

A New  
National  
Identity

# *American Foreign Policy*

What does this mean?

1800's / 1900's / 2000's

How do countries resolve them...

# American Foreign Policy

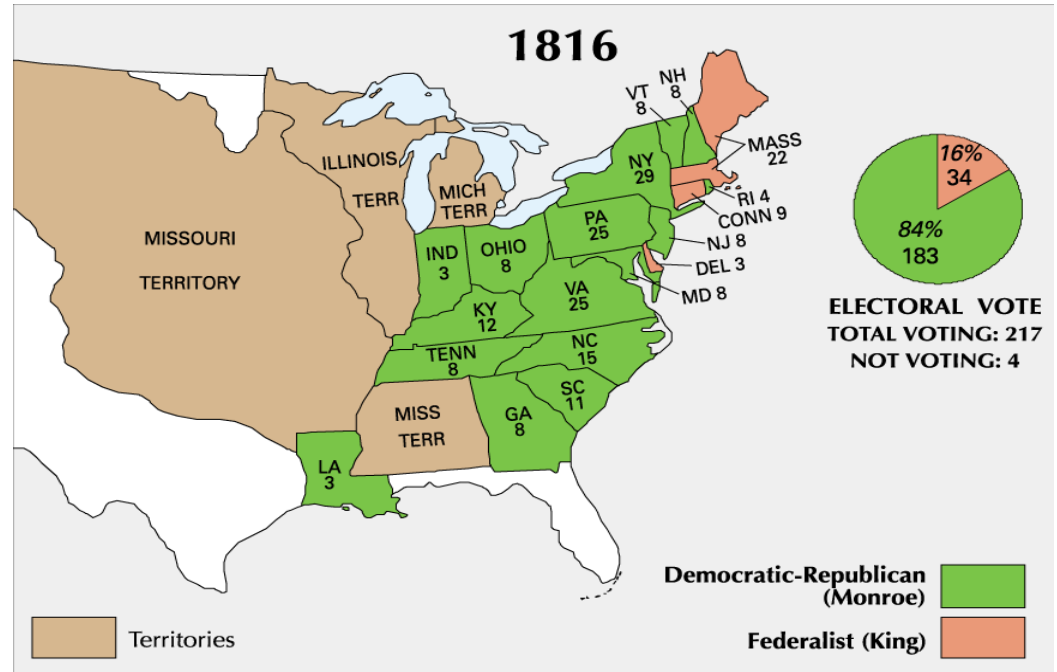
## Settling Disputes with Great Britain

- The Treaty of Ghent had ended the War of 1812, yet some issues were left unresolved...
  - After the war both countries wanted to keep their naval and fishing rights in the great lakes...
    - They eventually came up with the **Rush-Bagot** agreement in 1817...



# Election of 1816

- James Monroe VS. Rufus King...
- James Monroe was Democratic-Republican...
- Rufus King Federalist Party...



# Settling Disputes

## Convention of 1818

- This treaty set the border between the United States and (British) Canada at the 49 degree latitude as far west as the Rocky Mts...
  - Interest in the valuable fur trade in the Oregon Country was another issue resolved by the Convention...
    - Both countries agreed to share this territory...



# United States gains

## Florida

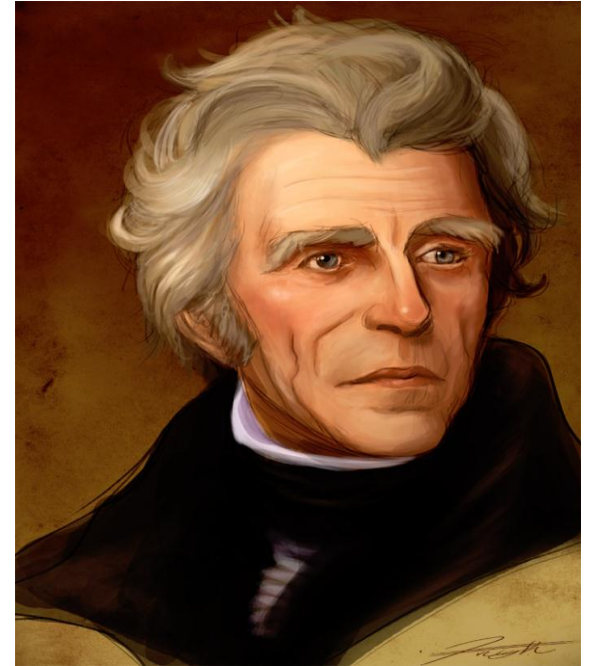
Spain had control of Florida, although they didn't have control of its residents...

- Seminole Indians would come over and ambush Americans settlements and go back into Spanish territory when the U.S would try to retaliate...
  - The U.S. would send General Jackson to secure the borders...



# United States gains

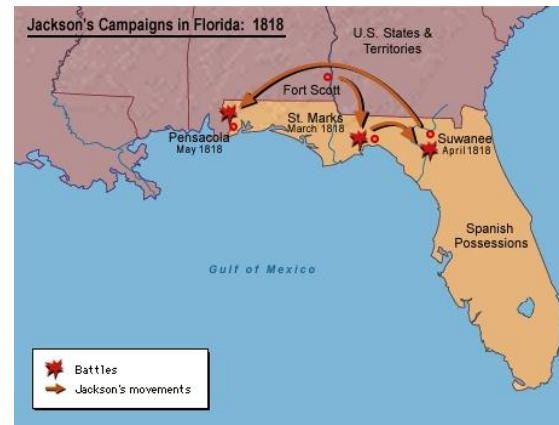
## Florida



- Spain had forts that provided Indians and runaway slaves security and sometimes weapons....

- To stop the attacks General Jackson went into Florida (**Without orders...**) and attacked the Indian settlements and Spanish forts...

- First Seminole War!



# Adams-Onís Treaty

- Andrew Jackson's presence in Florida convinced Spain to negotiate a treaty
  - The **Adams-Onís Treaty** was signed in 1819 to settle all border disputes between Spain and the United States.
    - The treaty gave Florida to the U.S and part of Texas to Spain.





# Colonial Central and South America...

- Who is in control of the rest of South, Central, and North America?
  - Spain controlled most of the territory in Central and South America...
    - Although Spain was having problems...
      - Simon Bolivar – Mexico!
        - » 1821 Mexico breaks away from Spain!



