

8-1 – American Foreign Policy- Pages 260-263

Essential Question: How did the United States peacefully settle disputes with foreign powers?

Main Idea 1:

The United States and Great Britain settled their disputes over boundaries and control of waterways.

- United States and _____ both wanted _____ and _____ rights on the Great Lakes
- Rush-Bagot Agreement (1817) limited _____ power on _____ for _____
- Both British _____ and the U.S. wanted _____ over _____ Country. Both countries wanted _____ of the valuable _____ trade.
- This led to disputes over _____ rights off _____, fur trade in _____ Country, and the U.S.–Canadian _____
- _____ of 1818 allowed U.S. _____ off _____ and set the _____ between the United States and Canada at the _____ parallel as far _____ as the _____.
- United States and _____ agreed to share _____

Main Idea 2:

The United States gained Florida in an agreement with Spain.

- Conflict with _____ over American _____ near the U.S.– _____ border
- Secretary of _____ John Quincy Adams talked with _____ Luis de Onís.
- President James Monroe sent _____ to _____ the _____.
- Conflicts in the early 1800s between the U.S. and the _____ Indian tribe in _____ were a result of the tribe _____ U.S. _____ and _____ runaway _____.



The First Seminole War and the Adams-Onís Treaty

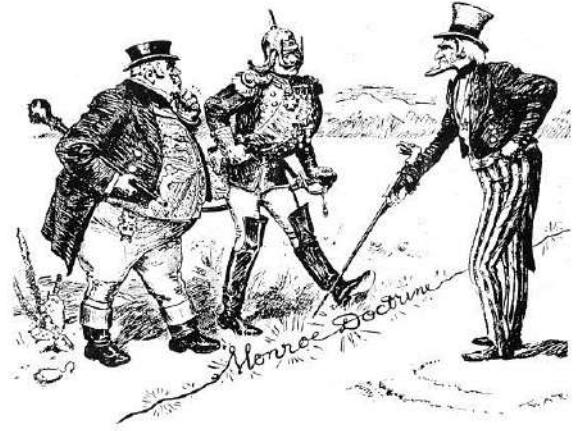
- _____ troops captured _____ raiders, beginning First Seminole War in _____
- U.S. _____ captured _____ military posts and overthrew _____ governor of _____
- General _____ presence in _____ finally convinced _____ leaders to settle their _____ with United States.
- _____ and United States signed _____ - _____ Treaty in 1819; settled all _____ disputes
- The U.S. would receive _____ of _____ from _____.
- United States gave up _____ to _____, and agreed to _____ U.S. citizens' _____ against _____.



Main Idea 3:

With the Monroe Doctrine, the United States strengthened its relationship with Latin America.

- _____ countries declared _____ from _____
- Simon Bolivar led _____ of these _____.
- President Monroe was _____ when _____ became _____ from _____ in 1821.
- He thought that _____ powers might try to _____ new Latin American _____.
- United States issued _____ Doctrine which _____ the United States' _____ with _____.
- Warned _____ powers not to interfere in _____.
- It placed _____ nations within the _____ sphere of _____.



The Monroe Doctrine: Four Basic Points

- The _____ affected U.S. _____ with _____.
- It _____ the _____ from interfering with any future _____ or _____ between _____ nations.
- The United States would _____, and not _____ with, countries that already _____ in the _____.
- The _____ Hemisphere was off-limits to _____ by any _____ power.
- The _____ would consider any _____ by a _____ power to _____ or interfere in the Western Hemisphere a _____ act.

