

# James Monroe Becomes President



#5

**JAMES  
MONROE**

**1817 - 1825**

# Early Republic



## Reading Overview

### James Monroe Presidency Timeline

#### **Directions:**

- 1. Read each slide**
- 2. Summarize by answering the questions**
- 3. Write vocabulary words on page 42**

my place  
HOME



**JAMES MONROE**  
FRIENDS:

**+9,999,000**



**JOHN Q. PUBLIC**



**JAMES MADISON**



**GEORGE WASHINGTON**

I was the  
popular  
President!



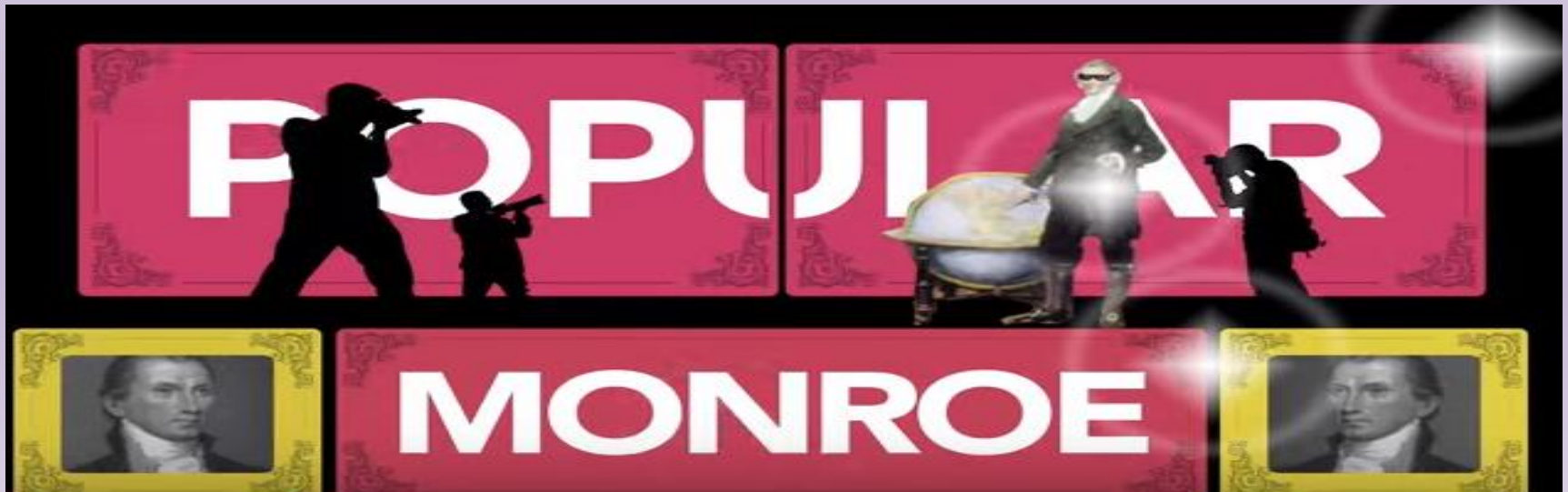
John Q. Public writes:

**Nice win James. You're the  
only man for the job ;)**

# Civic Virtue

1. What number president was Monroe?
2. Why were Americans fond of Monroe as president?
3. What document was he famous for?

James Monroe was the fifth president of the United States. Monroe was the last Revolutionary War officer to become president. He was almost 60 years old when he took office, and he had old-fashioned manners. Americans were fond of his goodwill for the country. Monroe hoped to create a new sense of national unity. His famous accomplishment is the Monroe Doctrine.





