



Monroe Doctrine (1823)

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Context: Recent foreign policy positions of the present U.S. President **Donald Trump** are often described as the “**Donroe Doctrine**”, as they echo the core spirit of the **200-year-old Monroe Doctrine**, particularly in emphasizing **regional dominance, strategic autonomy, and reduced external intervention**.

About the Monroe Doctrine

- **Proclaimed:** 1823
- **By:** U.S. President **James Monroe**
- **Context:** Latin American countries were gaining independence from European colonial powers.
- **Nature:** A unilateral declaration outlining the United States’ vision of the **new political order in the Western Hemisphere**.

Objectives

- To **prevent European imperial expansion** in the Americas.
- To establish the **United States as the primary security guarantor** of the Western Hemisphere.
- To safeguard U.S. **strategic, economic, and political interests** in its neighborhood.

Core Principles

1. Non-Colonization

- o European powers should **not establish new colonies** in North or South America.
- o Any attempt at colonization would be viewed as a **hostile act** against the U.S.

1. Non-Intervention

- o European nations must **not interfere** in the internal affairs of independent American states.
- o This applied particularly to former Spanish colonies in Latin America.

1. U.S. Non-Interference in Europe

- o The United States would **not involve itself** in:

§ European wars

§ European internal politics

§ Existing European colonies

Significance

- Laid the foundation of **U.S. hemispheric hegemony**.

- Marked the transition of the U.S. from isolationism to **selective regional assertiveness**.
- Later used to justify U.S. interventions in Latin America (e.g., **Roosevelt Corollary**).