Immerwahr shows how U.S. doctors conducted grisly experiments they would never have conducted on the mainland and charts the emergence of independence fighters who would shoot up the U.S. Congress. In the years after World War II, Immerwahr notes, the United States moved away from colonialism. Instead, it put innovations in electronics, transportation, and culture to use, devising a new sort of influence that did not require the control of colonies. Rich with absorbing vignettes, full of surprises, and driven by an original conception of what empire and globalization mean today, *How to Hide an Empire* is a major and compulsively readable work of history.

**reasons for american imperialism answer key: Kaplan SAT Subject Test U.S. History 2015-2016** Kaplan Test Prep, 2015-03-03 Proven strategies, practice, and review to ace the SAT Subject Test U.S. History. Getting into a top college has never been more difficult. Students need to distinguish themselves from the crowd, and scoring well on a SAT Subject Test gives students a competitive edge. Kaplan's SAT Subject Test: U.S. History is the most up-to-date guide on the market with complete coverage of both the content review and strategies students need for success on test day. Kaplan's SAT Subject Test: U.S. History features: \* A full-length diagnostic test \* Full-length practice tests \* Focused chapter summaries, highlights, and quizzes \* Detailed answer explanations \* Proven score-raising strategies \* End-of-chapter quizzes Kaplan is serious about raising students' scores—we guarantee students will get a higher score.

**reasons for american imperialism answer key: The "Maine"** Charles Dwight Sigsbee, 1899  
**reasons for american imperialism answer key: Imperialism in the Twenty-First Century** John Smith, 2016-01-22 Winner of the first Paul A. Baran-Paul M. Sweezy Memorial Award for an original monograph concerned with the political economy of imperialism, John Smith's *Imperialism in the Twenty-First Century* is a seminal examination of the relationship between the core capitalist countries and the rest of the world in the age of neoliberal globalization. Deploying a sophisticated Marxist methodology, Smith begins by tracing the production of certain iconic commodities—the T-shirt, the cup of coffee, and the iPhone—and demonstrates how these generate enormous outflows of money from the countries of the Global South to transnational corporations headquartered in the core capitalist nations of the Global North. From there, Smith draws on his empirical findings to powerfully theorize the current shape of imperialism. He argues that the core capitalist countries need no longer rely on military force and colonialism (although these still occur) but increasingly are able to extract profits from workers in the Global South through market mechanisms and, by aggressively favoring places with lower wages, the phenomenon of labor arbitrage. Meticulously researched and forcefully argued, *Imperialism in the Twenty-First Century* is a major contribution to the theorization and critique of global capitalism.

**reasons for american imperialism answer key: Washington's Farewell Address** George Washington, 1907

**reasons for american imperialism answer key: Address of President Roosevelt at Chicago, Illinois, April 2 1903** Theodore Roosevelt, 1999-01-01 This Elibron Classics title is a reprint of the original edition published by the Government Printing Office in Washington, 1903.

**reasons for american imperialism answer key: A Question of Torture** Alfred McCoy, 2007-04-01 A startling exposé of the CIA's development and spread of psychological torture, from the Cold War to Abu Ghraib and beyond In this revelatory account of the CIA's secret, fifty-year effort to develop new forms of torture, historian Alfred W. McCoy uncovers the deep, disturbing roots of recent scandals at Abu Ghraib and Guantánamo. Far from aberrations, as the White House

has claimed, *A Question of Torture* shows that these abuses are the product of a long-standing covert program of interrogation. Developed at the cost of billions of dollars, the CIA's method combined sensory deprivation and self-inflicted pain to create a revolutionary psychological approach—the first innovation in torture in centuries. The simple techniques—involving isolation, hooding, hours of standing, extremes of hot and cold, and manipulation of time—constitute an all-out assault on the victim's senses, destroying the basis of personal identity. McCoy follows the years of research—which, he reveals, compromised universities and the U.S. Army—and the method's dissemination, from Vietnam through Iran to Central America. He traces how after 9/11 torture became Washington's weapon of choice in both the CIA's global prisons and in torture-friendly countries to which detainees are dispatched. Finally McCoy argues that information extracted by coercion is worthless, making a case for the legal approach favored by the FBI. Scrupulously documented and grippingly told, *A Question of Torture* is a devastating indictment of inhumane practices that have spread throughout the intelligence system, damaging American's laws, military, and international standing.

