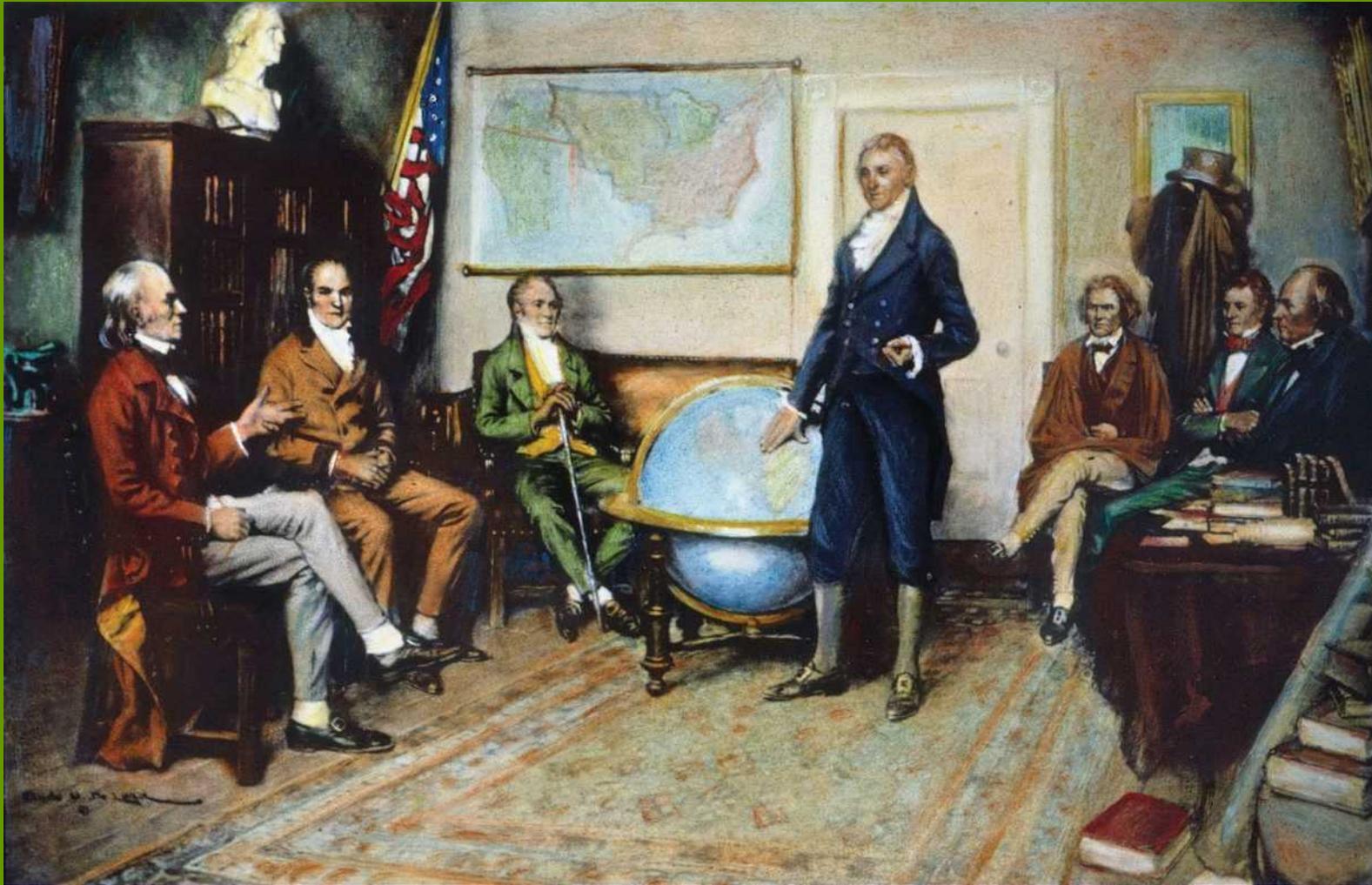
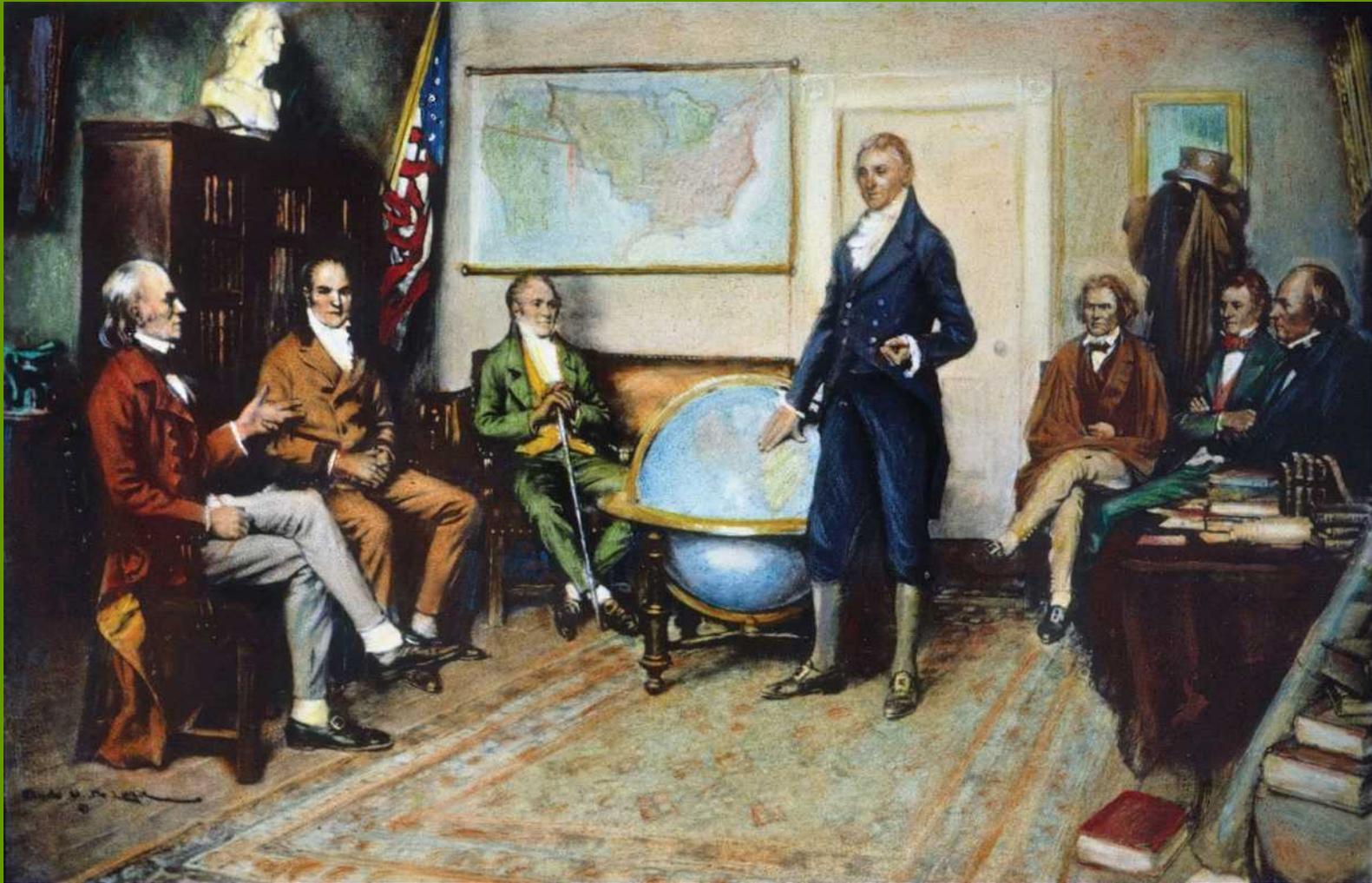


LEQ: What was the statement by President Monroe telling Europe to stay out of the Americas?



This image shows the 1823 cabinet meeting that led to the birth of the Monroe Doctrine. From left to right are: Secretary of State John Quincy Adams (1767-1848), Secretary of the Treasury William Harris Crawford (1772-1834), Attorney General William Wirt (1772-1834), President James Monroe (1758-1831), Secretary of War John C. Calhoun (1782-1850), Vice President Daniel D. Tompkins (1774-1825), and Postmaster General John McLean (1785-1861). This image was painted by Clyde O. DeLand (1872-1947). This image is courtesy of the Philadelphia Board of Public Education.

LEQ: What was the statement by President Monroe telling Europe to stay out of the Americas?
Monroe Doctrine



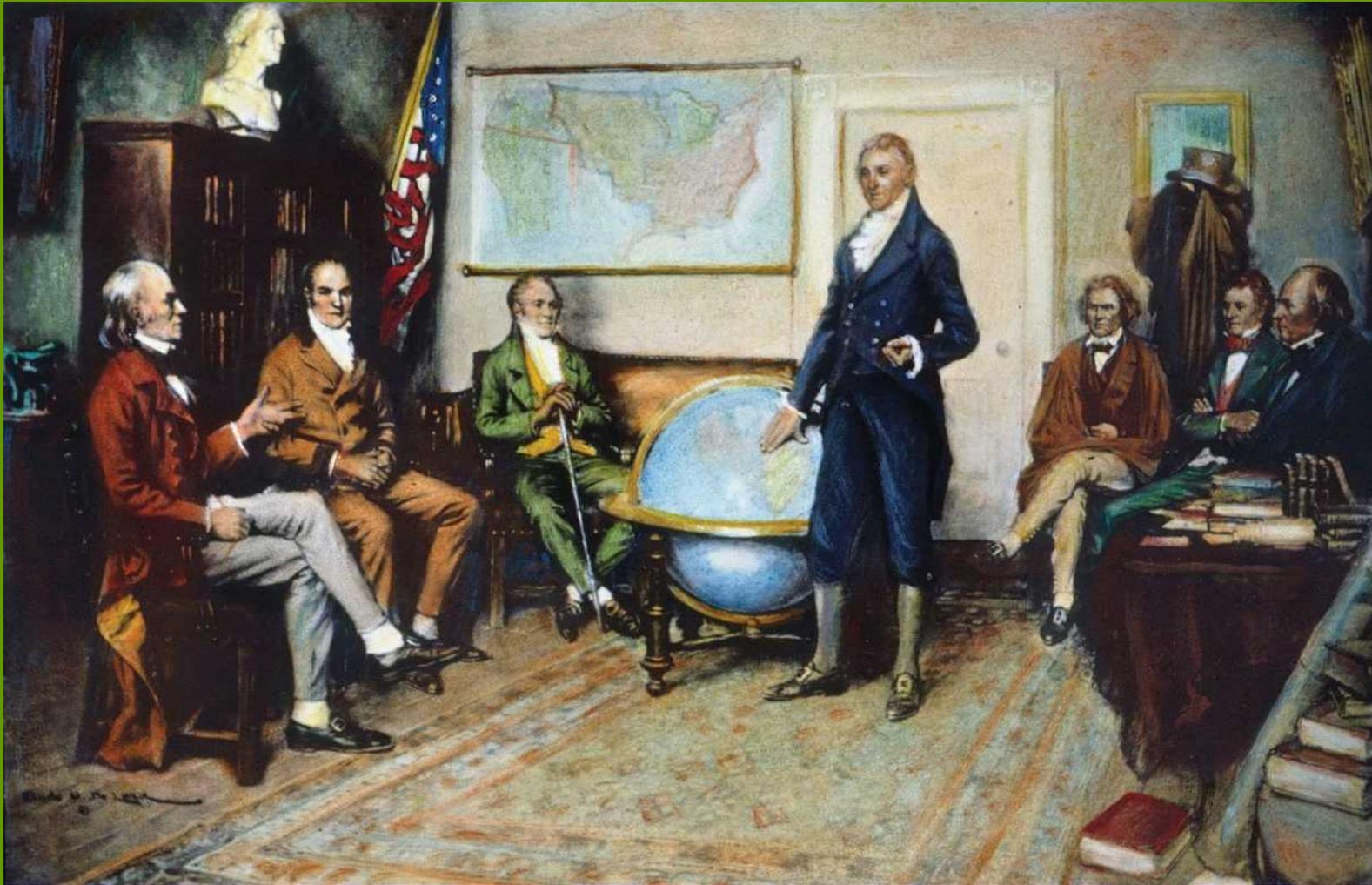
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The Monroe Doctrine



