

1. . . . the American continents . . . are . . . not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers. . . .

In the wars of the European powers in matters relating to themselves we have never taken any part, nor does it comport [fit] with our policy so to do. . . . We owe it, therefore, . . . to the amicable [friendly] relations existing between the United States and those powers 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. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we . . . shall not interfere.

. . .

– James Monroe's message to Congress, 1823

A) What word or words best describe the foreign policy goals of Monroe's message to Congress?

b) What message is President Monroe sending to the European powers in this document? What was he warning against?

2. Mexico's new revolutionary government...was granted formal recognition today. This initiative is the latest American effort to aid the rebellions of the Latin American colonies against Spain...Monroe extended diplomatic recognition to Gran Colombia...Argentina, Chile and Peru. The recognition by the United States is the first accorded to any of these revolutionary governments by a major power. However, Washington promises no financial or military assistance to the new countries...

– U.S. Recognizing Latin American States, December 12, 1822

A) Based on this document, describe U.S. foreign policy regarding Latin American nations during the 1820s.

B) Why do you think the U.S. Government made this decision?

3. **Summary Activity:** Write at least two paragraphs comparing and contrasting the foreign policy decisions of President George Washington and President James Monroe.