**MY  
BIG  
PLANS**

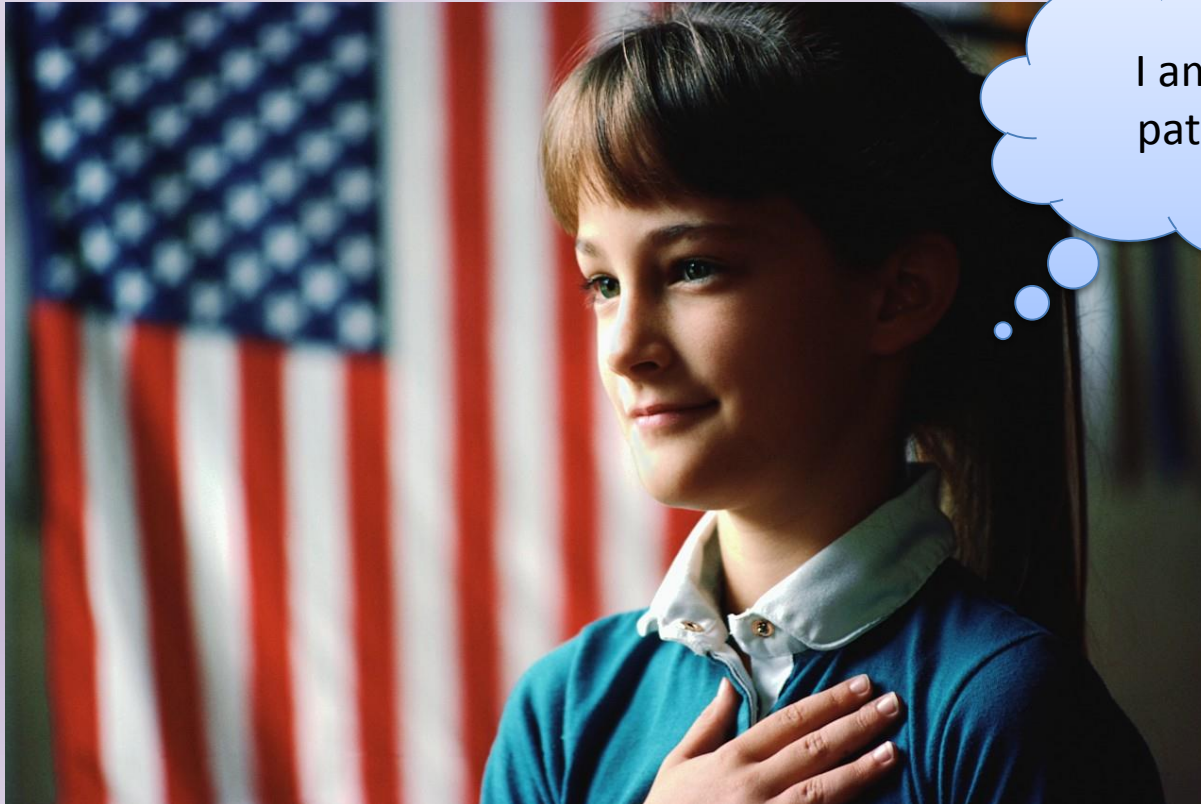
Vocabulary Word

# Patriotic

Page 42

(showing Patriotism)

