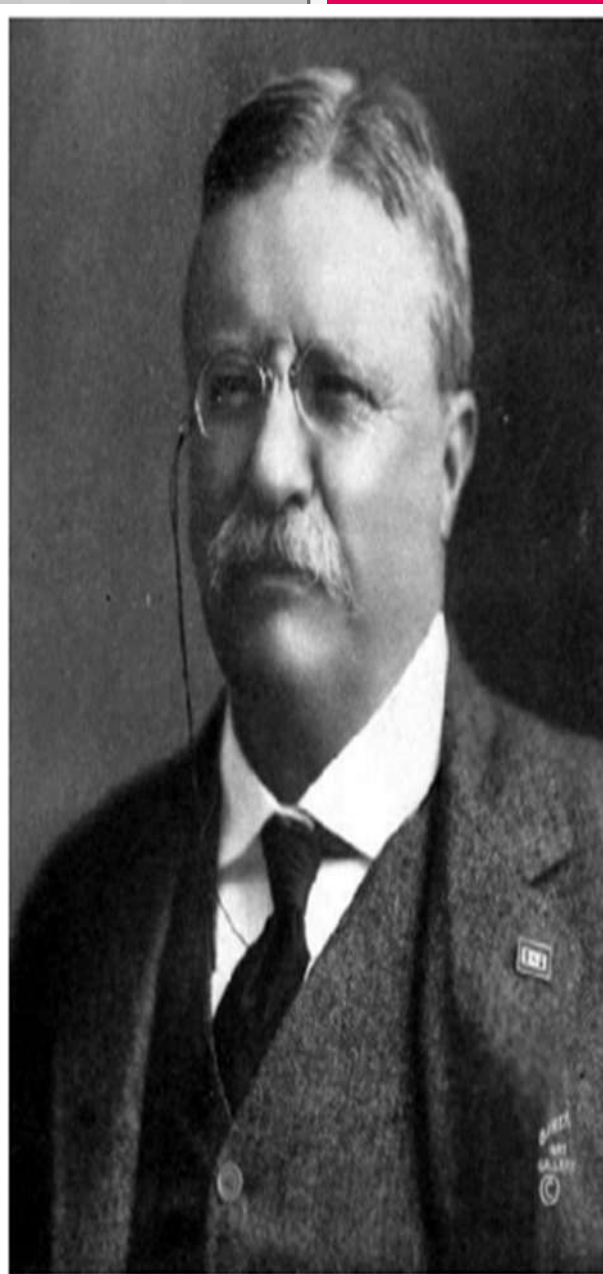




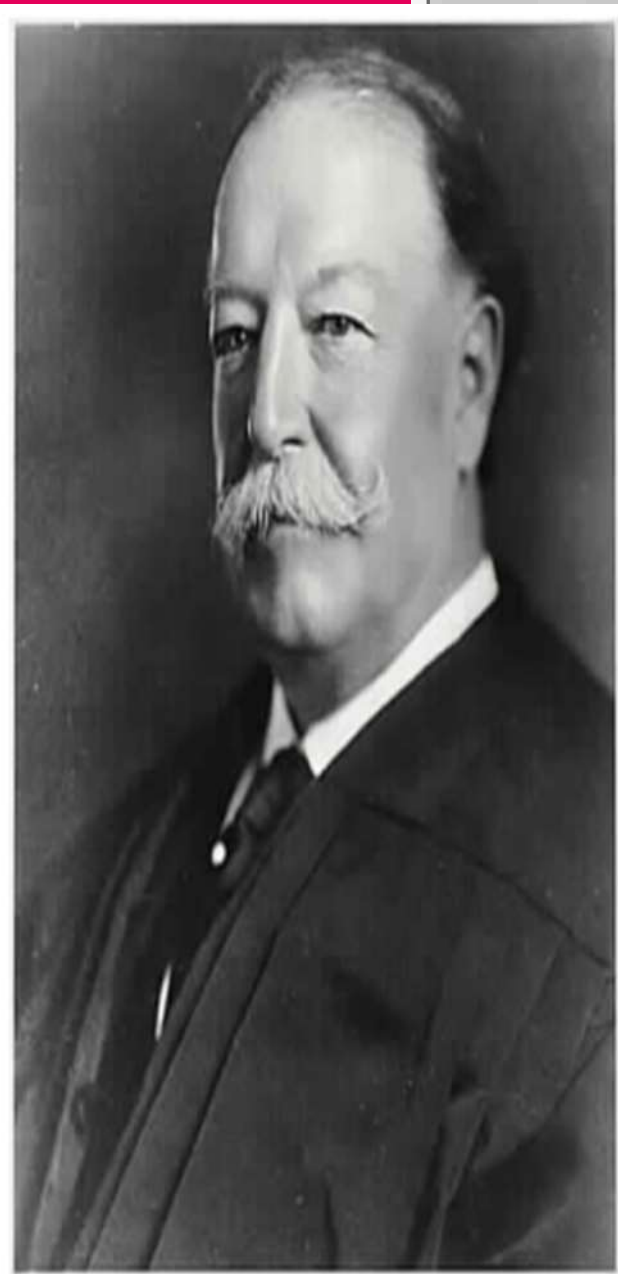
American Foreign Policy



William McKinley



Theodore Roosevelt



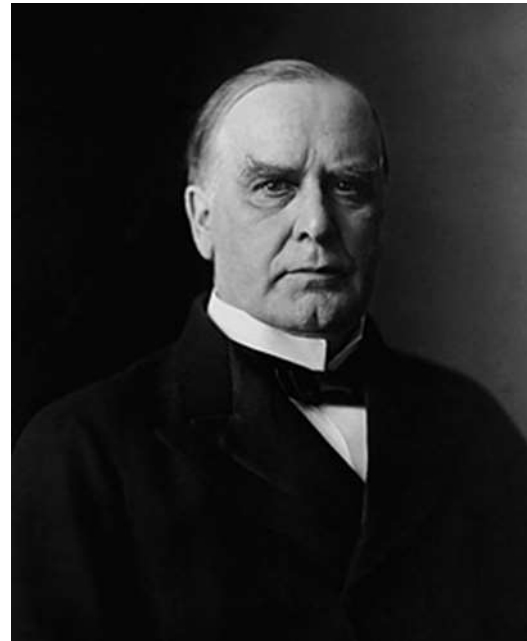
William Howard Taft

The Main Idea

- As the United States expanded its imperial control, it made many political moves to position the U.S. as a world power.

The United States in Cuba

- President William McKinley set up a military government in Cuba.



The United States in Cuba

- The Caribbean was important to the United States primarily due to its closeness to the U.S.
- The US reorganized the economy of Cuba.

The United State in Cuba

- Advances were made to eliminate yellow fever.
 - U.S. Army doctors Walter Reed and William C. Gorgas proved Cuban doctor Carlos Juan Finlay's theory that mosquitoes spread yellow fever.
 - Standing water was eliminated in Cuba, and yellow fever was virtually eliminated in Havana within six months.



Cuba & the Platt Amendment (1901)

- The U.S. forced Cuba to agree to the Amendment
 1. Never agree to a treaty with a foreign nation that interfered with its independence.
 2. Allow the U.S. to interfere to protect Cuban independence and keep law and order.
 3. Build a U.S. military base in Guantanamo Bay.

The US in Puerto Rico

- President McKinley also set up a military government on this island.
- The United States governed Puerto Rico as a territory.
- Any extent of region under the jurisdiction of the United States

The United States in Puerto Rico