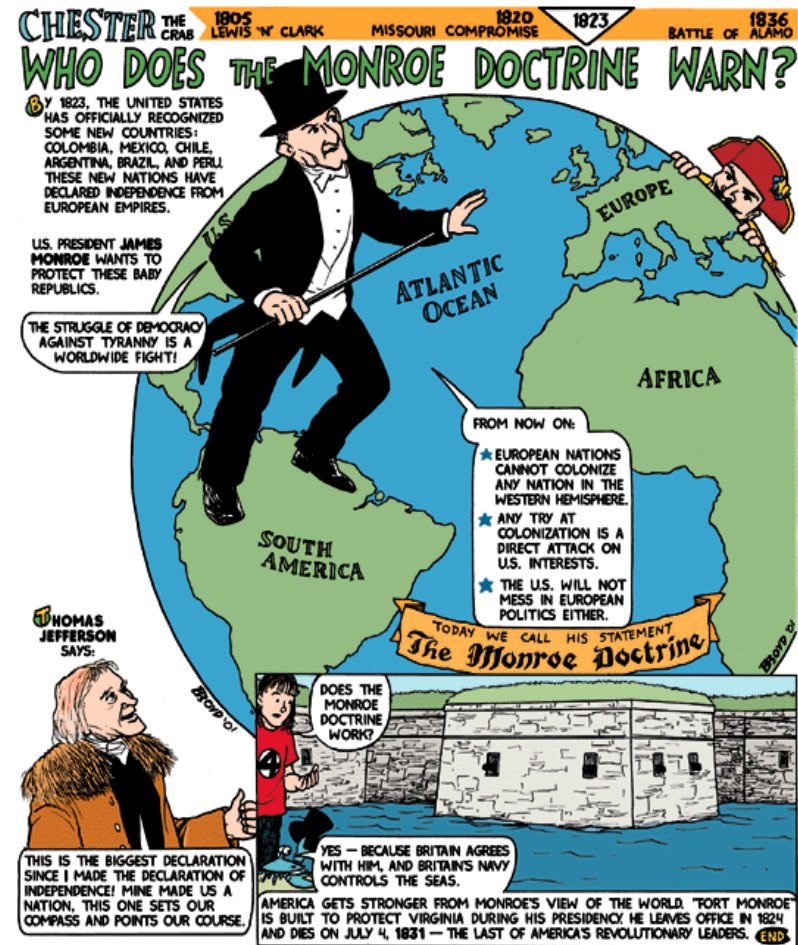
# Concerns

- The United States sympathized with Mexico and its revolution for freedom...
  - The United States was also worried about European countries trying to take some of these smaller and newly formed countries...
    - What would happen to the United States?



# Monroe Doctrine

- The Monroe Doctrine was exclusive statement of American policy warning European powers not to interfere with the Americas...
  - The doctrine was issued by the president on December 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1823...
  - It had four main points!

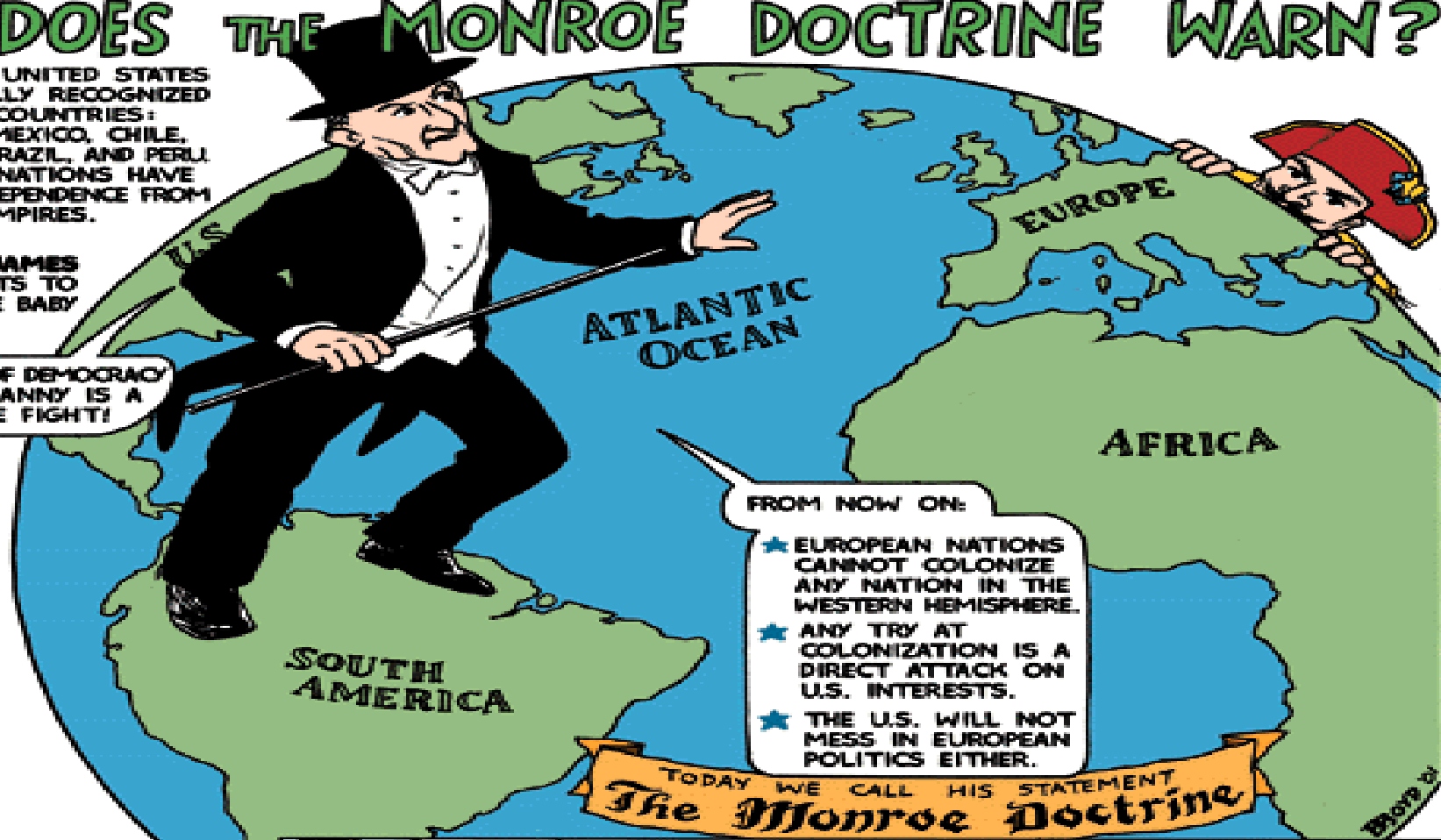


# WHO DOES THE MONROE DOCTRINE WARN?

By 1823, the United States has officially recognized some new countries: Colombia, Mexico, Chile, Argentina, Brazil, and Peru. These new nations have declared independence from European empires.