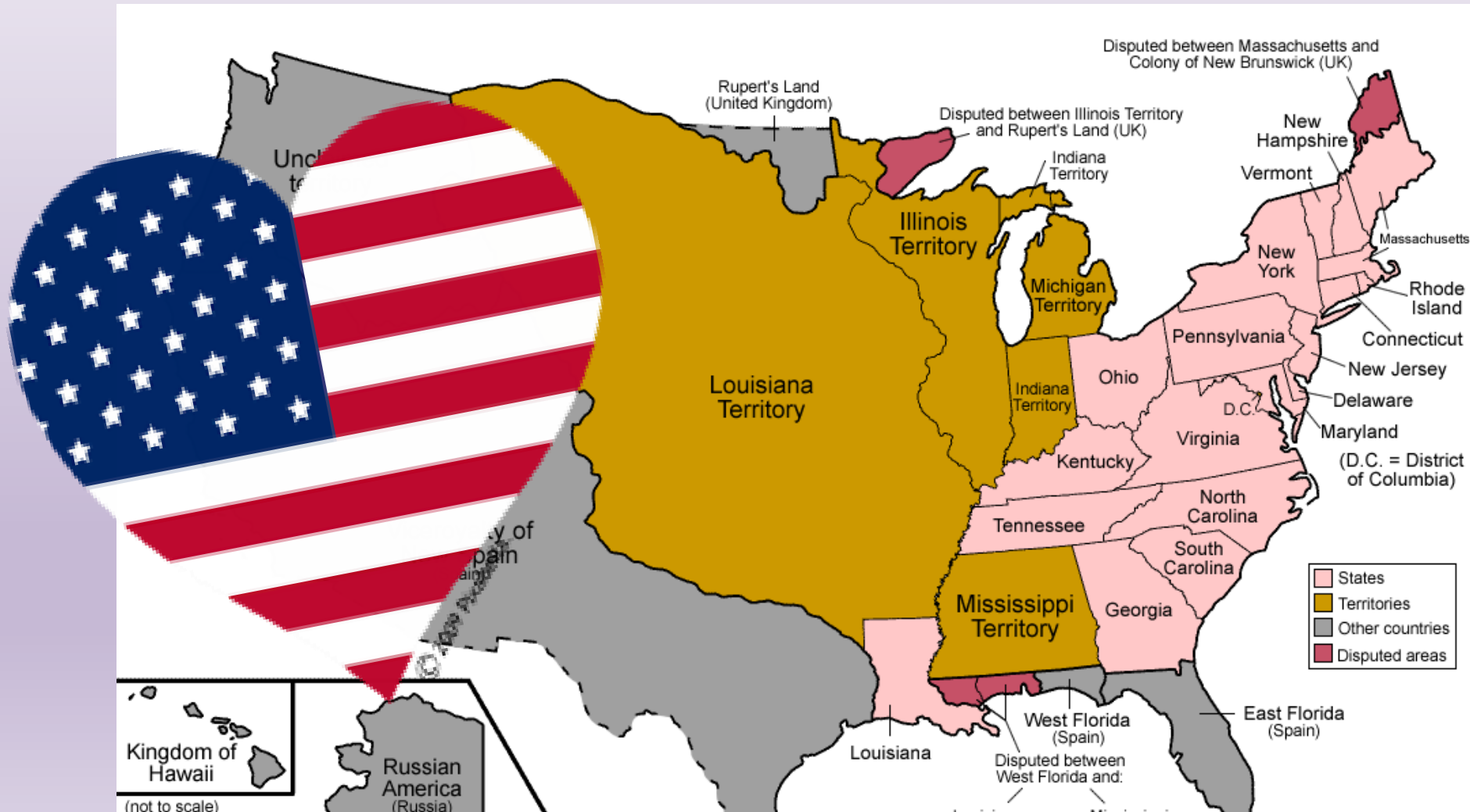
Patriotism is support for your country.



I am very  
patriotic

# Nationalism

Feeling proud of your nation



# Era of Good Feelings

1. Why is America proud of their country?
2. How did the world view America?

After the War of 1812, Americans were proud of their country. This was called the “Era of Good Feelings”. Everyone showed their pride with **patriotism** and **nationalism**. This was a great time in history because America earned respect worldwide.





# Supreme Court Cases

1. Why are both of the Supreme Court cases important?

There are two important court cases during Monroe's presidency. Both strengthened the Supreme Court and federal power over the states.

**McCulloch v. Maryland:** National Bank of U.S.

**Gibbons v. Ogden:** Regulate interstate commerce between different states



# Supreme Court Cases

1. What was this case arguing about?

**McCulloch v. Maryland:** The state Maryland created a 2<sup>nd</sup> National Bank of U.S. and tried to tax the Bank in order to drive it out of the state. The cashier, McCulloch did not pay the tax so the state of Maryland sued him.

The court ruled that states had no right to interfere with federal institutions. The ruling strengthened federal power.



