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| **Roosevelt Corollary** Evidence.png**Using Evidence**  |
| **Objective**  | *What changes to foreign policy did President Roosevelt make through the Roosevelt Corollary?*  |

**Historical Context:** Read the excerpted secondary source below and answer the analysis questions that follow.

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| Latin America consumed a fair amount of Roosevelt's time and energy during his first term as President. Venezuela became a focus of his attention in 1902 when Germany and Britain sent ships to blockade that country's coastline. The European nations had given loans to Venezuela that the Venezuelan dictator refused to repay. Although both Germany and Britain assured the Americans that they did not have any territorial designs on Venezuela, Roosevelt felt aggrieved by their actions and demanded that they agree to settlement mediated by the United States to resolve the dispute. This was later known as the Venezuelan Crisis. Santo Domingo (now the Dominican Republic) also encountered problems with European countries. Again, European investors had appealed to their governments to collect money from a debt-ridden Latin American nation. After the Dominican government appealed to the United States, Roosevelt ordered an American collector to assume control of the customs houses and collect duties (taxes) to avoid possible European military action. |

[From: Theodore Roosevelt - Foreign Affairs](https://millercenter.org/president/roosevelt/foreign-affairs) by Sidney Milkis, Professor of Politics at University of Virginia

**Historical Context - Analysis Questions:**

1. What happened during the Venezuelan crisis?
2. Why did the US assume the responsibility of collecting customs and taxes in Santo Domingo?
3. How could Roosevelt have used the Monroe Doctrine to justify US involvement in the Venezuelan crisis and in Santo Domingo?

**Historical / Geographical Context**: Closely analyze the political cartoon below. What do you see? What do you infer based on what you see? Use the observations/inferences chart below to record at least 5 observations and 3 inferences.



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| Observations  | Inferences  |
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| *I notice or I see…. \_\_\_\_ stands out*  |

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| *“Because I see \_\_\_\_ I think that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_”*  |

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**Document Analysis:** *The Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine* - President Theodore Roosevelt’s Annual Message Before Congress December 6th 1904 (abridged)

Excerpt 1 of *The Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine* (1904) :

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| ...it is not true that the United States feels any land hunger .... All that this country desires is to see the neighboring countries stable, orderly, and prosperous. Any country whose people conduct themselves well can count upon our hearty friendship. If a nation shows that it knows how to act with reasonable order and decency in social and political matters, if it keeps order and pays its obligations, it need fear no interference from the United States. Chronic wrongdoing, or an impotence which results in a general loosening of the ties of civilized society, may in America, as elsewhere, ultimately require intervention by some civilized nation, and in the Western Hemisphere the adherence [commitment] of the United States to the Monroe Doctrine may lead the United States, in flagrant cases of such wrongdoing or impotence, to the exercise of an international police power. |

1. *Close Reading:* According to President Roosevelt, does the United States intend to take over any lands in the Western Hemisphere? Cite textual evidence to support your claim.
2. *Close Reading:* What does President Roosevelt suggest the nation’s desire is for neighboring nations?
3. *Close Reading:* According to excerpt 1, when does the United States act under the Monroe Doctrine?
4. *Analysis:* What do you think it means to be an “international police power” (last line)?

Excerpt 2 of *The Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine* (1904):

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| 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. While they thus obey the primary laws of civilized society they may rest assured that they will be treated by us in a spirit of cordial and helpful sympathy. **We would interfere with them only in the last resort, and then 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 [harm] of the entire body of American nations**. It is a mere truism to say that every nation, whether in America or anywhere else, which desires to maintain its freedom,its independence, must ultimately realize that the right of such independence cannot be separated from the responsibility of making good use of it.  |

1. *Close Reading:* What does “We would interfere with them only in the last resort, and then 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 harm of the entire body of American nations…” tell you about what shapes US foreign policy towards Latin America, South America, and the Caribbean?

Excerpt 3 of *The Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine* (1904):

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| ...**In asserting the Monroe Doctrine, in taking such steps as we have taken in regard to Cuba,...and Panama, and in endeavoring to circumscribe the theater of war in the Far East, and to secure the open door in China, we have acted in our own interest as well as in the interest of humanity at large.** There are, however, cases in which, while our own interests are not greatly involved, strong appeal is made to our sympathies.... In extreme cases action may be justifiable and proper. What form the action shall take must depend upon the circumstances of the case; that is, upon the degree of the atrocity and upon our power to remedy it. The cases in which we could interfere by force of arms as we interfered to put a stop to intolerable conditions in Cuba are necessarily very few. |

1. *Close Reading / Contextualization:* What does “...*in asserting the Monroe Doctrine, in taking such steps as we have taken in regard to Cuba...and Panama, and in endeavoring to circumscribe the theater of war in the Far East, and secure the open door in China, we have acted in our own interest as well as in the interest of humanity at larg*e” tell you about the what President Roosevelt thinks is driving US foreign policy up to this moment in history?
2. *Contextualization:* What historical events is Roosevelt referencing when he mentions:
	1. Cuba?
	2. Panama?
	3. “The open door in China”?

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**Directions:** Using information from the document above, please respond to the following task.

**Task:** Using the information from the documents above and your knowledge of US History, respond to the following task:

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| In a short written response, analyze the meaning of the political cartoon below. If you would like, use the protocol suggested in previous activities - Visuals, Words, Actions, Meaning. [An aide to analyzing political cartoons can also be found here.](https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1lIhLwGRGH0f2aQjgPoGjb_0ELQNJef3JJQ_z-daxuIE/edit?usp=sharing) RooseveltCorollary.PNG* ***Explain:***Is this political cartoonist in favor or opposed to the Roosevelt Corollary?
	+ Use evidence from the cartoon to support your claims.
* ***Describe:***Based on your analysis of the Roosevelt Corollary, do you believe the cartoonist was accurately representing the Roosevelt Corollary?
	+ Why or why not?
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* **explain means** “to make plain or understandable; to give reasons for or causes of; to show the logical development or relationships of”
* **describe means** “to illustrate something in words or tell about it”