

America's involvement in international affairs in the late 19th century

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Provide examples of American involvement in international affairs from your selected articles. Describe the extent to which America's involvement in international affairs affected global politics. Americans had extensively involved themselves over internal affairs after the Civil War until certain interests over trade, communication, and transportation overseas emerged. In particular, advantages had been perceived with the favor of trade agreements and the possible enormous influence through propagating democratic as well as religious principles across the Caribbean and the Pacific realms. These goals were sought after industrial revolution brought in new set of challenges for the economy and general social and political attitude for the nation as a whole. The America hence figured a well of potentials at seeking to expand and acquire further internal progress with international relations in order to address the increasing necessity for the means to produce goods that directly varied with the demand growth of the period which consequently implied the inevitable requirement for greater number of resources or raw materials most of which are normally found in abundance beyond the country. At a point, American investments focused on mining and sugar operations in Cuba and for several grounds, American interventions were evident in providing aid for Cuban rebellion at the aim of obtaining independence especially when the U. S. saw how such event drastically affected its economic conditions when campaigns to support demolition of American road structures and milling companies became intense. Similarly, though without much success, the United States expressed an intent to settle dispute of 1895 between Venezuela and British

Guiana. The United States also managed to create business ties with China and by constructing transcontinental railroads, Chinese workers were encouraged to migrate to the U. S. and though the latter did not easily cope with the American culture and experienced hostilities around 1885, transactions with the Chinese people enabled fresh insights and flexibility at adapting foreign ways on handling markets. From time to time, this type of unmanageable connections had become a factor that raised tensions as well among political interactions with Germany and Great Britain. In most cases, the America's involvement in international affairs took to the extent of mediating between nations under conflict. By the time the U. S. Congress held recognition of the Cuban rights, President McKinley attempted to promote reinforcement for Spain considering the freedom which Cuba struggled hard to attain. Equivalently, as the formal recognition of Hawaiian independence by the United States after the Mexican War took place, the Americans were able to gain control of two-thirds of Hawaiian land but because of the tariff imposed by the McKinley administration upon sugar trade, Hawaii came to the point of opposing political reforms that threaten to cause unpleasant results in its own economy. In response, the U. S. diplomat breached the international policy following the white citizens' revolt that led to the formation of the new provisional government. Reference "Imperialism and War: American Foreign Affairs (1865 - 1920)." America's Rise to World Power. Retrieved from <http://www.academicamerican.com/progressive/topics/imperial.html> on 30 Apr 2011. "Isolationism." Retrieved from <http://www.u-s-history.com/pages/h1601.html> on 30 Apr 2011.

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