

The monroe doctrine
class tensions
emerged in the
western,
nonslaveholding parts
...

[History](#)



The Monroe Doctrine/ Class tensions emerged in the western, nonslaveholding parts of the seaboard states by the 1830s

The Monroe Doctrine The Monroe Doctrine entailed the realization of early American, foreign policy. Monroe Doctrine was pioneered by James Monroe ...Monroe continued Madison's domestic program, supporting tariffs and vetoing the Cumberland Road bill for repairs (Norton et al 252). The aspiration by John Quincy Adams to protect the United States and western Hemisphere from European conflict resulted to Monroe Doctrine (Norton et al 254). Under Adam, the United States and Great Britain signed the Rush-Bagot Treaty limiting their naval forces (Norton et al 253). The Monroe Doctrine operated on the principles that the Western Hemisphere was out of bound for colonization, new governments in Latin America were to be recognized (Norton et al 254). According to the Monroe Doctrine the United States was protecting its national security. In the book, Monroe demanded nonintervention by Europe in the affairs of independent New World nations (Norton et al 254). The doctrine ensured that, European nations stayed out of the new World affairs (Norton et al 254).

The South transitioned from slaves in the society to become a slave society. Yeomen's demands and white class Relations class tension emerged in the western, non-slaveholding parts of the seaboard states by the 1830s (Norton et al 279). Between the years 1830 to 1860s, it emerged that class lines were hardening, and the gap between the poor and the rich was widening. As a result, tension built between non-slaveholders and slaveholders, ethnic tension resulted from anxiety over the era's economy (Norton 322).

Works Cited

Norton M, Blight D, Sherriff C. A People and a Nation: A History of the United States, Volume 1. London: Cengage Learning, 2011. Print