

Ch 18 Section 4 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

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 canal is one of world's greatest engineering feats
 - fight diseases, geographic obstacles
 - at height, 43,400 workers employed

The Roosevelt Corollary

- Roosevelt fears European intervention if Latin America defaults
- 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

Woodrow Wilson's Missionary Diplomacy

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
- General Victoriano Huerta takes over government; Madero is murdered
- Wilson refuses to recognize Huerta's government

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

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:
 - government controls oil, minerals
 - restricts foreign investors
- 1920, Alvaro Obregón new president; ends civil war, starts reforms