



# PAN AMERICANISM

1.22-1.24

# REVIEW

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- Go to [join.nearpod.com](https://join.nearpod.com) and use the code to log in: 4GZFT.
- You can work in pairs. You can use your notes and the class Power Points, but no outside info.
- Today's class: lecture about the earliest official relationship between Latin America and the US.

# PAN AMERICANISM

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- In Latin, “pan” means. **All**
- Pan- movements represents feelings and attempts at **internationalism**:
  - Relationships beyond the borders of the nation
  - Rooted in open communication and similarities (territorial, linguistic, cultural, historical)
  - Pan-Africanism, Pan Hellenism, Pan Islamism: more in common than different
  - Can be political, ideological, cultural, commercial, or affective

MAP!

# PAN AMERICANISM



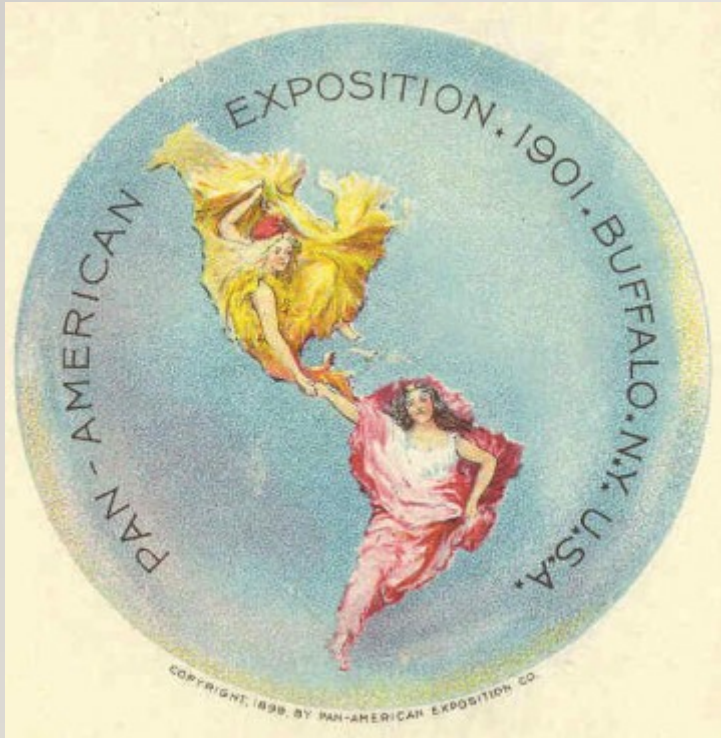
Simón Bolívar, The Liberator

- Pan Americanism is the ideal of economic, political, and cultural cooperation between the Americas. It has existed in many forms since the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
  - Bolívar's dream of a united Latin America and "La Gran Colombia".
  - Federal Republic of Central America.
  - Did not include the US.
- Why do you think these attempts failed? Look at your map.
  - Territory – too big, too divided geographically.
  - Conflicts stemming from borders, racial differences.



MAP!

# PAN AMERICANISM



- US Pan Americanism builds off ideals and policies like Monroe Doctrine and Manifest Destiny. Also, reveals economic interests in the region.
- But, several Latin American nations had their own visions of Pan Americanism, some of which included and some of which did not include the US. Primarily Chile, Argentina and Brazil. Why?
  - Chile and Argentina and very far away from the US.
  - Brazil is too big.
  - Largest economies in the region.
- Pan Americanism and influence in the region is **contested**.

# PAN AMERICANISM

- For many US politicians and businessmen, Latin America was too important as a provider of resources. Constant intervention was not good for economic relationship.
- Officials like James Blaine believed in a different approach, a “practical Pan Americanism”:
  - “first, to bring about peace and prevent futile wars in North and South America; second, to cultivate such friendly commercial ties with all American countries as would lead to a large increase in the export trade of the United States.”
- What words stick out to you?

