# 9.1: American Foreign Policy

p. 298-301

# Rush-Bagot Agreement

- With Great Britain
- Issue: Both US and Canada wanted to keep navies and fishing rights on the Great Lakes.
- Solution: Limited naval power on the Great Lakes for both the United States and Canada.

#### Convention of 1818

- With Great Britain
- Gave US fishing rights off the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador
- Set the border between US and Canada at 49°N latitude
- Agreed to share the Oregon Country for sake of fur trade
- James Monroe's Secretary of State

## John Quincy Adams

- Negotiates with Spain regarding US-Florida border dispute
- Fifth President

#### James Monroe

- Sends troops to US-Florida border under Andrew Jackson
- Leader of the US troops

## Andrew Jackson

# Indians who lived in Florida

## Seminole Indians

- Helped runaway slaves
- Raided US settlements

## First Seminole War

- Jackson invades Florida WITHOUT direct orders from President Monroe
  - Takes over most of Spain's military posts
  - Overthrew the Spanish governor
  - Caused Spain to want to talk

## Adams-Onis Treaty

- Spain gave East Florida to US
- US gave up its claims to Texas and paid \$5 million

#### Simon Bolívar

- Nickname: The Liberator
- Helped many Spanish colonies gain independence
  - Mexico in 1821

## Monroe Doctrine

- US foreign policy
  - US will not interfere in European affairs
  - US will recognize and not interfere with European colonies
  - Western Hemisphere (North, Central, and South Americas) were of limits to future colonization by any foreign power.
  - Any attempt to colonize or interfere with the Western Hemisphere would be considered an act of war.

## Summary:

US and Britain settle disputes over boundaries and control of waterways. US gained Florida in agreement with Spain. With Monroe Doctrine, US strengthen relationship with Latin America