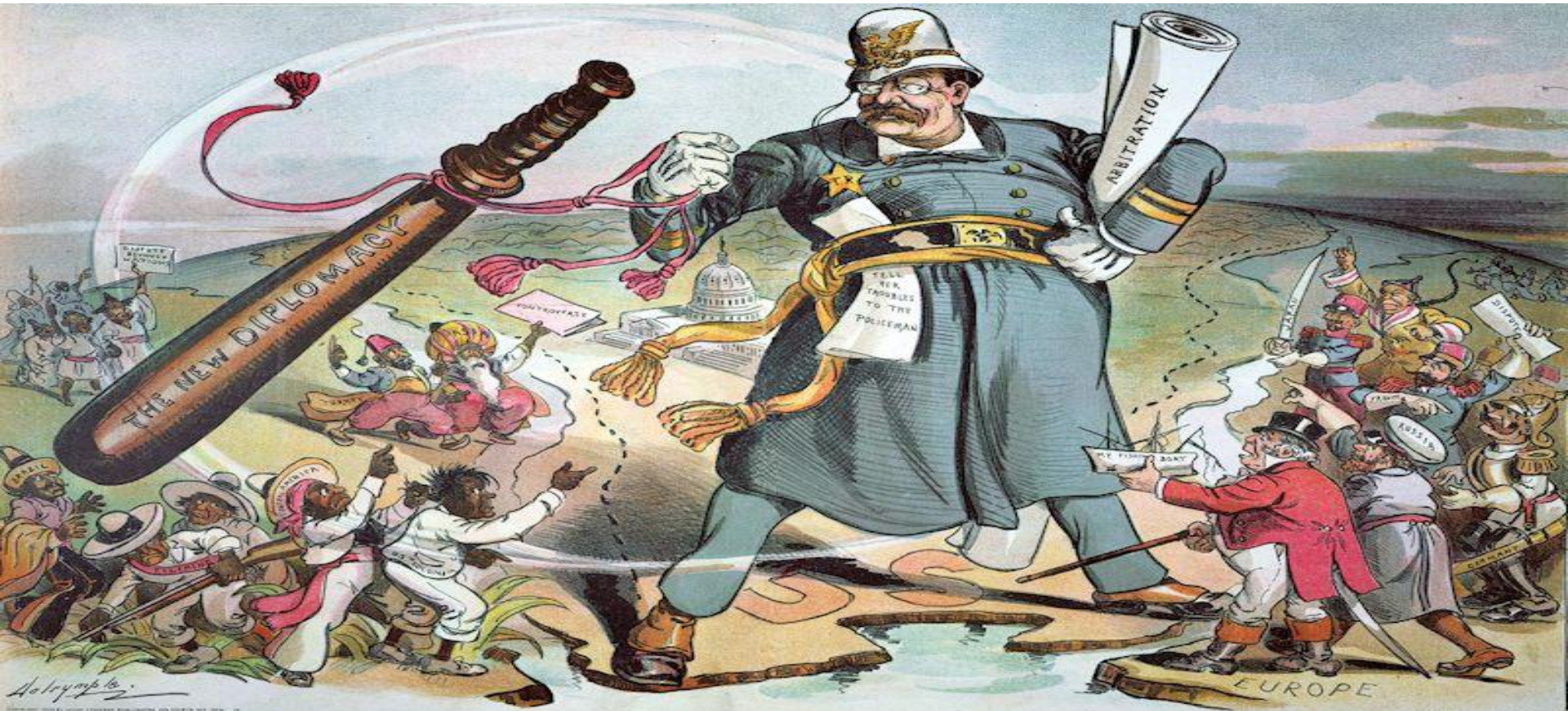


Warm up:

"The World's Constable"

1. How does the cartoonist portray Roosevelt?
2. Why is "The World's Constable" a good title for this cartoon?



THE WORLD'S CONSTABLE.