U.S. President James Monroe wants to protect these baby republics.

THE STRUGGLE OF DEMOCRACY AGAINST TYRANNY IS A WORLDWIDE FIGHT!



FROM NOW ON:

- ★ EUROPEAN NATIONS CANNOT COLONIZE ANY NATION IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.
- ★ ANY TRY AT COLONIZATION IS A DIRECT ATTACK ON U.S. INTERESTS.
- ★ THE U.S. WILL NOT MESS IN EUROPEAN POLITICS EITHER.

TODAY WE CALL HIS STATEMENT  
**The Monroe Doctrine**

THOMAS JEFFERSON SAYS:



THIS IS THE BIGGEST DECLARATION SINCE I MADE THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE! MINE MADE US A NATION, THIS ONE SETS OUR COMPASS AND POINTS OUR COURSE.



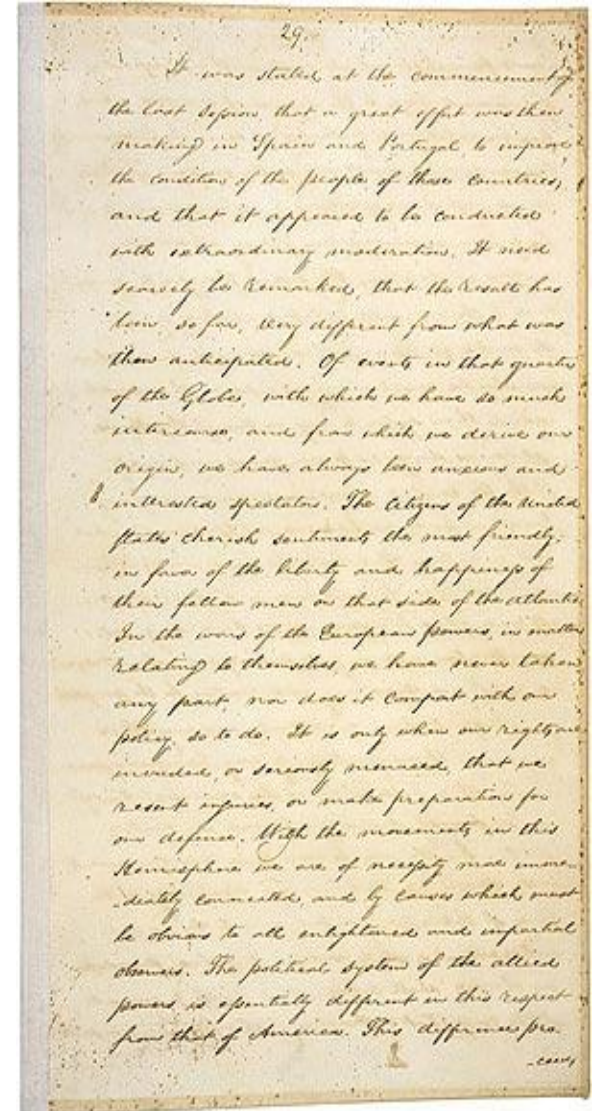
DOES THE MONROE DOCTRINE WORK?

YES — BECAUSE BRITAIN AGREES WITH HIM, AND BRITAIN'S NAVY CONTROLS THE SEAS.

AMERICA GETS STRONGER FROM MONROE'S VIEW OF THE WORLD. FORT MONROE IS BUILT TO PROTECT VIRGINIA DURING HIS PRESIDENCY. HE LEAVES OFFICE IN 1824 AND DIES ON JULY 4, 1831 — THE LAST OF AMERICA'S REVOLUTIONARY LEADERS. **END.**

# Monroe Doctrine

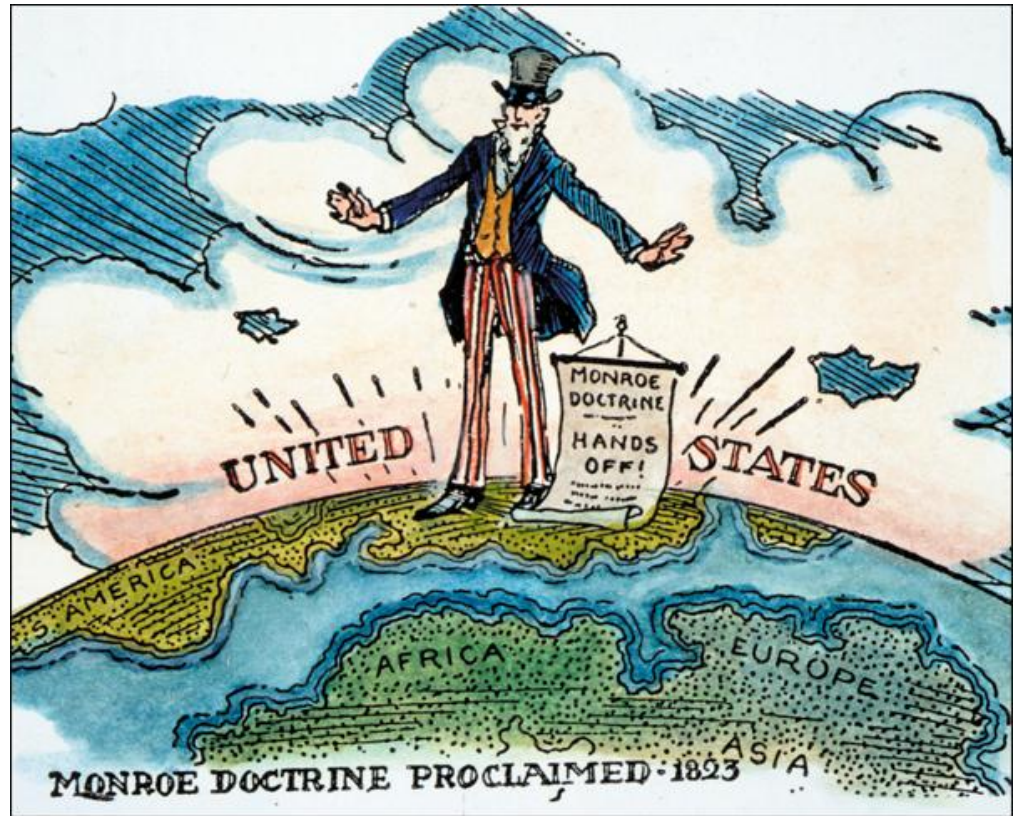
1. The United States would not interfere in the affairs of European nations...
2. The United States would recognize, and not interfere with, European colonies that already existed in North and South America...
3. The Western Hemisphere was to be off-limits to future colonization by foreign powers...
4. The United States would consider any European power's attempt to colonize or interfere with nations in the Western Hemisphere to be a hostile act...



