

Theodore Roosevelt's "Big Stick Policy" Chapter 20 p. 613-616

I. The "Big Stick": America and the World, 1901-1917

- "Speak soft and carry a Big Stick" - Old African Proverb
 - US always gets what she wants, like Teddy Roosevelt. If you ask and it's given to you, it's great. If no, give an offer. If still no, then you will take it with your power. Avoid conflict, but use it when all else fails.
- Foreign policy during the progressive years reflected many of the same impulses that were motivating domestic reform, but also reflect the nation's new sense of itself as a world power.
- Foreign affairs were largely remote to the general public.
- It wasn't until after one that foreign affairs became an interest.
- Teddy Roosevelt
 - Position
 - Imperialist
 - Affirms attack Manila Bay

A. Roosevelt and "Civilization"

1. Roosevelt believed in the value and importance of using American power in the world, but here two different standards for using the power.
2. He believed that an important distinction existed between civilized and uncivilized nations of the world. As you defined them them:
 - (1) (His Philosophy)
 - b) Civilized: were predominantly white and Anglo-Saxon or Teutonic
 - c) Uncivilized: generally nonwhite Latin or Slavic, racism was only partly the basis of the distinction, equally important was the economic development.
3. Civilized nations have the economic right to control, they exist to provide industry, factories and produce raw materials
 - a) White Man's Burden
 - b) Roosevelt initially believed that Africans and Asians, and other races were uncivilized
4. He also thought that civilized nations produce industrial goods, while uncivilized nations were suppliers of raw materials and markets.
5. To achieve this, he improves the US navy to second largest in the world
 - a) Great White Fleet
 - (1) 16 of the US battleships go on a worldwide tour making stops on major ports of nations
 - (a) The Great White Fleet was painted WHITE
 - (b) Because they stand out, and want the American ship to stand out...
 - (2) A show of American Military/Economic/Industrial Strength (Intimidation)
 - (3) AND, to make the uncivilized nations envious of us, and make them want what we have, and to have the desire of nations to become more like us/more civilized.
6. He believed the economic relationship between both parts was vital to both of them
7. Civilized society therefore have the right to intervene in affairs of a "backward" nation to preserve order and stability for the sake of both nations.
8. This is a reason for his support in America as a seapower
9. By 1906, the American navy had attained the size and strength surpassed only by that of Great Britain

B. Protecting the "Open Door" in Asia

1. Russo-Japanese War
 - a) Very critical/important war
 - b) Japan was winning the war
 - c) Conflict over Port Arthur and Manchuria, a province of China
 - (1) Located in NE China
 - d) Japan was acting like its flag with the rays spreading out, and were following an expansion revolution
 - e) The West vision of Japan at the time was that they weren't up to Par and that they were isolationist, but they were actually up and coming and learning to imperialize/industrialize/modernize.
 - f) However Japan lacked iron ore to industrialize
 - g) Japan has shocked Europe in this war, because they were seen as a weak civilization, and they were winning whites/Russia. This was a big eye opener...
 - h) Roosevelt saw that the rising strength of Japan was a threat to the US, and that Japan could close the door to China
 - i) Roosevelt thus becomes the arbitrator in the war, and calls the two powers together to Portsmouth New Hampshire

j) Portsmouth Conference

- (1) Japan gets more of the concession (Port Arthur) and agrees no further expansion to Russia
- (2) US trade is protected, the door in China stays open (by a secret agreement)
- k) Why would Russia agree to this? Because they were losing. Reveals the weaknesses of the monarchy in Russia.
- l) Teddy made a miscalculation though in supporting Japan.
 - (1) Japan becomes a world power
 - (2) Reason he did this is because he didn't give enough power to Japan, thinking that they were inferior, underestimating the Japanese people.
 - (3) Roosevelt thought that they could manipulate Japan, but couldn't
 - (4) Later, when the Japanese started to expand with their industrialization, they attacked China, and infuriated the US, and the US cut them off, and the Japanese thought that if they didn't retaliate, they would fall into a state lesser than the US.
- 2. In 1904 the Japanese stage a surprise attack on the Russian fleet, at Port Arthur in a province of China that both Russia and Japan hoped to control
- 3. Roosevelt agreed to a Japanese request to mediate end of the conflict, by having Russia recognized Japan's Turturro gains in the Japanese agreed to cease the fighting and expand no further. He also secretly arranged with Japan for America to have free trade in the area.
- 4. Roosevelt won the nobel peace prize for this, but as time passed, Japan excluded America trade from many regions (because Japan's navy was also growing)
- 5. Roosevelt didn't take direct action against Japan, but made sure that Japan recognized the power of the US by sending 16 new battleships to Japan to remind them of their agreement

