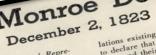
James Monroe The Monroe Doctrine



Doctrine

A policy (plan) that establishes a certain idea or principle.



ELLOW-CITIZENS of the Senate and House of Repre-At the proposal of the Russian Imperial At the proposal of the Russian Imperial for the Emperor refull power and instructions have been transthe minister of the United States at St. Petersburg minister of the United States at St. Petersburg amicable negotiations the respective rights and the two nations on the northwest coast of this the two nations on the northwest coast of this similar proposal had been made by His Imperial nutar proposat nau been made by rits imperiat government of Great Britain, which has like o the government of Great Britain, which has the e been acceded to. The government of the United States been desirous, by this friendly proceeding, of manifesting erestrations which there have investigate quached to the reat value which they have invariably attached to the great value which they have invariably attached to the idship of the Emperor and their solicitude to cultivate out one comperor and oner sometique to cuttivate aderstanding with his government. In the discussions this interest has given rise and in the arrangements which this interest has given rise and in the arrangements which they may terminate, the occasion has been judged to they may terminate, the occasion has been judged for asserting, as a principle in which the rights and refere United Statement included that it is or asserting, as a principle in which the American of the United States are involved, that the American erests of the United States are involved, that the American intensis, by the free and independent condition which they are serviced and material and the state of the service of the servi ntinents, by the free and independent condition which they is assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be conned and maintain, are nencetorth not to be con-subjects for future colonization by any European

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The Monroe Doctrine lations existing between the United States and to declare that we should consider any attempt to declare that we should consider any accomption of this location of the system to any portion of the should be account to any portion of the should be account to account and a few with the should be account on the shoul to extend their system to any portion of this dangerous to our peace and safety. With the or dependencies of any European power w

or dependencies of any European powers have declared their independence and whose independence we have, on great just principles, acknowledged, we could position for the purpose of oppressing being any other transmer their destiny, b other light than as the manify disposition toward the United States new governments and Spain we the time of their recognition, and and shall continue to adhere, pr which, in the judgement of the government, shall make a cor government, snatt make a cor of the United States indisper The late events in Spai

is still unsettled. Of this be adduced than that the on any princip it proper, force interposed by what extent such inter principle, governments those most remote, Our policy at an early stage quarter of the g not to interfere to consider the for us ment preserve tho meeting

