

Imperialism And America Answer Key

In this study, William Adam Russ, Jr. details the events of the turn-of-the-century revolution that abrogated the monarchy and ended the sovereignty of the Kingdom of the Hawaiian Islands. First published in 1959, The Hawaiian Revolution (1893-94) uses as its primary sources the official documents of the United States government and those of the governments of Hawaii: Kingdom, Provisional, and Republic. Other primary sources include the collections in archives and libraries of the major figures of the period; the printed works of governments and individuals; secondary works in books, periodicals, and articles; and newspapers in key cities. In nine chapters, the author focuses on the days of the revolution, the reactions to the news in the United States, the attempts to annex the islands, the policies of the presidents and the secretaries of state, and the debates in Congress. He concludes with the failure of passage of the annexation treaty of 1893. Critical but not condemning of the actions and policies of the American leadership at the time, Russ does not write as if the United States were never mistaken and unjust in its behavior. If the annexation of the Hawaiian Kingdom was an extension of American imperialist expansion, it was not an official movement of the government. It was instead the final legalization of what had been decades of American dominance of Hawaii. It was the inevitable exchange of island sovereignty for American sovereignty. Russ censures the mechanism (revolution) by which the exchange was accomplished but not the end result (annexation). Thus, if the truth of the events of 1893 demands that American actions be fully exposed, Russ does so only to clarify and condemn the deeds and misdeeds of American leadership. It is as if he were giving Americans a lesson in morality to ease the American conscience and respond to its sensibilities. To Russ, the story of Hawaii at the end of the nineteenth century is also the story of America's part in the expansion of world imperialism. Candor demanded, he says, that the United States' acquisitions in the 1890s be recognized as part of that trend and that justice should be given the colonized world. But American action was necessary, he contends, to preserve and advance its power and position in relation to the imperialist nations. The narrative detail in this work is not found elsewhere even today, and therein lies its continuing usefulness. This accomplishment is based on extensive scholarly research with a careful analysis and criticism of the opinions and actions of the leaders of the revolution in Hawaii and of the Americans in Hawaii and Washington, D.C. The timing of the original publication of this volume was to coincide with the granting of statehood to the Territory of Hawaii in 1959. This reprint, with an introduction by Pauline N. King, coincides with the hundredth anniversary of the revolution and remains a rich source of information about this period of Hawaiian and American history. It should prove to be a valuable resource for any student of the period who needs the accessibility of diverse points of view in order to gain a thorough understanding of these important events.

Investigates the relationship between culture and the imperialism of the West through an examination of the concept of empire-building in Western literature

From President Nixon's historic visit to China in 1972 to the aftermath of the Tiananmen tragedy, this book examines the changing perceptions of the United States articulated by China's "America Watchers," whose occupation is to interpret the "beautiful imperialist" for China's elite and public. While other studies have looked at the behavioral history of U.S.-China relations, this is the first to probe the perceptual dimension.

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Essays on the early disciplinary history of international relations.

Examines the staying power of the global supremacy of the United States, which is directly dependent on how long and how effectively its preponderance in Eurasia is sustained.

"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.

This book presents answers to some of the key questions about the economics of imperialism.

