

■ Essential Question:

- What role did the U.S. play in world affairs in the early 1900s?

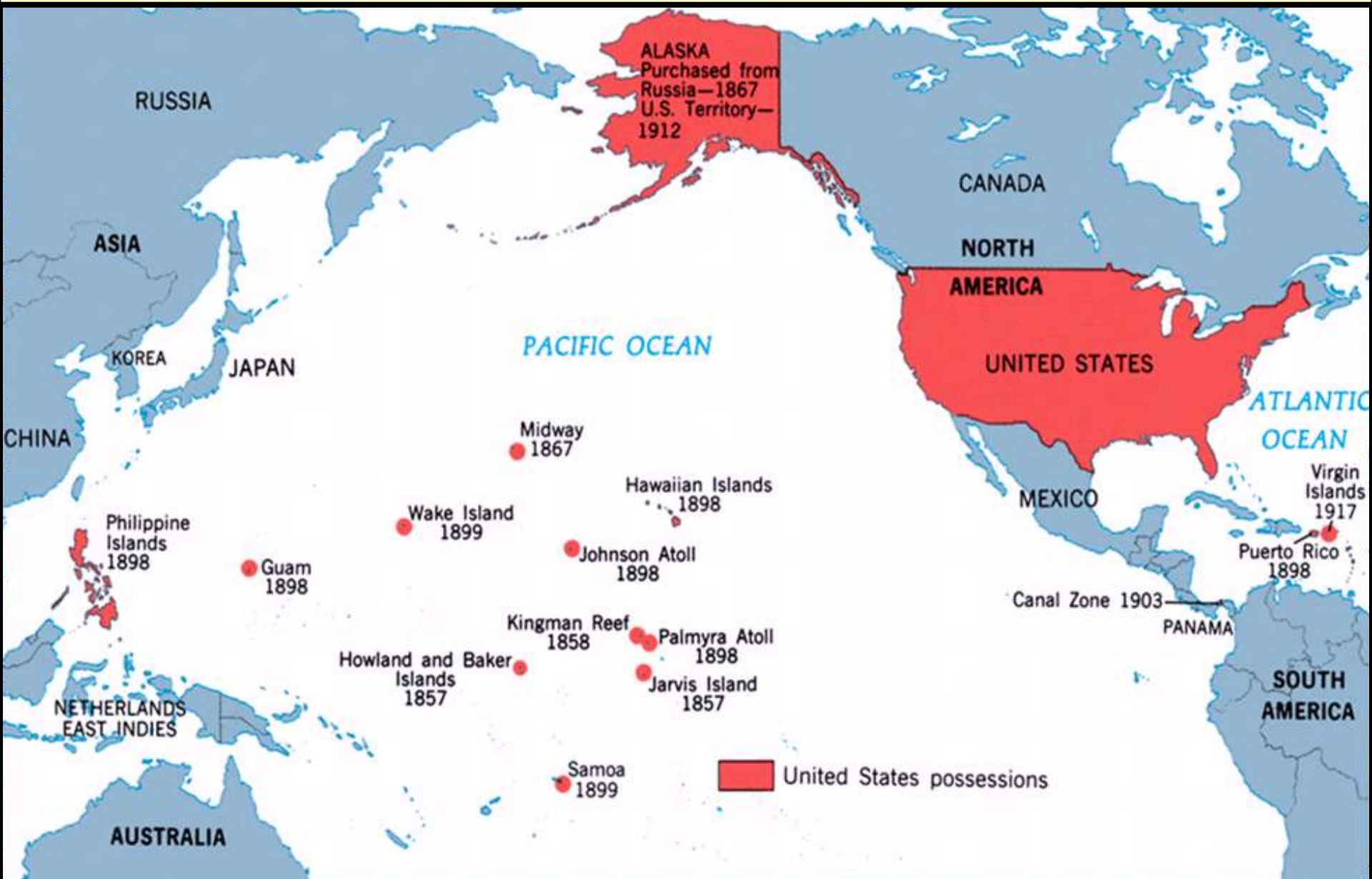
■ Warm-Up Question:

- Examine the reading provided
- What is each document saying about American foreign policy?
- How did foreign policy change in the 100+ years from Washington (1790s) to Roosevelt (1900s)?

U.S. Foreign Policy Over Time



American Imperialism





The Evolution of American Foreign Policy Activity

Group Activity: American Imperialism

Student groups will be assigned 1 of 8
countries impacted by U.S. imperialism:

Groups will research the events of U.S.

