

Key Terms and People:

Era of Good Feelings

- Monroe is elected President in 1816
 - He beat Rufus King of New York by a tally of 183 - 34
- He continues the Virginian Dynasty
- There was a rapid decline of the Federalists and Democratic-Republicans dominated politics
- The War of 1812 is concluded
- Voters for Monroe were generally younger Americans, eager to expand westward and remain free from European affairs

Sectionalism

- Restriction of interest to a narrow sphere; undue concern with local interests or petty distinctions at the expense of general well-being

James Monroe

- Won the Presidential Election of 1816
- Came into office at 61 years old
- He had served as a soldier in the Revolution, as a diplomat, and most recently as a cabinet officer
- For secretary of state he chose former Federalist John Quincy Adams
- For Secretary of War he named John C. Calhoun after Henry Clay denied
- He took pains to include both westerners, easterners, northerners, southerners, federalists, and republicans
- Soon after his inauguration, Monroe took a goodwill tour throughout the country, something no president has ever done before
- Monroe was reelected in 1820 without opposition and the Federalist party had now ceased to exist

Nationalism

- Identification with one's own nation and support for its interests, especially to the exclusion or detriment of the interests of other nations.

Economic Nationalism

- A situation in which a country tries to protect its own economy by reducing the number of imports and investments from other countries

Cultural Nationalism

- The nation is defined by a shared culture. It is an intermediate position between ethnic nationalism and civic nationalism. Therefore, it focuses on a national identity shaped by cultural traditions, but not on the concepts of common ancestry or race.

Tariff of 1816

- American goods were threatened by reappearance of British goods at ports
- Protectionists in Congress won passage of a tariff law that effectively limited competition from abroad on a wide range of items, among the most important of which was cotton cloth
 - The nationalist dream of creating an important American industrial economy prevailed
- 1st protective tariff

Protective Tariff

- A duty imposed on imports to raise their price, making them less attractive to consumers and thus protecting domestic industries from foreign competition.

Henry Clay

- Denied the position of Secretary of War
- He proposed the idea that if the northerners blocked Missouri from entering the Union, southerners would block the entrance of Maine
- Part of the "Corrupt Bargain" in the race for the 1824 election
- His American System set the precedent for later systems like that of Quincy Adams when he became president

American System

- This "System" consisted of three mutually reinforcing parts: a tariff to protect and promote American industry; a national bank to foster commerce; and federal subsidies for roads, canals, and other "internal improvements" to develop profitable markets for agriculture. Funds for these subsidies would be obtained from tariffs and sales of public lands.

Second Bank of U.S.

- The Bank's charter expired in 1811
 - Many banks opened and they issued vast quantities of bank notes but did not always bother to retain enough reserves of gold or silver to redeem the notes on demand
 - The actual value of the notes depended on the reputation of the bank that issued them
 - There was a wide variety of notes and the result was confusion that made honest business difficult and counterfeiting easy
- Congress dealt with the currency problem by chartering a second Bank of the United States in 1816
- It had more capital than the previous bank instituted by Hamilton
- The bank could not forbid state banks from issuing currency, but its size and power enabled it to dominate the state banks

- Congress also worked to promote the already burgeoning manufacturing sector of the nation's economy
 - The American textile industry had experienced a particularly dramatic growth
 - Between 1807 and 1815, the total number of cotton spindles increased more than fifteen fold from 8,000 130,00

Panic of 1819

- The nation was falling victim to a serious economic crisis: the Panic of 1819
- It followed a period of high foreign demand for American farm goods and thus of exceptionally high prices for American farmers (caused by Napoleonic Wars)
 - Land prices soared as a result
- The availability of easy credit to settlers and speculators fueled the land boom
- Beginning in 1819, new management at the national bank began tightening credit, calling in loans, and foreclosing mortgages
 - This precipitated a series of failures by state banks, and the result was a financial panic, which many Americans, particularly those in the West, blamed on the national bank
 - Six years of depression followed
- Some saw the Panic of 1819 as a warning that rapid economic growth and territorial expansion would destabilize the nation and threaten its survival.