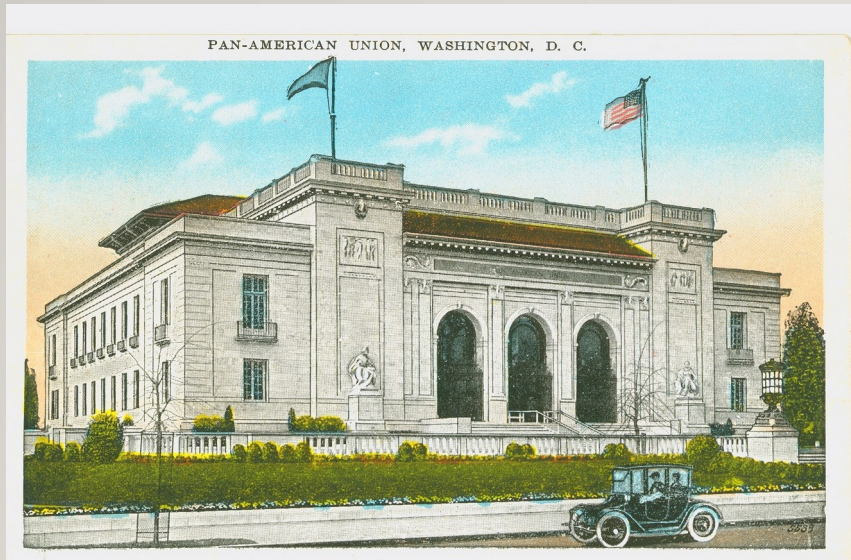
Friendship



James Blaine,  
Secretary of State in  
1881



# PAN AMERICANISM



Pan American Union building,  
Washington DC

- Blaine formed the Pan American Union (PAU) in 1890. Objective: to create closer ties between the US and Latin America.
- The PAU organized many conferences and congresses around special interests, including:
  - Health and sanitation
  - Architecture
  - Education and children's issues
  - Women's rights
  - Law and arbitration
- The first was held in DC in 1889, but many others were held across Latin American countries.

Renamed  
Organization  
of American  
States in  
1948

# PAN AMERICANISM



Costa Rican delegation to the First  
Pan American Scientific Congress  
(Chile, 1908)



Pan American Conference of Women  
(Baltimore, 1922)





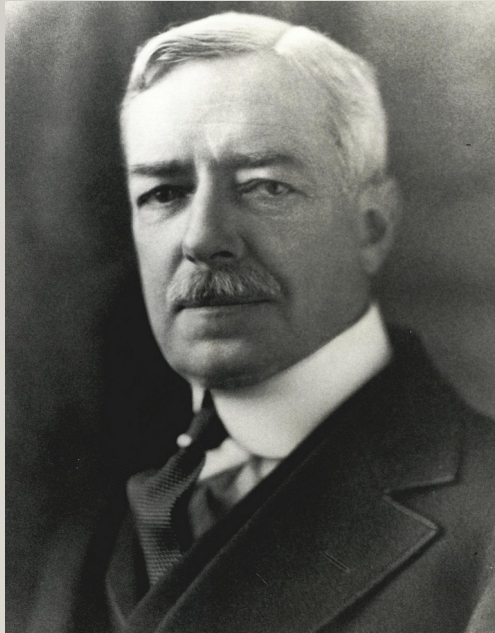
ORGANIZATION AMERICAN STATES

ISABEL I LA CATOLICA  
REINA DE CASTILLA  
DE ARAGON  
DE LAS ISLAS  
Y TIERRA FIRME  
DEL MAR OCEANO



# PAN AMERICANISM

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Robert Lansing,  
Secretary of State in  
1915

- Robert Lansing, Secretary of State under Woodrow Wilson (1915-1920) was another key figure in early US-Latin American relations.
- He gave an address at the opening of the Second Pan American Scientific Congress in 1915 (DC), titled “Pan Americanism”.
- OAKS > Content > Week 3 > Robert Lansing Speech. Let’s comment in groups:
  - What kind of language does he use?
  - How does he represent US and Latin America relations?

# FOR NEXT CLASS

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- Read the speeches of Elihu Root, Secretary of State, and José Romeu, Foreign Affairs Secretary of Uruguay, in the former's visit to Uruguay in 1906.
- Questions for written reflection homework on OAKS.



