The half-century from 1861 to 1914 formed a crucial time in the development of the American approach to the world, for the United States laid the foundations for its 20th century foreign policy. While the famed Monroe Doctrine insisted that no foreign power meddle in the American continent, it did not stop the U.S. from waging war against Spain, mixing in conflicts in Cuba, Chile, and Mexico, nor in backing independence for Panama, all the while acquiring smaller Pacific islands. The book includes:

- An introductory essay outlining main themes and problems of the era
- A chronology of main events

As the Civil War centennial approached, the historian Allan Nevins addressed this issue rather directly in a chapter of his 1960 War for the Union. Here he dramatically evoked the immense worldwide significance of Civil War diplomacy in a fascinating paragraph to which Howard Jones calls attention. Nevins, horrified by the idea of US war with Britain, wrote: It is hardly too much to say that the future of the world as we know it was at stake. As far as I have been able to determine, there exists no modern exhaustive study of Civil War diplomacy. Of the books I have seen, D. P. Crook comes closest. Crook’s 1974 work is a very serviceable and reliable survey of the entire topic. First World War Diplomacy The ideas of Woodrow Wilson and Lenin. Although many countries in Europe, prior to the emergence of hostilities in July 1914, had featured a profound ideological and political rivalry between conservatively inclined “parties of order” and liberalist and socialist “parties of movement” once it became evident that war had erupted it happened that societies seemed to “gel” in support of the defence of the state. At the onset of hostilities in July 1914 the “Central Powers” - Imperial Germany and Austria-Hungary - were immediately at war with Belgium (due to Imperial German invasion), Serbia (due to an Austro-Hungarian declaration of war), France and Russia (Russia being simultaneously a protector of Serbia and a full treaty ally of France). The period encompassed by this volume-with the start of the Civil War and World War I as bookends-has gone by a number of colorful names: The Imperial Years, The New American Empire, America's Rise to World Power, Imperial Democracy, The Awkward Years, or Prelude to World Power, for example. A different organizing theme would describe the period as one in which a transformation took place in American foreign relations. This book is an excellent access point for students, researchers, and anyone wanting to know more about diplomacy during this period. Publisher: Rowman & Littlefield ISBN: 9781442273320 Number of pages: 596 Weight: 1039 g Dimensions: 237 x 160 x 48 mm Edition: Second Edition. You may also be interested in Added to basket. Historical Dictionaries of Diplomacy and Foreign Relations Jon Woronoff, Series Editor 1. U.S. Diplomacy from the Civil War to World War I, by Kenneth J. Blume, 2005. 2. United States-China Relations, by Robert Sutter, 2006. 3. United States-Latin American Relations, by Joseph Smith, 2007. 4. United States-Japan Relations, by John Van Sant, Peter Mauch, and Yoneyuki Sugita, 2007. He has published widely, including several books, in particular The United States in World War II: The Awakening Giant. Dr. Palmer is a lecturer in politics and history at the same university. He, too, has written extensively on U.S. history, the most relevant work being The Twenties in America: Politics and History. As we all know, it is extremely important to learn from the past.