- Foraker Act of 1900 established that the U.S. would appoint a governor and upper house of legislature. Puerto Rican voters elected the lower house.
- A 1917 law granted Puerto Ricans U.S. citizenship and ability to elect all legislative representatives.
- In 1952, Puerto Rico became a self-governing commonwealth, with power over most of its domestic affairs. The U.S. still controls interstate trade, immigration, and military affairs.

Open Door Policy (China)

- All imperial powers were attempting to gain control of trade with China.
 - Great economic market
- U.S. Secretary of State John Hay proposed the policy.
- Purpose was to keep an “Open Door” for all nations to have equal trading rights in China.
 - No nations rejected the proposed policy.
- No consent of the Chinese.

Boxer Rebellion

- The Open Door Policy caused the Boxer Rebellion which threatened to destroy the entire policy.
- A rural uprising among Chinese peasants who blamed foreign interests for the country's problems.
- They wanted to drive all foreign citizens out of China and reclaim the country for nationals only.





A. Regis

Responses to the Boxer Rebellion

- US & European countries sent troops to China
- Senator Jay reminded European powers of the importance of respecting Chinese territory and government.
- The Boxer Rebellion ended on August 14, and the Chinese Christians and foreign citizens held hostage in Beijing's diplomatic district were freed.
- This along with a treaty ended the rebellion.

