Quiz #2

1. The 1895 Venezuela Crisis pitted the United States against which European power:  a.) France, b.) Great Britain, c.) Germany, d.) Italy, e.) Russia

2. What international organization was created by the Treaty of Paris?: a.) League of Nations, b.) The United Nations, c) The European Union, d) NATO

3. President Roosevelt asked Congress to revise the Neutrality Act in order to begin what program?: a.) The Marshall Plan, b.) Lend-Lease, c.) Social Security, d.) The Manhattan Project
Empire

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Civil War: Causes

- Not (primarily) about slavery
  - Incompatible interests: Trade
    - North: Finished goods
    - South: Raw Materials (cotton, tobacco)
  - Slavery is a symbol of incompatible interests
  - Worked out a deal on slavery in constitution
  - Deal fell apart when South could no longer pretend that it was going to win peacefully
- Presaged by the closing of Western frontier
- Each side has key advantages (Lee strategy)
Civil War: Consequences

- Resolved a basic tension in the United States over whether the U.S. would be a merchant country, or a resource/commodity exporter
- Shaped dominance of the North over the South
- Seared the minds of two generations of citizens
  - Rise of the state: Social welfare programs
  - Antipathy toward war: anti-imperialism
- Anticipated World War I battlefield conditions
Reconstruction

• After the Civil War, the North controlled the integration of the West into the United States

• North controlled U.S. foreign policy for 40 years

• Where to go next after American frontier?
Empire

• Growing power --> growing ambitions --> growing territory --> growing power.

• The debate over empire

  • What is Empire?

  • Def: The physical control of territory not normally thought of as part of the nation.

  • West?

  • U.S. foreign policy is consistent (expand)
Empire II

- U.S. foreign policy is consistent (expand)
  - What changes is HOW expansion occurs.
- Transition period of annexation of foreign (Western) territory
  - Spain/Mexico (Texas, California, Arizona)
  - Great Britain (Canada, Yukon, Northwest)
Empire III

- Expansion becomes more commercial (trade, money)
- Less physical
  - Distance
  - Cost
  - Economy
World War I

• The First World War is the beginning of the end for the old world order
  • But not the beginning for the new world order
• Versailles mostly patches up and resurrects the existing system (for the winning side)
  • Does not address decline of UK, France
  • Leads to increasing instability in Cent. Europe
  • U.S. not yet engaged -- “free riding” on UK
• Interwar system cannot contain tensions of the decline of existing great powers.