Chapter 10 Section Four

America as a World Power



Governing Puerto Rico

1900- Foraker Act was passed which Established governing rights over Puerto Rico

To this day, the Foraker Act is still in place

Rebellion in the Philippines

- 1899 Emilio Aguinaldo sent his troops to attack the US Soldiers using Guerrilla war far.
- Taft was trying to reform the Philippines with health care, education reform, and transportation but many still died.
- 1902- War was officially over but US was involved in “helping them” until 1946



Chapter 10

Perry Opens Japan

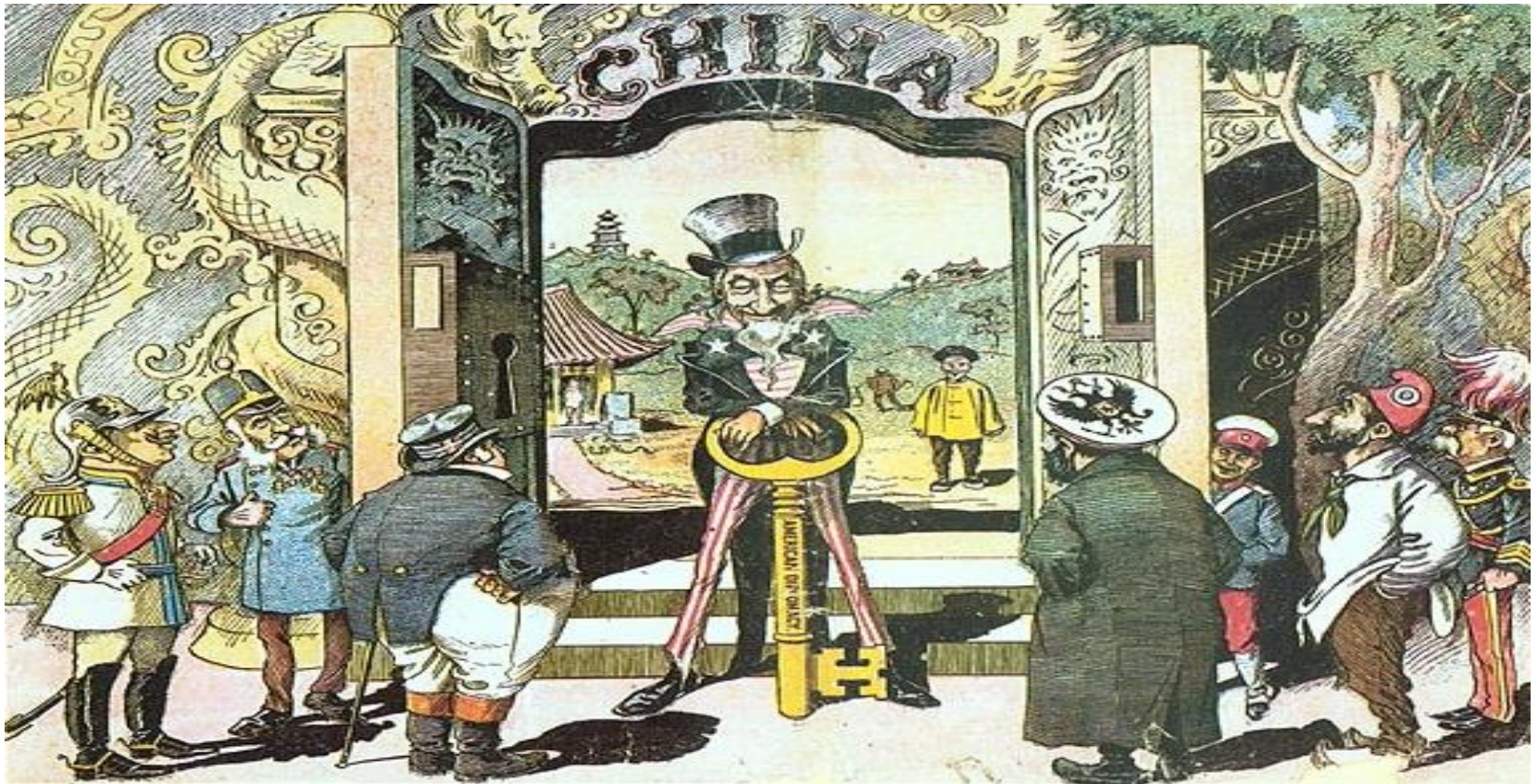
- 1852 Peery negotiated a treaty with Japan, opening trade which had previously been closed off



Next

Open Door Policy

- Secretary of State John Hay spear heads this policy
- US begins to fear that China will be divided into a bunch of different colonies.
Because of the **Boxer Rebellion**
- Hay issues a series of "Open Door Notes" in 1899
- Notes are written to imperialist nations proposing that those nations share their trading rights with the US
- This means that no single nation will have a monopoly on trade with China



