

I. Settling Disputes with Great Britain

A. Rush-Bagot Agreement

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

B. Convention of 1818

1. Gave US fishing rights off the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador
2. Set the border between US and Canada at 49°N latitude
3. Agreed to share the Oregon Country for sake of fur trade

II. United States Gains Florida

A. John Quincy Adams

1. Secretary of State
2. Negotiates with Spain regarding border dispute

B. James Monroe

1. Fifth president
2. Sent troops under Andrew Jackson to secure the US-Florida border
 - a. Seminole Indians in Florida helped runaway slaves and raided US settlements
 - b. First Seminole War: Jackson invades Florida WITHOUT direct orders from President Monroe.
 - i. Takes over most of Spain's important military posts
 - ii. Overthrew the Spanish governor
 - iii. Caused Spain to want to talk

C. Adams-Onís Treaty

1. Spain gave East Florida to US
2. US gave up claims to Texas and paid \$5 million

III. Monroe Doctrine

A. Spanish colonies were gaining independence

1. Simon Bolívar (AKA The Liberator): Led many colonies to independence
2. US supported their independence
3. Mexico became free in 1821
4. Concern for European takeover of new countries
 - a. US stated they'd support them, but not fight their battles
 - b. Britain formed close trading ties with them

B. Monroe Doctrine

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

C. Latin America = sphere of influence (area US claims some control over)