C. The Iron-Fisted Neighbor

- 1. Roosevelt took interest in Latin America. He embarked on a series of ventures in the Caribbean and South America, establishing a pattern of American intervention that would occur even after his presidency was over

a) Venezuelan Incident

- (1) Venezuela is in debt to Great Britain, Italy, and Germany
 - (a) Venezuela can't pay its debt off
 - (b) Europeans begin to seize Venezuelan shipping, and use their cargo to pay off the debt
 - i) Germany goes one more step and bombards Venezuelan ports
 - (c) Europeans getting involved in the Western Hemisphere, and they have a right to be there because Venezuela isn't paying off their debt
 - (d) Roosevelt intervenes because he says it's a violation of the Monroe Doctrine, and says that Germany must immediately cease and desist
 - (e) Isn't really a violation of the Monroe Doctrine because it wasn't really a colonization of Venezuela, but they were in a sense colonizing to protect their funds, so Roosevelt stretches the truth.
 - i) An example of the most stretched time was the Louisiana Purchase, in the necessary and proper clause where the President has the power to ensure the public welfare, so he goes out and buys Louisiana when Congress was out on break, and Congress appropriates the funds, and Jefferson goes around and says that it was necessary for the people
 - ii) Jefferson's arch nemesis was Alexander Hamilton, Hamilton's ideas were to stretch the constitution, he was the loose constructionist
 - (f) Germany backs off, makes Germany looks cowardly
 - (g) Germany back off because "know when to choose your battles"
 - i) at this point in time (1900s) Germany was a weak nation, not a world power, *but* they are on the rise
 - (1) Franco-Prussian war of 1870 made Germany a unified nation under the Kaiser
 - (2) They need to industrialize, modernize, and they take a strong approach to industrialization and militarization because they want to survive.
 - (3) Germany refers to the nation as Father Land, and the Father is more of a tough character, the disciplinary, which goes all the way back to the Teutonic Knights
 - ii) Germany is expanding in the South Pacific
 - (1) Samoa, where we end up controlling the main island of Samoa, and Germany and Britain other islands
 - (h) Germany wants to maintain a good relationship with the US as well so that they can industrialize
- (2) Teddy realizes that the Monroe Doctrine has been stretched, so he adds to the Monroe Doctrine the Roosevelt Corollary
 - (a) 2 Parts of the Corollary
 - i) US could intervene into Western Hemispheric Nation in order to establish and promote "stability; order; prosperity"
 - (1) The idea of Stability and Civilized, Roosevelt thoughts of other nations
 - ii) US would oppose *any* European intervention
 - (1) This takes away the stretching of the document
 - (b) Roosevelt refers to the US as the "Police Force" in the Corollary

b) Dominican Republic

- (a) Located on the island Española, and is the same island as Haiti, second largest island in the Caribbean
- (2) New Government created after a coup
 - (a) coup d'état: overthrew the government
- (3) In debt \$22,000,000 to Europe (the coup that replaced the government)
- (4) Europe wants to collect the Dominican Republic, and because of their instability, they cannot repay.

