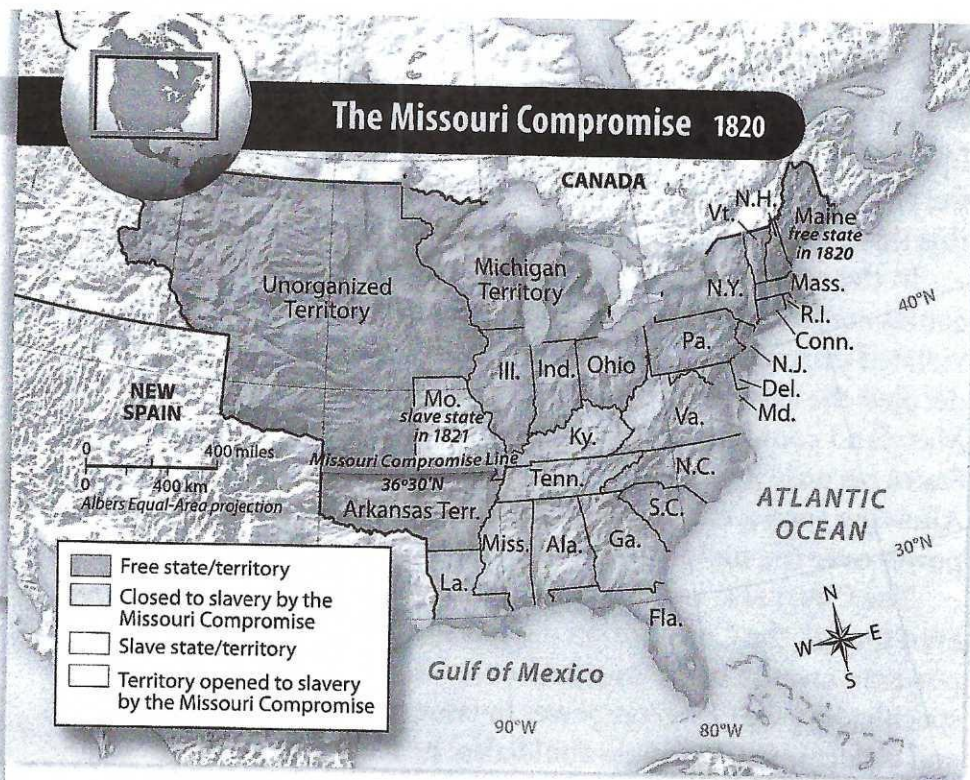


GEOGRAPHY CONNECTION

Missouri's application for statehood sparked a national debate that led to the Missouri Compromise.

1 REGION Under the Missouri Compromise, was the Unorganized Territory open or closed to slavery?

2 CRITICAL THINKING
Analyzing Do you think the Missouri Compromise was a permanent solution to the question of slavery in new states? Explain.



The Missouri Compromise

Debates in Congress heated to the boiling point. Fearing a split in the Union, Henry Clay suggested the Missouri Compromise. Clay proposed that Maine, in the Northeast, enter the Union as a free state. Missouri could then enter as a slave state. This would keep an even balance of power in the Senate—12 free states and 12 slave states.

The Missouri Compromise also addressed the question of slavery in the rest of the Louisiana Purchase territory. The compromise drew a line west from the southern boundary of Missouri—at 36°30' N latitude. The compromise blocked slavery north of the line but permitted it south of the line.

The Missouri Compromise promised a temporary solution to sectional conflict. It did nothing to solve the basic problem, however. Americans who moved west took their different ways of life with them. White Southerners wanted to take an economy based on slavery to their new homes. Northerners believed in labor by free people and wanted to establish that in the West. It was a disagreement that seemed to have no peaceful solution.

✓ PROGRESS CHECK

Explaining Describe how the Supreme Court's decisions affected the power of the federal government.

