Entering the World Stage

Chapter 7

Roosevelt and Latin America

Section 3



MAIN IDEA

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



HSS 11.4

Students trace the rise of the United States to its role as a world power in the twentieth century.

Key Terms and People

Platt Amendment amendment to Cuba's constitution giving the United States the right to intervene in Cuba's affairs and acquire naval bases and fueling stations

protectorate a country under the control and protection of another country

Foraker Act law that allowed the United States to appoint Puerto Rico's governor and legislature

Roosevelt Corollary addition to the Monroe Doctrine pledging that the United States would use force to keep Europe out of Latin America

dollar diplomacy reliance on economic power instead of military force

Section Summary

CUBA AND PUERTO RICO

To restore order after the Spanish-American War, President McKinley set up military governments in Cuba and Puerto Rico. Yellow fever was a serious problem in Cuba. U.S. Army doctors proved that mosquitoes caused it. They got rid of breeding places for mosquitoes. To keep other nations from taking over Cuba, the United States forced Cuba to include the Platt Amendment in its constitution. This amendment made Cuba a U.S. protectorate. It gave the United States the right to intervene in Cuba's affairs. It also required Cuba to sell or lease land to the United States for naval bases. This was how the United States acquired the base at Guantánamo Bay. The Foraker Act allowed the United States to appoint the upper house of Puerto Rico's legislature as well as its governor. In 1952 Puerto Rico became a selfgoverning commonwealth.

How did U.S. Army doctors help Cuba?						
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What gave the United
States the right to intervene
in Cuban affairs?

THE PANAMA CANAL

The French were the first to try to build a canal across Panama. This would allow ships to go to Asia without sailing around South America. The United States took

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over the project. Colombia, which ruled Panama, would not allow the United States to build a canal. The United States supported Panamanian rebels in		Who ruled Panama before the Panamanians rebelled?
their struggle to break away for rebels won, they gave the Uni 10-mile-wide Canal Zone. Wo 1904. Building the canal pose problems. In addition, malaria Sanitation workers had to drait vegetation to get rid of the momalaria. The canal finally ope	ted States control over a ork on the canal began in d great technical a slowed construction. In swamps and clear esquitoes that caused	
THE ROOSEVELT COROI The Monroe Doctrine had said Hemisphere was off limits to 1	d that the Western	What was the Monroe
However, the United States di Europeans and Americans ma America. Latin American cou	d not back this up. de large loans to Latin ntries had a hard time	
paying these off. President Ro Roosevelt Corollary. This saw would use military force to ke	id that the United States	What was the Roosevel
Latin American territory for p the United States used the Roo justify other intervention in La	ayment of debts. Later osevelt Corollary to	Corollary?
RESHAPING U.S. DIPLON President William H. Taft beli		
diplomacy. This was a policy power instead of military force	that relied on economic	
Americans buy out European loans to Latin America. Some Latin American countries disliked this policy. After American banks made loans to Nicaragua, U.S. leaders had to send troops to stop a revolt. President		How did dollar diplomacy affect Nicaragua?
Woodrow Wilson disagreed when the preferred to protect U.S. in constitutional governments.	ith dollar diplomacy.	

KANNIA SANGKANAKA

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