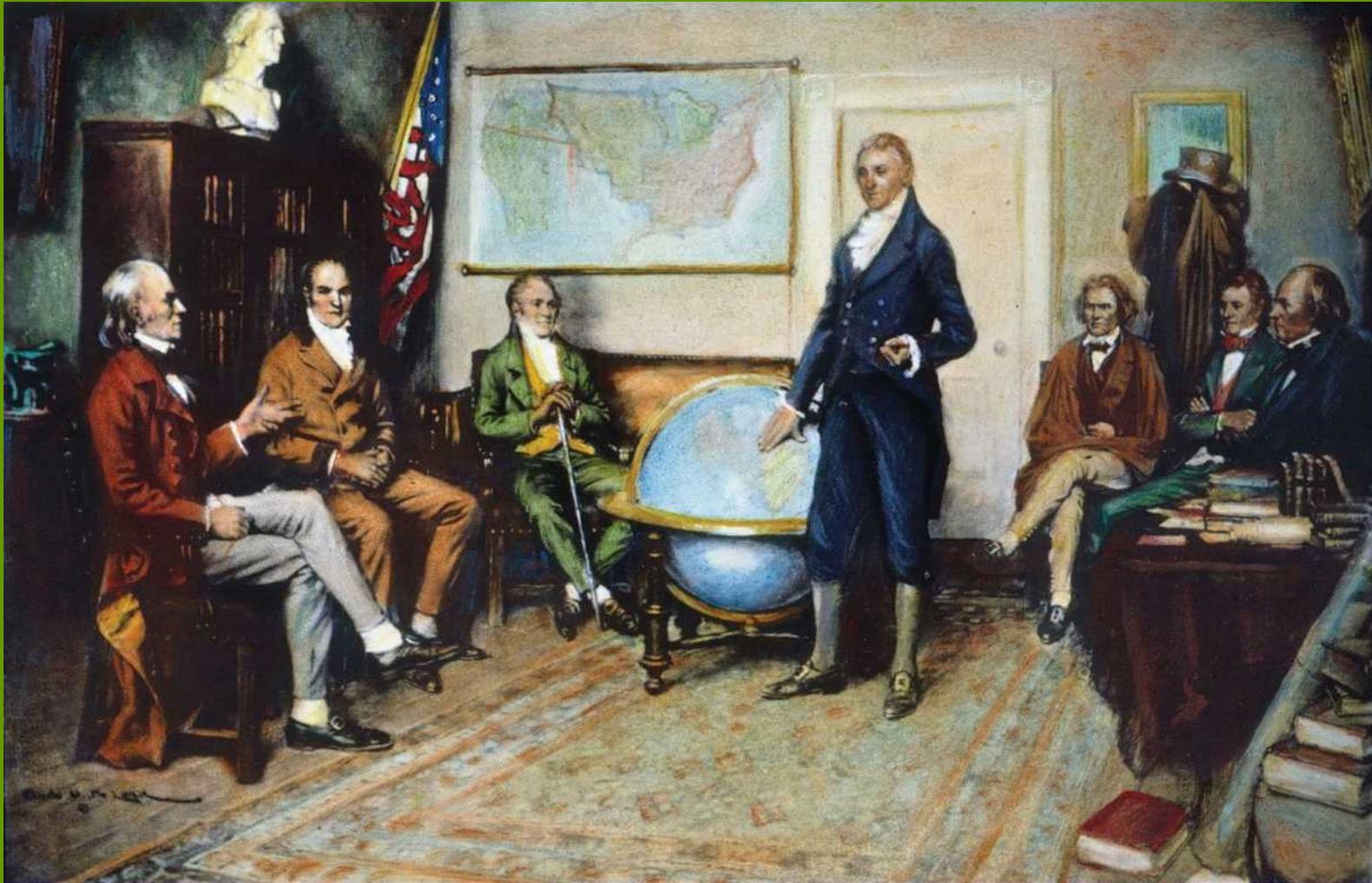
James Monroe (1758-1831) was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia. He was a soldier in the American Revolution and was wounded at the Battle of Trenton. He studied law under Thomas Jefferson, and was a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a Governor of Virginia, and was Secretary of State and Secretary of War under President James Madison. Monroe was the fifth President of the United States. This painting was produced by Samuel Morse (1791-1872) circa 1819. It hangs in the Blue Room of the White House. This image is courtesy of the White House Historical Association and Wikimedia Commons.

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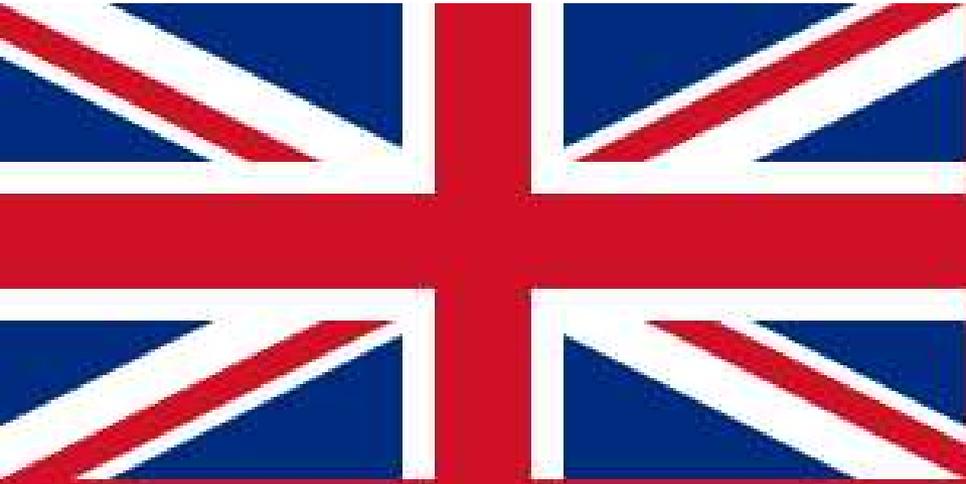
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As the United States expanded, great changes were also taking place in neighboring countries.



This image is a physical and political map of North America. This image is courtesy of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) Factbook and Wikimedia Commons.

We'll look at how Canada grew.



The first official flag after Canada came under British rule was the British Union Jack, as seen in the top left of this flag. In 1868 Canada informally adopted the flag shown here, known as the red ensign. The seal on the flag shows the coat of arms for the four original Canadian provinces. This flag was used until 1921. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

In 1791 Britain decided to divide Canada into two parts.



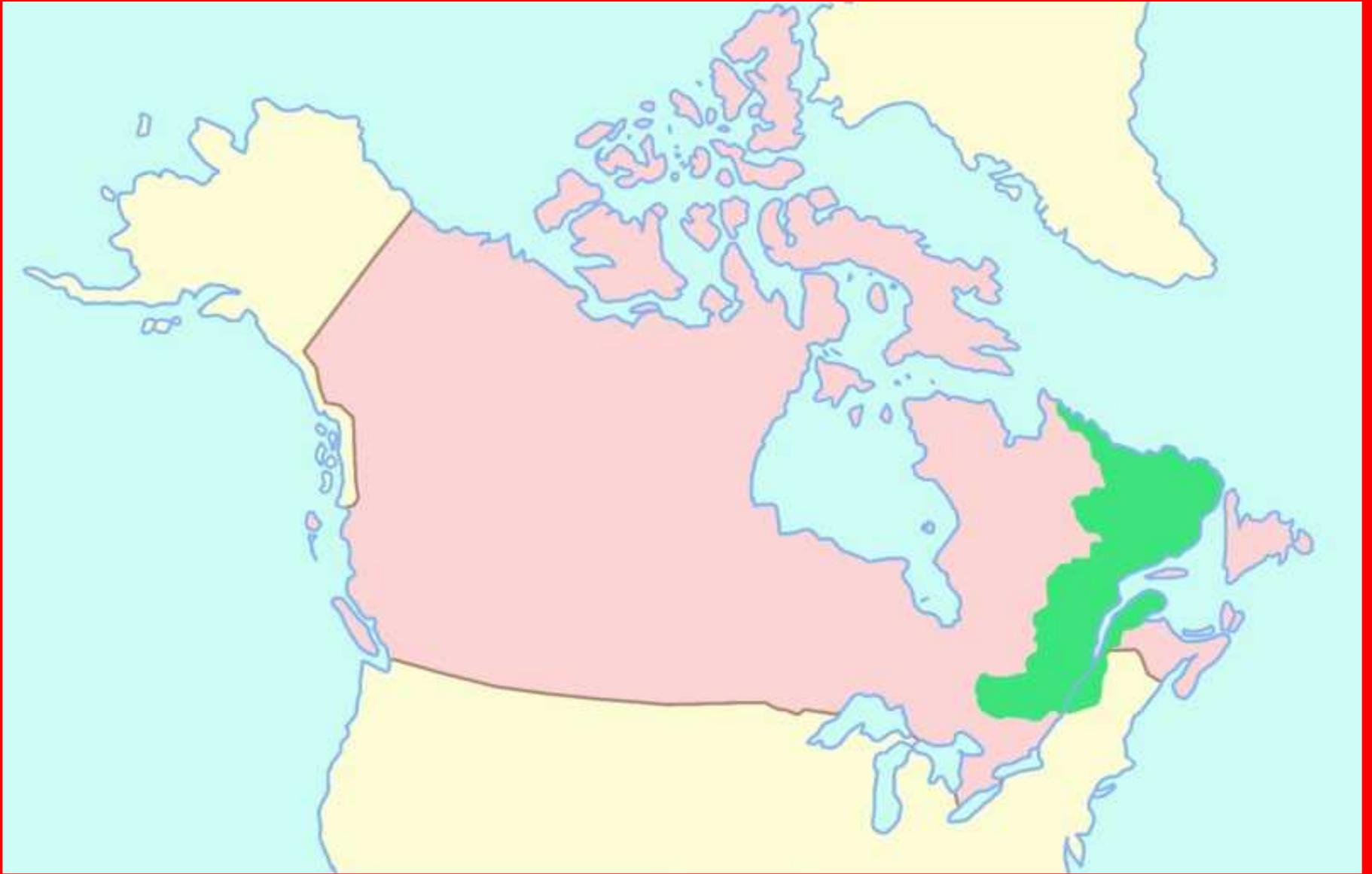
This map shows Upper Canada in gold, and Lower Canada in Green. The terms Upper and Lower come from the St. Lawrence River. Upper Canada is upstream on the river, Lower Canada is downstream, where it empties into the Atlantic Ocean. The pink area was known as Ruppert's Land. Upper Canada was so named because of its headquarters close to the St. Lawrence River as it flows towards the Atlantic Ocean. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Upper Canada included an area settled mainly by English-speaking people.



