

THE NATIONAL PERIOD

- 1800-1840s
- new nation takes shape
- shift in politics, westward expansion, the growth of industry, and the burden of slavery
- defined by Jefferson, war with England, and Jackson

Market Revolution/Industrialization

- **The Market Revolution/1st Industrial Revolution**
- Industrial Revolution transforms England mid 1700s, moves to U.S. 1790s
- mass production – factory system
- interchangeable parts

Market Revolution/Industrialization

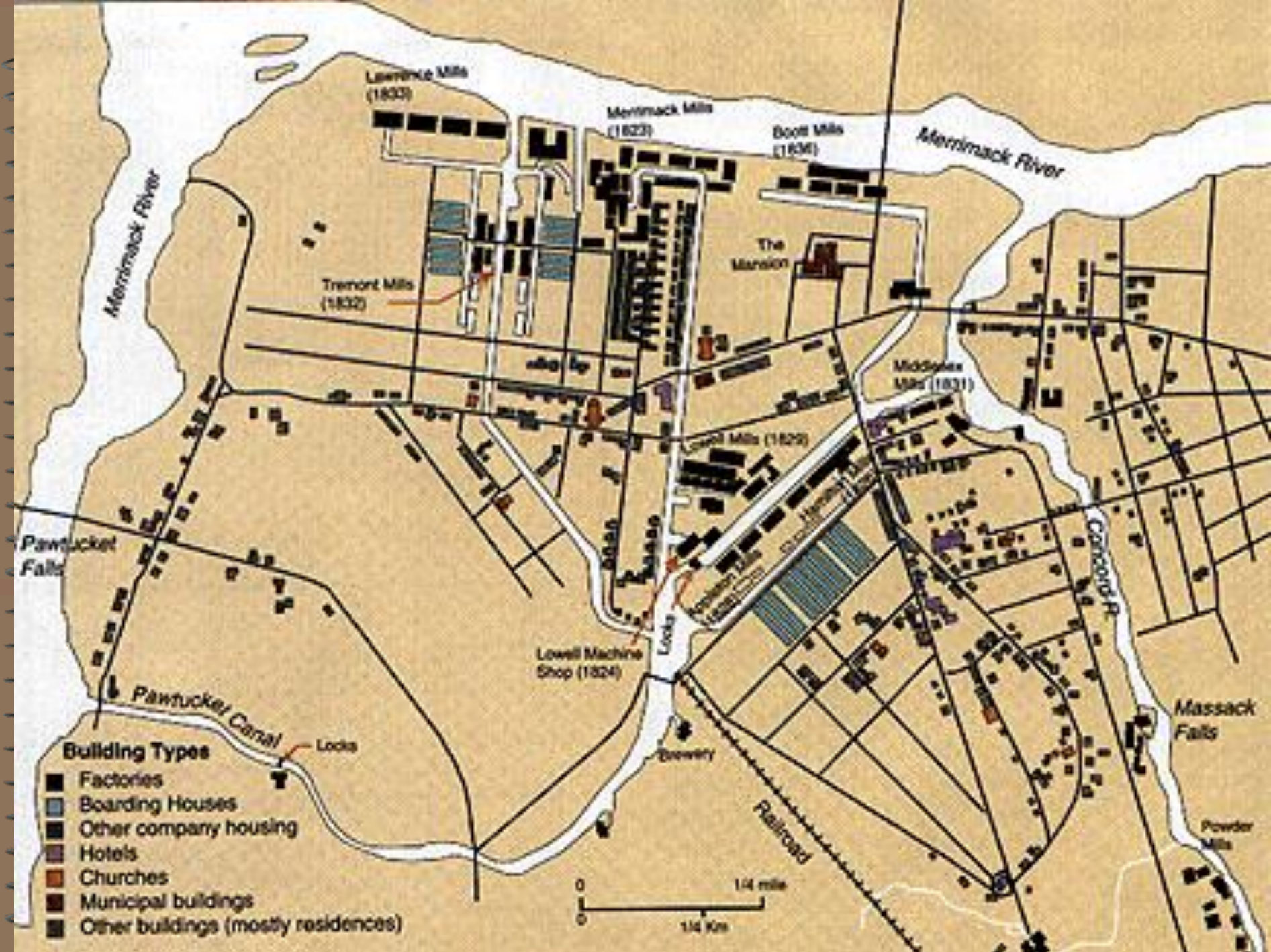
- changes labor, economy, and society forever
- Why in Northeast region?
- 1. fast flowing rivers
- 2. built in labor force – population – dep. on trade
- 3. numerous banks willing to invest

Market Revolution/Industrialization

- **Important Early Industrialists**
- **A. Francis Cabot Lowell**
- weaving factory – Mass.
- Lowell's Girls
- Breaking out of the “cult of domesticity” – the domestic sphere
- Lowell Rules







75 Young Women

From 15 to 35 Years of Age,

WANTED TO WORK IN THE
COTTON MILLS!

IN LOWELL AND CHICOPEE, MASS.

I am authorized by the Agents of said Mills to make the following proposition to persons suitable for their work, viz.—They will be paid \$1.00 per week, and board, for the first month. It is presumed they will then be able to go to work at job prices. They will be considered as engaged for one year, cases of sickness excepted. I will pay the expenses of those who have not the means to pay for themselves, and the girls will pay it to the Company by their first labor. All that remains in the employ of the Company afterwards will have the amount of their expenses in the Mills refunded to them. They will be properly cared for in sickness. It is hoped that some will go except those whose circumstances will admit of their staying at least one year. Some but active and healthy girls will be engaged for this work as it would not be advisable for either the girls or the Company.

I shall be at the Howard Hotel, Burlington, on Monday, July 25th; at Farnham's, St. Albans, Tuesday forenoon, 26th, at Keyse's, Swanton, in the afternoon; at the Massachusetts' House, Rouses Point, on Wednesday, the 27th, to engage girls,—such as would like a place in the Mills would do well to improve the present opportunity, as new hands will not be wanted late in the season. I shall start with my Company, for the Mills, on Friday morning, the 29th inst., from Rouses Point, at 6 o'clock. Such as do not have an opportunity to see me at the above places, can take the cars and go with me the same as though I had engaged them.

I will be responsible for the safety of all baggage that is marked in care of I. M. BOYNTON, and delivered to my charge.

I. M. BOYNTON,

Agent for Procuring Help for the Mills.



LOWELL OFFERING

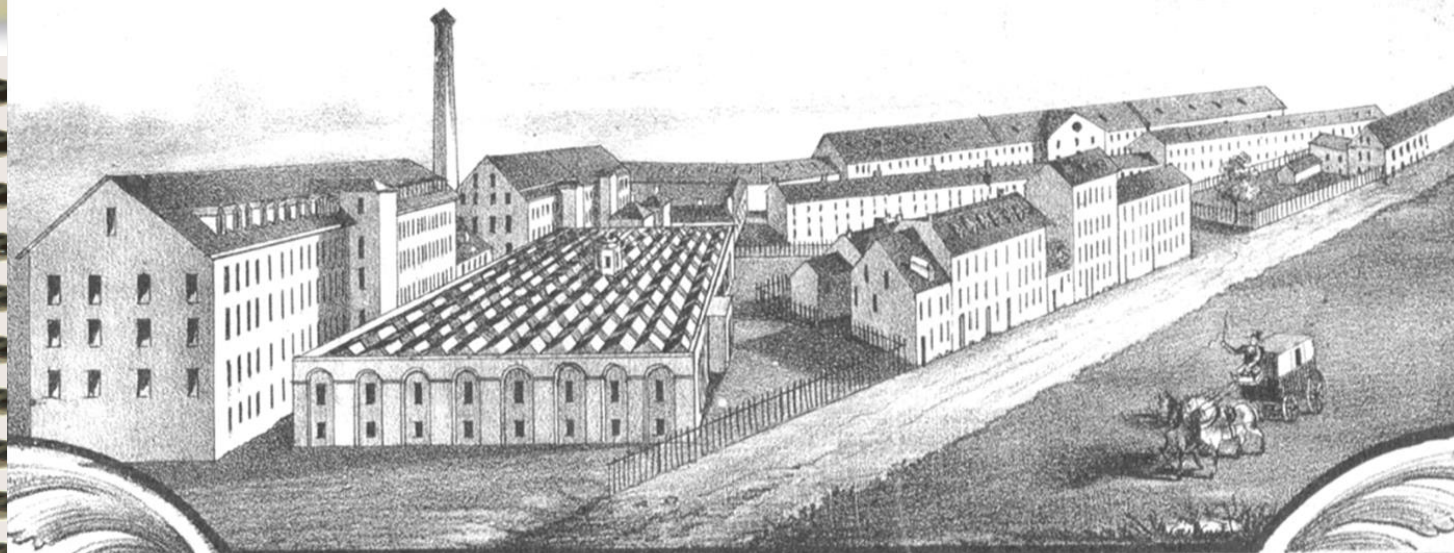
December, 1845.



"Is God also among the prophets."

A REPOSITORY
OF ORIGINAL ARTICLES, WRITTEN BY
"FACTORY GIRLS."

LOWELL, MISSIS CURTIS & FARLEY,
Wells, 121
street.



LOWELL C. MILLS.



FACTORY SONG

Come all ye ladies of Lowell,
I'd have you to understand,
We are going to leave the factory,
And away to our native land.

While in the sable shades of night,
With curtains round our head;
The watchmen calls, the lamp is brought,
To light us from our bed.

Then we arise and all prepare
To receive corporeal food;
And some complain, while others say
That theirs is rich and good.

The factory bell begins to ring,
And we must all obey;
And each their own employment mind,
Or else be turned away.

We then into the carding room,
With cheerful hearts engagèd;
To labor in the dust and dirt,
The youth of every age.

And when the gate is hoisted high,
The water swiftly flows;
And each to their own station move,
And doth the machinery goes.

The rumbling wheels and rattling bands,
All in succession roll;
The regulator swiftly moves,
And regulates the whole.

It is a wonder how that man
Could such machinery make;
A thousand wheels in union move,
Without the least mistake.

The bales of cotton soon brought,
And from the picker flows;
Swift through the cards and brakers come,
And to the speeder goes.

With rapid flight the speeder flies,
'Tis pleasing to behold;
The roping round the bobbins wind,
One half can never be told.

The next we know the spinners call
For roping to be brought:

Its carried from the carding room,
And on their spindles caught.

Come listen friends and you I'll tell,
What spinners they can do;
The roping they will quick convert
To warp and filling too.

Another sight I now behold,
It is a pleasing scene;
The warp is taken soon as spun,
And wound around the beam.

These soon is carried out of sight
Into dressing room;
It's warped and dressed all complete,
And fitted for the loom.

The sleigh and harness is prepared,
Each thread for to commence;
The looms are placed in rows through,
The weavers stand between.

The shuttle now is swiftly thrown,
It flies from end to end;
And they stand ready all the while
Each broken thread to mend.

The best of weavers do not think,
Because they hither go;
That they are better than their friends,
That work in rooms below.

Six thousand yards from day to day,
If I am rightly told,
Is carded well, and spun and wove,
And carried to be sold.

When you my friends these lines behold,
Think not I've done my best;
But know that all I've left behind,
I'm leaving for the rest.

I hope all those who have the skill,
To view the least mistake;
Will start anew, the work review,
And much improvement make.

This corporation now is good,
It's rising with some others;
May friendship reign throughout the whole,
And all unite as brothers.

TIME TABLE OF THE LOWELL

To take effect on and after Oct. 21st,

The Standard time being that of the meridian of Lowell, as shown by the regulator clock of JOSEPH

	From 1st to 10th inclusive.				From 11th to 20th inclusive.				From 21st to 31st inclusive.
	1st Bell	2d Bell	3d Bell	Eve. Bell	1st Bell	2d Bell	3d Bell	Eve. Bell	1st Bell
January,	5.00	6.00	6.50	*7.30	5.00	6.00	6.50	*7.30	5.00
February,	4.30	5.30	6.40	*7.30	4.30	5.30	6.25	*7.30	4.30
March,	5.40	6.00		*7.30	5.20	5.40		*7.30	5.00
April,	4.45	5.05		6.45	4.30	4.50		6.55	4.30
May,	4.30	4.50		7.00	4.30	4.50		7.00	4.30
June,	"	"		"	"	"		"	"
July,	"	"		"	"	"		"	"
August,	"	"		"	"	"		"	"
September,	4.40	5.00		6.45	4.50	5.10		6.30	5.00
October,	5.10	5.30		*7.30	5.20	5.40		*7.30	5.30
November,	4.30	5.30	6.10	*7.30	4.30	5.30	6.20	*7.30	5.00
December,	5.00	6.00	6.45	*7.30	5.00	6.00	6.50	*7.30	5.00

* Excepting on Saturdays from Sept. 21st to March 20th inclusive, when it is rung at

YARD GATES,

Will be opened at ringing of last morning bell, of meal bells, and kept open Ten minutes.

MILL GATES.

Commence hoisting Mill Gates, Two minutes before commencing

WORK COMMENCES,

At Ten minutes after last morning bell, and at Ten minutes after last bell from Meals.

BREAKFAST BELLS.

During March "Ring out" at 7.30 a. m. " Ring out"
April 1st to Sept. 20th inclusive at 7 00 " "
Sept. 21st to Oct. 31st inclusive at 7.30 " "

Remainder of year work commences after Breakfast Bells.

DINNER BELLS.

"Ring out" 12.30 p. m. " Ring out"

In all cases, the first stroke of the bell is considered as noon.

CONSTITUTION OF THE *Lowell Factory Girls Association.*

P R E A M B L E .

Whereas we, the undersigned, residents of Lowell, moved by a love of honest industry and the expectation of a fair and liberal recompence, have left our homes, our relatives and youthful associates, and come hither, and subjected ourselves to all the danger and inconvenience, which necessarily attend young and unprotected females, when among strangers, and in a strange land; and however humble the condition of Factory Girls, (as we are termed,) may seem, we firmly and fearlessly (though we trust with a modesty becoming our sex,) claim for ourselves, that love of moral and intellectual culture, that admiration of, and desire to attain and preserve pure, elevated and refined characters, a true reverence for the divine principle which bids us render to every one his due; a due appreciation of those great and cardinal principles of our government, of justice and humanity, which enjoins on us "to live and let live"—that chivalrous and honorable feeling, which with equal force, forbids us to invade others rights, or suffer others, upon any consideration, to invade ours; and at the same time, that utter abhorrence and detestation of whatever is mean, sordid, dishonorable or unjust—all of which, can alone, in our estimation, entitle us to be called the daughters of freemen, or of Republican America.

And, whereas, we believe that those who have preceded us have been, we know that ourselves are, and that our successors are liable to be, assailed in various ways by the wick-

ART. 3d. The officers of the Association shall be, a President, Vice President, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, a Collector, and a Prudential Committee, two of whom shall be selected from each Corporation in this city.

ART. 4th. The officers shall be chosen by the vote of the Association; that is, by the vote of a majority of the members present.

ART. 5th. The duties of the President, Vice President, Secretaries, Treasurer, and Collector, shall be the same as usually appertain to such offices. The duties of the Prudential Committee shall be to watch over the interests of the Association generally; to recommend to the Association, for their consideration and adoption, such By-Laws and measures as in their opinion the well-being of the Association may require: and also to ascertain the necessities of any of its members, and report the same, as soon as may be, to the Association. And whenever, in the opinion of the Committee, there are necessities so urgent as to require immediate relief, they shall forthwith report the same to the President, who shall immediately draw upon the Treasurer for the sum recommended, and which sum the Committee shall forthwith apply to the relief of the necessitous.

