

Foreign Policy

Treaty of Paris 1763

Ended the Seven Years War or French and Indian War. Ceded all French lands in America to Britain. Britain now owned everything y of the Mississippi

Treaty of Paris 1783

Ended the Revolutionary War in America. Gave America all land owned by the British including all 13 colonies. The United States was recognized as an independent nation. Florida was given back to Spain.

Jay's Treaty 1795

A negotiated treaty with the British which attempted to settle the conflict at sea and curtail English involvement in Indian attacks.

Pinckney's Treaty 1795

Spanish opened the Mississippi River to American traffic including the port city of New Orleans. The 31st parallel was recognized as Florida's northern boundary.

Washington's Farewell Address 1796

Washington warned the new nation to avoid "inveterate antipathies" and "passionate attachments" to any foreign nation. Permanent alliances should be avoided although temporary alliances may be useful. Beware of political parties.

Embargo Act 1807

Jefferson forbade any America ship to leave port for any foreign nation. This resulted in a brief economic depression.

Non-Intercourse Act 1809

Modified the 1807 Embargo Act by forbidding trade solely to Britain and France

Macon's Bill No.2 1810

Replaced the Non-Intercourse Act of 1809 giving power to the President to prohibit trade with any nation that violated United States Neutrality during the War of 1812

Treaty of Ghent 1814

Ended the War of 1812 returning all annexed lands back to their original owners. Status Quo Ante

Rush-Bagot Agreement 1817

First "disarmament" agreement; The United States and Britain will not maintain an armed fleet in the Great Lakes.

Adams-Onis Treaty (Transcontinental) 1819

Florida was sold to the Americans in exchange for the Mexican boundary being drawn to the Pacific.

Webster-Ashburton Treaty 1842

Conflicting claims over the Canada-Maine boundary were compromised. It helped British-US relations.

Oregon Treaty 1846

US-Canada boundary extended from Rockies to the Pacific. The United States got half of the Oregon Territory.

Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo 1848

Mexico ceded to the United States the Mexican Cession (California and surrounding states) for a cheaper price. Treaty also ended the Mexican-American War

Clayton-Bulwer Treaty 1850

Great Britain nor the United States will never exercise any control nor fortify an isthmian canal nor to colonize any part of Central America.

Ostend Manifesto 1854

President James Pierce sought to buy Cuba from Spain. Spain denied. 3 diplomats wrote this agreement to urge military seizure of Cuba if Spain remained unmoving in selling Cuba.

Manifest Destiny late 1800's

America was overcome with the idea of imperialism where it was America's duty to rule the Western hemisphere. Hawaii and the Philippines were the first victims of this new Manifest Destiny

Teller Amendment 1898

Sponsored by Republican senator Henry M. Teller of Colorado, which disclaimed any intention by the United States to exercise control over Cuba, pledging that the government of the island would be left to its inhabitants as soon as peace had been restored

Treaty of Paris 1899

It secured independence for Cuba from Spain. It ceded the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Guam to the United States. It also ended the Spanish-American War.

Open Door Policy 1899

A guarantee of equal opportunity of trade and the sovereignty of the Chinese government

Hay-Pauncefote Treaty 1901

United States and Britain would jointly build an isthmian canal. United States was free to construct, maintain, and fortify a canal that could be open to all ships.

Platt Amendment 1901

Cuba would become a protectorate of the United States. Cuba could not make a treaty with a foreign nation hurting its independence. Cuba was to allow the United States to issue orders and lease a base at Guantanamo Bay for 99 years.

Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine 1904

United States reserved rights to intervene in Latin America to keep European Powers from collecting debts using force.

Big Stick Diplomacy 1905- Roosevelt

American involvement in affairs of Venezuela, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, and Cuba. Brandished "big stick" like a policeman to beat Europeans out of Latin America

Dollar Diplomacy 1914- Taft

Economic penetration would bring stability to lower areas and profit and power to the United States without having to use the troops or special funds.

Fourteen Points 1918

Woodrow Wilson - World War I. First 5 points called for open peace treaties, freedom of seas, free trade. The Next 8 points were the aspirations of the European people (boundaries etc.). The 14th point called for a "general association of nations to preserve peace". Last point alluded to the League of Nation.

Washington Conference 1922

Drafted three major documents:

~ 5-power treaty: US, GB, France, Japan, and Italy agreed to stop building battleships for 10 years.

~ 4-power treaty: US, GB, France, Japan committed to respect one another's interests in the islands of the Pacific.

~ 9-power treaty: agreed to respect China's independence and the Open Door policy.

Dawes Plan 1924

Gave Germany a \$200 million loan to stabilize its economy.

Kellog-Briand Pact 1928

First proposed as treaty between France and United States outlawing any war between them It extended to all nations that renounced war as an instrument of national policy. Outlawed aggression not self-defense

London Naval Conference

United States, Great Britain, and Japan agreed on a fixed ratio for cruisers, destroyers, and submarines.

Stimson Doctrine 1931

America would not recognize any agreement that impaired the integrity of China and The Open Door Policy

Good Neighbor Policy 1930's

Policy to avoid foreign entanglements and the desire to advance American economic interests Essentially, American would play the good neighbor by heeding to the complaints of surrounding nations (i.e. Latin America)

Neutrality Acts 1935;1936;1937

1935: in the outbreak of war, all exports of American arms and munitions would be embargoed for 6-months.