This map shows Upper Canada in gold. Upper Canada most made up what is now the southern section of the Province of Ontario. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Mostly French speaking people lived in Lower Canada.



This map shows Lower Canada in green. Lower Canada most made up what is now the southern section of the Province of Quebec and parts of the provinces of Labrador and Newfoundland. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Lord Durham, the governor of Canada, advised Parliament to unite Upper and Lower Canada and allow Canadians to control local affairs. Parliament agreed.



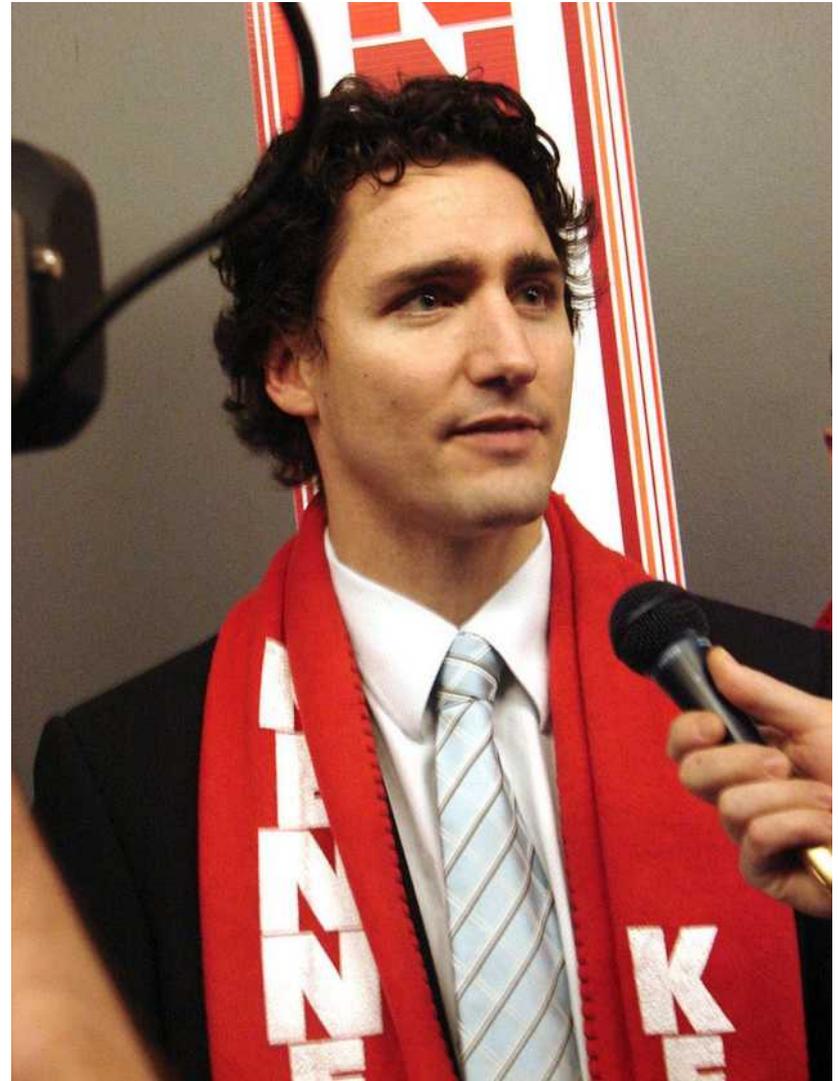
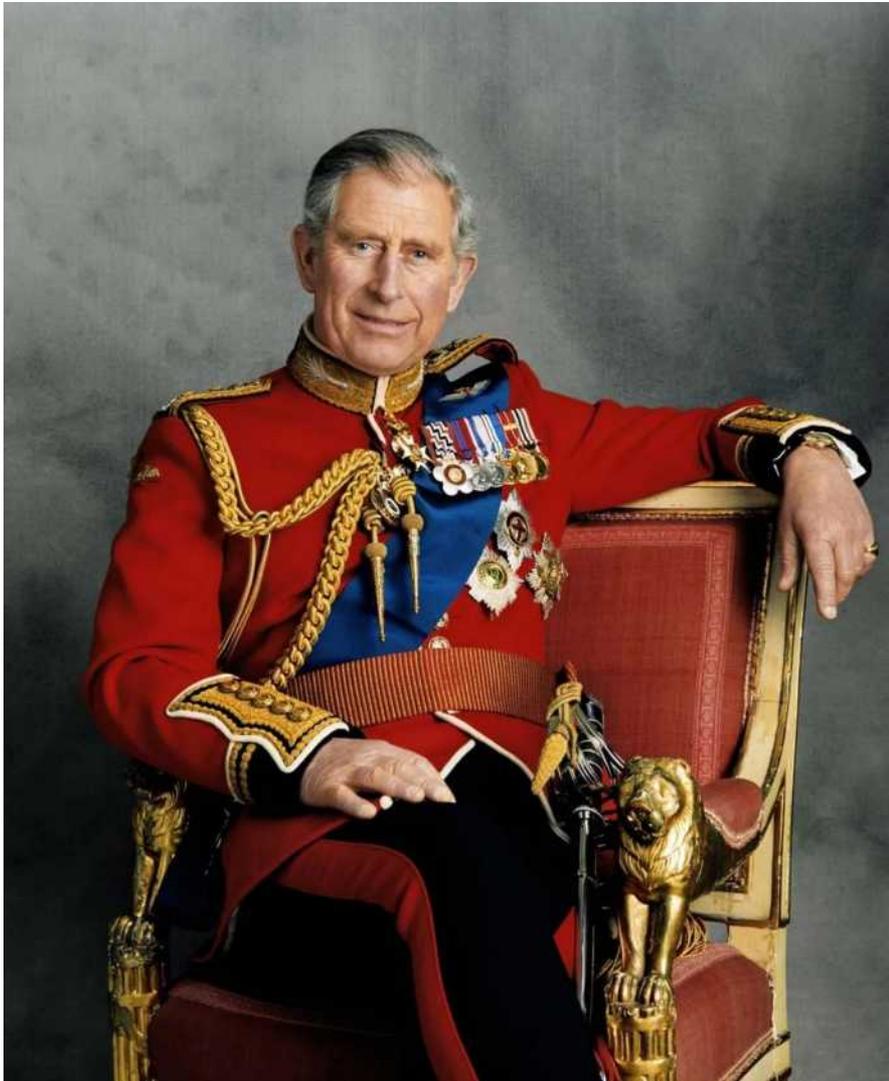
John George Lambton (1782-1840), the First Earl of Durham, known popularly as Lord Durham, posed for this portrait by Thomas Phillips. He was a British Whig statesman, colonial administrator, and the Governor of British North America. This image is courtesy of the National Portrait Gallery in London, England, and of Wikimedia Commons.

Slowly and peacefully America's northern neighbor became a nation.



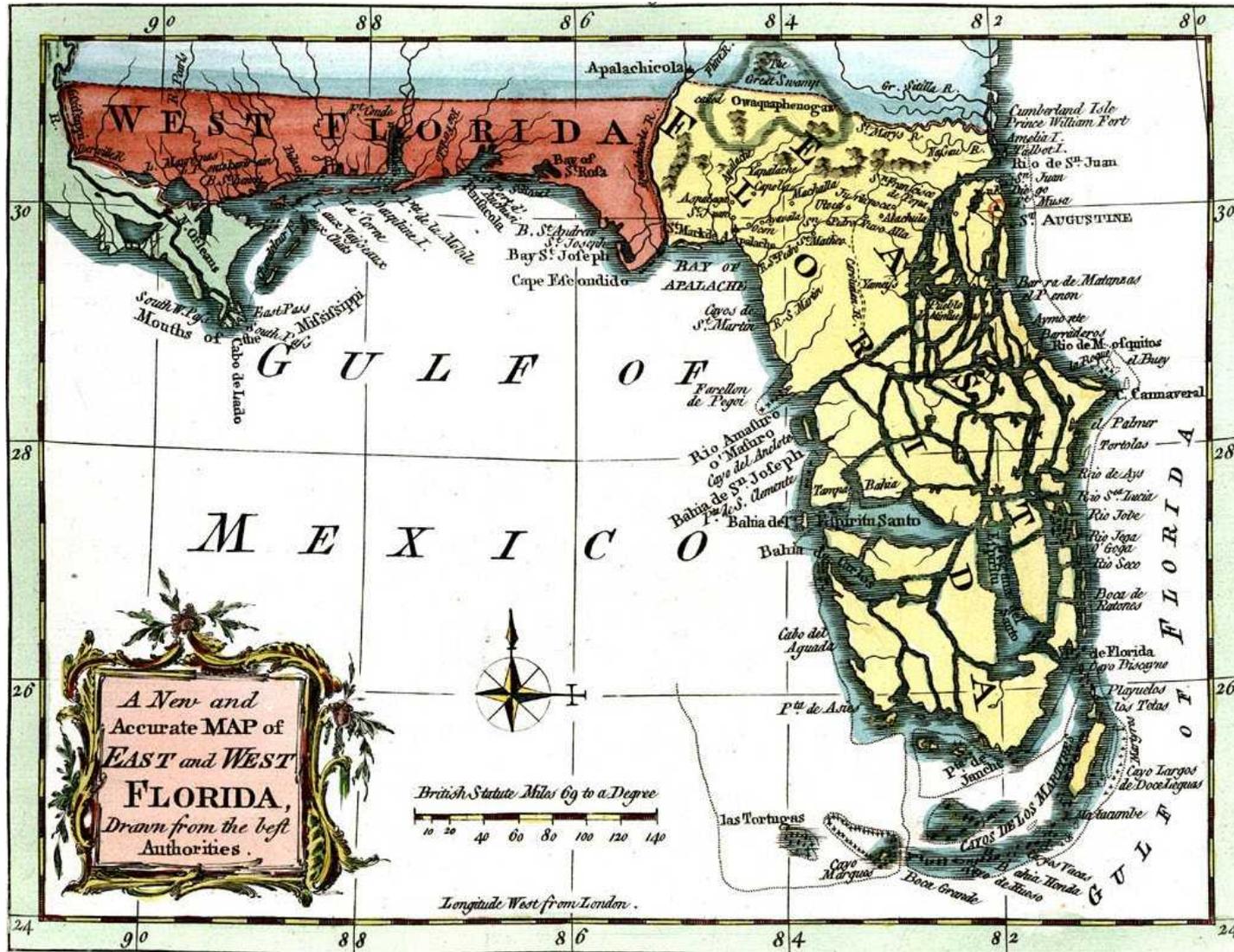
This image is a political map showing the provinces of Canada. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Today Canada is a Constitutional Monarchy.