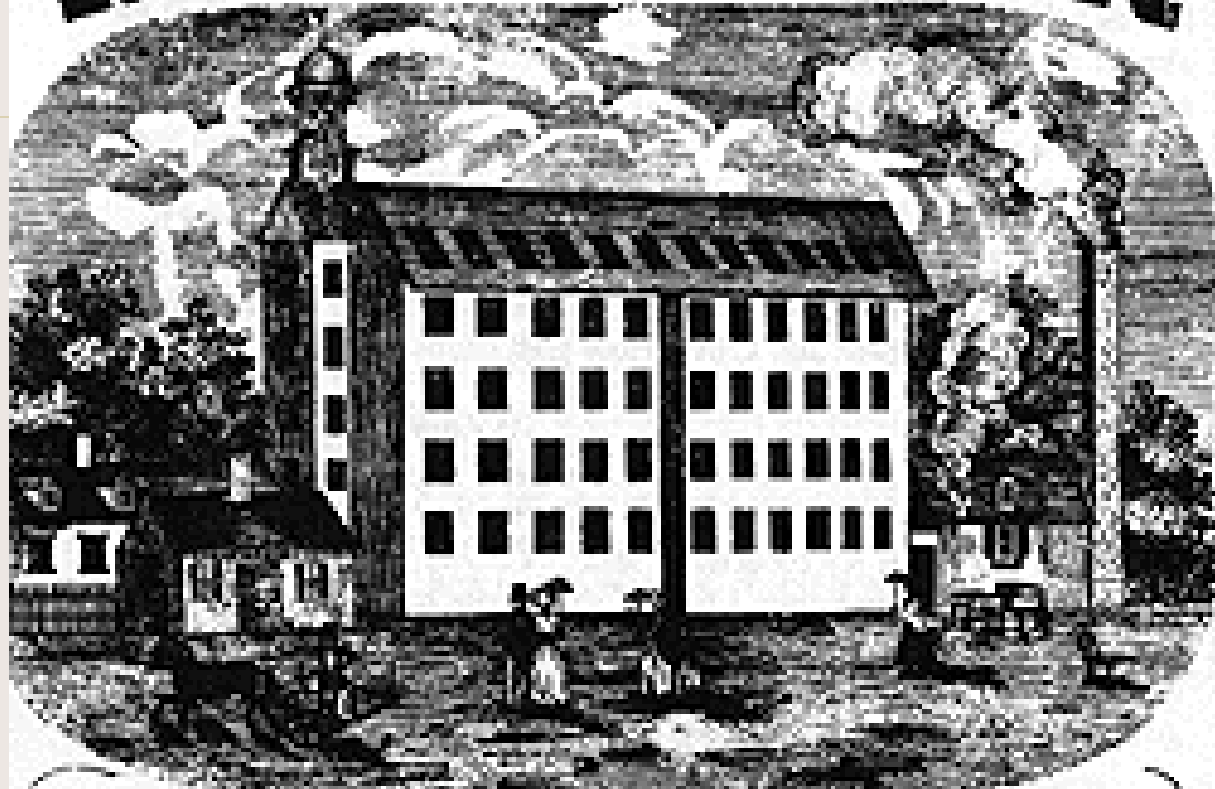
ART. 6th. The Treasurer and Collector shall be subject to the supervision of the Prudential Committee, to whom they shall be accountable, and to whom they shall give such security for the faithful discharge of their duties as the Commit-

LOWELL, NOVEMBER 14, 1845.

Reduction of the Hours of Labor.

A reduction of the present hours of labor in our manufactories, has become an important question before the working people of this country; and one, we trust, that will not be abandoned, until the entire overthrow of the slavish "twelve to fifteen hour" system which is making such inroads upon the health and happiness of our "*free, well paid*" operatives, is accomplished.

MERRIMACK

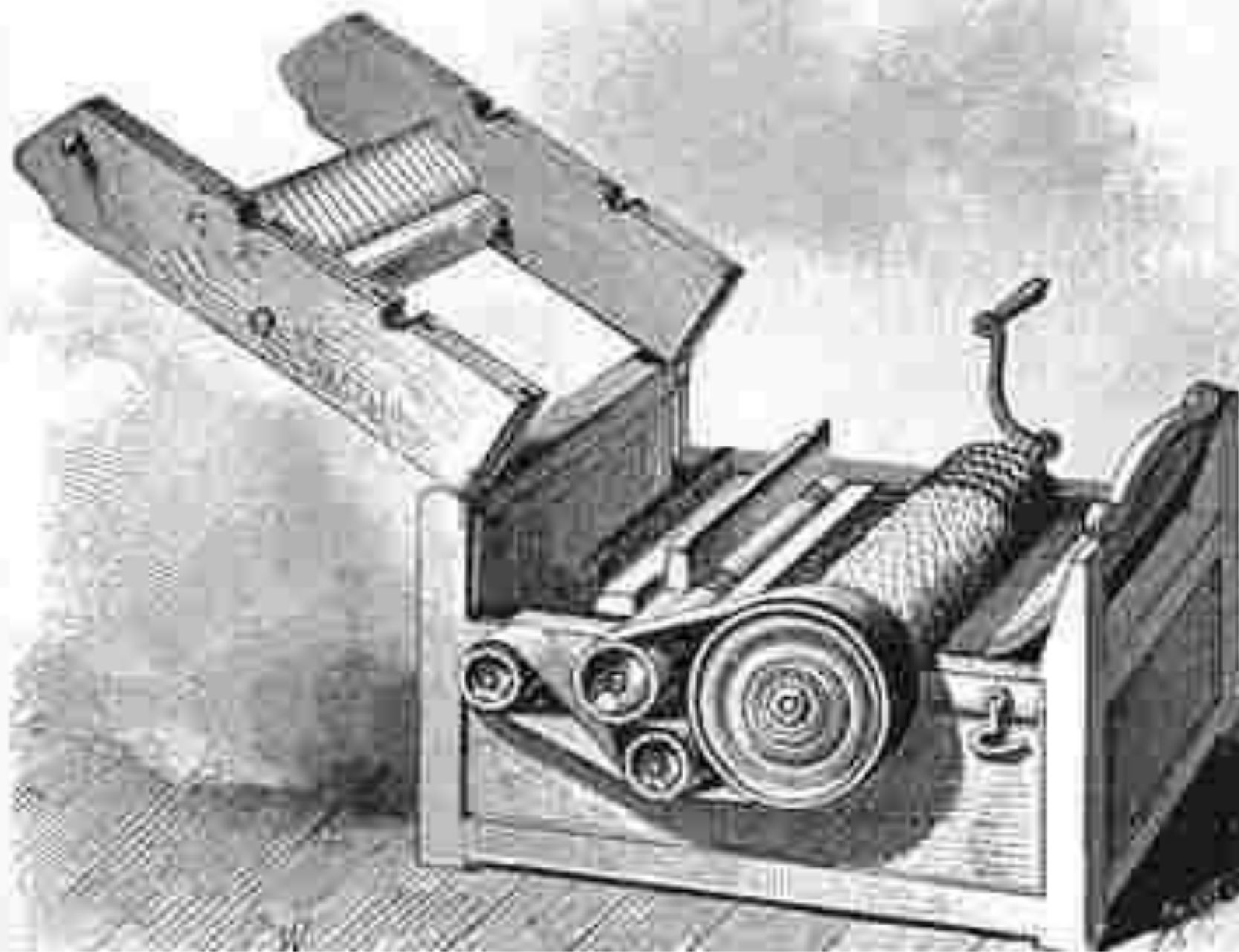


POWER LOOM

JEANS

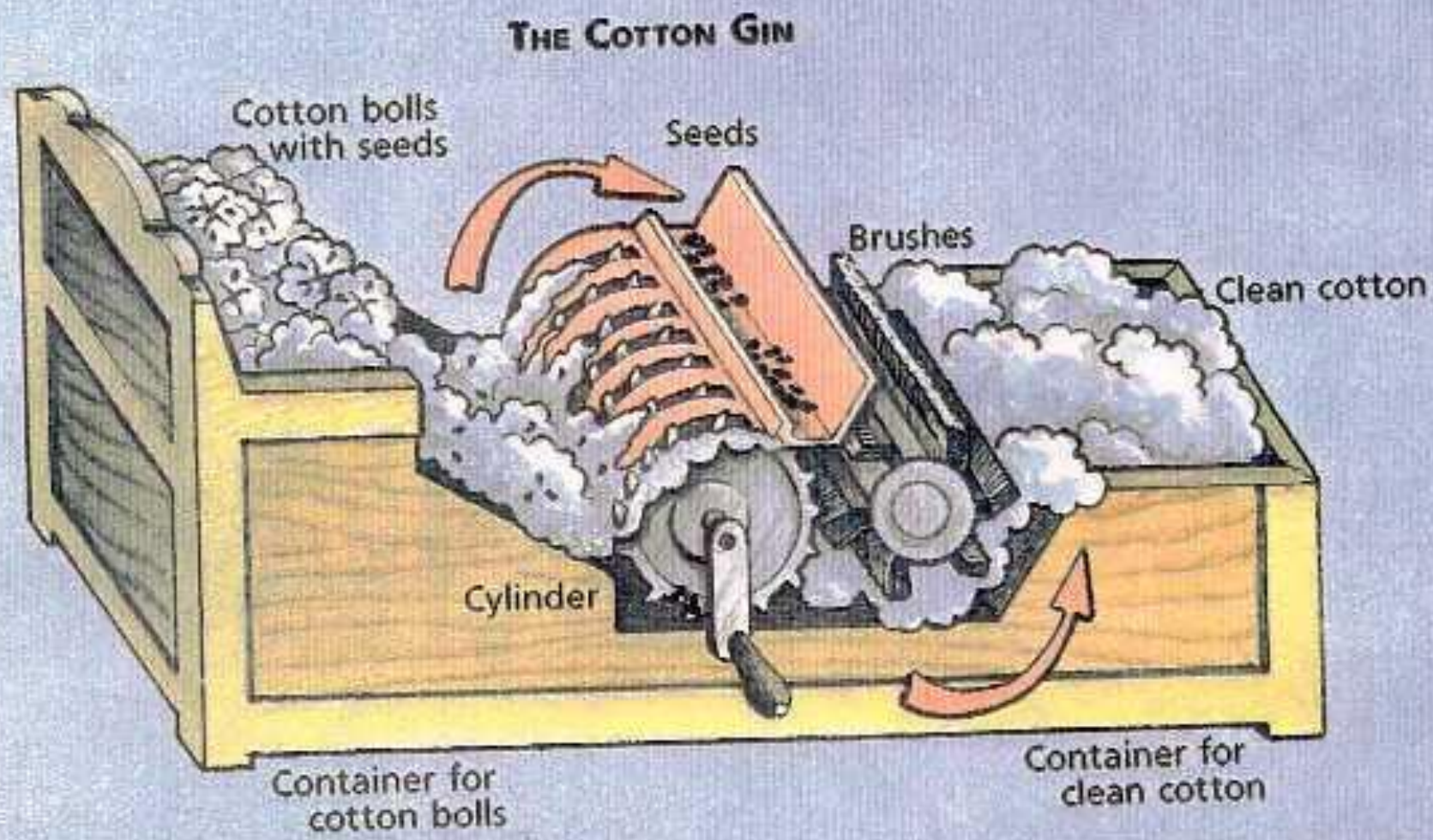
Market Revolution/Industrialization

- **B. Eli Whitney**
- impact of cotton gin
- for cleaning seeds from short staple cotton



This diagram shows how the cotton gin worked. Hooks on the cylinder removed the seeds from the cotton.

▶ Did the cotton go through the brushes before or after the seeds were removed?





Market Revolution/Industrialization

- How slavery nearly died out before the cotton gin?
- 1. prices fell due to loss of British market
- 2. natural rights – morally wrong – D. of I./ideals of the American Revolution

Market Revolution/Industrialization

- 3. many freed slaves in their wills
- 4. **Early abolitionist efforts** in the north, Quakers, John Woolman, free blacks

Market Revolution/Industrialization

- **5. American Colonization**

Society – called for freeing slaves and paying their passage back to Africa

- country?

- John Marshall, James Madison



Washington

This certifies that

is a MEMBER for life, of the
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,



W. Miller

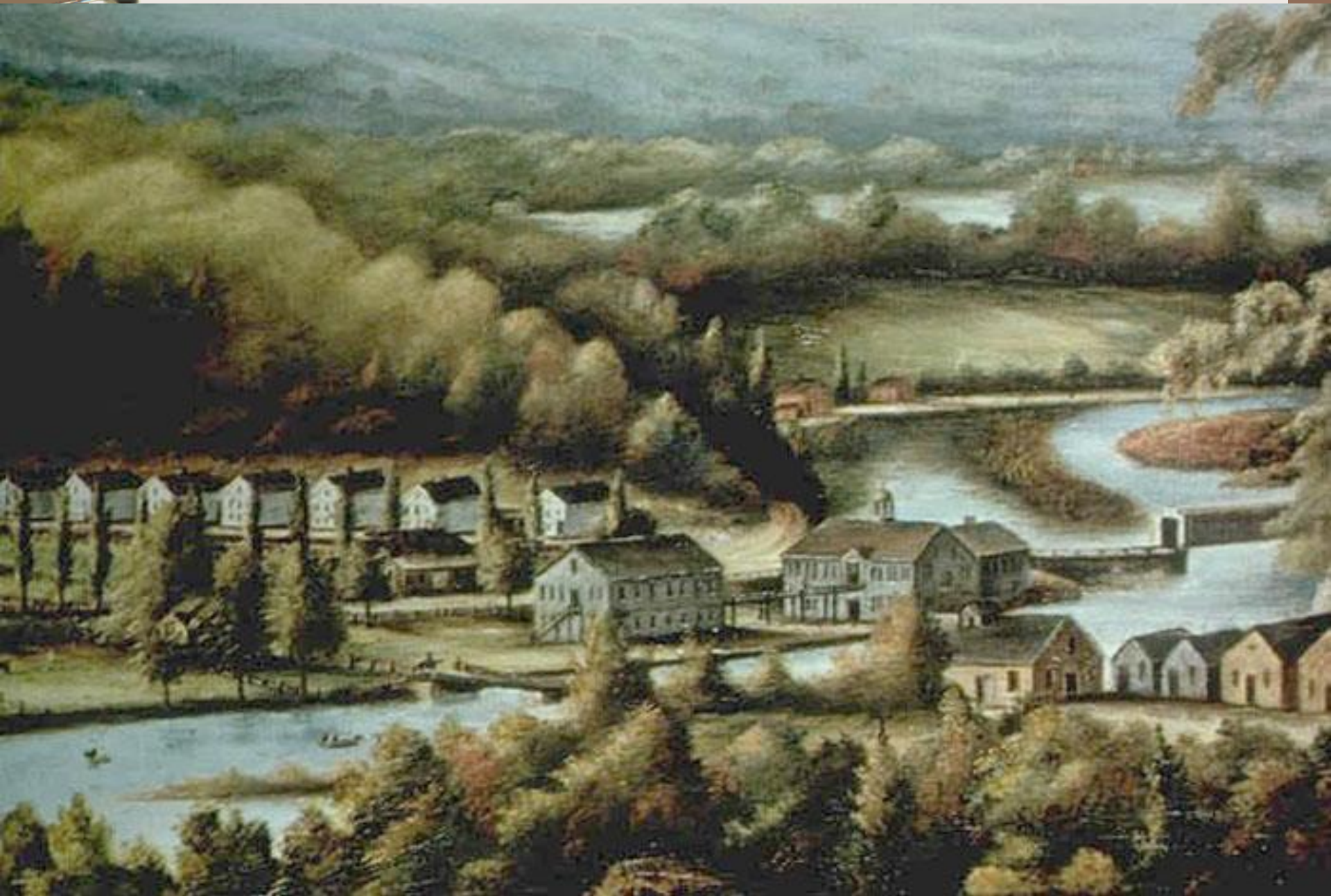
H. Gray

Market Revolution/Industrialization

- **Rise of “King” Cotton** – all regions see \$\$, slavery revived
- increased threat of slave rebellions in South
- **Fugitive Slave Law 1793** – made it possible for individuals and states to return fugitive slaves to their owners

Market Revolution/Industrialization

- made it a crime to assist a fugitive slave – jail, fines
- creates a slave catching industry of sorts – bounty hunters
- put free blacks at risk, even those with “free” papers
- Signed by?