**reasons for american imperialism answer key:** *American Imperialism* Adam Burns, 2017-01-17 Provides a critical re-evaluation of US territorial expansionism and imperialism from 1783 to the present The United States has been described by many of its foreign and domestic critics as an aempirea Providing a wide-ranging analysis of the United States as a territorial, imperial power from its foundation to the present day, this book explores the United States acquisition or long-term occupation of territories through a chronological perspective. It begins by exploring early continental expansion, such as the purchase of the Louisiana Territory from Napoleon Bonaparte in 1803, and traces US imperialism through to the controversial ongoing presence of US forces at Guantanamo Bay in Cuba. The book provides fresh insights into the history of US territorial expansion and imperialism, bringing together more well-known instances (such as the purchase of Alaska) with those less-frequently discussed (such as the acquisition of the Guano Islands after 1856). The volume considers key historical debates, controversies and turning points, providing a historiographically-grounded re-evaluation of US expansion from 1783 to the present day. Key Features Provides case studies of different examples of US territorial expansion/imperialism, and adds much-needed context to ongoing debates over US imperialism for students of both History and Politics Analyses many of the better known instances of US imperialism (for example, Cuba and the Philippines), while also considering often-overlooked examples such as the US Virgin Islands, American Samoa and Guam Explores American imperialism from a territorial acquisition/long-term occupationa viewpoint which differentiates it from many other books that instead focus on informal and economic imperialism Discusses the presence of the US in key places such as Guantanamo Bay, the Panama Canal Zone and the Arctic

**reasons for american imperialism answer key:** *A People's History of the United States* Howard Zinn, 2003-02-04 Since its original landmark publication in 1980, *A People's History of the United States* has been chronicling American history from the bottom up, throwing out the official version of history taught in schools -- with its emphasis on great men in high places -- to focus on the street, the home, and the, workplace. Known for its lively, clear prose as well as its scholarly research, *A People's History* is the only volume to tell America's story from the point of view of -- and in the words of -- America's women, factory workers, African-Americans, Native Americans, the working poor, and immigrant laborers. As historian Howard Zinn shows, many of our country's greatest battles -- the fights for a fair wage, an eight-hour workday, child-labor laws, health and safety standards, universal suffrage, women's rights, racial equality -- were carried out at the grassroots level, against bloody resistance. Covering Christopher Columbus's arrival through President Clinton's first term, *A People's History of the United States*, which was nominated for the American Book Award in 1981, features insightful analysis of the most important events in our history. Revised, updated, and featuring a new after, word by the author, this special twentieth anniversary edition continues Zinn's important contribution to a complete and balanced understanding of American history.



**reasons for american imperialism answer key: WHITE MAN'S BURDEN** Rudyard Kipling, 2020-11-05 This book re-presents the poetry of Rudyard Kipling in the form of bold slogans, the better for us to reappraise the meaning and import of his words and his art. Each line or phrase is thrust at the reader in a manner that may be inspirational or controversial... it is for the modern consumer of this recontextualization to decide. They are words to provoke: to action. To inspire. To recite. To revile. To reconcile or reconsider the legacy and benefits of colonialism. Compiled and presented by sloganist Dick Robinson, three poems are included, complete and uncut: 'White Man's Burden', 'Fuzzy-Wuzzy' and 'If'.