# ELIHU ROOT'S DIPLOMATIC TOUR IN LATIN AMERICA

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- Secretary of War and Secretary of State under presidents McKinley and T. Roosevelt.
- Traveled to Brazil before going to the River Plate countries (Uruguay, Argentina). This is the first diplomatic “tour” by a high-ranking US official to Latin America.
- Discuss your impressions of this text. On the Google Doc (OAKS > Content > Week 3), share one quote (1-2 lines) you found relevant or caught your attention. Get ready to share with class.

# ELIHU ROOT'S DIPLOMATIC TOUR IN LATIN AMERICA

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As we discuss the lines you chose, let's keep the following in mind:

- What is the tone of these speeches
- What are the most recurrent words and phrases employed by both Root and Romeu
- How they understand US-Latin American relations



Palácio Monroe, Rio de Janeiro



# ELIHU ROOT'S DIPLOMATIC TOUR IN LATIN AMERICA

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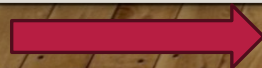
Let's read these speeches through the lens of travel writing. What kind of scene does Romeu's first paragraph paint?

The arrival scene. What is this and why is it so significant?

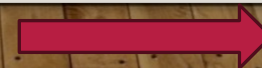
- Lays out the power dynamics between actors.
- Introduces or plays down conflict.

What does the arrival scene look like here?

Distance



Communication  
techs.



Hospitality

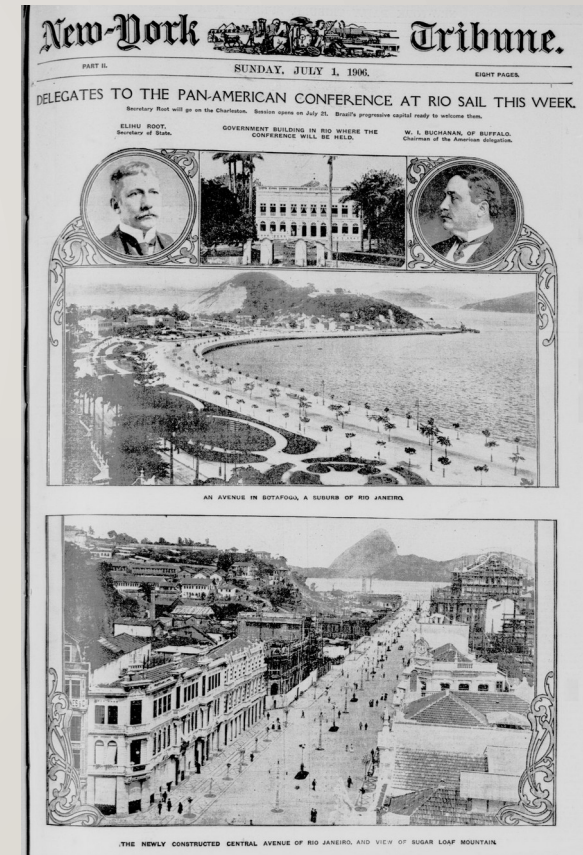


# ELIHU ROOT'S DIPLOMATIC TOUR IN LATIN AMERICA

Themes in Romeu and Root's speeches:

- Friendship, fraternity
  - Between whom?
  - Conflict? Sovereignty?
- Civilization
  - Whiteness
  - Classicism
  - The "people"
- Knowledge

What is the reality behind these discourses?



# ELIHU ROOT'S DIPLOMATIC TOUR IN LATIN AMERICA

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## Conclusions:

- Discourse of Latin American elites, for whom Pan Americanism is a strategy for creating political, economic and cultural alliances with the world's richest nations. Grounded on Western civilization and erasing indigeneity and blackness.
- Highly performative nature of the speeches – language as a way of bringing into existence the ideals of cooperation and friendship.
- Ignores reality (current conflicts, US imperialism, etc.) in the name of strategic positioning. Negotiation of power between nations.

# FOR NEXT CLASS

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- Reading “Five days over the Maya country” – importance of communication and transportation networks.
- Guide questions and prompt for reflection homework in OAKS