# Monroe Doctrine

The Monroe Doctrine was exclusive statement of American policy...

- Some European countries strongly criticized it, but few European countries would challenge it...
- The doctrine has remained important to U.S. foreign policy, even today...

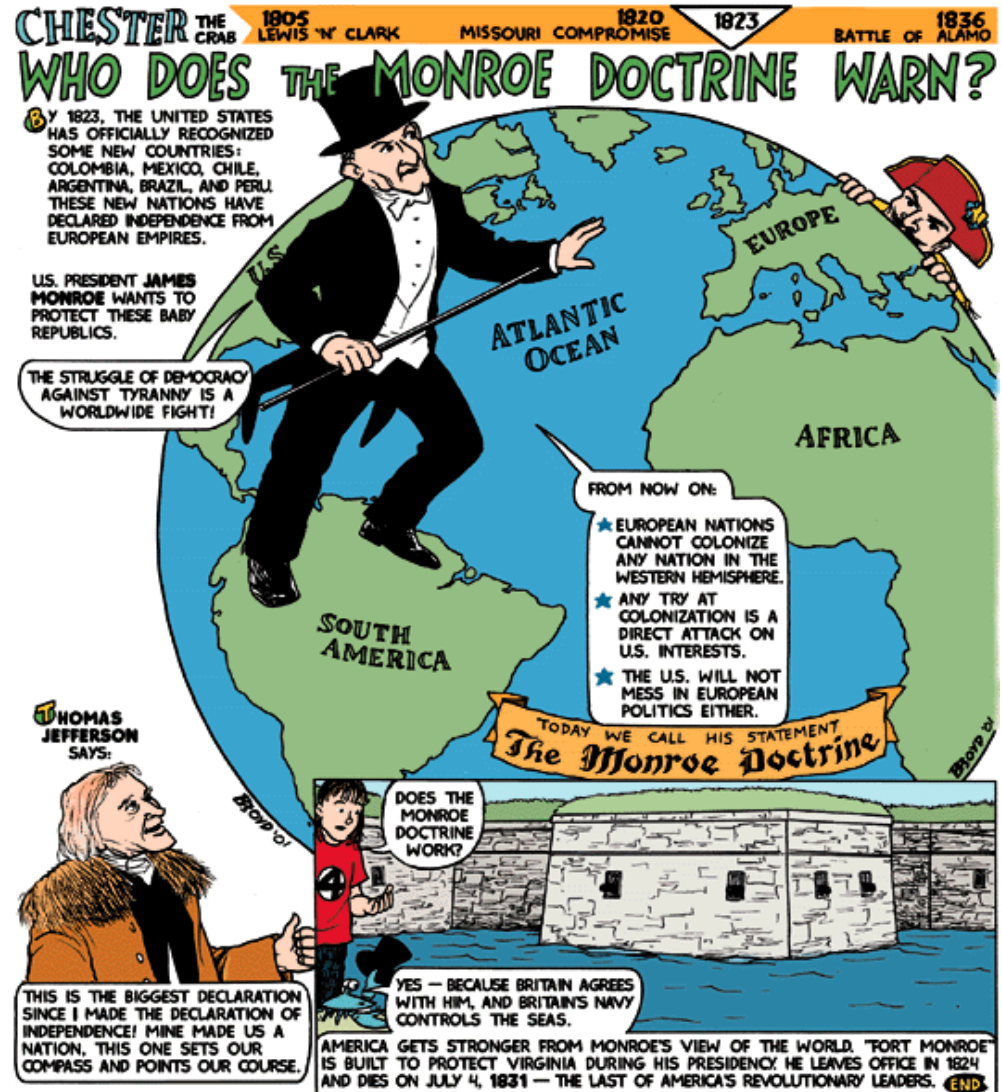




# Monroe Doctrine

## Review

- ~ What was it...
- ~ Was it smart...
- ~ Will it work...