# Interstate

Trade between different states



# Commerce

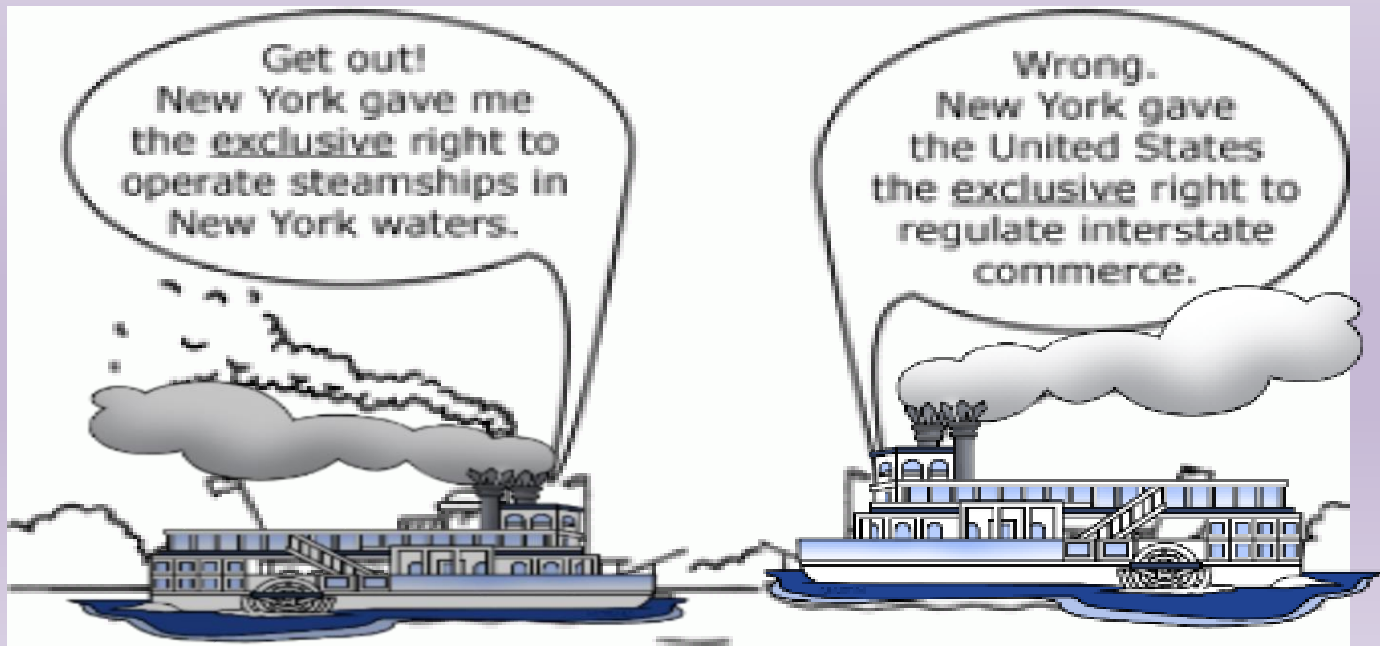
The buying and selling of goods



