

PRESIDENTIAL DIPLOMACIES

OVERVIEW: President McKinley paved the road as future presidents would take the White House to continue the Imperialist ideas that he began. In the early 20th century, the United States under President Theodore Roosevelt, William Taft, and President Woodrow Wilson America would continue to exert its power around the globe.

Define each of the diplomacies and answer the questions that accompany the primary source quotes.

Name of President:

Might

Name of Diplomacy:

"Our interests and those of our southern neighbors are in reality identical. They have great natural riches, and if within their borders the reign of law and justice obtains, prosperity is sure to come to them....We would interfere with them only if it became evident that their inability or unwillingness to do justice at home and abroad had violated the rights of the United States or had invited foreign aggression to the detriment of the entire body of American nations."

1. The segment above is often referred to as the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine. What geographic area is being referred to by the President?
2. What are President Roosevelt's opinions regarding United States intervention in the "southern neighbors?"

Explanation of Diplomacy:



1901-1909

Name of President:

Money

Name of Diplomacy:

"The diplomacy of the present administration has sought to respond to modern ideas of commercial intercourse. This policy has been characterized as substituting dollars for bullets. It is one that appeals alike to idealistic humanitarian sentiments, to the dictates of sound policy and strategy, and to legitimate commercial aims. It is an effort frankly directed to the increase of American trade upon the axiomatic principle that the government of the United States shall extend all proper support to every legitimate and beneficial American enterprise abroad."

1. What does he mean when he states "substituting dollars for bullets"?
2. How is his policy different from the previous president?

Explanation of Diplomacy:



1909-1913

Name of President:

Morals

Name of Diplomacy:

Noted that his administration desired the "most cordial understanding and cooperation" with Latin America. "As friends ... we shall prefer those who act in the interest of peace and honor, who protect private rights, and respect the restraints of constitutional provision."

1. What actions does the President say America "prefers" from Latin American countries?
2. What reasons, in addition to humanitarian concerns, would be another reason why the US wanted to pro-American ideals/democratic institutions in Latin America?

Explanation of Diplomacy:

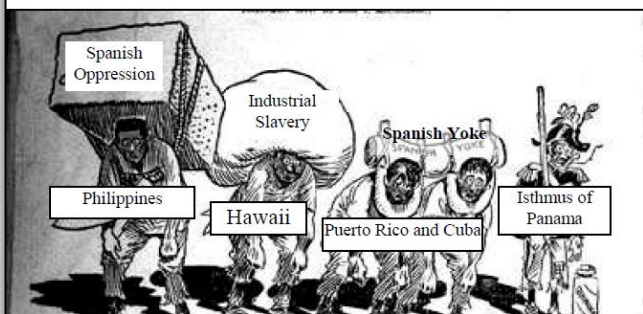


1913-1921

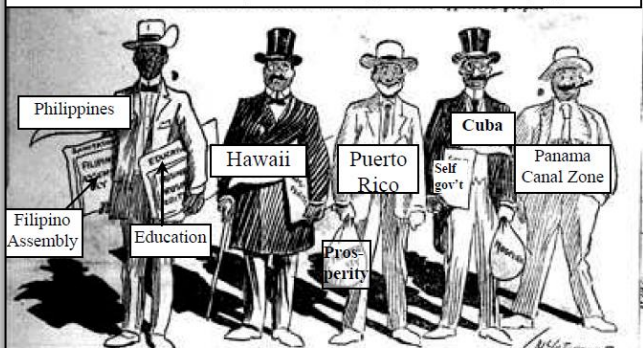
Analyze the Political Cartoon

Directions: Mark which president & their foreign policy the information is connected to. The TR, WT, & WW are the presidents initials.

WHAT THE UNITED STATES HAS FOUGHT FOR



Before the United States [became involved] on behalf of these... people



After the United States had rescued them from their oppression

1. What problems affected people in their native countries before the United States became involved (the top row)?

2. According to the cartoonist, what was life like for native peoples after United States exposed them to our way of life?

3. Do you agree with the cartoonists interpretation of American Imperialism? Justify your answer based off what we have learned in class.

TO WHOM DOES THE FACT BELONG?	TR	WT	WW
1. Wanted to dominant Western Hemisphere. Warned European powers from interfering in U.S. interest (built upon the Monroe Doctrine)			
2. Showed a concern for morality and justice in foreign affairs			
3. His conduct of foreign policy focused on expanding opportunities for corporate investment overseas			
4. He wanted U.S. foreign policy to advance democratic ideals and institutions in Mexico. He felt compelled to show them the way			
5. He believed Americans had to strive for greatness, cultivate mental fitness, build military force, and prepare to fight in order to achieve global supremacy			
6. Realized that more and more peoples of the world were determined to control their own destinies. Looked for a ways to support these peoples' democratic aspirations while safeguarding America's own economic interest			
7. Provoked a revolution in Panama in order to gain access to build and control what will be the Panama Canal			
8. Believed that U.S. investments would effectively substitute "dollars for bullets," and thus offer a more peaceful and less coercive way of maintaining stability and order. No need to flex military muscle to show off U.S. power			
9. Policy in the Caribbean similar to predecessors, sent troops to put down a revolution in Haiti, troops occupied area for 21 years. In the Dominican Republic U.S., forced them to accept the rule of a U.S. military government			
10. The Great White Fleet /navy was used as the "big stick"			

COMPARING

How were Roosevelt's, Wilson's, and Taft's foreign policies similar? Think about the end goal of each of these foreign policies.