

America as a World Power

Roosevelt the Peacemaker

- Roosevelt did not want Europeans to control world economy or politics
- 1904, Japan and Russia disputed control of Korea
- Roosevelt negotiates **Treaty of Portsmouth:**
 - Japan gets Manchuria and Korea
 - Russia got half the Sakhalin Island off the coast of Siberia
 - Roosevelt wins Nobel Peace Prize
- U.S. and Japan continue diplomatic talks
 - pledge to respect each other's possessions

Panama Canal

- U.S. wanted canal to cut travel time of commercial and military ships between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans
- U.S. bought French company's route through Panama for \$40 million dollars
- Negotiates with Colombia to build **Panama Canal**; because Panama was part of Colombia
- talks break down and the U.S. helps led the Panamanian rebellion by providing military aid and warships.
- On November 3, 1903 Panama declared its independence.
- U.S. pays \$10 million for Canal Zone, plus a \$250,000 annual rent.



BOGOTA

NEW TRIATT

W. A. RAY

Constructing the Canal (1904 – 1914)

- Construction of canal is one of world's greatest engineering feats
- diseases like malaria and yellow fever are common
- geographic obstacles like soft volcanic soil prove difficult to remove.
- at height, 43,400 workers employed
- workers came from Italy and Spain
- $\frac{3}{4}$ were blacks from the British East Indies
- 5,600 workers died
- Cost was \$380 million dollars
- U.S. relations with Latin America suffered because of its support of rebellion in Panama.
- In 1921 the US paid Colombia \$25 million for its lost territory

The Roosevelt Corollary

- Roosevelt feared European intervention if Latin America defaults on loans with European countries
- Reminds Europeans of Monroe Doctrine, demands they stay out
- **Roosevelt Corollary**—U. S. to use force to protect economic interests

Dollar Diplomacy

- President Taft's foreign policy
- **Dollar diplomacy**—U.S. guarantees foreign loans by U.S. businesses to foreign countries. Basically, U.S. businesses invested in Latin America.
- In 1911, American bankers lent money to Nicaragua to pay back its debt. In return, the bankers collected the countries' custom duties, controlled the railroads and national bank.
- Nicaraguans were not happy with this arrangement and they revolted. The US sent 2,000 marines who remained in the country until 1933