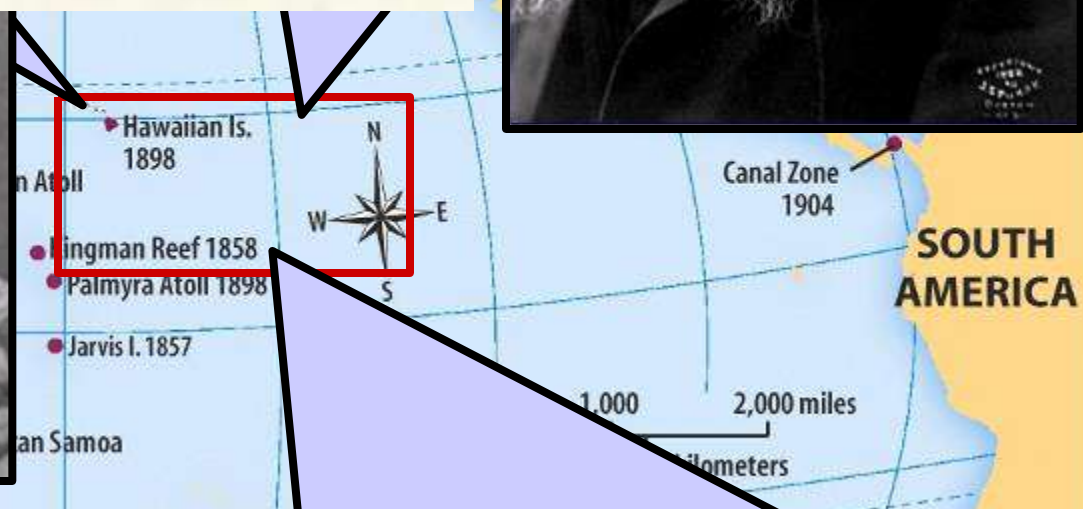
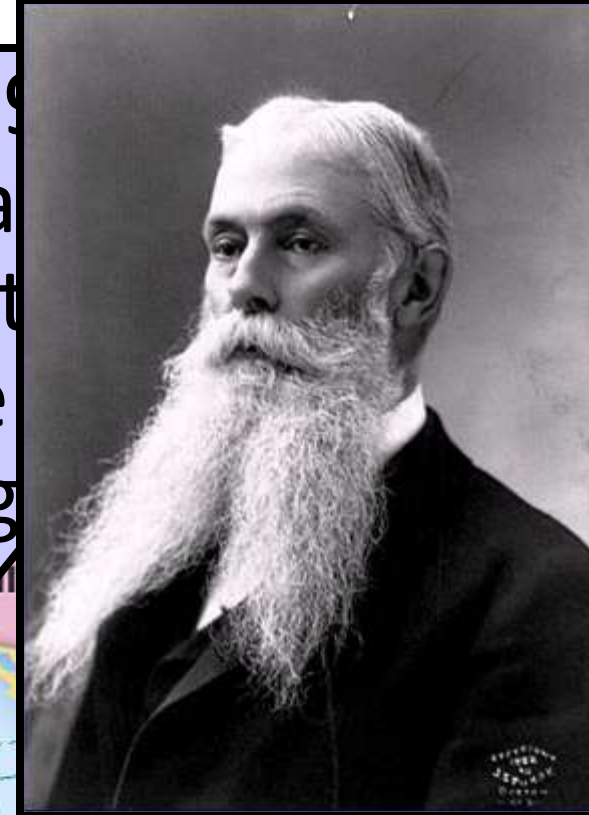
imperialism & present a brief 3 minute class presentation; Presentations will include:

Reasons & impact of US Intervention

The positive & negative impacts

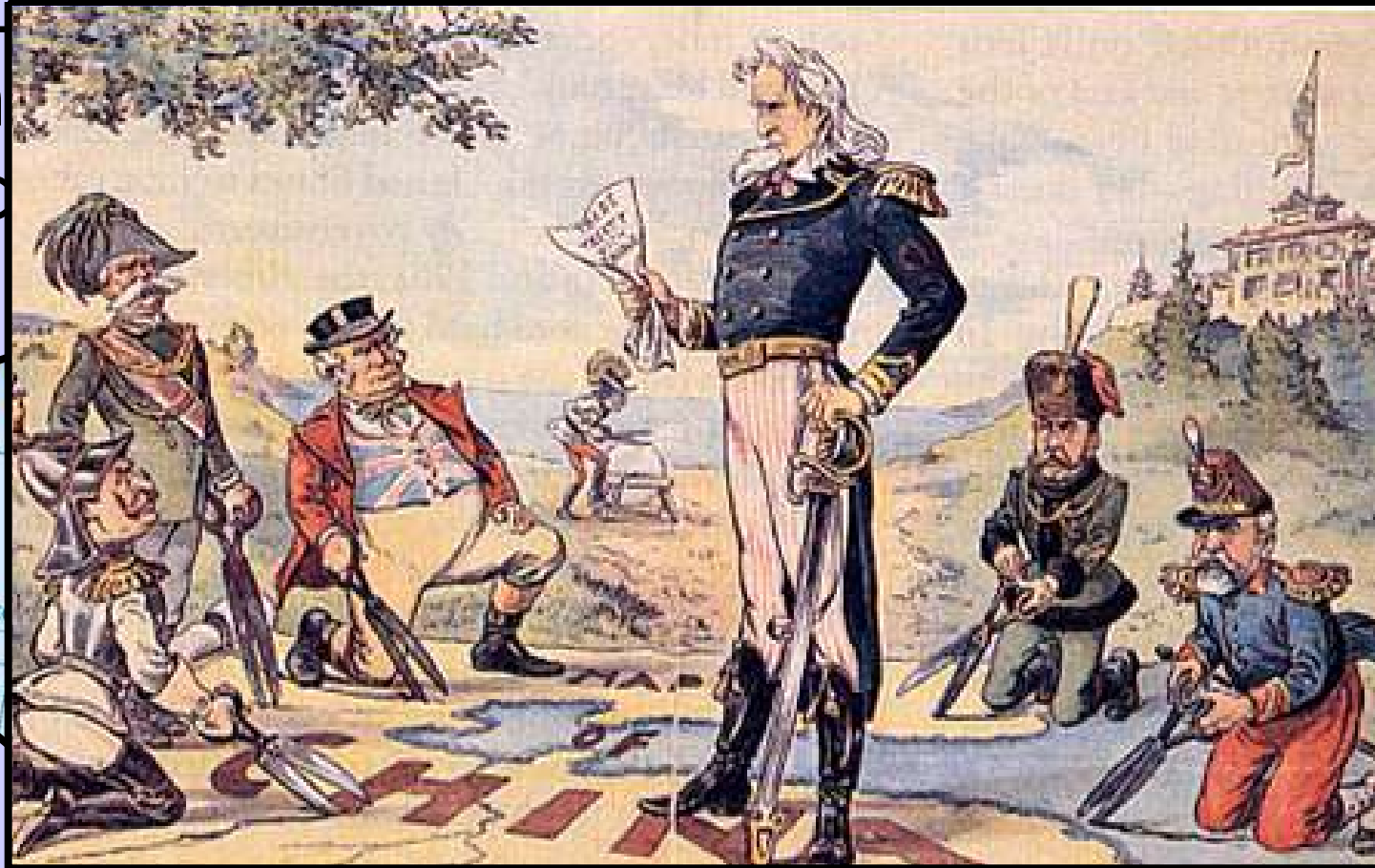
Should the USA have done this?

