

Power Across Borders

Analyze how U.S. actions changed relationships in Latin America.

8.3d "The Roosevelt Corollary expanded the Monroe Doctrine and increased United States involvement in the affairs of Latin America. This led to resentment of the United States among many in Latin America."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline three U.S. actions in paragraphs 2-3. Circle two phrases explaining why many Latin Americans resented U.S. involvement.

A New Role in Latin America

- ① In 1823, the Monroe Doctrine warned European powers not to create new colonies or interfere in the Americas. It did not say that the United States could manage the internal problems of Latin American nations. By 1904, President Theodore Roosevelt added the Roosevelt Corollary. He argued that when a Latin American nation faced serious debt or disorder, the United States had a right to intervene. This claim changed the doctrine from a warning to Europe into a justification for direct U.S. involvement.
- ② Roosevelt soon used this new policy in the Dominican Republic. The nation owed money to European lenders, and European governments might have used force to collect it. In 1905, the United States took control of Dominican customs houses, where import taxes were collected. U.S. officials used some of that revenue to repay foreign creditors. Although Roosevelt said the action would prevent European intervention, it also placed a key part of the Dominican economy under U.S. control.
- ③ U.S. involvement had already grown in Panama before the corollary. In 1903, the United States supported Panama's separation from Colombia and gained rights to build a canal across the isthmus. The canal opened in 1914 and shortened travel between oceans. The United States controlled the Canal Zone for decades. Many people in Latin America saw the corollary and these actions as violations of their nations' independence. They resented a powerful neighbor that claimed authority to step into their affairs.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 How did the Roosevelt Corollary expand the original Monroe Doctrine?

2 What did the United States do in the Dominican Republic in 1905, and what was the stated purpose?

3 What actions did the United States take in Panama, and what area did it control for decades?

4 Why did many people in Latin America resent the United States after these actions?

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

In three sentences, judge whether Roosevelt-era policies made U.S.-Latin American relations more or less equal. Use evidence from the Dominican Republic and Panama, and explain your reasoning.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline three U.S. actions in paragraphs 2-3. Circle two phrases explaining why many Latin Americans resented U.S. involvement. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How did the Roosevelt Corollary expand the original Monroe Doctrine?	It changed the doctrine from a warning against European interference into a policy claiming that the United States could intervene in Latin American nations facing debt or disorder.
2	What did the United States do in the Dominican Republic in 1905, and what was the stated purpose?	The United States took control of Dominican customs houses and used some tax revenue to repay foreign creditors. Roosevelt said this would prevent European intervention.
3	What actions did the United States take in Panama, and what area did it control for decades?	The United States supported Panama's separation from Colombia and gained rights to build a canal. It controlled the Canal Zone for decades.
4	Why did many people in Latin America resent the United States after these actions?	They saw the corollary and U.S. actions as violations of their nations' independence and resented U.S. claims of authority to step into their affairs.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Roosevelt-era policies made the relationship less equal. In the Dominican Republic, U.S. officials controlled customs revenue, and in Panama the United States controlled the Canal Zone. These actions gave the United States power over important decisions and led many Latin Americans to see their independence as threatened.

Accept equivalent explanations that connect the corollary to direct U.S. intervention in Latin American affairs. For the open response, require a clear judgment, accurate evidence from both the Dominican Republic and Panama, and an explanation of unequal power or resentment.