A Constitutional Monarchy is a form of national government in which the power of the monarch is limited by the Parliament. This means Canada still has a King or Queen as its Sovereign, in this case Great Britain's King Charles III (1948-) who acts as a symbol of Canada and Great Britain. However, the people rule themselves through their Prime Minister, who currently is Justin Trudeau (1971-). These images are courtesy of tattler.com (left) and Wikimedia Commons (right).

At various times Florida was under control of either Great Britain or Spain.



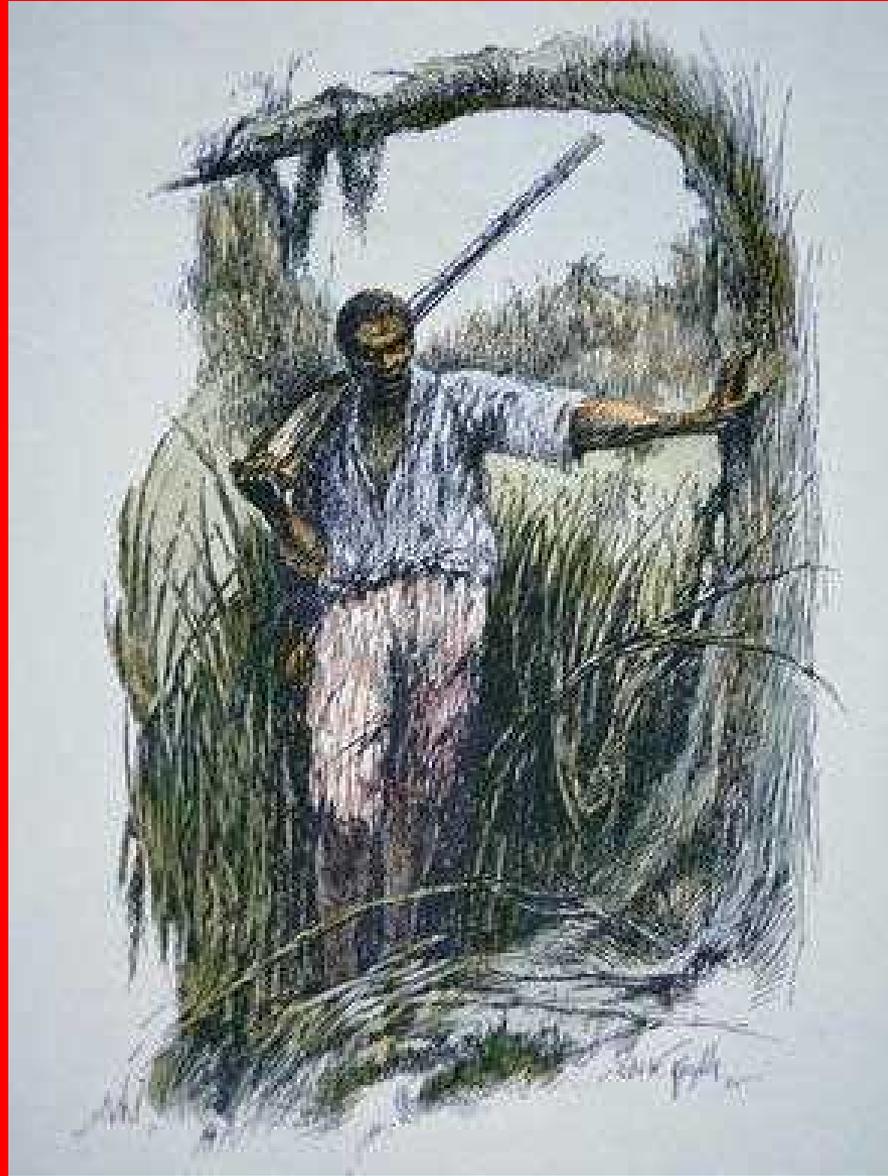
Britain formed West and East Florida out of land taken from France and Spain after the French and Indian War. As the newly acquired territory was too large to govern from one administrative center, the British divided it into two new colonies separated by the Apalachicola River. West Florida's government was based in Pensacola. East Florida's capital was St. Augustine. A New and Accurate Map of East and West Florida was created circa 1765 by J. Proctor for *London Magazine*, volume 34. This image is courtesy of the University of South Florida.

For years, American leaders had wanted to own Florida.



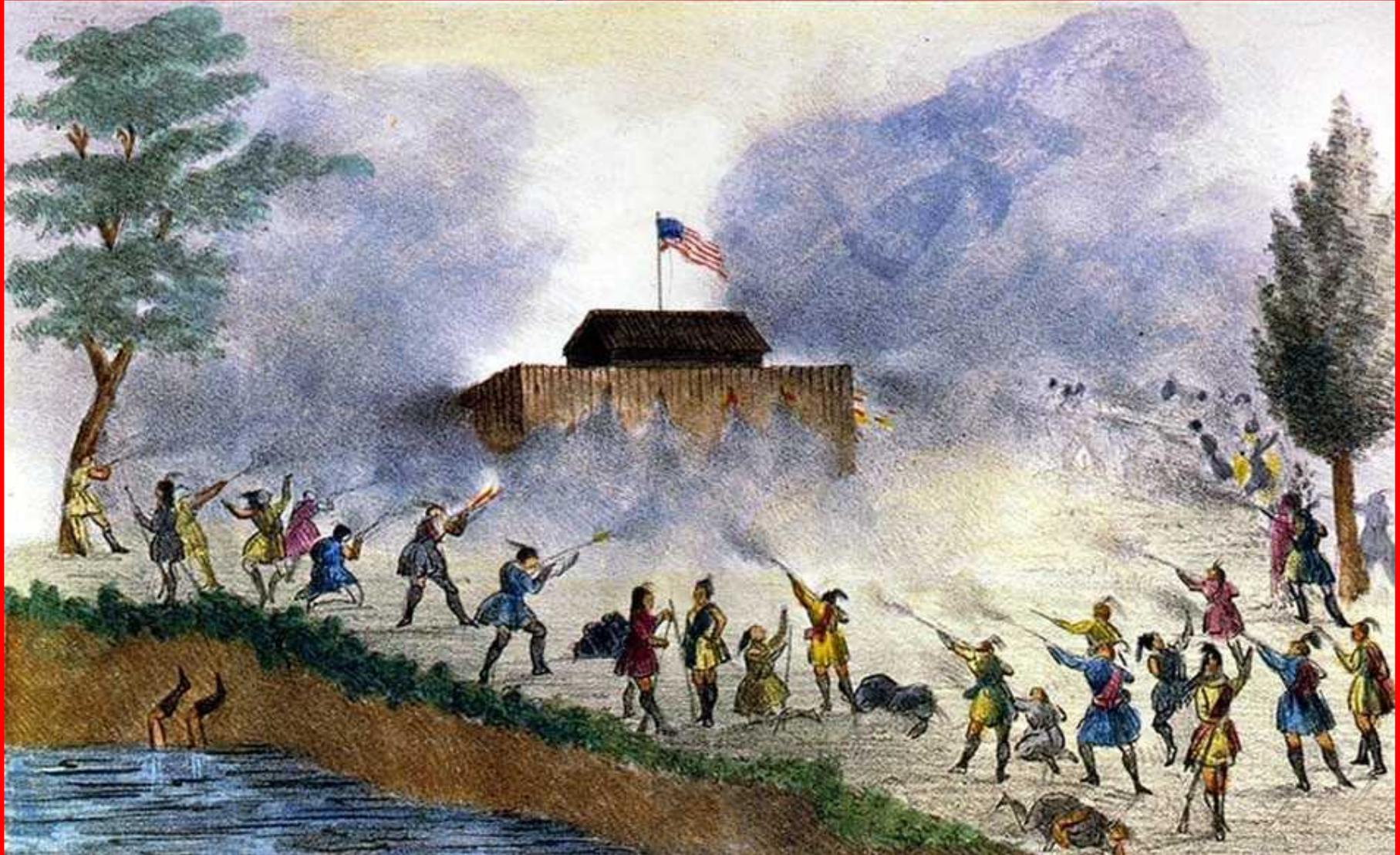
Spanish Florida refers to the Spanish territory of Florida, which formed part of Cuba, and the section of the Spanish Empire located in the southeastern United States. For the most part, however, there were not any defined boundaries. This image is courtesy of the National Park Service.

Runaway slaves from the United States hid in Florida.



As early as 1689, African slaves fled from the South Carolina Lowcountry to Spanish Florida seeking freedom. This image is titled *Runaway Slaves Seeking Refuge in the Florida Everglades*. This image is courtesy of myartprints.com.

Creeks and Seminoles who lived in East Florida often raided nearby American settlements.



This image, titled *Attack of the Seminoles on the Block House*, shows an attack by the Seminole Indians on a fort on the Withlacoochee River in December, 1835. It was created by T. Gray and James circa 1837. This image is courtesy of jacksbromeliads.com.

Secretary of State John Quincy Adams demanded that Spain either govern Florida properly or sell it to the United States.



This image shows the crumbling City Gates of St. Augustine, Florida. This woodcut by Henry Fenn was produced in 1872. This image is courtesy of the National Park Service.

The Spanish, whose army was too weak to fight the United States, gave into Adams demands.