**reasons for american imperialism answer key: Charles Austin Beard** Richard Drake, 2018-12-15 Richard Drake presents a new interpretation of Charles Austin Beard's life and work. The foremost American historian and a leading public intellectual in the first half of the twentieth century, Beard participated actively in the debates about American politics and foreign policy surrounding the two world wars. In a radical change of critical focus, Charles Austin Beard places the European dimension of Beard's thought at the center, correcting previous biographers' oversights and presenting a far more nuanced appreciation for Beard's life. Drake analyzes the stages of Beard's development as a historian and critic: his role as an intellectual leader in the Progressive movement, the support that he gave to the cause of American intervention in World War I, and his subsequent revisionist repudiation of Wilsonian ideals and embrace of non-interventionism in the lead-up to World War II. Charles Austin Beard shows that, as Americans tally the ruinous costs—both financial and moral—of nation-building and informal empire, the life and work of this prophet of history merit a thorough reexamination.

**reasons for american imperialism answer key: *The American Yawp*** Joseph L. Locke, Ben Wright, 2019-01-22 I too am not a bit tamed—I too am untranslatable / I sound my barbaric yawp over the roofs of the world.—Walt Whitman, *Song of Myself*, *Leaves of Grass* *The American Yawp* is a free, online, collaboratively built American history textbook. Over 300 historians joined together to create the book they wanted for their own students—an accessible, synthetic narrative that reflects the best of recent historical scholarship and provides a jumping-off point for discussions in the U.S. history classroom and beyond. Long before Whitman and long after, Americans have sung something collectively amid the deafening roar of their many individual voices. The *Yawp* highlights the dynamism and conflict inherent in the history of the United States, while also looking for the common threads that help us make sense of the past. Without losing sight of politics and power, *The American Yawp* incorporates transnational perspectives, integrates diverse voices, recovers narratives of resistance, and explores the complex process of cultural creation. It looks for America in crowded slave cabins, bustling markets, congested tenements, and marbled halls. It navigates between maternity wards, prisons, streets, bars, and boardrooms. The fully peer-reviewed edition of *The American Yawp* will be available in two print volumes designed for the U.S. history survey. Volume I begins with the indigenous people who called the Americas home before chronicling the collision of Native Americans, Europeans, and Africans. *The American Yawp* traces the development of colonial society in the context of the larger Atlantic World and investigates the origins and ruptures of slavery, the American Revolution, and the new nation's development and rebirth through the Civil War and Reconstruction. Rather than asserting a fixed narrative of American progress, *The American Yawp* gives students a starting point for asking their own questions about how the past informs the problems and opportunities that we confront today.

**reasons for american imperialism answer key: *Imperialism and Progressivism*** , 2007 Involving students in real historical problems that convey powerful lessons about U.S. history, these thought-provoking activities combine core content with valuable practice in decision making, critical thinking, and understanding multiple perspectives. O'Reilly - an experienced, award winning teacher - has students tackle fascinating historical questions that put students in the shoes of a range of people from the past, from the rich and famous to ordinary citizens. Each lesson can be done either as an in-depth activity or as a quick motivator. Detailed teacher pages give step-by-step instructions, list key vocabulary terms, offer troubleshooting tips, present ideas for post-activity discussions, and

furnish lists of related sources. Reproducible student handouts clearly lay out the decision-making scenarios, provide outcomes, and present related primary source readings and/or images with analysis questions--Page 4 of cover

**reasons for american imperialism answer key: American Imperialism in the Image of Peer Gynt** E. A. J. Johnson, 1971 American Imperialism in the Image of Peer Gynt was first published in 1971. Minnesota Archive Editions uses digital technology to make long-unavailable books once again accessible, and are published unaltered from the original University of Minnesota Press editions. This is the life story of an economic historian whose distinguished career has included nine years of service as a United States government official in various capacities, both military and civilian, around the world. It is a revealing and often disturbing account, evoking in the author's mind, as he reflects on his own experiences and those of other American emissaries abroad, the image of Ibsen's Peer Gynt, who wandered over the earth thinking he was doing good, only to find when he returned home that both his virtues and his sins were so insignificant that his soul was scheduled by the buttonmolder to be cast into limbo in the form of a little lead button. Professor Johnson's book is much more than an autobiography. From the vantage point of his experiences and observations he provides a critical evaluation of American efforts abroad. He discusses cultural factors that have shaped American preconceptions and attitudes over the last half century and attempts to explain why a generation of presumably well-equipped Americans has been singularly incapable of materializing the hopes and aspirations of both the American people and the world community.

