

Terms and People

- **cede** – to give up
- **Miguel Hidalgo** – priest who organized an army of Native Americans that freed several Mexican provinces
- **Simón Bolívar** – leader in South America's struggle for independence from Spain

Terms and People

- **John Quincy Adams** – Secretary of State under President Monroe
- **self-government** – the right of people to rule themselves independently
- **James Monroe** – President of the United States from 1816 to 1824

FOREIGN RELATIONS 1815–1845



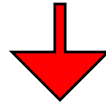
Objectives

- 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.



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

When members of Spanish and English colonies began to rebel, European countries ultimately failed to regain their power in the region.



President James Monroe stated that the United States firmly opposed European influence in the Americas.

In the early 1800s, Spain controlled a vast amount of territory in the Americas.



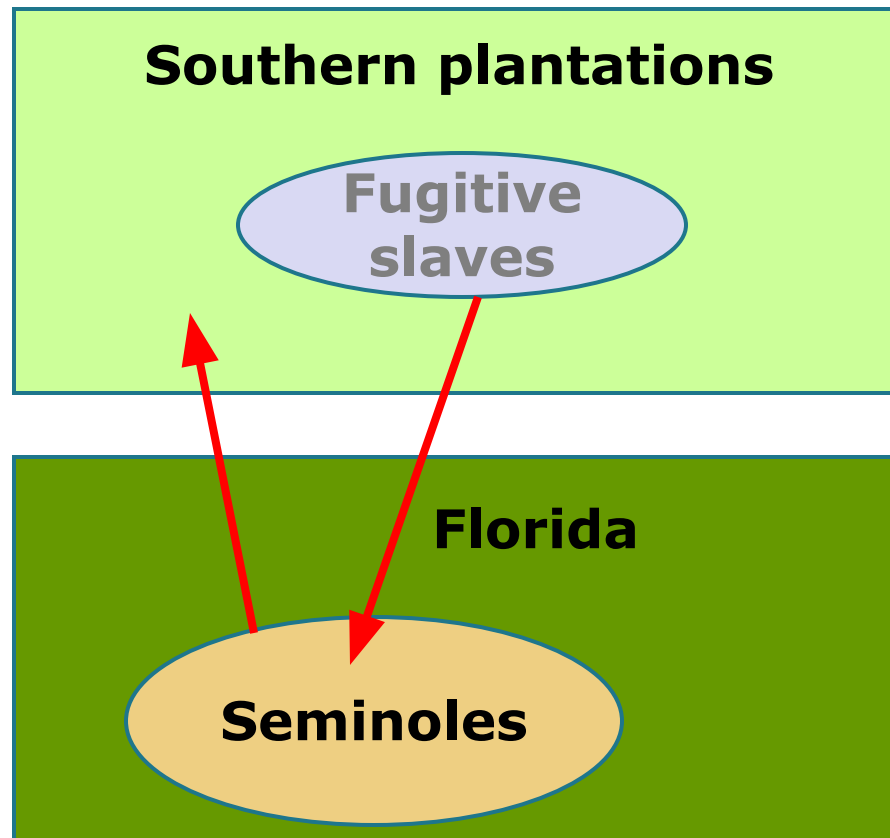
However, Spain's control in Florida was weak.



Fugitive slaves could easily cross from southern plantations into Florida and join the Seminole Nation.



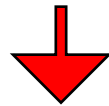
Together, they would often raid American settlements.



In 1817, the United States sent Andrew Jackson to recapture slaves that had escaped to Florida and fight the Seminole Indians.



Jackson went beyond his orders and seized two Spanish towns.

