The Monroe Doctrine





President:	From:
Vice-Pres:	Party:
Occupation:	Term:

James Monroe FAST FACTS

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The "Era of Good Feelings"



Era of Good Feelings

America's ability to engage in a second war with Britain spawned a period of national unity and pride throughout the nation. The Federalist party, weakened for their opposition to the War of 1812, faded as a national political party. James Monroe was elected President of the United States after being virtually unopposed during his election bid.

Video: The Missouri Compromise Explained

- How did the addition of Missouri into the union jeopardize the balance of power?
- 2. Why did Northern states oppose Missouri's addition into the union as a slave state?
- 3. Why did Southern states oppose Missouri's addition to the union as a free state?
- 4. Why were states added as pairs after the Missouri Compromise?

The Monroe Doctrine



Congressional Leaders

John C Calhoun (SC): Supported **state sovereignty**, the idea that each state should be able to determine the conditions of slavery in their respective states.

Daniel Webster (MA): Supported the policy that all future state additions to the union be admitted as free states.

Henry Clay (KY): Known as the "Great Compromiser", he represented Western interests and attempted to negotiate sectional disputes between the Northern and Southern faction in Congress.

The Monroe Doctrine

In 1823, President James Monroe issued a statement that became known as the Monroe Doctrine. In it, Monroe stated that:

- The Western Hemisphere was no longer open for European colonization.
- The United States would regard any interference in the Western hemisphere or the attempt to recolonize lost claims as a threat to its security.
- The United States would refrain from participation in European wars and would not disturb existing colonies where they already exist in the Western Hemisphere.



How does the Monroe Doo in the American foreign po that was established by Pr	licy of isolationism