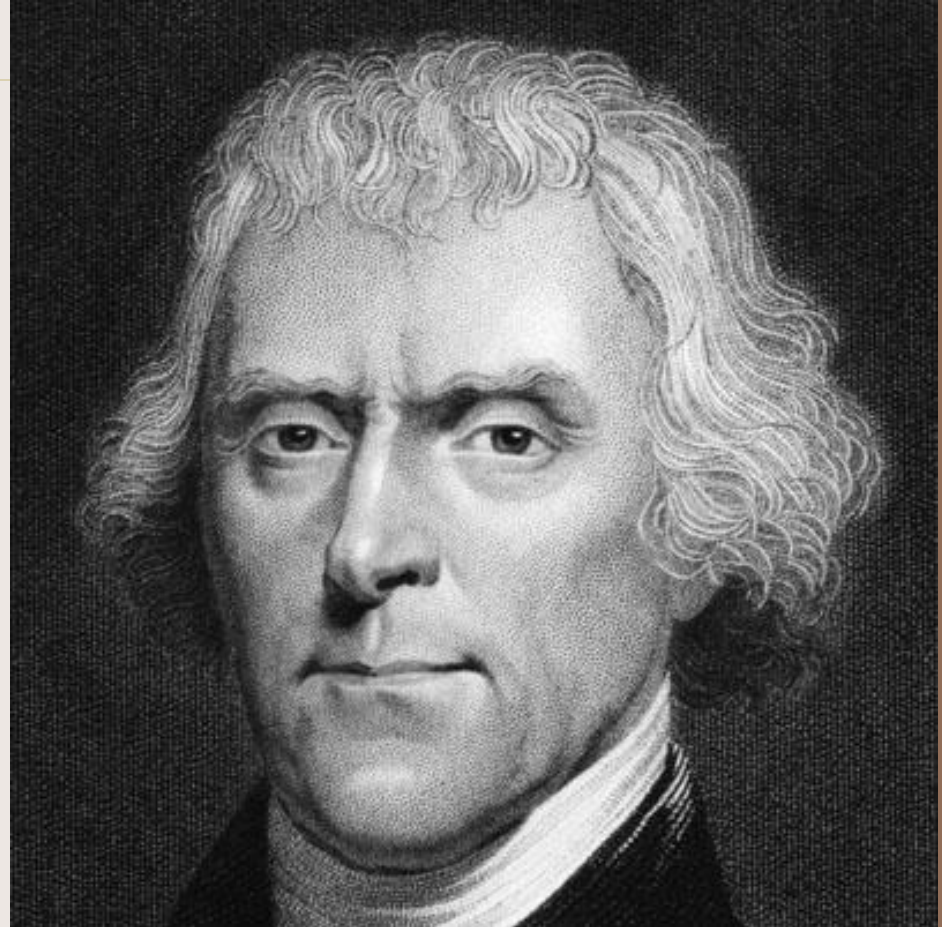
Market Revolution/Industrialization

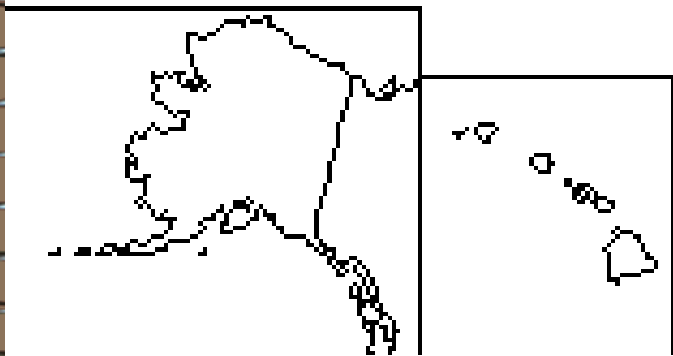
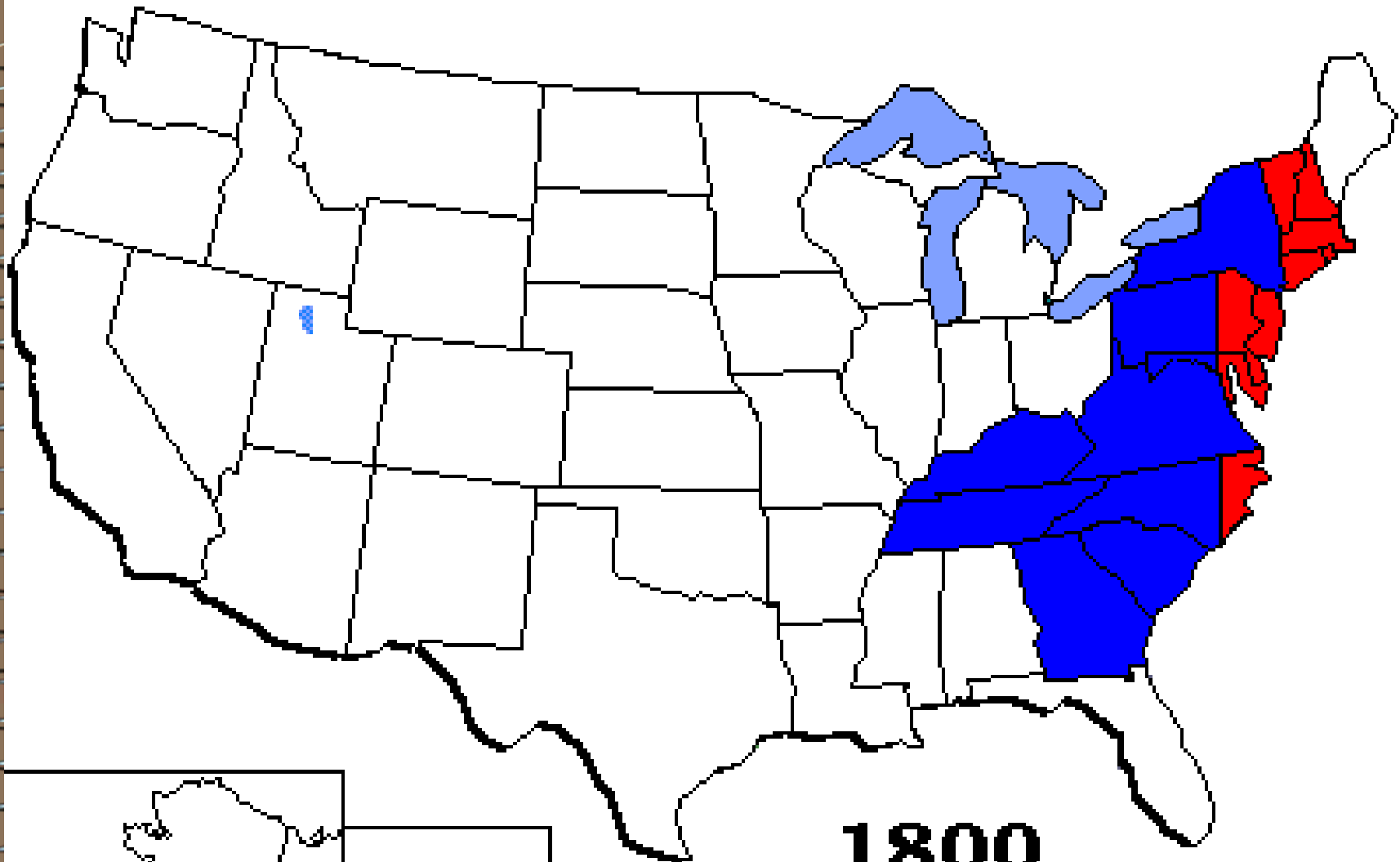
- Eli Whitney – arms dealer?
- – interchangeable parts demonstrated
- Southern Industry – slow to develop – why?
- 1. rivers flow slowly

Market Revolution/Industrialization

- 2. few cotton mills built
- 3. growing cotton profitable
- 4. slow to accept change to industry from agric.
- (*Market Revo to be continued*)

**Jeffersonian
America
1800-1824**

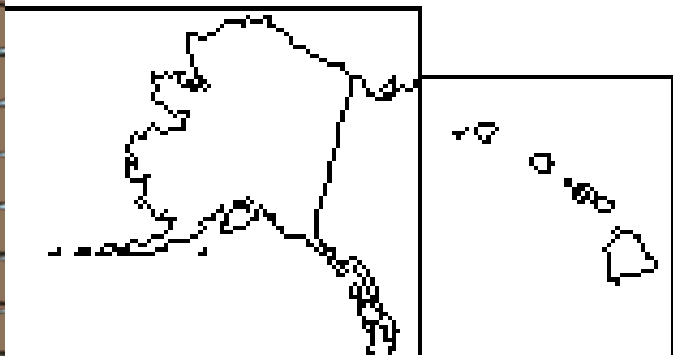
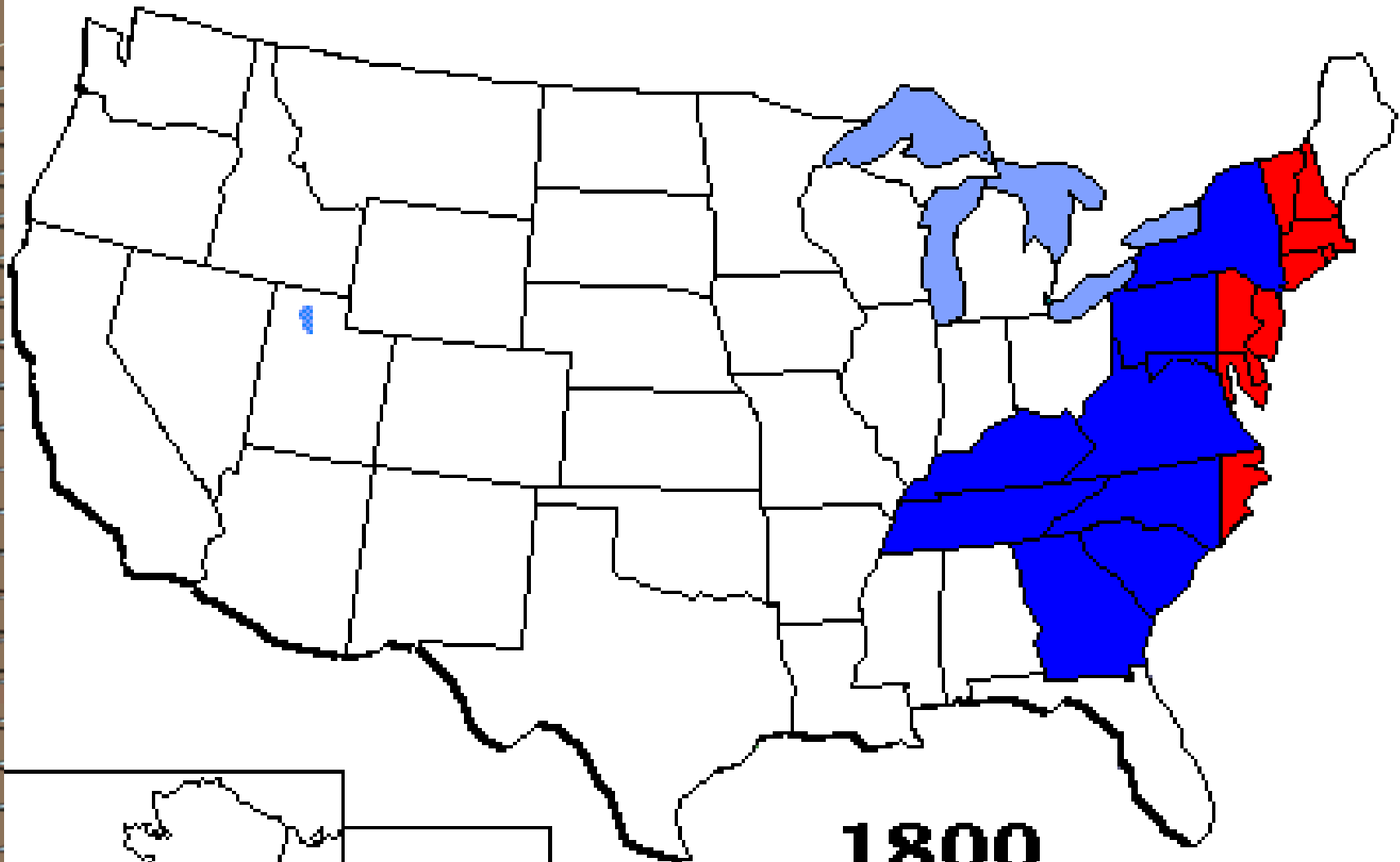




■	Dem-Rep	T. Jefferson	<u>73</u>
■	Federalist	J. Adams	65

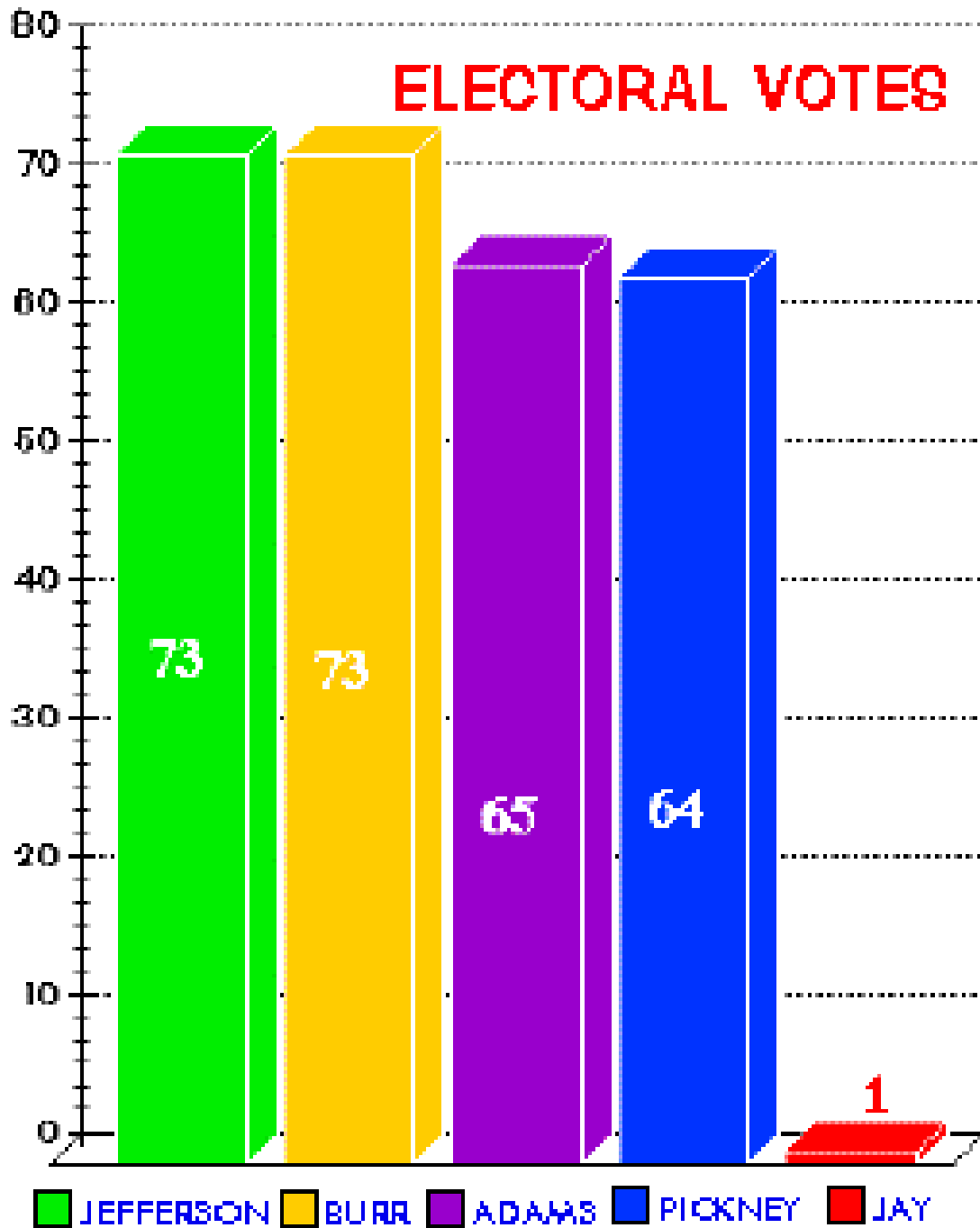
The “Revolution” of 1800

- Jefferson vs. Adams
- Jefferson and Burr – a tie?
- Hamilton’s meddling
- Burr/Hamilton problem
- The Duel
- 12th Amendment