Reading **HELPDESK** CCSS

Reading Strategy: Summarizing

When you summarize, you reduce the important content into short and simple form. Summarize the effects of the Missouri Compromise described on this page.

Foreign Affairs

GUIDING QUESTION *How did the United States define its role in the Americas?*

The War of 1812 heightened Americans' pride in their country. Americans also realized that the United States had to establish a new relationship with the "Old World"—the powers of Europe.

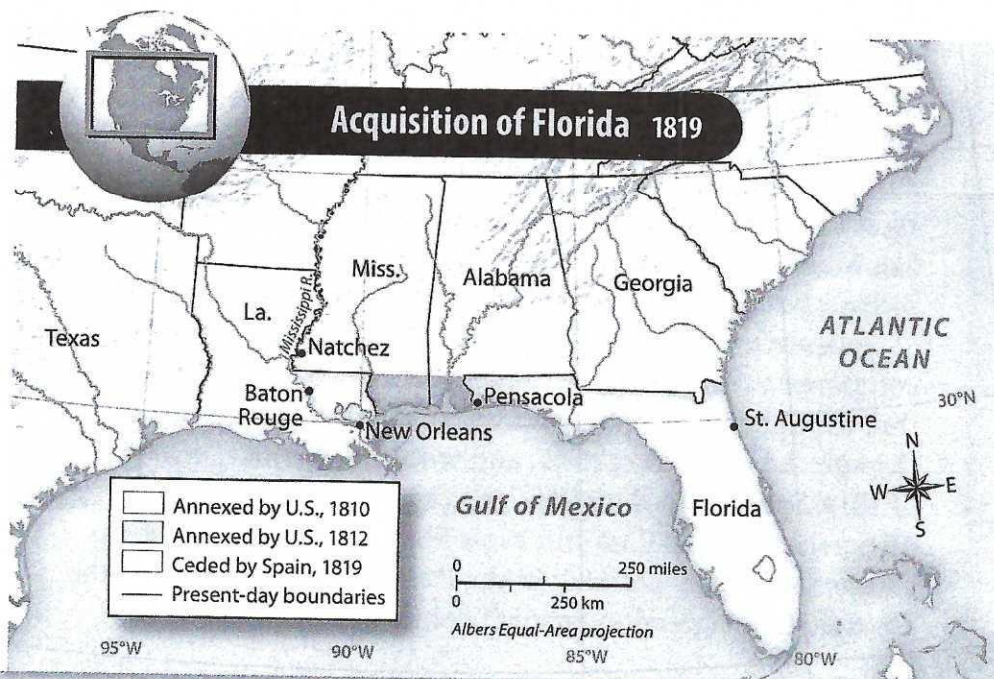
Relations with Britain

In the 1817 Rush-Bagot Agreement, the United States and Britain agreed to limit the number of armed naval vessels on the Great Lakes. Each country was to take apart or destroy other armed ships on the Great Lakes.

The Convention of 1818 set the northern boundary of the Louisiana Territory between the United States and Canada at the 49th parallel. The convention also created a secure border. Each country agreed to maintain its border without armed forces. Secretary of State John Quincy Adams also negotiated the right of Americans to settle in the Oregon Country.

Relations with Spain

Spain owned the colonies of East Florida and West Florida. In 1810 American settlers in West Florida rebelled against Spanish rule. The United States government then argued that West Florida was included in the Louisiana Purchase. In 1810 and 1812, the United States took control of sections of West Florida.