- (5) The US goes into the Dominican Republic, US intervenes, and the US will seize custom houses and establish a receivership
 - (a) Receivership, 45% towards Dominican Republic, and 55% towards Europe
 - (b) The US isn't getting anything? No! Reasons:
 - i) To maintain positive relations with Europe in trading (want to keep trade with Europe)
 - ii) Show of power, US is in control of western hemisphere
 - iii) Hemispheric Hegemony, because we are trying to create stability and prosperity dominated by us
 - iv) *Influence, control and dominate the western part of the world*
 - (6) US is trying to get Economic domination
- 2. Early in Roosevelt's presidency, Venezuela was blockaded by European forces because they were in debt to them, so Roosevelt threatened them with America's navy to stop.
- 3. This influenced him to think that intervening in the western hemisphere was a way to protect America against European aggression, so he added his Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine.
- 4. The first use of this new Corollary was a crisis in the Dominican Republic. A revolution toppled its corrupt and bankrupt government in 1903, but the new regime provided no better ability than the old government to make good of the \$22 million in debts from Europe they had acquired.
- 5. Roosevelt stepped in and assumed control of customs, giving 45% to the Dominicans, and the rest to their debtors for around 3 decades
- 6. When America gave Cuba their independence in 1902, the Cubans gave America the right to intervene if another power intruded the new nation. When uprisings occurred internally on the island, the US stepped in and assumed control for 3 years.
- 7. The Teller Amendment of 1898 is an amendment to the Monroe Doctrine that gave Cuba its Independence
 - a) Why did it (the amendment) pass before the war ended?
 - (1) Senator Teller proposes this at the beginning of the war because there's a strong faction of anti-Imperialists in the country, and the House agrees with it. They don't want to just come in, and gobble Cuba up.
 - (2) Teller wanted Cuba to have Independence because he didn't want Cuba to dominate the "beet" market, because you can make sugar from beets.
 - b) That's why once the war's up, Cuba had its independence.
- 8. After the war, the Platt Amendment was passed
 - a) **Platt Amendment:** Cuba is a protectorate
 - b) Cuba would have **no debt, cannot go into debt**, but **also no foreign treaty** (Cuba cannot make foreign treaties)
 - c) US will & can intervene in Cuba (if needed) to keep peace (stability and order)
 - d) US can buy land for a military base, known as **Guantanamo Bay**
 - e) Everything ties into this, the Dominican Republic, the Monroe Doctrine, For the US to maintain Hemispheric control, and for civilization, and stability; order; prosperity, our goals are to help the other nations, we want a stable prosperous world, which would help the world's economy
- 9. US Economic investment in Cuba soars (and dominates its market)
 - a) This turns Cuba into a rich person's resort
 - b) Both sides (US & Cuba) increase in standard of living, but the US's increases more than Cubans.
 - c) The Cubans could get more money out of being Independent completely
 - d) This leads to the Dictatorship, and revolution of Cuba, and Castro taking over
 - e) At first Castro turns to the US, and says we need to form a more equal basis, and the US says no. So Castro turns to the Soviet Union. This lead to problems during the Cold War.

D. The Panama Canal

1. Purpose:
 - a) Military or National Security
 - (1) USS Oregon was assigned to the Pacific fleet, and it was ordered to get to Cuba to help the war, and by the time it gets there, the war is already done
 - b) Easier Trade
 - (1) Most of the factories were in the North East area
 - (2) Especially with Asia
2. The most celebrated accomplishment of Roosevelt's presidency
3. At first, most favored a canal across Nicaragua which required no locks because the sea was level on both sides
 - a) Nicaragua was independent at this point, and were a developing nation, Nicaragua would love to have the influx
 - b) However it isn't feasible because of the mountain range that's in the middle of the country
4. They went with the one in Panama because there was an abandoned French project for a canal and the price had been lowered
5. Roosevelt sent John Hay to negotiate an agreement with Columbian diplomats, who controlled Panama at the time, in Washington DC.

6. The US offers to pay \$10 million for a 6 mile strip for the canal, and an annual fee of \$250,000.
 - a) Part of the Big Stick Policy
7. However, the Columbian senate refused this agreement. The offer was sent back for \$20 million, plus a share of the payment to the French
8. Roosevelt is furious, and thinks that the country is being very greedy.
9. Angry with this offer, Roosevelt sought allies, like a French chief engineer on the project Philippe Bunau-Varilla who (in November 1903) organized and financed a revolution in Panama. Because it had the support of the US, this one was very successful. Panama wins, defeating Columbia.
10. USA had sent the USS Nashville to maintain order and protect the US citizens
11. The US then swooped in to "maintain order." Their presence prevented Columbian forces from suppressing the rebellion, and 3 days later Roosevelt reorganized Panama as an independent nation. This new nation quickly agreed to the terms that the Columbian senate had rejected.
12. US immediately recognizes independent Panama, and Panama allows US the Panama Canal Zone, and is completed in 1914
 - a) Turned it over to Panama

William Howard Taft's "Dollar Diplomacy" & Woodrow Wilson's "Moral Diplomacy" Chapter 20 p. 616-619

