Era of Good Feelings

* James Monroe (DR)won a landside victory in 1816
  + Last time Federalist will run a candidate for president
  + Made the first ’national’ tour for a president, was welcomed even in Federalist strong holds like NE
    - Boston Gazette called the time ‘the era of good feelings’
* 1816-1818 were economically stable, but issues of debate were:
  + Sectionalism
  + the 1816 Tariff
  + the National Bank

The American System

* After 1814, there was a rise in the spirit of **nationalism** that could be seen in art, literature and magazines
* American industries were threatened after the of 1812
  + British goods began to flood the market (this also happened after the Treaty of Paris, 1783)
* Congress passes the **Tariff of 1816** 
  + raising import duties to more than 20% of the goods value
  + protect American manufacturing

The Rise of Henry Clay

* Representative **Henry Clay** (KY)
  + Democratic-Republican
  + war hawk
  + proposes the ‘**American System**’
  + Strong banking system to provide easy credit to American businesses
  + Protective tariff (Tariff of 1816) to protect NE industry –to fund:
  + Network of infrastructure (roads, canals –in Western NY and Ohio Valley

Not so good feelings

* **Panic of 1819** -1st national panic (depression)
  + **National Bank** foreclosed on many western farms
  + Cooled nationalistic spirit
  + Highlighted the need for prison reform (end debtor’s prison)

**Defining National Boundaries (1819 – 1824)**

* **Adams-Onis Treaty** gained Florida & Oregon from Spanish, while ceding claims to Texas
* Europeans interfering in the Americas
  + Russia made claims to coastal waters from Alaska to British Columbia
  + France & Spain wanted to suppress independence in Latin America
  + British wanted to maintain open trade with newly freed nations
* **John Quincy Adams** (Sec. of State) encouraged Monroe to issue a warning to European powers concerning the Americas
  + Do not intervene
  + Do not colonize
* **Russo-American Treaty, 1824**
  + Russia agreed to not make claims south of 54.40’

Monroe Doctrine

* 1823, James Monroe’s *State of the Union* address
  + Really authored by **John Quincy Adams**
* Stated that further European colonization in North or South America would be considered an act of aggression
* U.S. would not meddle in European affairs nor interfere in current European colonies in the Americas

Rise of Sectionalism

* Population expansion in the west from 1790 - 1830
  + Poor New Englanders looking for opportunity during the embargo years
  + Immigrants from Europe after War of 1812/Napoleonic wars ended
  + **Land Act of 1820** (citizens no longer able to purchase public land on credit)
* Westerners in the north typically didn’t have slaves, those in KY and south often did

Missouri Compromise

* 1820, Missouri asked to be admitted into the Union as a slave state
  + NW Ordinance made the NW free states, but provisions did not include southern states & those west of Mississippi
* **Tallmadge Amendment** proposed by abolitionists to stop further importation into MO & emancipation for children of slaves
* Would end the 11 free, 11 slave state balance
* **Henry Clay** proposed:
  + Maine enters free, Missouri enters as slave
  + All future states north of MO’s southern border would be closed to slavery
* Compromise lasted 34 years

Emergence of a Second Party system

**Daniel Webster**

* Massachusetts
* Nationalistic views
* Anti-slavery
* Early career: represented Northern shipping interests
* Represented Federalist interests in *Dartmouth v. Woodward*
* *Early member of the Whig party*

**John C. Calhoun**

* South Carolina
* Promoter of states’ rights & nullification
* Free trade (to limit Northern power)
* Defender of slavery
* Early career –Democratic-Rep.
* Will become a leader of the Democratic Party