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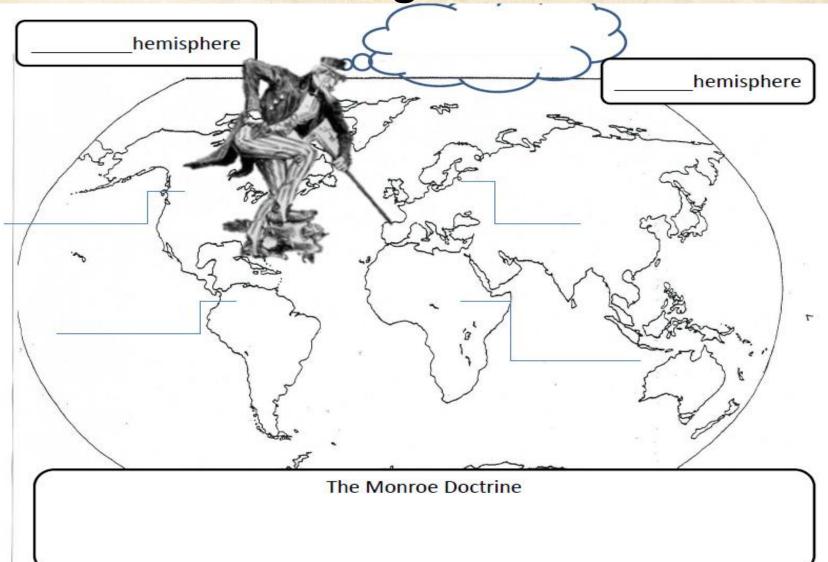
The Monroe Doctrine ELLOW-CITIZENS of the Senate and House of Repre-senances ... At the proposal of the Russian Imperial overnment, made through the minister of the Emperior and instructions have been trans. ment, made through the minister of the Emperor re-bere, a full power and instructions have been trans-to the minister of the United States at St. Powershow here, a full power and instructions have been trans-to the minister of the United States at St. Petersburg ange by amicable magnituding the respective rishts and itted to the minister of the United States at St. Petersburg arrange by amicable negotiations the respective rights and another two nations on the northwest coast of this of the two nations on the northwest coast of this a. A similar meansail had been made by this Immerial ists of the two nations on the northwest coast of this nent, A similar proposal had been made by His Imperial sty to the sovernment of Great Britain, which has like nt A similar proposal had been made by His Imperial to the government of Great Britain, which has like feen acceded to. The government of the United States sty to the government of Great Britain, which has like been acceded to. The government of the United States een desirous, by this friendly proceeding, of manifesting great value which they have invariably attached to the been desirous, by this friendly proceedings of manifest great value which they have invariably attached to endshin of the Emneror and their solicitude to endit treat value which they have invariably attache schip of the Emperor, and their solicitude to east understanding with his government. In the di hip of the Emperor and their solicitude to cultivate understanding with his government. In the discussions is this interest has given rise and in the arrangements best understanding with his government. In the discussions the his interest has given rise and in the arrangements the occasion has been indeed ich they may terminate, the occasion has been judged s for asserting, as a principle in which the rights and sta of the United States are involved, that the American for asserting, as a principle in which the rights and s of the United States are involved, that the American as by the free and independent condition which they ests of the United States are involved, that the American itents, by the free and independent condition which they assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be confinents, by the free and independent condition which they e assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be con-served as subjects for future colonization by any European It was stated at the commencement of the last session a great effort was then making in Spain and Portugal prove the condition of the people of those countries, and it appeared to be conducted with extraordinary modera.

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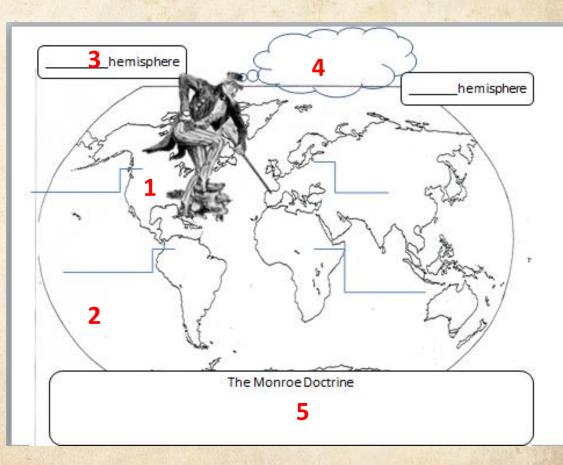
w governments and Spain we declared our neutrality at a time of their recognition, and to this we have achered a shall continue to adhere ntovided no change shall occur the time of their recognition, and to this we have adhered which, in comme to adhere, provided no change shall occur government, shall make of the competent authorities of the of the United States indispensable to their saccords of this and the contract of the contract of the saccords of the and the contract of the contract of the saccords of the additional saccords of the saccords of the saccords of the saccords of the additional saccords of the saccords of the saccords of the saccords of the saccords of t The late events in Spain and Portugal show that Europe ill unsettled. Of this important fact no stronger proof car The late events in Spain and Portugal show that Europ s still unsettled. Of this important fact no stronger proof ca adduced than that the allied unwers should have though still unsettled. Of this important fact to atronger proof a adduced than that the allied powers should have though an any primarile satisfactory to themselves, to da be adduced than that the allied powers should have though it proper, on any principle satisfactory to themselves, to be what we have a state of the internal sector of the what extent such interpositions may be principle, is a question in which all those most remote, and States. Our police at an early