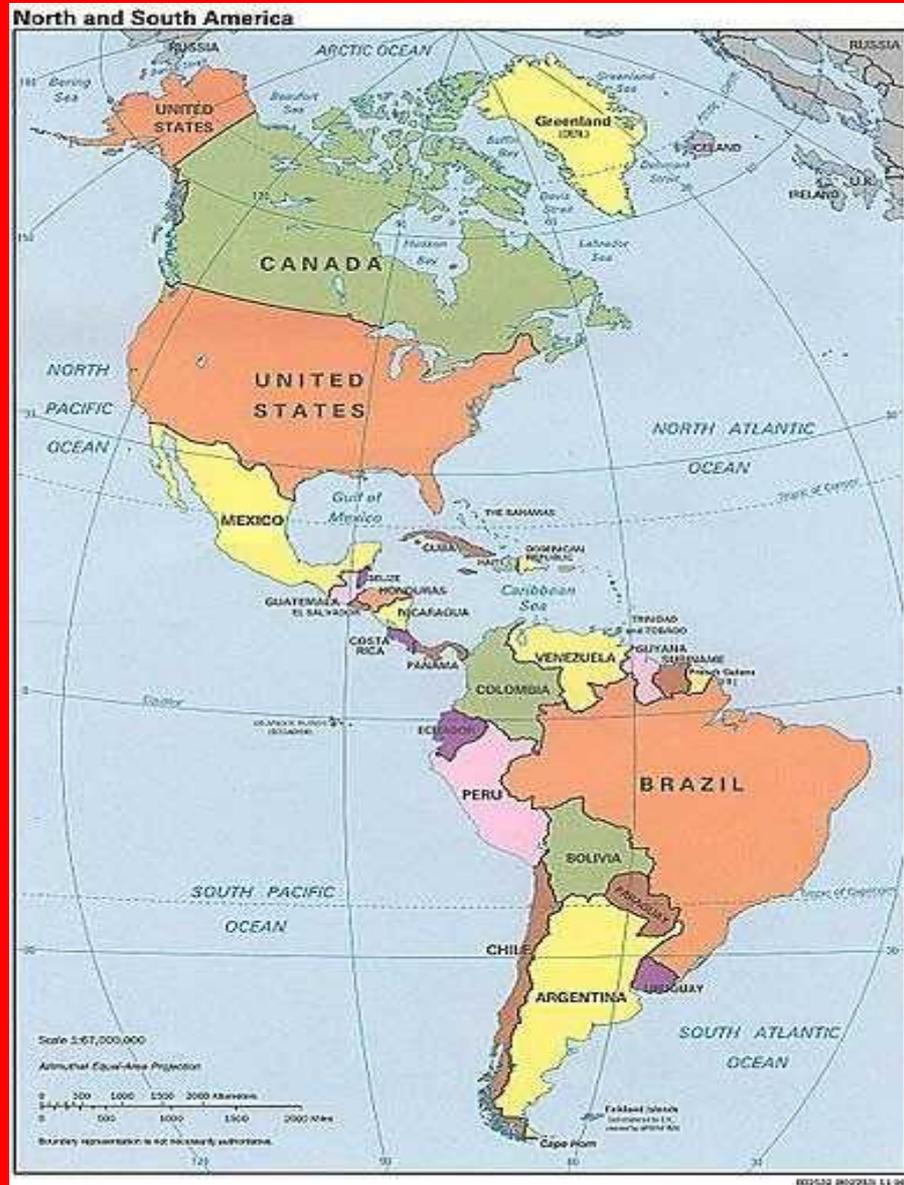
This photograph shows Spanish Army living historians fire a volley at the Castillo de San Marcos in St. Augustine, Florida. The Castillo had once been a Spanish fort. This image taken in December, 2008 is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

In 1819 Spain ceded Florida to the United States in the Adams-Onís Treaty.



The United States paid Spain \$5 million. This map shows the territory acquired by the United States from Spain in the Adams-Onís Treaty. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

In 1800 the United States was the only independent country in the Americas.



This is a political map of North America, Central America, South America, and the Caribbean countries. This image is courtesy of the Central Intelligence Agency and Wikimedia Commons.

Many Latin American colonies revolted against Spain and declared their independence.



Latin America includes those countries where the primary language is related to Latin, such as Spanish, Portuguese, or French. This image is courtesy of volunteersforprosperity.gov.

Mexico finally won its freedom from Spain in 1821.



This map shows the administrative departments of Mexico in September, 1821. At that time its land included part of what is now the United States and Central America. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Other Latin American colonies also fought for their independence.



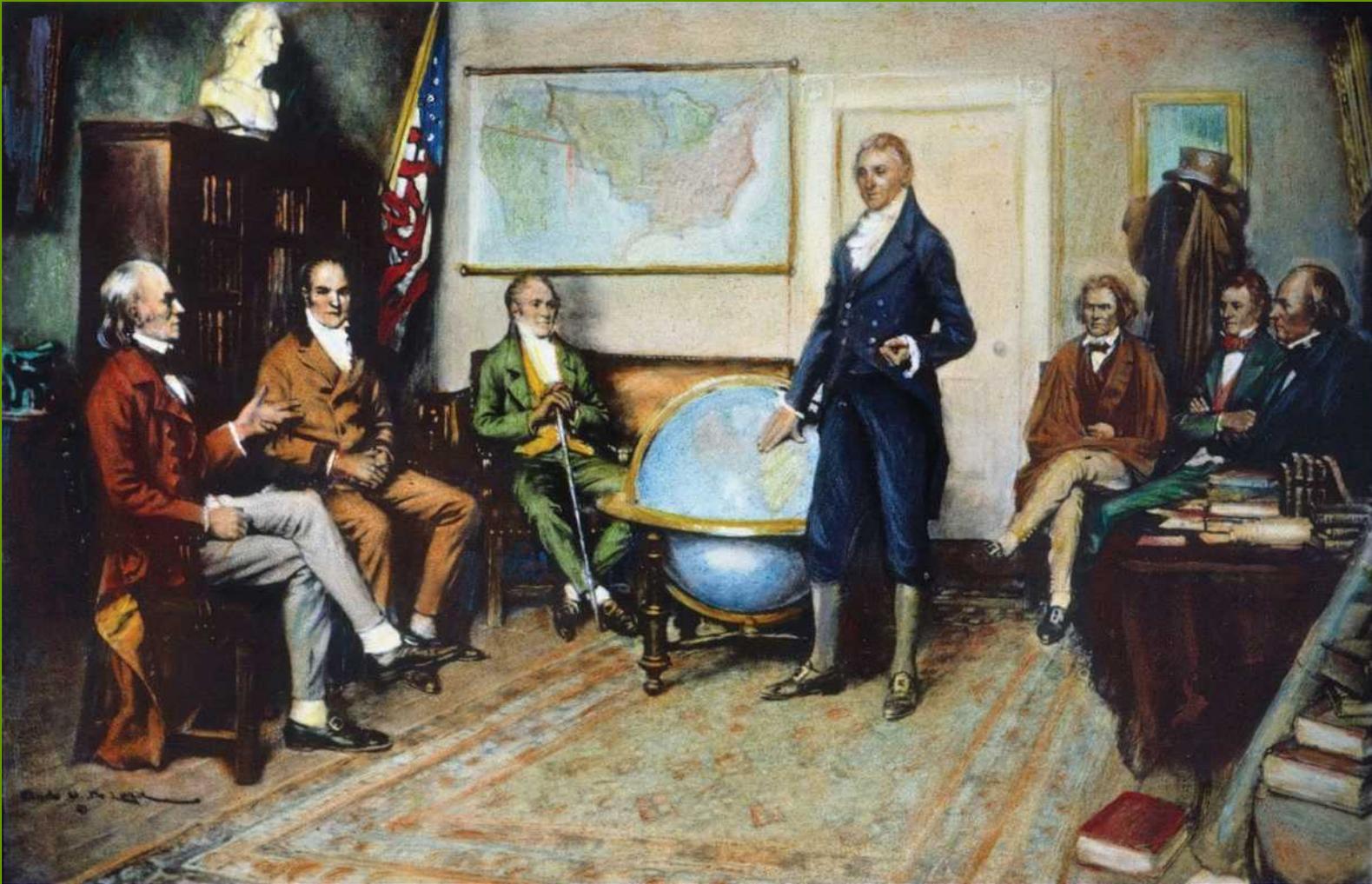
The Battle of Carabobo was fought on June 24, 1821 between Venezuelan independence fighters, led by Simon Bolivar, and Spanish Royalist forces. Bolivar's decisive victory at Carabobo led to the independence of Venezuela. This detail of La Batalla de Carabobo by Martin Tovar y Tovar is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

By 1825 Spain had lost all of its colonies in Latin America except for Puerto Rico and Cuba.



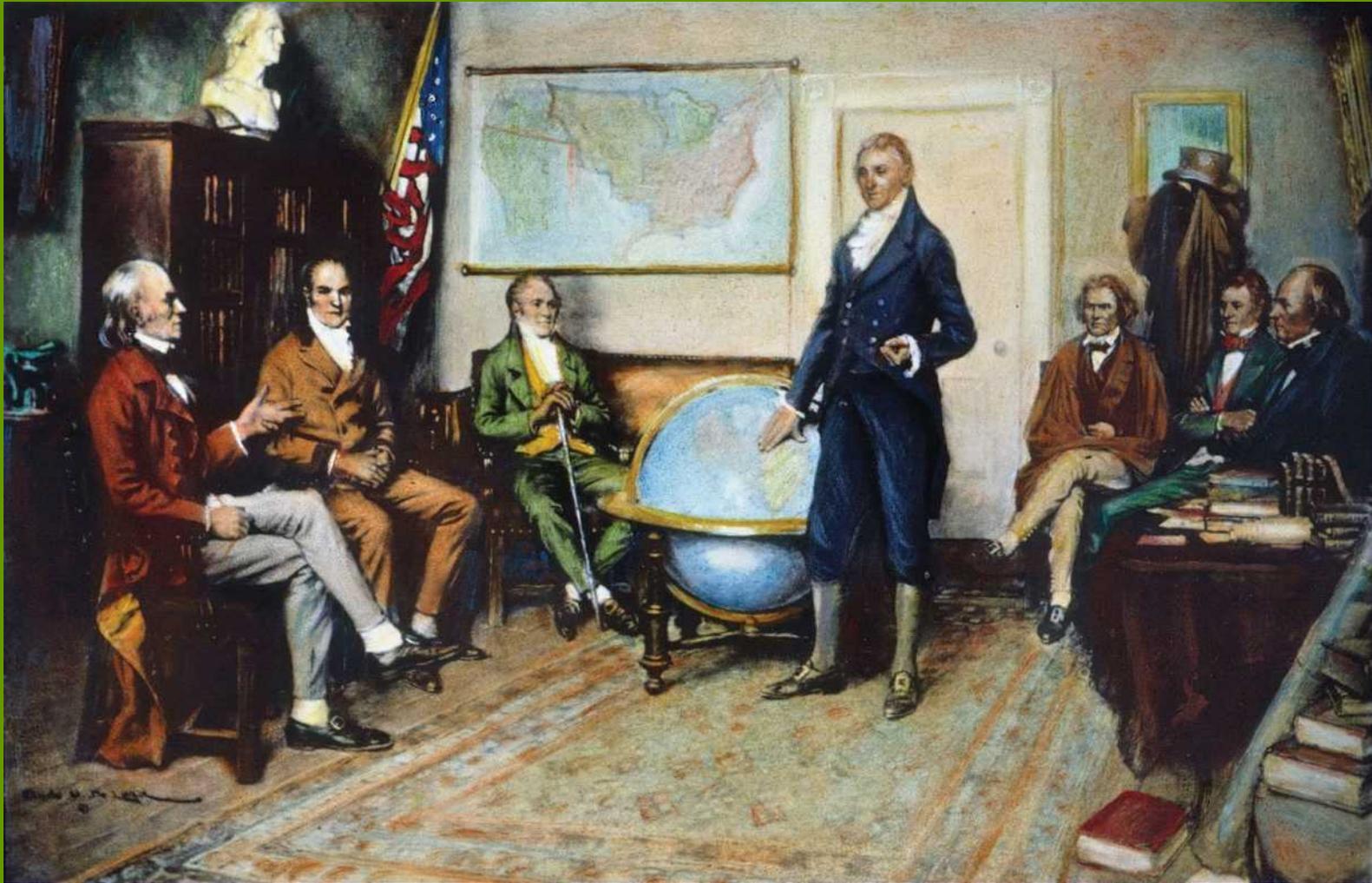
This map shows the countries located in the Caribbean Sea. This image is courtesy of the United States Central Intelligence Agency's *World Fact Book* and Wikimedia Commons.

