

An ERA OF GOOD & BAD FEELINGS

Nationalism & Sectionalism
after the War of 1812

Results of the War of 1812

- Draw militarily
 - Small war and insignificant in military terms.
- Important consequences for the U.S.:
 - New spirit of nationalism
 - Winners: War Hawks; Republicans, Andrew Jackson
 - Losers: Indians, Federalists
 - Paranoia about Britain died away (“Second War for Independence”)

Long-term Effects:

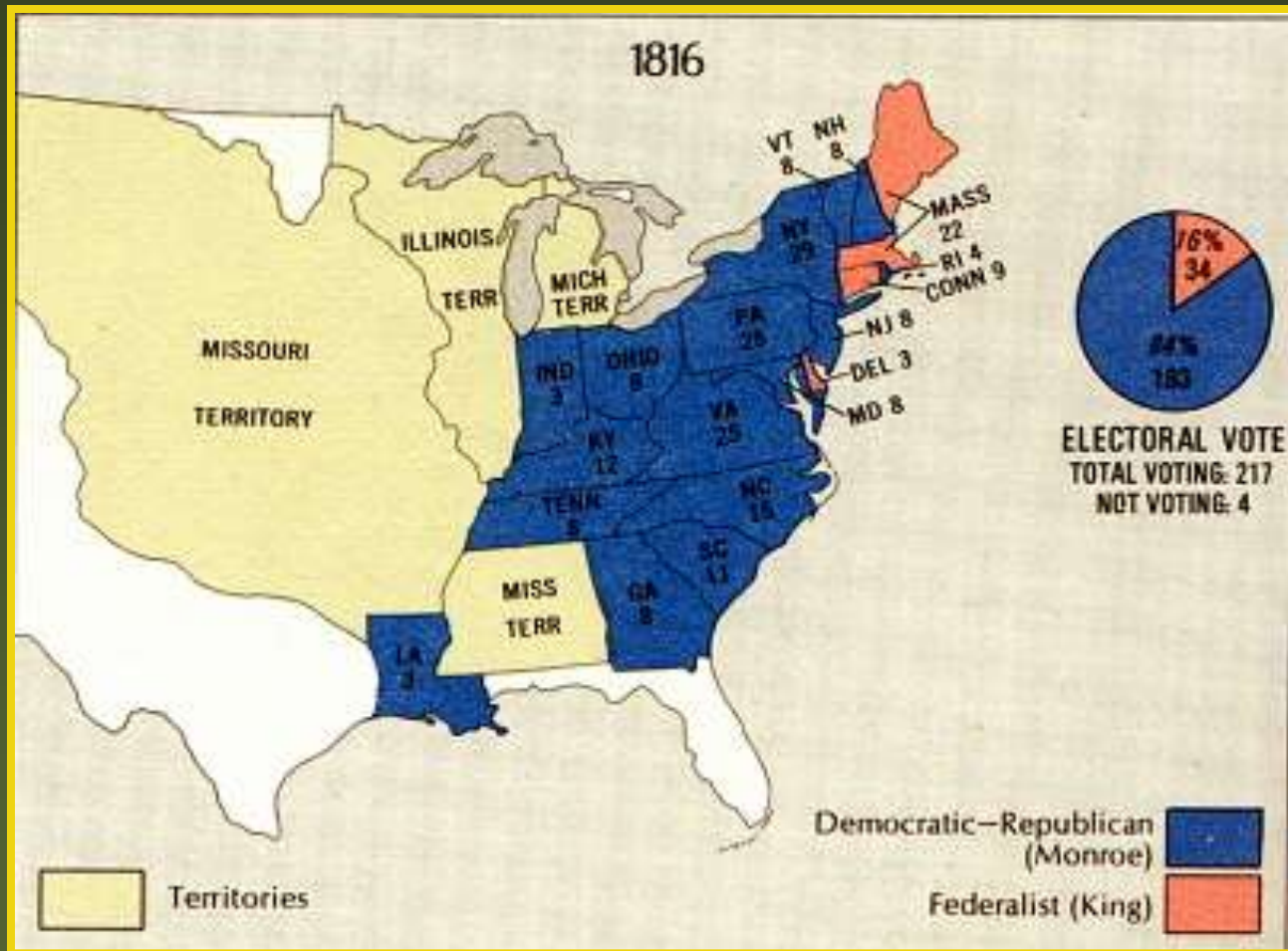
- No U.S. involvement with Europe for 100 years.
- America looks inward

Guiding Question

Historians have traditionally labeled the period after the War of 1812 (1815-1825) the “Era of Good Feelings.” How accurate was this label? *(considering the emergence of nationalism and sectionalism during the period)*

- **Nationalism**
- **Sectionalism**

Politics: “ERA OF GOOD FEELINGS”