President James Monroe Page 49



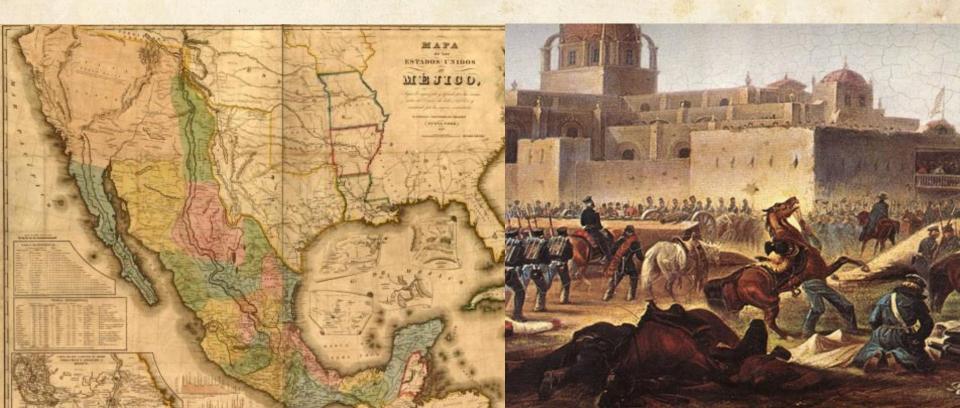
Around the World Handout

Fill in the map with the following 1. Continents (7) 2. Oceans (4) 3. Hemispheres (2) 4. What is James Monroe thinking? 5. What was the **Monroe Doctrine?**



Latin America Revolts!

 When Monroe became 5th president, countries in Latin America were rebelling from Spain
Monroe wanted to support their fight for independence



6. What is Monro

Should we support Latin America's fight for independence?

ames Monroe 1817-1825

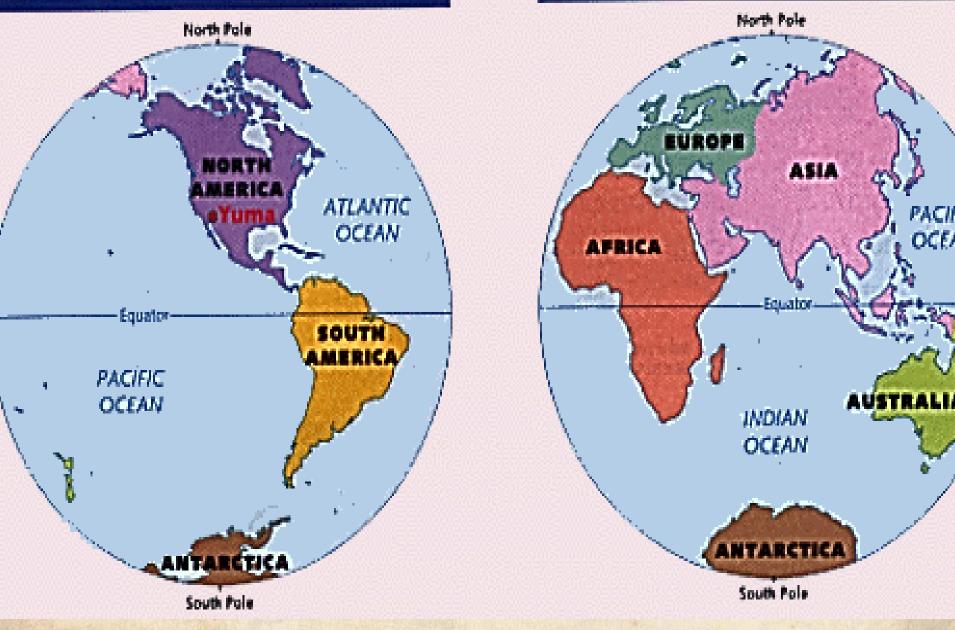
Western Hemisphere

President Monroe wrote the Monroe Doctrine to protect the Western Hemisphere from Europe.
North and South America= Western Hemisphere



WESTERN HEMISPHERE

EASTERN HEMISPHERE



What was the Monroe Doctrine?