Lancaster Turnpike

- Connected Philadelphia and surrounding farmlands
- Set trends for the construction of roads with private money

Erie Canal

- New York state, 1825
- Linked the economies of western farms and eastern cities

Steamboats

- Steamboats were soon used to transport people and goods along rivers throughout the country. In order to make better use of water transportation, canals were built to connect rivers, lakes, and oceans. The most important canal built in the United States was the Erie Canal.

Railroads

- Construction begins in the 1820s
 - Marred by safety issues
- Construction expands in 1830
 - Competes with canals as method carrying passengers and cargo
- In later decades, cities will drastically change around the construction/operation of railroads

Eli Whitney

- Patented the cotton gin, a machine that revolutionized the production of cotton by greatly speeding up the process of removing seeds from cotton fiber

Cotton gin

- A machine for separating cotton from its seeds

Lowell, MA

- After examining textile machinery in England, he developed a power loom that was better than its English counterpart
- He organized the Boston Manufacturing Company and, at Waltham, Massachusetts, founded the first mill in America to carry on the processes of spinning and weaving under a single roof
- After the war, British ships, determined to recapture their lost markets, swarmed into American ports and unloaded cargoes of manufactured goods, many priced below cost
- The “infant industries” cried out for protection against these tactics, arguing that they needed time to grow strong enough to withstand the foreign competition

Industrialization

- The development of industries in a country or region on a wide scale.

Market Revolution

- Occurred in 19th century United States, is a historical model which argues that there was a drastic change of the economy that disoriented and coordinated all aspects of the market economy in line with both nations and the world.

John Marshall

- John Marshall served as chief justice for 35 years
- He molded the development of the Constitution: strengthening the judicial branch at the expense of the executive and legislative branches, increasing the power of the federal government at the expense of the states, and advancing the interests of the propertied and commercial classes
- His rulings meant to promote the growth of a strong, unified, and economically developed United States

Fletcher v. Peck

- **(1810)**
- Arose as a series out of notorious land frauds in Georgia, the Court had to decide whether the Georgia legislature of 1796 could repeal the act of the previous legislature granting lands under shady circumstances to the Yazoo Land Companies
 - In a unanimous decision, Marshall held that a land was a valid contract and could not be repealed even if corruption was involved

McCulloch v. Maryland

- (1819)
 - Marshall confirmed the “implied powers” of Congress by upholding the constitutionality of the Bank of the United States
 - This case presented two constitutional questions to the Supreme Court
 - Could Congress charter a bank?
 - If so, could individual states ban it or tax it?
 - Daniel Webster argued that if the states could tax the Bank at all, they could tax it to death
 - Federal law above state law
 - No obstruction of federal building

Dartmouth College v. Woodward

- (1819)
 - Further expanded the meaning of the contract clause of Constitution
 - Republicans tried to revise Dartmouth College’s charter to convert the private college into a state university
 - Daniel Webster argued the case
 - He argued that Dartmouth was protected by the same contract that the Court had already upheld in *Fletcher v. Peck*
 - According to legend he even brought the justices to tears with an irrelevant passage
 - The court ruled for Dartmouth
 - This case placed important restrictions on the ability of the state governments to control corporations.

Gibbons v. Ogden

- (1824)
 - Led to the Court strengthening Congress’s power to regulate interstate commerce
 - NY had granted Fulton and Livingston the exclusive right to carry passengers on the Hudson River to New York City and Livingston then gave Aaron Ogden the business of carrying passengers across the river between NY and NJ
 - Thomas Gibbons, with a license granted under an act of Congress, began competing with Ogden for the ferry traffic
 - Ogden brought suit against him and won in the NY courts
 - Marshall claimed that the power of Congress to regulate interstate commerce was “complete in itself” and might be “exercised to its utmost extent.”

Implied powers

- Political powers granted to the United States government that aren't explicitly stated in the Constitution. They're implied to be granted because similar powers have set a

precedent. These implied powers are necessary for the function of any given governing body.

