


Liberated

- To free from domination, to release.




Monroe Doctrine

1823 Policy issued by the United States which declared that Western Hemisphere was no longer open to European colonialism.



President Monroe's Dilemma

- President James Monroe had to choose if he wanted to support the new Latin American nation.
- President James Monroe wondered if he should join Great Britain in sending a message to the angry European leaders telling them to leave Latin America alone.
- President James Monroe looked to the former presidents Thomas Jefferson and James Madison for advice on the situation.



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PRESIDENT MONROE'S DILEMMA
BY EMERIC SOAN AND LILLY HARRINGTON

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Why the United States should not intervene in European affairs in the 19th century?

The United States is only interested in supporting the people of other nations for their own good and not to interfere with their own affairs.



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The picture represents the United States wanting to be an independent nation from other states and war.

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President James Monroe

- James Monroe became president in 1817 .
- James was the 5th president of the United States.
- His presidential term began on March 4th, 1817 to March 4th, 1825
- James was the last president who was a Founding Father of the United States.
- He was also the last president from the Virginia Dynasty and the Republican generation.

Self portrait
of President
James
Monroe



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President James Monroe's declaration in 1823 that the Americas were no longer open to European colonization. The result was American isolation and even until 1904, US intervention in the Americas. The doctrine was not to be applied to the Americas until the 1904-1906 intervention in Cuba. The Monroe Doctrine established the United States as a strong power that was willing to intervene for their freedom and rights.



Monroe Doctrine

(1823) Policy issued by the United States which declared the Western Hemisphere was no longer open to European colonization.



What Happened....

Both James Madison and Thomas Jefferson liked the idea of joining Great Britain, sending a warning to the Latin American Nations about Europe. John Adams agreed with sending a message, but he said that the United States should speak for itself.

In 1823, Monroe made a speech declaring that the nations of north and south were free and independent without any future European colonizations.

Monroe spoke clearly to the Congress in a policy known as the Monroe Doctrine.

The Europeans thought the document was foolish for the United States to think they could tell the nations of the world what they could do in North and South America.

The American's were the complete opposite though. They felt proud of Monroe's message and were happy to see the United States standing up for the freedom-loving Latin Americans.

The Monroe Doctrine was later added into the U.S. foreign policy as a basic principle showing the United States would not accept European interfere with American affairs.

The Monroe Doctrine contained also a hidden message explaining the United States was no longer a weak collection of quarreling states. They were to be respected by the rest of the world.

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Why the United States have been interested in supporting the new Latin American nations in the early 1800s?

The United States is mainly interested in supporting the new Latin American nations because Spain had not allowed other nations to trade with its colonies. Once they were freed from Spanish rule, the new Latin American nations were able to trade with them, including Great Britain.

The Placement of the Monroe Doctrine

The Monroe Doctrine falls near isolationism because the doctrine explained that they would not accept interference from the European nation, or anyone else.