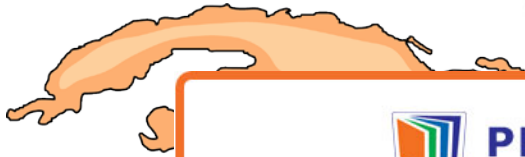


EXPANSIONISM

Over the past two centuries, the United States has sought to expand its territories both in North America and other parts of the world. While one of the biggest reasons for this is to continue economic growth, during the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th, America found itself in a position to demonstrate its strength by intervening in other countries.

One example of American involvement in other countries' affairs is the decision to enter the **Spanish-American War**. After America helped Cuba gain independence, we made territorial acquisitions that largely benefited America on an economic level. This war established that the United States place in the world economy was becoming more substantial.



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Despite being granted the same rights as United States citizens. This, in addition to the moral and ethical issues that the Anti-Imperialist League saw in the actions of the United States, constitutes the argument against U.S. territorial expansion at the time.

However, some countries, like Cuba and Panama, were in desperate need of help in order to become independent nations and survive economically and socially. In many cases, the United States helped countries find social, economical, and political stability.