

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. Record Nr. | UNINA9910784153703321 |
| Autore | Payaslian Simon |
| Titolo | United States policy toward the Armenian question and the Armenian genocide [[electronic resource] /] / Simon Payaslian |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa | New York, : Palgrave Macmillan, 2005 |
| ISBN | 1-281-36385-5 9786611363857 1-4039-7840-9 |
| Edizione | [1st ed. 2005.] |
| Descrizione fisica | 1 online resource (280 p.) |
| Disciplina | 956.6/20154 |
| Soggetti | Armenian question Armenian Genocide, 1915-1923 United States Foreign relations Turkey Turkey Foreign relations United States United States Foreign relations 1865-1921 United States Relations Armenia Armenia Relations United States Turkey History Ottoman Empire, 1288-1918 |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Inglese |
| Formato | Materiale a stampa |
| Livello bibliografico | Monografia |
| Note generali | Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph |
| Nota di bibliografia | Includes bibliographical references and index. |
| Nota di contenuto | 1. The political economy of U.S. foreign policy toward the Ottoman empire and the Armenian question -- 2. United States relations with the young Turk government -- 3. The Wilson administration and the Ittihadist regime -- 4. War and Wilsonian neutrality -- 5. Power and its promises -- 6. The primacy of realism and legalism -- 7. Ambassador Morgenthau's policy recommendations -- 8. Between realism and philanthropy -- 9. Separation and peace -- 10. The perversion of peace -- 11. Unsustainable divisions -- 12. The remanants of Wilsonism. |
| Sommario/riassunto | This comprehensive analysis of U.S. policy toward the Armenian Question and the Armenian Genocide focuses on the important role big business played in keeping the United States from playing a more active role in opposing the genocide, notwithstanding broad public opinion calling for greater action. Business interests feared |

antagonizing the Turkish leaders by too much of an intervention on behalf of the Armenians. It surveys the historical evolution of U.S. policy toward the Ottoman Empire since the early nineteenth century and examines the extent to which the missionary community, commercial interests, and international economic and geopolitical competitions shaped U.S. policy during the administrations of William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft and Woodrow Wilson.