Why or why not?

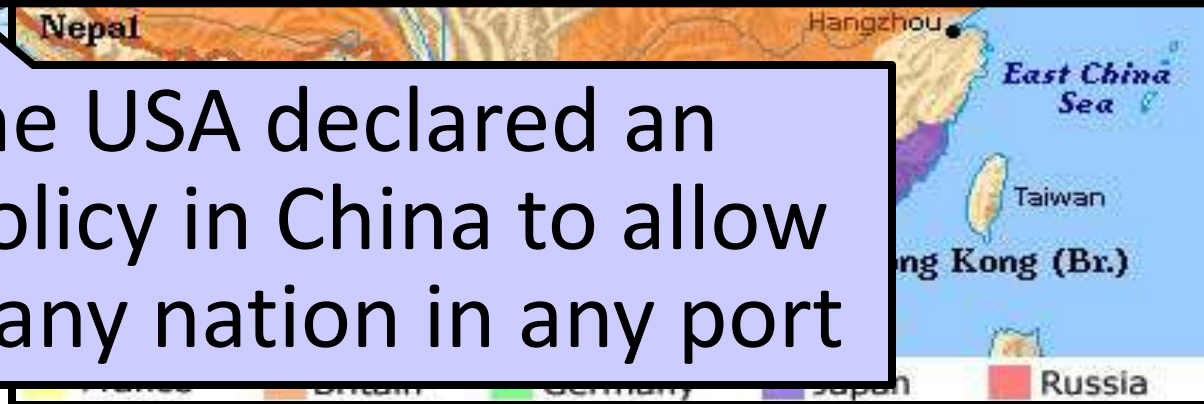


Americans overthrew Queen Liliuokalani in 1893 & Hawaii was annexed by the USA in 1898

By the 1900s, European imperial powers carved China into spheres of influence and forced them to open their ports to foreign trade.

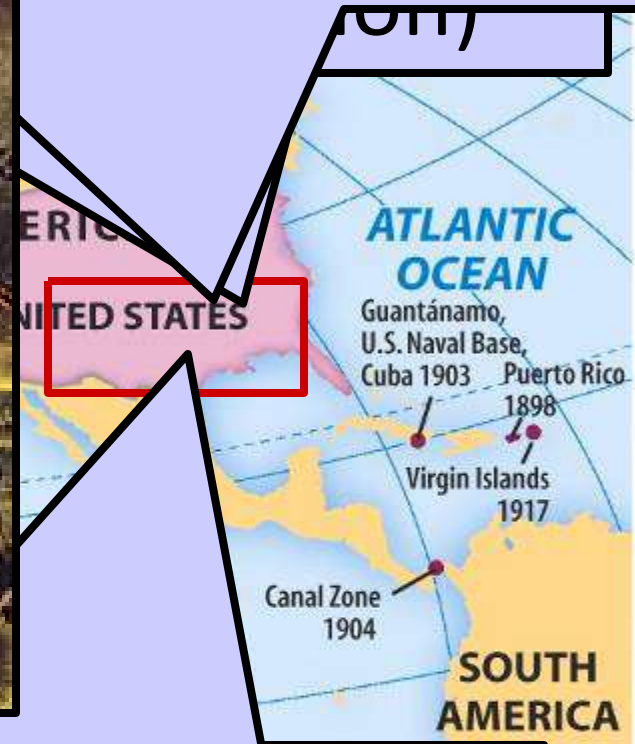


In 1899, the USA declared an Open Door Policy in China to allow free trade by any nation in any port.