The Monroe Doctrine

The Monroe Doctrine declared the Western Hemisphere <u>off-limits</u> to further colonization by European powers.

MONROE DOCTRINE

NO INTERFERING IN POLITICS

NO COLONIZING OUR LAND

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The Monroe Doctrine December 2, 1823

ELLOW-CITIZENS of the Senate and House of Representatives... At the proposal of the Russian Imperial Government, made through the minister of the Emperor reiding here, a full power and units of the Emperor reiding here, a full power and units the senate senate of the interest of the minister of the unit of States at St. Petersburg to arrange by antivable rises on the northwest coast of this interests of a similar proposal had been made by Hit Imperial Majesty to the government of Great Britain, which has likewise been acceded to. The government of the United States has been desirous, by this friendly proceeding, of manifesting the great value which they have invariably attached to the friendship of the Emperor and their solicitude to cultivate the best understanding with his government. In the discussions to which this interest has given rise and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, the occasion has been judged proper for asserting, as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers....

It was stated at the commencement of the last session that a great effort was then making in Spain and Portugal to improve the condition of the people of those countries, and that it appeared to be conducted with extraordinary moderation. It need scarcely be remarked that the result has been so far very different from what was then anticipated.

Of events in that quarter of the globe, with which we have so much intercourse and from which we derive our origin, we have always been anxious and interested spectators. The citizens of the United States cherish sentiments the most friendly in favor of the liberty and happiness of their fellowmen on that side of the Atlantic. In the wars of the European powers in matters relating to themselves we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy so to do. It is only when our rights are invaded or seriously menaced that we resent injuries or make preparation for our defense.

With the movements in this hemisphere we are of necessity more immediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The lations existing between the United States an to declare that we should consider any attem to extend their system to any portion of this dangerous to our peace and safety. With the e or dependencies of any European power we fered and shall not interfere. But with the g have declared their independence and mai whose independence we have, on great consijust principles, acknowledged, we could not position for the purpose of oppressing them in any other manner their destiny, by any E in any other light than as the manifestation o disposition toward the United States. In the winew governments and Spain we declared on the time of their recognition, and to this we and shall continue to adhere, provided no this we and shall continue to adhere, provided no this we and shall continue to adhere acorresponding cha of the United States indispensable to their s

The late events in Spain and Portugal sh is still unsettled. Of this important fact no str be adduced than that the allied powers shoul it proper, on any principle satisfactory to the interposed by force in the internal concern what extent such interpositions may be carriprinciple, is a question in which all inde whose governments differ from theirs are those most remote, and surely nome more so States. Our policy in regard to Europe, whi at an early stage of the wars which have so le quarter of the globe, nevertheless remains the not to interfere in the internal concerns of an to consider the government de facto as the le ment for us; to cultivate friendly relations preserve those relations by a frank, firm, an meeting in all instances the just claims o submitting to injuries from nome.

But in regard to these (the American) cumstances are eminently and conspicuously impossible that the allied powers should exter system to any portion of either continent with our peace and henninger, per continent with

Leave U.S. Alone

The Monroe Doctrine stated-

"The American continents. . . are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers."