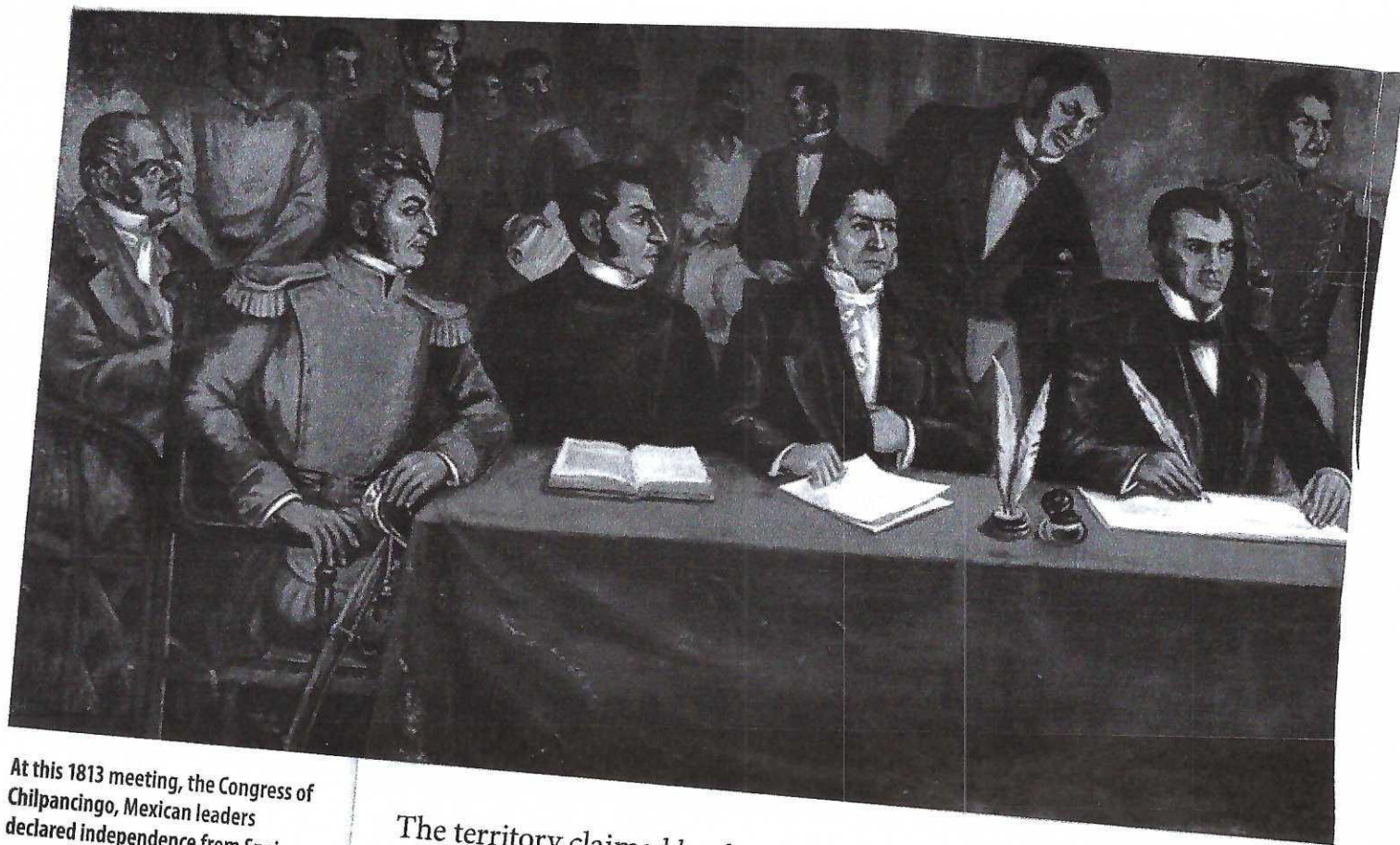
GEOGRAPHY CONNECTION

The United States acquired Florida in 1819.

- 1 PLACE** Which states include land that was once part of Florida?
- 2 CRITICAL THINKING**
Drawing Conclusions Why do you think Spain came to believe that keeping Florida was impossible?

Reading in the Content Area: Lines of Latitude

The map on this page shows a single line running horizontally—a line of latitude, or a parallel. Marked 30°N, this line runs close to the city of St. Augustine in Florida. Further north, not shown on this map, is the 49th parallel. This line became the boundary between Canada and the Louisiana territory in 1818.