1936: gave president authority to determine when a state of war existed and prohibited any loans or credits to belligerents

1937: prohibited all arms sales to belligerents & cash and carry sale of non-military goods to belligerents.

Panay Affair 1937

Japanese planes bombed the American gunboat Panay. The matter was resolved after a formal apology was issued by the Japanese.

39- Cash and Carry

1940- Destroyers for Bases

An agreement to give Britain 50 destroyers in return for a 99-year lease on air and naval bases in British Territories

Lend-Lease Act 1941

Authorized the President to sell, lend, lease, transfer, or exchange arms and other supplies to any nation who needed American help in defense

Atlantic Charter 1941

It described a postwar world based on self-determination for all nations

Casablanca Conference 1943

Franklin Roosevelt and Winston Churchill agreed that WWII would continue until the "unconditional" surrender of the Axis nations.

Yalta Conference 1945

United States, Great Britain, Soviet Union, France, and China became permanent members of the Security Council. Germany was divided into occupational zones and a coalition government of communists and non-communists was agreed for Poland.

Potsdam Conference 1945

Truman ordered the dropping of the atomic bomb on Japan.

United Nations 1945

Created a General Assembly composed of all member nations which would act as the ultimate policy-making body. A Security Council of 11 members was created with 5 permanent members.

Containment Policy 1946-47

Soviets wanted to spread communism all over the world. Soviet expert George F. Kennan wrote an article for which he called for counter-measures to "contain" the spread of Communism. Essentially, this policy hoped to prevent the absorption of countries to the evil ties of Communism. Article X

Truman Doctrine 1947

It must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who were resisting armed subjugation from armed minorities or outside pressures.

Marshall Plan 1947

An economic recovery program to help rebuild Europe's economy after World War II. It was also called the European Recovery Program.

NATO 1949

North Atlantic Treaty Organization - All signatories pledged that an attack against one would be against all of them. Warsaw Treaty Organization (WTO) formed by the Soviets to oppose NATO.

OAS 1948

Organization of American States: Created following a mutual defense pact signed with Latin America. Decisions were reached by a 2/3 vote with no special attention to the United States.

SEATO 1954

An attempt by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles at organizing a group of southeastern countries to parallel NATO. It failed due to lack of participants.

Geneva Accords 1955

France, GB, Soviet Union, China signers of the agreement dividing Vietnam along the 17th parallel. North was run under communist Chi Minh, the South was under capitalist Bao Dai.

Eisenhower Doctrine 1957

Announced that the United States was prepared to use armed force in the Middle East against communism. (marines to Lebanon)

GROWTH OF UNITED STATES

Territorial Growth

Louisiana Purchase:

A vast region in North America purchased by the United States from France in 1803. The territory comprised of present-day Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota west of the Mississippi River, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Oklahoma, nearly all of Kansas, the portions of Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado east of the Rocky Mts., and Louisiana west of the Mississippi River but including the city of New Orleans.

Florida:

In 1810 United States settlers in the western part of Florida rebelled against Spanish rule and declared their independence as the republic of West Florida. This area and other territory between the Mississippi and Perdido rivers was subsequently annexed by the United States. After long negotiations, Spain agreed in 1819 to cede Florida to the United States through the Adams-Onís Treaty. A state constitution was drafted in 1838, and Florida was admitted to the Union on March 3, 1845.

Texas:

In 1836 it became a separate Republic after the Texas Revolution. The United States Senate rejected a treaty to annex Texas in 1844, but it reversed that decision the following year, and Texas joined the Union on December 29, 1845.

Gadsden Purchase:

The land purchased by the United States from Mexico in 1853. The purchase was necessitated by the misunderstanding arising from the 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which ended the Mexican War.

Alaska:

Russia sold its American colony to U.S. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, on March 11, 1867. The agreed price was \$7.2 million.

SAMOA:

1895- divided with Germany

Puerto Rico:

As a result of the Spanish-American War (1898), Puerto Rico was ceded to the United States by the Treaty of Paris, December 10, 1898. In 1900 the U.S. Congress established a civil government on the island. U.S. citizenship was granted to Puerto Ricans in 1917, and the United States instituted measures designed to solve various economic and social problems of the overpopulated area.

Guam:

In 1898, by the terms of the Treaty of Paris at the end of the Spanish-American War, the island was ceded by Spain to the United States.

Hawaii:

President McKinley signed the resolution on July 7, 1898 and the formal transfer of Hawaiian sovereignty to the United States took place in Honolulu on August 12, 1898. On June 14, 1900, Hawaii became a U.S. territory, making all its citizens U.S. citizens. Hawaii was proclaimed the 50th state on August 21, 1959.

Philippines:

By the terms of the Treaty of Paris of 1898, Spain ceded the entire archipelago to the United States in return for \$20 million, and on December 21st the United States proclaimed the establishment of U.S. military rule.

Wake:

Wake Island was formally occupied by the U.S. in 1898. In 1934 it was placed under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Department of the Navy.

Panama Canal Zone:

1904-1979; former territory in Central Panama governed by the United States for the operation of the Panama Canal. The Canal Zone was created under the Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty, signed in 1903 by the newly independent nation of Panama and the United States. The treaty gave the United States the right to build and operate the Panama Canal, to control the Canal Zone as if it were U.S. Territory, and to annex more land if necessary for canal operations and defense.

Virgin Islands:

In 1917 the United States bought the Virgin Islands from Denmark for \$25 million and built a naval base in order to protect the Panama Canal and to prevent Germany's seizure of the islands