

## **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 **British Canada** both wanted **naval** and **fishing** rights on the Great Lakes
- Rush-Bagot Agreement (1817) limited **naval** power on **Great Lakes** for **both**
- Both British **Canada** and the U.S. wanted **control** over **Oregon** Country.
- ★ Both countries wanted **control** of the valuable **fur** trade.
- This led to disputes over **fishing** rights off **Canada**, fur trade in **Oregon** Country, and the U.S.–Canadian **border**
- **Convention** of 1818 allowed U.S. **fishing** off **Canada** and set the **border** between the United States and Canada at the **49<sup>th</sup>** parallel as far **west** as the **Rocky Mountains**.
- United States and **Britain** agreed to share **Pacific Northwest**

### **Main Idea 2:**

**The United States gained Florida in an agreement with Spain.**

- Conflict with **Spain** over American **settlers** near the U.S.–**Florida** border
- Secretary of **State** John Quincy Adams talked with **Spain's** Luis de Onís.
- ★ President James Monroe sent **troops** to **secure** the **border**.
- ★ Conflicts in the early 1800s between the U.S. and the **Seminole** Indian tribe in **Florida** were a result of the tribe **raiding** U.S. **settlements** and **aiding** runaway **slaves**.



### **The First Seminole War and the Adams-Onís Treaty**

- **Andrew Jackson's** troops captured **Seminole** raiders, beginning First Seminole War in **1818**
- U.S. **troops** captured **Spanish** military posts and overthrew **Spanish** governor of **Florida**
- ★ General **Andrew Jackson's** presence in **Florida** finally convinced **Spanish** leaders to settle their **disputes** with United States.
- **Spain** and United States signed **Adams-Onís** Treaty in 1819; settled all **border** disputes
- ★ The U.S. would receive **control** of **East Florida** from **Spain**.
- United States gave up **claim** to **Texas**, and agreed to **pay** U.S. citizens' **claims** against **Spain**



### Main Idea 3:

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

- Latin American countries declared independence from Spain
- Simon Bolivar led many of these revolutions.
- President Monroe was concerned when Mexico became independent from Spain in 1821.
- ★ He thought that European powers might try to colonize new Latin American countries.
- United States issued Monroe Doctrine which affected the United States' relationship with Latin America.
- Warned European powers not to interfere in Americas
- ★ It placed Latin American nations within the United States' sphere of influence.



### The Monroe Doctrine: Four Basic Points

- The Monroe Doctrine affected U.S. relations with Europe.
- ★ It prevented the U.S. from interfering with any future conflicts or wars between European nations.
- The United States would recognize, and not interfere with, countries that already existed in the Americas.
- The Western Hemisphere was off-limits to colonization by any foreign power.
- The United States would consider any attempt by a European power to colonize or interfere in the Western Hemisphere a hostile act.

