

A New National Identity

Section 1



MAIN IDEAS

1. The United States and Great Britain settled their disputes over boundaries and control of waterways.
2. The United States gained Florida in an agreement with Spain.
3. With the Monroe Doctrine, the United States strengthened its relationship with Latin America.

Key Terms and People

Rush-Bagot Agreement a compromise that limited U.S. and British naval power on the Great Lakes

Convention of 1818 a treaty that gave the United States fishing rights off parts of the Newfoundland and Labrador coasts

James Monroe U.S. president elected in 1816

Adams-Onís Treaty an agreement that settled all border disputes between the United States and Spain

Simon Bolívar the leader of the successful revolutions of Latin American colonies against Spain

Monroe Doctrine a statement of American policy warning European nations not to interfere with the Americas

Academic Vocabulary

circumstances surrounding situation

Section Summary

SETTLING DISPUTES WITH GREAT BRITAIN

After the War of 1812 ended, both the United States and Great Britain wanted to retain their navies and freedom to fish on the Great Lakes. The **Rush-Bagot Agreement** resolved that issue. The **Convention of 1818** gave America certain fishing rights, and it established the border between the United States and Canada. In this treaty, both countries agreed to occupy the Pacific Northwest together.

What were the results of the Convention of 1818?

Section 1, continued**UNITED STATES GAINS FLORIDA**

The United States also debated its border with Spanish Florida. President **James Monroe** sent General Andrew Jackson and troops to protect the U.S.-Florida border. Seminole Indians often aided runaway slaves and sometimes raided U.S. settlements. Under Jackson's command U.S. troops invaded Florida to catch Seminole raiders, starting the First Seminole War.

Jackson also captured most of Spain's key military posts. Jackson took these actions without a direct command from the president. The Spanish were upset, but most Americans backed Jackson. In 1819 Secretary of State John Quincy Adams and Spanish diplomat Luis de Onís negotiated the **Adams-Onís Treaty**. This treaty settled all border disputes between the United States and Spain.

Why did President Monroe send Jackson to Florida?

What convinced the Spanish to negotiate with the Americans?

MONROE DOCTRINE

By the early 1820s most Latin American countries had won independence from Spain. **Simon Bolívar**, called the Liberator, led many of these battles. The United States saw the **circumstances** as comparable to the American Revolution. United States leaders supported the Latin Americans in their struggles with European powers.

Monroe developed the **Monroe Doctrine** to guard against European countries interfering with the new Latin American nations. The document spells out the relationship between European nations and the United States in the Western Hemisphere. The doctrine states that the United States will intervene in Latin American affairs when American security is at risk. Few European nations challenged the doctrine.

Why did the United States support Latin American independence?

CHALLENGE ACTIVITY

Critical Thinking: Cause and Effect Make a chart identifying the causes and effects of the Rush-Bagot Agreement, the Adams-Onís Treaty, and the Monroe Doctrine.