



The Monroe Doctrine

“In the wars of the European powers in matters relating to themselves we have never taken any part. . . . We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety.”

—President James Monroe,
address to Congress, 1823

◀ President James Monroe

Dealing With Other Nations

Objectives

- Explain why Spain ceded Florida to the United States.
- Describe how Spanish territories in the Americas gained independence.
- Explain why the Monroe Doctrine was issued.
- Discuss how Canada became self-governing.

Reading Skill

Identify Multiple Effects As you read about historical events, note that some events have multiple, or more than one, effects. Several effects may happen at the same time or one effect may lead to the next. As you read this section, look for multiple effects of each event.

Key Terms and People

cede
Miguel Hidalgo
Simón Bolívar
James Monroe

John Quincy Adams
self-government

Why It Matters After the War of 1812, the United States took a firm position against European influence in the Americas. President Monroe established a policy that would have a lasting impact on U.S. relations with Latin America.

Section Focus Question: How did U.S. foreign affairs reflect new national confidence?

Relations With Spain

At the time of the War of 1812, the United States and Haiti were the only parts of the Americas not under European control. Spain controlled more territory in the Americas than any other European country. However, Spain’s power had steadily weakened over several hundred years.

Spain’s control was especially weak in Florida. Spain could not stop enslaved African Americans who escaped from plantations in Georgia and Alabama from crossing into Florida. Once in Florida, many of the escapees joined the Seminole Nation. The Seminoles often crossed into the United States to raid American settlements.

In 1817, the U.S. government sent Andrew Jackson to recapture those who had escaped slavery. Jackson attacked and destroyed Seminole villages. He then went far beyond his orders. He seized two important Spanish towns and forced the governor to flee Florida.

Jackson’s attack on Florida showed that the United States could take over Florida whenever it wanted. Since Spain could not protect Florida, it decided to give up the territory. In the Adams-Onís Treaty of 1819, Spain **ceded, or gave up,** Florida to the United States.

Checkpoint What effect did Andrew Jackson’s attack on Florida have on the government of Spain?

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Section 2

Step-by-Step Instruction

Review and Preview

Students have read about how the government dealt with economic concerns. Now they will focus on why the U.S. issued the Monroe Doctrine.

Section Focus Question

How did U.S. foreign affairs reflect new national confidence?

Before you begin the lesson for the day, write the Section Focus Question on the board. (*Lesson focus: The United States signaled that it was ready to take an active role in shaping events in the Western Hemisphere.*)

Prepare to Read

Build Background Knowledge

Preview the section and ask students to make predictions about what they will learn. Use the Idea Wave technique (TE, p. T24) to elicit responses.

Set a Purpose

- Read each statement in the Reading Readiness Guide aloud. Ask students to mark the statements True or False.

All in One Teaching Resources, Unit 3, Reading Readiness Guide, p. 81

- Have students discuss the statements in pairs or groups of four, then mark their worksheets again. Use the Numbered Heads strategy (TE, p. T24) to call on students to share their group’s perspectives. Students will return to these worksheets later.

Answer

Checkpoint Spain realized it could not protect Florida, so it sold the territory to the United States.

Vocabulary Builder

Use the information below to teach students this section’s high-use words.

High-Use Word Definition and Sample Sentence

province, p. 346 *n.* governmental division of a country, similar to a state
Quebec is a **province** of Canada.

domestic, p. 348 *adj.* relating to one’s country; internal
President Washington was focused on dealing with **domestic** affairs.

Teach

Relations With Spain

Spanish Colonies Win Independence

pp. 345–346


Instruction

L2

- **Vocabulary Builder** Before teaching this section, preteach the High-Use Words **province** and **domestic**, using the strategy on TE p. T21.
Key Terms Have students continue to fill in the See It–Remember It chart for the key terms in this chapter.
- Read Relations with Spain and Spanish Colonies Win Independence, using the Choral Reading strategy (TE, p. T22).
- Ask: **How did Andrew Jackson's actions against the Seminoles demonstrate the power of the United States?** (*By seizing Spanish towns as well as destroying Seminole villages, he showed Spain that the United States could take Florida any time it wanted.*)
- Ask: **How do you think the struggles for independence in Mexico, South America, and Central America were similar?** (*Possible answers: They all had strong leaders to organize armies; most won their independence from Spain.*)

Independent Practice


Have students begin filling in the study guide for this section.


 **Interactive Reading and Notetaking Study Guide**, Chapter 10, Section 2 (Adapted Version also available.)

Monitor Progress

As students fill in the Notetaking Study Guide, circulate and make sure individuals understand the details about relations between the United States and Spain and the importance of the independence of Spain's former colonies.

Answers

 **Reading Skill** Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, Nicaragua, Cost Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, Brazil

 (a) Cuba, Puerto Rico, British Honduras, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana (b) The United States acquired northern Mexico from just north of Baja California east to southern Texas.

Vocabulary Builder

province (PRAHV ahns)
n. governmental division of a country, similar to a state



Identify Multiple Effects

What other nations were influenced by the American and French revolutions?

