

Chapter 12 Section 4 Study Guide
Imperialism in Latin America

The U.S. in Latin America

1. When did the United States begin to intervene in the affairs of its southern neighbors?
2. Explain what shocked the Americans in 1898. What was the result of this outrage?
3. What two new territories did the U.S. acquire because of the Spanish-American War treaty?
4. In 1903, President Teddy Roosevelt supported a rebellion in which Central American state?
5. What would the U.S. receive for their support of this rebellion? What did the U.S. plan to build in this location?
6. Why would European countries threaten to send warships into Latin American during the early 1900s?
7. How did the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine eliminate this threat?
8. Define **dollar diplomacy**-
9. Why did the U.S. send troops into Latin America?
10. How did the view of the United States change because of dollar diplomacy?



Revolution in Mexico

11. In 1870, large _____ in Latin America began to take a more direct interest in national _____ and even in _____.

12. Who did these ruling landowners look to for inspiration when creating their governments?

13. Outline the government created in Mexico by Porfirio Díaz.

14. What (and who) forced Díaz from office in 1911?

15. Name the two reasons why Madero's changes were ineffective.

A.

B.

16. Madero's ineffectiveness created a demand for agrarian reform. Who led this reform?

17. Why did the peasants support Zapata in his reform movement?

18. From 1910-1920 what caused incredible damage to the Mexican economy?

19. A new Mexican constitution was enacted in 1917. Name the goals of this new constitution.



Prosperity and Social Change

20. What led to a new age of prosperity for Latin American countries?

21. Name some of the products that contributed to this prosperity.

22. How did Latin American countries increase their industrialization?

23. Describe the old patterns that prevailed in Latin America.

24. What common characteristics did Latin Americans share?

25. As Latin American _____ economies boomed, the _____ class grew. So too did the _____, especially after 1914.

26. How did the ruling class stifle the political influence of the working class?

27. Why did Latin American countries seek immigrants from Europe from 1880-1914?