■ Dem-Rep	T. Jefferson	<u>73</u>
■ Federalist	J. Adams	65

ELECTORAL VOTES



Jefferson - Election of 1800

- The “Revolution” of 1800
- “We are all Republicans, we are all Federalists.” – Thomas Jefferson

Jefferson - Simpler Government

- 1. reduces size of military
- 2. allows A & S Acts to expire
- 3. begins decline of Federalist influence
- 4. rise of common man
- 5. personality of Jefferson

Classwork/Homework

- Investigate the causes, course, and consequences of the War of 1812.
- Consider multiple perspectives.
- Consider nations and individuals in your choices.
- Don't just write down the first things you find. Consider the sources!
- Use the graphic organizer provided.
- Ch. 21 C-D-E-F in the online textbook

Jefferson vs. John Adams

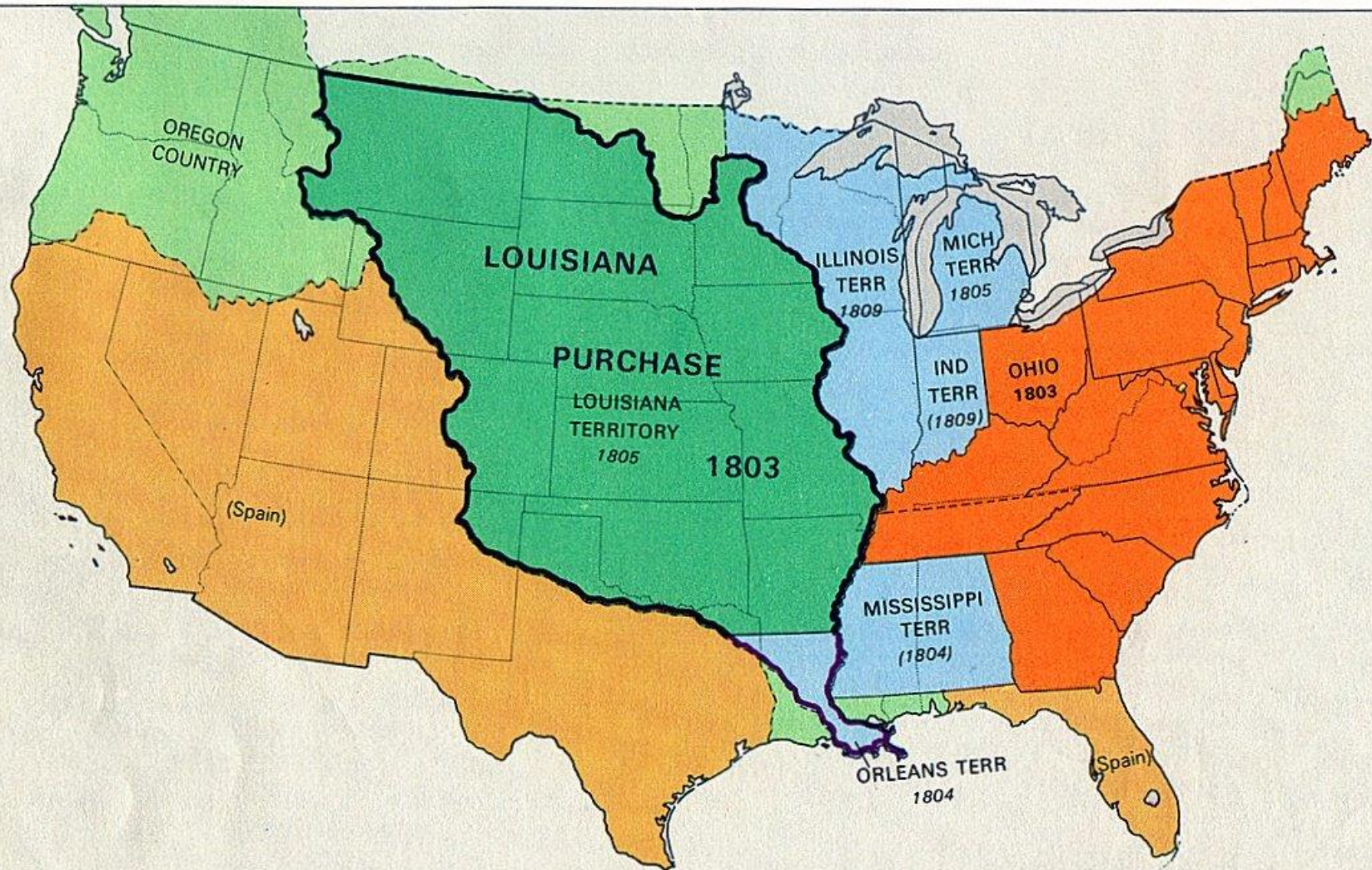
- **Judiciary Act of 1801**
- “midnight judges” – appt’d by Adams
- Why? – to load up the court system with Federalist judges – make Jefferson’s presidency difficult
- major result – Federalist court for 20+ yrs.

Jefferson – The Marshall Court

- **John Marshall**
- last major Federalist leader
- *Marbury v. Madison* (1803)
- Judicial review estab'd
- General trend of cases – ?

Jefferson - Westward Expansion

- **1. Louisiana Purchase 1803**
- Napoleon III and Haiti 1791
- Toussaint L'Overture
- \$15 million for entire area/3 cents/acre
- doubles size of U.S.



Louisiana purchased from France

Jefferson - Westward Expansion

- Question – How did the LA Purchase contradict Jefferson’s beliefs in strict construction of the U.S. Constitution?
- Jefferson’s motivation? – to expand Am. agriculture – a nation of small farmers



William Clark

National Park Service Images



Meriwether Lewis

Jefferson - Westward Expansion

- **2. Lewis and Clark 1804**

- Meriweather Lewis

- William Clark

- Jefferson's Letter to Congress

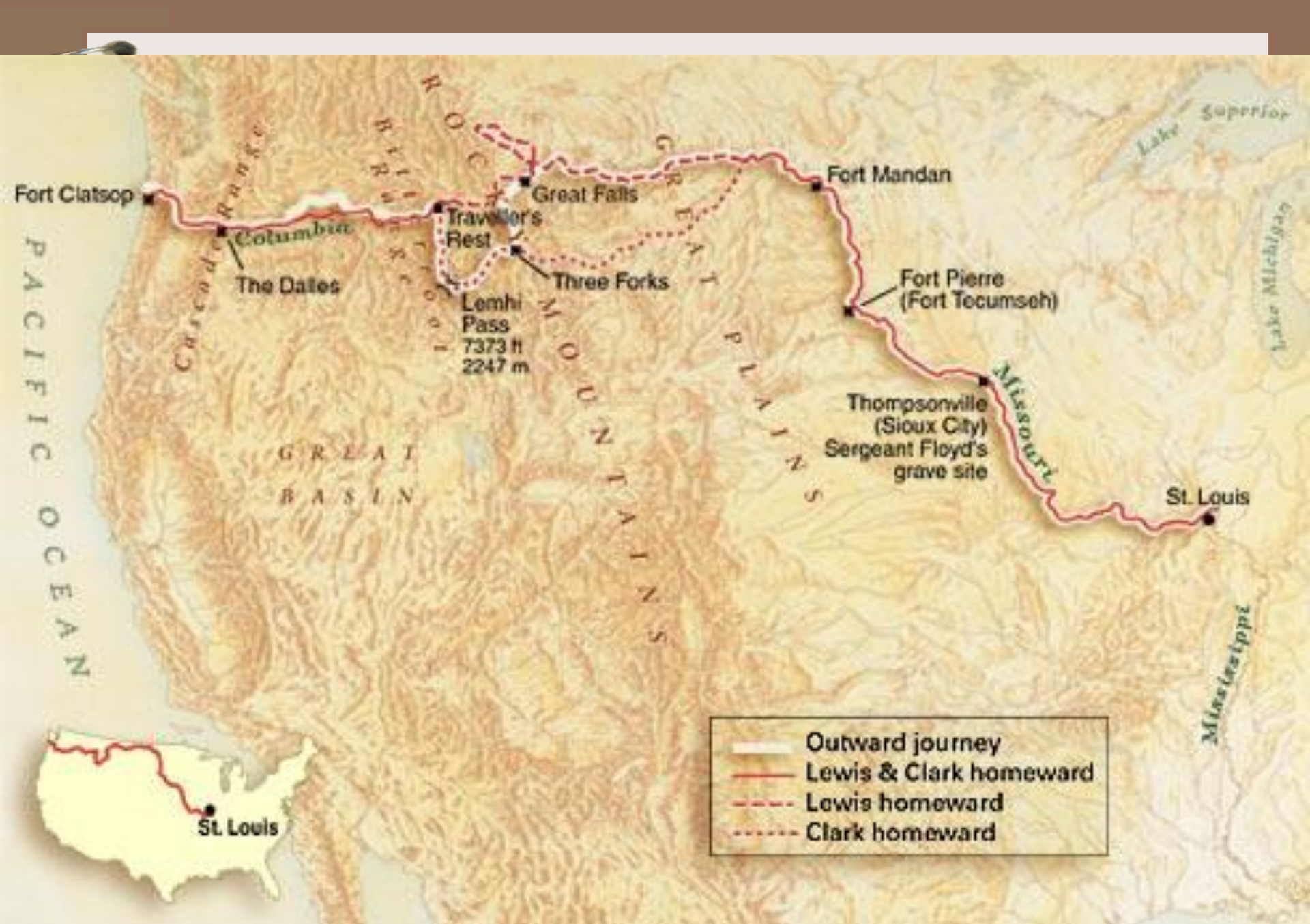
- Jefferson's Instructions to Lewis

- Lewis' Preparations –

- Philadelphia, Dr. Benjamin Rush

Jefferson - Westward Expansion

- May 1804
- Independence, Missouri
- “The Great Unknown”
- assistance of Sacajawea
- Lewis’ Supply List
- Rush’s Thunderbolts



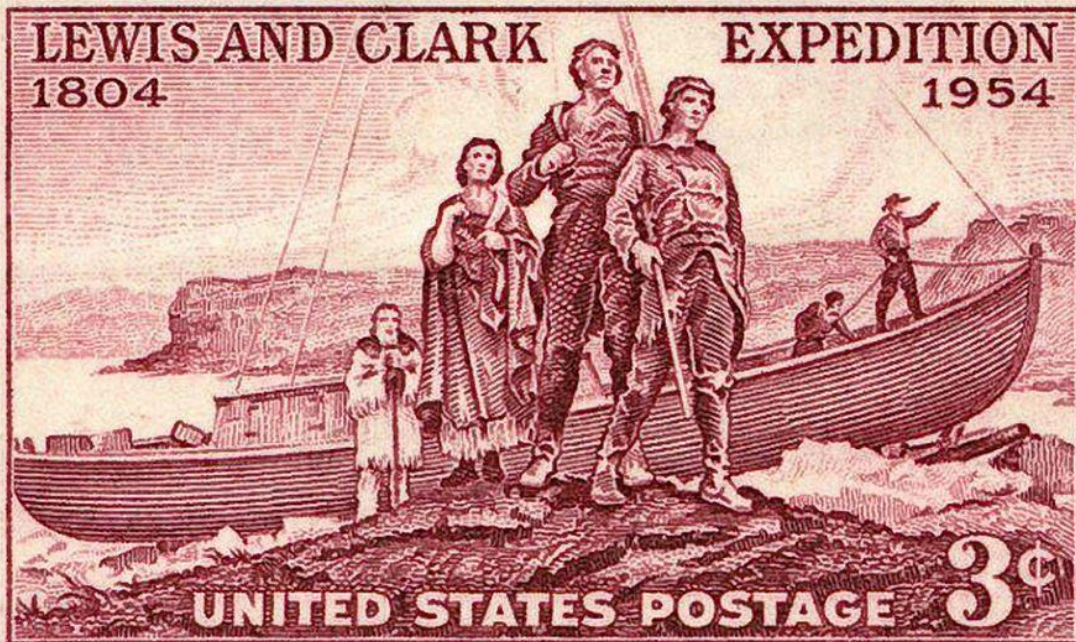
- Outward journey
- Lewis & Clark homeward
- - - Lewis homeward
- ... Clark homeward



The Trail of Lewis & Clark









Lewis and Clark Expedition Routes and Control of Lands



Jefferson - Westward Expansion

- **3. Cumberland Gap**
- Wilderness Road/National Road
- Daniel Boone
- allowed settlement from MD/VA to KY, TN, and the NW Territory

"National Road"



A silver metal spiral binding is visible on the left side of the page, looping through a series of holes in the paper.

Causes - War of 1812

Causes - War of 1812

- **1. Impressment** – take adv. of American neutrality on seas
- British guilty of majority of impressment issues
- *language, common origin
- *usually claimed to be looking for deserters from Royal Navy



Causes - War of 1812

- **2. Chesapeake-Leopard Incident**
- ship off Virginia coast June 1807
- British cmdr. demanded boarding, shots fired, Ams. killed and wounded

Causes - War of 1812

- **3. Embargo Act 1807** – total ban on exporting goods to other nations, to force GB and FR to honor Am. neutrality
- Results – backfires, hurts Am. businesses, cargo ruined

D—n it, how he nicks 'em.