E. William H. Taft

5. Republican prez. 1909-1913
6. He's intelligent, cautious, level headed, and came from the Philippines as their governor
7. Looks at presidency as a management of the country, instead of leading the country, very different from Roosevelt
8. Congress declares war, manages the economy, and when Taft comes to power, he sees himself as the facilitator, in enforcing the laws, rather than creating the laws as Roosevelt did
9. Roosevelt > Charismatic, had the people listen to him.
10. Taft > opposite, didn't relate to the people, one term president, not a forceful president

F. Taft and "Dollar Diplomacy"

1. Was Taft's Philosophy
 - a) To use the might/power of the US economy to develop and control other nations (Nations become dependent on the US)
 - (1) Also seen in Hawaii, Cuba, and the Philippines earlier
2. Work on their Investments and Loans on top of the Investments.
3. President William Howard Taft also worked on the nation's economic interests overseas, but showed little interest in Roosevelt's large vision of world stability, and his Secretary of State worked aggressively to extend American investments into less-developed regions.
4. In Taft's eyes, he wanted to evolve Roosevelt's policy for better long term effects, we've got to become globally involved, we can't attack nations can't expect the other nations
5. Particularly visible in the Caribbean, when revolution broke out in Nicaragua (1909), administration sided with the insurgents (who had been inspired to revolt because of an American mining company) and sent troops into the country to seize the customs house. The Secretary of State encouraged banks to invest in Nicaragua, thus having US leverage over the country. When the new regime started to fail less than 2 years later, US sent troops in again to keep the regime in power, and the troops remained there for around a decade.

G. Diplomacy and Morality

1. Woodrow Wilson entered presidency with little interest in international affairs
2. His affairs that he had in World War I are evident in his dealings with Latin America
3. He seized control of the finances of the Dominican Republic in 1905, and established a military government there until 1916 when the Dominicans refused to accept a treaty that would have made the country a virtual American protectorate
4. In Haiti, Wilson landed marines in 1915 to quell a revolution in the course of which a mob murdered an unpopular president. The military stayed there until 1934
5. He did this with other islands he was concerned about European powers there too.
6. Example of Dollar Diplomacy
 - a) Nicaragua - 1909

- (1) US mining Companies in Nicaragua support a rebellion to overthrow the government
 - (a) The US mining companies are unhappy with the restrictions that Nicaragua put on them
 - (b) They promote, and promoted the rebellion of the Nicaraguans
- (2) Taft believed that the rebels were right, and throws his support to the rebels.
- (3) The rebellion succeeds, and the new government of Nicaragua is created
- (4) The US goes in and gives the new Coup Government money to have stability
 - (a) Coup governments rarely work because they're buried in economics
 - (b) This is like what we did with Greece and Turkey after world war 2 to keep them from siding with the communists
- (5) And a new rebellion begins, US troops move into Nicaragua - took over 10 years to keep the new government in place

H. President Woodrow Wilson, Democrat, 1912-1919

- 1. Progressive, Idealist, and
- 2. **Moral Diplomacy:**
 - a) US takes her place in the world very seriously as a world power, and will act in the worlds best interest because if we don't make things right in the world, no one will
 - b) White mans burden, american version, on steroids
 - c) New world order, and the US is the power to do so
- 3. An example of his idealism was coming up with the League of Nations after World War I
 - a) Would be a form of world court
 - b) Nation A & B comes in to court, and the other nations decide on the best course of action
- 4. War is outlawed in the Kellogg Act
- 5. Downsizes the military
- 6. With the money saved, put it towards the poor
- 7. 14 points in the league of nations

