

Chapter 12-Day 3

- Filipinos led by Emilio Aguinaldo rebelled against U.S., hostility reduce when 1st governor William Howard Taft helped with reform. 1946 after WWII they get their independence.
- Puerto Rico still a commonwealth of U.S.
- U.S. established military gov't in Cuba to make transition to independence. Made them add Platt Amendment to constitution it stated (1) Cuba couldn't make any treaty that might weaken it (2) had to allow U.S. to buy or lease naval stations in Cuba (3) keep debt low (4) U.S. had right to intervene to protect Cuban independence and keep order.

Section 3—New American Diplomacy

- Election 1900 Republican Pres. McKinley, Vice Pres. Teddy Roosevelt. McKinley assassinated and T. Roosevelt move up becoming youngest person to ever be Pres. 42 years old
- 1890s China very weak. Several countries try to dominate. Pres. McKinley supports “Open Door Policy” in which all countries should be allowed to trade with China. Chinese try to force foreigners out with “Boxer Rebellion.”
- Pres. Teddy Roosevelt also supported Open Door Policy
- TR (Teddy Roosevelt) won the Nobel Peace Prize for negotiating treaty in Russia-Japanese War
- TR believed in “Speak softly and carry a big stick” 1907 sent Great White Fleet on world tour
- TR acquired Panama Canal Zone. Panama part of Columbia. TR let them know we would support their independence. We did. They gave us control of canal zone. We gave them \$10 million yearly rent.
- 1904 Roosevelt Corollary added to Monroe Doctrine. U.S. would intervene in Latin American affairs when necessary to maintain stability in Western Hemisphere. TR's approach was called “gunboat diplomacy”. His successor William Howard Taft used “dollar diplomacy”.