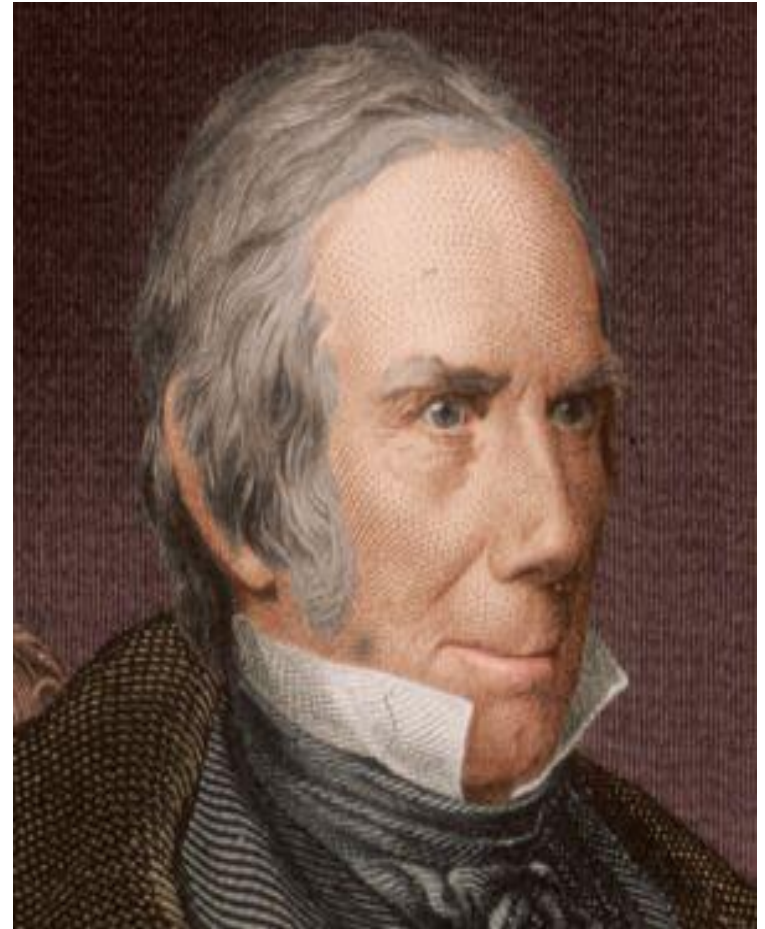


# Nationalism

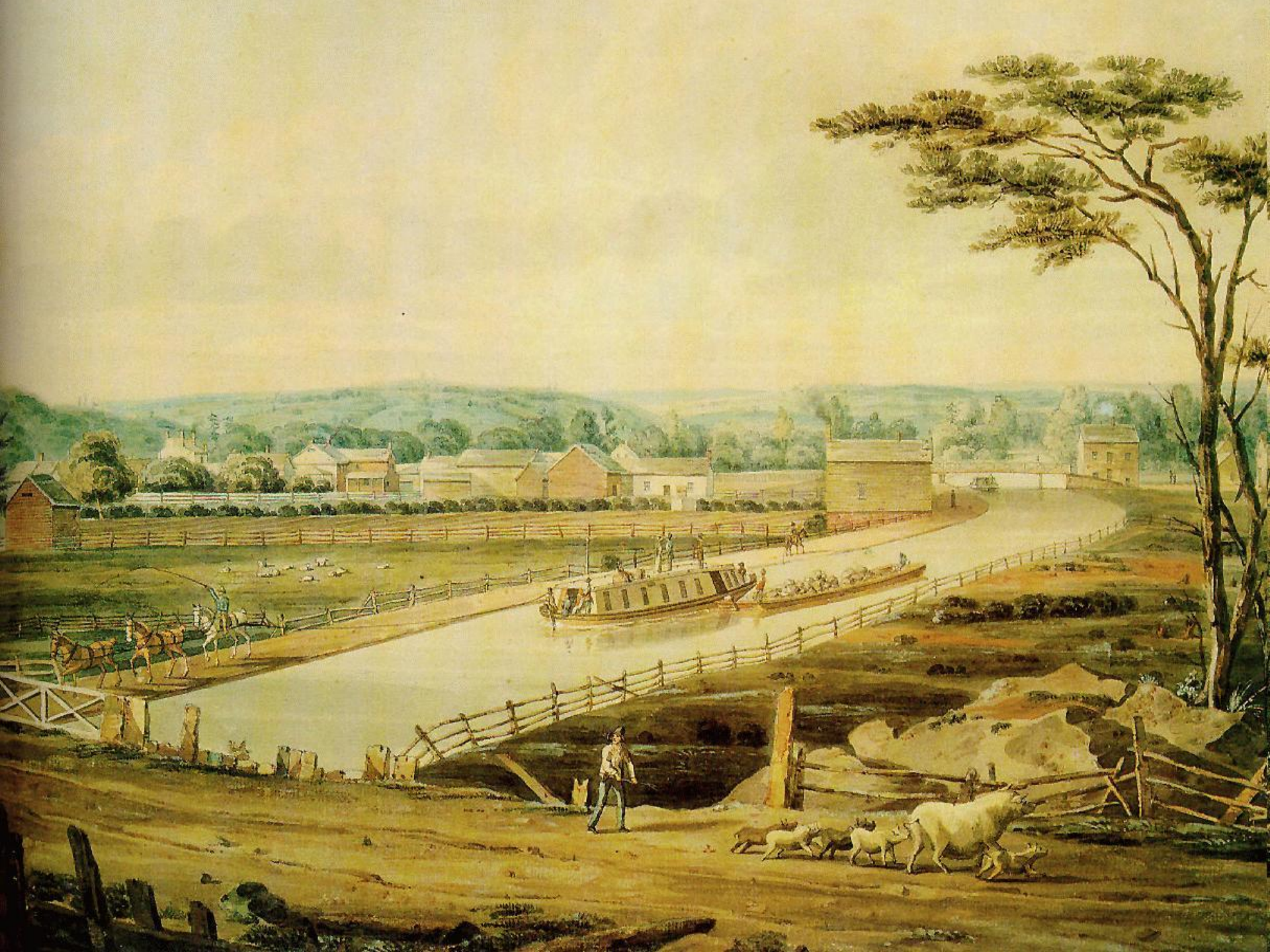
Era of Good Feelings...

# Growing Nationalism

- Pleased by the successful war and negotiations with foreign powers, Americans enjoyed a rising sense of **Nationalism**...
  - **Nationalism**, a feeling of pride and loyalty towards one's nation...
- **Henry Clay – U.S. Senator**
  - **American System**, a series of measures intended to make the United States economically self-sufficient...
    - National Bank – Single Currency...
    - Roads and Canals...  
**This would unite the country!**







# Nationalism

*Era of Good Feelings...*

**1815 - 1825**

# Good to Bad

Too much *Nationalism...*

Lead to *Sectionalism...*

# Problem...

## Background

- There are 22 states that make up the United States of America...
  - 11 Free States and 11 Slave States...
    - A new state wants to enter the Union, meeting all the qualifications for statehood...

