

November 18, 2019

How did the beliefs of the U.S. presidents  
shape Latin American foreign policies?

**DO NOW: WHAT DOES  
DIPLOMACY MEAN?**

# LATIN AMERICAN POLICIES

## Panama

1. Opening of the Panama Canal
  - A. Americans and Europeans wanted the canal
  - B. Eliminated the long/dangerous sea voyage around South America

2. Panama was an isthmus (narrow strip of land connecting two larger bodies of land)

A. 50 miles wide

B. Connected Caribbean Sea and Pacific Ocean

3. French started the canal but failed due to lack of money and disease

4. U.S. bought lease for 40 million dollars

A. In 1903 U.S. leased land from Columbia for 99 years (\$10,000,000 up front and \$250,000/year)

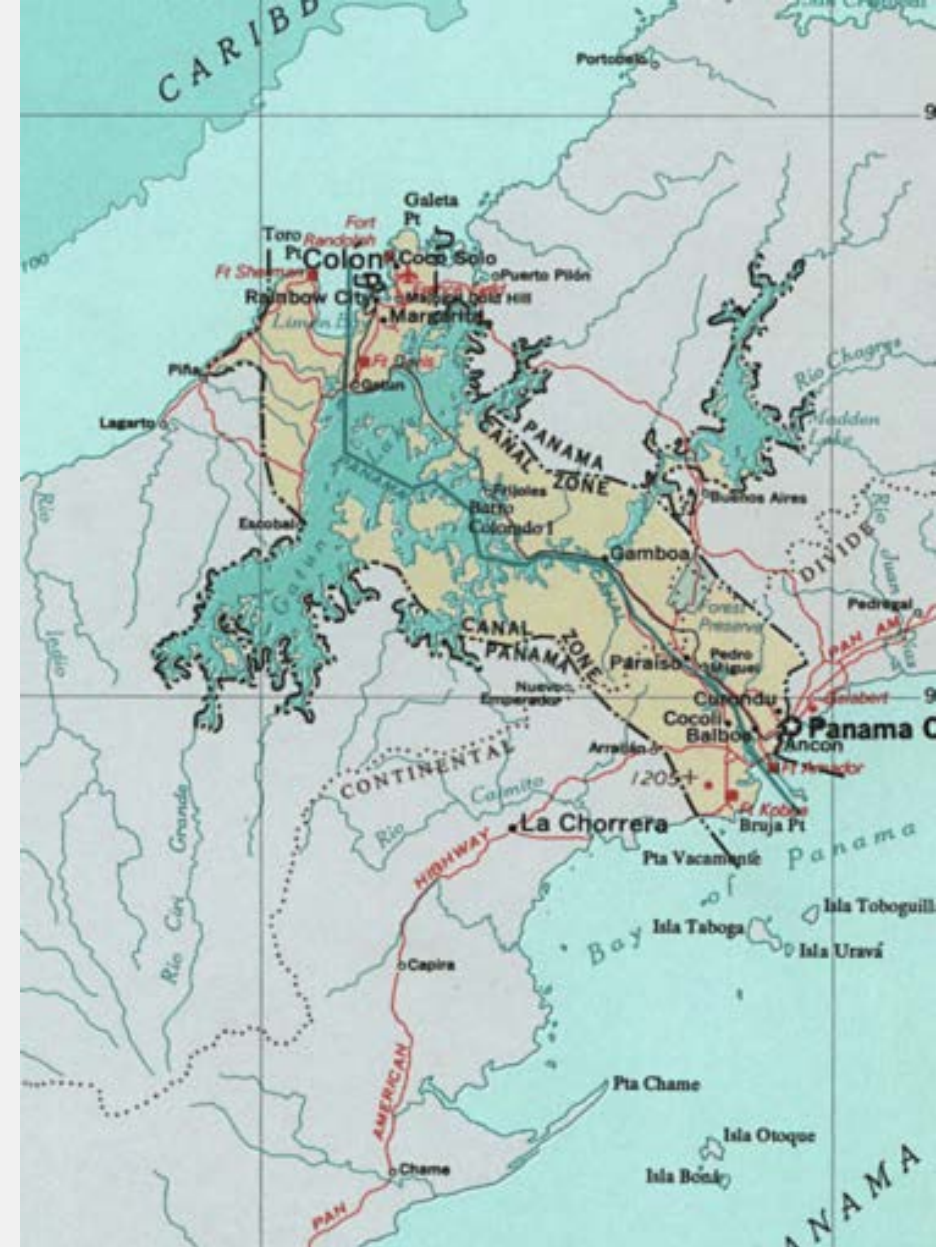
# REVOLUTION IN PANAMA

1. Columbia rejected U.S. offer for Panama
2. With help of U.S. the Panamanians revolted against the Columbians and won on Nov. 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1903

3. On Nov. 6<sup>th</sup> the U.S. recognized Panama's independence

4. A treaty was signed by Secretary of State John Hay which gave the U.S. a 10 mile strip of land across the country for same amount offered to Columbia

5. U.S. could now start working on canal with risk of mosquitos carrying yellow fever and malaria



# GRAND OPENING

1. Canal opened on August 15<sup>th</sup>, 1914
2. Before the canal ships sailing from NY to San Fran traveled 12,600 miles around South America
3. Afterwards, the trip was only 4,900 miles
  - A. Could be completed in less than half the time
4. Help extend U.S. naval power
5. Maintained U.S. presence in Latin America
6. Resentment on how U.S. obtained canal lasted for years

# POLICING THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

1. Pres. Roosevelt "Speak softly and carry a big stick"
  - A. His "big stick" approach was to respond to foreign crises with military force
  - B. He believed that America must exercise an international police power to preserve order and prevent the world from falling into anarchy (disorder)

# ROOSEVELT COROLLARY

1. Policy that was an addition to the Monroe Doctrine
2. U.S. claimed right to intervene in the affairs of Latin America when the nations seemed unstable
  1. Used in 1905 in the Dominican Republic when a revolution toppled the gov't
  2. Used in 1906 in Cuba to stop a revolution





- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A0HEMUoVrh4>

# DOLLAR DIPLOMACY

1. Taft idea
2. Dollars instead of bullets
  1. Positive and negative
  2. American investments in Latin America grew
    1. U.S. played stronger role overseas
    2. Neg. - when U.S. business interests were threatened U.S. used military force which people did not like



- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=79sxHMSJSYQ>

# RELATIONS WITH MEXICO

1. Mexico began to threaten U.S. investments
2. Which revealed weaknesses in Dollar Diplomacy
3. U.S. forced to use military

## WILSON'S MORAL DIPLOMACY

1. Promote democracy in other nations
2. Faced serious challenges in Mexico
3. Wilson ordered U.S. troops to seize Veracruz in Mexico

# FRANCISCO "PANCHO" VILLA

1. Rebel leader who went against U.S. backed Carranza
2. Shot 16 Americans b/c supported Carranza
3. Then crossed border in New Mexico and burned town of Columbus and killed 18 Americans
4. John J. Pershing pursued Villa into Mexico with no success almost leading to a war with Mexico
5. Opened eyes to rest of world that U.S. would use power when threatened



- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DfVtIAfvzEA>