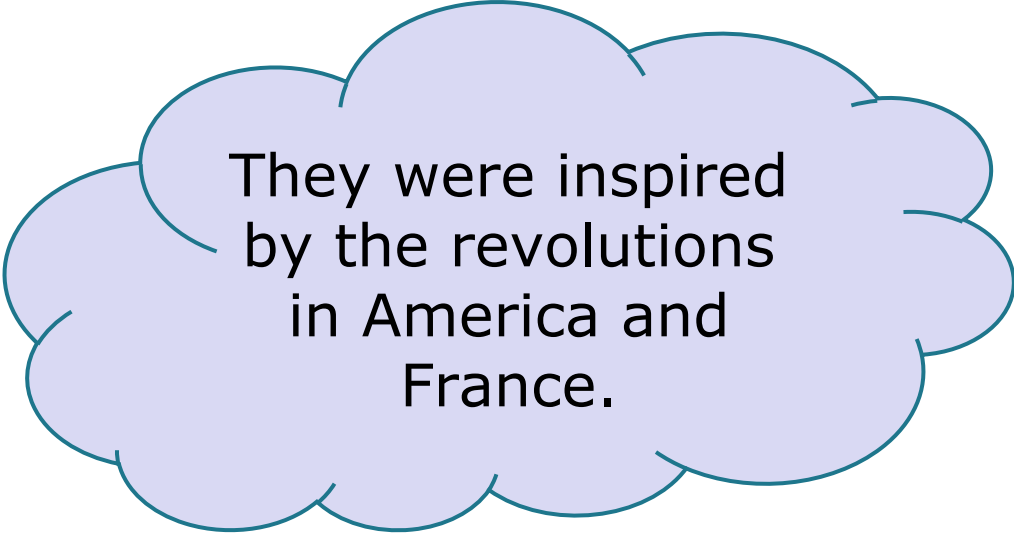


Spain could not protect Florida, so it decided to give up the territory.

Adams-Onís Treaty
(1819)

Spain **ceded** Florida to the United States.

Meanwhile, Spain's colonies in Latin America wanted independence.



They were inspired
by the revolutions
in America and
France.

Mexico led the way in 1810.

Father **Miguel Hidalgo** organized an army that freed several provinces.

Another revolution broke out in 1820. Spain could not end the fighting.

Mexico became an independent monarchy in 1821, and by 1823 it became a federal republic.

In South America, **Simón Bolívar** led several **independence movements**.

In 1819, he defeated the Spanish in Colombia.



He became president of the Republic of Great Colombia.

Today, this region includes

Venezuela

Colombia

Ecuador

Panama

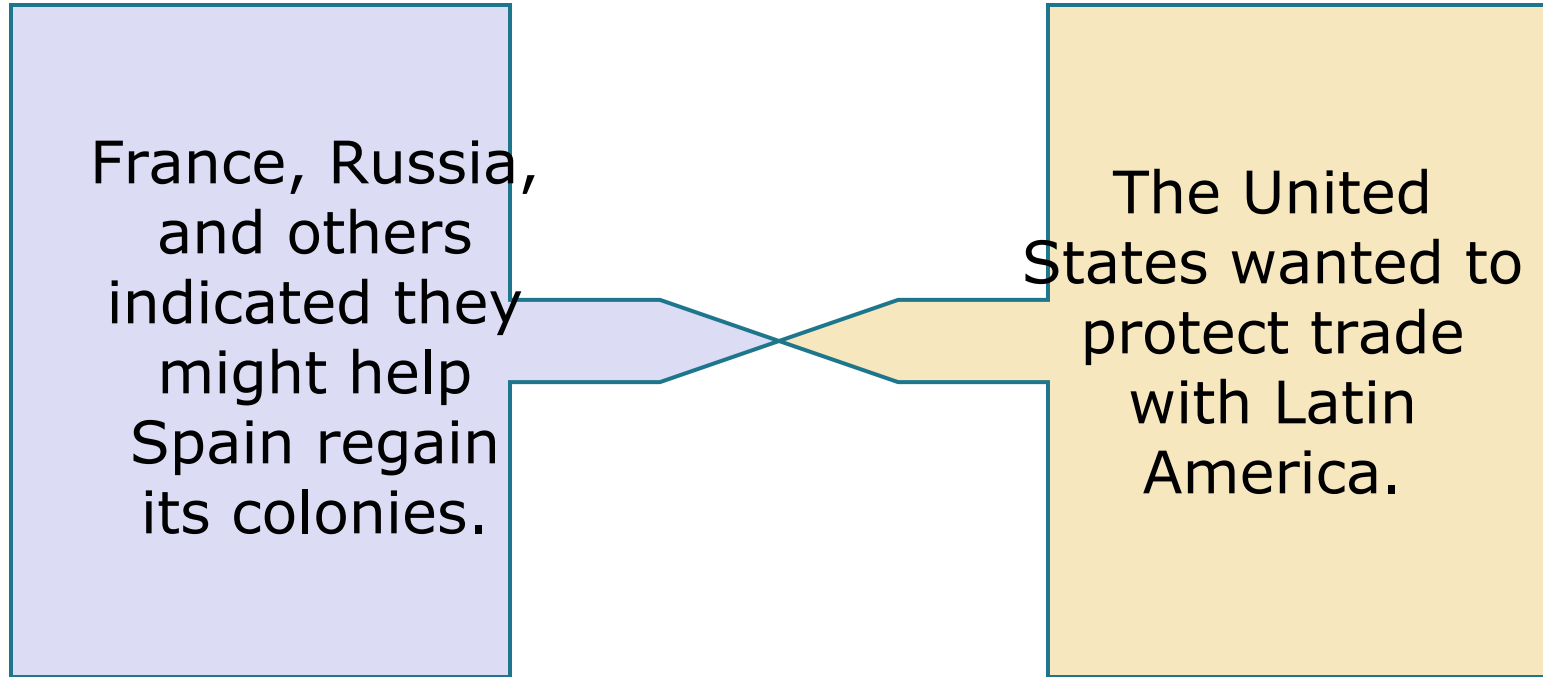
Other colonies followed. By 1825, most parts of Latin America had thrown off European rule.