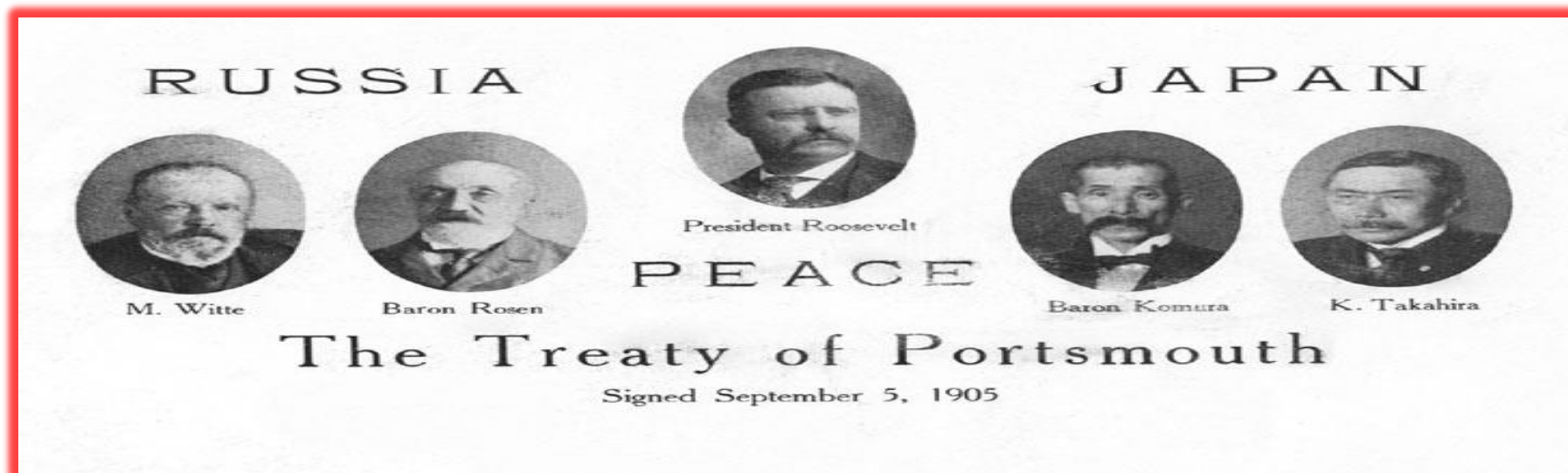
America as a World Power

Teddy Roosevelt and the World

Roosevelt the Peacemaker

- Roosevelt does not want Europeans to control world economy, politics
- 1904, Japan, Russia dispute control of Korea
- Roosevelt negotiates Treaty of Portsmouth:
 - Japan gets Manchuria, Korea
 - Roosevelt wins Nobel Peace Prize
- U.S., Japan continue diplomatic talks
 - pledge to respect each other's possessions

Treaty of Portsmouth Video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2lgFHvDalU>



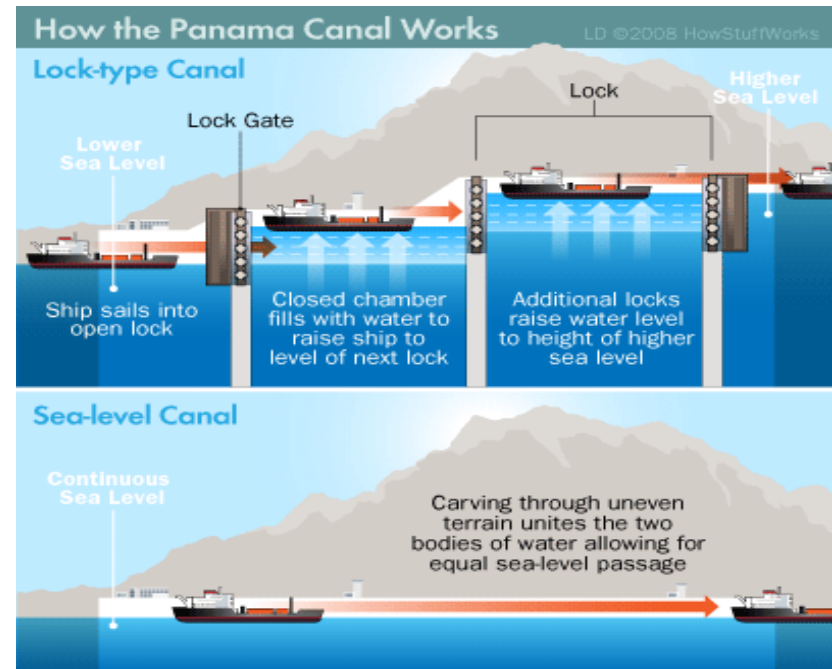
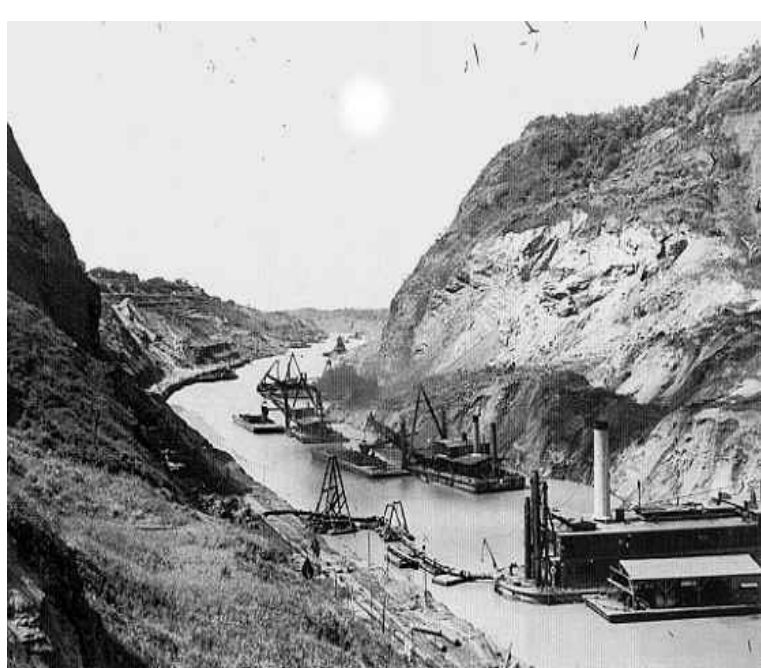
Teddy Roosevelt and the World *{continued}*

