

IX. Theodore Roosevelt

- A. Foreign Policy: "Big Stick Policy" - "speak softly and carry a big stick"
 - 1. modernize army
 - 2. build strong navy
 - 3. active foreign policy
- B. Japan
 - 1. Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905)
 - a. caused by rivalry over Manchuria and Korea
 - b. Japan defeated Russia

* first non-white western power to defeat western power
 - 2. Treaty of Portsmouth (New Hampshire)
 - a. Japan gained Sakhalin Islands and lease of Port Arthur
 - b. control of Southern Manchuria
 - c. annexed Korea
 - d. did not violate Open Door Policy
 - 3. Roosevelt was awarded Nobel Peace Prize in 1906.
 - 4. Root-Takahira Agreement (1908)
 - promise not to meddle with American colonies in the Pacific
 - Japan allowed to annex Korea
 - Japan allowed to pursue interests in Korea

* In 1907 the "great white fleet" was sent around the world to demonstrate U.S. naval power - especially to show Japan the U.S. was not weak.
- C. Panama Canal - "I took the Canal Zone"
 - 1. Why the need for a canal?
 - a. shorten shipping routes between the east and west; reduce costs
 - b. provide greater mobility for naval forces
 - to protect colonial empire
 - c. further commerce from the Atlantic Coast to the Far East
 - 2. French effort to build a canal failed.
 - 3. Panamanian Revolution (1903)
 - a. Colombian Senate rejected U.S. Government's deal for the zone vacated by the French.
 - b. Nov. 3, 1903 - Panamanians revolted.
 - c. U.S. warship "Nashville" prevented Colombian troops from suppressing the revolt.
 - d. Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty
 - granted U.S. control of a canal zone ten miles wide
 - U.S. guaranteed Panama's independence
 - U.S. pays \$10 million; - \$250,000 annually (up to \$2.3 million)
 - 4. Building the Canal (1904-1914)
 - a. Dr. William Gorgas - wiped out malaria and yellow fever
 - allowed
 - b. George W. Goethals - engineer of canal

- c. August 15, 1914 - the canal opened at a cost of \$375 million.
- * In 1921 the U.S. and Colombia signed a treaty:
 - \$25 million given to Colombia
 - preferential treatment in using the Canal
 - no apology was granted.
- D. The Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine (1904)
 - 1. declared the U.S. "international police power" of the Western Hemisphere
 - keep affairs in order or face U.S. intervention
 - 2. Venezuela Debt Dispute (1902)
 - a. defaulted on debts to Italy, Great Britain and Germany
 - b. European warships blockaded Venezuelan ports.
 - c. Theodore Roosevelt arbitrated the dispute and the warships withdrew.
 - * led to the Roosevelt Corollary
 - 3. Dominican Debt Default (1904-1905)
 - a. failed to pay debts, went bankrupt
 - b. U.S. intervened
 - took control of finances
 - structured repayment of debts.
 - * first use of the Roosevelt Corollary

X. William H. Taft

- A. Dollar Diplomacy
 - 1. promised businesses full military and diplomatic support
 - 2. encouraged foreign investment to build U.S. influence
 - 3. substituted economic ties for military alliances
- B. Enforcement
 - 1. Honduras and Haiti - U.S. business leader took over and organized payment of debts.
 - 2. Nicaragua (1912)
 - a. revolted against U.S. control over National Bank
 - b. U.S. Marines sent in to protect U.S. business
 - * troops stayed until 1925.

XI. Woodrow Wilson

- A. Moral Diplomacy - Sec. of State W.J. Bryan
 - 1. rejected "Dollar Diplomacy"
 - 2. opposed militarism, colonialism and war
 - 3. use negotiations, not force
 - 4. help Latin American nations

* The policy failed; his impatience led him to intervene in Latin America more than Roosevelt or Taft.

- B. Mexican Revolution (1911)
1. Order of Succession:
 - a. Porfirio Diaz (1884-1911) - welcomed American investors
 - b. Francisco I. Madero - moderate, could not gain control
 - c. Gen. Victoriano Huerta - overthrew Madero and arranged his murder (1913)

 2. "Watchful Waiting"
 - a. Wilson refused to recognize Huerta as the leader of Mexico.
 - b. refused to send in military
 - c. U.S. supported Venustiano Carranza

 3. Port of Tampico (April 9, 1914)
 - a. U.S. sailors were arrested
 - b. American admiral demanded an apology and salute of American flag (apology, not salute).

 4. Vera Cruz (April 1914)
 - a. German ship loaded with arms on way to Mexico
 - b. Wilson ordered U.S. troops to take the port city
 - c. A.B.C. Powers - Argentina, Brazil, and Chile
 - Huerta stepped down.
 - Carranza assumed power.
 - U.S. troops withdrew from Vera Cruz.

 5. Francisco "Pancho" Villa (1916-1917)
 - a. General under Carranza who started new war
 - b. killed 17 Americans on a train in Mexico City
 - c. invaded Columbus, New Mexico, killed 16 Americans and burned the town
 - * wanted to provoke conflict with U.S. to gain support for his revolution.
 - d. Wilson sent expeditionary force after Villa.
 - eluded capture, but U.S. forces came into conflict with Mexican forces.

* U. S. became more interested in World War I.