

Seeking Empire e,f,g

**Kate Zimmerman and Frances Guyer
1st Period**

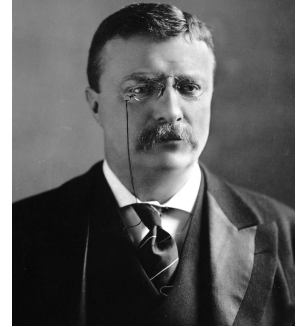
Thesis Statement

- Theodore Roosevelt introduced a variety of new ideas/procedures concerning the United States' involvement with international affairs during his presidency



Theodore Roosevelt

(September 14, 1858- March 4, 1909)



— — — Biography

- Became 26th president after President William McKinley's assassination
- He was the youngest President
- Was lieutenant colonel of the Rough Rider regiment during the Spanish- American war
- Ran as the Republican candidate for Governor in 1898.
- Liked to quote the proverb "Speak softly and carry a big stick. . . ."
- He won the Nobel Peace Prize for mediating the Russo-Japanese War
- While campaigning in Milwaukee, he was shot in the chest by a fanatic.
- Died in 1919 from a pulmonary embolism
- His last words were "No man has had a happier life than I have led; a happier life in every way."

The Roosevelt Corollary and Latin America

The Monroe Doctrine

- President James Monroe delivers message to Congress

in 1823 stating that :

- 1.) “The United States would not interfere in the internal affairs of or the wars between European powers”
- 2.) “The United States recognized and would not interfere with existing colonies and dependencies in the Western Hemisphere”
- 3.) “The Western Hemisphere was closed to future colonization”
- 4.) “Any attempt by a European power to oppress or control any nation in the Western Hemisphere would be viewed as a hostile act against the United States”



The Roosevelt Corollary and Latin America

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-Teddy Roosevelt's presidency lasted from September 14th, 1901 to March 4th 1909

-Within this time, he reaffirmed the the Monroe Doctrine and added his own corollary (Roosevelt's own ideas that expanded upon the original premise of the Monroe Doctrine)

- "While the Monroe Doctrine said European countries should stay out of Latin America, the Roosevelt Corollary took this further to say the United States had the right to exercise military force in Latin American countries to keep European countries out."

Corollary- "A proposition that follows from (and is often appended to) one already proved"
(Merriam-Webster Inc.)



Ricard, Serge. "Theodore Roosevelt: Imperialist or Global Strategist in the New Expansionist Age?"
Diplomacy & Statecraft (2008) 19#3 pp. 639–657.

The Roosevelt Corollary and Latin America



Why was the United States so interested in Cuba?

- Interest began before the American Civil War, when Americans wanted to purchase Cuba and “convert it into a new slave territory” (rejected by anti-slavery forces)
- Entrepreneurs from the United States began to take over Cuba’s sugar production
- “In 1894, 90% of Cuba's total exports went to the United States”

Goods/Services kept in Cuba



**Total Amount of Exports
(1894)**

The Roosevelt Corollary

- “Over the long term the corollary had little to do with relations between the Western Hemisphere and Europe, but it did serve as justification for U.S. intervention in Cuba, Nicaragua, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic.”



“Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine, 1904.”
U.S. Department of State, U.S. Department of State,
history.state.gov/milestones/1899-1913/roosevelt-and-monroe-doctrine.

The Roosevelt Corollary and Latin America



- The idea of Roosevelt's motto "Speak softly and carry a big stick" is to always begin with peaceful negotiations with foreign powers, but to also have the strength (i.e. military power) to take charge in case things go wrong.

"Speak softly and carry a big stick"

- "Roosevelt described his style of foreign policy as 'the exercise of intelligent forethought and of decisive action sufficiently far in advance of any likely crisis.'"



Kris James Mitchener

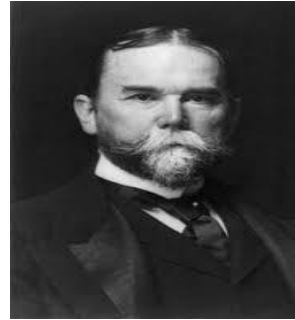


- Professor of Economics at Santa Clara University, Research Associate at the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) and the Centre for Competitive Advantage and the Global Economy (CAGE), and Research Fellow at the Centre for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR) and CESifo
- His “research focuses on economic history, international economics, macroeconomics, and political economy. He is a leading expert on the history of financial crises, and is currently researching how banking crises redistribute risk in financial networks distribute and can amplify the size of downturns through balance-sheet effects.”

