**Creating an Empire, 1865-1917**

**Lecture 3 (p.181-187)**

**IV. Imperial Power: The United States and Latin America, 1899-1917**

1. **U.S Rule in Puerto Rico**
* Well before 1898, expansionists like James G. Blaine had advocated acquiring \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because of its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the Caribbean.
* In 1900, the United States established a civil government, but it was under \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and popular participation was even less than under Spain.
* In 1917, the United States granted citizenship and greater political rights to Puerto Ricans, but their island remained an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ under an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ appointed by the president.
* Economic development also disappointed most islanders, for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ investors quickly gained control of the best land and pursued large-scale sugar production for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
1. **Cuba as a U.S. Protectorate**
2. **A Cuban Government Under Leonard Wood**
* Despite the Teller Amendment, the Spanish-American War \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Cuba independent.
* McKinley \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and a U.S. military government was established in the island.
* In 1900, when the Democrats made an issue of imperialism, did McKinley summon a Cuban convention to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ under the direction of American military governor, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
1. **The Platt Amendment**
* The United States made troop withdrawal contingent on Cuba’s adding to its constitution the provisions of the Platt Amendment, which restricted Cuba’s autonomy in diplomatic relations with other countries and in internal financial policies, required Cuba \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the United States, and, most important, authorized U.S. intervention to maintain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The Open Door would not apply in the Caribbean, which was to be an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The United States sent troops into Cuba \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ times between 1906 and 1917. The last occupation lasted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Most Cubans thought that material benefits did not compensate for their loss of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ independence.
1. **The Panama Canal**
* The Spanish-American War intensified the long American interest in a \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to eliminate the lengthy and dangerous ocean route around South America.
* Theodore Roosevelt \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to implement McKinley’s commitment to a canal after becoming president in 1901.
* Instead of using direct force, Roosevelt worked with Phillipe Bunau-Varilla, a French official of the Panama Canal Company, to exploit long-smoldering Panamanian discontent with Columbia. The bloodless “revolution” succeeded when U.S. forces \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Panama. Bunau-Varilla promptly signed a treaty accepting Roosevelt’s original terms for a canal zone and making Panama a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Roosevelt boasted, “I took the Canal Zone and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,” but his unnecessary and arrogant actions generated \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ among Latin Americans that rankled for decades.
1. **The Roosevelt Corollary**
* To protect the security of the canal, the United States \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in the Caribbean.
* In his 1904 annual message to Congress, Roosevelt announced a new policy, the so-called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The Monroe Doctrine had expressed American hostility to European intervention in Latin America; the Roosevelt Corollary attempted to \_\_\_\_\_\_ U.S. intervention and authority in the region.
* Latin Americans \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the United States’ unilateral claims to authority.
1. **Dollar Diplomacy**
* Roosevelt’s successor as president, William Howard Taft, hoped to promote U.S. interests without such \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* He described his plan as one of “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” – using government action to encourage private American investments in Latin America to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and gain profits for American bankers.
* But Taft employed military force \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than Roosevelt had, with Nicaragua a major target. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, not social and economic improvement promised by dollar diplomacy, kept Nicaragua’s minority government stable and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the United States.
* Dollar diplomacy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the Caribbean and tied underdeveloped countries to the United States economically and strategically, but this policy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for most Latin Americans.
1. **Wilsonian Interventions**
2. **Wilson’s “missionary diplomacy”**
* Taking office in1913, the Democrat Woodrow Wilson promised that the United States would “never again seek one additional foot of territory by conquest” but would instead work to promote “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” in Latin America.
* Nonetheless, Wilson believed that the United States had to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ its exports and investments abroad and that U.S. dominance of the Caribbean was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* He also shared the racist belief that Latin Americans were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the United States, through military force if necessary.
1. **Haiti**
* In 1915, Wilson ordered U.S. Marines to Haiti. The U.S. Navy selected a new Haitian president, but real authority rested with the American military, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, protecting a small elite who cooperated with foreign interests and exploited their own people.
* In 1919, marines suppressed a revolt against American domination, killing more than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Haitians.
1. **The Dominican Republic**
* In 1916, when the Dominican Republic refused to cede control of its finances to U.S. bankers, Wilson \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The marines ousted Dominican officials, installed a military government to rule “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” and ran the nation until 1924.
1. **Mexico**
* In 1913, General Victoriano Huerta sized control of the country from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who had recently overthrown dictator Porfirio Diaz.
* Wilson hoped to bring the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to secure Mexico a better government under which all contracts and business concessions will be safer than they have been.”
* In 1916, Wilson ordered troops under General John J. Pershing to \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into Mexico, leading Carranza to fear a permanent U.S. occupation of northern Mexico.
* On the brink of a full-fledged war, Wilson finally ordered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and extended full recognition to the Carranza government.