

**The Age of Imperialism****Lesson 6****U.S. Economic Imperialism****Key Terms and People****annexation** addition of territory**Queen Liliuokalani** last Hawaiian ruler of Hawaii**caudillo** military dictator**Monroe Doctrine** U.S. statement of opposition to European influence**José Martí** Cuban writer who fought for Cuban independence**Spanish–American War** war fought between the United States and Spain in 1898, in which the Americans supported the Cuban fight for independence**Emilio Aguinaldo** Filipino nationalist who fought against the Americans**Panama Canal** man-made waterway connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans**Roosevelt Corollary** statement that the United States had the right to exercise “police power” in the Western Hemisphere**Before You Read**

In the last lesson, you read about European imperialism in Asia.

In this lesson, you will read about U.S. economic imperialism in Hawaii and Latin America.

**As You Read**

Answer questions about the major events in U.S. involvement in Latin America.

**U.S. IMPERIALISM IN THE PACIFIC ISLANDS; LATIN AMERICA AFTER INDEPENDENCE****What lands did the United States acquire?**

American businessmen grew wealthy from sugar plantations in Hawaii. But they wanted to make more money. They asked for the **annexation**, or addition, of Hawaii to the United States. That way they would get more money when they sold sugar in the United States.

In the 1890s, **Queen Liliuokalani** tried to regain control of her country for the Hawaiian people. The American businessmen overthrew her. They declared a republic. In 1898, Hawaii became a territory of the United States.

In the early 1800s, the new nations of Latin America had serious problems. Most people were poor laborers. Another problem was political unrest. Local military leaders who wanted power ruled Latin American nations as **caudillos**, or military dictators.

Lesson 6, *continued*

Landowners kept the caudillos in power. The landowners refused to give power to the poor people. Only people with property could vote.

Sometimes reformers did take office. But they never lasted long. When their reforms threatened the power of the wealthy too much, a dictator would rise and remove them from office.

1. What problems did the people in the new nations of Latin America face?

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## ECONOMIES GROW UNDER FOREIGN INFLUENCE

### *What nations controlled Latin American economies?*

Latin America did not develop its own manufacturing industries. It had to import manufactured goods. These goods cost more than what was earned from exports.

In addition, Latin American countries often borrowed money from foreign banks. When they could not repay the loans, lenders took control of the businesses.

2. Why was Latin America's need to import goods a problem?

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## A LATIN AMERICAN EMPIRE

### *How did the United States gain Latin American territories?*

In 1823, President James Monroe issued the **Monroe Doctrine**. It warned European nations against interfering in the American continents.

In the 1890s, the people of Cuba were fighting for their independence from Spain. The writer **José Martí** was one of them. The United States fought against Spain in the **Spanish–American War**.

After the Spanish–American War in 1898, the United States took control of Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippine Islands.

Filipino nationalists led by **Emilio Aguinaldo** fought against the Americans for their freedom. The United States defeated the rebels but promised to give the Philippines self-rule later. In the meantime, American businesses took advantage of Filipino workers.

Into the early part of the 20th century, Americans wanted to find a quicker route from the east to west coasts. They hoped to build a canal across Panama.

President Roosevelt offered \$10 million to Colombia—to which Panama belonged—for the right to build this canal. When Colombia asked for more money, the United States helped the people of Panama revolt for independence. In return, the United States won a ten-mile-wide zone in Panama in which to build the **Panama Canal**. The canal opened in 1914.

In 1904, Roosevelt extended the Monroe Doctrine. He said that the United States had the right to act as “an international police power” in the Western Hemisphere. This statement is known as the **Roosevelt Corollary**.

3. How did the United States win a zone in Panama for a canal?

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**Lesson 6, *continued***

As you read this lesson, answer the questions about three factors that set the stage for economic imperialism in Latin America.

<b>Factor 1: Legacy of Colonial Rule</b>	
1. In what ways did landowners “enslave” peasant workers?	
2. How was land distributed during colonial times?	
3. What political problems did independent nations face as a result of European colonial rule?	
<b>Factor 2: Foreign Trade</b>	
4. How did advances in technology affect Latin American trade?	
5. How did foreign countries gain control of Latin American industries?	
6. Why did Latin American nations remain poor and unindustrialized after they gained independence?	
<b>Factor 3: “The Colossus of the North”</b>	
7. Why did President Monroe issue the Monroe Doctrine?	
8. How did the Spanish–American War make the United States the dominant imperial power in Latin America?	
9. How did the United States expand its influence in Latin America in the early 1900s?	