



# ROOSEVELT COROLLARY

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The Roosevelt Corollary was the assertive approach of the United States to Latin America and the Caribbean. The US practiced its international police power through military support during the flagrant cases of wrongdoing by any European nation. It served as justification of United States intervention over the territories of Cuba (1906-1909), Nicaragua (1909-1910, 1912-1925, 1926-1933), Dominican Republic (1916-1924), Venezuela (1902-1903), and Haiti (1915-1934). To prevent European imperialism over Venezuela, Pres. Roosevelt urged Germany and Britain to agree on the process of arbitration to r The Roosevelt Corollary was an addition to the Monroe Doctrine articulated by President Theodore Roosevelt in his State of the Union address in 1904 after the Venezuela Crisis of 1902-1903. The corollary states that the United States will intervene in conflicts between the European countries and Latin American countries to enforce legitimate claims of the European powers, rather than having the Europeans press their claims directly The Roosevelt Corollary Listen to historian Walter LaFeber give his thoughts on Roosevelt's interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine, in RealAudio from this PBS American Experience webpage. There's a transcription, too, so you can follow along. Report broken link. U.S. Intervention in Latin America This nicely illustrated webpage briefly explains the increasing American involvement in Latin American after the Spanish American War. Follow the links to the text of the Monroe Doctrine, as well as a timeline and other interesting articles. Report broken link. If you like our content, please The Roosevelt Corollary was based on President Theodore Roosevelt's famous 'Big Stick' ideology. The ideology centered around peaceful negotiations while simultaneously threatening the other party with military strength. 'Gunboat diplomacy' is also a fairly accurate representation of Roosevelt's policy, since his plans were based largely on the USA's naval strength. Roosevelt Corollary was born out of the Monroe Doctrine. The Doctrine was the USA's foreign policy towards Latin America and European involvement therein. It was a surprising move when it was announced, since the USA was yet to ris The Roosevelt Corollary of December 1904 stated that the United States would intervene as a last resort to ensure that other nations in the Western Hemisphere fulfilled their obligations to international creditors, and did not violate the rights of the United States or invite "foreign aggression to the detriment of the entire body of American nations." As the corollary worked out in practice, the United States increasingly used military force to restore internal stability to nations in the region. Roosevelt declared that the United States might "exercise international police power in 'flagrant