# AMERICAN IMPERIALISM

## PART III

## THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION 1910'S

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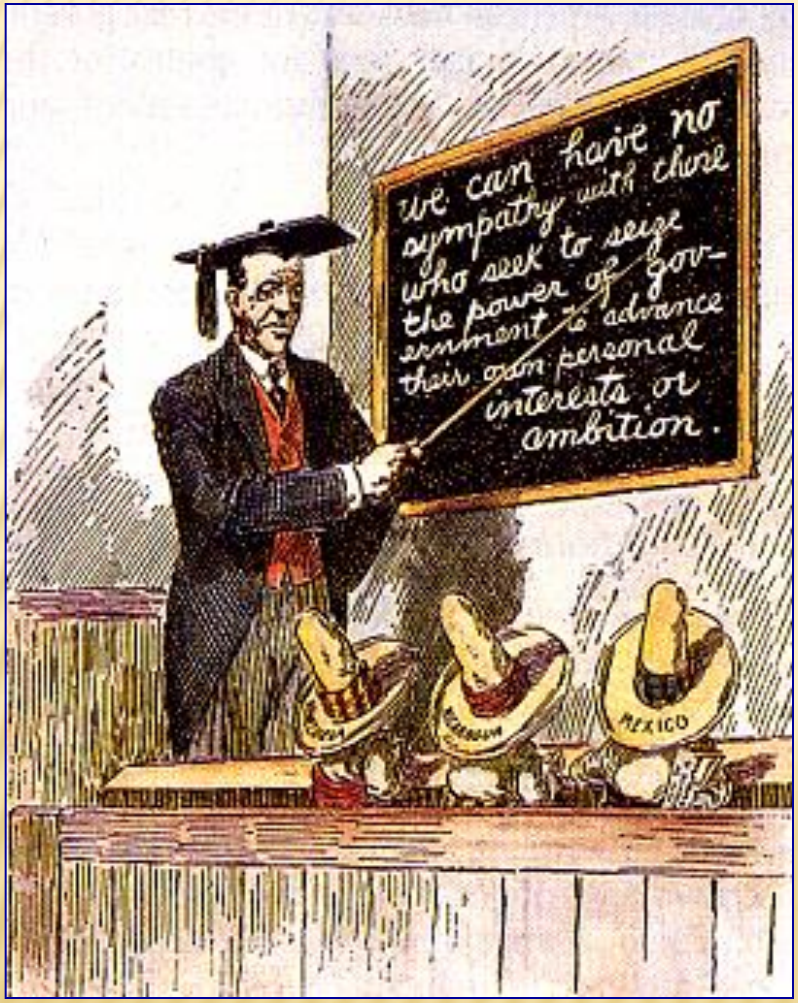
AP US History

# THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION

## 1910s

# Wilson's "Moral Diplomacy"



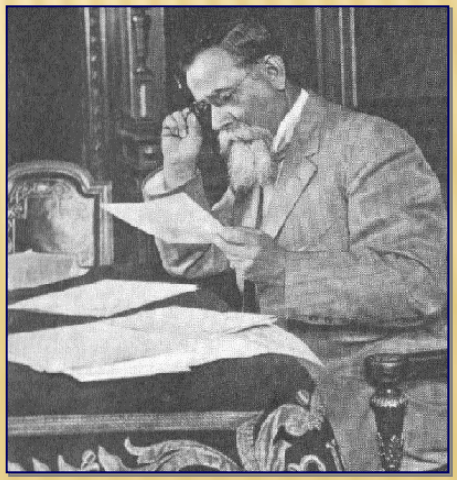

- Interested in domestic policy and a committed progressive.
- The U. S. should be the conscience of the world.
- Spread democracy.
- Promote peace.
- Condemn colonialism.

# The Mexican Revolution

- During Wilson's presidency, in 1913,Victoriano Huerta seizes control of Mexico and puts President Francisco Madero in prison where he was murdered.
- Venustiano Carranza, Pancho Villa, Emiliano Zapata, and others fought against Huerta.