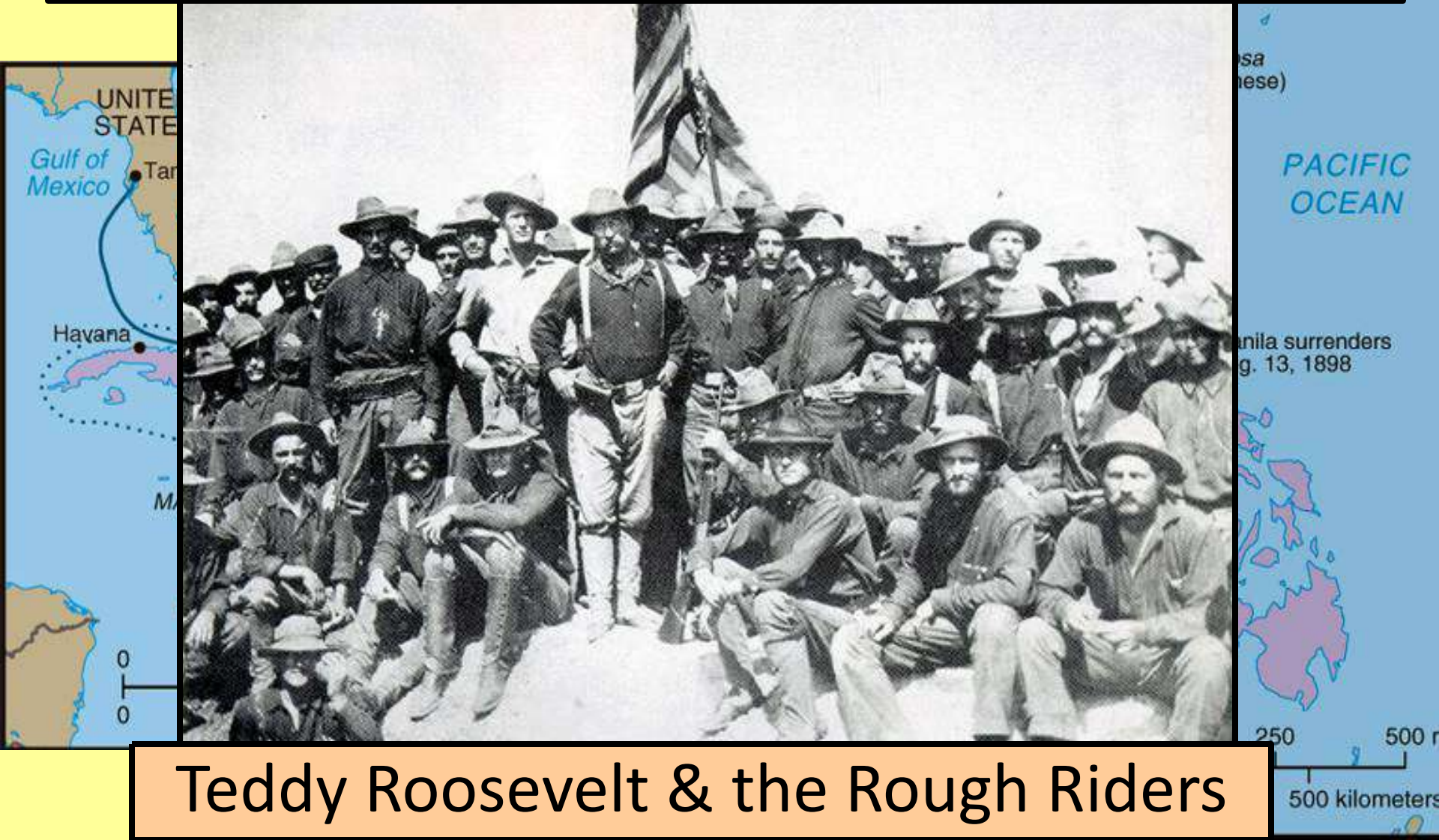


ized the events
journalism")



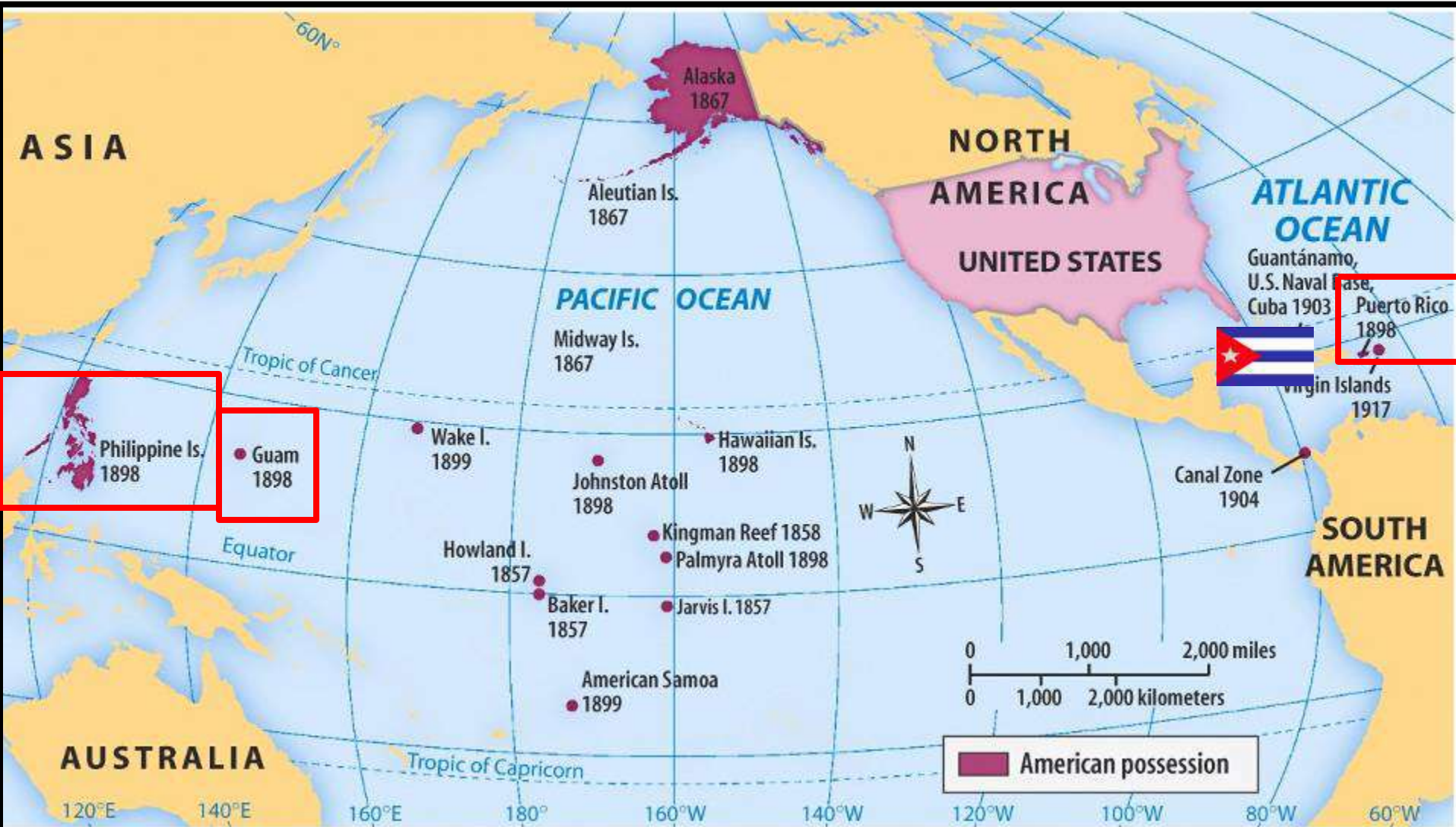
In 1898, the U.S. sent the USS Maine to Cuba to protect American interests there; After the ship mysteriously exploded, Americans declared war on Spain