# Supreme Court Cases

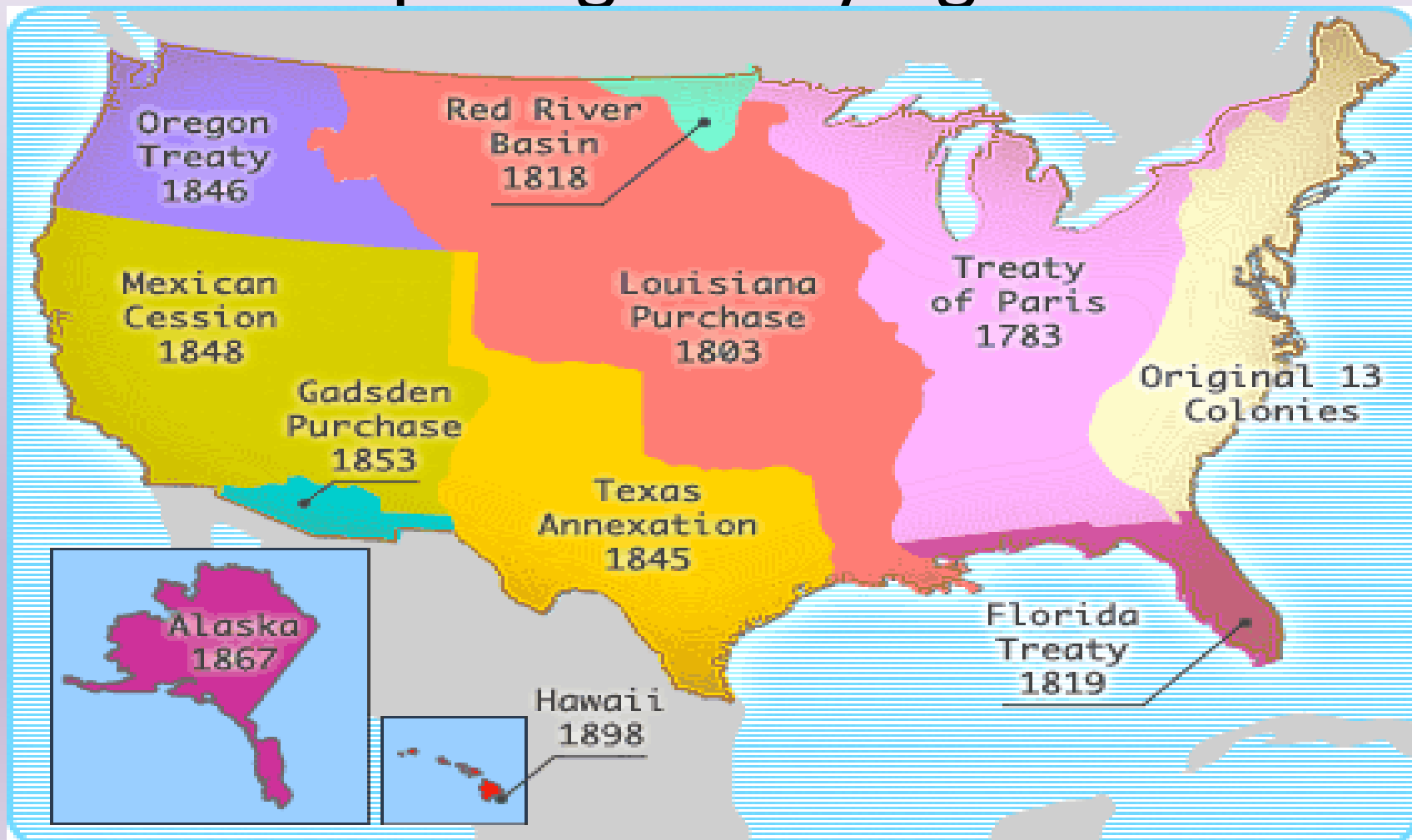
1. What was the argument between Gibbons and Ogden?