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Branded a "cultural Chernobyl" and the "tragic kingdom," the Euro Disney Resort has been on its own thrill ride since opening in 1992. The much publicized version of the Magic Kingdom gave Europeans alcohol-free "mocktails," surly employees, even colors too muted for the Disney image. Facing financial disaster, was it any wonder that Disney execs found themselves wishing upon a star for answers? After so many knee-jerk criticisms of Euro Disney, this book combines firsthand experience and research to shed new light on claims that the park is nothing more than a form of American cultural imperialism. Andrew Lainsbury, a former Euro Disney employee who knows what the park meant to its visitors, goes beyond media bites and academic scorn to examine Europe's love/hate relationship with Euro Disneyland and some of the undiscussed issues surrounding it. *Once Upon an American Dream* is a story of global capitalism on a grand scale. Lainsbury has plumbed company archives and interviewed key players to give readers the real view from Le Chateau de la Belle au Bois Dormant (Sleeping Beauty's Castle). He cracks open the Euro Disney controversy to reveal the park not as a tragic experiment in exporting American culture but the result of European efforts to import a popular form of American entertainment. Lainsbury tells how the Walt Disney Company came to build a European park and locate it in France, how political negotiations affected its design and development, how it was promoted to continental audiences, and what caused its widely publicized financial woes before being rescued by a real prince from Saudi Arabia. He reveals what it took to win back the hearts of skeptical Europeans—such as serving wine, selling flashy merchandise, and placating disgruntled workers. Finally, he looks into the magic mirror to speculate on the role of Euro Disney and the Walt Disney Company in the twenty-first century. Ultimately, Lainsbury shows that cultural imperialism is not an exclusively American phenomenon but a global corporate strategy—and that global corporatism, by needing to be responsive to consumers, is so complex that it may not be as monolithic as feared. *Once Upon an American Dream* is a fairy tale for our times, reminding us that, for all the critical huffing and puffing, the creation and marketing of pleasure is what Euro Disneyland is all about.

This four-volume encyclopedia chronicles the historical roots of the United States' current military dominance, documenting its growth from continental expansionism to hemispheric hegemony to global empire.

- Overviews the history of American imperialism through chronologically arranged entries that are multidisciplinary, incisively written, and informed by the latest scholarship
- Covers issues ranging from the fur trade of the frontier era to today's complex engagement in the Middle East and Africa
- Shares key insights on the intersection of popular culture with the projection of U.S. military power
- Includes background material and an extensive selection of primary documents that will help students practice critical reading, thinking, and writing skills
- Features numerous photos, illustrations, and sidebars that enliven the text and engage students in participatory learning

Kaplan's AP U.S. History Prep Plus 2020 & 2021 is completely restructured and aligned with the 2020 exam changes. This edition features practice questions, full-length practice tests, and concise review of the most-tested content to quickly build your skills and confidence. With bite-sized, test-like practice sets, expert strategies, and customizable study plans, our guide fits your schedule. To access your online resources, go to kaptest.com/moreonline and follow the directions. You'll need your book handy to complete the process.

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"Reference notes": p. 244-252.

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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

Real People. Real Stories. Real Politics. Politics involves people, from many backgrounds, struggling to make their voices heard. Real people, telling their stories, reflect our ideals, choices, and collective experiences as a nation. In *American Government: Stories of a Nation*, author Scott Abernathy tunes in to these voices, showing how our diverse ideas shape the way we participate and behave, the laws we live by, and the challenges we face. Each chapter features real stories illustrating how the American political system is the product of strategies, calculations, and miscalculations of countless individuals. Students learn the nuts and bolts of political science through these compelling stories. Learning concepts in context is a tested learning technique that works to help ideas stick. The key concepts are memorable because they are tied to real politics, where students see political action and political choices shaping how institutions advance or impede the fulfillment of fundamental ideas. Not only will all students see themselves reflected in the pages, but they will come to understand that they, too, are strategic players in American politics, with voices that matter. Just like the Full version, The Essentials edition is perfect for instructors who don't wish to cover the last three chapters on policy.

Exam board: WJEC Level: AS/A-level Subject: History First teaching: September 2015 First exams: Summer 2016 (AS); Summer 2017 (A-level) Build, reinforce and revise the historical knowledge and exam skills required for WJEC AS/A-level History. Matched to the 2016 specification for Wales, this study guide contains clear content summaries and annotated sample answers to exam questions. - Concisely covers the key issues and content in the specification, breaking the Unit down into manageable chunks - Consolidates understanding with regular knowledge-check questions, plus useful tips - Builds the analytical and evaluative skills that students need to succeed in AS/A-level History - Improves students' exam technique, providing sample student answers to past paper questions, with commentary to explain the number of marks awarded - Helps students to learn the content throughout the course, study independently and revise for their exams

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Imperialism and Expansionism in American History: A Social, Political, and Cultural Encyclopedia and Document Collection [4 volumes]A Social, Political, and Cultural Encyclopedia and Document CollectionABC-CLIO

Covers significant eras in U.S. history. Encourages students to analyze evidence, documents, and other data to make informed decisions. Includes guidelines for students, answer prompts, and a scoring rubric. Develops essential writing skills.