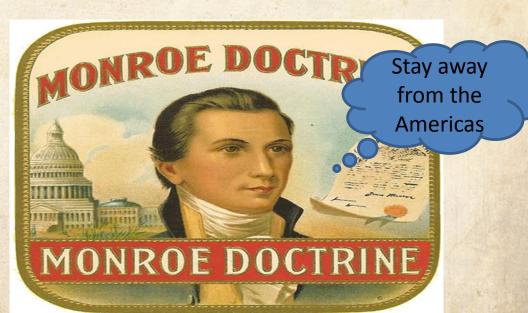
The Monroe Doctrine December 2, 1823

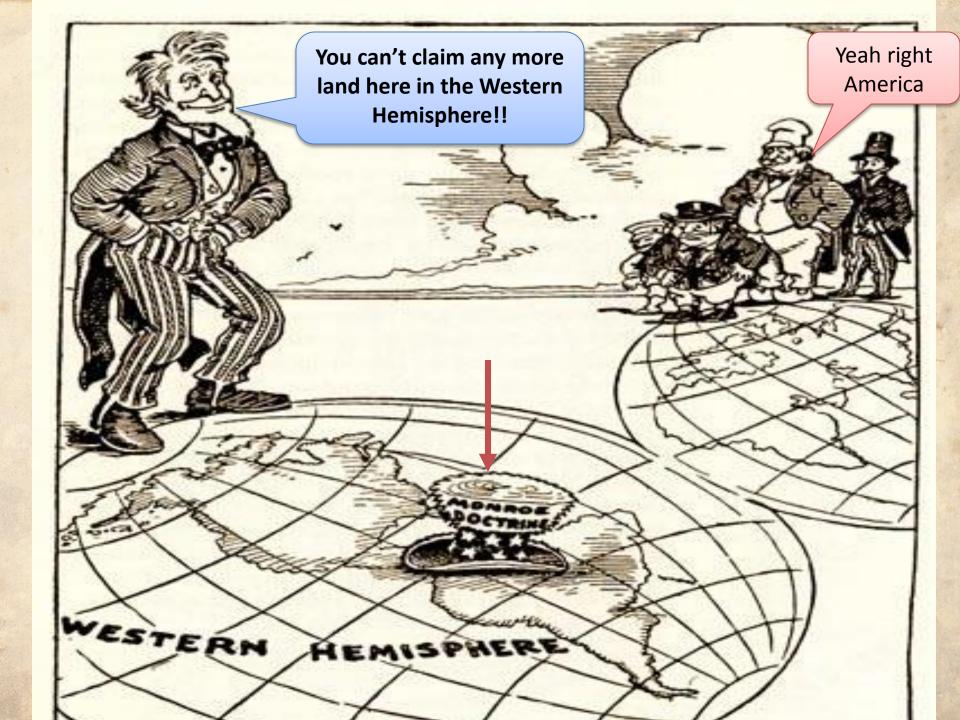
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The late events in Spain and Portugal show that Europe still unsettled. Of this important fact no stronger proof can be adduced than that the allied powers should have thought it proper, on any principle satisfactory to themselves, to have interposed by force in the internal concerns of Spain. To what extent such interpositions may be carried, on the same principle, is a question in which all independent powers whose governments differ from theirs are interested, even ost remote, and surely none more so than the United States. Our policy in regard to Europe, which was adopted at an early stage of the wars which have so long agitated that quarter of the globe, nevertheless remains the same, which is, not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of its powers; to consider the government de facto as the legitimate government for us; to cultivate friendly relations with it, and to preserve those relations by a frank, firm, and manly policy, neeting in all instances the just claims of every power, ubmitting to injuries from none



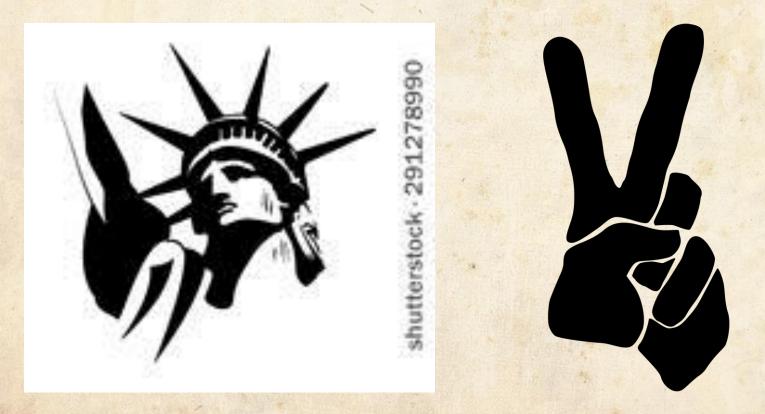






Symbolize

What an object means



Political Cartoons

Page 50

Monroe Political Cartoons	Who do you think these people are supposed to represent?	Why do you think America is holding a gun and standing in front the Central/South American countries?	Who do you think these people are supposed to represent?	What do you think the water is supposed to represent? What does the sign say?	How is the Monroe Doctrine symbolized?
	Who do you think these animals are	Why do you think the animals are	Who do you think these animals are	What do you think the animal is	How does this relate to the Monroe
Monroe	supposed to	named after the	supposed to	supposed to	Doctrine?
Political	represent?	Central/South	represent?	represent?	
Cartoons		American countries?			

