IMPERIALISM IN LATIN AMERICA

UNIT 5: IMPERIALISM
US POLICY

- **Monroe Doctrine**: President James Monroe’s warning to Europe to stay out of the Western Hemisphere.

- **Roosevelt Corollary**: President Teddy Roosevelt’s addition to the Monroe Doctrine in 1904 that states the US has the right to intervene in the affairs of Latin America.

- **Dollar diplomacy**: extending US influence by investing and loaning money to Latin America.
  - To protect their investments, the US sent troops to Cuba, Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Colombia, Haiti, Dominican Republic.
  - Latin Americans began resenting their “big bully” to the north.
THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION

- 1877-1911, **Porfirio Diaz** ruled Mexico with an iron fist
  - Imprisoned opponents
  - Used army to keep peace at any cost
- Wealth was concentrated in the hands of foreign investors and Mexican elite
  - 95% of Mexicans owned no land
- Revolution began over need for land reform
THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION

- **Francisco “Pancho” Villa** led rebels from the north
- **Emiliano Zapata** led rebels from the south
  - Seized lands from wealthy and redistributed among the peasants
- Diaz forced out of power, successors also ineffective
- **Revolution finally ended in 1920**
  - Foreign investments limited
  - Mexico became democratic
A mi admirado amigo el Dr. Miguel Dávila en conmemoración de su natalicio 21 de Mayo de 1910.

Emiliano Zapata.
Cuba rebelled against Spanish colonial rule for ~30 years in late 1800s

- Spanish general Valeriano Weyler sent to Cuba to crush revolt
  - Set up concentration camps for Cuban civilians

José Marti: Cuban revolutionary who inspired Cuban people to rebel

- Wrote poems and letters to Cuban people from his exile in NYC
- Marti returned to Cuba to fight in 1895; killed in battle

Cuba wins independence after Spanish-American War

- U.S. kept troops in Cuba until Platt Amendment written into Cuban constitution
  - Platt Amendment: gave U.S. the right to unilaterally intervene in Cuban affairs
1880s, French unsuccessfully tried building a canal across the Isthmus of Panama, then part of Colombia

1903, Colombia refused to allow U.S. to build canal
- Teddy Roosevelt then supported Panamanian revolution against Colombia

In return for their help, the newly-independent Panama granted U.S. right to build canal
- Took 40,000 workers 10 years of non-stop work to construct
- Shortened trip from U.S. west coast to east coast
Filipinos believed Spanish-American War would bring them independence from Spain
- Instead became U.S. colony
- Rebels who helped the U.S. fight Spain felt betrayed
  - Revolted against U.S. rule
- War lasted three years
  - U.S. Major General Douglas MacArthur gained fame
  - Victory for U.S.
  - 200,000 Filipinos died, many in concentration camps
Garrote—This machine has an official record of killing thirty-one men.
In 1933, Franklin D. Roosevelt announced the **Good Neighbor policy**, his foreign policy towards Latin America.

- Denounced past U.S. interventions in Latin America

- Vowed to stop interfering with Latin American affairs

  - “No country has the right to intervene in the internal or external affairs of another” – Cordell Hull, FDR’s Secretary of State

  - “…I would dedicate this nation to the policy of the good neighbor, the neighbor who resolutely respects himself and, because he does so, respects the rights of others…” – FDR

  - “The definite policy of the United States from now on is one opposed to armed intervention.”
https://bit.ly/2Sj1ny0

- Go to the above link on your phones and answer the following (complete sentences):
  1. Why was the Colon Cemetery founded?
  2. In the 1890s, what happened if a family of the dead didn’t pay the 5-year rent?
  3. Why did U.S. General Brook order the bones to be covered?
  4. Instead of piling up like in the 1890s, how are the bones stored today?