The Spanish-American War was fought to liberate Cuba & the Philippines from Spanish control; The war lasted only 113 days



Teddy Roosevelt & the Rough Riders

As a result of the Spanish-American War, Cuba was liberated & the USA annexed the Philippines, Guam, Puerto Rico

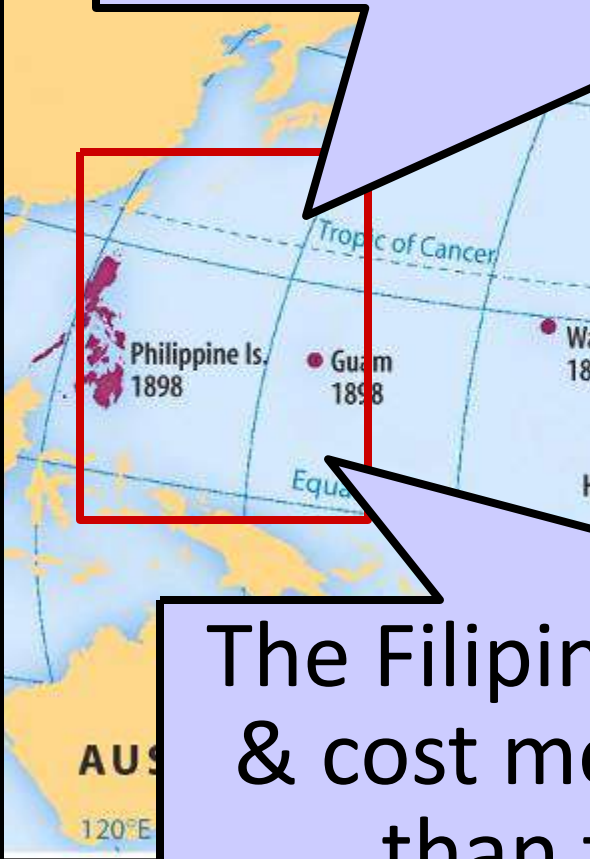


U.S. Imperialism: PUERTO RICO



When the Philippines were annexed by the USA & not granted independence after the Spanish-American War, the Filipino-American War began in 1898

A S



The Filipino-American War lasted 3 years & cost more in money & American lives than the Spanish-American War

TR added the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine, giving the United States “police powers” to protect Latin America from European imperialism



TR used “Big Stick Diplomacy” to build the Panama Canal by encouraging a Panamanians to rebel from Colombia







Mexico
we
Mex
Villa



ANTIC LEAN

iamo,
al Base,
03 Puerto Rico
1898
in Islands
1917

SOUTH
AMERICA

60°W

The U.S. Becomes a World Power

- At the turn of the 20th century, the U.S. emerged as a world power:
 - The U.S. asserted its dominance in Spanish-American War (1898)
 - America built the 3rd largest navy in the world
 - Annexed Hawaii, the Philippines, Puerto Rico, many Pacific islands
 - Asserted economic control over almost all of Latin America

The U.S. Becomes a World Power

“Big Stick Diplomacy”

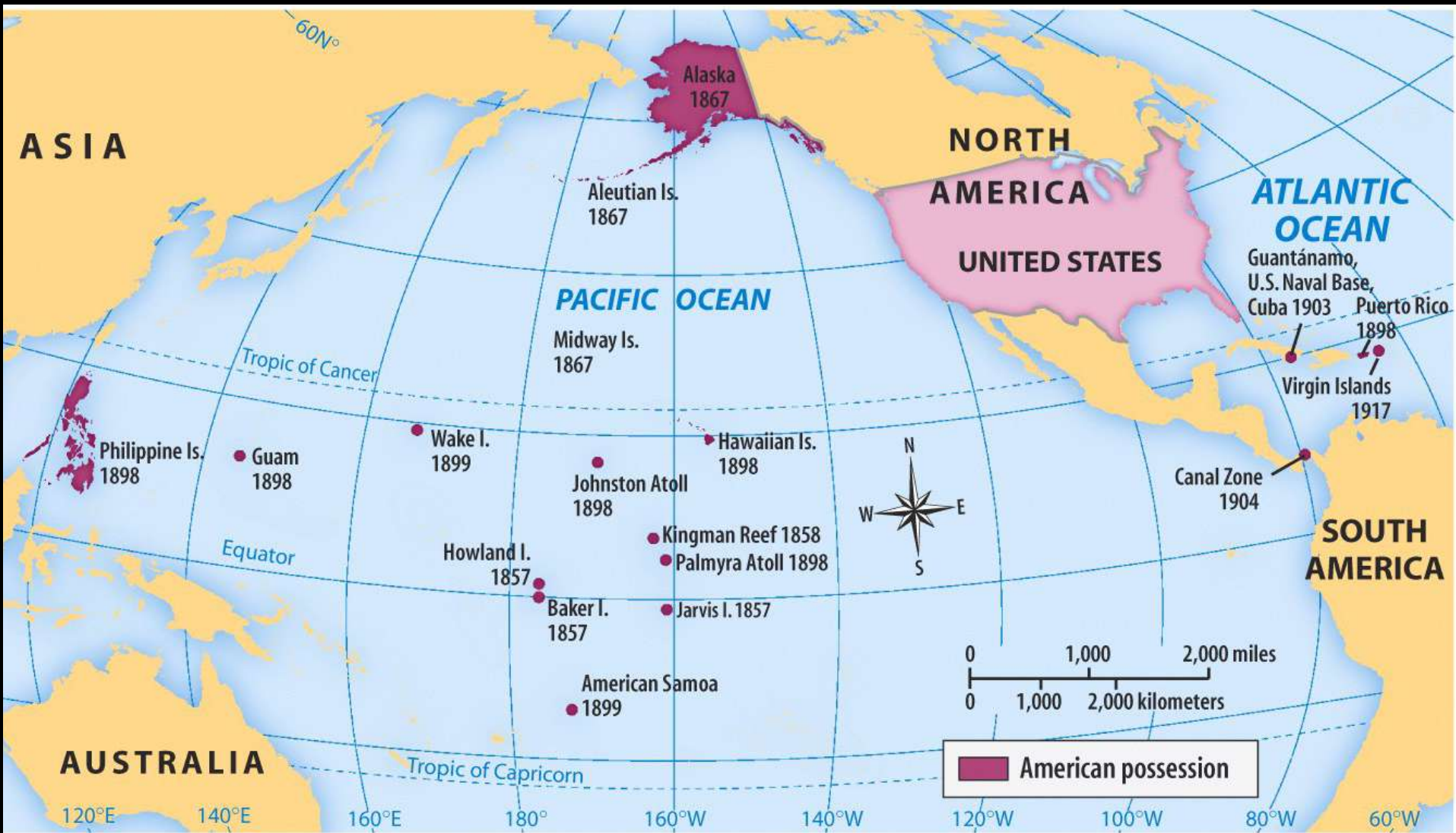
“Moral Diplomacy”

