

20-3 – The United States and Latin America- Pages 652-658**Essential Question: How did the United States expand its role in Latin America in the early 1900s?****Main Idea 1: The United States built the Panama Canal.****The Treaties**

- United States and _____ signed Clayton-Bulwer Treaty in _____ to jointly build a _____, but never _____
- Hay-Herrán Treaty: agreement between _____ and _____ to allow _____ to build _____ across isthmus of _____; rejected by _____
- President _____ considered _____ methods for acquiring _____.

Revolution in Panama

- Philippe Bunau-Varilla, a _____ engineer, led _____ in Colombian province of _____ in 1903
- Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty of November 1903 allowed _____ to build _____ across _____

Building the Panama Canal

- _____ to build
 - Workers faced tropical _____, such as _____ and _____ fever.
 - Working in the high _____ was _____.
 - Leadership was _____—several _____ until _____ was made under Colonel George W. Goethals
 - Some _____ people _____ making the _____.
- Opened on August 15, 1914, linking _____ and _____ Oceans
- Took _____ years to complete and cost _____ in addition to _____ spent by a failed _____ effort

Theodore Roosevelt

- Born into _____ family
- Spent time in the _____ and became avid _____ and _____
- Returned to _____ to a _____ career as a _____
- Led _____ in _____ War
- Was President McKinley's _____ and became _____ when McKinley was _____

Main Idea 2:**Theodore Roosevelt changed U.S. policy toward Latin America.**

- The _____ allowed the United States to become more _____ in _____.
- American _____ power grew _____ and allowed the United States to enforce the _____.
- President Roosevelt created a _____ called the _____ to the Monroe Doctrine to _____ debtor nations to _____ loans to _____—the United States would _____ in any _____ by nations in the Western Hemisphere.

- European _____ were considering using _____ to collect _____ from South American nations.
- The United States was the “_____” of the _____.

Main Idea 3:

Presidents Taft and Wilson promoted U.S. interests in Latin America.

- President William Howard Taft acted to _____ U.S. _____ in Latin America.
 - Used policy called _____
 - A type of American _____ policy that sought to _____ Latin American governments through _____ rather than _____ intervention.
 - Loaned _____ to _____ in exchange for right to send _____ necessary to protect _____
 - Sent _____ to Nicaragua in 1911 to _____ banks that American bankers had gained _____ of
- Woodrow Wilson believed that the United States had a _____ obligation to _____ democracy.
 - Often sent _____ into Latin America to prevent foreign _____ or political _____
 - Sent troops to _____ in 1915 and to the _____ in 1916
- Woodrow Wilson sent more _____ into Latin American than any _____ before him.

Changes in U.S. Foreign Policy

Washington’s Farewell Address

- United States will not become _____ in _____ affairs

Monroe Doctrine

- United States will _____ its interests in Western Hemisphere and keep _____ powers out

Roosevelt Corollary

- United States will _____ wrongdoing by _____ in Western Hemisphere

Taft’s Dollar Diplomacy

- United States will use _____ means to aid its _____ in Latin America

Wilson and Democracy

- United States will _____ and _____ democracy in the Western Hemisphere