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.

The end of the Cold War ushered in a moment of nearly pure American dominance on the world stage, yet that era now seems ages ago. Since 9/11 many informed commentators have focused on the relative decline of American power in the global system. While some have welcomed this as a salutary development, outspoken proponents of American power--particularly neoconservatives--have lamented this turn of events. As Jeanne Morefield argues in *Empires Without Imperialism*, the defenders of a liberal international order steered by the US have both invoked nostalgia for a golden liberal past and succumbed to amnesia, forgetting the decidedly illiberal trajectory of US continental and global expansion. Yet as she shows, the US is not the first liberal hegemon to experience a wave of misguided nostalgia for a bygone liberal order; England had a remarkably similar experience in the early part of the twentieth century. The empires of the US and the United Kingdom were different in character--the UK's was territorially based while the US relied more on pure economic power--yet both nations mouthed the rhetoric of free markets and political liberty. And elites in both painted pictures of the past in which first England and then the US advanced the cause of economic and political liberty throughout the world. Morefield contends that at the times of their decline, elites in both nations utilized the attributes of an imagined past to essentialize the nature of the liberal state. Working from that framework, they bemoaned the possibility of liberalism's decline and suggested a return to a true liberal order as a solution to current woes. By treating liberalism as fixed through time, however, they actively forgot their illiberal pasts as colonizers and economic imperialists. According to Morefield, these nostalgic narratives generate a cynical 'politics in the passive' where the liberal state gets to have it both ways: it is both compelled to act imperially to save the world from illiberalism and yet is never responsible for the outcome of its own illiberal actions in the world or at home. By comparing the practice and memory of liberalism in early nineteenth century England and the contemporary United States, *Empires Without Imperialism* addresses a major gap in the literature. While there are many examinations of current neoliberal imperialism by critical theorists as well as analyses of liberal imperialism by scholars of the history of political thought, no one has of yet combined the two approaches. It thus provides a much fuller picture of the rhetorical strategies behind liberal imperialist uses of history. At the same time, the book challenges presentist assumptions about the novelty of our current political moment.

Tells the story of the men throughout American history who used the rhetoric of liberty to further imperial ambitions, and argues that the quest for empire has guided the nation's architects from the very beginning--and continues to do so today. By the author of *The CIA in Guatemala*.

This work contains an Introduction by Harry F. Dahms. It includes contents such as: Periodizing Globalization: From Cold War Modernization to the Bush Doctrine Robert J. Antonio and Alessandro Bonanno; Recognizing Empire: Alienation, Authority, and Delusions of Grandeur David Norman Smith; Corporate Warriors: Changing Forms of Private Armed Force in America Harry W. Isaac and Daniel M. Harrison;

From Exceptionalism to Imperialism: Culture, Character and American Foreign Policy Lauren Langman and Meghan Burke; 9.11.01 and Its Global Aftermath: Empire Strikes Back? Timothy Luke. It also includes commentaries - Globalization and Social Justice: Working the Tensions of the Dialectics of National Character Karen Monkman; Neoliberalism and its Discontents: Comments on Three Views of the American Empire Barney Warf. It includes five chapters and two commentaries from some of the most respected personalities in the field. It takes a broad and diverse look at the development of globalization. To justify the plundering of today's Democratic Republic of the Congo, U.S. intellectual elites have continuously produced dismissive Congo discourses. Tracing these discourses in great depth and breadth for the first time, Johnny Van Hove shows how U.S. intellectuals (and their influential European counterparts) have been using the Congo in similar fashions for their own goals. Analyzing intellectuals as diverse as W.E.B. Du Bois, Joseph Conrad, and David Van Reybrouck, the book offers a theorization of Central West Africa, a case study of normalized narratives on the "Other", and a stirring wake up call for all contemporary writers on international history and politics.

