

## BIG IDEA:

Monroe Doctrine

Independence in Latin America

## VOCAB:

Diplomatic recognition: an official acknowledgement to the new nations.

1. In 1800 the United States was the only independent country in the Americas.
  - a. European countries ruled the rest of the hemisphere.
    - i. Great Britain
    - ii. France
    - iii. Netherlands
    - iv. Portugal
    - v. Spain
  1. Mexican Revolution began in 1810, and won freedom from Spain in 1821.
2. By 1825 Spain had lost all of its colonies in Latin America except Puerto Rico and Cuba.
3. In 1822, Spain set out to retake Latin American colonies with the help of European allies.
  - a. Austria
  - b. Prussia
  - c. Russia
  - d. France
4. Both United States and Great Britain wanted Latin American independence.
5. President James Monroe addressed Congress in 1823
  - a. [http://avalon.law.yale.edu/19th\\_century/monroe.asp](http://avalon.law.yale.edu/19th_century/monroe.asp)
  - b. Declared that the United States would not interfere in the internal concerns of any European nation.
  - c. Furthermore, that any move on the part of a European country “to extend their system to any portion of the hemisphere” would be determined by the United States as an act, “dangerous to our peace and safety.”
6. Reactions to the Monroe Doctrine
  - a. Except for Britain the Monroe Doctrine startled Europe.
  - b. The British opposed a European invasion of Latin America because they had developed profitable trade.





<http://www.corbisimages.com/Enlargement/DEC458-23.html>

### **Cartoon Pertaining to Monroe Doctrine**

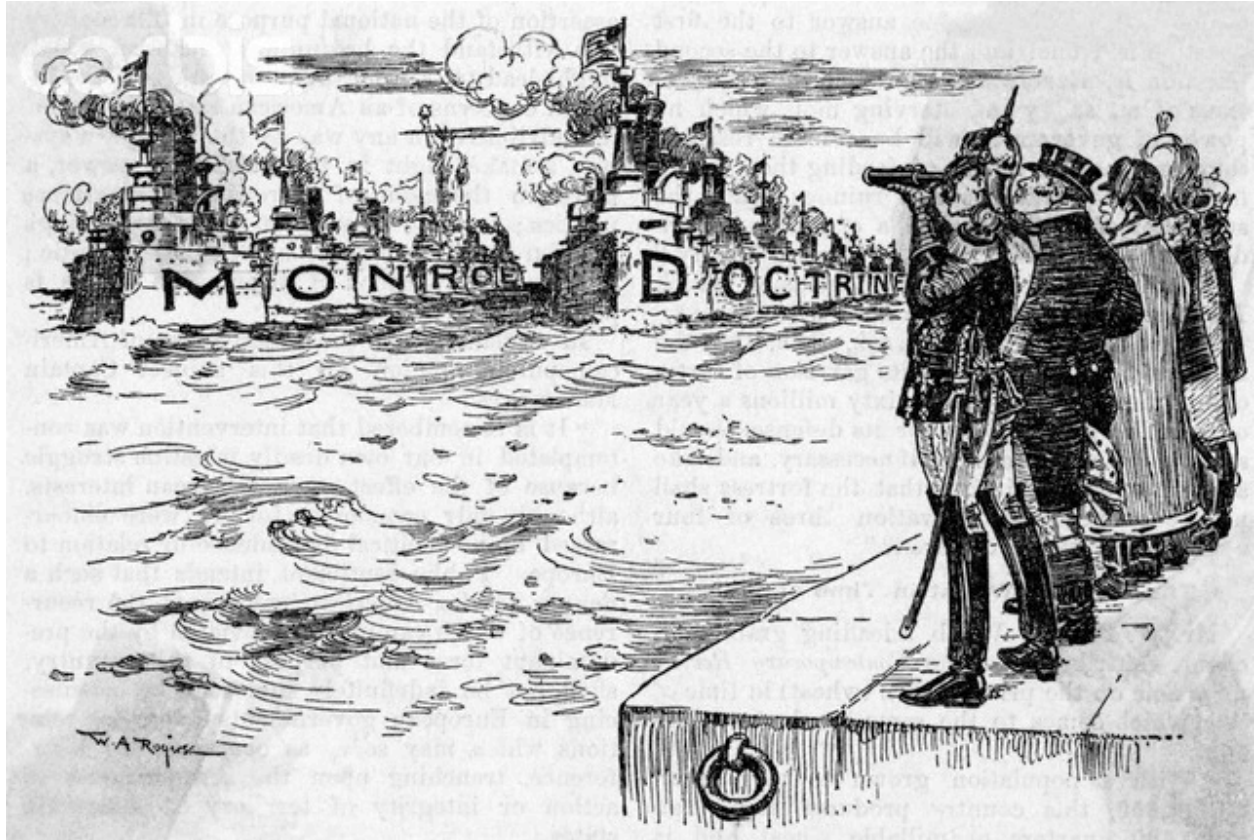
Original caption: "That's a live wire, gentlemen." Uncle Sam warning John Bull and Kaiser Wilhelm not to transgress American territory.

