Panama Canal Images and Captions

**Directions:** Use the images below and move them to the “Images” column. Once you place them in the correct order, write a caption or a description that provides important detail about the images.

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| Images | Captions |
|  | Therefore, the U.S. supported a revolution that led to the independence of Panama in 1903. |
|  | The 48 mile-long international Panama Canal allows ships to pass between the Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean, saving about 8000 miles from a journey around the southern tip of South America. |
|  | The new Panamanian government authorized French businessman Philippe Bunau-Varilla, to negotiate a treaty with the United States. The Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty allowed the U.S. to build the Panama Canal. |
|  | Supporters of the [Roosevelt Corollary](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roosevelt_Corollary) claim it was used to intervene militarily in [Latin America](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latin_America) to stop the spread of European influence. Critics argued that the Corollary asserted U.S. domination, essentially making them a policeman for the world. This was part of Roosevelt’s “big stick” foreign policy – taken from the saying, “Speak softly and carry a big stick.” |
|  | Before digging could begin, yellow fever and malaria had to be eradicated. The U.S. drained swamps, cleaned drainage ditches and fumigated worker camps. By 1906, yellow fever was officially eradicated in Panama. |
|  | From 1819, Panama was part of the country of Colombia. When the U.S. refused to offer more money to get permission to build a canal, Colombia rejected United States plans to build a canal across the Isthmus of Panama. |
|  | The French failed in their attempt to build a sea level canal in the 1880s so the United States successfully built the Panama Canal using a system of locks or “water elevators”. The canal was begun in 1904 and finished in 1914. |
|  | When the French tried to build a canal, over 20,000 French workers died from accidents and disease |
|  | As the United States began to emerge as a world power, the Monroe Doctrine was used to remind Europe that the U.S. would not allow interference in Latin America.  |
|  | The U.S. immediately recognized the new government of Panama. |
|  | After Teddy Roosevelt became president, he added the [Roosevelt Corollary](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roosevelt_Corollary) to the Monroe Doctrine in 1904. This corollary asserted the right of the United States to intervene in Latin America. |

**Use the Pictures below to choose from.**