Japan

- Japan was isolated and unindustrialized until the mid-1800s.
- Matthew Perry brought four steamships into Tokyo Bay in 1853 to pressure Japan to open its ports to trade.
- Japan quickly became an industrial and military power to compete with the West.
- Japan began eyeing Korea and Manchuria
- Russia also wanted these lands and led to Russo-Japanese War

Japan

- Japan clearly won Russo-Japanese War
- Roosevelt sends Great White Fleet on 43,000 mile journey around the world
- Wanted to show America's "big stick"



T. Roosevelt's Big-Stick Diplomacy



- Pro-Imperialist
- “Speak softly and carry a big stick.”
- Act boldly and decisive in situations.
- Goal was to build up the U.S. as a world power.

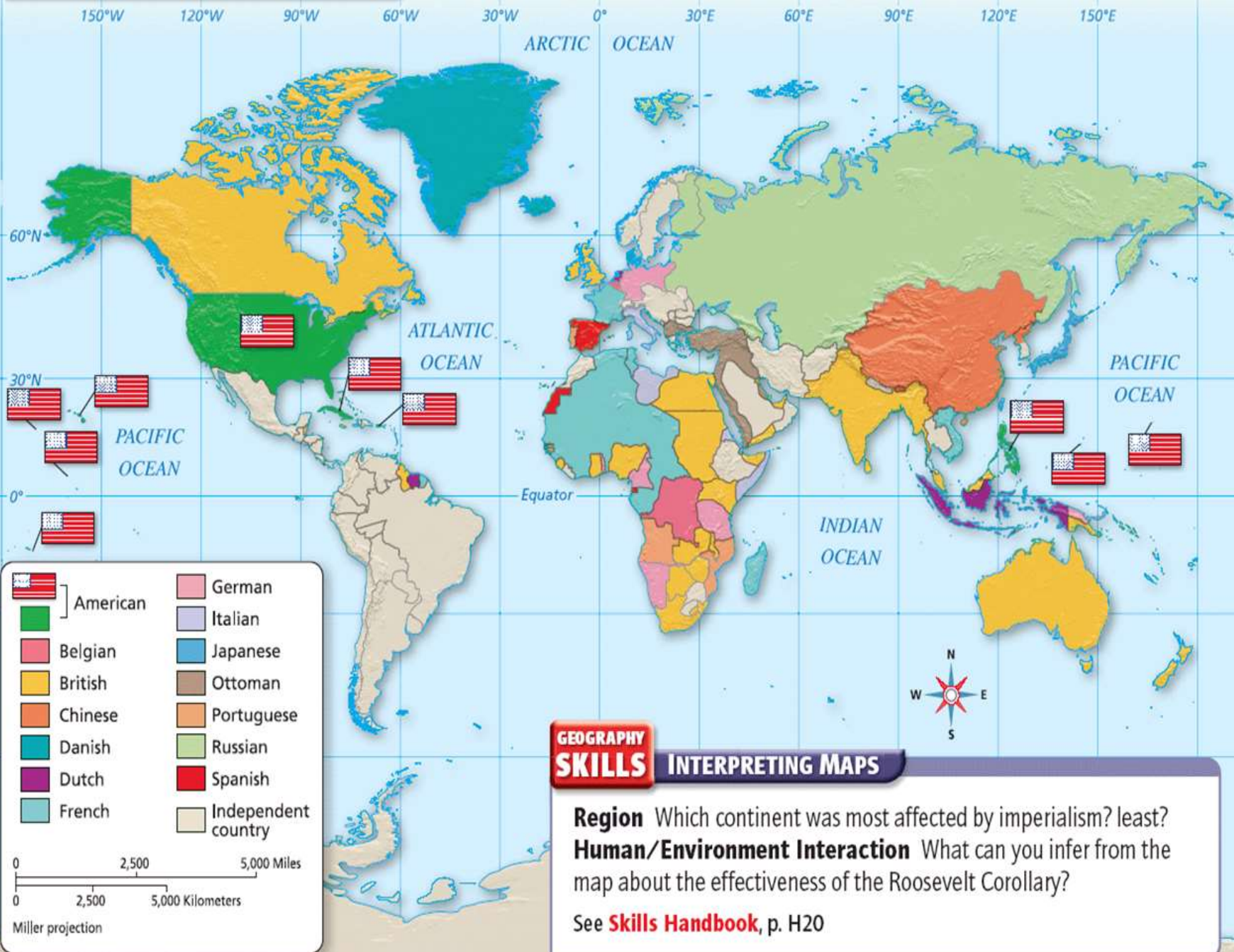


THE BIG STICK IN THE CARIBBEAN SEA

The Panama Canal

- The U.S. had acquired territory because of the Spanish American War.
- President Roosevelt wanted to build a canal to shorten the distance between the oceans.
- He supported the Panamanians as they revolted from Colombia and established their own nation.
- As a result, the Panamanians signed a treaty which allowed the U.S. to build the canal.

