**Unit 2a Vocabulary – Imperialism**

1. Big Stick Diplomacy: Using the threat of military action to protect economic interests in other parts of the world. Comes from TR’s use of an old West African proverb (“speak softly and carry a big stick.”)
2. Dollar Diplomacy: Giving loans to foreign countries in exchange for control of parts of its economy (ex. duties, railroads, national banks). Typically used during this time to transfer a country’s debt to a European country to the U.S. to solidify American influence.
3. Imperialism: policy of extending a country’s authority over other countries by economic, political, or military means. Though there were many justifications for imperialism, the driving force was economic control over markets, natural resources, trade routes, cheap labor, etc.
4. Interment:  a confinement or restriction in movement, especially under wartime conditions. Internment camps (or as your book calls them, “designated zones”) were used to put down rebellion when the U.S. took over the Philippines after the Spanish-American War.
5. Missionary Diplomacy: Intervention in another country’s affairs in order to oppose a government that is oppressive, undemocratic, or hostile to U.S. interests. The term missionary is used to denote a moral obligation to make the world “safe for democracy.”
6. Protectorate: a country wholes affairs are partially controlled by a stronger nation. A country may lose some control of their government/economy in exchange for military protection or an economic partnership.
7. Self-determination: the right of a nation of people to make decisions about their own government without interference from another country.
8. White Man’s Burden: a belief during the age of Imperialism that it was the U.S.’s duty to spread civilization, culture, and Christianity to other parts of the world. American intervention would “uplift” them.
9. Xenophobia: intense dislike of foreigners, driven by racism and/or fear of people who are unlike yourself.
10. Yellow journalism: use of sensationalized and exaggerated reporting by newspapers or magazines to attract readers. Newspapers also did not always check facts before making false claims such as “Spain attacked the *U.S.S. Maine*!”

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