1. Describe what is happening in this cartoon.
2. Who is the figure on the right?
3. Who are the two figures on the left?
4. What is the figure on the right pointing to?
5. What is the message of the cartoon?

### **Cartoon #2 Answers**

1. A man is stopping two men from crossing a line.
2. Uncle Sam, representing the U.S.
3. Great Britain and Germany.
4. The line which says "Monroe Doctrine".

5. European nations need to stay behind the line of the Monroe Doctrine which blocks their entry into Latin America.



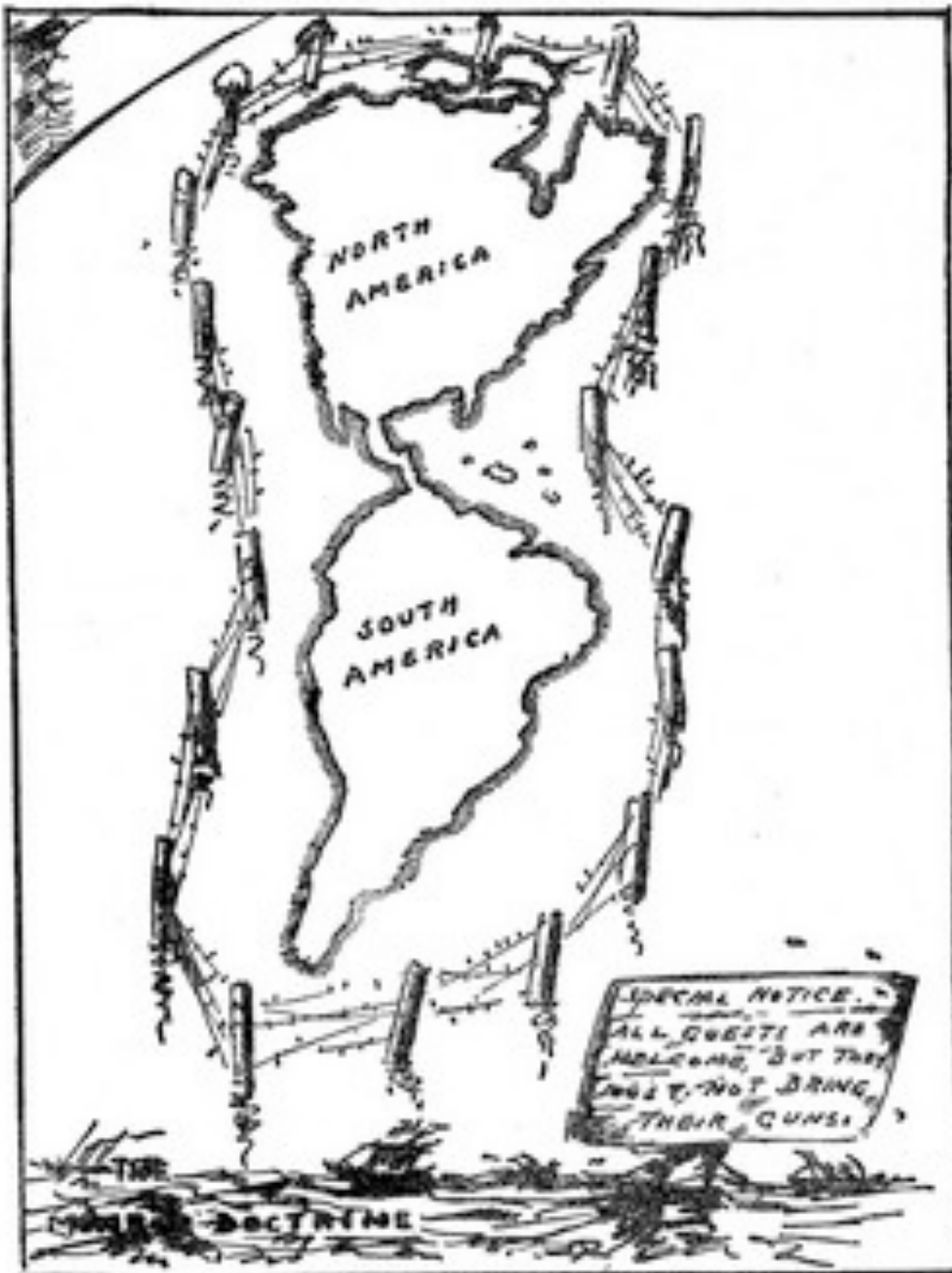
<http://www.corbisimages.com/Enlargement/BE040305.html>