**Gibbons v. Ogden:** The use of waterways were the main transportation for trading on steamboats. The argument was over who can regulate **interstate commerce** of the steamboat passage ways between states. The court ruled that a state could regulate trade only within its own borders.



# Acquisition

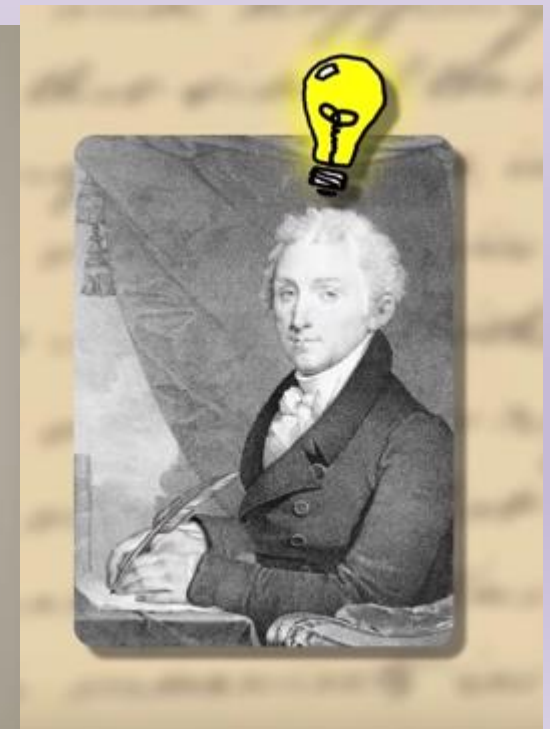
Acquiring or buying land



# Land Acquisitions

1. What did Missouri want their state to be?
2. Why would the Missouri Compromise cause issues for the North and South?

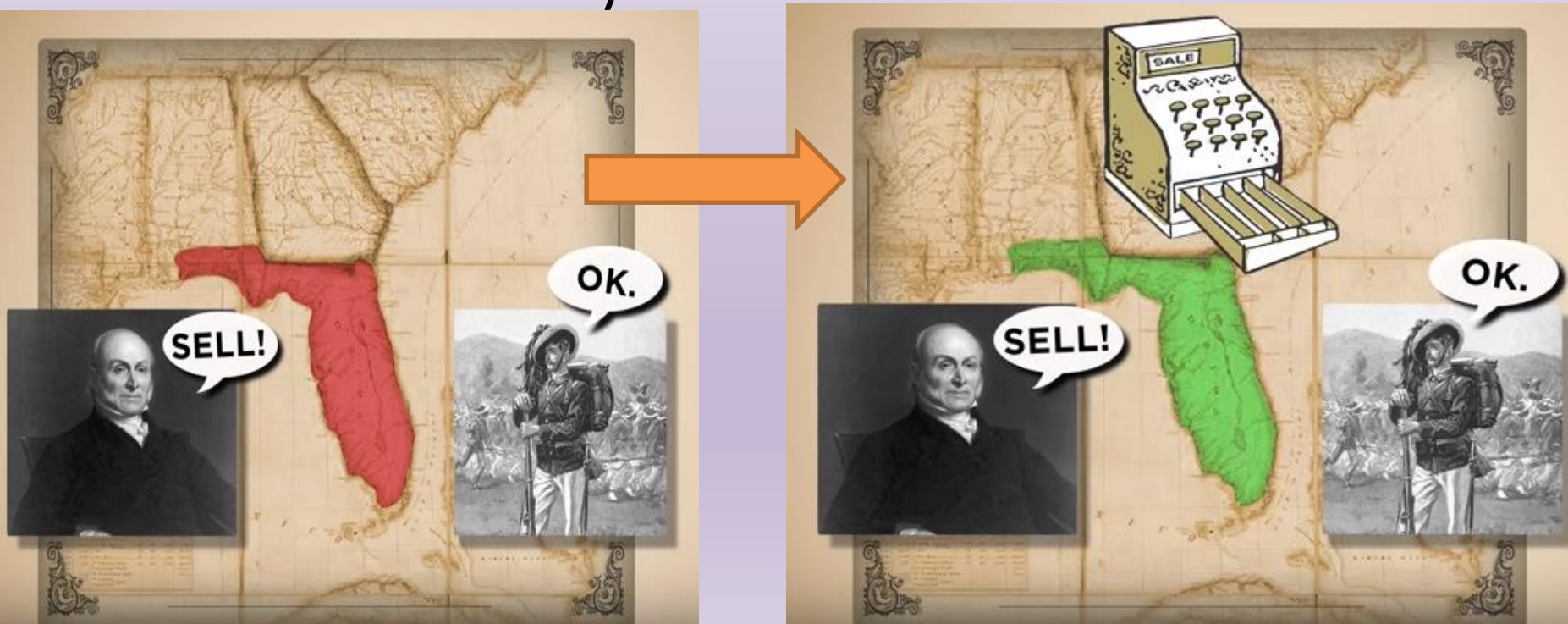
The state Missouri was applying for statehood and wanted to be a slave state. Monroe created the Missouri Compromise to create a balance of free states and slave states. This will later cause issues between the North and South states.



# Land Acquisitions

1. Why did Spain sell Florida?
2. How much did U.S. pay for Florida?
3. What is the name of the Treaty?

As the United States was expanding westward, states were entering the Union. Spain was busy fighting in Latin America and could not risk war with U.S. Spain agreed to give Florida to the U.S. in exchange for \$5 million dollars. The Adams-Onis Treaty took effect in 1821.





# Revolt

Going against; rebel




# Latin America Revolts

1. Which country did Latin America claim independence?
2. Why did Monroe want to protect Mexico?

When Monroe became president, there were countries in Latin America that wanted to claim independence from Spain. Mexico defeats Spain and becomes its own republic. Monroe wanted to support their fight for independence and to protect any other country invading Mexico.



A close-up portrait of James Monroe, an older man with white hair, looking slightly to the left. He is wearing a white cravat and a dark coat. The background is dark and out of focus.

Should we support  
Latin America's fight  
for independence?

5.

James Monroe 1817-1825

# Doctrine

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

## The Monroe Doctrine December 2, 1823

FELLOW-CITIZENS of the Senate and House of Representatives . . . At the proposal of the Russian Imperial Government, made through the minister of the Emperor residing here, a full power and instructions have been transmitted to the minister of the United States at St. Petersburg to arrange by amicable negotiations the respective rights and interests of the two nations on the northwest coast of this continent. A similar proposal had been made by His 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 proper for asserting, as a principle, in which the American 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 fellow-men 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 to do so. It is only when our rights are invaded in direct and hostile manner that we resent injuries; for example, the carrying away of our people, our property, and our just claims.

relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the intervention or dependencies of any European power we have declared their independence and we have not viewed their independence, acknowledged, and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, and maintained it.

