8-1 – American Foreign Policy - Pages 260-263

Essential Question: How did the United States peacefully settle disputes with foreign powers?

Main Idea 1:
The United States and Great Britain settled their disputes over boundaries and control of waterways.

- United States and ___________ both wanted ___________ and ___________ rights on the Great Lakes
- Rush-Bagot Agreement (1817) limited ___________ power on ___________ for ___________
- Both British ___________ and the U.S. wanted ___________ over ___________ Country.
- Both countries wanted ___________ of the valuable ___________ trade.
- This led to disputes over ___________ rights off ___________, fur trade in ___________ Country, and the U.S.–Canadian ___________
- ___________ of 1818 allowed U.S. ___________ off ___________ and set the ___________ between the United States and Canada at the _______ parallel as far ___________ as the ___________.
- United States and ___________ agreed to share ___________

Main Idea 2:
The United States gained Florida in an agreement with Spain.

- Conflict with ___________ over American ___________ near the U.S.–___________ border
- Secretary of ___________ John Quincy Adams talked with ___________ Luis de Onís.
- President James Monroe sent ___________ to ___________ the ___________.
- Conflicts in the early 1800s between the U.S. and the ___________ Indian tribe in ___________ were a result of the tribe ___________ U.S. ___________ and ___________ runaway ___________.

The First Seminole War and the Adams-Onís Treaty

- ___________ troops captured ___________ raiders, beginning First Seminole War in ___________
- U.S. ___________ captured ___________ military posts and overthrew ___________ governor of ___________
- General ___________ ___________ presence in ___________ finally convinced ___________ leaders to settle their ___________ with United States.
- ___________ and United States signed ___________ - ___________ Treaty in 1819; settled all ___________ disputes.
- The U.S. would receive ___________ of ___________ ___________ from ___________.
- United States gave up ___________ to ___________, and agreed to ___________ U.S. citizens’ ___________ against ___________.
Main Idea 3:
With the Monroe Doctrine, the United States strengthened its relationship with Latin America.

- __________ countries declared __________ from __________.
- Simon Bolivar led __________ of these nations.
- President Monroe was __________ when __________ became __________ from __________ in 1821.
- He thought that __________ powers might try to __________ new Latin American __________.
- United States issued __________ Doctrine which __________ the United States’ __________ with __________.
- Warned __________ powers not to interfere in __________.
- It placed __________ nations within the __________ sphere of __________.

The Monroe Doctrine: Four Basic Points

- The __________ affected U.S. __________ with __________.
- It __________ the __________ from interfering with any future __________ or __________ between __________ nations.
- The United States would __________, and not __________ with, countries that already __________ in the __________.
- The __________ Hemisphere was off-limits to __________ by any __________ power.
- The __________ __________ would consider any __________ by a __________ power to __________ or interfere in the Western Hemisphere a __________ act.