

**20-3 – The United States and Latin America- Pages 652-658****Essential Question:** *How did the United States expand its role in Latin America in the early 1900s?***Main Idea 1: The United States built the Panama Canal.****The Treaties**

- United States and \_\_\_\_\_ signed Clayton-Bulwer Treaty in \_\_\_\_\_ to jointly build a \_\_\_\_\_, but never \_\_\_\_\_
- Hay-Herrán Treaty: agreement between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ to allow \_\_\_\_\_ to build \_\_\_\_\_ across isthmus of \_\_\_\_\_; rejected by \_\_\_\_\_
- President \_\_\_\_\_ considered \_\_\_\_\_ methods for acquiring \_\_\_\_\_.

**Revolution in Panama**

- Philippe Bunau-Varilla, a \_\_\_\_\_ engineer, led \_\_\_\_\_ in Colombian province of \_\_\_\_\_ in 1903
- Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty of November 1903 allowed \_\_\_\_\_ to build \_\_\_\_\_ across \_\_\_\_\_

**Building the Panama Canal**

- \_\_\_\_\_ to build
  - Workers faced tropical \_\_\_\_\_, such as \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ fever.
  - Working in the high \_\_\_\_\_ was \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Leadership was \_\_\_\_\_—several \_\_\_\_\_ until \_\_\_\_\_ was made under Colonel George W. Goethals
  - Some \_\_\_\_\_ people \_\_\_\_\_ making the \_\_\_\_\_.
- Opened on August 15, 1914, linking \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ Oceans
- Took \_\_\_\_\_ years to complete and cost \_\_\_\_\_ in addition to \_\_\_\_\_ spent by a failed \_\_\_\_\_ effort

**Theodore Roosevelt**

- Born into \_\_\_\_\_ family
- Spent time in the \_\_\_\_\_ and became avid \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
- Returned to \_\_\_\_\_ to a \_\_\_\_\_ career as a \_\_\_\_\_
- Led \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ War
- Was President McKinley's \_\_\_\_\_ and became \_\_\_\_\_ when McKinley was \_\_\_\_\_

**Main Idea 2:****Theodore Roosevelt changed U.S. policy toward Latin America.**

- The \_\_\_\_\_ allowed the United States to become more \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_.
- American \_\_\_\_\_ power grew \_\_\_\_\_ and allowed the United States to enforce the \_\_\_\_\_.
- President Roosevelt created a \_\_\_\_\_ called the \_\_\_\_\_ to the Monroe Doctrine to \_\_\_\_\_ debtor nations to \_\_\_\_\_ loans to \_\_\_\_\_—the United States would \_\_\_\_\_ in any \_\_\_\_\_ by nations in the Western Hemisphere.

- European \_\_\_\_\_ were considering using \_\_\_\_\_ to collect \_\_\_\_\_ from South American nations.
- The United States was the “ \_\_\_\_\_ ” of the \_\_\_\_\_.

**Main Idea 3:**

**Presidents Taft and Wilson promoted U.S. interests in Latin America.**

- President William Howard Taft acted to \_\_\_\_\_ U.S. \_\_\_\_\_ in Latin America.
  - Used policy called \_\_\_\_\_
    - A type of American \_\_\_\_\_ policy that sought to \_\_\_\_\_ Latin American governments through \_\_\_\_\_ rather than \_\_\_\_\_ intervention.
  - Loaned \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ in exchange for right to send \_\_\_\_\_ necessary to protect \_\_\_\_\_
  - Sent \_\_\_\_\_ to Nicaragua in 1911 to \_\_\_\_\_ banks that American bankers had gained \_\_\_\_\_ of
- Woodrow Wilson believed that the United States had a \_\_\_\_\_ obligation to \_\_\_\_\_ democracy.
  - Often sent \_\_\_\_\_ into Latin America to prevent foreign \_\_\_\_\_ or political \_\_\_\_\_
  - Sent troops to \_\_\_\_\_ in 1915 and to the \_\_\_\_\_ in 1916
- Woodrow Wilson sent more \_\_\_\_\_ into Latin American than any \_\_\_\_\_ before him.

**Changes in U.S. Foreign Policy**

**Washington’s Farewell Address**

- United States will not become \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ affairs

**Monroe Doctrine**

- United States will \_\_\_\_\_ its interests in Western Hemisphere and keep \_\_\_\_\_ powers out

**Roosevelt Corollary**

- United States will \_\_\_\_\_ wrongdoing by \_\_\_\_\_ in Western Hemisphere

**Taft’s Dollar Diplomacy**

- United States will use \_\_\_\_\_ means to aid its \_\_\_\_\_ in Latin America

**Wilson and Democracy**

- United States will \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ democracy in the Western Hemisphere