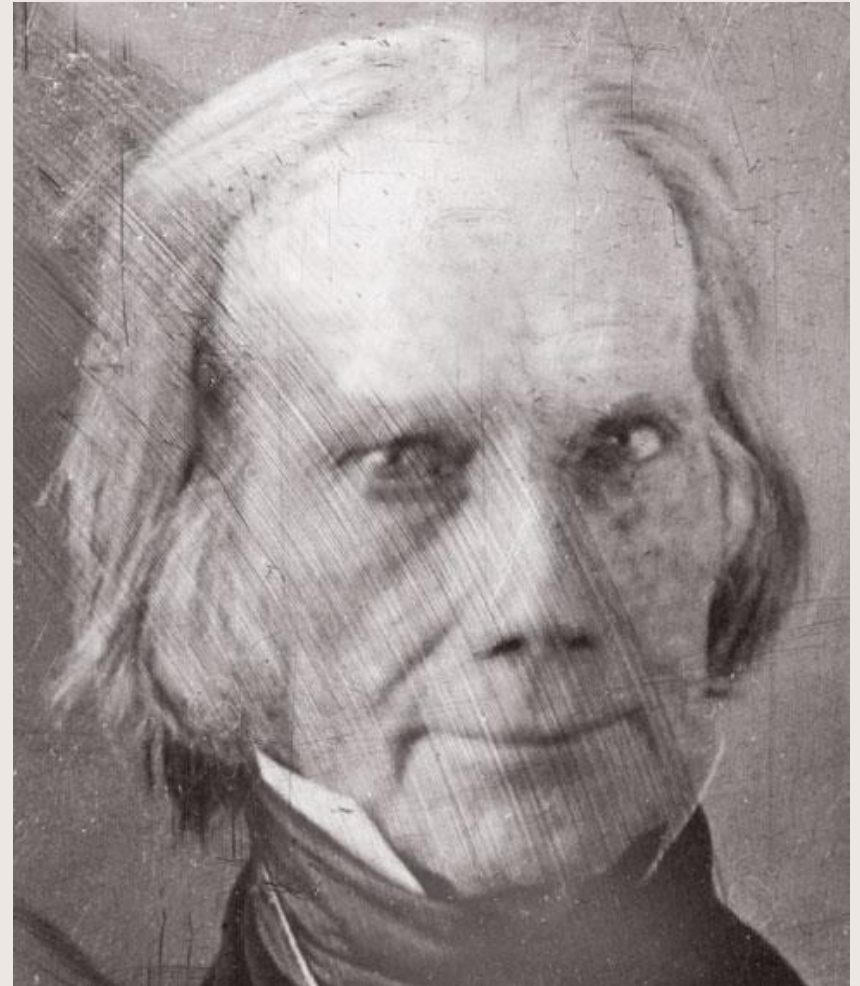
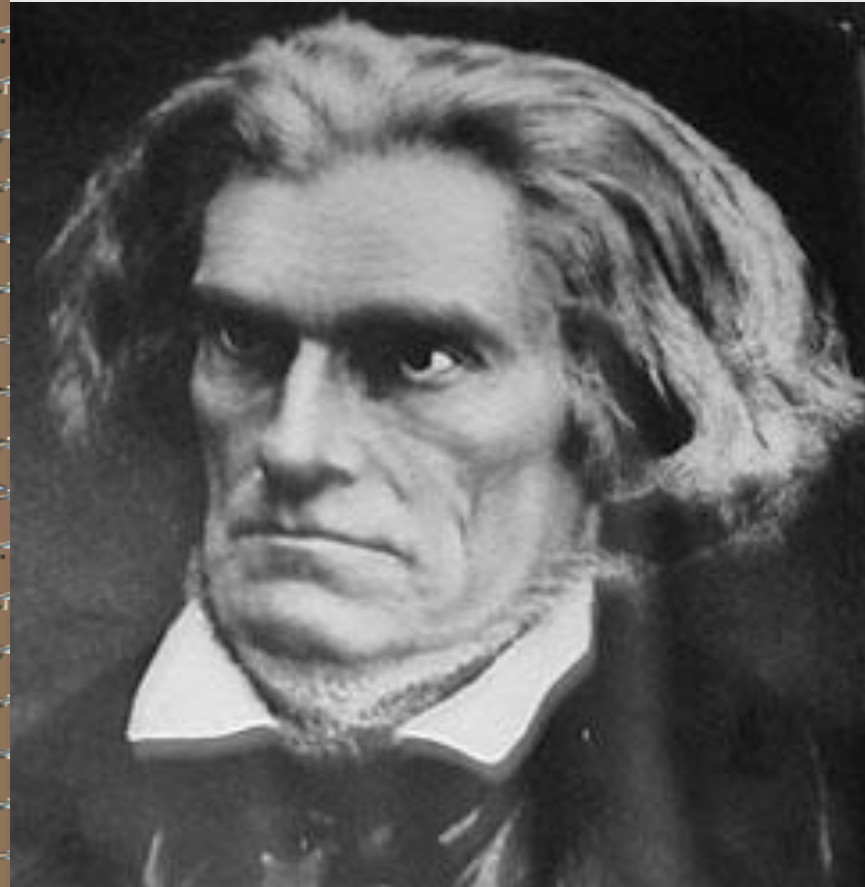
Oh! this cursed Ograbme

SUPER FINE

LICENCE



War Hawks – Calhoun/Clay



Causes - War of 1812

- **4. War Hawks** elected
- S and W congressmen who wanted to declare war on GB – Calhoun of SC, Clay of KY
- **5. Indiana Territory** – NAs again an obstacle to expansion
- Am. military sent in

Causes - War of 1812

- William Henry Harrison – American cmdr sent to force NAs to sign away 3 million acres – opposed by Tecumseh – Shawnee leader
- **6. Battle of Tippecanoe 1811** – Harrison and John Tyler – defeat the Shawnee

Causes - War of 1812

- **6. Discovery** – the British were arming the NAs against the U.S.

Meanwhile.....

- **James Madison** elected 1808, Democratic-Republican, KY/VA Resolutions, Bill of Rights, Federalist Papers

Causes - War of 1812

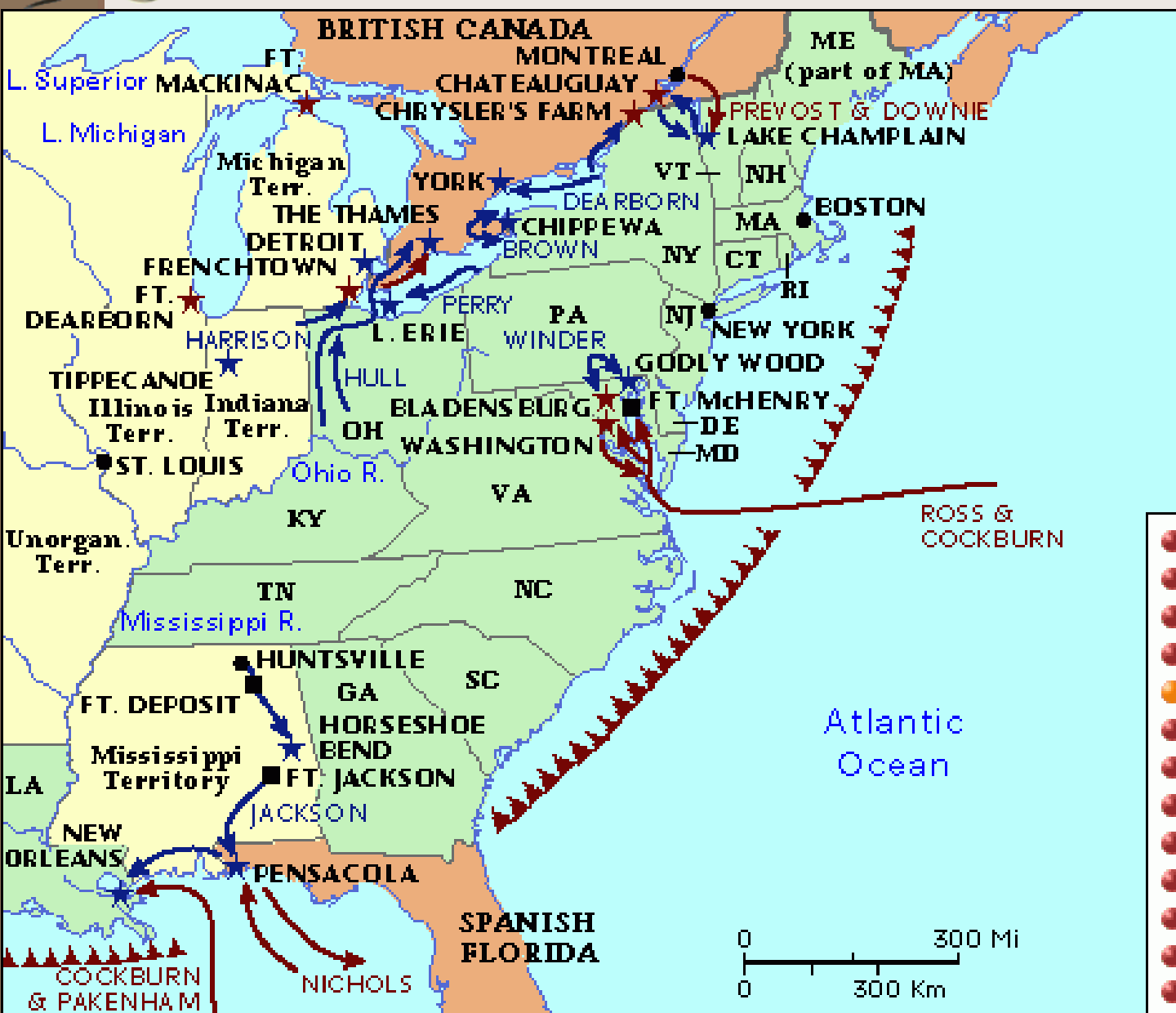
- **Changes to Jefferson's Policies**
- **Non-Intercourse Act 1809**
- reopens Am. trade with all nations except Britain/France
- **Macon's Bill No.2 1810**
- Reopened trade with either Br. or Fr.
– whichever would 1st guarantee Am. neutrality with respect to the seas

War of 1812

- **War Declared on GB – Reasons**
- 1. Impressment
- 2. violated Am. neutrality
- 3. crippled American trade/economy
- 4. prevented Am. expansion west

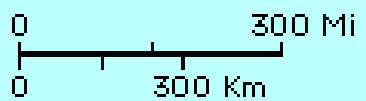
War of 1812

- **War Goes Badly at first**
- British burn DC, Madison and family barely escaped
- **Andrew Jackson** and the Battle of New Orleans
- Star Spangled Banner written



- States in 1812
- Territories in 1812
- ★ American victory
- American forces
- ★ British or Indian victory
- British and Indian forces
- ▲▲▲ British blockade

- Indian Cultures, c. 1500
- Thirteen Colonies
- French & Indian War
- U.S. Territorial Expansion
- War of 1812
- Texas Revolution
- Mexican War
- United States in 1860
- Indian Wars
- Slave Trade into the U.S.
- African-American Population
- Hispanic-American Population
- U.S. Immigration



War of 1812

- **Treaty of Ghent 1814**
- declared an armistice
- “status quo antebellum”
- did not immediately resolve impressment or neutral shipping rights issues

War of 1812 - Aftermath

- **Rush-Bagot Agreement 1817**
limited the number of armed vessels on the Great Lakes
- **Convention 1818** – 49th parallel set as N border of US, Oregon – 10 yr joint occ. – U.S. and G.B.

Foreign Relations /The



War of 1812 - Aftermath

- 1. confirmed American independence/new American identity
- 2. increased American nationalism
Examples?
- 3. stimulated westward migration
- 4. expanded Am. economy/industry
- (*market revolution cont'd*)

War of 1812 - Aftermath

- 5. ended Federalist Party – Hartford Convention 1815 – results in a one party system (DR) until the late 1820s – Election of James Monroe 1816
- 6. established the U.S. as an equal on the world stage

Homework

- **Begin now, bring tomorrow**
- Look up, read about, take notes on
HINT HINT:
- American System
- Panic of 1819
- Missouri Compromise
- Monroe Doctrine

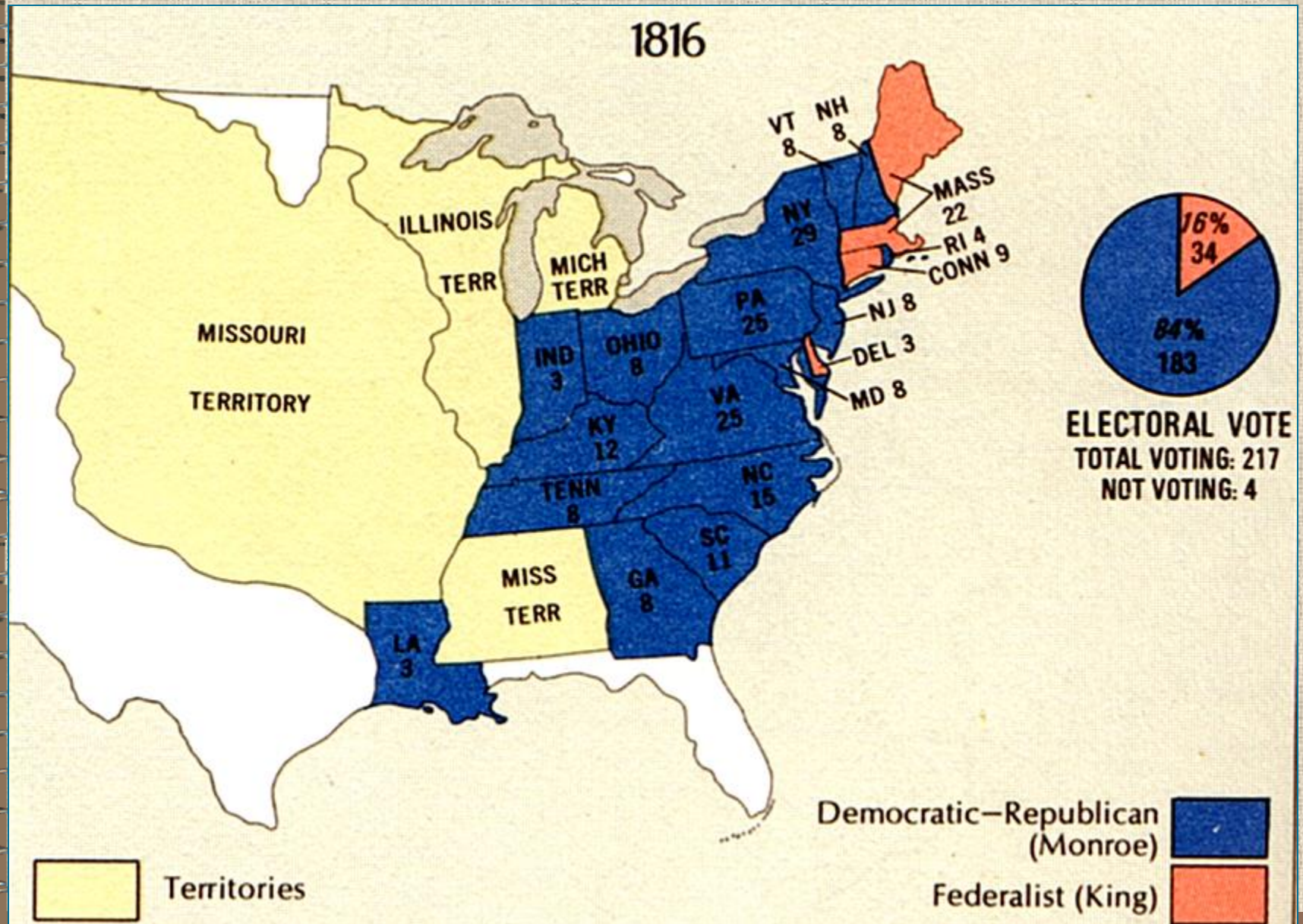
"The Era of
Good Feelings"

1815-1824

James Monroe [1816-1824]

