

USHC 2.2 Explain how the Monroe Doctrine and the concept of Manifest Destiny affected the United States' relationships with foreign powers, including the role of the United States in the Texan Revolution and the Mexican War.

Monroe Doctrine (1823)

U.S. to Europe:

NO NEW _____

The Monroe Doctrine had little impact on European Powers at the time, but it is significant for U.S. foreign policy because it provided justification for later U.S. presidents (e.g., TR, Taft, and Wilson) to intervene in Latin America in the 20th century.



Manifest Destiny

Sea to Shining Sea...



Texas and the Mexican War (1835-1848)

Texas, a Mexican state, attracted many American colonists from the Southern United States. In 1835, after disputes with the Mexican government about dictatorship and slavery, Texas declared independence.

1836: Texas asks to be *annexed* as a U.S. state.

The U.S. (accepts / refuses)

Reasons: 1. _____
2. _____

1844 Presidential Campaign: Texas annexation an issue

James K. _____ wins. Americans supported annexation.

1845: U.S. annexes Texas = War with _____

AMERICA WINS BIG!!!

1848: Mexican _____
US gets land from Mexico

States included: _____

The United States and Mexico became (allies / adversaries) as a result of the Mexican War.

Meanwhile, the U.S. compromised with Britain on the border of _____.

