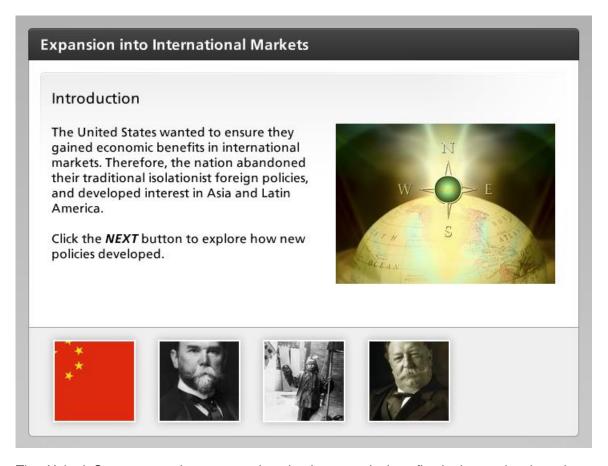
Introduction



The United States wanted to ensure it gained economic benefits in international markets. Therefore, the nation abandoned it traditional isolationist foreign policies, and developed an interest in Asia and Latin America.

Click the **NEXT** button to explore how new policies developed.



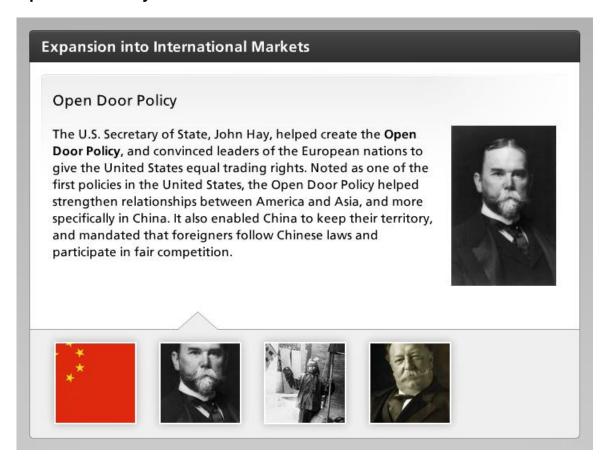
International Markets in China



In the early twentieth century, European countries like Britain, France, Germany, Japan, and Russia settled along the coast of China, and consequently acquired economic benefits. The United States also viewed China as a potential market for selling products and making investments, and feared they would get left of out such prosperous relationships.



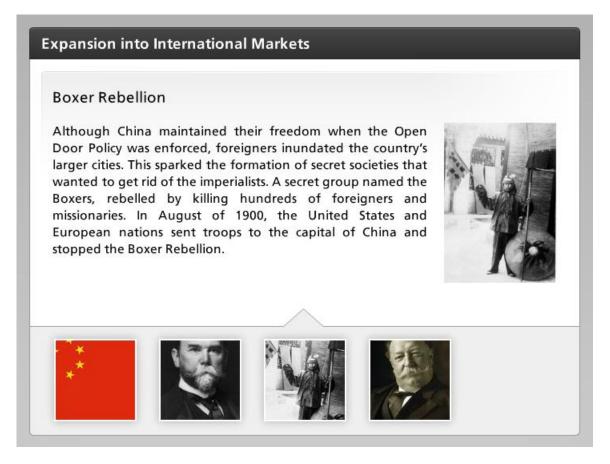
Open Door Policy



The U.S. Secretary of State, John Hay, helped create the **Open Door Policy**, and convinced leaders of the European nations to give the United States equal trading rights. Noted as one of the first policies in the United States, the Open Door Policy helped strengthen relationships between America and Asia, and more specifically in China. It also enabled China to keep its territory, and mandated that foreigners follow Chinese laws and participate in fair competition.



Boxer Rebellion



Although China maintained its freedom when the Open Door Policy was enforced, foreigners inundated the country's larger cities. This sparked the formation of secret societies that wanted to get rid of the imperialists. A secret group named the Boxers, rebelled by killing hundreds of foreigners and missionaries. In August of 1900, the United States and European nations sent troops to the capital of China and stopped the Boxer Rebellion.



International Markets in Latin America



Another important policy that cemented America's place as a foreign leader was the **Dollar Diplomacy**, an idea implemented by President William H. Taft that encouraged American businesses and banks to invest their money in Latin America. The Dollar diplomacy was meant to improve the American economy, and increase involvement with foreign countries.



Summary



Through the exploration of international trade that started in the late 1800's the United States become part of a global economy. However, as international relationships developed, conflicts also arose.

