

Intro

- a) Imperialism is the policy in which stronger nations extend their economic, political, or military control over weaker territories. There are three factors that fueled the new American imperialism, including desire for military strength, thirst for new markets, and belief in cultural superiority.
- b) Imperialism influence the US Government to take over more land; moreover, in order to protect their business and economy, the US government signed several treaties and passed numerous amendment. Because of the new policies, civilians gained more opportunities to trade and to gain wealth.

Body

- a)
 - 1) At first, US started to expand their territory because Europe already established colonies for centuries. In order to build their military strength, the US military leader, Alfred T. Mahan, urged the government officials to build up American naval power in order to compete with other powerful nations. As a result, US put its interest in Cuba and wanted to take Cuba over from Spain which lead to the Spanish-American War.
 - 2) When the United States declared war against Spain in 1898, it recognized Cuba's independence from Spain. It also passed the Teller Amendment, which stated that the United States had no intention of taking over any parts of Cuba. The treaty of Paris, which ended the war, further guaranteed Cuba the sovereignty that this nation and leader had been demanding for years. However, the most important reason for the United States to maintain a strong political presence in Cuba was to protect American businesses that had invested in the island's sugar, tobacco, and mining industries, as well as in its railroads and public utilities.
- b)
 - 1) Another example of US's policy being affected by imperialism is the Open Door Notes. Similar to the Spanish-American War, the U.S. secretary of State John Hay issued a series of policy statements called the Open Door notes to protect American interests. The notes were letters addressed to the leaders of imperialist nations, proposing that the nations share their trading rights with the United States, thus creating an open door. This meant that no single nation would have a monopoly on trade with any part of China.
 - 2) The other imperialist powers reluctantly accepted this policy. Also, this policy paved the way for a greater American influence in Asia.
- c)
 - 1) Government policies have profound influences on the lives of civilians, especially economically. In the late 19th century, advances in technology enabled American farms and factories to produce far more than the American citizens could consume. Gaining territories helped the United States to solve the problem of overproduction, in addition to the surrounding problems such as unemployment and economic depression. Also, imperialism changed the attitude of Americans: As long as they grow stronger, according to Social Darwinism – a belief that free-market competition leads to the survival of the fittest – some of them argued that they have the responsibility of spreading Christianity and “civilization” to the world's “inferior peoples”.
 - 2) Besides the effect on American civilians, imperialism also had a great impact on civilians of other territories. For example, many of the foreigners started to move to Hawaii and built Christian schools and churches on the island. Moreover, it also changed the percentage of native Americans in the total population, from 100 to around 19 percent which affected the civilian's political rights. For example, the White people forced King Kalakaua of Hawaii to amend the Hawaiian constitution, effectively limiting voting right to only wealthy land owners, ultimately limiting the voting rights of these native Americans.
 - 3) Similarly, because of the Spanish-American war in Cuba, the civilians gained independence and also received aid from the US. The American military provided food and clothing for thousands of families, helped farmers put land back into cultivation, organized elementary school, and helped eliminate yellow fever which had killed hundreds of Cubans each year

Conclusion

Imperialism caused the United States to gain more territory, sign many treaties, and pass several Amendment with other countries. However, in order to demonstrate its strength, the US began to colonize other countries. As a result, the US became one of the strongest power in the world, and the policies also changed the civilians' lives by solving numerous economic issues.

Intro

A) Roosevelt and Wilson both focused on expanding the power of US and pushing the US position to the world's power which made America's influence as a world international affair. However, despite having similar goals, they achieved them differently. Roosevelt was an imperialist and had more direct approach in achieving his goals. In contrast, Wilson had more idealistic thoughts, but he was more likely fail in achieving his goals.

B) Additionally, Roosevelt saw the presidency as a "bully pulpit," from which he could influence the news media and shape legislation, while Wilson was not as aggressive on progressive policies as Roosevelt.

Body

A)

1)For the domestic issues, both Roosevelt and Wilson wished to remove the rich and complex industrial society, in order to help the labors. However, they had different approaches with the same issue. The Roosevelt administration filed 44 anti-trust suits to break up some of the trusts.

2)In contrast, Wilson passed the Clayton Antitrust Act and set up the Federal Trade Commission to break down businesses. In addition to the economy, they also focused on land protection. For example, Roosevelt set up national parks, wilderness parks, and preserved forest. Wilson set up the National Park Services, which was an agency that the federal government managed the US Parks. The differences between

3)Roosevelt and Wilson was that Roosevelt did not support Civil rights movement while Wilson advocated for the women's suffrage and influenced the passing of the 19th Amendment, which granted women the right to vote.

b)

1)For the foreign policies, Roosevelt tended to expand US by imperialism. For example, he had a great interest in Cuba and helped Cuba gain independence from Spain. Eventually, he signed the Platt Amendment with Cuba who limited Cuba's power on government, in order to protect local American businesses.

2)Additionally, in order to become the central power and to allow a passage from the west and east, he supported the Panamanian rebel against Colombia to construct the Panama Canal which resulted in trading opportunities for US. On the other hand, Wilson dealt more with European countries due to WWI and was more of an idealist, for his plan was difficult to achieve. For example, he declared to join WWI in response to the German U-boat. Also, Wilson drew the fourteenth points after WWI to prevent another war, but it was rejected by other countries, as other countries planned to gain profits from winning the war.

3)The similarities between president Roosevelt and Wilson was that they both wanted to maintain peace. For example, Roosevelt successfully helped Russia and Japan to negotiate the Korean problem without having a war. Similarly, Wilson attempted to form the League of Nation and fourteenth points to prevent the next war.

C)

1)Roosevelt had a better presidency because he considered more about the people and reality, instead of proposing idealistic policies like Wilson. For example, Roosevelt successfully helped Russia and Japan to sign the Treaty of Portsmouth to deal with the Korean problem instead of going into a war. In contrast, Wilson's fourteenth points was opposed by Britain and French.

2)Additionally, the decision of signing of the Treaty of Versailles actually led to WWII. On the other hand, Roosevelt also considered the life quality of civilians, which led him to pass the Meat Inspection Act and Pure food and drug Act to ensure the safety of foods and drugs.

Conclusion

President Roosevelt and Wilson had similar, progressive ideas, but they used different methods to achieve their goals. As a result, their approaches influenced the US differentially. Regardless, they both still extended the US influence, making the US a prominent role worldwide.