At this 1813 meeting, the Congress of Chilpancingo, Mexican leaders declared independence from Spain and drafted a constitution calling for a republican government. Mexico would finally achieve independence in 1821.

The territory claimed by the United States reached west to the borders of Louisiana and Mississippi. Spain objected to losing part of West Florida but took no action against the United States.

Native Americans living in Spanish East Florida sometimes raided American settlements in Georgia. General Andrew Jackson was ordered to stop these Seminole raids. Jackson believed his order included pursuing the Seminoles into the Florida colonies. In the spring of 1818, another general, William McIntosh, led Creek allies against the Seminoles in Georgia. Meanwhile, Jackson followed fleeing Seminoles into Spanish West Florida. After pursuing the Seminoles, Jackson and his troops moved farther into West Florida. There they seized the Spanish forts at Pensacola and San Marcos. Secretary of State Adams had not authorized Jackson's actions, but he did nothing to stop them or to punish Jackson.

Jackson's raid demonstrated American military strength compared to that of Spain. Secretary of State Adams believed that the Spanish did not want war and wanted to settle the dispute. Adams was correct, and with the Adams-Onís Treaty of 1819, Spain **ceded**, or gave up control of, all claims and ownership to both East and West Florida. They also gave up claims to Oregon Country in the Pacific Northwest, while the United States agreed to Spanish control of Texas.

IMAGE ASSET MANAGEMENT/age fotostock, America

Reading **HELPDESK** **CCSS**

le to transfer control of something

Reading in the Content Area: *Historical Maps*

Maps often use shading to show changes over time. To read a map of this type, point to each shaded area on the map as you read the map key. You may want to cover other areas, if possible.

Growth and Expansion

Spain Loses Power

Meanwhile, Spain was losing power elsewhere in its vast empire. In 1810 a priest named Miguel Hidalgo (ee • DAHL • goh) led a rebellion in Mexico. Hidalgo called for racial equality and the redistribution of land. The Spanish captured and executed Hidalgo, but by 1821 Mexico had gained its independence from Spain.

Simón Bolívar, also known as “the Liberator,” led the independence movement that won freedom for the present-day countries of Venezuela, Colombia, Panama, Bolivia, and Ecuador. José de San Martín successfully achieved independence for Chile and Peru. By 1824 Spain had lost control of most of South America.

The Monroe Doctrine

In 1822 four European nations—France, Austria, Russia, and Prussia—discussed a plan to help Spain regain its American holdings. The possibility of increased European involvement in the Americas troubled President Monroe. There were also concerns about Russia’s intentions for controlling land in the Northwest.

The president issued a statement on December 2, 1823: The United States would not get involved in the internal affairs or wars in Europe. It also would not interfere with any existing European colonies in the Americas. At the same time, the statement said, North and South America “are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers.” The Monroe Doctrine, as the statement came to be known, served as a clear warning to European nations to keep out of the Americas. It became a guiding force in American foreign policy in the decades ahead.

PROGRESS CHECK

Summarizing Why did Spain finally give up Florida to the United States?

LESSON 3 REVIEW

Review Vocabulary

1. Use each of these terms in a sentence that explains the term’s meaning.
a. monopoly b. interstate commerce c. cede
2. What does the term *sectionalism* mean?

Answer the Guiding Questions

3. **Explaining** What factors contributed to the rise of nationalism in the 1810s?
4. **Making Inferences** Why was the Monroe Doctrine issued?
5. **Listing** What issues divided the country at the end of the Era of Good Feelings?
6. **Describing** How did the United States role in the world change in the early 1800s?
7. **ARGUMENT** Members of Congress agreed to the Missouri Compromise in an attempt to prevent serious conflict. Write a letter to a member of Congress arguing for or against this compromise.