“Dollar Diplomacy”

U.S. aggressive foreign policy under
T. Roosevelt, Taft, & Wilson

- Their policies differed, but all revealed a desire to increase American wealth, military power, & stature in the world, especially in Latin America

American Foreign Acquisitions, 1917





Theodore Roosevelt's “Big Stick Diplomacy”

TR's "Big Stick Diplomacy"

TR & Sec of State Elihu Root applied "big stick" diplomacy most effectively in Latin America

*"Speak softly & carry a big stick,
you will go far"*

—TR's favorite African proverb

- To increase American economic & political stature in the world, the U.S. needed to be militarily strong & ready to fight if needed

The U.S. paid \$10 million for the canal & leased it for \$250,000 per year (until Dec 31, 1999 thanks to Prez Carter)

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W

s "big stick" to it:

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The Spanish-American War revealed a flaw in the U.S. navy...it took too long to get its Pacific fleet to the Atlantic

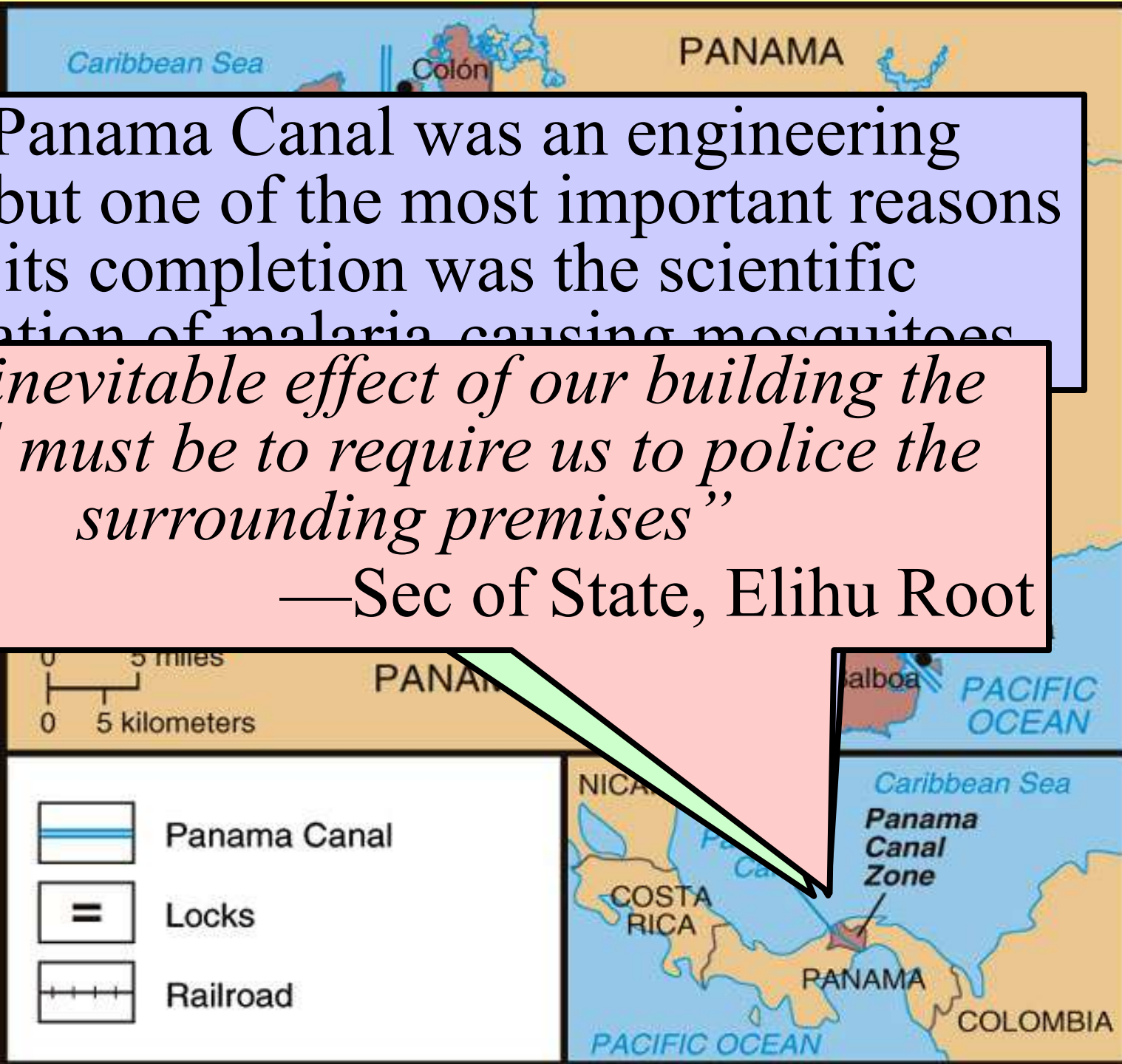
A Panama canal would facilitate world trade & allow the U.S. quickly merge its Atlantic & Pacific naval fleets in an emergency

a lease agreement for a canal

The Panama Canal was an engineering marvel, but one of the most important reasons for its completion was the scientific ~~elimination of malaria causing mosquitoes~~