American incomprehension of the outside world has been the chief problem in international affairs since the end of World War II. In *America and the Imperialism of Ignorance*, veteran political journalist Andrew Alexander constructs a meticulous case, including evidence gleaned from the steady opening up of Soviet archives, demonstrating why this is so. From starting the Cold War to revisiting unlearned lessons upon Cuba and Vietnam, the Middle East has latterly become the arena in which the American foreign policy approach proved wretchedly consistent. This has created six decades in which war was not the last resort of diplomacy but an early option, and where peace and order breaking out was thought to be the natural conclusion of military intervention. Alexander traces this 'shoot-first' tendency from 1945, arguing that on a grand scale the Cold War was a red herring in which the US and her proxies set out to counter a Soviet expansionism that never truly existed, and that by the time of the George W Bush era, the 'Industrial-Military-Complex' was in office offering little hope of a change in approach.

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[Imperialism and Internationalism in the Discipline of International Relations](#)

[Empires Without Imperialism](#)

Prepared by Mary Ann Heiss of Kent State University, this valuable resource for students includes chapter summaries, chapter outlines, chronologies, identifications, matching, multiple-choice, fill-in-the-blank, questions for critical thought, and map exercises. Available in two volumes.

American Studies is a vigorous, bold account of the changes in the field of American Studies over the last thirty-five years. Through this set of carefully selected key essays by an editorial board of expert scholars, the book demonstrates how changes in the field have produced new genealogies that tell different histories of both America and the study of America. Charts the evolution of American Studies from the end of World War II to the present day by showcasing the best scholarship in this field An introductory essay by the distinguished editorial board highlights developments in the field and places each essay in its historical and theoretical context Explores topics such as American politics, history, culture, race, gender and working life Shows how changing perspectives have enabled older concepts to emerge in a different context

'Fugitive Empire' locates imperialism as one of the foundation stones of the revolutionary state. Andy Doolen examines attitudes to ethnic difference manifested in the literature & politics of the 18th century to show how concepts of imperial authority lay at the heart of early American republicanism.

*Stealing America's Future makes a comparison of today's America to late 19th Century Europe using two rare books, *The Conventional Lies of our Civilization* by Nordau, describing Europe's elitist leadership, and *The Soviets at Work* by Lenin, outlining the Russian Revolution as it took place. Not a part of the discussion of history, both provide frightening detail about the nuances of the geopolitics of Europe, circa 1900, that relate to today's America. Using heartwarming family stories, humorous anecdotes, incisive criticism, and cold factual analysis, it describes how progressive liberalism, with its attempts at social engineering and excessive permissiveness, has brought social and economic disaster to America. David Letterman relating to Sarah Palin "I fear he sees her as more man than he will ever be and more woman than he will ever get." Bill Maher relating to Michelle Obama .."my only conclusion about Maher is that he is just another angry little*

bully who is fearful of powerful women..." Is it time to separate the North American Continent into a federation of smaller component nations better reflecting the economics and ethos of these individual component nations, yet having our common defense as the only connection or do we need to get back to the Constitution our founders gave to us? Raised in a poor farm family in Pawnee County, Nebraska, Dr. Steiner had the ethics of hard work and family values as his primary guide post to succeed. Working his way through college and graduating from the University of Nebraska in 1973, he located his dental practice in an economically impacted area of Omaha, Nebraska where he also worked in a public health clinic, developing insights with regard to what motivates people. He is a pilot and an accomplished martial artist, attaining several black belts. He was featured in a Sun-Up Interview by the Omaha World Herald's, Robert McMorris, and was also featured in an interview by William Rush in the League of Human Dignity paper, where Sensei Steiner outlined his martial arts training strategies for handicapped persons. He was called by Charles Kuralt to panel a discussion of the Gulf Crisis for CBS News before the Gulf War. Lewis and Able examine the economic relationship between Latin America and the 'advanced' countries since their independence from Spanish and Portuguese rule. They reinterpret the significance of Latin America's external connections through juxtaposing Latin America and the British scholars from different ideological and intellectual backgrounds. This work is of considerable importance in promoting comparative work in development studies of Latin America and the Third World.

