

# America Claims an Empire

America as a World Power

# Roosevelt the Peacemaker



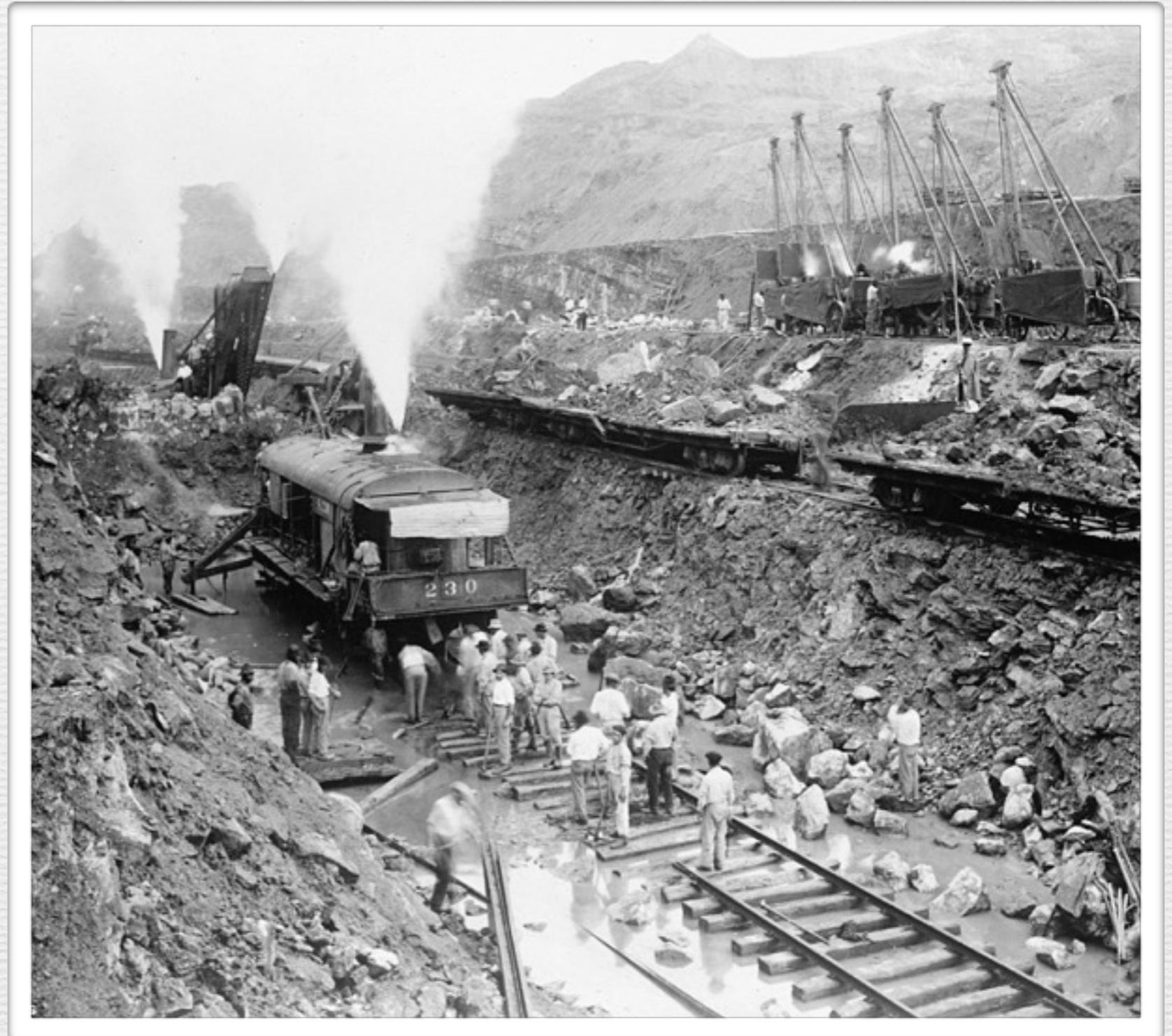
- Roosevelt does not want Europeans to control world economy, politics
- 1904, Japan, Russia dispute control of Korea
- Roosevelt negotiates Treaty of Portsmouth:
  - Japan gets Manchuria, Korea
  - Roosevelt wins Nobel Peace Prize
- U.S., Japan continue diplomatic talks
  - pledge to respect each other's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

