

# History of USA

## Part - 2

Q5.

### Monroe Doctrine

#### A. Introduction:

In 1823, James Monroe, former President of the USA gave his doctrine called Monroe Doctrine and it became the key part of US foreign policy. The Americans followed this doctrine faithfully. The USA was creating its hegemony at that time. Monroe doctrine expressed the non-interference behaviour of USA in other Europe's issues. It is also called as protectorate.

#### B. Significance of Monroe Doctrine in shaping US foreign policy.

Monroe doctrine by the former President of USA, James Monroe, had great significance in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. According to doctrine, James Monroe mentioned that the American political

system is different the Europe's political system, in this regard Europe would not plant their political system in America.

Secondly, American land would not be subjected to European colonization and thirdly he mentioned that the USA will not interfere in European warfairs and are expecting vice versa.

From 1823 to 1917-18, Americans followed this doctrine faithfully. America didn't interfere in any issue of Europe, neither did the America ask Europe for any help. They had internal, domestic issues which they solved themselves. In this way, the America was creating its hegemony.

Even after James Monroe, the President William Howard Taft also followed the doctrine even the policies were changed during his regime but he kept US out of other countries conflicts.

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Mexico from Spain  
Texas from Mexico

The USA played significant role in their independences being an internal player and although it portrayed USA would not interfere. This laid the basis of US interventions in future.

### Manifest Destiny (Late 19<sup>th</sup> Century)

This doctrine supported US belief in territorial expansion and dominance in Americas  
Ex: Spanish-American War (1898), in which Monroe doctrine was used <sup>to</sup> justify involvement in freeing Cuba from Spain.

### Roosevelt Corollary (1904).

Theodore Roosevelt, further expanded the doctrine, asserting the US's right to intervene in Latin America to stabilize their economies and governments.

### Cold War era:

During Cuban Missile Crisis (1962), emphasizing the US's role in preventing foreign (Communist) interference.

## Conclusion:

Doctrine was pre-text for US intervention and dominance in Latin America rather than genuine protection of region. In conclusion, the Monroe doctrine helped define America's role in the world, transforming from regional power focused on the Americas to a global super power asserting its interests and values.

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### Q3. Key Challenges to US global supremacy in 21st Century.

#### A. Introduction:

The key challenges to US global supremacy in 21st century arise from the multiple factors including emerging rising powers, internal weaknesses and rapidly evolving global order. However, the US is engaged in addressing these challenges by strengthening the alliances globally and regionally.

#### B. The Rise of Emerging Powers:

##### 1. China:

China, as rapidly emerging superpower is challenging the US in every sector including economy, military, technology and geo-politically. China is currently, the second largest economy globally and China has expanded its military and naval forces in Indo-Pacific<sup>to</sup> threaten the US influence.

China's BRI (Belt and Road Initiative) is expanding its influence in Asia, Africa and Europe.

## 2. Russia

Russia's assertive foreign policy, including the annexation of Crimea and invasion of Ukraine directly opposes US-led international norms. Also, Russia is the major energy supplier to Europe, in spite of sanctions, Russia has dominated and challenged US in energy markets.

### C. Internal Political Division:

Growing political polarization in the US hinders its decision making policies on domestic as well as in foreign affairs, weakening the nation's ability to project global leadership. Also challenges to electoral integrity and increasing distrust in government institutions diminish USA's soft power as global democratic hegemon. On the other, economic inequalities have been widening, weakening the leadership.

### D. Shifting Global dynamics:

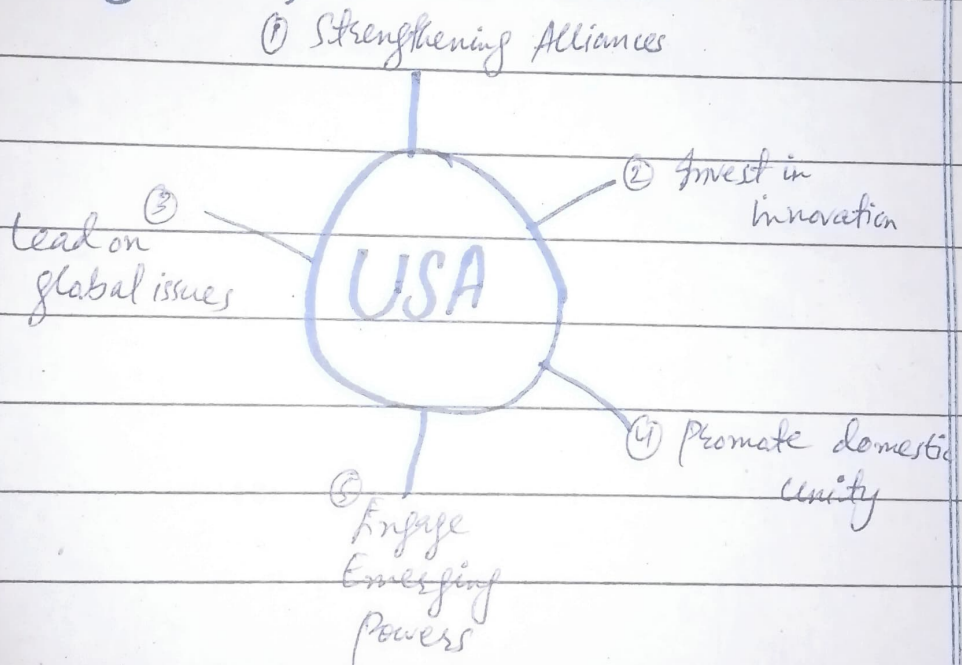
The decline of unipolarity, and global economic shifts have also been resurged. As the institutions like BRICS, BR1 are counter challenging the US led world order, the traditional

alliances like NATO are under strain

## E. Global Crisis and Challenges:

Climate change and other natural disasters have also challenged US government and its institutions, how it controls these pandemics caused naturally due to the man made activities

## F. Strategies for the USA:



## G. Conclusion:

The US supremacy faces multi-dimensional challenges from rising powers, internal divisions and shifting global dynamics. In order to retain its leadership, the US need to adapt to the multipolar world by strengthening alliances, investing in innovation etc.