**In his yearly messages to Congress in 1904 and 1905, President Theodore Roosevelt added a part the Monroe Doctrine. The “corollary” said; that not only were the countries of the Western Hemisphere, countries in North, South and Central America, were not open to colonization by European countries, but that the United States had the job to preserve order and protect life and property in those countries.**

**European intervention in Latin America resurfaced as an issue in U.S. foreign policy when European governments began to use force to pressure several Latin American countries to repay their debts. For example, British, German, and Italian gunboats blockaded Venezuela’s ports in 1902 when the Venezuelan government didn’t pay its debts to foreign countries. Many Americans worried that European intervention in Latin America would undermine their country’s traditional dominance in the region.**

**To keep other powers out and ensure America kept making money, President Theodore Roosevelt issued his corollary. "Chronic wrongdoing . . . may in America, as elsewhere, ultimately require intervention by some civilized nation," he announced in his annual message to Congress in December 1904, "and in the Western Hemisphere the following of the United States to the Monroe Doctrine may force the United States, however reluctantly, in flagrant cases of such wrongdoing or impotence, to the exercise of an international police power."**

**Roosevelt tied his policy to the Monroe Doctrine, and it was also consistent with his foreign policy of “walk softly, but carry a big stick.” Roosevelt stated that in keeping with**[**the Monroe Doctrine**](http://www.ourdocuments.gov/doc.php?doc=23)**, the United States was justified in exercising "international police power" to put an end to repeated unrest or wrongdoing in the Western Hemisphere. This so-called Roosevelt Corollary—a corollary is an extension of a previous idea—to the Monroe Doctrine contained a great conflict. The Monroe Doctrine had been sought to prevent European intervention in the Western Hemisphere, but now the Roosevelt Corollary justified American intervention throughout the Western Hemisphere. In 1934, Franklin D. Roosevelt renounced interventionism and established his Good Neighbor policy within the Western Hemisphere.**

1. **What areas are in the Western Hemisphere?**
2. **How did European countries interfere in Latin America?**
3. **How did Theodore Roosevelt ensure that America kept making money?**
4. **What did Theodore Roosevelt tie to the Corollary?**
5. **What did Franklin D. Roosevelt renounce and establish in the Western Hemisphere?**