Tallmadge Amendment

- Missouri applied for statehood 1819
- Representative James Tallmadge Jr. of New York proposed an amendment to the Missouri state-hood bill that would prohibit further introduction of slaves into Missouri and provide for the gradual emancipation of those already there
- This provoked major controversy

Missouri Compromise

- There were 11 states for slavery and 11 states against slavery in 1819
 - Missouri would upset the balance
- The application of Maine also upset the balance
- Henry Clay proposed the idea that if the northerners blocked Missouri from entering the Union, southerners would block the entrance of Maine
- The Senate decided to combine the Maine and Missouri proposals into a single bill
- Maine would be admitted as a free state and Missouri as a slave state
 - Senator Jesse B. Thomas of Illinois proposed an amendment prohibiting slavery in the rest of the Louisiana Purchase territory so the Senate adopted this and guided the amended Main-Missouri bill through the House
- The Missouri Compromise revealed a strong undercurrent of sectionalism that was competing with the powerful tides of nationalism

Rush-Bagot Agreement

- Determined the borders between Great Britain and Canada

Treaty of 1818

- The aim of the Convention of 1818 was to settle outstanding boundary issues and disputes between the US and British North America following the War of 1812. The Treaty of 1818 set the 49th parallel as the border with Canada from Rupert's Land west to the Rocky Mountains.

Andrew Jackson

- By the 1828 election, a new two-party system had begun to emerge out of the divisions among the Republicans
- Those who supported John Quincy Adams were known as **National Republicans** and they supported economic nationalism
- On the other side were those in favor of Andrew Jackson, who took the name **Democratic Republicans**
 - They called for an assault on privilege and widening of opportunity
 - Adams attracted the support of remaining Federalists
- The Jacksonians charged that Adams as president had been guilty of gross waste and extravagance and had used public funds to buy gambling devices

- Adam's supporters called Jackson a murderer and handed out "Coffin handbills" which were coffin-shaped outlined on which the names of militiamen Jackson was said to have shot in cold blood in the war of 1812
- Jackson was also called a bigamist
- Jackson won the popular vote by 56% and had an electoral majority of 178 to Adam's 83
 - America now entered a new era of democracy, the "**era of the common man**"

Adams-Onis Treaty

- The U.S. had already annexed West Florida but the claim was in dispute
- In 1817, Adams began negotiations with the Spanish minister, Luis de Onis, in hopes of resolving the dispute and gaining the entire territory for the U.S.
- At the same time, Andrew Jackson, also in Florida, had received orders from the Secretary of War Calhoun to "adopt the necessary measures" to stop continuing raids on American territory by Seminole Indians south of the Border.
- Jackson used these orders as an excuse to invade Florida, seize the Spanish forts at St. Marks and Pensacola, and order the hanging of two British subjects to the charge of supplying and inciting the Indians
 - This became known as the Seminole War
- Adams urged the government to assume responsibility for Jackson's attack
- Jackson's raid demonstrated to the Spanish that the U.S. could easily take Florida by force.
- Onis realized that he had little choice but to come to terms with the Americans
- Spain ceded all of Florida to the U.S. and gave up its claim to territory north of the 42nd parallel in the Pacific Northwest
- In return, the U.S. government gave up its claims to Texas

Monroe Doctrine

- Spain and Portugal defeat Napoleon in 1815
 - They wanted reclaim former colonies in Latin America
 - The US is interested in N. Mexico and Cuba
 - Russian action posed threat to American trade with China
 - Monroe wanted the US to stay out of European affairs
- In 1823 this policy was established primarily by John Quincy Adams
- The US would consider any foreign challenge to the sovereignty of existing American nations an unfriendly act
- The doctrine emerged out of America's relations with Europe in the 1820s
- Many Americans feared that Spain's European allies (France) would assist Spain in an effort to retake its lost empire
- Some were also fearful that Great Britain had designs on Cuba
 - Adams wanted to keep Cuba in Spanish hands until it fell into American hands

- In a speech to Congress in 1823, President James Monroe warned European powers not to attempt further colonization or otherwise interfere in the Western Hemisphere, stating that the United States would view any such interference as a potentially hostile act. Later known as the Monroe Doctrine, this policy principle would become a cornerstone of U.S. diplomacy for generations.

Major Themes:

- **Expanding powers of the national government**
- **Impact of Monroe Doctrine both initially and in the future**
- **Impact of industrialization and economic sectionalism**
- **Political and social impact of Missouri Compromise**