Panama Canal

- U.S. wants canal to cut travel time of commercial, military ships
- U.S. buys French company's route through Panama
- Negotiates with Colombia to build **Panama Canal**; talks break down
- French company agent helps organize Panamanian rebellion
 - U.S. gives military aid
- U.S., Panama sign treaty; U.S. pays \$10 million for Canal Zone

Constructing the Canal

- Construction of the Canal is considered one of the greatest engineering achievements ever.
 - fight diseases, geographic obstacles
 - at height, 43,400 workers employed



Panama Canal

Panama Canal Today



Panama Canal Before and After Routes



The Roosevelt Corollary

- Roosevelt fears European intervention if Latin America defaults on loans from European Countries
- Reminds Europeans of Monroe Doctrine, demands they stay out
- **Roosevelt Corollary**—U. S. to use force to protect economic interests

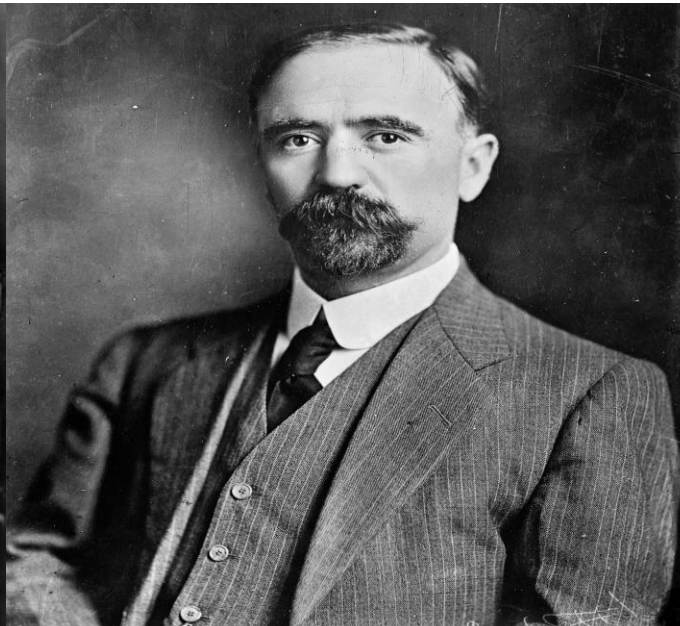
Dollar Diplomacy

- Early 1900s, U.S. exercises police power on several occasions
- **Dollar diplomacy**—U.S. guarantees foreign loans by U.S. business- **US essentially trying to convince Latin American to let them control them by loaning them money**



The Mexican Revolution

- Missionary diplomacy—U.S. has moral responsibility:
 - will not recognize regimes that are oppressive, undemocratic
- Under dictator Porfirio Díaz, much U.S. investment in Mexico
- 1911, peasants, workers led by Francisco Madero overthrow Díaz
- Madero: doesn't satisfy Mexican people: General Victoriano Huerta takes over government; Madero is murdered
- President Woodrow Wilson refuses to recognize Huerta's government