What Questions Do You Have?



open | closed



- 1. Who do you think these people are suppose to represent?
- 2. Why do you think America is holding a gun and standing in front the Central/South American countries?

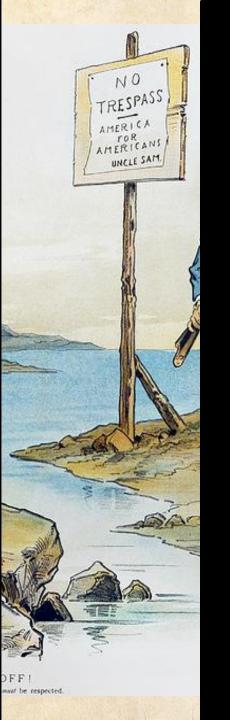




3. Who do you think these people are suppose to represer

4. What do you think the water is suppose to represent?What does the sign say?

5. How does this relate to the Monroe Doctrine?



What Questions Do You Have?

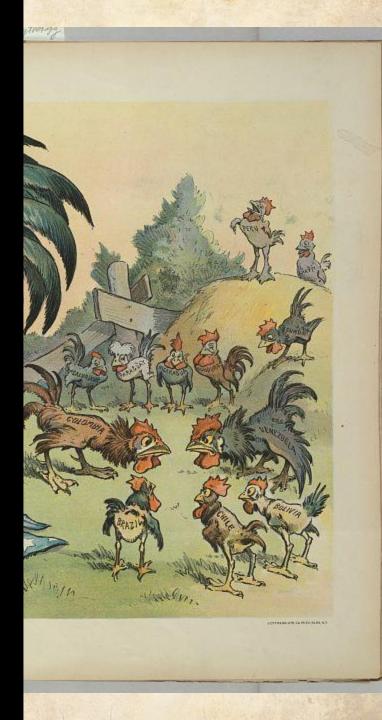


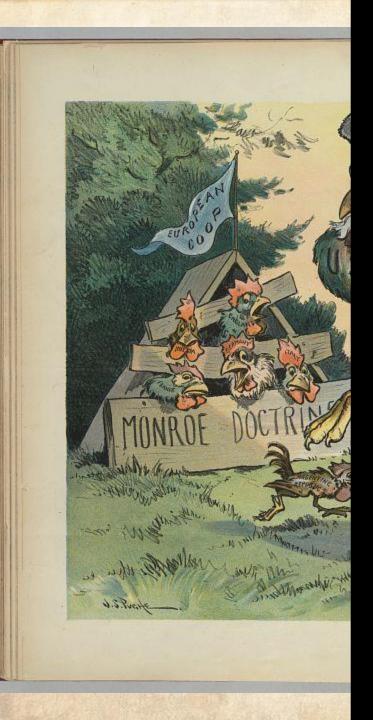
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HIS FORESIGHT. Eurore. -- Vos to no de add rooster in South America. Unerze Sam. -- I was avant of inst when I cooped you up.

- 1. Who do you think these animals are suppose to represent?
- 2. Why do you think the animals are named after the Central/South American countries?





3. Who do you think these animals ar suppose to represent?

4. What do you think the animal is suppose to represent?

5. How does this relate to the Monroe Doctrine?



Exit Ticket

Monroe Doctrine - Classifying Sides - T-Chart

Name of foreign policy:

What Latin American countries wanted:

What America would not do:

What European countries wanted:

What Europe would not do: