

## **American Foreign Policy Chapter 9-1**

### **The Big Idea**

The United States peacefully settled disputes with foreign powers.

### **Main Ideas**

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

### **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.
- 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 49th 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.
- There was conflict with the Seminoles over raids of U.S. settlements and 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.

Spain and United States signed **Adams-Onís Treaty** in 1819, and settled all border disputes.

United States received East Florida, 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 Bolívar** led many of these revolutions.
  - The United States feared European countries would take control of newly free countries.
- United States issued **Monroe Doctrine**.
  - Warned European powers not to interfere in Americas
  - Put Latin America in U.S. sphere of influence

### **The Monroe Doctrine: Four Basic Points**

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 the Americas.
3. The Western Hemisphere was to be off-limits to future colonization by any foreign power.
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.