The Mexican Revolution

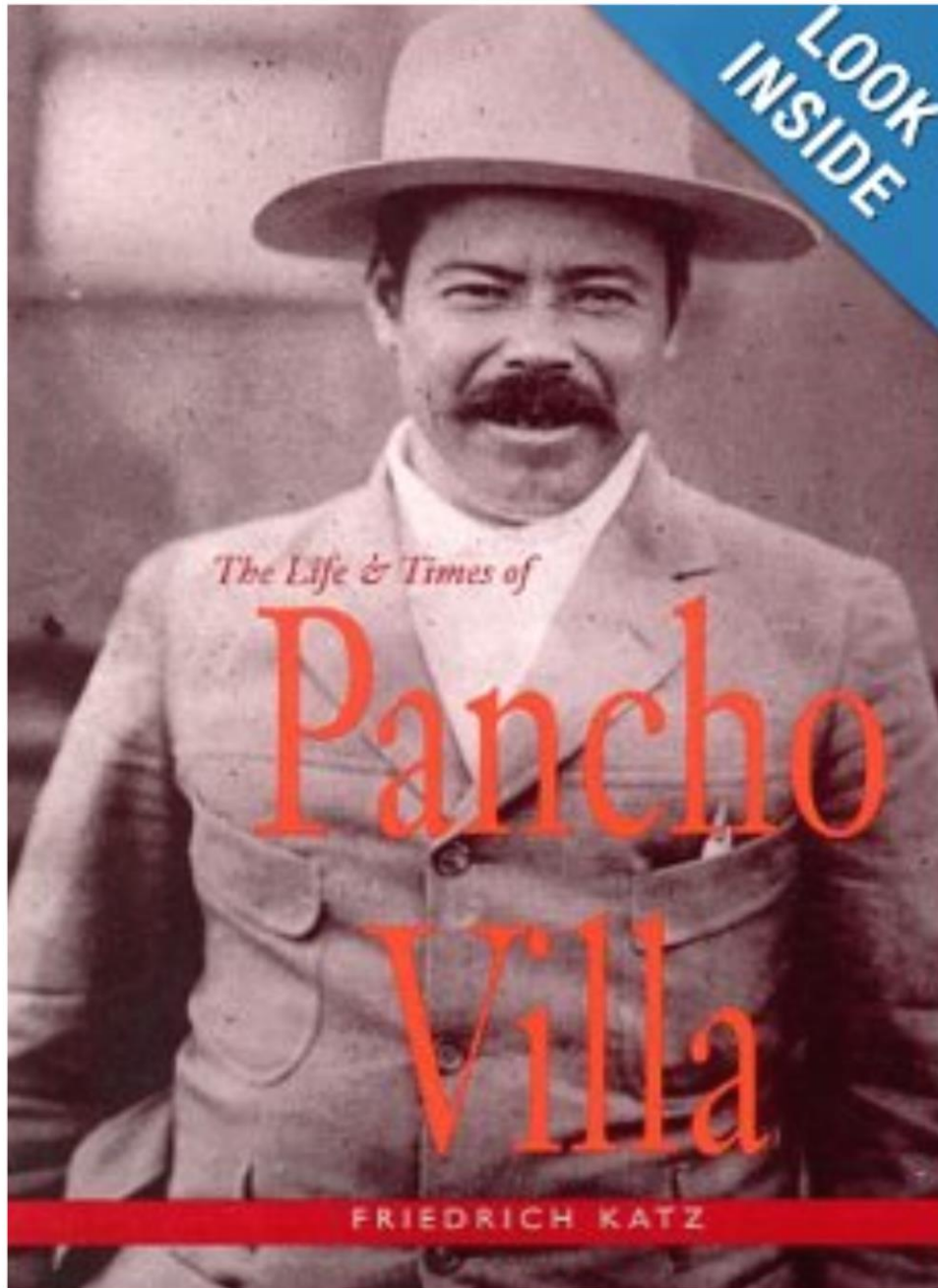
- **Missionary Diplomacy** (Wilson's foreign policy) – U.S. has moral responsibility:
 - will not recognize regimes that are oppressive and undemocratic
- Under dictator Porfirio Díaz (ruled Mexico for 30 years) there was much U.S. investment in Mexico – in railroads, mines, oil, ranches.
- 1911, peasants and workers led by Francisco Madero overthrew Díaz
- General Victoriano Huerta took over government when Madero was murdered
- Wilson refused to recognize Huerta's government