- Roosevelt negotiates Treaty of Portsmouth:
  - fight diseases,
  - geographic obstacles
  - at height, 43,400 workers employed



# The Roosevelt Corollary

- Roosevelt fears European intervention if Latin American 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



# The Mexican Revolution

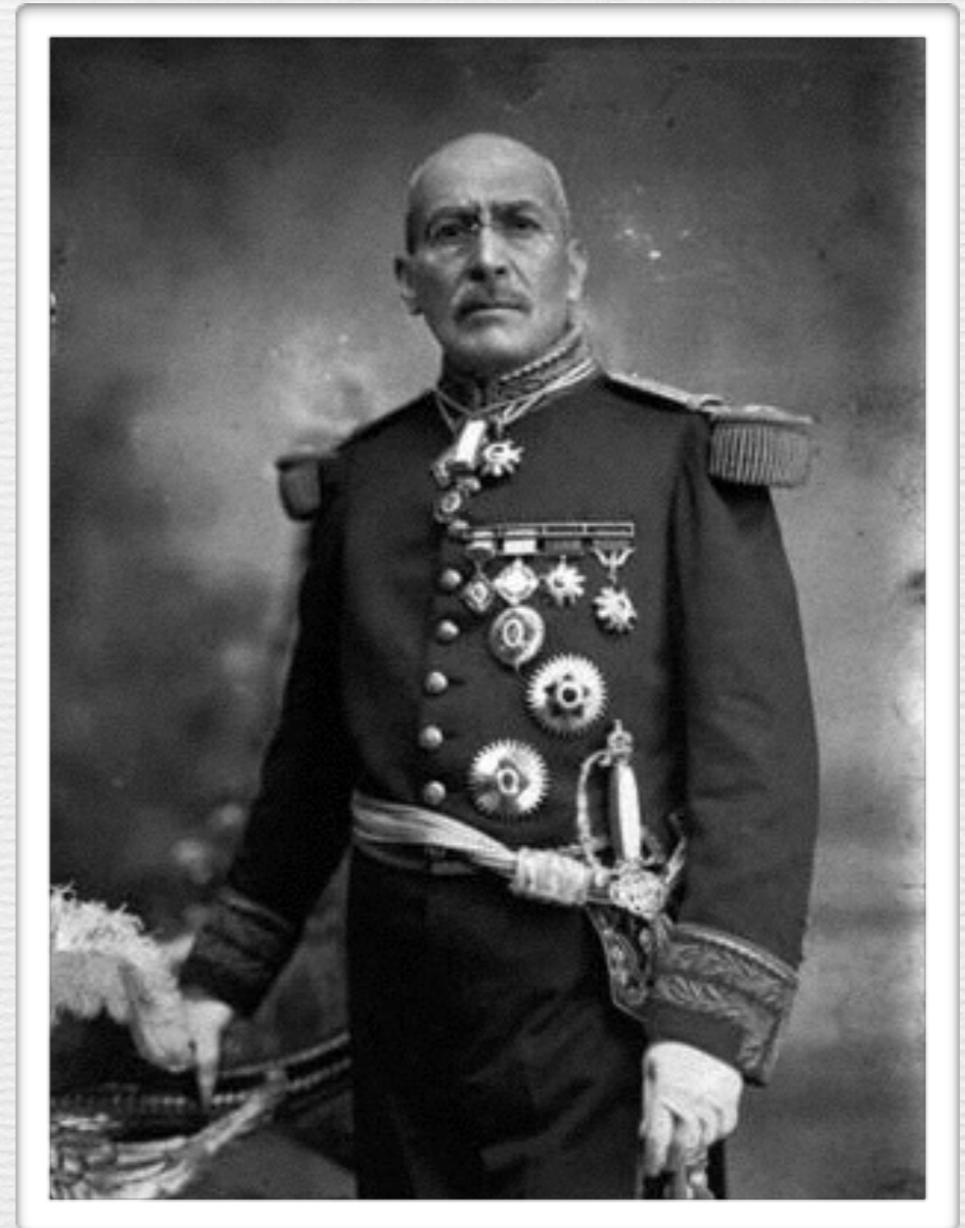
- Missionary diplomacy—U.S. has moral responsibility:
  - will not recognize regimes that are oppressive, undemocratic
- Under dictator Porfirio Díaz, much U.S. investment in Mexico
- 1911, peasants, workers led by Francisco Madero overthrow Díaz
- General Victoriano Huerta takes over government; Madero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



