9. How many ports were open to the U.S. trade in China and Japan?

10. How did the U.S. respond to the siege (attack) on its diplomats (legations) in China in 1900?

Map 4: The Americas 1823-1916

11. Why did the United States bomb the city of Vera Cruz in Mexico on April 21, 1914? Do you think this was a justifiable attack? Why or why not?

12. What happened on March 15, 1916? Do you think this was justified? Explain!

13. Summarize the Monroe Doctrine of 1823 in 5 words or less.

14: During the Spanish American war, which two Caribbean Islands were occupied by U.S. troops?

Group Question

15. As your group analyzes these maps and the answers at which you have arrived, what does your group believe to be the primary motivation of U.S. imperialism during this timeframe? Explain.
On 18 November 1903, by the Panama-U.S. Treaty, the U.S. obtained the right to build and fortify a canal, and to possess the Canal Zone "as if it were sovereign," as a Protectorate, in perpetuity. Panama received 10 million dollars in gold coin and an annual payment of $4 million dollars. In 1939 Panama was granted the commercial, but not military, rights of a sovereign state in the Canal Zone.

The construction of the canal took eleven years. Disease killed many of the workers. The canal cost $375 million and was opened on 15 August 1914. Under strong British pressure President Wilson repealed an Act of Congress of 1912 which exempted the U.S. from payment of tolls.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New York to:</th>
<th>by Cape Horn miles</th>
<th>by the Panama Canal miles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>13,335</td>
<td>5,262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honolulu</td>
<td>13,312</td>
<td>6,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>11,314</td>
<td>8,522</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
On 9 March 1916 Pancho Villa, a local bandit, crossed the Rio Grande and killed 17 Americans. On 15 March 1916 General Pershing led 15,000 U.S. troops on a punitive expedition from the border to Parral. At Parral Mexicans fired on the U.S. troops, as a result the U.S. bombarded Mexican ports.

On 9 April 1914 unarmed U.S. sailors entered a restricted area at Tampico, were arrested, then released. Despite Mexican apologies, the U.S. admiral ordered the Mexicans to salute the U.S. flag. This they refused to do. On 21 April U.S. forces bombarded Vera Cruz, which they then occupied until November. 19 Americans and 126 Mexicans were killed during the occupation.

The Monroe Doctrine, 1823, forbade further European colonisation in the Americas and considered any European attempt at annexation as a direct threat to the United States.

Britain rejected U.S. claims, under the Monroe Doctrine, to act as arbitrator. After two years of U.S. pressure, her arbitration was accepted in 1899, and the U.S. proposed boundary was agreed to 3 October 1899. This was the last occasion when Britons and Americans openly talked of war against each other.