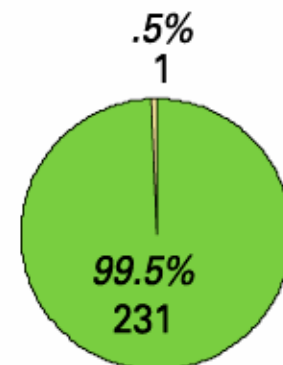
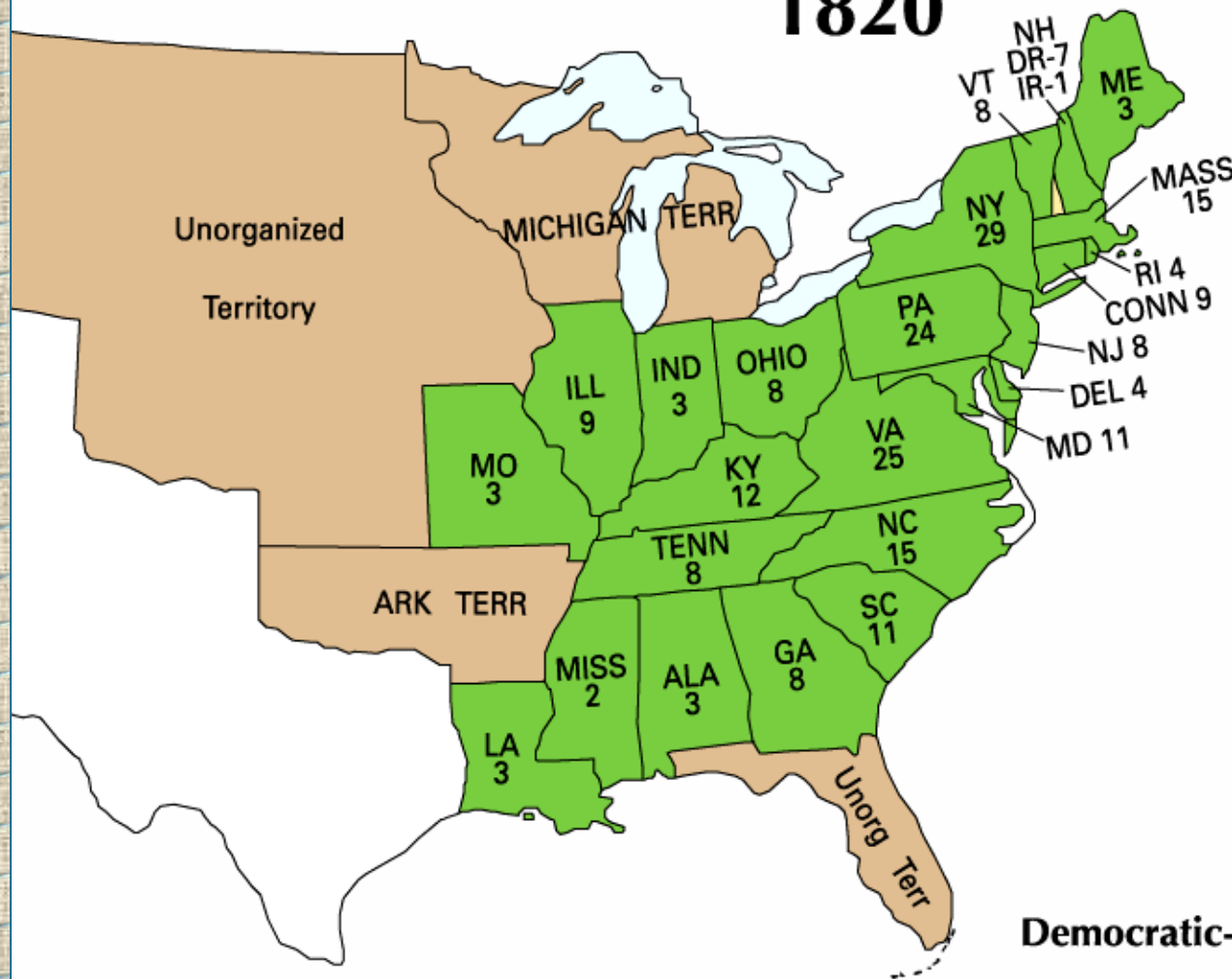


The Election of 1816





The Election of 1820

1820



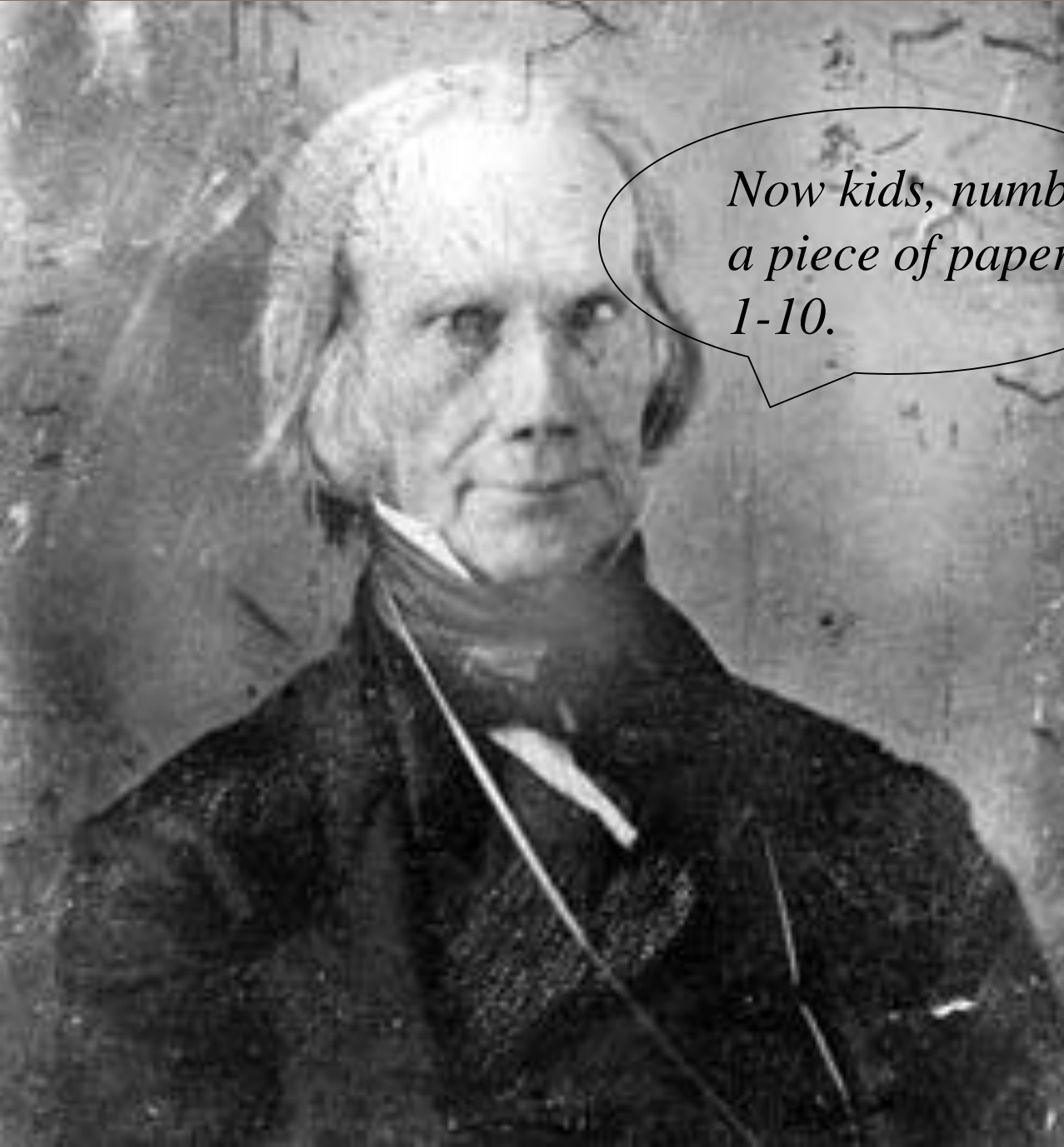
ELECTORAL VOTE
TOTAL VOTING: 232
NOT VOTING: 3

 Territories

Democratic-Republican (Monroe) 
Independent Republican (J. Q. Adams) 

James Monroe 1816-1824 aka the Era of Good Feelings

- rapid growth of the American economy/market revolution cont'd
- further development of the American identity
- single party politics (DRs)
- increased American presence and influence in the world



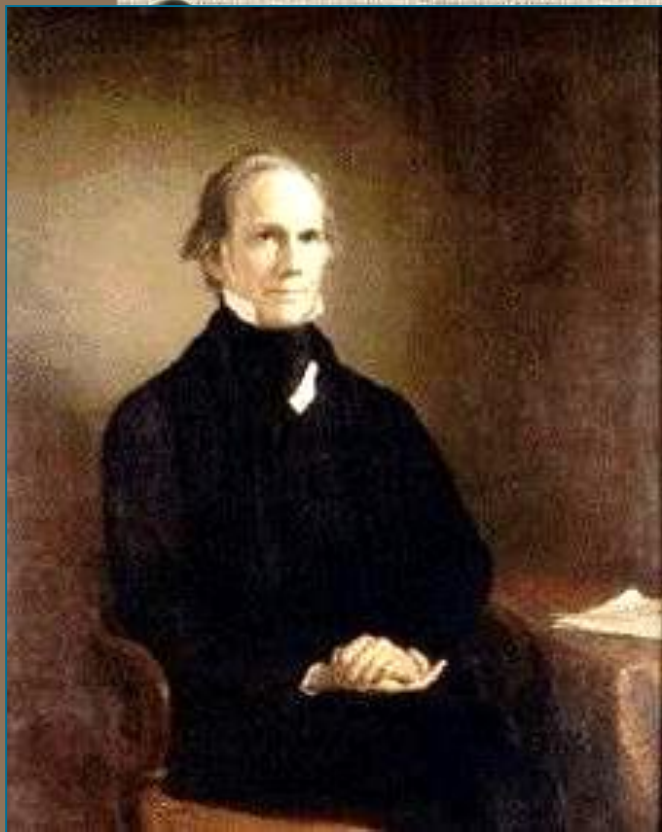
*Now kids, number
a piece of paper
1-10.*

The American System – Market Revolution cont'd

❑ Tariff of 1816

❑ Second Bank of the U. S.

❑ Internal improvements at federal expense.
– National Road



Henry Clay,
"The Great
Compromiser"

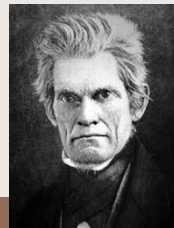


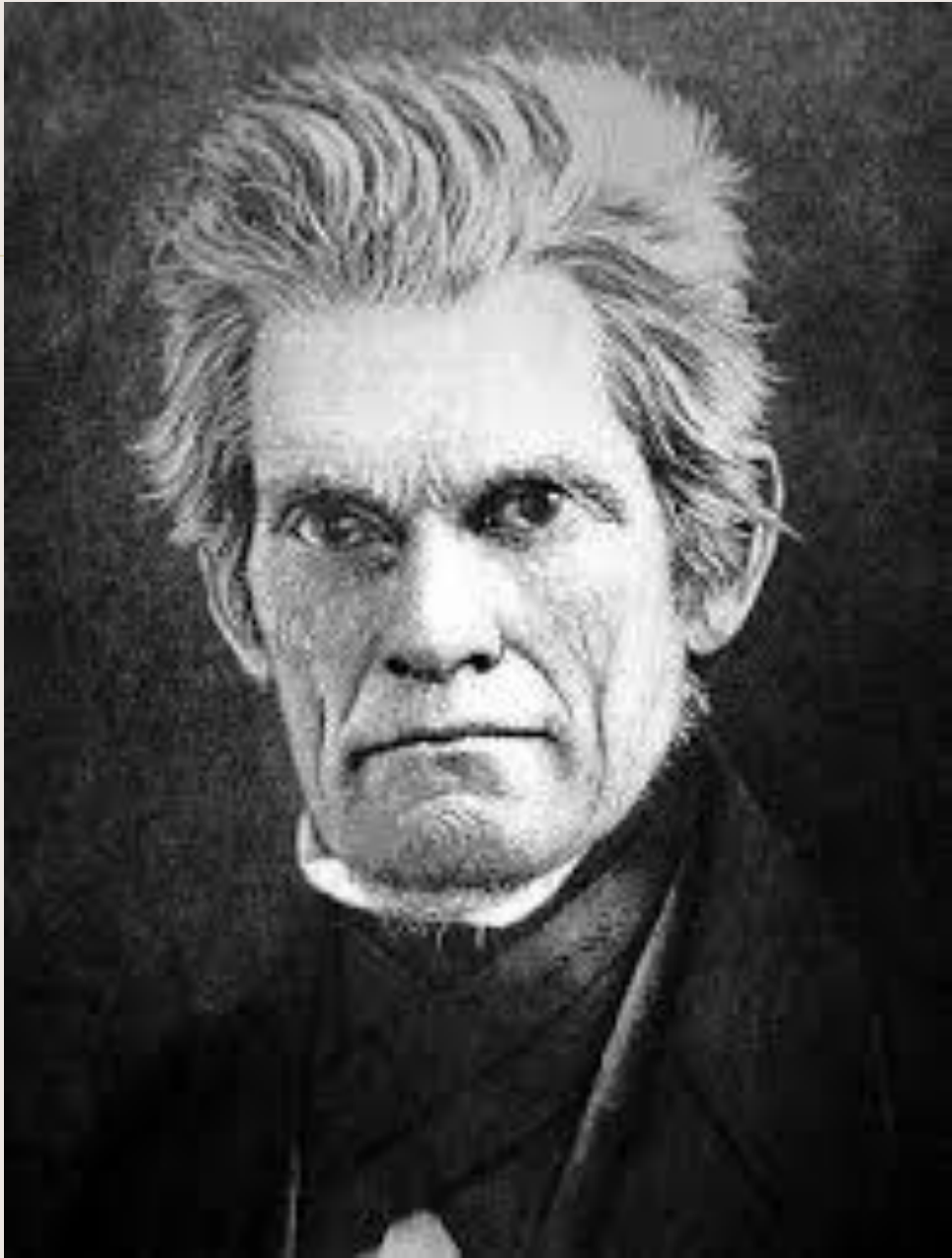
Creating a National Economy

- **Henry Clay's American System** – economic linking
- regional specialization
 - Northeastern industrial goods
 - Southern cash crops
 - Western agricultural goods

Creating a National Economy

- **A. Tariff of 1816**
- to pay for internal improvements, protect Am. Industries
- 1st major protective tariff passed
- opposed by south and west
- Webster vs. Calhoun – debates in Senate





Effect of a Protective Tariff

In the United States

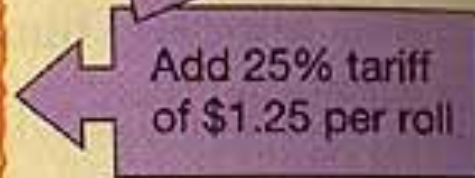
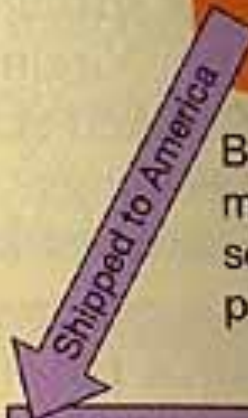


American-made cloth sells for \$6 per roll

In Britain



British-made cloth sells for \$5 per roll



British-made cloth sells for \$6.25 per roll

Creating a National Economy

- **B. Second Bank of U.S. -**
1816 supported by all regions
- stabilized currency system
- allowed business exchanges to flow more freely

Creating a National Economy

- **C. Federal Funding of Internal Improvements (Infrastructure)**
- 1. The Erie Canal 1825
- First major national infrastructure project
- helps the rise of New York City

Creating a National Economy

- transportation now possible from the Atlantic Ocean-Hudson River-Great Lakes-Mississippi River
- a significant technological achievement – disadvantage?