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# WESTERN HEMISPHERE



# EASTERN HEMISPHERE



# Monroe Doctrine

1. What kind of policy is the Monroe Doctrine?
2. What are the two restrictions on the Monroe Doctrine?

Monroe had a plan to protect the western hemisphere. He published the first foreign policy called the Monroe Doctrine. This policy states:

1. Europe would not colonize any more in the western hemisphere
2. US would not interfere in relations between Mexico and Europe.

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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 political system of the allied powers is essentially different in this respect from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective governments; and to the defense of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of their most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted.

We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States. In the war between these new governments and Spain we declared our neutrality at the time of their recognition, and to this we have adhered, and shall continue to adhere, provided no change shall occur which, in the judgement of the competent authorities of this government, shall make a corresponding change on the part of the United States indispensable to their security.

The late events in Spain and Portugal show that Europe is 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 those most 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, meeting in all instances the just claims of every power, submitting to injuries from none.

But in regard to these (the American) continents circumstances are eminently and conspicuously different. It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness; nor can anyone believe that our southern brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interpositions in any form with indifference. If we look to the comparative strength and resources of Spain and those new governments, and their distance from each other, it must be obvious that she can never subdue them. It is still the true policy of the United States to leave the parties to themselves, in the hope that other powers will pursue the same course . . .

FAMOUS ACCOMPLISHMENT  
MONROE DOCTRINE

# MONROE DOCTRINE

NO INTERFERING IN POLITICS

NO COLONIZING OUR LAND

...at the commencement  
...a great effort was then  
...and Portugal to improve  
...the people of these countries,  
...and that it appeared to be considered  
...and every consideration to avoid  
...to remember, that the world has  
...very different from what was  
...republics. Of events in that quarter  
...of the globe, with which we have so much  
...and for which we derive our  
...we have always been anxious and  
...speculation. The Citizens of the United  
...should entertain the most friendly  
...of the liberty and happiness of  
...in this side of the Atlantic.  
...In the view of the European powers, in such  
...relating to themselves or have never taken  
...any part, we have a regard with our  
...policy is to do. It is only when our rights  
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...be attentive to all subtleties and important  
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...from that of America. This difference pre-

# 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."***

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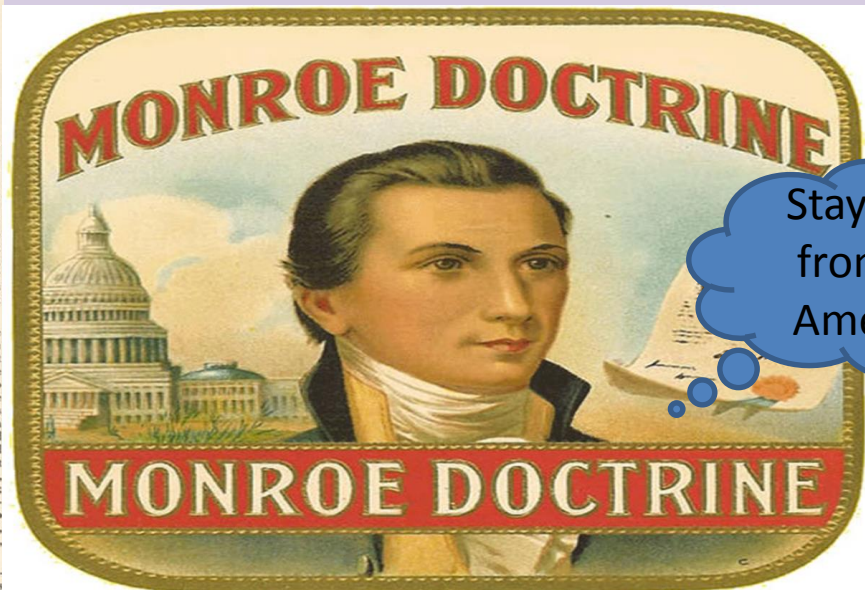
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Stay away from the Americas





WHAT DO YOU MEAN BY "OFF-LIMITS"?

