U.S. Imperialism in Latin America: Panama & Mexico

The Main Idea
The United States began to exert its influence over Latin America in the wake of the Spanish-American War.

The Main Idea
- Why and how was the Panama Canal built?
- What was the Roosevelt Corollary?
- How did Presidents Taft and Wilson reshape U.S. diplomacy?
U.S. Imperialism & The Panama Canal

Warm Up:
What economic advantages could the U.S. gain by building and controlling the Panama Canal in the early 20th Century?

What is a canal? Examine this map for the answer!

HISTORY OF CANAL

- 1517 - the explorer Balboa had proposed a canal be dug across Panama
- 1850 - U.S. and Great Britain sign the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty that agrees to an equal partnership to build a canal across Panama
Panama Canal

To gain control of the canal, the United States encouraged Panama’s independence from Columbia. Then it negotiated a treaty with Panama to build the Panama Canal. Since this canal provided a short cut between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, it benefited American trade and thereby also furthered economic imperialism.

To secure U.S. control of the Caribbean, and to give ready access to trade with China and Japan for eastern manufacturers, President Roosevelt supported building of a canal across the Isthmus of Panama. After using "gunboat diplomacy" to help Panamanian rebel leaders achieve independence from Colombia, Roosevelt signed a treaty with their new nation in 1903 awarding the U.S. control of a canal zone. Construction was from 1904 to 1914.

Panama: The King’s Crown

♀ 1901 → Hay-Paunceforte Treaty. Canal project taken over by U.S.
♀ Philippe Bunau-Varilla, agent provocateur.
♀ Dr. Walter Reed — becomes famous for treating malaria victims.
♀ Colonel W. Goethals— placed in charge of governing and construction.
U.S. gains control of Panama canal

- Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty (1903) gives U.S. complete and unending sovereignty over a 10-mile wide canal zone. U.S. agreed to buy Canal and pay annual rent to Panamanians.
- Roosevelt later said- “I took the Canal Zone and let Congress debate”
READING ASSIGNMENT ON PANAMA CANAL:

• **Intro:** In 1904, President Theodore Roosevelt took advantage of a revolution in Panama to launch the building of an American canal there.

• **Read** ‘This Great Enterprise’: Theodore Roosevelt and the Panama Canal and answer the questions for “Discussion and Writing” (pages 4-9).
3. How might future presidents like Theodore Roosevelt and others use this policy to justify U.S. intervention and imperialism?

1. Why was the Monroe Doctrine issued?

2. In what way was this a warning to the European powers?

The Roosevelt Corollary

**Background**

- The **Monroe Doctrine**, proclaimed in 1823, declared the Western Hemisphere off-limits to European nations.
- After the Spanish-American War, presidents backed up the Monroe Doctrine with military strength.
- In 1904, the Dominican Republic could not pay back European lenders. To prevent Europeans from using force to collect the debt, Roosevelt issued the Roosevelt Corollary.

**The United States** pledged to use force to prevent European countries from seizing Dominican territory and other Latin American countries.
- The United States took control of collecting Dominican customs duties.
- The Corollary was issued without seeking approval from any Latin American nation.
- This changed the Monroe doctrine by allowing one Western Hemisphere nation the intervene in the affairs of another.
The Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine: 1905

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 cases of such wrongdoing or impotence, to the exercise of an international police power.

Building the Panama Canal

- American work began in May 1904.
- Harsh working conditions, material shortages, malaria, and the yellow fever hampered construction.
- President Roosevelt appointed John F. Stevens as chief engineer and architect. Dr. William C. Gorgas focused on sanitation and health concerns.
  - By draining standing water and encouraging spiders, ants, and lizards to breed, malaria was almost eliminated by 1913.
- After the resignation of Stevens in 1907, Lt. Col. George W. Goethals took over the job of building the canal.
- Progress continued, and in August 1914 the SS Ancon became the first ship to pass through the canal.
August 1914 - Panama Canal Opens.
**Panama Canal Project**

- **Introduction:** In this project, you will be assigned to work in a group, each with a specific topic about the Panama Canal. You will conduct some research and then present to the class, using PowerPoint! Read below:

