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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.
