

Choices Beyond Shores

Trace how early presidents handled foreign affairs.

8.5.F "identify the foreign policies of presidents Washington through Monroe and explain the impact of Washington's Farewell Address and the Monroe Doctrine;"

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline each president's foreign-policy action. Circle words that explain the action's purpose or impact.

Early Foreign Policy

- ① When the new United States faced wars between Britain and France, President George Washington chose neutrality. He warned Americans not to join either side and issued the Neutrality Proclamation in 1793. In his 1796 Farewell Address, Washington advised the nation to avoid permanent alliances and political parties driven by foreign loyalties. This policy gave the young country time to strengthen its government and economy.
- ② President John Adams also tried to keep the United States out of a full war with France during the Quasi-War, an undeclared naval conflict. His agreement with France in 1800 ended the fighting. President Thomas Jefferson bought Louisiana from France, doubling the nation's land, but used an embargo to stop trade with Britain and France. President James Madison asked Congress for the War of 1812 after British actions harmed American shipping.
- ③ After the War of 1812, President James Monroe announced the Monroe Doctrine in 1823. It said European nations should not create new colonies or interfere with independent nations in the Americas. In return, the United States would stay out of European wars and affairs. The doctrine warned Europe that the Western Hemisphere had a separate political future. Over time, it became an important statement of U.S. influence in the Americas.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE Use the passage

1 What policy did Washington choose in 1793? How did his Farewell Address shape U.S. foreign policy?

2 How did Adams end the Quasi-War with France?

3 What action did Jefferson take with France, and what action did Madison take against Britain?

4 What did the Monroe Doctrine tell European nations, and what was its long-term impact?

3 YOUR TURN Your own words

A European nation asks the United States for a permanent alliance in its war and plans a new colony in the Americas. Write three sentences advising the president. Use one idea from Washington's Farewell Address and one from the Monroe Doctrine.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline each president's foreign-policy action. Circle words that explain the action's purpose or impact. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What policy did Washington choose in 1793? How did his Farewell Address shape U.S. foreign policy?	Washington chose neutrality. His Farewell Address advised avoiding permanent alliances, giving the young nation time to strengthen.
2	How did Adams end the Quasi-War with France?	He made an agreement with France in 1800 that ended the fighting.
3	What action did Jefferson take with France, and what action did Madison take against Britain?	Jefferson bought Louisiana from France and later used an embargo against trade with Britain and France. Madison asked Congress for the War of 1812 after Britain harmed American shipping.
4	What did the Monroe Doctrine tell European nations, and what was its long-term impact?	It told European nations not to create new colonies or interfere in the Americas. Over time, it became an important statement of U.S. influence in the Americas.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Washington's advice supports refusing a permanent alliance in a European war. The Monroe Doctrine supports warning the European nation not to establish a new colony in the Americas. These choices protect U.S. independence while limiting involvement in Europe.

Accept equivalent descriptions of neutrality, avoiding permanent alliances, the Louisiana Purchase, the embargo, the War of 1812, and the Monroe Doctrine. For the open response, look for accurate use of both Washington's and Monroe's ideas in the new situation.