

**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 \_\_\_\_\_.
- 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.