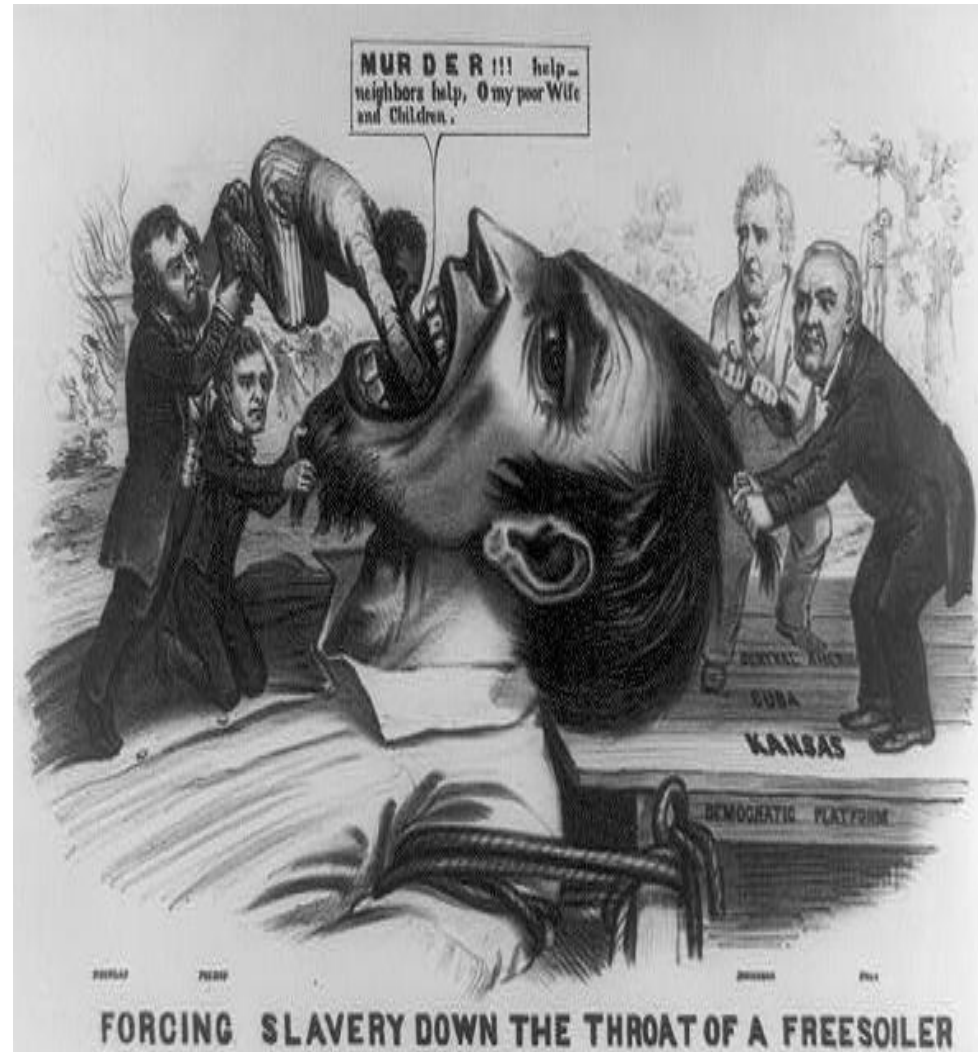
## Question

- Should the state be allowed & should it be a free state or slave state?



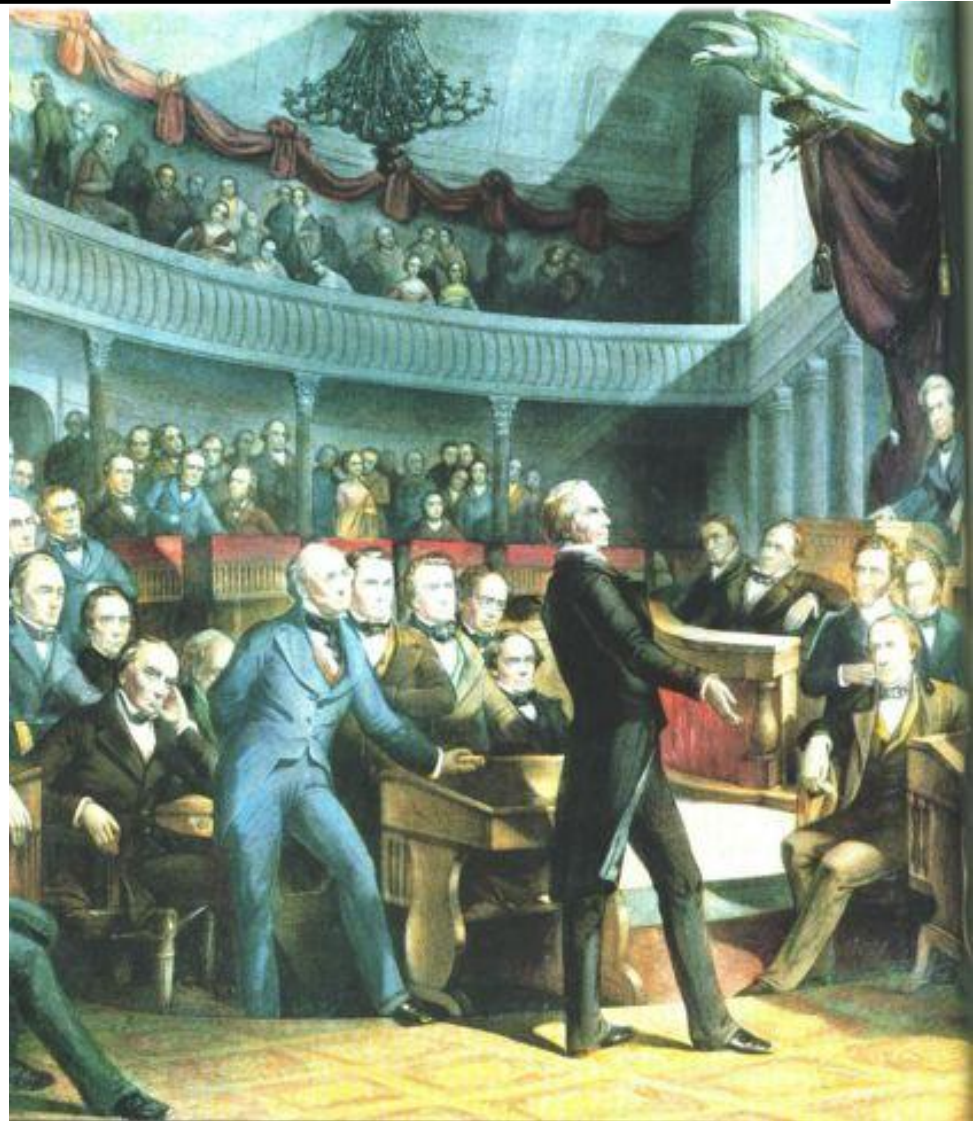
# Missouri Question

- During the ‘*Era of Good Feelings*’ disagreements rose between different regions of the United States...
  - **Sectionalism**, this would threaten this newly formed Union...
    - One major disagreement rose in 1819...
      - Congress was reviewing Missouri (23<sup>rd</sup> state) application for statehood...