- **Group Assignments**
  - **Group 1**—As journalists, you are assigned to cover the Panama Canal and will write brief news reports about traveling through the Canal. Each member of your group should have a role when presenting your 200-250-word news report (about 5-8 slides). Visuals will help!
  - **Group 2**—As members of the U. S. of Congress, you will write about the decision to return the Canal to Panama. Each member of your group should have a role when presenting your 200-250-word report (about 5-8 slides). Visuals will help!
  - **Group 3**—As historians, you will report about the United States’ role in building the Panama Canal. Each member of your group should have a role when presenting your 200-250-word report (about 5-8 slides). Visuals will help!
  - **Group 4**—Google Sketch Up or build your own working model of the Panama Canal!
### Assessment Rubric for Panama Canal Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Worked cooperatively in groups</th>
<th>Outstanding</th>
<th>Excellent</th>
<th>Satisfactory</th>
<th>Acceptable</th>
<th>Needs Work</th>
<th>Unacceptable</th>
<th>Absent</th>
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<td>9</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Used and do-organized correctly both print and World Wide Web resources</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>12</td>
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<td>Prepared a well written and organized report containing accurate information about the Panama Canal</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Used presentation or word-processing software to complete the written project and included charts, pictures, test, and a reference page</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18</td>
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<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Delivered a well organized class presentation of the results of the group's project</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>16</td>
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<td>Completed assignment neatly and on time</td>
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### Panama Canal Sources

- 1) [http://www.pancanal.com/eng/index.html](http://www.pancanal.com/eng/index.html) -- Panama Canal Authority
- 2) [http://www.canalmuseum.com/](http://www.canalmuseum.com/)
- 3) [How the Panama Canal Works—Java Animation](http://www.ared.com/kara/java/pec/javaani.html)
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- 11) [The Panama Canal History Timeline](http://www.battleshipnewjersey.org/panama/spainfrance.html)
- 12) [The Panama Canal](http://www.pbs.org/newshour/bb/latin_america/panamacanal/)
- 13) [The Panama Canal Lesson](http://edweb.sdsu.edu/triton/Panama/PanamaUnit)
- 14) [The World Factbook—Panama](http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/pm.html)
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- 16) [The New American: Issues in Focus](http://www.thenewamerican.com/focus/canal/)
Panama Canal Sources

- 17) Panama Canal and Ecology
  - http://www.american.edu/TED/CAANAL.HTM

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  - http://www.wonderclub.com/WorldWonders/PanamaHistory.html

- 19) America's Story—President Jimmy Carter Signed ....

- 20) The Panama Canal—The African American Experience

- 21) Panama Canal Becomes Panama's Canal

- 22) Learners Online—Returning the Panama Canal
  - http://www.learnersol.com/lessons/archive09/week09/

- 23) Panama Canal Puzzle
  - http://www.puzzleworld.org/SlidingBlockPuzzles/panama.htm

- 24) Mosquitoes, Malaria, and the Panama Canal
  - http://www.ralphmag.org/panama.html


- 26) Geographic Learning Site

- 27) ThinkQuest

- 28) Maps of Panama—Embassy World
  - http://www.embassyworld.com/maps/Maps_Of_Panama.html

- 29) Ask Yahoo—What does it cost … to use the Panama Canal?

- 30) Panama Canal History

- 31) Full View of Panama Canal Graphic
  - http://www.landinfo.com/panama_full.htm

- 32) Frequently Asked Questions about the Panama Canal

America's New Role
Imperialism

Understanding Goal:
Nations compete in the global arena for political and economic power.

Investigative Question:
Was imperialism justified?

Explore:
Imperialism developed in the early 19th century when industrialized western nations began to take control of other non-industrialized nations. How might the images above reflect both the positive and negative effects of late 19th and early 20th century imperialism?

Connect:
Does imperialism exist in the 21st century? Why or why not?

Warm Up:

Task: What part of the world is Roosevelt responsible for “protecting”?

Task: Why does America need to become involved in Latin America?

Task: How is Roosevelt portrayed in this cartoon?

Task: Explain the significance of this cartoon.

Dollar Diplomacy:

Moral Diplomacy:

"[T]he American ship is not sent abroad to carry American commerce on American terms. It is sent abroad to carry liberty and justice and the principles of humanity wherever you go. [C]hoose out and sell goods that will make the world more comfortable and more happy, and convert them to the principles of America."

