

Becoming a World Power

Section 2, Activity 10

The U.S. and Latin America

Step 1: study the information in the attached outline.

Step 2: complete the attached puzzle to demonstrate your understanding of the information in the outline.

Step 3: Use the information in the outline, and your knowledge of American history, create a poster-sized flow chart (at least 12" x 18" in size) that *illustrates* and *explains* the changing nature of U.S. involvement and intervention in Latin America and the Caribbean.



U.S. Involvement in Latin America and the Caribbean

***Monroe Doctrine** (1823) - the U.S. assumed the role of protector of the western hemisphere

***War with Mexico** (1846-1848)

- "manifest destiny" looked at by Mexico as an excuse for imperialism and conquest
- war caused many years of bad feeling between the two countries

***Maxmillian Affair**

- during the Civil War, while the U.S. was unable to enforce the Monroe Doctrine, France attacked Mexico and occupied Mexico City
- Archduke Maxmillian was made "Emporer of Mexico" (under French control!)
- when the Civil War ended the U.S. forced France to remove French troops from Mexico
- Mexicans overthrew Maxmillian and regained control of their country

***Roosevelt Corollary** (1904) - an addition to the Monroe Doctrine

- said that the U.S. would act as the "policeman" of the western hemisphere
- the U.S. would use its power to intervene (step-in) and manage the affairs of counties in Latin America and the Caribbean that could not do so themselves

*this led to the era of "**gunboat diplomacy**" and "**dollar diplomacy**"

- between 1900 and 1940 the U.S. used its military to keep order and protect American business interests in the western hemisphere
- see attached list of interventions

***Good Neighbor Policy** (began in the 1930s, expanded during Franklin Roosevelt's presidency)

- the U.S. would act as a friendly neighbor and stop interfering in the affairs of other nations in the western hemisphere

***Organization of American States** (1948)

- goal is to promote cooperation and prevent disputes between nations in the western hemisphere
- during the 1950s this goal was not really met
 - ~most U.S. aid was going to Europe and Asia, not to poor Latin American countries
 - ~Latin Americans still distrusted and resented the U.S.

***Alliance for Progress** (early 1960s)

- programs intended to help poor Latin American countries
- not very successful: money from U.S. limited, Latin American countries slow to enact reforms

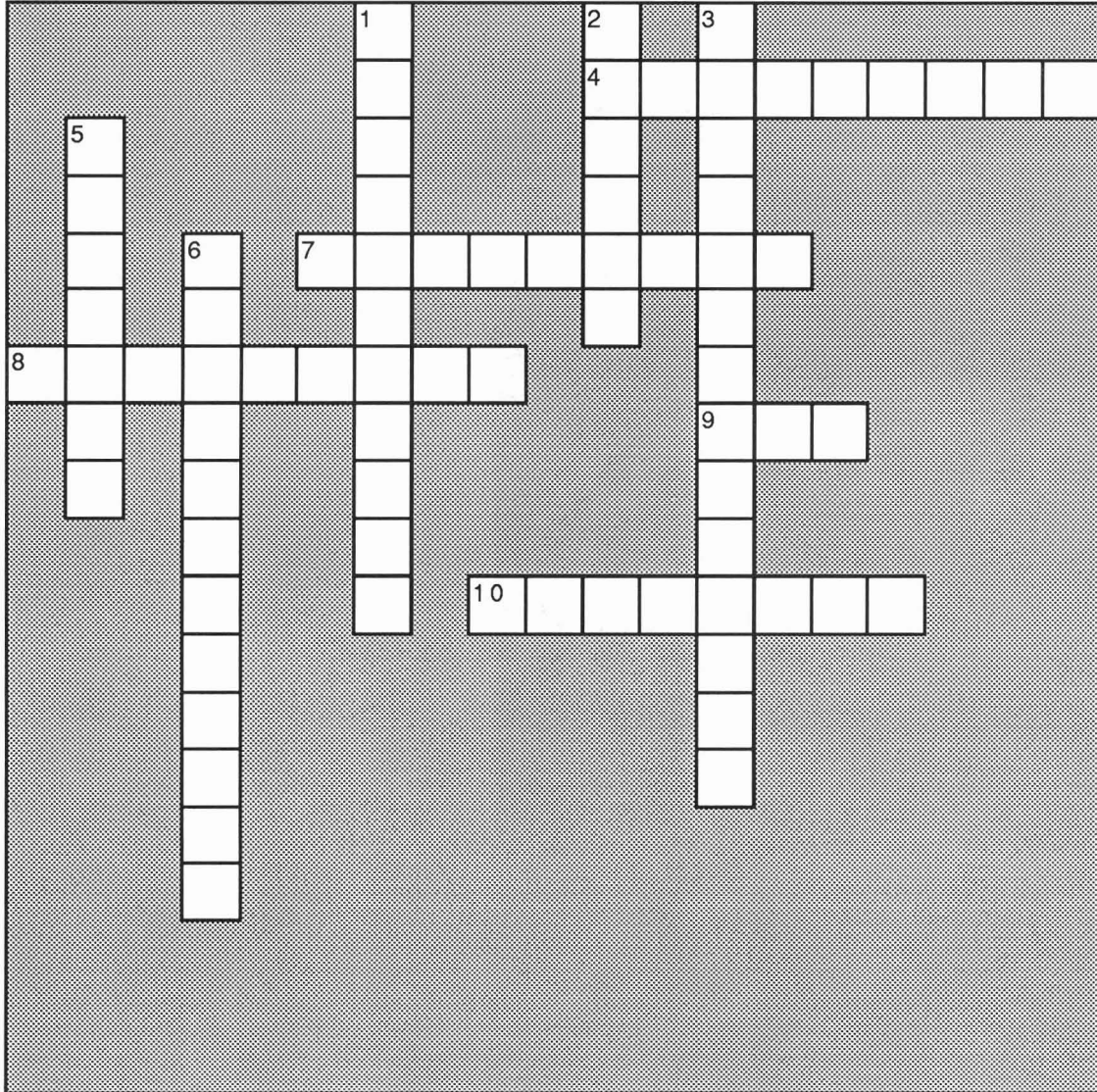
***Today** our efforts in Latin America and the Caribbean are to:

- help nations in those areas economically
- prevent the spread of communism
- protect U.S. interests and security

Date: _____

Name: _____

U.S. Involvement in Latin America and the Caribbean



ACROSS

4. Theodore was an imperialist, while Franklin preferred to be a "good neighbor"
7. The Monroe Doctrine stated that the U.S. would be the "_____" of the western hemisphere
8. The Roosevelt _____ gave the U.S. a new role as the "policeman" of the western hemisphere.
9. organization formed after World War II to improve relations between the nations of the western hemisphere (initials)
10. The Alliance for _____ consisted of programs to help poor Latin American nations.

DOWN

1. Mexico saw "manifest destiny" as an excuse for American _____
2. _____ attacked and "took over" Mexico during the U.S. Civil War
3. The actions of the French in Mexico during the 1860s were a violation of the _____
5. "_____" diplomacy - when they U.S. used its military to keep order and protect U.S. interests in Latin America and the Caribbean
6. The _____ policy was intended to improve U.S. relations with the nations of Latin America and the Caribbean.