“Bio and CV - Kris Mitchener.” *Google Sites*,
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Reaching to Asia- Open Door Policy

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John Hay (Former
United States Secretary
of State)

- Originated with Alfred E. Hoppisley and William W. Rockhill.
- “Both men believed that their countries’ economic interests in China would be best protected and promoted by a formal agreement among the European powers on the principle of maintaining an Open Door for trade and commercial activity.”
- Secretary Hay sent the first of the Open Door Notes on September 6, 1899
- Hay proposed a free, open market and equal trading opportunity for merchants of all nationalities operating in China
- Hay argued that establishing equal access to commerce would benefit American traders and the U.S. economy
- Hay called for each of the powers active in China to do away with economic advantages for their own citizens within their spheres of influence, and also suggested that the Chinese tariffs apply universally and be collected by the Chinese themselves.
- Hay declared that all the powers had accepted the ideas with responses that were “final and definitive.”

Reaching to Asia - The Boxer Rebellion



Background:

-A Chinese group, the Society of Righteous and Harmonious Fists, begun attacking foreigners and Chinese

Christians

- The rebels performed calisthenics rituals and martial arts that they believed would give them the ability to withstand bullets and other forms of attack.

-Westerners referred to these rituals as shadow boxing

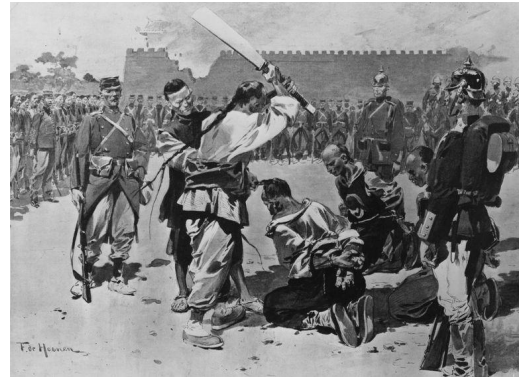
-Many Boxers were peasants, particularly from Shandong province

-Boxers blamed their poor standard of living on foreigners who were colonizing their country.



Reaching to Asia - The Boxer Rebellion

The Rebellion:



-The Boxer movement spread to the Beijing area, where the Boxers killed Chinese Christians and Christian missionaries and destroyed churches and railroad stations and other property.

-On June 20, 1900, the Boxers began a siege of Beijing's foreign legation district

- The same day, Qing Empress Dowager Tzu'u Hzi (or Cixi) declared a war on all foreign nations with diplomatic ties in China.

-The siege stretched into weeks, and the diplomats, their families and guards suffered through hunger and degrading conditions

-Several hundred foreigners and several thousand Chinese Christians were killed during this time.

-On August 14, an international force of approximately 20,000 troops from eight nations (Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States) arrived to take Beijing and rescue the foreigners and Chinese Christians.

Reaching to Asia - The Boxer Rebellion

The Aftermath:

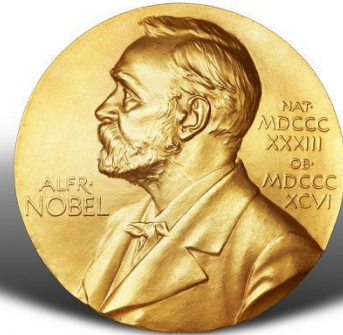
- The Boxer Rebellion ended with the signing of the Boxer Protocol on September 7, 1901.
- Forts protecting Beijing were to be destroyed
- Boxer and Chinese government officials involved in the uprising were punished
- Foreign legations were permitted to station troops in Beijing for their defense
- China was prohibited from importing arms for two years and it agreed to pay more than \$330 million in reparations to the foreign nations involved.
- The Qing dynasty, established in 1644, was weakened by the Boxer Rebel
- The dynasty came to an end and China became a republic in 1912.



Reaching to Asia-Nobel Peace Prize for Roosevelt

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- “Received the Peace Prize for having negotiated peace in the Russo-Japanese war in 1904-5. He also resolved a dispute with Mexico by resorting to arbitration as recommended by the peace Movement.

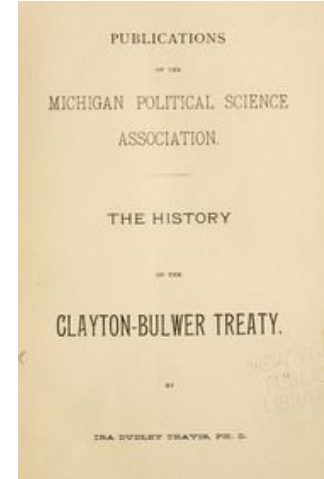


“The Nobel Peace Prize 1906.” *Nobelprize.org*,
www.nobelprize.org/prizes/peace/1906/roosevelt/facts/.

The Panama canal-First obstacles

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- The U.S and Great Britain agreed in the **1850 Clayton-Bulwer Treaty** that neither side would build such a canal.
- The United States wanted to nullify it a century later
- The **Hay-Pauncefote Treaty** permitted the United States to build and fortify a Central American canal, so long as the Americans promised to charge the same fares to all nations.