“The inevitable effect of our building the Canal must be to require us to police the surrounding premises”

—Sec of State, Elihu Root



The Roosevelt Corollary

- One of TR's greatest concerns

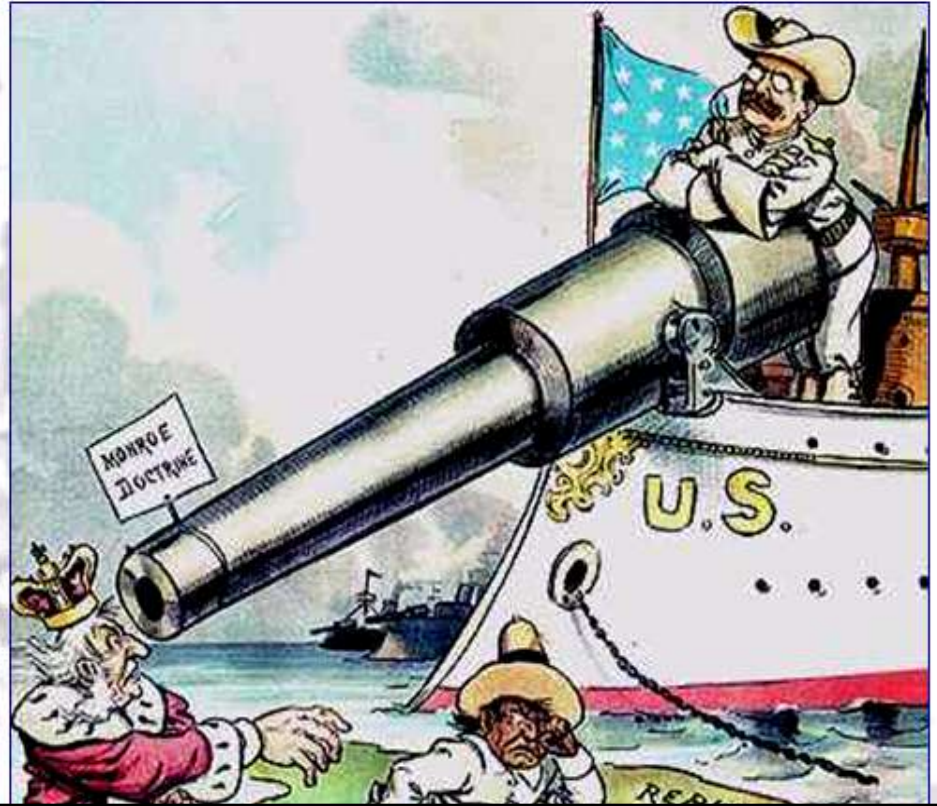
TR warned European nations to stay out AND warned Latin American nations to be more responsible OR the U.S. would intervene

In 1903, Germany and Great Britain threatened to intervene in Venezuela to recoup unpaid debts

- TR issued Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine in 1904 claiming special “police powers” in the Western Hemisphere

The Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine, 1904

Chronic wrongdoing... may in America, as elsewhere, ultimately require intervention by some civilized nation, and in the Western Hemisphere the adherence of the United States to the Monroe Doctrine may force the United States, however reluctantly, in flagrant



Additionally, the Lodge Corollary in 1912 refused to allow foreign companies to buy ports or establish military sites in Latin America

Attempts to maintain order in Latin America led to pro-American regimes that relied on dictatorial rule over its citizens





THE BIG STICK IN THE CARIBBEAN SEA

Big Stick Diplomacy

- Foreign policy under TR extended to Asia as well as Latin America:
 - TR negotiated an end to the Russo-Japanese War in 1905 from Portsmouth, NH
 - Gentlemen's Agreement in 1907 limited Japanese immigration
 - The Root-Takahira Agreement in 1908 protected America's Open Door Policy in China

“Constable of the World”



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William Howard Taft's “Dollar Diplomacy”

