



# ADVANCING DIPLOMACY MANIFEST DESTINIES

The panorama of Alaska was breathtaking but, having depleted the region of fur-producing animals, the Russians were ready to move on to other needs, such as securing a warm-water port.



The United States wanted to solidify its own manifest destiny of extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. An offer for the 600,000 square miles of tundra was made and accepted in 1867. America paid \$7.2 million for the Alaska Purchase, then widely seen as a foolish U.S. deal.



Russia, meanwhile, fought Japan for influence and ports in the Pacific. President Theodore Roosevelt intervened in the long-running Russo-Japanese War, earning the 1906 Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts. By 1917, Russia's economic, social, and political problems led to revolution, civil war, and the rise of the Soviet Union. With the successful Bolsheviks calling for global overthrow of non-communist governments, the United States refused to recognize the USSR until 1933.



Top middle: Seward, Alaska, 1915. Top left: U.S. Treasury cheque in the amount of \$7.2 million for the purchase of Alaska. Top right: Tsar's Ratification of the Alaska Purchase Treaty, 1867. Middle left: President Theodore Roosevelt, center, with Russian and Japanese negotiators, 1905. Below right: Soviet Ambassador to the U.S. Maxim Litvinov, right, announces the recognition of the USSR by the U.S., 1933.