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The United States quickly granted diplomatic recognition to the new nations of Latin America.



This image shows the Captain General of Venezuela, Vicente Emparan, on April 19, 1810 at the Cathedral in Caracas. City council members, shown in grey, prevented him for entering the Cathedral for the services that day. He was directed across the main square from the Cathedral. Seeing the large support for independence from Spain, Emparan resigned his position. This was a key moment in Venezuelan independence. This image, titled by Juan Lovera (1776-1841) was painted in 1835. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Spain, however, planned to recapture its colonies with the help of its European allies.



This is a map of Europe showing Spain colored dark green. This map is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The leaders of the United States would not allow this to happen.



This painting shows the 1823 cabinet meeting that led to the birth of the Monroe Doctrine. From left to right are: Secretary of State John Quincy Adams (1767-1848), Secretary of the Treasury William Harris Crawford (1772-1834), Attorney General William Wirt (1772-1834), President James Monroe (1758-1831), Secretary of War John C. Calhoun (1782-1850), Vice President Daniel D. Tompkins (1774-1825), and Postmaster General John McLean (1785-1861). This image was painted by Clyde O. DeLand (1872-1947). This image is courtesy of the Philadelphia Board of Public Education.

Secretary of State John Quincy Adams wanted to warn European nations to keep out of affairs in the western hemisphere.



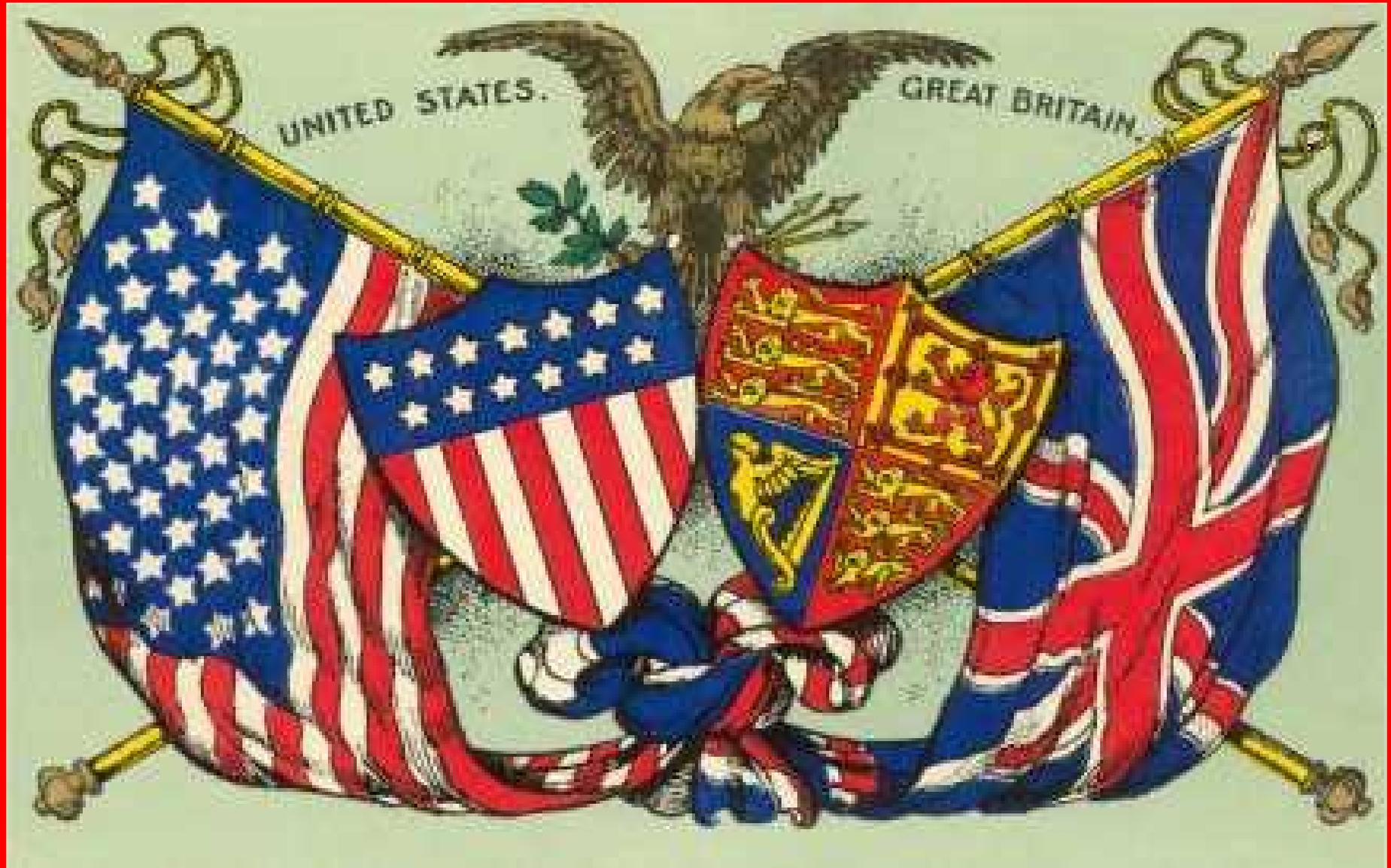
This image shows Uncle Sam, as an armed soldier, standing between the European powers of Great Britain, France, Germany, Spain, and Portugal and the Latin American countries of Nicaragua and Venezuela. This lithograph by Victor appeared in the publication *Judge* on February 15, 1896. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

The British also opposed a European invasion of Latin America because they had developed a profitable trade with the newly created Latin American nations.



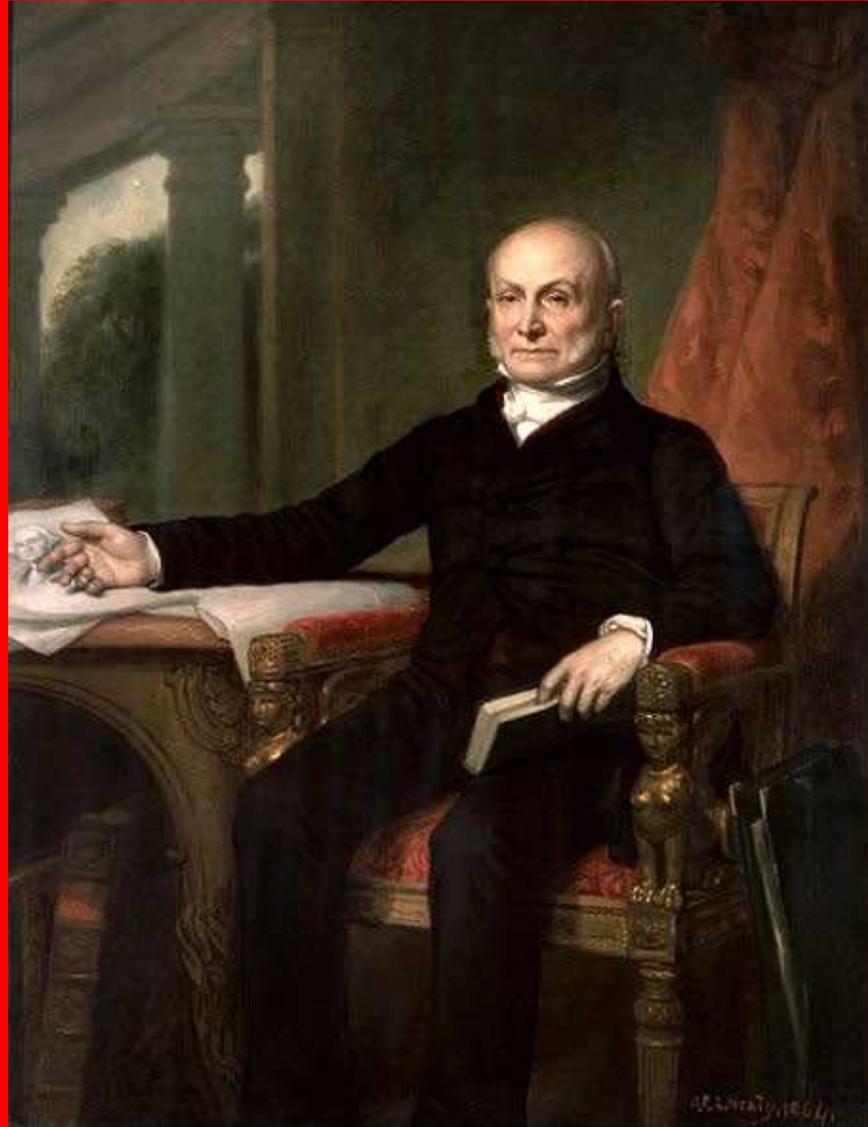
This image shows a British naval force under Admiral Edward Vernon enters Portobelo, in what is now Colon Province, Panama on November 21, 1739 in what was known as the War of Jenkins Ear. The British defeated the Spanish on this day. This image is courtesy of the Old Print Shop in New York, New York.

British leaders suggested to the Americans that the two nations issue a joint statement about Latin American independence.