CANALS and CONNECTING WATERWAYS

NEW YORK STATE

- Erie
- Champlain
- Oswego
- Cayuga-Seneca

ONTARIO and QUEBEC

- Trent-Severn
- Rideau
- Welland
- Chambly
- Murray



Erie Canal System



Creating a National Economy

2. The National Road 1838

- Maryland to Illinois

3. Development of the Steam Engine

- Robert Fulton
- travel and trade on rivers

4. What about the South?

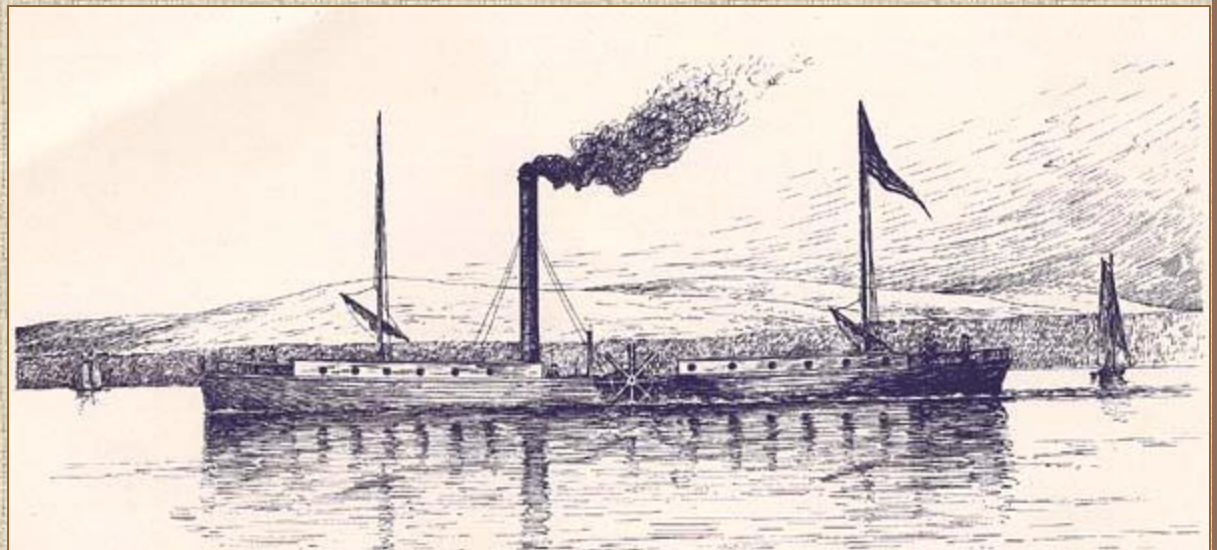
Cumberland/“National Road”





Robert Fulton & the Steamboat

The Clermont



The American System



The American System

- ❑ **WEST** → got roads, canals, and federal aide.
- ❑ **EAST** → eventually got the backing of protective tariffs from the West.
- ❑ **SOUTH** → ??

Creating a National Economy

- **Problems of Westward Expansion**
- **Panic of 1819**
- 1st Major Economic Depression
- Causes
- Postwar economic debt
- Overspeculation in western lands
- Unregulated banks

Creating a National Economy

- Problem – people moved west slower than land speculators invested
- “wildcat banks” in frontier towns began to call in loans
- speculators can’t sell land – default on loan payments, banks fail
- value of western land declines

The Panic of 1819



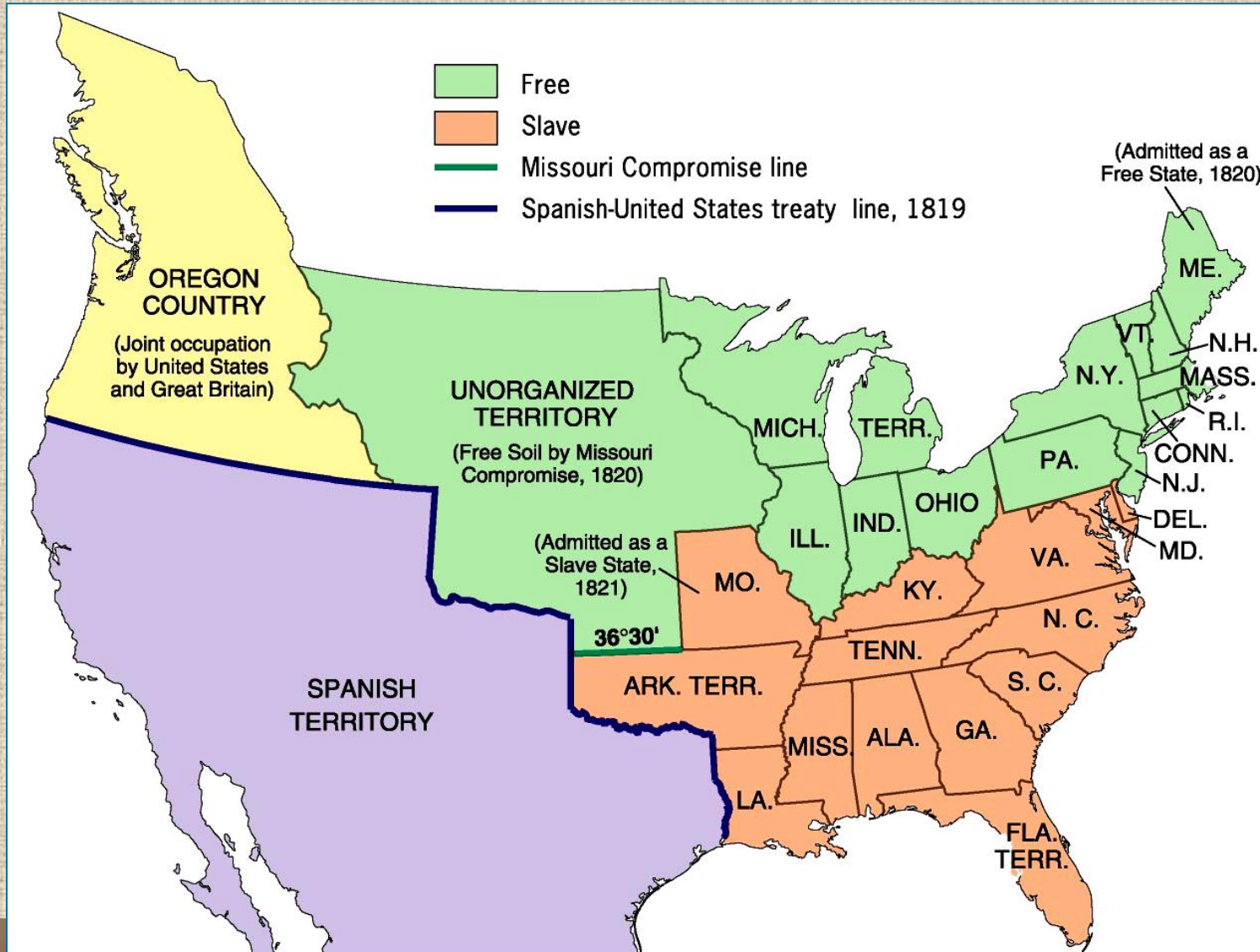
Missouri Controversy 1819- 1820

- 1st political issue which begins to divide the nation over slavery
- Missouri applies for statehood 1819 as a slave state
- **Tallmadge Amendment** – to prohibit further slavery in the west

The Tallmadge Amendment

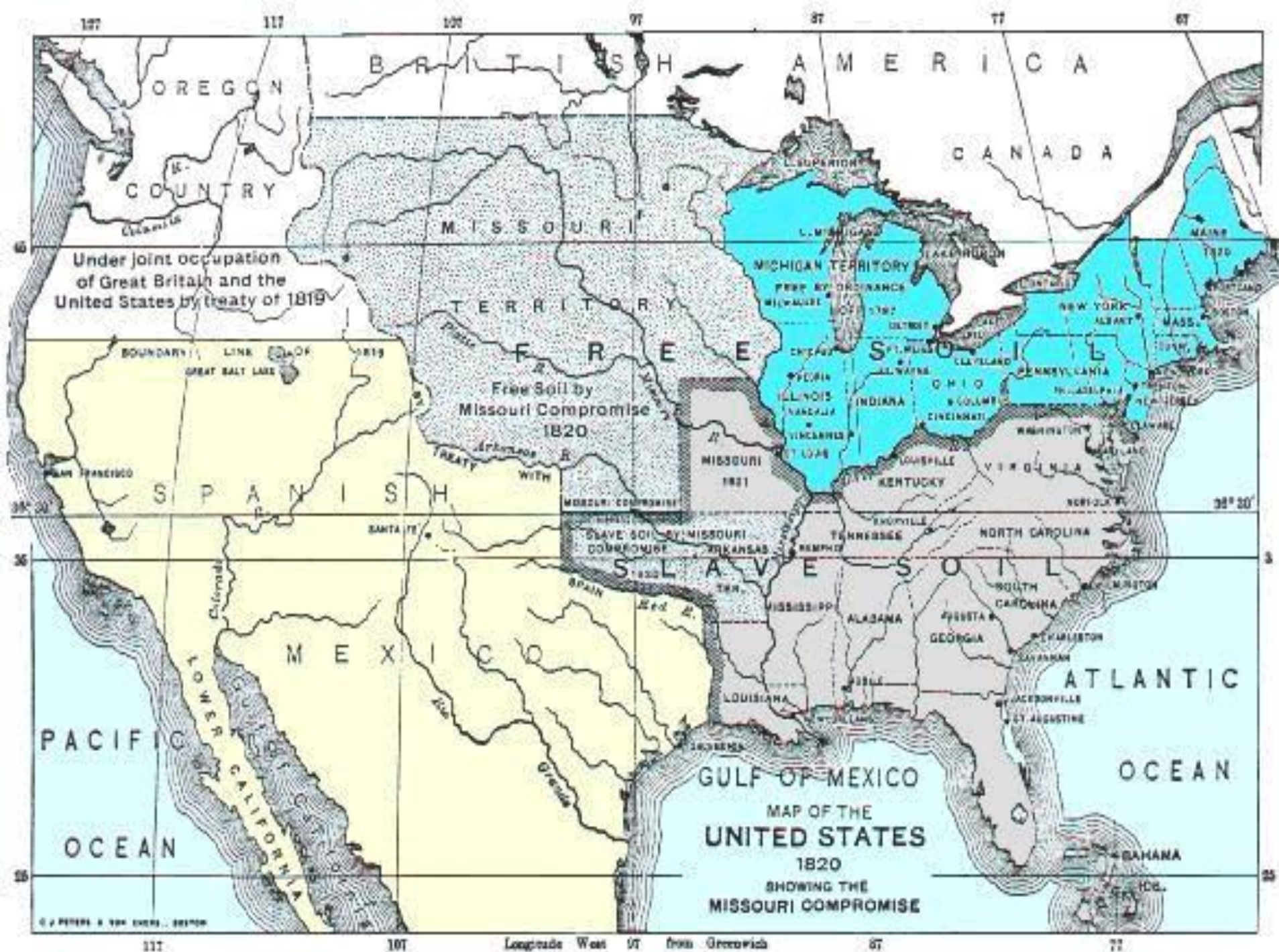
- ❖ All slaves born in Missouri after the territory became a state would be freed at the age of 25.
- ❖ Passed by the House, not in the Senate – why?

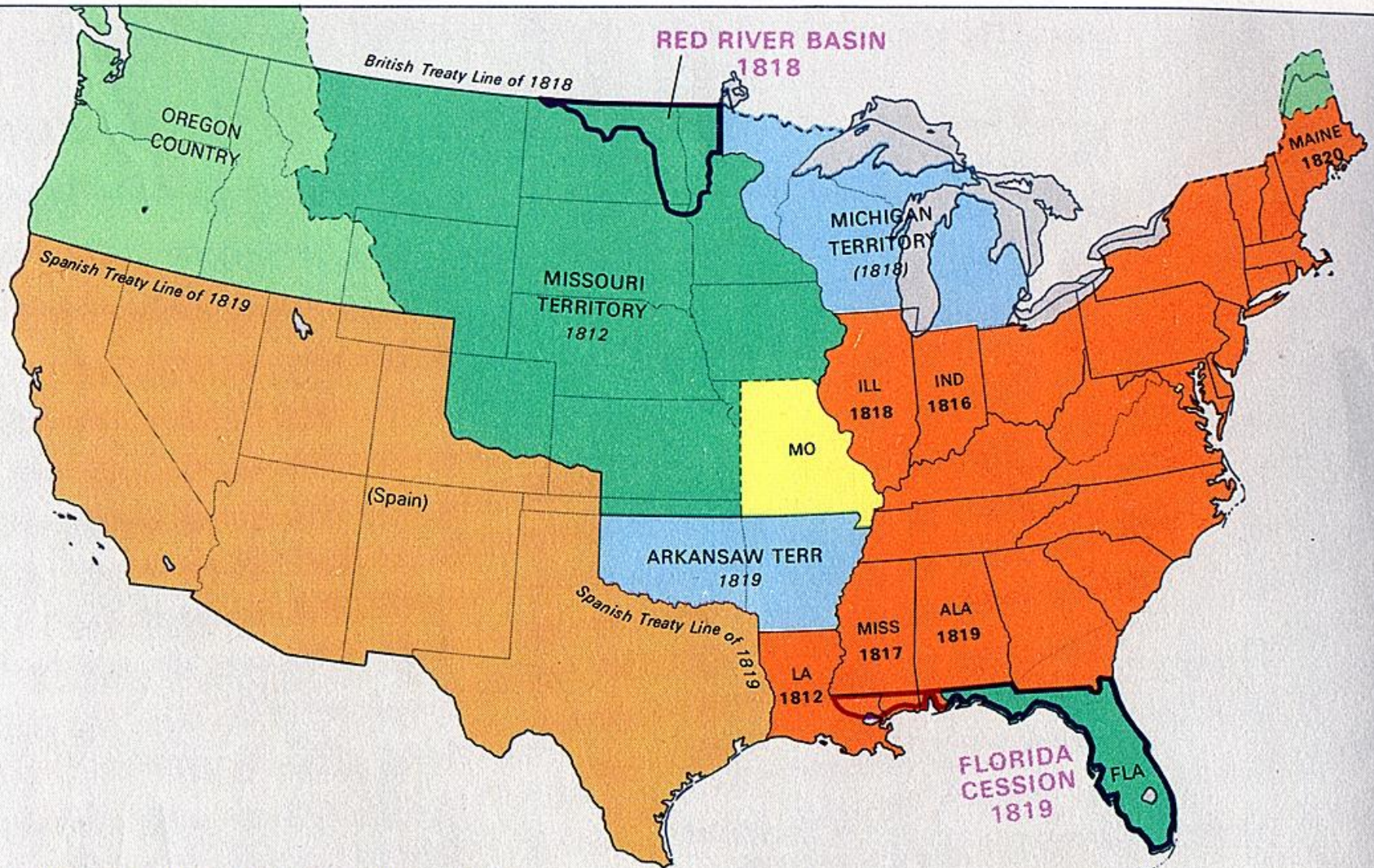
The Compromise of 1820: *A Firebell in the Night!*



Missouri Compromise 1820

- Impact – balance of free and slave states was upset 12-11
- **Henry Clay's** solution
- admit Maine as a free state
- preserve balance in the Senate at 12-12
- divide Louisiana at the 36-30 line, new states north of line free, south of line open to slavery





Title to Red River Basin established by treaty with Great Britain
 Florida ceded by Spain
 Oregon Country under joint U.S.-British occupation 1818-1846
 Missouri organized a State government in 1820

Missouri Compromise 1820

- **Effects?**
- 1. preserved nationalism OR evidence of sectionalism
- 2. temporarily solved the issue of the expansion of slavery for a generation
- 3. put the nation on an inevitable path towards division over the expansion of slavery in the west