This led to the creation of many new Latin American nations.



The future of these new countries was soon clouded.



Britain agreed with the United States and wanted to issue a joint statement.



President James Monroe and Secretary of State **John Quincy Adams** did not want the United States to look like Britain's junior partner.



President Monroe decided to issue a statement.



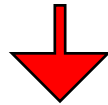
President James
Monroe

In 1823, Monroe stated the Monroe Doctrine.

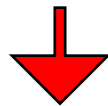
The Monroe Doctrine

The United States would not allow European nations to create American colonies or interfere with Latin American nations.

At first, the United States relied on Britain's navy to enforce the Monroe Doctrine.

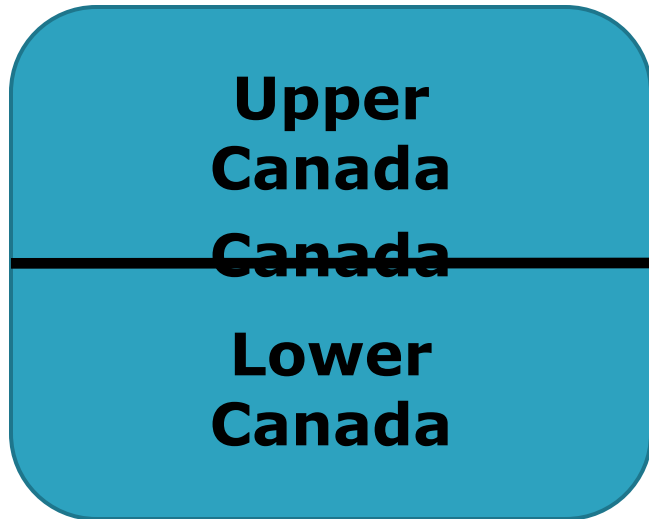
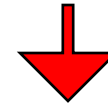


As U.S. power grew, the Monroe Doctrine boosted U.S. influence in Latin America.



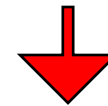
Americans were relieved that their southern borders were secure from European powers.

Canada was also a British colony. In 1791, it was divided into two parts.



In 1837, both parts rebelled against British rule.

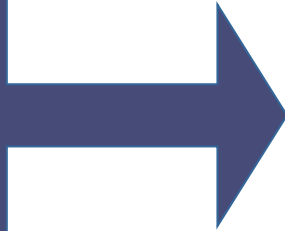
Britain ended the rebellions and unified the two parts in 1841.




Canadians were granted all the powers associated with **self-government**.

Tension between the United States and Canada was high after the War of 1812.

The U.S. and Britain settled border disputes with Canada from 1818 to 1846.



Eventually, the U.S. and Canada established excellent relations.



Relations remain strong to this day.

Quiz

1. Miguel Hidalgo

2. James Monroe

3. ceded

4. Simón Bolívar

a. gave something up

b. leader of Mexico's struggle for Independence

c. French Canadian legislator

d. self-government

e. President who delivered a warning to Europe

f. South American military and political leader known as "the Liberator"

5. The country that controlled the most territory in the Americas was _____.

6. Spanish towns in Florida were attacked by _____.

7. Fugitive _____ could easily cross from southern plantations into Florida and join the Seminole Nation.

8. The statement made by the United States that was intended to protect newly independent nations in Latin America is called the _____.

9. Describe the impact of the independence movement in the United States on Latin America.