I. Moral Diplomacy: Mexico & W. Wilson

- A. US supports Mexican President P. Diaz
 - 1. Prez. Diaz looks kindly on American economy which is why
 - 2. Corrupt Regime
 - a) Those who benefit from Diaz's reign will support him
 - b) Some love him, some dislike him
- B. Mexican Rebellion - Diaz is Overthrown - President Modero replaces him
 - 1. Does the US have the right to intervene? because of the Roosevelt Corollary
 - 2. Prez. Modero's campaign is to limit American control, and is popular (majority support him)
 - a) Gets overwhelming support from the lower class
 - 3. From this though, the majority of Mexicans suffer
 - 4. W. Wilson won't support him because they're suffering
 - a) Wilson thinks that the Mexicans are unfit for government, the mexicans are uncivilized, we need to replace Modero
- C. US supports a Coup by General Huerta
 - 1. Why? Coup is like a dictatorship! Because there's stability needed, and Modero needs to be overthrown
 - 2. He murders Modero, this makes it impossible for him to come back in opposition
 - 3. Huerta becomes popular with the US, and they support him
 - 4. Huerta supports the Mexican economy, and not the US involvement
 - a) He does this to win over the people by promoting Mexican economic independence
 - 5. US now thinks that Huerta has to be removed
- D. W. Wilson starts the Anti-Huerta campaign
 - 1. They say that he's a butcherer, a murderer, a dictator
 - 2. Wants Carranza to replace Huerta
 - 3. They can't remove him by promoting a rebellion, so the only way to get rid of him is to go to war
 - a) Don't want to be labeled an aggressor, because then you have world opinion turned against you
 - b) Greatest example of this would be at the end of WWI, in the treaty of Versailles when it labeled Germany as starting the war
- E. W. Wilson needs a reason to go to war!
 - 1. Tampico Incident
 - (1) Happens perfectly! Perfect Timing! Really a coincidence
 - (2) USS Dolphin is anchored off the coast of Tampico, and come into Tampico for supplies
 - (3) American Sailors, go to a bar, and they get into a bar fight
 - b) The Sailors are arrested!
 - (1) Mexicans have the right to arrest them, but the US demanded their immediate release, US said that Mexico had no right to jail US servicemen
 - (2) Wilson Demands their release, and Mexico won't
 - (3) Huerta recognises that he'd be in trouble, and releases the troops, thus Wilson doesn't have a right to start war
 - c) When the sailors are released, US commander orders 21 Gun salute to show respect to Mexico

- (1) Huerta can't show the US the same respect in returning it, because if he does, then he's showing signs of weakness, and loses a sign of credibility with his subjects, and then the US might think he's a pawn.
- d) Because of this, Wilson sees it as Huerta not complying
- 2. Veracruz - US lands 10,000 troops lead by John Pershing
 - a) Carranza overthrows Huerta (Huerta flees)
 - b) President Carranza of Mexico
 - (1) Carranza rejects American Government for the upper Mexican Class
- 3. USA begins to support Poncho Villa (upper class) / Emilio Zapata (working class)
 - a) Hope that these people who have connections in Mexico will spark rebellion
- 4. Carranza sees what might happen, and enters into discussions with the US, and they have a compromise
 - a) USA withdraws support from P. Villa
 - b) Poncho Villa is very mad, and is known as a folk hero, and lives in the Mexican Countryside, and realizes that the Mexican government is corrupt, and tries to rebel against the US
- 5. Poncho attacks a train that runs through Mexico that has American engineers on it, and is then put on US most wanted
- 6. Poncho comes into the US and in Columbus NM, he massacres the town
- 7. US hunts for Poncho Villa - 17,000 troops lead by John Pershing
 - a) Because he's such a folk hero, people risk their lives for him, and lie to keep alive
 - b) US forced to stop because WWI starts
- 8. John Pershing
 - a) Originally in charge of black troops
 - b) Goes up to leading hunt for Villa
 - c) Goes up even further to WWI
- 9. US justifies it by **Hemispheric Hegemony**
 - a) Stability, Order & Prosperity
 - (1) We flip flop from leader to leader,
 - (2) Promote a war
 - (3) Hunt a leader
 - (4) Not stabilizing Mexico, in the name of stability
 - b) John Brown is an example of an American version of Villa, Civil War, killed town, raids federal arsenal to raise a slave uprising, is he a hero or a villain? North created a martyr, who gave his life for abolition. Or the South as a criminal. It's polarizing!!!!!!
 - c) Osama bin Laden we went to for help in the Gulf war, and now was against us. Help us fight Soviet Union, but turned against us. Soviet Union preyed on Saudi Arabia. Laden gave up his birth right to help drive the SU out, and the Soviets had to withdraw. Then, he fought against the capitalist US.
 - d) Saddam Hussein, stabilizing power in the middle east originally, but then lead the Iranian Rebellion, and basically made hell for the US hostages. Jimmy Carter tried to negotiate, but that was his downfall. We did originally overlook his human morals.
 - e) History repeating itself