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Teach Essentials of Monroe Doctrine, TR’s Corollary, and FDR’s Good Neighbor Policy **<**❷

In 1823, President Monroe introduced the Monroe Doctrine. The doctrine addressed America’s policy towards its neighbors. It consisted of two main features: non-colonization of European countries on the American continents and non-intervention of affairs if they pose no threat to America’s “peace and safety.”[[1]](#footnote-1) The Monroe Doctrine is considered as a “Self-Defense Doctrine” as Monroe was more **<**❸ concerned about preventing these powers colonizing Latin America rather than protecting Latin America. [[2]](#footnote-2) **<**❹

In 1904, President Theodore Roosevelt presented his own version of the Monroe Doctrine known as the Roosevelt Corollary. It was known as “preventive intervention,”[[3]](#footnote-3) **<**❺in which the United States gave itself the right to intervene and take over custom houses in Latin America to stabilize their economic affairs if the United States deemed them “impotent” towards European creditors. If a nation “keeps order and pays its obligations,” the United States would not intervene[[4]](#footnote-4);**<**❺ however, the United States not only took over the “Dominican Republic’s tariff collections,” but also sent its Marines to Cuba due to “revolutionary disorders.”[[5]](#footnote-5) **<**❻

On the other hand, Presidents Herbert Hoover and Franklin D. Roosevelt developed the Good Neighbor policy “stressing nonintervention in Latin America.[[6]](#footnote-6) The United States was now opposed to “armed intervention.”[[7]](#footnote-7) During FDR’s administration, the United States removed its Marines from Haiti, freed Cuba from the Platt Amendment (but kept Guantanamo), and “threshed out a settlement" between United States oil companies and the Mexican government. These actions paid “rich dividends in goodwill” with Latin America.[[8]](#footnote-8)

**Bibliography <**❼

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**Be sure you read this and replace the X’s and Y’s with your Last Name and your First Name:**

WCJC stresses that students show personal responsibility. Here is **WCJC’s** explanation of personal responsibility. The words in light blue directly apply to this assignment.

**Ethical** – Pertaining to or dealing with an agreed upon moral code. Synonyms might include upright, honest, righteous, virtuous, principled, or honorable.

* **Choices** – Ethical choices/ decision-making involves the analytical interpretation of evidence and arguments, investigations into alternative points of view, or consideration of novel and untested solutions to a problem.
* **Actions** – Refers to something that is done, or performed, or which is an accomplishment reflecting a change in attitude or thought, or the ability to connect actions to ethical decision-making.

Examples:

* Use of correctly cited scholarly sources to support a stance
* Accurate translations, presentation of facts, etc….
* **Consequences** – Refers to a personal understanding or anticipation of potential outcomes of choices.

**To show that you read and you understand these statements,** replace the Xs for your last name and Ys for your first name:
Last Name: XXXXXXXXXXXXX First Name: YYYYYYYYYY

## Explanations for each circled number

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| --- | --- |
| ❶ | Use the preformatted file provided in the course. Do **not** change its margins, font, or spacing between lines. Replace the XXXXs with your last name and the YYYYs with your first name on the 1st and 2nd page. Replace the ##:## with the time your class starts. Example: if your class starts at 10:50 AM, replace the ##:## with 10:50. |
| ❷ | Whatever the title is in the preformatted file do **not** change it. Do read the title: you are **teaching** another student essentials of this history using the textbook and the primaries. Try to be simple, organized, and true. |
| ❸ | You do not have to write in the organization shown, but it is easiest to teach someone change over time if you write in chronological order. In your 1st paragraph, use the 1st primary and the pages from the textbook about that 1st time period. The same principles applies to your 2nd and 3rd paragraph. |
| ❹ | These principles apply to every footnote in your paper:* *Chicago Manual of Style* makes evidence a) transparent in your writing but b) always visible on the page **if** the reader wants it. If readers doubt a fact with a superscript, they look at its footnotes. ***Tip:*** If you are used to inline citation, *Chicago Manual of Style* does the same thing transparently and, with Microsoft’s footnote tool, citation is faster. Click the mouse on a spot for inline citation. Click on the Microsoft’s footnote tool. It **automatically** creates two things:
1. The superscript number (such a 1) at that spot
2. Its footnote (such as 1 and a space ready for you to type the source and its page. If you create more footnotes, it **automatically** keeps footnotes **sequential—essential** for quick location of your proof.
* A footnote states the **name of the source** and the exact, **single** page number where the reader could find the proof for what you stated. In this course, we used *Chicago*’s simple, short version of footnotes. ***Tip:*** A demo shows you how to do the 2nd Part easily so you know you understand footnotes.
* A footnote is always **after** the fact(s) you used.
* Footnotes let you show the reader **whatever** your evidence is. If you had 3 sentences in one paragraph:
	+ All from 1 page of the source, you have 1 footnote at the end of the paragraph.
	+ Each from a different page or source, you have 3 footnotes, with each after its fact.

Common myths about citation:* + Footnotes are not just required for quotations, but for facts in your own words.
	+ Footnotes are required for so-called common knowledge.
 |
| ❺ and ❻  | With *Chicago Manual of Style* you may have more than one footnote in a sentence if needed. If you had 3 examples located in 3 different parts of the textbook to prove your statement, you could state briefly each of the 3 examples and use 3 footnotes in 1 sentence.  |
| ❼ | The preformatted file has a Bibliography at the top of the 2nd page. It also has WCJC’s explanation of personal responsibility that you sign. |

1. Monroe, “Transcript of Monroe Doctrine,” 1. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Kennedy, Cohen, and Piehl, *American Pageant*, 187. **<**❹ This is the footnote for the ❹above. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Kennedy, Cohen, and Piehl, *American Pageant,* 468. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. T. Roosevelt, “Corollary to Monroe Doctrine,” 2. **<**❺ This is the footnote for the ❺above. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Kennedy, Cohen, and Piehl, *American Pageant*, 468. **<**❻ This is the footnote for the ❻ above. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Kennedy, Cohen, and Piehl, *American Pageant*, 571. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. F. Roosevelt, “Address at Chautauqua,” 1. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Kennedy, Cohen, and Piehl, *American Pageant*, 572. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)