The Panama Canal- Selecting Panama



- Ferdinand De Lesseps had previously attempted to build a canal in France, but the project was abandoned because of diseases such as yellow fever and malaria
- After 9 years, 20,000 lives were lost, and the

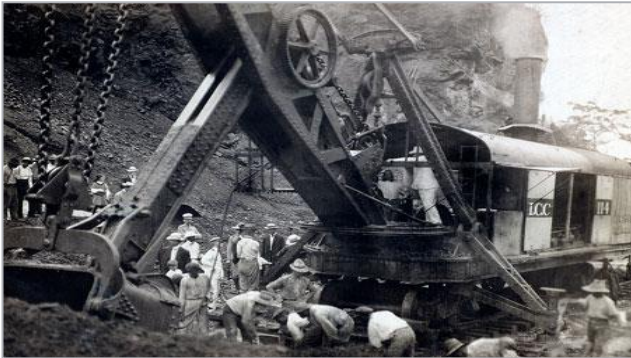


French attempt went bankrupt

- President Roosevelt dispatched U.S. warships to Panama City (on the Pacific) and Colón (on the Atlantic) in support of Panamanian independence.
- Colombian troops were unable to negotiate the jungles of the Darien Strait and Panama declared independence on November 3, 1903.
- Bunau-Varilla negotiated the Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty of 1903, which provided the United States with a 10-mile wide strip of land for the canal, a one-time \$10 million payment to Panama, and an annual annuity of \$250,000.
- The United States also agreed to guarantee the independence of Panama.

The Panama Canal- Constructing the canal

- Construction was difficult because they had to drill through tons of mountain stone
- Walter Reed and William Gorgas helped reduce yellow fever and Malaria
- In 1914, construction was complete
- It cost \$345 million to construct
- The Panama Canal symbolized U.S. technological prowess and economic power.



Historian- Noel Maurer

- Noel Maurer is an Associate Professor of International Affairs and International Business at the George Washington University.
- Maurer earned his Ph.D. from Stanford University in 1997.
- He began work as an assistant professor at the Harvard Business School in 2005.
- Has written five books, including *The Big Ditch: How America Took, Built, Ran, and Ultimately Gave Away the Panama Canal*
- Maurer's primary research interest is how private actors defend their property rights under dictatorial governments or political instability."



Test Question Review

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1. How did Theodore Roosevelt die?

- A. Heart attack B. Bullet C. Pulmonary embolism

2. Who constructed a plan to preserve open trade?

- A. William McKinley B. John Hay C. Theodore Roosevelt

3. What group of people were attacked during the Boxer rebellion?

- A. Christians B. Jews C. Catholics

4. Where did Ferdinand De Lesseps previously try to build a canal?

- A. Africa B. Egypt C. France

5. What was the main cause of the French going bankrupt?

- A. Territory B. Limited Supplies C. Diseases



Test Question Review

6. What was Theodore Roosevelt's motto?

- A. "Just do it" B. "Be Prepared" C. "Speak softly and carry a big stick"

7. What policy did Roosevelt expand upon?

- A. The Monroe Doctrine B. The Truman Doctrine C. The Johnson Doctrine

8. What percentage of Cuba's total exports went to the United States in 1894?

- A. 75% B. 90% C. 10% D. 50%

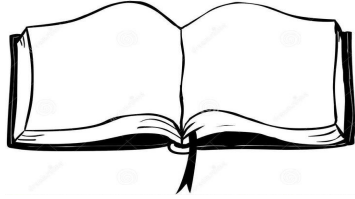
9. What part of the world did the Roosevelt Corollary focus on?

- A. China B. North Africa C. The Mediterranean D. Latin America

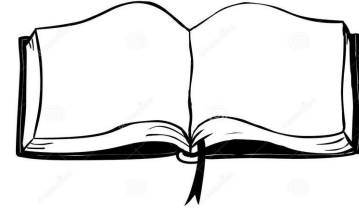
10. The Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty of 1903 led to the independence of which country?

- A. Panama B. Chile C. Brazil D. Peru





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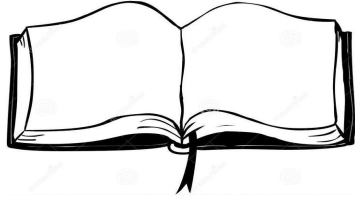
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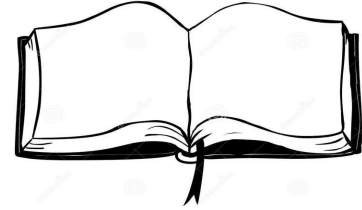
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