IMPERIALISM, c. 1900



GEOGRAPHY SKILLS

INTERPRETING MAPS

Region Which continent was most affected by imperialism? least?
Human/Environment Interaction What can you infer from the map about the effectiveness of the Roosevelt Corollary?

See **Skills Handbook**, p. H20





The Roosevelt Corollary

- President Roosevelt utilized the Monroe Doctrine which told European Nations to stay out of the Western Hemisphere.
- His corollary said that the U.S. would get involved in Latin America if there were issues between nations outside of Latin American and a Latin American country.
- Helped keep imperial Europe out of the Western Hemisphere.

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The Mexican Revolution

The Big Idea

- American intervention in Mexico's revolution
caused strained relations
between the two
neighbors.

Diaz Dictatorship

- ❑ Dictator Porfirio Díaz ruled Mexico for most of the period from 1877 to 1910.
- ❑ He brought stability to Mexico but jailed his opponents and did not allow freedom of the press.



Diaz Dictatorship

- He received foreign investment money, used to modernize Mexico. However, most Mexicans did not enjoy the benefits of this modernization and lived in poverty.



The Mexican Revolution

- In the 1910 election, Díaz jailed his opponent, Francisco Madero. He also controlled the outcome of the election. When ballots were counted, he received a million votes while Madero had fewer than 200.
- When released from jail in September 1910, Madero fled to Texas, declared himself the Mexican president, and called for a revolution.
 - He returned to Mexico in November and found a band of rebels already active.

The Mexican Revolution

- Uprisings occurred in various parts of Mexico.
 - ▣ In the south, Emiliano Zapata seized land by force because he wanted land returned to the native peoples.
 - ▣ In the north, Francisco “Pancho” Villa and Pascual Orozco led a revolt against Díaz. The rebellion spread, and in May 1911, Díaz resigned and fled to France.

The Mexican Revolution

- In November 1911, Madero was elected president of Mexico. He tried to establish a democratic government but was overthrown by the commander of the government troops, Victoriano Huerta, in 1913. Madero was imprisoned and executed.
- Four armies then rose up against Huerta, continuing the instability in the region.

US Involvement

- European nations recognized Huerta's government, but the United States did not.
- In 1914, President Woodrow Wilson authorized arms sales to Huerta's enemies.

US Involvement

- In April 9, 1914, nine U.S. soldiers were arrested, and quickly released, by soldiers of Huerta. Mexican officials also apologized.
- However, the U.S. demanded a more formal apology and a salute to the American flag. Huerta refused. Congress approved a request by President Wilson to use force against Mexico on April 22.

The Aftermath

- While Congress approved the use of force, a German ship loaded with weapons was heading to the Mexican port city of Veracruz.
- Wilson ordered the U.S. Navy to seize the city. 17 Americans and 300 Mexicans died during the Battle of Veracruz. The city was occupied for the next six months.
- War was avoided due to mediation by Argentina, Brazil, and Chile.
- Huerta struggled to stay in power. Pressure mounted against him within Mexico and beyond, and he resigned and fled to Spain in July.

The Revolution Ends

- Venustiano Carranza declared himself leader in August 1914, and was supported by President Wilson.
- Zapata and Pancho Villa opposed Carranza. Because Wilson supported Carranza, Villa led hundreds of troops to New Mexico, striking the small town of Columbus. The town was burned, and 17 Americans were killed. It marked the first armed invasion of the continental United States since the War of 1812.

The Revolution Ends

- President Wilson ordered General John J. Pershing to lead more than 10,000 troops into Mexico to search for Villa. They searched for 11 months, but were not able to find him.
- The search was called off and troops taken out of Mexico; nevertheless, relations between Mexico and the United States were strained.
- Carranza put a new constitution into effect on February 5, 1917. Fighting in Mexico continued until 1920, however, and many Mexicans immigrated to the United States in search of a more stable life.

Impact

- This tension between the two countries would lead Germany to ask Mexico to start a war with the United States in World War I which led to the US getting involved in the conflict.

Order of Operations



- Complete the U.S. Foreign Policy Assignment