As a country with enormous economic, military, and cultural power, the United States can seem an overwhelming neighbour - one that demands consideration by politicians, thinkers, and cultural figures. Prejudice and Pride examines and compares how English and French Canadian intellectuals viewed American society from 1891 to 1945. Based on over five hundred texts drawn largely from the era's periodical literature, the study reveals that English and French Canadian intellectuals shared common preoccupations with the United States, though the English tended to emphasize political issues and the French cultural issues. Damien-Claude Belanger's in-depth analysis of anti-American sentiment during this era divides Canadian thinkers less along language lines and more according to their political stance as right-wing, left-wing, or centrist. Significantly, the era's discourse regarding American life and the Canadian-American relationship was less an expression of nationalism or a reaction to US policy than it was about the expression of wider attitudes concerning modernity.

A highly respected, balanced, and thoroughly modern approach to U.S. history, LIBERTY, EQUALITY, POWER: A HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, Seventh Edition, uses these three themes to show how the United States was transformed from hunter-gatherer and agricultural Native American societies into the most powerful industrial nation on Earth. This approach helps students understand the impact of the notions of liberty and equality, which are often associated with the American story and recognize how dominant and subordinate groups have affected and been affected by the ever-shifting balance of power. The text integrates the best of recent social and cultural scholarship—including fun material on movies and other forms of popular culture—into a political story, offering a comprehensive and complete understanding of American history. Important Notice: Media content referenced within the product description or the product text may not be available in the ebook version. Aimed at undergraduate students of US government and politics, this volume offers an accessible and comprehensive examination of American politics both before and after September 11.

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Explore centuries of history with this stimulating quiz game. This new edition of our best-seller, World History Challenge, learning important historical facts is more fun. Combining biography with foreign-policy analysis, David L. Anderson provides a fresh interpretation of Sino-American relations in the nineteenth century. The book focuses on Americans who occupied the chief U.S. diplomatic post in China from 1861 to 1898 and personally shaped American policy toward China in the forty years before Sec

Hay's Open Door Notes. Their policies, as Anderson explains, were as varied as the eight individuals, and yet at the same time were characteristically American--expressing altruism and imperialistic self-interest. Ultimately, John Hay merged the altruism and the self-interest in the Open Door Notes of 1899 and 1900, which influenced much twentieth-century conduct in Asia. Anderson reemphasizes Hay's role in bridging the differences that have plagued U.S. policy in China.

Taking up works by Samuel Richardson, James Fenimore Cooper, Sir Walter Scott, and Catharine Maria Sedgwick, among others, Jennifer B. Camden examines the role of characters who, while embodying the qualities associated with heroines, fail to achieve this status in the story. These "secondary heroines," often the friend or sister, typically disappear from the action of the novel as the courtship plot progresses, only to return near the conclusion of the action with renewed demands on the reader. For this persistent pattern, Camden suggests, reveals the cultural work performed by these unusual figures in the early history of the novel. Because she is often a failure rather than the heroine of the marriage plot, the secondary heroine inevitably engages the reader's interest in her plight. That the narrative apparently seeks to suppress her points to the secondary heroine as a site of contested identity who represents an ideology of womanhood and nationhood at odds with the national ideals represented by whom the reader is asked to embrace. In showing how the anxiety produced by these ideals is displaced onto the secondary heroine, Camden's study represents an important contribution to the ways in which early novels use character to further ideologies of race, class, sex, and gender.

This 12-hour free course explored the challenges, constraints and choices in foreign policy and international relations facing the USA.

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