Spanish Colonies Win Independence

By 1810, opposition to Spanish rule ran strong in Spain's American colonies. The American and French revolutions had inspired Latin Americans to want to control their own affairs. Revolutionary movements were growing in almost all of the Spanish colonies. Spain seemed unable to control the pressure for change in Latin America.

Mexico Breaks Away Mexico's struggle for independence began in 1810. In that year, Father **Miguel Hidalgo** (ee DAHL goh) organized an army of Native Americans that freed several Mexican provinces. However, in 1811, Hidalgo was captured and executed by troops loyal to Spain.

Another revolution broke out in Mexico in 1820. This time, Spain was unable to end the fighting. In 1821, Spain agreed to Mexico's independence.

At first, Mexico was ruled by an emperor. Then, in 1823, the monarchy was overthrown. A new constitution, patterned after the United States Constitution, made Mexico a federal republic of nineteen states and four territories.

Independence for South and Central America South America, too, was affected by revolutionary change. Here, the best-known leader of the struggle for independence from Spain was **Simón Bolívar** (see MOHN boh LEE vah).r).



Differentiated Instruction

L1 English Language Learners L1 Less Proficient Readers L1 Special Needs

Gaining Comprehension Suggest to students that they use a ruler to help them keep their place as they read, line to line, down a page. Have students mark unfa-

miliar words or phrases with a sticky note, or jot down questions that occur as they are reading. Periodically provide assistance to the students to clarify these issues.

Bolívar is often called the Liberator for his role in leading independence movements in the northern part of South America. In August 1819, he led an army on a daring march from Venezuela over the ice-capped Andes Mountains and into Colombia. There, he defeated the Spanish and became president of the independent Republic of Great Colombia. It included today's nations of Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, and Panama.

Farther north, the people of Central America declared their independence from Spain in 1821. Two years later, they formed the United Provinces of Central America. It included today's nations of Nicaragua, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala.

In 1822, Brazil announced its independence from Portugal. Soon after, the United States recognized the independence of Mexico and six other former colonies in Central and South America. By 1825, most parts of Latin America had thrown off European rule.

Checkpoint Why was Miguel Hidalgo important to the history of Mexico?

The Monroe Doctrine

The future of these new countries was soon clouded. Several European powers, including France and Russia, indicated that they might help Spain regain its colonies.

This worried President **James Monroe** and Secretary of State **John Quincy Adams**. It also worried the British. Both nations wanted to protect trade with Latin America. In 1823, Britain suggested that the two countries issue a joint statement. The statement would announce their determination to protect the freedom of the new nations of Latin America.

Adams told President Monroe he thought the United States should take action alone. He believed a joint statement would make the United States look like Britain's junior partner. Monroe agreed.

In a message to Congress in December 1823, the President stated what is known as the Monroe Doctrine. The United States would not allow European nations to create American colonies or interfere with the free nations of Latin America. The United States would consider any attempt to do so "dangerous to our peace and safety."

At the time, the United States was not strong enough to block European action. Only the British navy could do that. As U.S. power grew, however, the Monroe Doctrine boosted the influence of the United States in the region.

Checkpoint What was Adams's advice to Monroe?

Links Across Time

Beyond the Monroe Doctrine

1823 The Monroe Doctrine warned European nations not to interfere in Latin America.

1900s U.S. Presidents cited the Monroe Doctrine to justify armed actions in Latin America. The actions often angered Latin Americans.

1930s President Franklin D. Roosevelt launched a Good Neighbor Policy. It stressed cooperation and trade to promote U.S. interests in the hemisphere.

Link to Today

Connection to Today What is the state of our relations with the countries of Latin America today?


For: U.S. relations with Latin America today
Visit: PHSchool.com
Web Code: myc-3062

The Monroe Doctrine Relations With Canada

pp. 347–348


Instruction L2

- Have students read The Monroe Doctrine and Relations With Canada and look for details to answer the reading Checkpoint question.
- Ask: **How does John Quincy Adams's rejection of Britain's suggestion for a joint statement reflect the nation's new confidence?** (*Adams thought that it would detract from the nation's image as a strong, independent country.*)
- Ask: **Do you think there is a cause-and-effect link between the rebellions in Canada and the growing strength and independence of the United States? Explain.** (*Possible answer: Canadians were aware of how the United States won its independence and were probably inspired by it to seek self-government too.*)
- Contrast the British reactions to rebellions by Canadians and the American colonists. Ask: **Why did Britain react differently?** (*Britain learned a lesson from the American experience and realized it would have to grant Canadians some self-government to keep Canada loyal to Britain.*)
- After students have completed this discussion, distribute the "Hail America" worksheet.

 **Teaching Resources, Unit 3,** "Hail America," p. 85


Independent Practice

Have students complete the study guide for this section.

