**Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**U.S. History**

**Chapter 7.1**

**The Imperialist Vision (pp. 262-267)**

***Instructions:*** As you read pages 262–267 in your textbook, complete the outline below using the major headings of the section.

**The Imperialist Vision**

1. Building Support for Imperialism
2. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
3. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
4. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
5. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
6. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
7. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
8. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Building Support for Imperialism**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Notes** | **Reading** |
| *List three causes of European Expansionism.*  1.  2.  3. | In the 1800s, nations in Europe expanded overseas. This growth became known as the New Imperialism. Imperialism is a strong nation’s economic and political domination over weaker ones. It had several causes. Europe needed more raw materials than it could produce. Tariffs hurt trade between industrial countries. These countries looked overseas for new markets. Europe was also running out of investment opportunities, so Europeans invested in other countries. To protect these investments, Europe made the countries into colonies and protectorates. In a protectorate, the imperial power let local rulers stay in control.  The United States also wanted to find new markets in other countries. Some Americans used the ideas of Social Darwinism to justify expansion. Others believed that English-speaking countries were naturally superior and should control other countries.  American leaders thought the United States needed a powerful navy. A navy could protect the country’s merchant ships and defend its right to trade with other countries. By the late 1890s, the United States was becoming a great naval power. |

**American Expansion in the Pacific**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Notes** | **Reading** |
| ***Complete the statement.***  *If Queen*  *Liliuokalani had*  *held on to power in*  *Hawaii…* | In the 1800s, Japan traded only with the Chinese and the Dutch. In 1853, President Fillmore decided to force Japan to trade with the United States. He sent a naval expedition to negotiate a treaty. When they saw the four warships, the Japanese knew they could not compete against such technology. Japan opened two ports to American trade.  Americans were also interested in Hawaii. Sugarcane grew well in Hawaii’s climate. By the mid-1800s, there were many sugarcane plantations. In 1875, the United States removed tariffs on Hawaiian sugar. The islands’ sugar industry boomed. Planters grew wealthy. In 1887, the planters made the Hawaiian king sign a constitution limiting his power. An 1890 tariff gave subsidies to U.S. sugar growers. Hawaiian sugar became more expensive than American sugar. Sales of Hawaiian sugar decreased, and the Hawaiian economy weakened.  In 1891, Queen Liliuokalani became the ruler of Hawaii. She disliked American influence in Hawaii and tried to create a new constitution that reestablished her authority. The planters responded by overthrowing the government and forcing the queen to give up power. Then they set up their own government. The United States annexed Hawaii five years later. |

**Diplomacy in Latin America**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Notes** | **Reading** |
| ***Write the solution James G. Blaine proposed.***  ***Problem****: Latin*  *America was not*  *buying enough products*  *from the United*  *States.*  ***Solution:*** | The United States wanted more influence in Latin America. While the United States bought many raw materials from Latin American countries, those countries got most of their manufactured goods from Europe. The United States wanted to sell more products in Latin America. It also wanted Europeans to see the United States as the main power in the region. The idea that the United States and Latin American countries should work together became known as Pan-Americanism.  In 1889, the United States invited Latin American countries to a conference in Washington, D.C. James G. Blaine was secretary of state at that time. He had two goals for the conference. He wanted a customs union that would allow the countries to trade freely. He also wanted a system to solve disagreements among American nations. Latin American countries rejected these ideas. They did agree to create an organization to help countries in the Western Hemisphere work together. It was called the Commercial Bureau of the American Republics. Today it is known as the Organization of American States. |