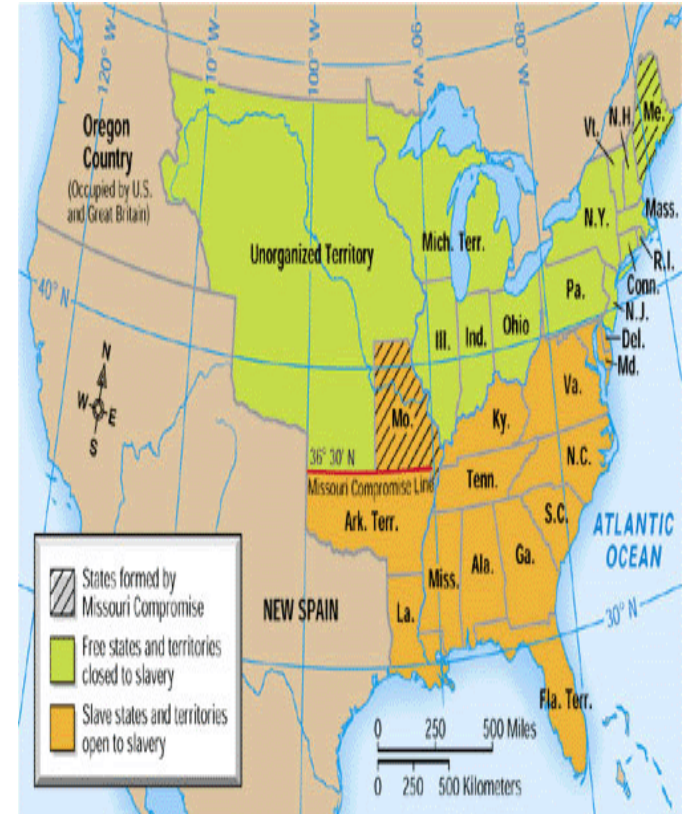
# The Missouri Issue

- The nation came to a disagreement because would Missouri be free state or slave state...
  - Why should this even matter...
    - It matters because Congress would have the advantage of a Free Congress or a Slave Congress...



# Missouri Compromise

- Henry Clay (American System) convinced Congress to agree about letting Missouri enter the Union...
  - Missouri Compromise
    1. Missouri would enter the Union as a slave state...
    2. Maine would join the Union as a free state...
    3. Slavery would be prohibited in any new territories and state north of 36,30 latitude... (Missouri Southern Border)



Congress passed the **Missouri Compromise** in 1820...

# MISSOURI COMPROMISE 1820

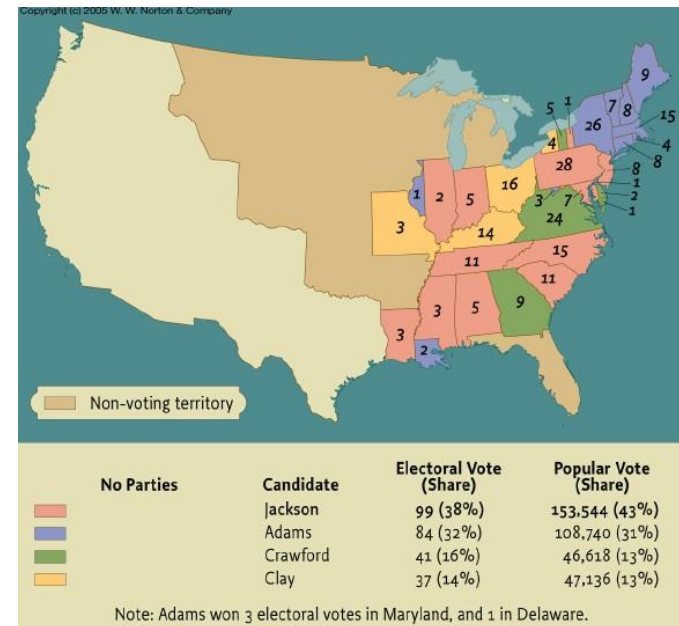
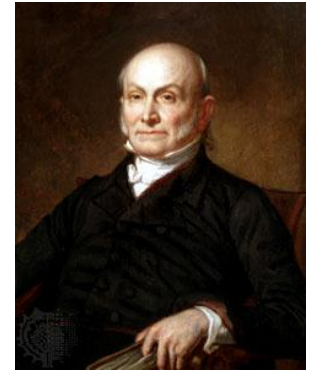