Foreign Relations /The Convention of 1818

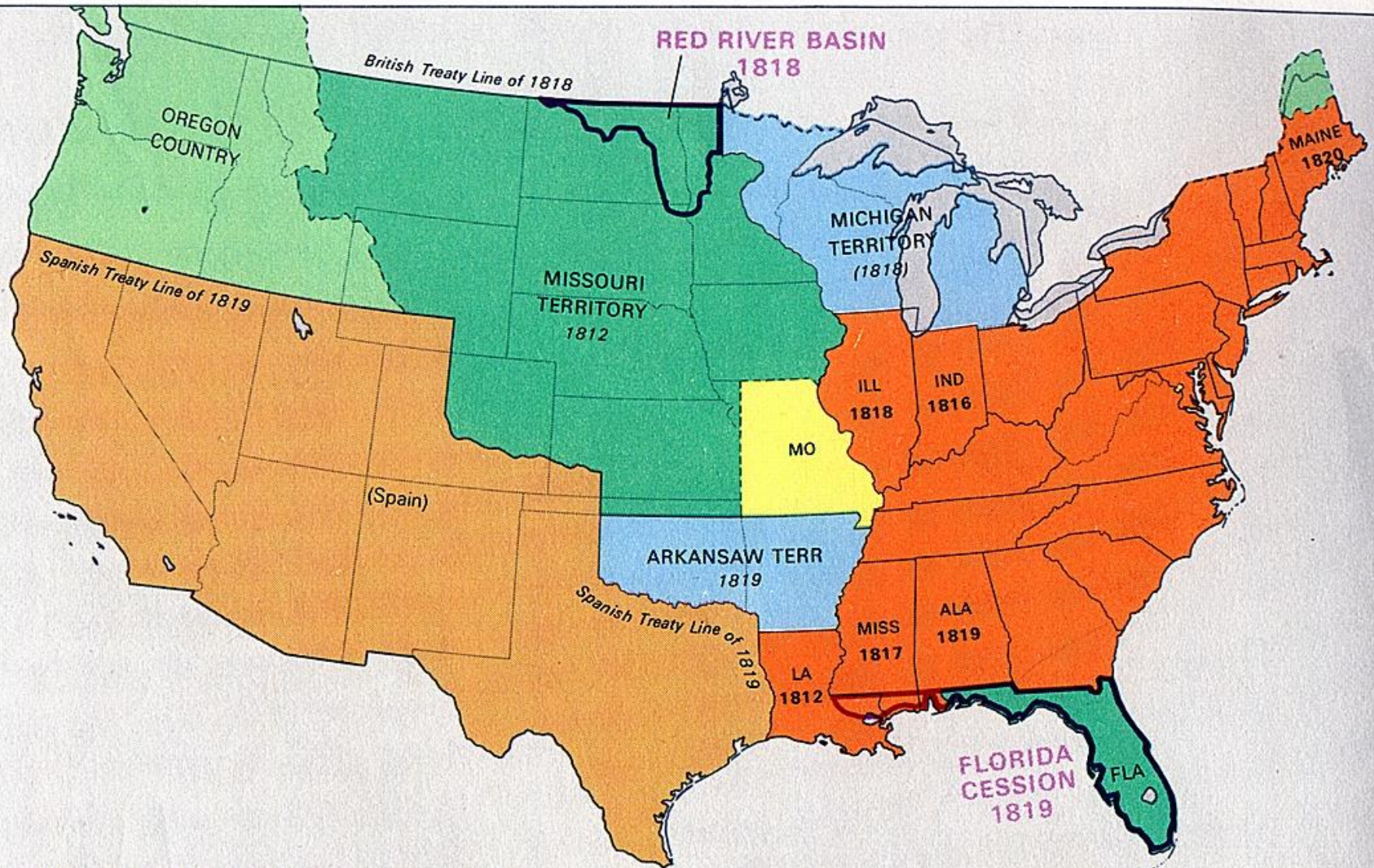


Foreign Relations

- **Adams-Onis Treaty 1819**
- Florida ceded to U.S. by Spain – \$5 million
- Spain gave up claims to Oregon
- Spanish empire crumbling

Adams-Onís Treaty, 1819





Title to Red River Basin established by treaty with Great Britain
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Foreign Relations

- Mexico invades the U.S. 1846
- The Zimmermann Telegram 1917
- Japan attacks Pearl Harbor 1941
- Russia constructs missile sites on Cuba 1962
- Terrorists attack the U.S. on Sept. 11, 2001

Foreign Relations

- **Monroe Doctrine 1823**
- warning to foreign nations
- especially directed to European nations
- do not attempt further colonization in the Americas

Monroe Doctrine

• “We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers (France, Spain, Great Britain) 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.”

Monroe Doctrine

- “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 as the legitimate government for us; to cultivate friendly relations with it, and to preserve those relations by.....meeting in all instances the just claims of every power, submitting to injuries from none.”

Part I of Monroe Doctrine

- The U.S. would not become involved in the internal affairs of European nations, nor would it take sides.
- Echoes GW's declaration of neutrality
- Reserved the right to trade with any country

Part II of Monroe Doctrine

- The United States recognized the existing colonies of European nations

Part III of Monroe Doctrine

- The United States would not allow further colonization of Western Hemisphere.
- U.S. would support independence movements in the Americas

Part IV of Monroe Doctrine

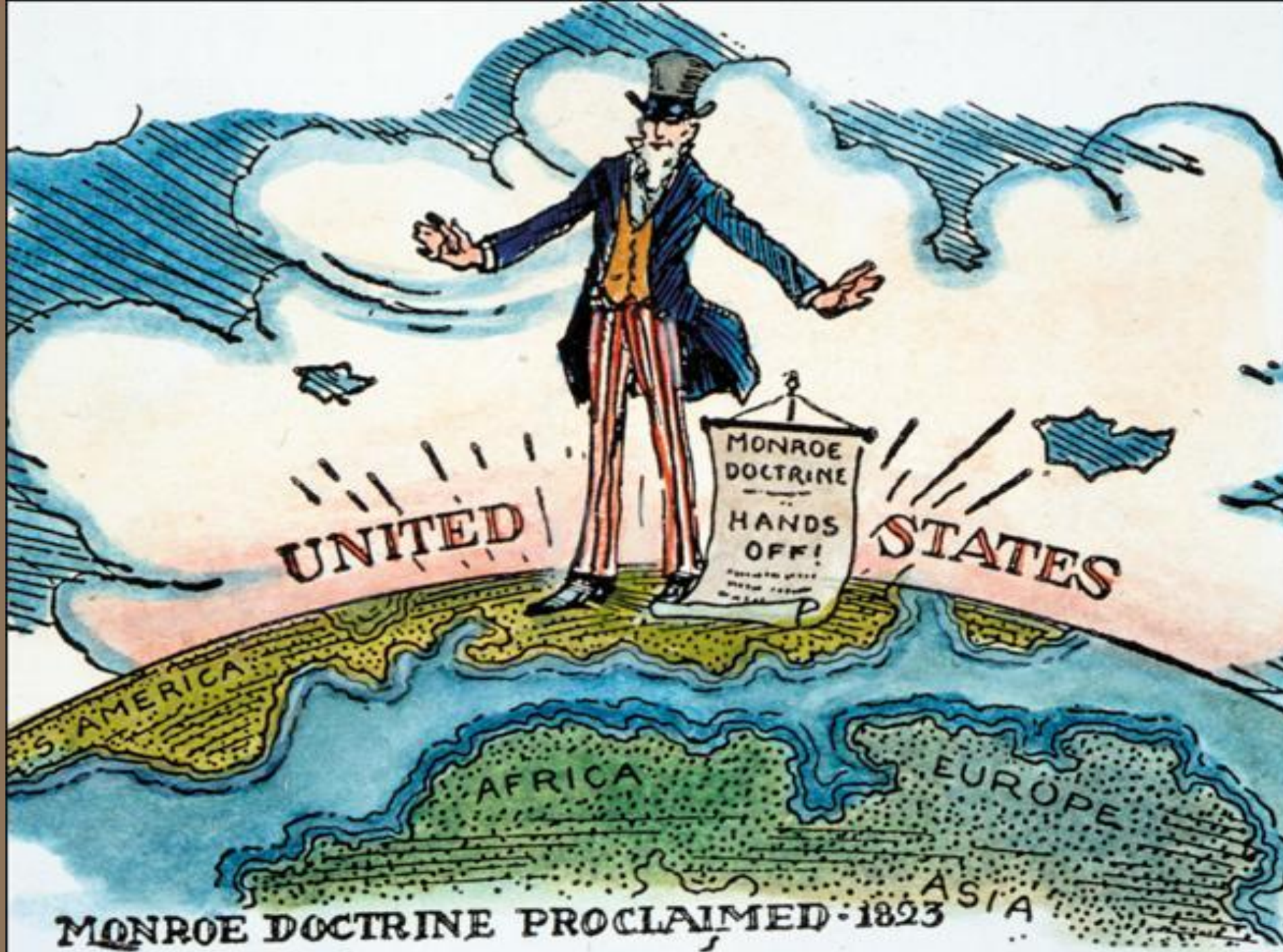
- Attempts by European powers to take control of any nation in the Western Hemisphere would be viewed as a hostile action towards the United States.

International Response

- Many European nations laughed at the proclamation from the U.S.
- Still not fully recovered from War of 1812
- No way we could enforce it → Lack of standing army, small navy, etc.
- But no nation challenged to see what the U.S. would have done

Enduring Significance

- Monroe Doctrine forms basis of US foreign policy from Monroe to the present
- Establishes the United States as a major player on world stage
- No longer would other nations be able to ignore the United States
- United States will play increasing role in world politics
- absolutely **nationalistic**



UNITED

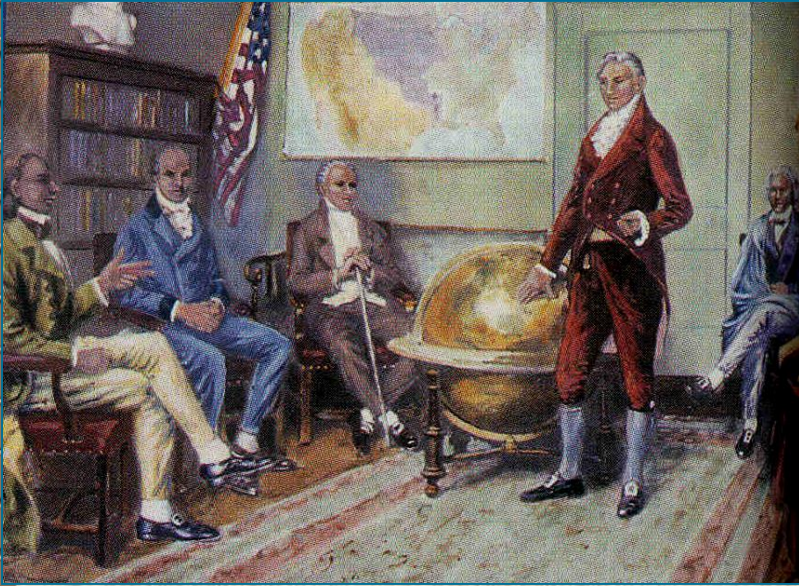
MONROE DOCTRINE
HANDS OFF!

STATES

MONROE DOCTRINE PROCLAIMED - 1823



The Monroe Doctrine, 1823



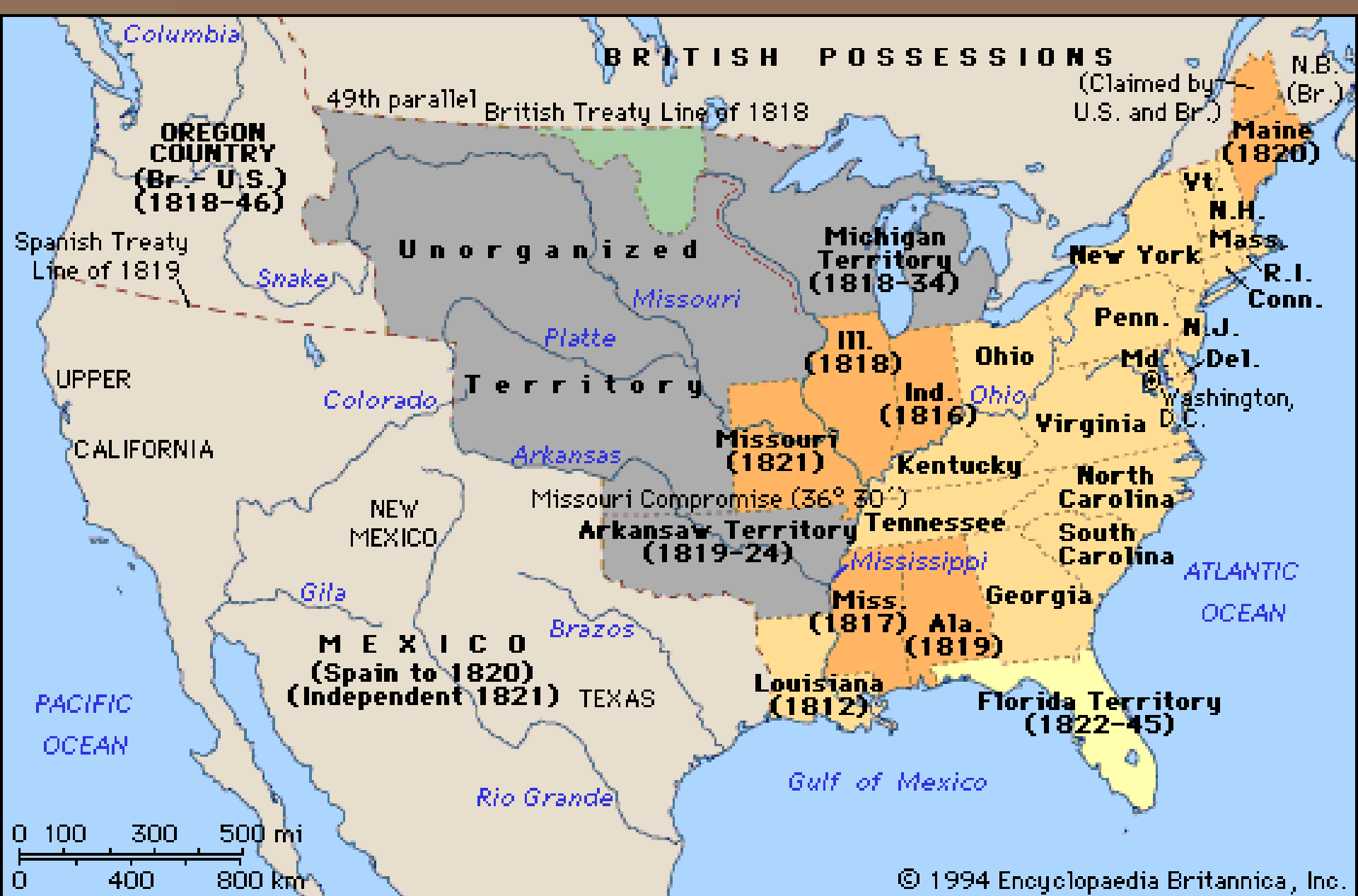
? Referred to as America's Self-Defense Doctrine.

1. What foreign policy principles are established?

Monroe Doctrine

2. What warning is given to the European countries?

3. What would the US do if the warning was not headed?



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- States in 1812
- States admitted 1813-22 (dates of admittance)
- Territories in 1822 (dates of boundaries shown)
- Territory ceded to U.S. by Great Britain in 1818
- Territory ceded to U.S. by Spain in 1819

U.S. History Benchmark

- Log in to the computer using your credentials
- Go to the ARC Homepage
- Click Students then click Performance Matters Student Log In
- Log in using your I-Ready credentials
 - dbradberrry123456
 - db123456@
- DO not start the Benchmark until instructed