- Woodrow Wilson
The Cares of a Growing Family

Constable of the World
Treaty of Portsmouth: 1905

Nobel Peace Prize for Teddy

The Great White Fleet: 1907
Dollar Diplomacy

• President William Howard Taft expanded upon the Open Door Policy by calling for Dollar Diplomacy--aimed to encourage American investment in Latin America (South and Central America).
• Taft urge American banks and businesses to invest in Latin America
• Taft also promised that the United States military would intervene (step in), if local unrest threatened their investments.
• This period was the first era of a true “global economy” in which international trade grew.

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. Diplomacy under President Wilson

By 1914, Americans had bought out European loans, resulting in an American investment of more than $1.6 billion in Latin America.

President Woodrow Wilson, who succeeded Taft in 1913, favored moral diplomacy—using persuasion and American ideals to advance the nation’s interests in other countries.

President Wilson also used military troops to stop civil unrest in Haiti in 1915 and the Dominican Republic in 1916. The U.S. Marines occupied the countries for years.

Appendix B: America Becomes a World Power

Analyzing a Political Cartoon

Introduction:

Political cartoons have been around for centuries. They were first designed to carry messages to those who could not read. They first appeared in the United States in colonial newspapers or as separate prints distributed by booksellers. Today, political cartoons carry much more humor than they used to. Political cartoons back then were more serious and very critical of political and religious events and leaders. Cartoonists usually use symbols to portray messages in their cartoons. For example, the U.S. is often represented as Uncle Sam, an eagle, the Statue of Liberty, etc. Today, there are over two hundred political cartoonists that produce work on a daily basis for more than 1,700 newspapers across the country.

Reading a Political Cartoon

Editorial cartoons, or political cartoons, are editorialials in picture form. They express the opinion of the artist on a controversial issue, using both fact and opinion. The artist designs them to get the reader’s attention, often by humor, and then to cause a reaction. Cartoonists use many techniques when drawing a political cartoon. These techniques include:

Caricature - distorting a person’s features, but still keeping that person recognizable. Example: giving Bill Clinton a big nose, Ron Paul a big ear, etc.

Stereotyping - showing all persons of one group as looking or acting the same. Example: Teachers are often shown as wearing glasses down on the nose and having a pen held together by a pencil.

Symbol - using a sign or object to stand for something else. Example: Uncle Sam for the U.S., a bear for Russia, etc.

Satire - poking fun at something wrong and ridiculing it. Example: show a problem as a bottomless pit.

Exaggeration - oversimplifying a situation or portraying it as “bigger than life.” Example: show a problem as a bottomless pit.

Labels - using written words to identify figures in a cartoon.

Analyzing a Political Cartoon

Answer these questions when viewing a political cartoon:

1. What facts are given or implied?
2. Are any symbols used to add meaning to the cartoon?
3. If YES, list each symbol and explain its meaning.
4. Who, or what, do the characters in the cartoon represent?
5. Has the cartoonist used caricature or exaggeration in depicting any characters? Explain.
6. Does the cartoon have a caption? If YES, what meaning does the caption give to the cartoon?
7. What are the main elements of this cartoon?
8. What is the cartoonist’s point of view on this issue?
9. What other points of view can you suggest on this issue?
WHAT THE UNITED STATES HAS FOUGHT FOR

After the United States intervened in behalf of these oppressed people.

After the United States had rescued them from their oppression.
Political Cartoon Assignment

- Goal: To create political cartoons to illustrate the imperialism that led up to WWI.

Assignment: Create three political cartoons to illustrate imperialism used throughout the world. Choose from three of the following six topics:

1. Annexation of Hawaii and Texas
2. Forced modernization of Japan
3. Annexation of the Philippines, Puerto Rico and Guam
4. Making Cuba a protectorate
5. Taking the Panama Canal
6. The Open Door Policy

Your cartoon must include:

1. Imperialism
2. Social Darwinism

Create a full-page political cartoon summarizing the topics you chose above. Each cartoon should have an all-encompassing visual to summarize the main concepts of the chosen section. Each cartoon should have a written summary of the overall message conveyed by the cartoon and the topics you have chosen to analyze (5-8 sentences).

- For further information on your topics, start with this website: http://www.smplanet.com/imperialism/toc.html
Missionary Diplomacy

• President Woodrow Wilson rejected the Dollar Diplomacy that had guided U.S. relations with Latin America during the administration of William Taft.
• Wilson resolved that the United States would only recognize Latin American governments founded upon law and order, "not upon arbitrary or irregular force."
• Under Wilson’s “missionary diplomacy,” the U.S. would use military force to demonstrate to Latin Americans "how to elect good men" as leaders.