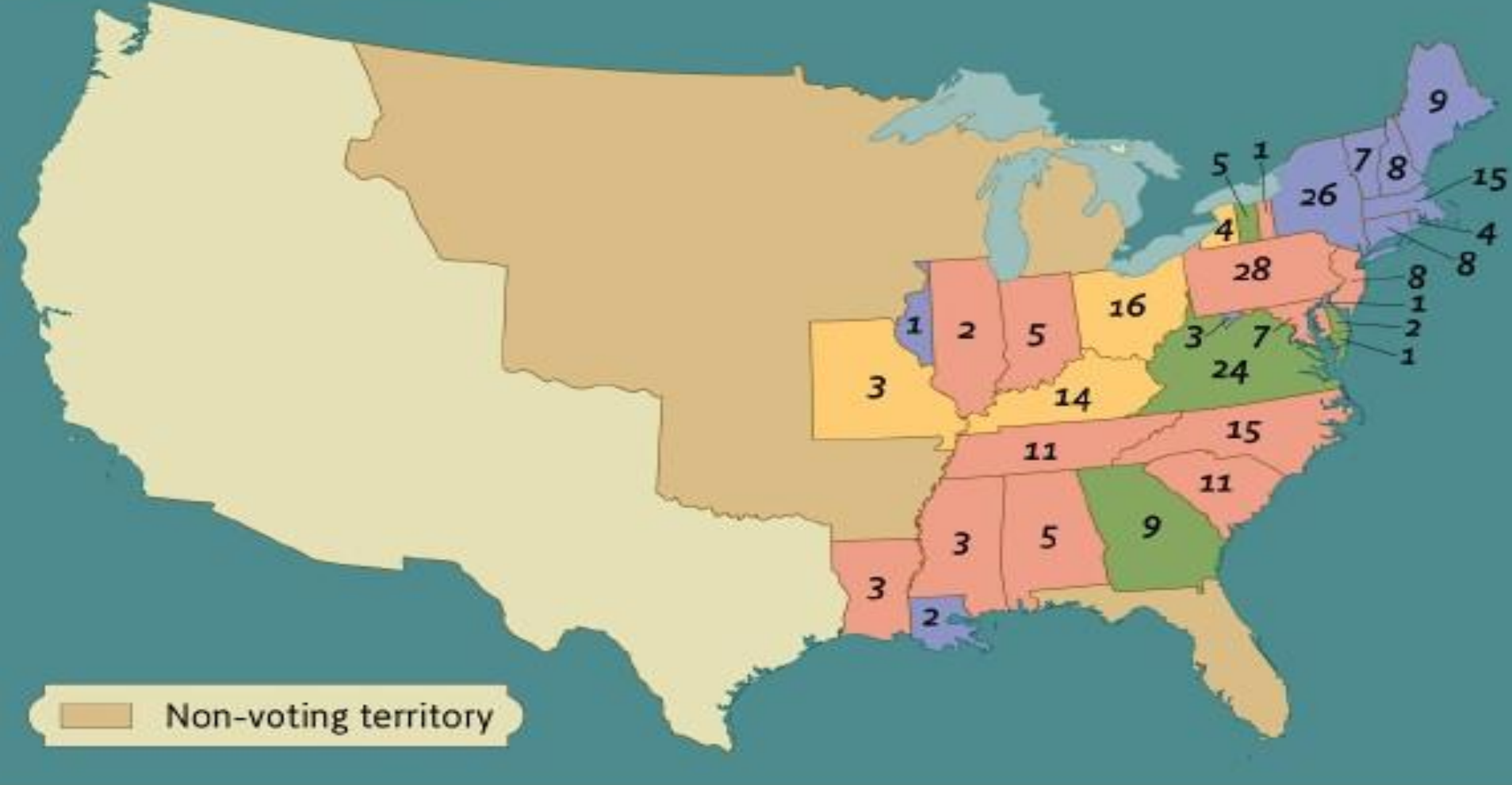
**Election of**

**1824**

# The Election of 1824

- After the Missouri Compromise the Union would reach another problem...
  - **Presidential Election of 1824.**
    - Andrew Jackson vs. John Q. Adams.
- In this election Andrew Jackson won the popular vote of the people...
  - Although, the electoral votes were split...





**No Parties**



**Candidate**

Jackson  
Adams  
Crawford  
Clay

**Electoral Vote  
(Share)**

99 (38%)  
84 (32%)  
41 (16%)  
37 (14%)

**Popular Vote  
(Share)**

153,544 (43%)  
108,740 (31%)  
46,618 (13%)  
47,136 (13%)

Note: Adams won 3 electoral votes in Maryland, and 1 in Delaware.

# Assignment

Who won the  
election of  
1824?

**(EXPLAIN!)**

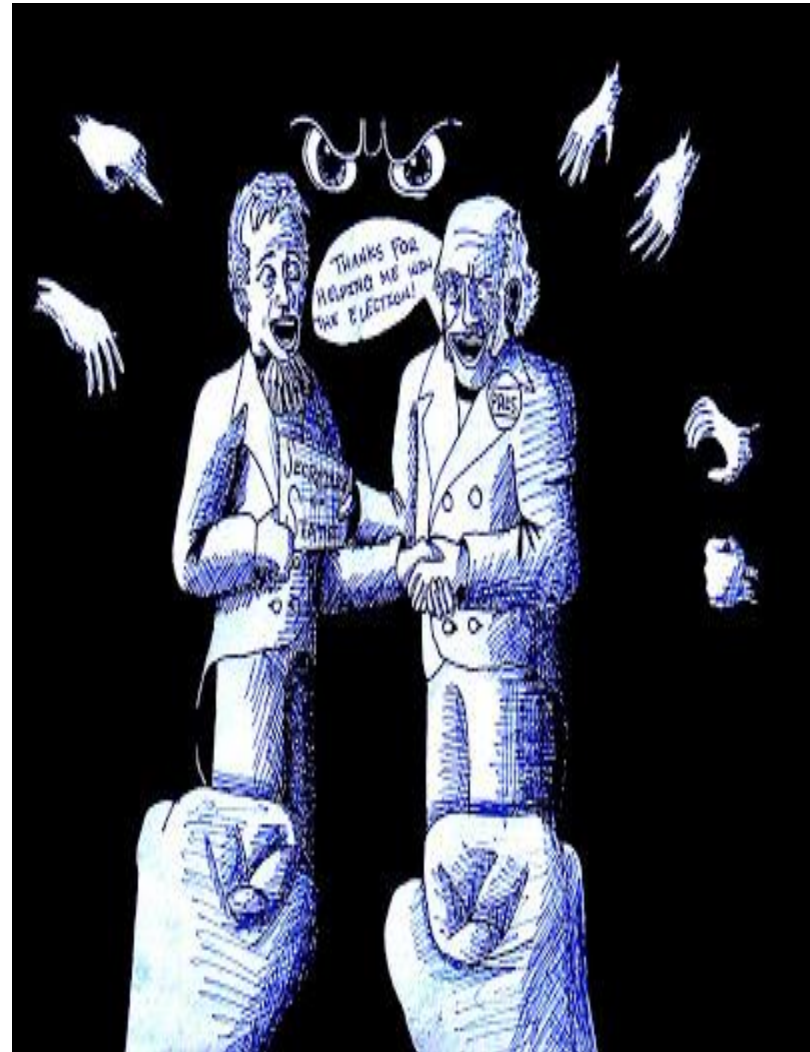
**DUE TOMORROW**





# The Election of 1824

- Under the Constitution, the House of Reps. had to choose the winner...
  - The House of Reps. would eventually choose John Q. Adams...
    - Henry Clay helped push for John Q. Adams in to win...
- This was labeled as a '**Corrupt Bargain**'...
  - Shortly after the election John Q. Adams chose Henry Clay to be his **Secretary of State**...
    - Andrew Jackson would campaign across the U.S. for the next 4 years...





**‘Legacy’**

**Why was  
he so  
GREAT?**

A portrait of Andrew Jackson, an older man with white hair, wearing a dark coat, set against a dark background.

**Andrew  
Jackson**