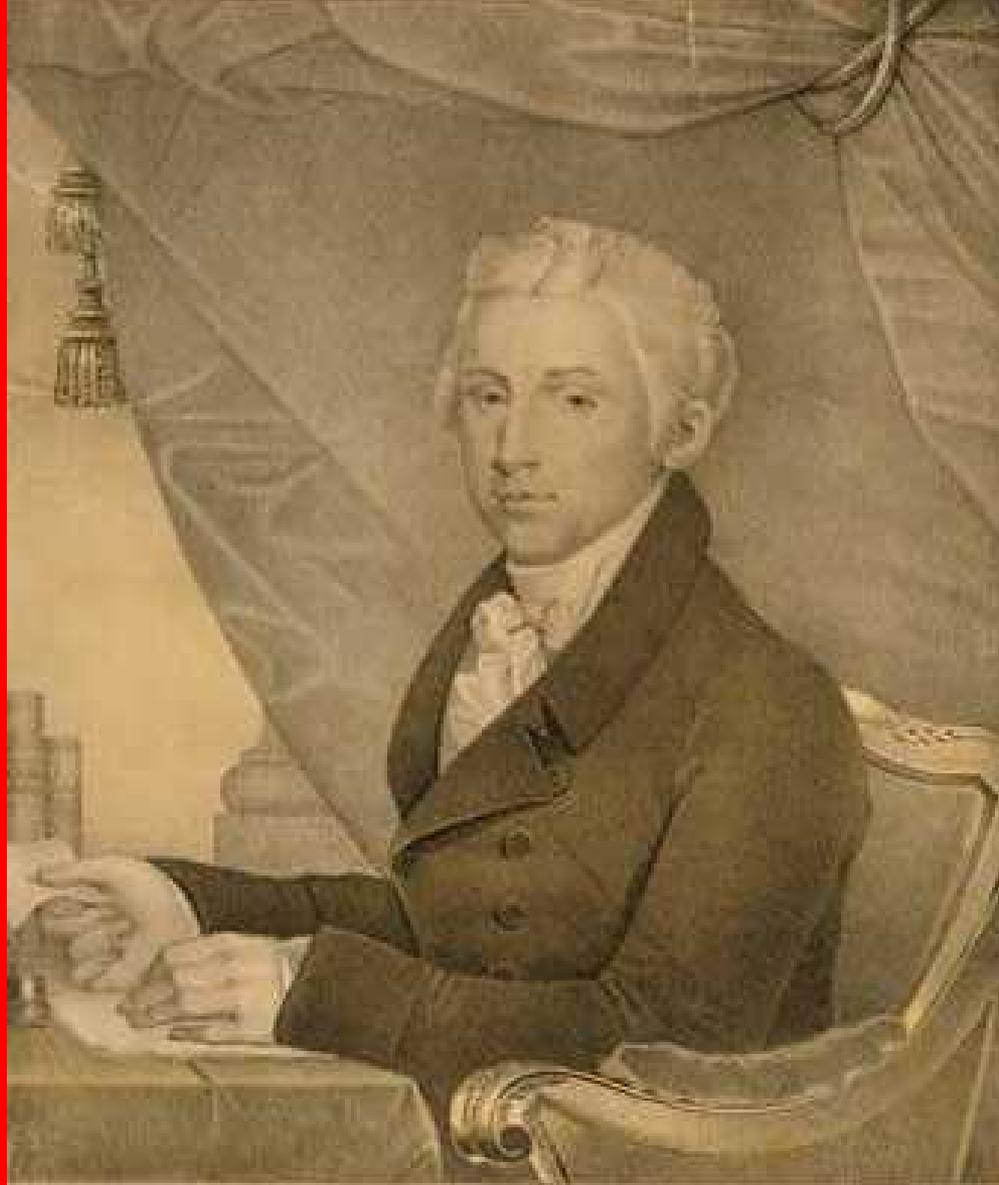
This image shows the flags and seals of the United States and Great Britain. This image is courtesy of posters.com.

Secretary of State John Quincy Adams distrusted the British, and he urged the United States to act on its own. President Monroe agreed.



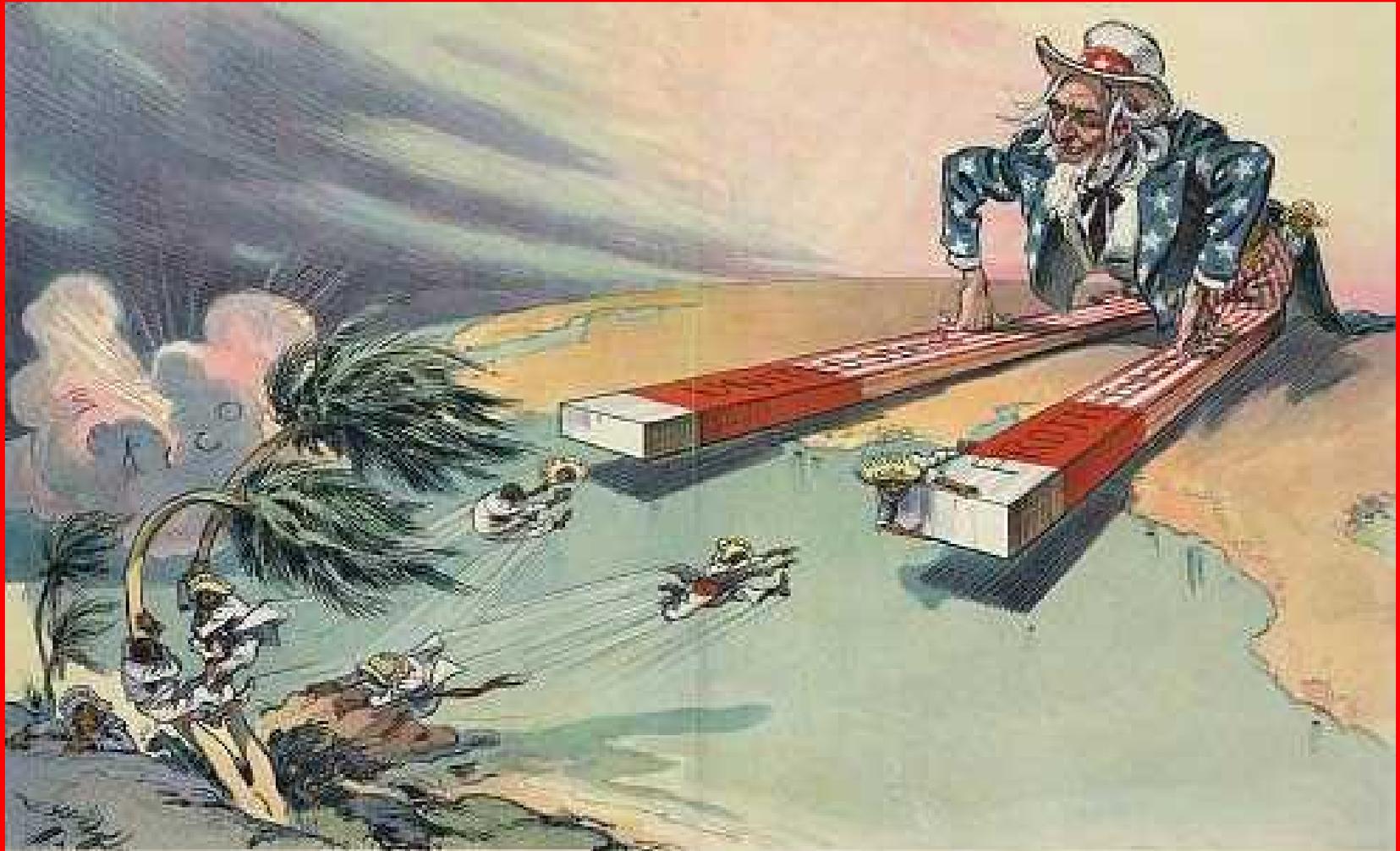
John Quincy Adams (1767-1848) was Secretary of State for the United States during the administration of James Monroe from 1817-1825. This image was painted by George Peter Alexander Healy (1818-1894) in 1858. This image is courtesy of the White House Historical Association and of Wikimedia Commons.

When President Monroe gave his yearly address to Congress in 1823, he included a bold statement on United States foreign affairs that has become known as the Monroe Doctrine.



This lithograph titled *James Monroe, Fifth President of the United States* was published between 1830-1842 by D.W. Kellogg & Co. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Monroe said that the United States would not interfere in the internal concerns of any European nation.



The United States was not to interfere in the internal concerns of European nations, but it certainly would influence the internal concerns of the nations of Latin America. This illustration, titled *The Pull of the Monroe Magnet*, shows Uncle Sam, on the right, sitting with legs outstretched forming a magnet labeled "United States Protectorates," which he is using to draw Central and South American countries. This image, published in the British magazine *Puck* on August 13, 1913, is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Monroe said that the American continents from that moment on were not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers.



This image shows Uncle Sam representing the United States, instructing figures representing Great Britain on the left and Germany in the middle, from colonizing the Americas. This image is titled *A Live Wire*, and was published in the *New York Herald* circa 1903.

Europeans were surprised by the boldness of the United States.



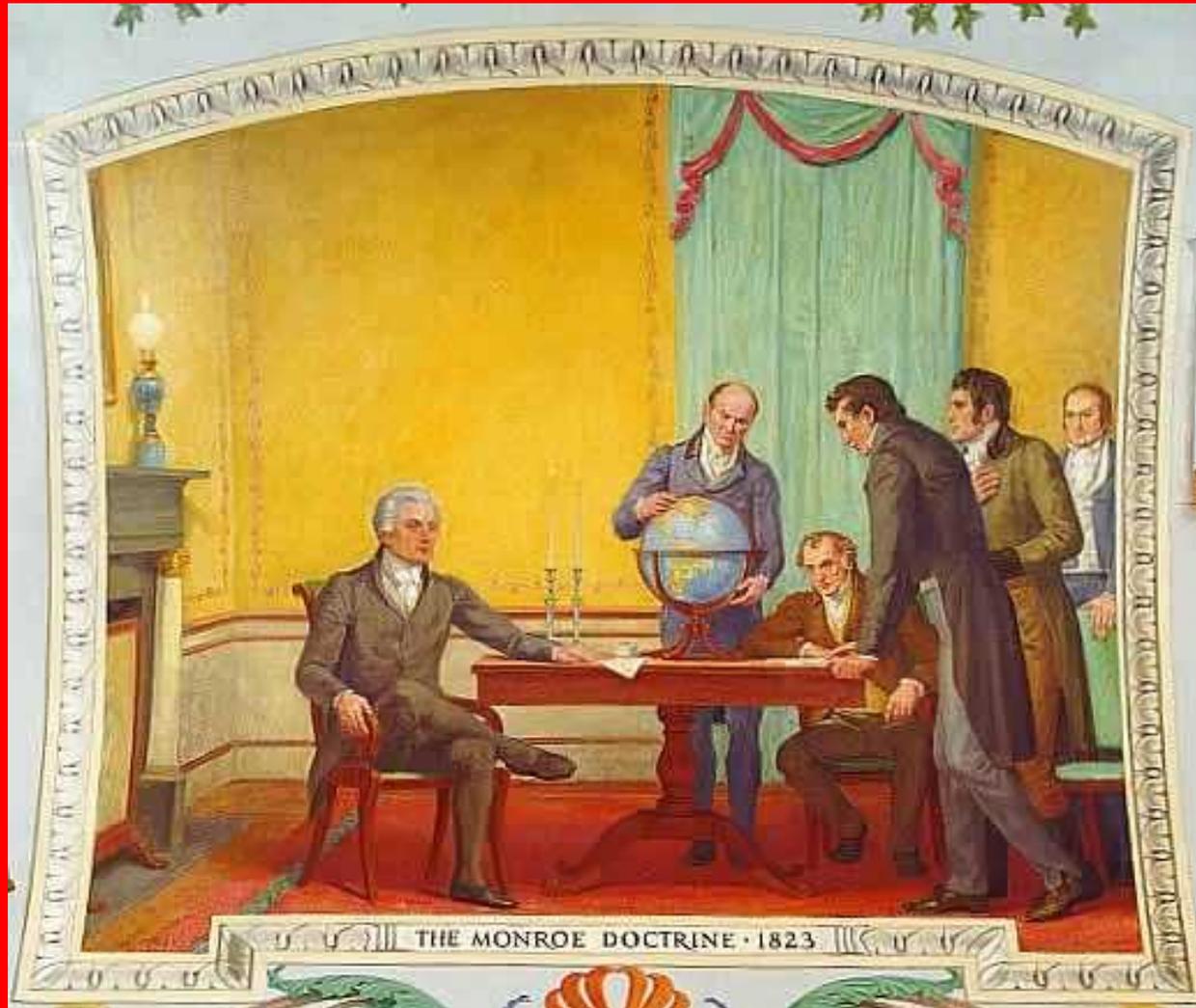
The illustration shows a dog wearing a sombrero labeled "Mexican Revolution" jumping and barking, stirring up a cloud of dust. Uncle Sam approaches from the left drawing a gun from its holster labeled "Intervention", he is preparing to shoot the "mad dog". The rulers of some European and Asian countries are standing behind a wall labeled "Monroe Doctrine", some have rifles, others point toward the dog. This image by Keppler & Schwarzmann, titled *Mad Dog?* appeared in the British publication *Puck* on August 6, 1913. It is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

