

Reflect

Answer the Qs in the margin.

In what way was Puerto Rico's government controlled by the US?

What effects did the Platt Amendment have on Cuba?

Explain the Roosevelt Corollary in your own words.

Why was it called Big Stick diplomacy?

How did the US influence Panama's foreign policy with Columbia?

Focus: What actions did the United States take to achieve its goals in Latin America?

CH 5.4 United States & Latin America

American entrepreneurs and political leaders called for an aggressive and exclusive role for the U.S. in Latin America.

While beneficial to the United States, this approach engendered anti-American sentiment and instability in area.

Puerto Rico:

- In 1900, the **Foraker Act** authorized a government for Puerto Rico.
- A governor would be appointed by the President.
- In the Insular Cases the Supreme Court ruled that Puerto Ricans did not have the same rights or status as other Americans

Cuba:

- Cuba became independent in 1902.
- The **Platt Amendment** made it a protectorate of the United States which retained the rights to:
 - approve or reject any signed by Cuba.
 - intervene to preserve order in Cuba.
 - lease military in Cuba. (Think Guantanamo Bay)
 - Cubans disliked the Platt Amendment but accepted their since they were protected by the U.S.

Roosevelt Corollary

- In 1904, President Roosevelt added his Roosevelt Corollary to the Doctrine.
 - Roosevelt saw it as America's responsibility to "civilize" or uplift weaker nations.
 - The U.S. would act as an "International" in the Western Hemisphere to prevent European intervention.
 - He saw international leadership as a moral challenge the U.S. had to accept.
- Roosevelt's policy was called "....." **diplomacy** from his motto, "**Speak softly but carry a big stick.**"
- Cartoonists saw Roosevelt as a policeman in Latin America.

Panama Canal

- The **Panama Canal** was constructed between 1904–1913
 - The U.S. needed permission from which owned the Isthmus of Panama.
 - Colombia wanted more money than the United States was willing to pay.
 - Roosevelt encouraged Panamanian to declare independence.
 - The United States recognized the Panamanian government in 1904.
 - Roosevelt negotiated to the "Canal Zone" from the new Panamanian government for \$10 million plus an annual rent.

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Explain the difference between Roosevelt's and Taft's diplomatic policies.

How did Woodrow Wilson's approach differ yet again?

Did his actions match his policy? Explain.

What triggered Mexico's revolt?

How was America involved in this revolt?

- Construction of the canal was a tremendous engineering feat that involved tens of thousands of workers.

Taft's Big Stick Diplomacy

- In 1909 William Howard Taft became President. He replaced the "big stick," which was unpopular among Latin Americans, with "..... **diplomacy.**"
- Rather than emphasizing military force, Taft looked to increase American in plantations, mines, and railroads.
- Taft did not dismiss the use of force, because he sent into Nicaragua in 1909 and 1912.

Woodrow Wilson

- President, Woodrow Wilson proclaimed a new policy of "..... **diplomacy**" in 1913.
 - supported human and national integrity rather than U.S. self-interest
 - stated that the U.S. needed to be a friend even when it was not in our best interests
 - promised that the U.S. would "never again seek one additional of territory by conquest"
- Despite his intentions, Wilson wound up intervening in Haiti, the Dominican Republic and especially in

Mexico

- Mexican dictator Porfirio promoted American investment in Mexico, benefiting a small wealthy upper class of landowners, clerics and military men.
- Meanwhile, poor Mexican farmers were struggling in extreme poverty.
- In 1911, a revolt by Francisco toppled Díaz. Two years later, General Victoriano Huerta control and executed Madero.
 - Wilson refused to recognize a "government of butchers." When American sailors were arrested, he sent U.S. into Mexico
 - Huerta's government collapsed and he was in turn replaced by Venustiano Carranza.
 - The famous outlaw **Francisco** "....." **Villa** threatened to start a new rebellion.
 - In 1916, Villa participated in across the U.S. border, leaving 18 dead.
 - Wilson sent General John J. Pershing and 10,000 troops into Mexico to catch Villa but failed.

Reflect

SUMMARY- Summarize your notes using at least 4 complete sentences:
