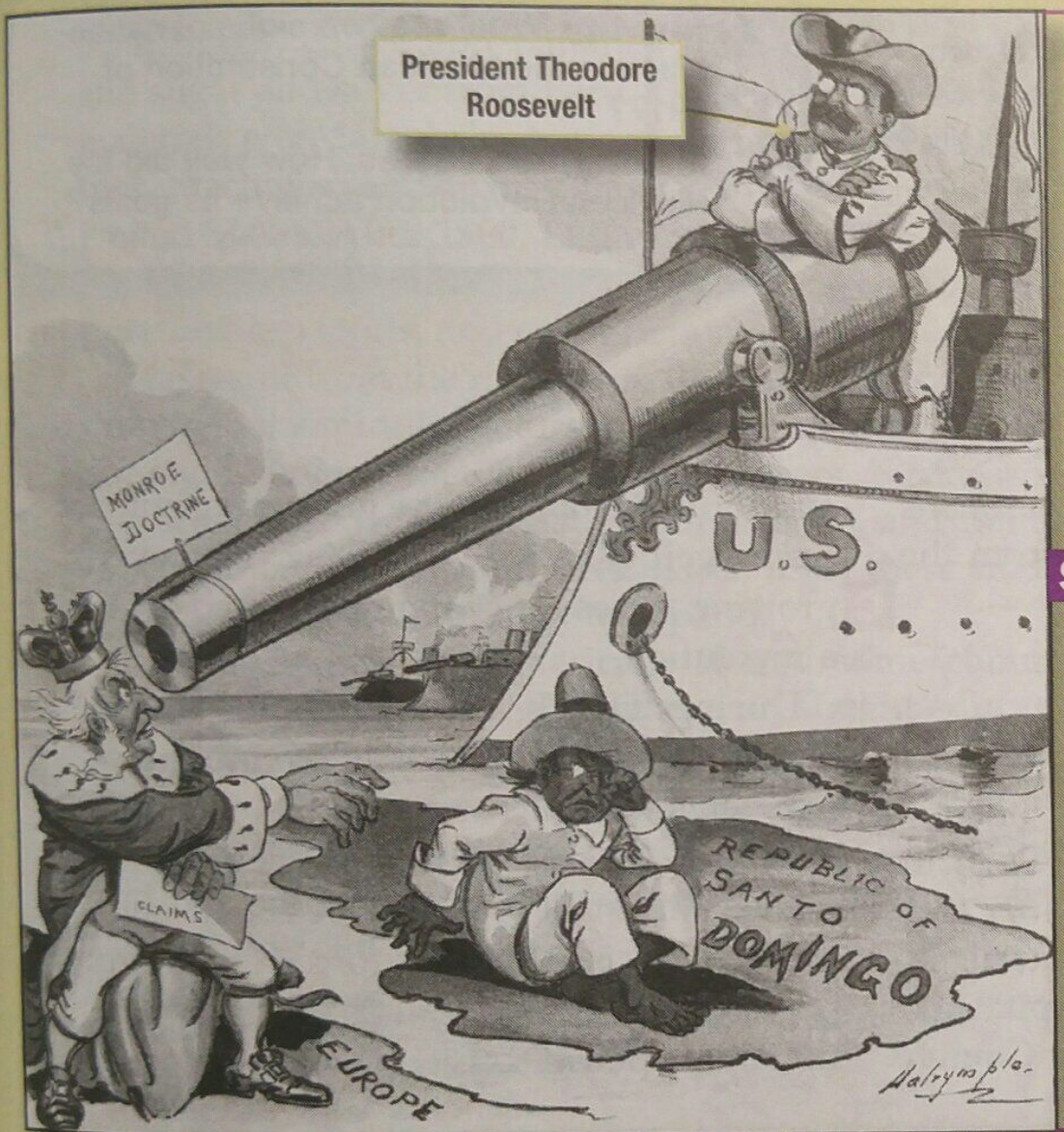


The Monroe Doctrine and Roosevelt Corollary



In 1823 President James Monroe declared that Europeans may not interfere in the affairs of any nation in the Western Hemisphere. His intent was to protect U.S. interests in Latin America by discouraging further European colonization. In 1904 President Theodore Roosevelt took the policy a step further. At the time, European powers threatened to send warships to Santo Domingo to collect debts owed them. In a statement that became known as the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine, Roosevelt claimed that the United States could intervene in any Latin American nation guilty of "chronic misconduct" (such as the inability to repay debts). The United States then took control of debt collection in the Dominican Republic.

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DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTIONS

This cartoon, titled *Hands Off!*, illustrates one view of U.S. intervention in Latin America.

1. **Analyzing Visuals** How is the Latin American portrayed in this cartoon? What does this portrayal suggest about the reasons for U.S. imperialism in Latin America?
2. **Making Inferences** How do you think United States intervention might have affected Latin American nations?