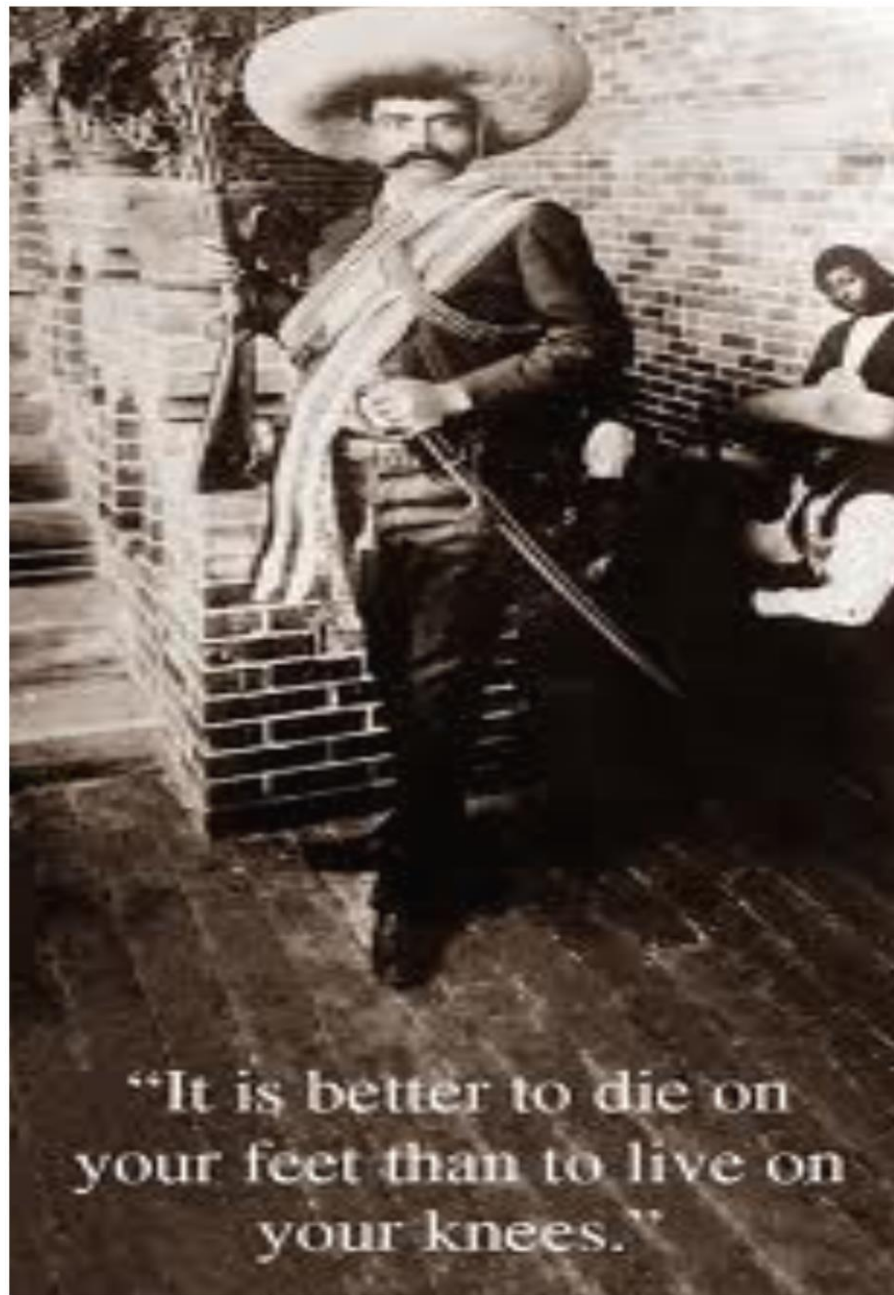
Intervention in Mexico

- In 1914, Huerta's officers arrested U.S. sailors but quickly release them
- Wilson ordered marines to occupy Veracruz in 1914. 18 Americans and at least 200 Mexicans died during the invasion
- Argentina, Brazil, Chile mediate to avoid war
- Huerta regime falls; nationalist Venustiano Carranza becomes the new president in 1915

Rebellion in Mexico

- **Francisco "Pancho" Villa** and **Emiliano Zapata** oppose Carranza
 - Zapata wants land reform
 - Villa was fierce nationalist – he did not like the fact that Americans heavily invested in the Mexican economy.
- Wilson recognizes Carranza's government; Villa threatens reprisals
 - Villa's men kill Americans in Mexico and also in Columbus, New Mexico





“It is better to die on
your feet than to live on
your knees.”

Chasing Villa

- General **John J. Pershing** leads force to capture Villa in 1915 (15,000 men)
- Carranza demands withdrawal of U.S. troops; Wilson at first refuses
- U.S. faces war in Europe, wants peace on southern border
 - Wilson orders Pershing home in 1917
- Mexico adopts new constitution:
 - government controls oil, minerals
 - restricts foreign investors
- 1920, Alvaro Obregón new president; ends civil war and starts reforms

U.S. Foreign Policy Goals Accomplished

1. Gained access to foreign markets in order to insure its continued growth.
2. Build a modern navy to protect its interest abroad.
3. Exercised its police power to maintain dominance in Latin America.