

- [Commandes et collections](#)

- o
- o Naviguer les items de :
- o [Date publié](#)
- o [Auteur\(e\)](#)
- o [Titre](#)
- o [Sujet](#)

- [Aide](#)
- [Langue](#)
 - o [English](#)
 - o [français](#)
 - o [العربية](#)
- [Services personnalisés :](#)
 - o [Espace personnel](#)
 - o [Recevoir les nouveautés](#)
 - o [Modifier mon profil](#)

Chercher dans le dépôt :



DSpace JSPUI

DSpace préserve et permet l'accès à toute manière de contenu, y compris des documents texte, des images, des MPEG et des ensembles de données

[Savoir Plus](#)

1. [Université d'Oum-El-Bouaghi](#)
2. [مذكرات الماستر](#)
3. [كلية الآداب واللغات](#)
4. [قسم اللغة الإنجليزية](#)

Veuillez utiliser cette adresse pour citer ce document : <http://hdl.handle.net/123456789/2444>

Titre: The American foreign policy 1890-1920 from isolationism to an exceptional imperial statut

Auteur(s): [Hariza, Ilyes](#)
[Filali, Bilel](#)

Mots-clés: Foreign policy : (America)

Date de publication: 2013

Editeur: university of Oum-El-Bouaghi

Résumé: This work aims at studying american foreign policy in the last quarter of the nineteen century and the beginning of the twentieth century and the impacts of internal and external powers in its formulation .it aims at providing the necessary information to understand the nature of the american foreign reaction an policies . including the economic and capitalist. Alternative theories- including Marxist theories amongst others . Also it shows the illusion of American "exceptionalism" which was a unique form of imperialism, different from the classical methods carried out by earlier metropolises, namely Britain during the 19th century.moreover, it attempts to show how societies can be dominated indirectly through the use of the technology and the modernity as means to propagate the american values and to influence the cultures of other foreign communities.

URI/URL: <http://hdl.handle.net/123456789/2444>

Collection(s) : [قسم اللغة الإنجليزية](#)

Fichier(s) constituant ce document :

Fichier	Description	Taille	Format
---------	-------------	--------	--------

Tous les documents dans DSpace sont protégés par copyright, avec tous droits réservés.

Thème par

Ce site utilise l'application [DSpace](#), Version 5.x - [Commentaires](#)

The development of the traditional American foreign policy was thus coeval with the first flowering of an assertive American nationalism. The freedom of action that the United States sought for itself during the nineteenth century is, however, the ideal of all nation-states. Over the course of the century, the United States was able to expand its trade and commercial relations to an extraordinary degree, absorbed European immigrants in unparalleled numbers, and engaged freely in the process of cultural exchange. Moreover, it quite consistently displayed strong interest in political and military matters outside its borders. It encouraged the revolutions in Spain's American colonies and sought to protect their newly won independence with the Monroe Doctrine. American foreign policy changed in the years 1930-1941 as Americans realized that fascism would likely conquer all of Europe unless Americans acted quickly. Ultimately, it was fear of the fascist threat to American democracy that triggered the end of American isolationism and inaugurated the era of American interventionism. World War I had left a bitter taste in the mouths of many Americans; many believed that the U.S. had been tricked into joining the war for the wrong reasons, and they were determined to avoid making the same mistake twice. After the Great War, Americans were disappointed to see the isolationist disposition of the U.S. called for collective security, for Americans sought to secure their nation after the effects of World War I and maintain prosperity. World Court: Also named the International Court of Justice, the World Court was established in 1946 exceeding from a charter that was established by the UN. The principle is to hear cases that extended from the different participants in the court; not all cases submitted would be tried; the World Court has the option of choosing cases. reparations: Reparations is a term applied to the issuing of money from one nation to another. American foreign policy changed drastically between 1890 and 1917, from isolationist to interventionist. This change was due to economic factors as well as. The strength of the American economy was soon exploited by Presidents and used in their foreign policy, for example Taft's Dollar Diplomacy. He used loans and debts to effectively control the economies of other countries such as the Honduras in 1909. This would not have been possible if the US economy had not been as strong, and of course if other countries had not been in such economic turmoil. Economic factors such as these were key in shaping US foreign policies between 1890 and 1917. One of the key factors that influenced American foreign policy were the personal agendas of the presidents. Early American political leaders argued that with the exception of free trade, self-defense and humanitarian emergencies, the U.S. would do best to avoid permanent alliances that do not serve American interests. Beginning with George Washington's presidency, the United States sought a policy of isolationism and neutrality with regards to the internal affairs of other nations. Early American political leaders argued that with the exception of free trade, self-defense and humanitarian emergencies, the U.S. would do best to avoid permanent alliances that do not serve American interests but instead deflect attention from domestic issues.