 **Interactive Reading and Notetaking Study Guide,** Chapter 10, Section 2 (Adapted Version also available.)

Monitor Progress

- As students fill in the Notetaking Study Guide, make sure they understand the importance of the Monroe Doctrine and Canada's achievement of self-government.
- Tell students to fill in the last column of the Reading Readiness Guide. Probe for what they learned that confirms or invalidates each statement.

 **Teaching Resources, Unit 3,** Reading Readiness Guide, p. 81

Answers

Checkpoint He was a priest who led Mexico's struggle for independence from Spain. Though he was defeated, Spain eventually recognized that it could not maintain its rule over Mexico.

Checkpoint Adams said that cooperation between the two countries would make the U.S. seem to be Britain's junior partner.

Assess and Reteach

Assess Progress

L2

Have students complete Check Your Progress. Administer the Section Quiz.

 **Teaching Resources**, Section Quiz, p. 94


To further assess student understanding, use the Progress Monitoring Transparency.

Progress Monitoring Transparencies, Chapter 10, Section 2

Reteach

L1

If students need more instruction, have them read this section in the Interactive Reading and Notetaking Study Guide and complete the accompanying question.

 **Interactive Reading and Notetaking Study Guide**, Chapter 10, Section 2 (Adapted Version also available.)

Extend

L3

Have students do Internet research to prepare a timeline of important events in Canada, with special emphasis on connections with the United States. Provide students with the Web Code below.

Extend Online

For: Help in starting the Extend activity
Visit: PHSchool.com
Web Code: mye-0222

Progress Monitoring Online

Students may check their comprehension of this section by completing the Progress Monitoring Online graphic organizer and self-quiz.

Answer

 **Checkpoint** Britain granted some self-government to Canada in order to stop rebellion and maintain Canada as a colony.

Section 2 Check Your Progress

- (a) President Monroe's statement that the United States would not allow European nations to interfere with the independent nations of Latin America

(b) Possible answer: Yes, because it might seem to suggest that it would require Britain to enforce the doctrine.

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Relations With Canada


Canada remained a British colony after the American Revolution. In 1791, the country was divided into two parts. Upper Canada was mainly English, and Lower Canada was mainly French. In 1837, there were rebellions against British rule in both parts of Canada.

Although the British put down the rebellions, they learned a lesson. They could no longer deny rights to Canadians. Britain would have to give Canadians more powers of **self-government—the right of people to rule themselves independently**. The Act of Union of 1841 was a major step in that direction. It merged Canada's two parts into a single unit governed by a Canadian legislature. Britain, however, still had ultimate control.

Canada and the United States had their own disagreements. Tensions were particularly high when the United States unsuccessfully tried to invade Canada during the War of 1812.

The situation slowly improved after the war. Between 1818 and 1846, the United States and Britain settled several border disputes regarding Canada. Eventually, the United States and Canada established excellent relations. Their relations remain strong to this day.

 **Checkpoint** Why did Britain grant some self-government to Canada?

 **Looking Back and Ahead** The Monroe Doctrine convinced Americans that their southern borders were safe from European expansion. Treaties with Britain lessened the tensions along the northern border with Canada. With a new sense of confidence, Americans prepared to make great strides on the **domestic** front. The 1820s and 1830s would see an upsurge in the democratic spirit.

Vocabulary Builder

domestic (doh MEHS tihk) **adj.**
relating to one's country; internal

Section 2 Check Your Progress

Comprehension and Critical Thinking

- (a) **Summarize** What was the Monroe Doctrine?

(b) **Clarify Problems** Would the United States have looked weak if it had jointly issued a warning with Britain? Explain.
- (a) **List** Name six of today's Latin American countries that were independent by 1825.

(b) **Identify Economic Benefits** How did Great Britain and the United States benefit from the independence of Spain's American colonies?

Reading Skill

- Identify Multiple Effects** European powers, such as France and Russia, considered helping Spain regain its South and Central American colonies. What were the effects of this situation? Reread the text under the heading "The Monroe Doctrine."

Key Terms

- Answer the following questions in complete sentences that show your understanding of the key terms.
- What did Spain **cede** to the United States in the Adams-Onís Treaty?

Progress Monitoring Online

For: Self-test with instant help
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Web Code: mya-3062

- How did Canadians benefit when Britain granted them more **self-government**?

Writing

- Revise the following sentences to make them flow better.
Sentences: The Monroe Doctrine stated that the United States would not allow Spain to take back its former colonies. The doctrine helped the new Latin American states remain free. The doctrine supported the cause of democracy in the Western Hemisphere.

348 Chapter 10 A Changing Nation

- (a) Answers will vary but should include Mexico, Peru, Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Haiti, and Uruguay.

(b) With Spain no longer limiting the trade of its former colonies, they were now free to trade with Britain and the United States.
- Accept any two or more of these: British and U.S. governments became con-

cerned; Britain suggested alliance; Monroe issued the Monroe Doctrine rejecting alliance.

4. Florida

5. They could now govern themselves.

6. Sentences should demonstrate an understanding of events and use connecting words to flow smoothly.