Porfirio Díaz

# Intervention in Mexico

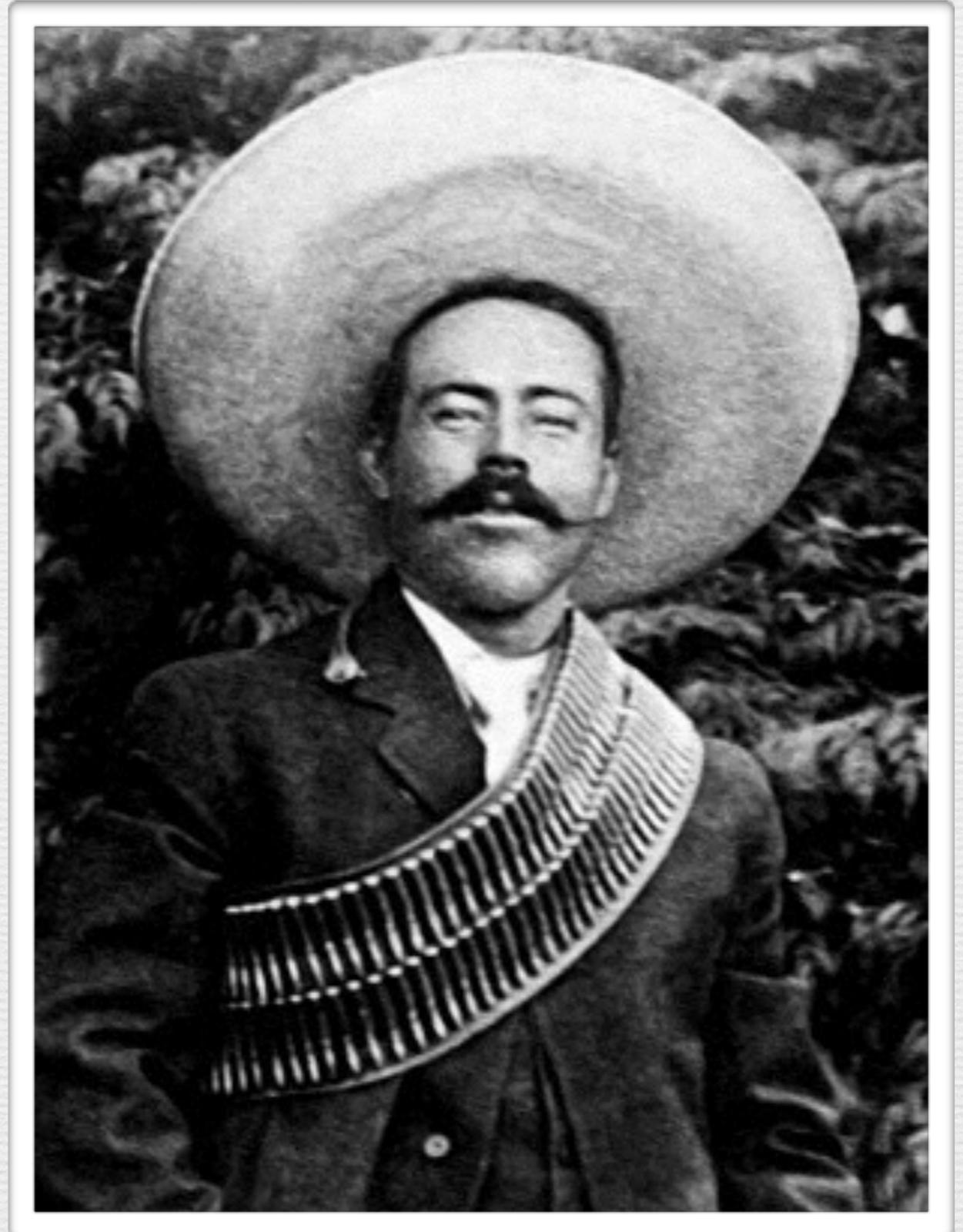
- Huerta's officers arrest U.S. sailors, quickly release them
- Wilson orders Marines to occupy Veracruz
- Argentina, Brazil, Chile mediate to avoid war
- Huerta regime falls; nationalist Venustiano Carranza new president



Victoriano Huerta

# Intervention 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 reform