Woodrow Wilson's Missionary Diplomacy {continued}

Intervention in Mexico

- Huerta's officers arrest U.S. sailors, quickly release them
- Wilson orders Marines to occupy Veracruz
- Argentina, Brazil, Chile mediate to avoid war
- Huerta regime falls; nationalist Venustiano Carranza new president

Rebellion in Mexico

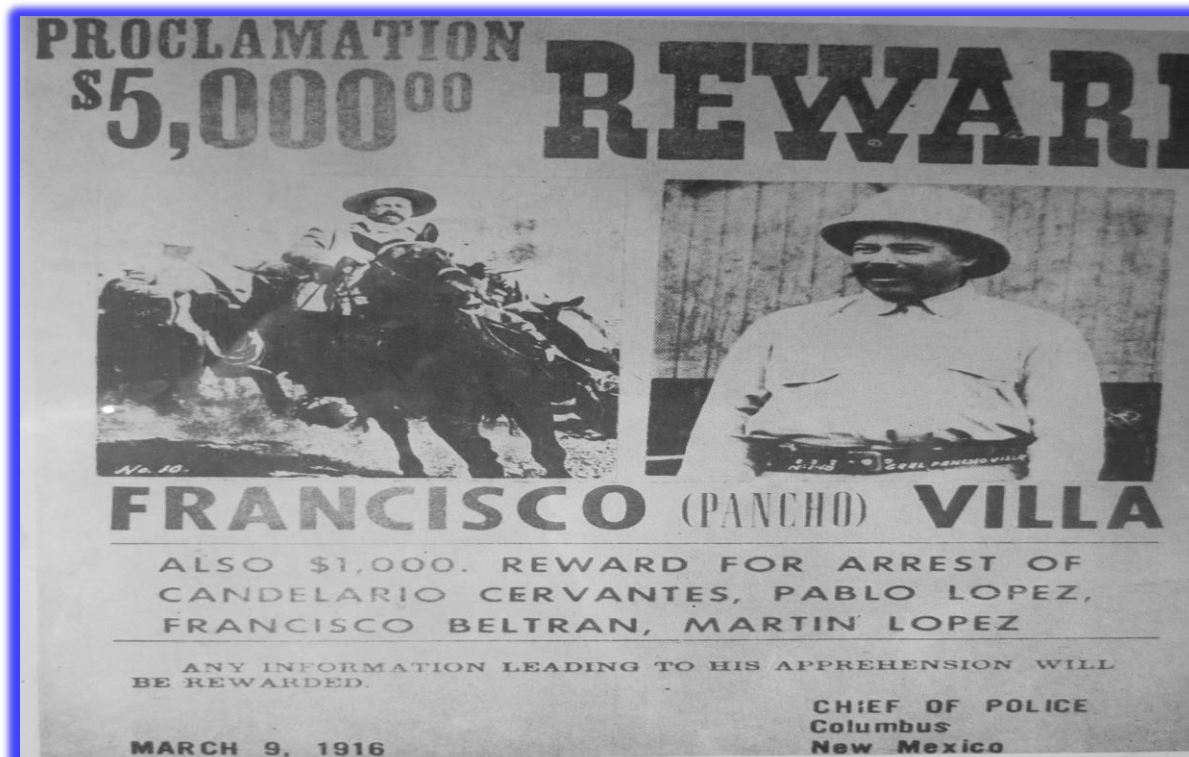
- **Francisco "Pancho" Villa, Emiliano Zapata** oppose Carranza
 - Zapata wants land reform
 - Villa a fierce nationalist
- Wilson recognizes Carranza's government; Villa threatens reprisals
 - Villa's men kill Americans



Woodrow Wilson's Missionary Diplomacy {continued}

Chasing Villa

- Brig. Gen. **John J. Pershing** leads force to capture Villa
- Carranza demands withdrawal of U.S. troops; Wilson at first refuses
- U.S. faces war in Europe, wants peace on southern border
 - Wilson orders Pershing home
- Mexico adopts new Constitution under Carranza
 - government controls oil, minerals
 - restricts foreign investors
- 1920, Alvaro Obregón new president; ends civil war, starts reforms



Chapter 10 Conclusion:

- United States achieves several foreign policy goals in the 20th century:
 1. Expands access to foreign markets to grow economy
 2. Builds a Navy to protect interests abroad
 3. United States exercised international police power to ensure power in Latin America

