

# U.S. Economic Imperialism

**Activity**

# Part B: Notes

# The Monroe Doctrine

- Many Latin American countries, as well as the United States, feared that European countries would try to reconquer them.

# The Monroe Doctrine

- President James Monroe issued the Monroe Doctrine, which stated that European countries could not do this.

# Cuba Declares Independence

- Cubans battled Spain for independence from 1868 to 1878 but failed.
- In 1895, they launched a second attempt.
- In 1898, the U.S. joined the war to protect economic interests in Cuba and to protect Cubans from Spanish brutality.

# Cuba Declares Independence

- The U.S. won after four months and gained Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines from Spain.
- The U.S. installed a military government in Cuba, which Cubans resented.

## Connecting the Oceans

- The U.S. wanted to build a canal across Panama to shorten sea travel between its coasts.
- Panama was a province of Colombia.
- When Colombia asked for more money than the U.S. offered for the right to build the canal, the U.S. encouraged and aided a revolution in Panama.

## Connecting the Oceans

- After winning their independence, the Panamanians gave the U.S. a ten-mile-wide zone for the canal.
- The Panama Canal opened in 1914.



## The Roosevelt Corollary

- The U.S. had large investments in many Central and South American countries.
- To protect these economic interests, President Roosevelt issued the Roosevelt Corollary in 1904, which declared the U.S. “an international police power” in the Western Hemisphere.

## The Roosevelt Corollary

- The U.S. used the corollary many times to justify U.S. intervention in Latin America, staying in some countries for decades.

THE END