### European Potentates Observe Naval Might

Original caption: Monroe Doctrine: Cartoon showing European potentates observing American naval might. From New York Herald. Undated.



## The Monroe Doctrine - Western Hemisphere



THE MONROE DOCTRINE

<http://www.socialstudiesforkids.com/graphics/monroedoctrine.jpg>

Political cartoon illustrating the effects of the Monroe Doctrine on the Western hemisphere. (SK)



In Latin America, it is a period of revolution and liberation.

Chile, Venezuela, Mexico and Brazil have gained their freedom from Spain and Portugal. The United States recognizes them as legitimate countries.

America fears that other foreign countries like France and Britain may now want to control these countries in Latin America.

Warns European nations that they cannot set up colonies or interfere in Latin American problems anymore.

The United States will protect North and South America from any European influence.

The United States will not involve itself in European affairs militarily or politically.



<http://www.historytunes.com/The%20Monroe%20Doctrine.php>



<http://www.oberlin.edu/faculty/svolk/294s02web.htm>





<http://www.gettyimages.com/detail/96744464/Hulton-Archive>

Political cartoon with the caption 'His Foresight. Europe: You're not the only rooster in South America! Uncle Sam: I was aware of that when I cooped you up!' The cartoon depicts Uncle Sam as a large rooster, while other roosters walk free representing South American countries, with European nations are represented by birds in a coop marked 'Monroe doctrine.' The Monroe Doctrine was a United States policy, which said that further efforts by European countries to colonize land or interfere with states in the Americas would be viewed by the United States of America as acts of aggression requiring US intervention. The Monroe Doctrine asserted that the Western Hemisphere was not to be further colonized by European countries, and that the United States would not interfere with existing European colonies nor in the internal concerns of European countries. The Doctrine was issued at the time when many Latin American countries were on the verge of becoming independent from Spain, and the United States, reflecting concerns echoed by Great Britain, hoped to avoid having any European power take Spain's colonies. USA, 10 September 1901 (Photo by Fotosearch/Getty Images).

10 Sep 1901