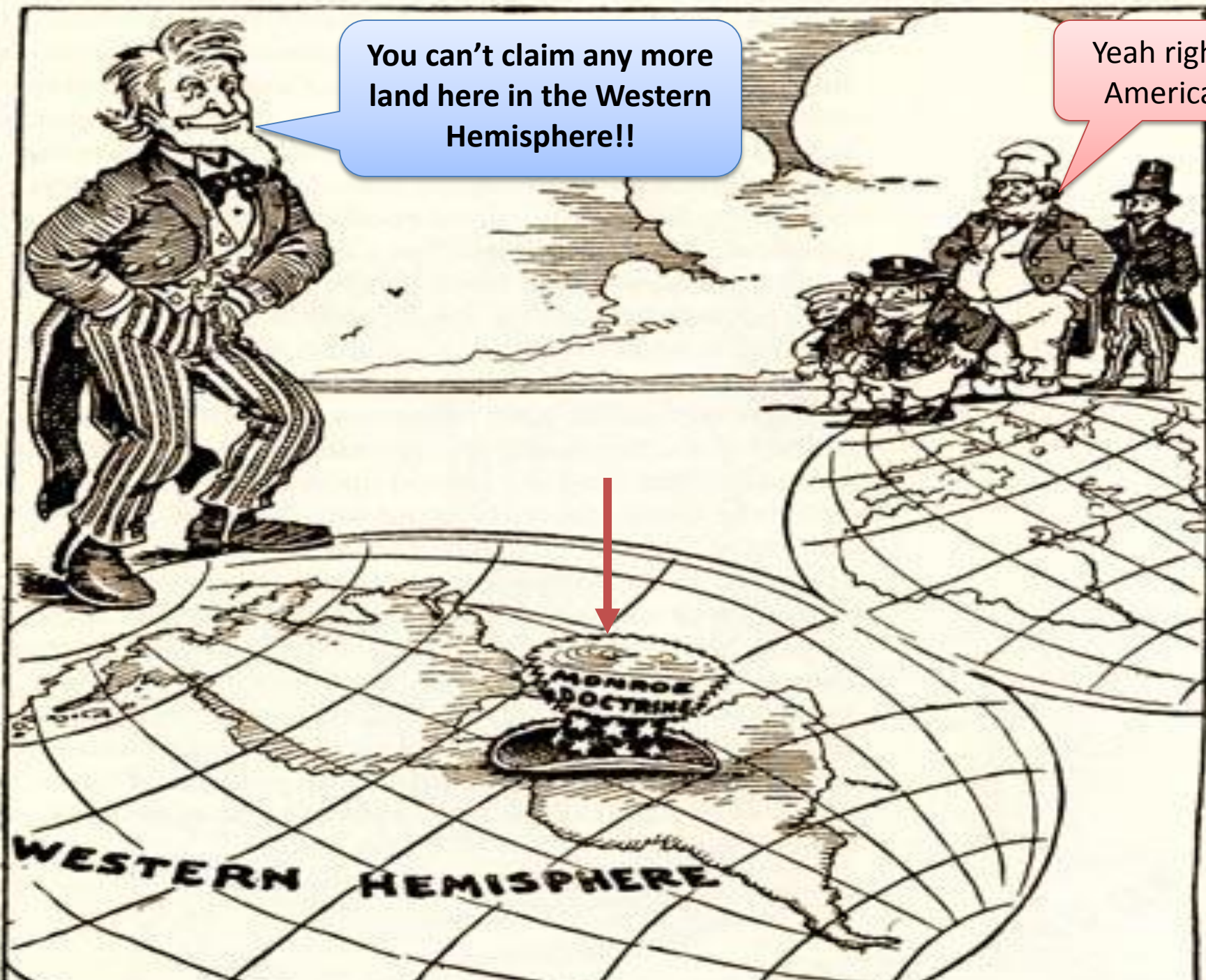


# Impact of Foreign Policies

1. How did the foreign policies change from Washington to Monroe?
2. Why is Monroe called the “protector”?

Over the course of 5 presidents, foreign policies made a huge impact to the United States. Washington’s Farewell Address stated to remain neutral changed when Monroe came into office. The nation began to view itself as a protector of all the Americas after the Monroe Doctrine was published.





You can't claim any more land here in the Western Hemisphere!!

Yeah right America

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

MONROE DOCTRINE