• Question: How did the Wilson administration respond to revolution and civil unrest in Latin America?
The Díaz 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.
- 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: 1910s

Emiliano Zapata

Venustiano Carranza

Pancho Villa

Porfirio Diaz

Francisco I Madero

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 Diaz. The rebellion spread, and in May 1911, Diaz resigned and fled to France.

- In November 1911, Madero was elected president of Mexico. He tried to establish a democratic government.

- Victoriano Huerta, commander of the government troops, in overthrew Madero in 1913. Madero was imprisoned and executed.

- Four armies then rose up against Huerta, continuing the instability in the region.
**United States Intervention in Mexico**

European nations recognized Huerta’s government, but the United States did not.

In 1914, President Woodrow Wilson authorized arms sales to Huerta’s enemies.

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, 1914.

**Wilson’s “Moral Diplomacy”**

- The U. S. should be the conscience of the world.
- Spread democracy.
- Promote peace.
- Condemn colonialism.
Searching for Banditos

General John J. Pershing with Pancho Villa in 1914.

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

[Diagram showing Global investments and Investments in Latin American Enterprises]
U. S. Interventions in Latin America: 1898-1920s

Uncle Sam: One of the "Boys?"
Veracruz and 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 Concludes

- Venustiano Carranza declared himself leader of Mexico 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.
- Under Wilson’s orders, U.S. General John J. Pershing led 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; 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, and many Mexicans immigrated to the U.S.
Activity: Wilson and the Mexican Revolution Roleplay

Introduction: In this assignment you will complete two major activities:

1) You will complete all activities in the “Wilson and Mexican Revolution” PDF packet leading up to the roleplay activities.

2) You will participate in a roleplay activity in which we will debate Wilson’s policy towards Mexico. Please follow the directions on your worksheets for your assigned role. The group’s roles are:
   1. Venustiano Carranza, who replaced Huerta as Mexico’s President, and his advisors from Brazil, Argentina and Chile.
   2. U.S. Secretary of State Robert Lansing, representing Wilson’s interests, and his advisors.
   3. The advocate decision-makers, who will act like impartial judges in this debate. You must become familiar with both sides of the debate and render a decision, or solution. Please see me about how to prepare.

Visual Summary: Entering the World Stage

U.S. Expansionism

- Annexed Hawaii, the Philippines, and Puerto Rico
- Intervened in Latin America and Mexico
- Exerted influence in China and Japan
- Made Cuba a protectorate

United States becomes a world power
The United States truly started an internationalist foreign policy, when it entered “the Great War” (World War I) in 1917. **Internationalism** is a foreign policy based on heavy involvement in world affairs. While American entry into World War I ensured Allied victory, the failure to conclude a lasting peace left a bitter legacy.

World War I began in Europe in 1914, when Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman Empire (Central Powers) went to war with Great Britain, France, and Russia (the Allies). For three years the United States remained neutral, and a strong isolationist sentiment existed among Americans not to get involved in this European war.
Review: American Foreign Policy

Directions: Complete the chart below:

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Questions: In your opinion, which course of action was best suited for the United States as they entered the 20th century. Defend your answer.

Extra Credit: Pro-Imperialist Newspaper

Date: February 17, 1898

Assignment:
- You will be designing a newspaper for either the New York Journal or the New York World.
- Goal: Using yellow journalism, convince Americans that the United States must become an imperialist nation.
- Your paper must include at least four separate articles that deal with the following topics:
  - White Man's Burden
  - Humanitarian Reasons for expansion
  - Economic Benefits of expansion
  - Military advantages for imperialism
- You also must include one “Letter to the Editor” that criticizes the United States for wanting to be an imperialist nation. Some suggestions you may wish to include are William Jennings Bryan, Mark Twain, or Jane Addams.
- Finally, you must choose one of the following:
  - Option 1: Write an interview with a “journalist” politician. Some suggestions you may wish to consider include President William McKinley, Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt, or Secretary of State John Hay.
  - OR
  - Option 2: Write a faux book review for Alfred Thayer Mahan’s The Interest of America in Sea Power, Present and Future.

Keep in Mind:
- Refer to the following textbook pages:
- As a reporter for a major newspaper, your goal is to write articles that people want to read.
- Use the yellow journalistic style that Joseph Pulitzer and William Randolph Hearst employed to attract readers.
- You may also want to include pictures downloaded from the internet.

Due: ___________________________