

Cornerstones of U.S. Foreign Policy

	Isolationism	Monroe Doctrine	Open Door
Area of World	Europe	Western Hemisphere	Asia
Year Established	1793, 1796	1823	1899-1900
Author(s)	George Washington	James Monroe John Quincy Adams	John Hay
Background	<p>Proposed when England and France went to war 1793</p> <p>Both countries expected our help</p> <p>U.S. had an alliance with France from Revolution</p>	<p>U.S. feared Spanish recolonization in South America</p> <p>U.S. feared Russian colonies on west coast of U.S.</p> <p>England wanted to be a partner in issuance; U.S. said no to dual authorship</p>	<p>After Spanish War (1898) U.S. became interested in China</p> <p>Europeans were already in China and had created trading spheres of influence that could exclude U.S.</p>
Elements	<p>Neutrality in European affairs</p> <p>No entangling military or political alliances for U.S.</p> <p>Europe/U.S. have separate spheres of interest</p> <p>Commercial relations maintained</p>	<p>No new colonies in Western Hemisphere.</p> <p>Existing colonies left alone by U.S.</p> <p>Isolationism from Europe reinforced from earlier foreign policy pronouncements</p> <p>Discouraged extension of monarchies into Americas</p>	<p>All nations share equal trading rights in China</p> <p>All countries must guarantee China's territorial integrity</p>
Comments	<p>Washington's Farewell Address in 1796 reinforced ideas</p> <p>Resulted in war in 1812, 1917</p> <p>Established a policy that lasted until 1949 when U.S. joined NATO</p> <p>Cited as reason to oppose League of Nations in 1919</p>	<p>England enforced doctrine for 70 years</p> <p>Roosevelt Corollary (1904) strengthened it</p> <p>U.S. became policeman of Caribbean</p> <p>"Big Stick" to keep down "chronic wrongdoing"</p> <p>Later became "Dollar Diplomacy" to control of the Caribbean region</p> <p>U.S. aggressiveness alienated many South American countries</p>	<p>U.S. became protector of China, but mainly sought trade access</p> <p>Boxer Rebellion (1900) frightened U.S. because China's territory might be divided by European powers</p> <p>Japan became greatest threat to Open Door</p> <p>When U.S. challenged Japan's violation of Open Door, Japan attacked Pearl Harbor</p>