**Chapter 17, Section 3: New American Diplomacy**

**I. Theodore Roosevelt’s Rise to Power** *(pages 536–537)*

**A.** In the 1900 election, President McKinley defeated William Jennings Bryan by a wide margin. On September 6, 1901, Leon Czolgosz shot President McKinley, who died a few days later.

**B.** Theodore Roosevelt, McKinley’s vice president, became the youngest person to become president. Roosevelt believed the United States had a duty to shape the “less civilized” parts of the world. He wanted the United States to become a world power.

**Discussion Question**

How did Theodore Roosevelt view the role of the United States in the world? *(He believed the U.S. had a duty to shape the “less civilized” parts of the world, and he wanted the U.S. to become a world power.)*

**II. American Diplomacy in Asia** *(pages 537–539)*

**A.** In 1899 the United States was a major power in Asia. Between 1895 and 1900, American exports to China quadrupled.

**B.** In 1894 war began between China and Japan over what is now Korea. This ended in a Japanese victory. In the peace treaty, China gave Korea independence and Japan territory in Manchuria. The war showed that China was weaker than people had thought, and that Japan had successfully adopted Western technology.

**C.** Japan’s rising power worried Russia. They forced Japan to give back the part of Manchuria to China and later made China lease the territory to Russia. Leasing a territory meant it would still belong to China but a foreign power would have control. This leasehold became the center of a **sphere of influence,** an area where a foreign nation controlled economic development such as railroad and mining.

**D.** President McKinley and Secretary of State John Hay supported an **Open Door policy** in China. They believed all countries should be allowed to trade with China. Hay sentnotes to countries with leaseholds in China asking to keep ports open to all nations.Hay expected all powers would abide by this plan.

**E.** Secret Chinese societies were organized to end foreign control. Members of the Boxers started the **Boxer Rebellion.** Group members invaded foreign embassies in Beijing and killed more than 200 foreigners and took others prisoner. An international force stopped the rebellion in August 1900.

**F.** Theodore Roosevelt won the Noble Peace prize in 1906 for his efforts in ending the war between Japan and Russia.

**G.** After the peace treaty between Japan and Russia, relations between the United States and Japan worsened. Each nation wanted greater influence in Asia. They agreed to respect each other’s territorial possessions, to uphold the Open Door policy, and to support China’s independence.

**H.** The **Great White Fleet,** 16 battleships of the new United States Navy, was sent around the world to show the country’s military strength. Visiting Japan did not help the tension that already existed.

**Discussion Question**

What did Roosevelt do to end the war between Japan and Russia? *(Roosevelt convinced Russia to recognize Japan’s territorial gains, and he persuaded Japan to stop fighting and seek no further territory.)*

**III. A Growing Presence in the Caribbean** *(pages 540–541)*

**A.** In 1901 the **Hay**-**Pauncefote Treaty** signed by the U.S. and Great Britain gave the United States exclusive rights to build and control any proposed canal through Central America. A French company that had begun to build a canal through Panama offered to sell its rights and property in Panama to the United States. In 1903 Panama was still a part of Colombia, which refused John Hay’s offer to purchase the land and gain rights to build the canal.

**B.** Panamanians decided to declare their independence from Colombia and make their own deal with the United States to build the canal. The short uprising against Colombia was supported by the United States, which sent ships to Panama to prevent Colombia from interfering.

**C.** The United States recognized Panama’s independence, and the two nations signed a treaty to have the canal built. Construction of the 50-mile canal took ten years. It shortened the distance from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean by about 8,000 nautical miles.

**D.** The 1904 **Roosevelt Corollary** to the Monroe Doctrine stated that the United States would intervene in Latin American affairs when necessary to maintain economic and political stability in the Western Hemisphere. The corollary was first applied to the Dominican Republic when it fell behind in its debt payments to European nations. Latin American nations resented the growing American influence.

**E.** The new president of the United States, William Howard Taft, continued Roosevelt’s policies. He believed that if American business leaders supported Latin America and Asian development, everyone would benefit. His policy came to be called **dollar** **diplomacy.**

**Discussion Question**

How did the United States gain the rights to build the Panama Canal? *(Panamanians decided to declare their independence from Colombia and make their own deal with the United States to build the canal. The short uprising against Colombia was supported by the United States that sent ships to Panama to prevent Colombia from interfering. The United States recognized Panama’s independence, and the two nations signed a treaty to have the canal built.)*