Taft and Dollar Diplomacy

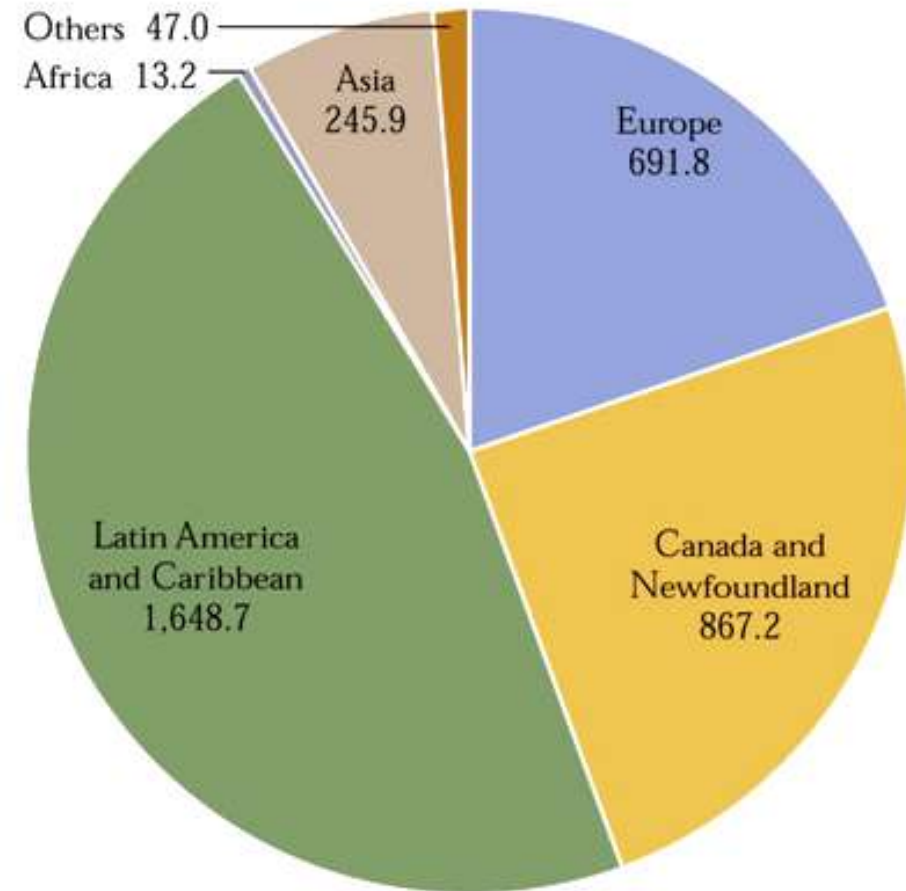
- President Taft took over after TR & continued an aggressive foreign policy, called “Dollar Diplomacy”
 - Use U.S. wealth rather than military strength in foreign policy
 - In Latin America, U.S. banks assumed debts to Europe
 - Taft’s attempts to build railroads in China alienated Japan & ended the Open Door Policy



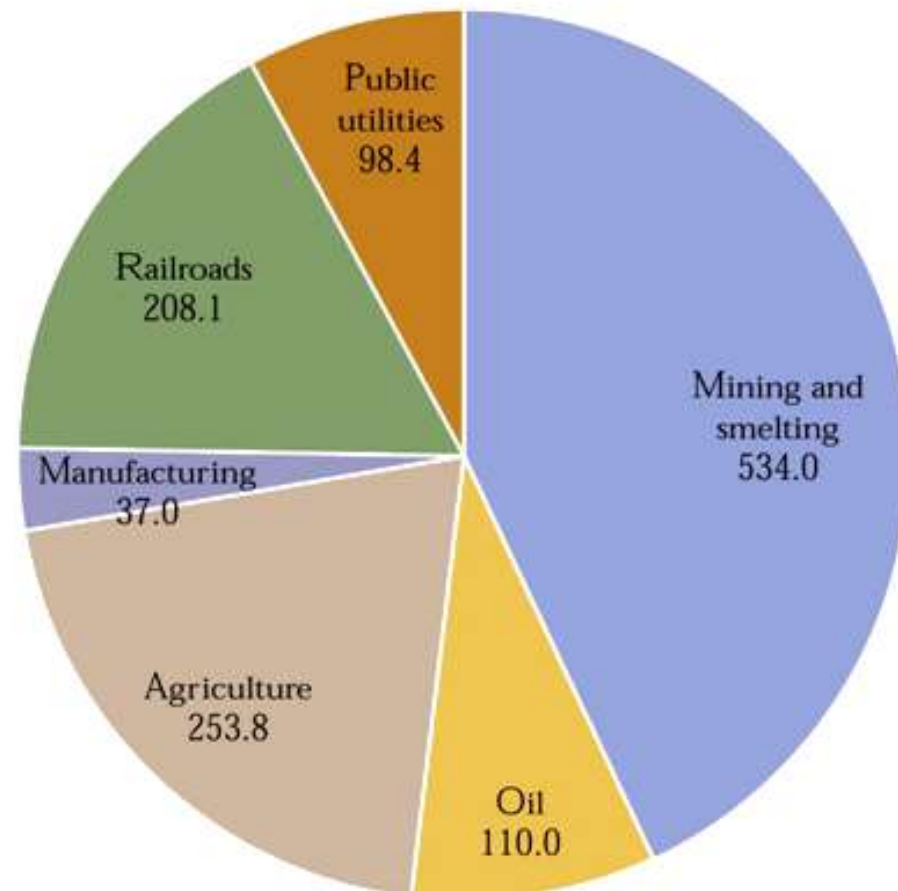
Taft's "Dollar Diplomacy"

- ❖ Improve financial opportunities for American businesses.
- ❖ Use private capital to further U. S. interests overseas.
- ❖ Therefore, the U.S. should create stability and order abroad that would best promote America's commercial interests.

U. S. Global Investments & Investments in Latin America, 1914



Global investments
(millions of dollars)



Investments in Latin American Enterprises
(millions of dollars)



Woodrow Wilson's “Moral Diplomacy”

Woodrow Wilson video
(12.30 minutes)

Moral Diplomacy

Wilson appointed pacifist William Jennings Bryan as his Secretary of State

Wilson apologized to Colombia for U.S. support of the Panamanian revolt

It would be the ideal of the administration to deal with foreign affairs chiefly with the world without military & war

— Wilson, 1912

To which TR replied:
“I didn’t steal the Panama Canal...I built it”

Monroe Doctrine & intervened more than Roosevelt or Taft

Moral diplomacy seemed to fail as war with Mexico seemed eminent but the WWI forced Americans to change their focus to Europe



Wilson responded by sending the military to find Villa (who were unable to do so)

Conclusions

- After the Spanish-American War, the USA assumed an aggressive

Washington's *Proclamation of Neutrality* (1793)
& *Farewell Address* (1796)

Annexation of Alaska, Hawaii, & Philippines;
Open Door policy in China

“Big Stick,” “Dollar,” & “Moral” diplomacies

- By outbreak of the
US had seen its foreign policy
evolve from strict neutrality, to
imperialist, to police officer