The Europeans did not challenge the Monroe Doctrine, for no nation wanted to confront a United States that had the backing of Britain and its powerful navy.



This painting shows the opening phases of the Battle of Trafalgar which took place on October 21, 1805. The British navy under Admiral Lord Horatio Nelson defeated a combined fleet of the French and Spanish navies. In this decisive victory, the French and Spanish lost 22 ships. The British did not lose a single vessel. The French and the Spanish were kept from invading the British Isles. This image by Nicholas Pocock (1740-1821) is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The Monroe Doctrine showed the political independence of the United States and its growing nationalism.



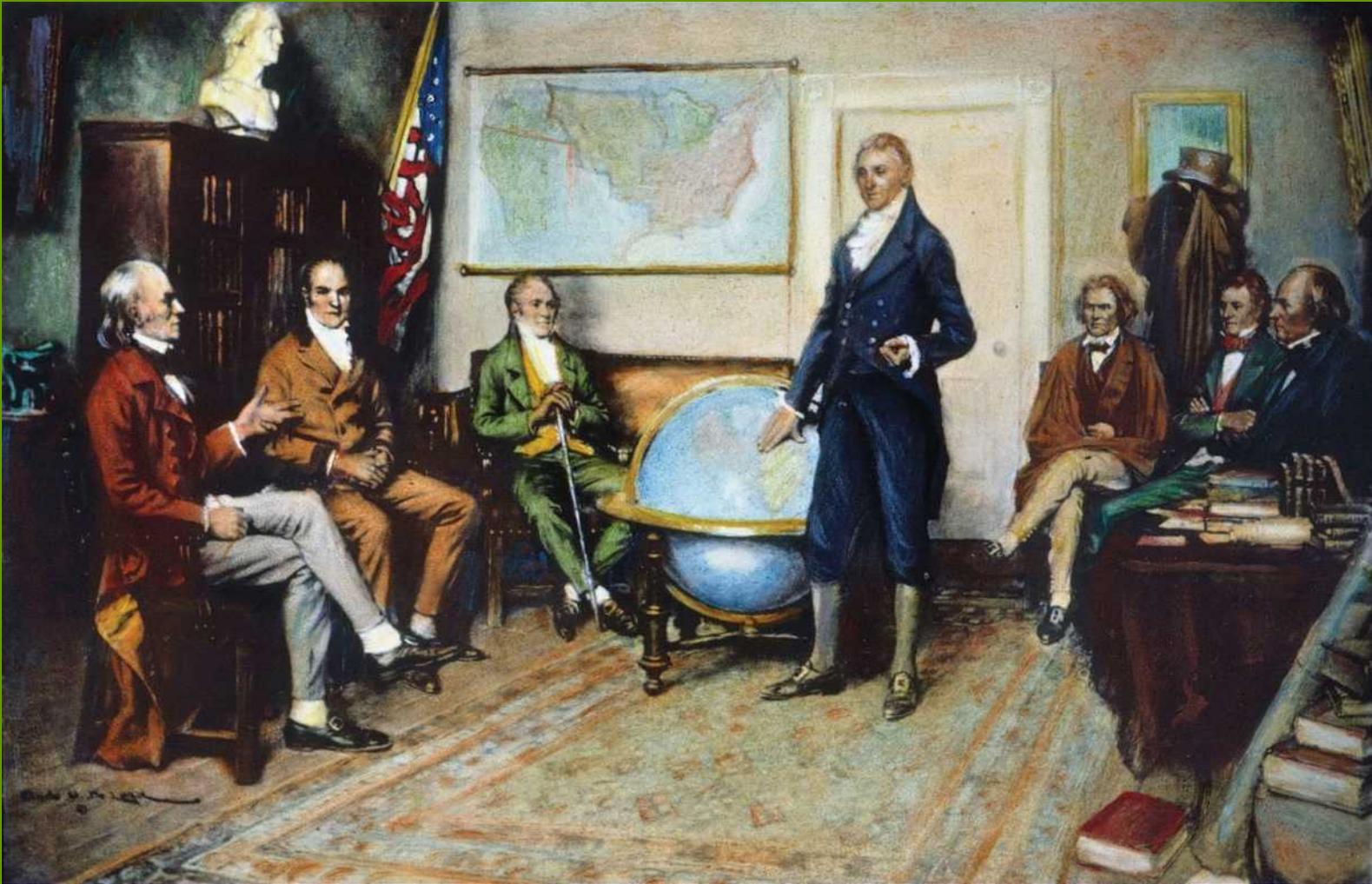
This mural depicts a discussion among President Monroe and members of his cabinet. From left to right are President James Monroe, Secretary of State John Quincy Adams, Attorney General William Wirt, Secretary of War John Calhoun, and Secretary of the Navy Samuel L. Southard. This image was painted by Allyn Cox from 1973-1974. It is displayed in the United States Capitol and is courtesy of the Architect of the Capitol.

The Monroe Doctrine would become especially important when the United States became a major sea power.



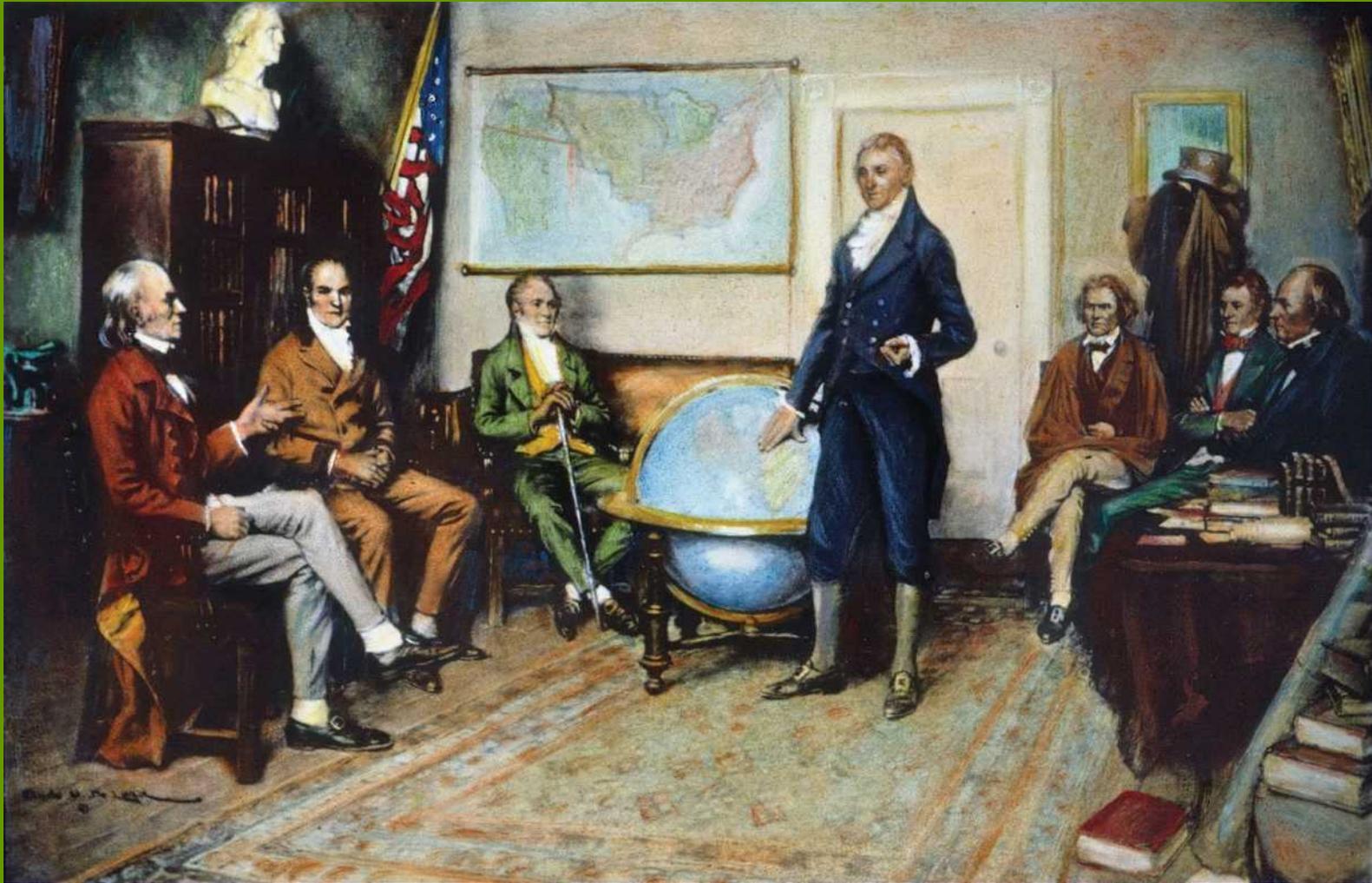
This political cartoon shows United States President Theodore Roosevelt and his Great White Fleet using the Monroe Doctrine to keep European powers out of Santo Domingo. This image was created circa 1906 and is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

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