**reasons for american imperialism answer key: Things Fall Apart** Chinua Achebe, 1994-09-01 "A true classic of world literature . . . A masterpiece that has inspired generations of writers in Nigeria, across Africa, and around the world." —Barack Obama "African literature is incomplete and unthinkable without the works of Chinua Achebe." —Toni Morrison Nominated as one of America's best-loved novels by PBS's The Great American Read Things Fall Apart is the first of three novels in Chinua Achebe's critically acclaimed African Trilogy. It is a classic narrative about Africa's cataclysmic encounter with Europe as it establishes a colonial presence on the continent. Told through the fictional experiences of Okonkwo, a wealthy and fearless Igbo warrior of Umuofia in the late 1800s, Things Fall Apart explores one man's futile resistance to the devaluing of his Igbo traditions by British political and religious forces and his despair as his community capitulates to the powerful new order. With more than 20 million copies sold and translated into fifty-seven languages, Things Fall Apart provides one of the most illuminating and permanent monuments to African experience. Achebe does not only capture life in a pre-colonial African village, he conveys the tragedy of the loss of that world while broadening our understanding of our contemporary realities.

**reasons for american imperialism answer key: The Gilded Age** Mark Twain, Charles Dudley Warner, 1904

**reasons for american imperialism answer key: End of History and the Last Man** Francis Fukuyama, 2006-03-01 Ever since its first publication in 1992, the New York Times bestselling The End of History and the Last Man has provoked controversy and debate. Profoundly realistic and important...supremely timely and cogent...the first book to fully fathom the depth and range of the changes now sweeping through the world. —The Washington Post Book World Francis Fukuyama's prescient analysis of religious fundamentalism, politics, scientific progress, ethical codes, and war is as essential for a world fighting fundamentalist terrorists as it was for the end of the Cold War. Now updated with a new afterword, The End of History and the Last Man is a modern classic.

**reasons for american imperialism answer key: War Between Japan and Russia ...** Richard Linthicum, 1904 ... Describing and picturing the mighty conflict, the hitherto resistless march of Russian force across Asia, and the advance of Japan into a position of world-power among the nations ; with historical and descriptive sketches of Russia, Siberia, Japan, Korea and Manchuria, containing many maps and illustrations.

**reasons for american imperialism answer key: Why I Write** George Orwell, 2021-01-01 George Orwell set out 'to make political writing into an art', and to a wide extent this aim shaped the future of English literature - his descriptions of authoritarian regimes helped to form a new

vocabulary that is fundamental to understanding totalitarianism. While 1984 and Animal Farm are amongst the most popular classic novels in the English language, this new series of Orwell's essays seeks to bring a wider selection of his writing on politics and literature to a new readership. In *Why I Write*, the first in the *Orwell's Essays* series, Orwell describes his journey to becoming a writer, and his movement from writing poems to short stories to the essays, fiction and non-fiction we remember him for. He also discusses what he sees as the 'four great motives for writing' - 'sheer egoism', 'aesthetic enthusiasm', 'historical impulse' and 'political purpose' - and considers the importance of keeping these in balance. *Why I Write* is a unique opportunity to look into Orwell's mind, and it grants the reader an entirely different vantage point from which to consider the rest of the great writer's oeuvre. 'A writer who can - and must - be rediscovered with every age.' — Irish Times

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