Emiliano Zapata

Pancho Villa



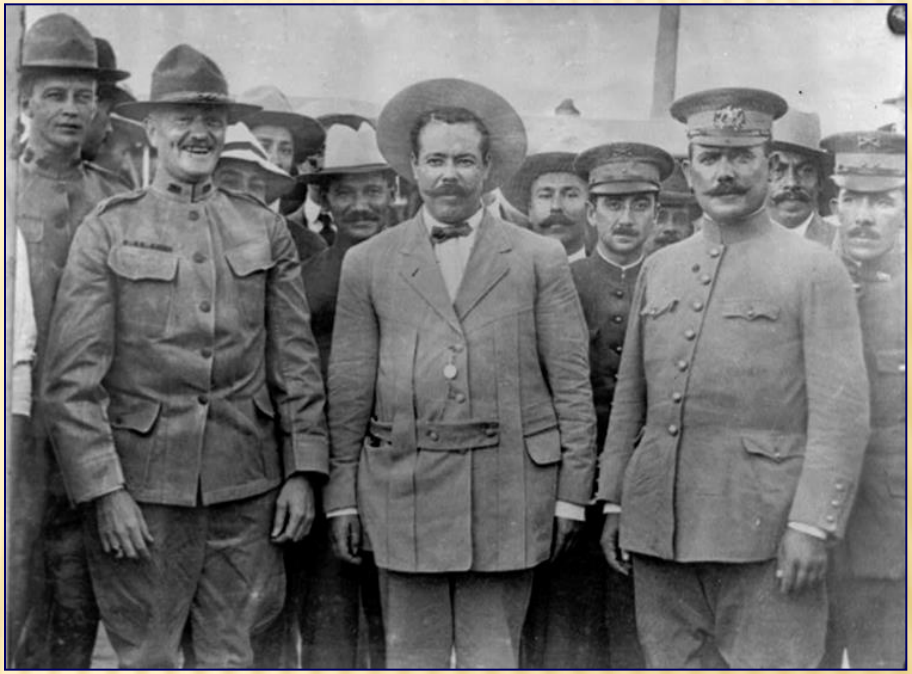
Venustiano Carranza

- The US did not recognize Huerta's government and asked Congress to authorize the use of force in Mexico.
- The U.S.  got involved by occupying Veracruz and Huerta fled the country. The Mexican people did not welcome the foreign intervention.
- Eventually Carranza, allied to the US, would gain power in Mexico.
- Forces opposed to Carranza conducted raids into the United States territory.

# Searching for *Bandidos*

- Wilson sent General John Pershing across the border to capture Pancho Villa.

- With no success, the war in Europe causedf him to recall Pershing in 1917.



General John J. Pershing with Pancho Villa in 1914.

- Wilson's Mexican Policy damaged US foreign relations.

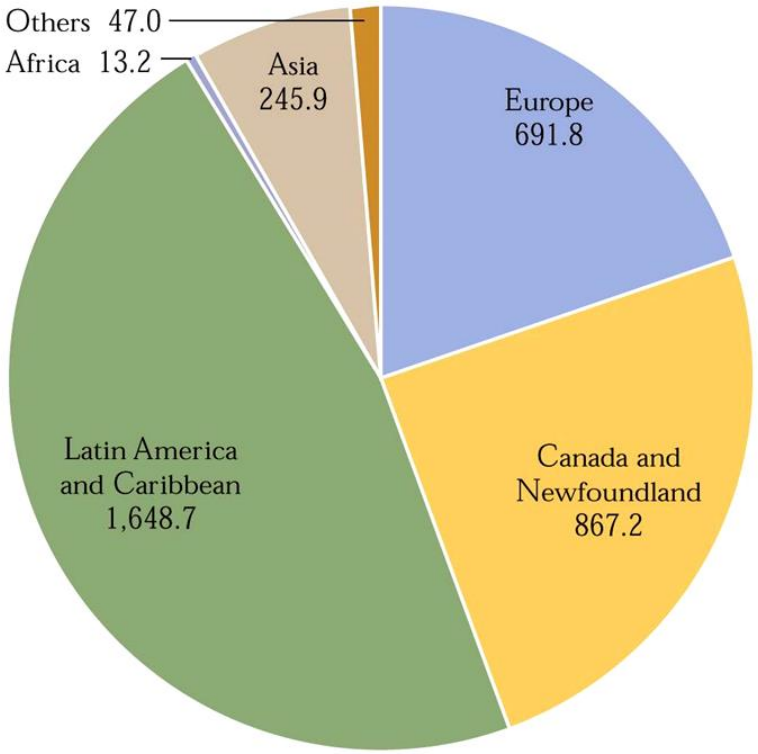
# President Wilson and his Moral Imperialism

1914 – Wilson negotiated exclusive rights for naval bases and a canal with **Nicaragua.**

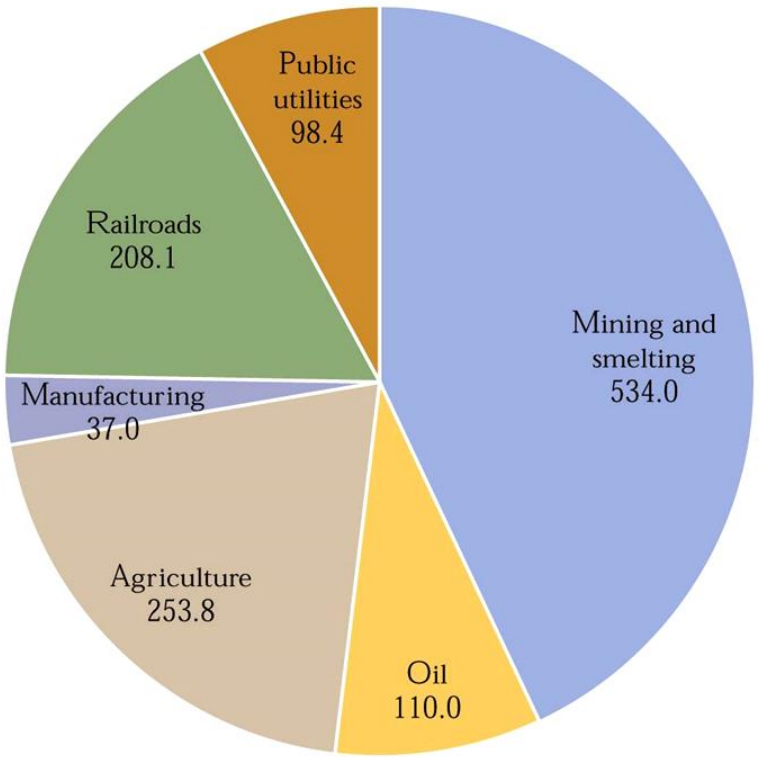
1915 – He sent marines into **Haiti** to put down a rebellion, and they remained there until 1934.

1916 –He sent troops to the **Dominican Republic** to preserve order, eliminate the current regime and to set up a democratic and stable  government.

# U. S. Global Investments & Investments in Latin America, 1914




Global investments
(millions of dollars)




Investments in Latin American Enterprises
(millions of dollars)

# U. S. Interventions in Latin America: 1898-1920s