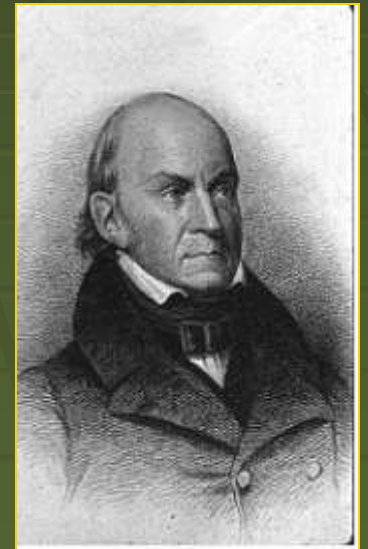
- Presidential Election of 1816

Politics: “ERA OF GOOD FEELINGS”

- James Monroe - President (1817-1825)
 - John Quincy Adams
 - John Calhoun
- Federalist Party?
- “Era of Good Feelings”

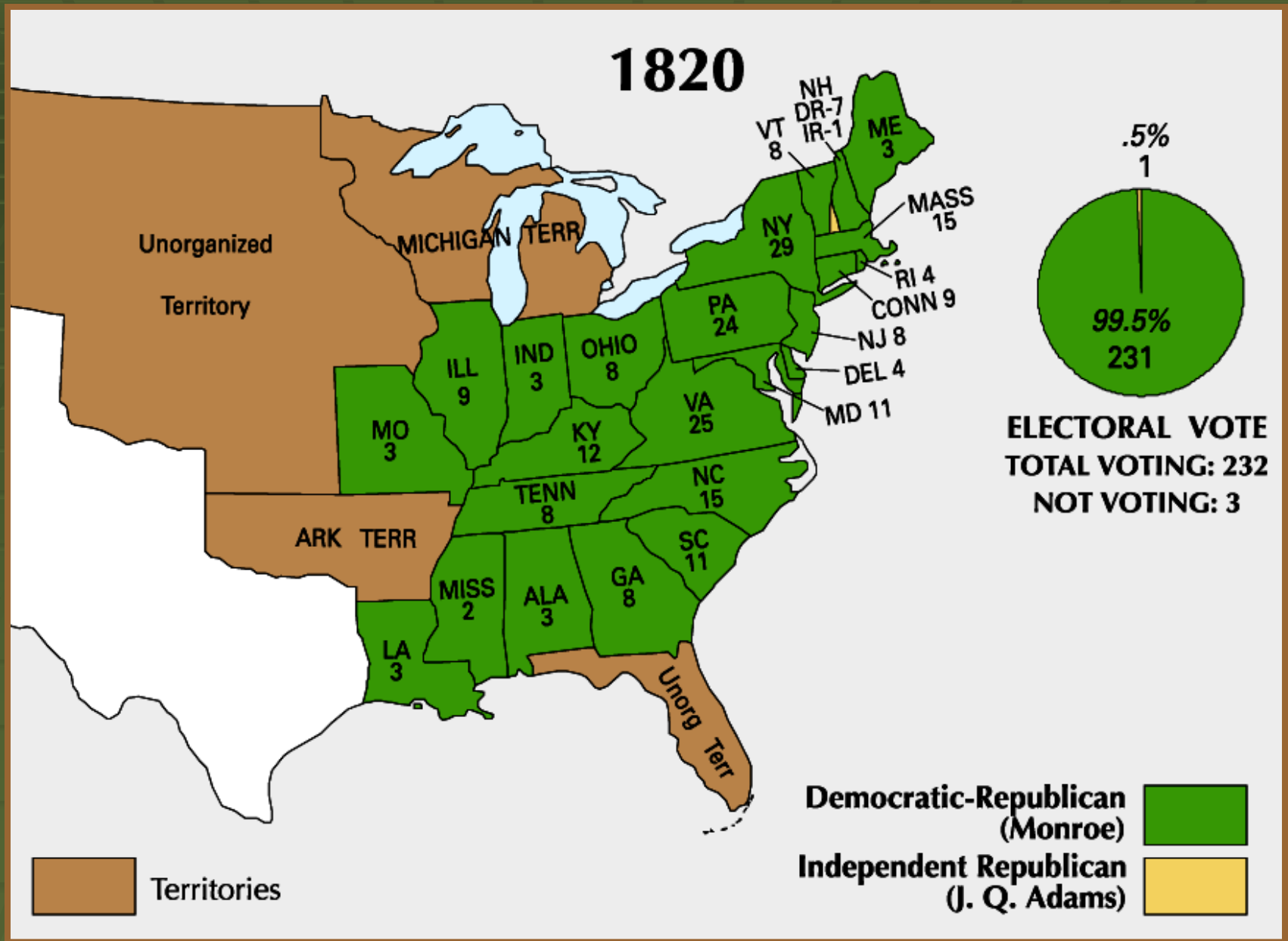


President James
Monroe



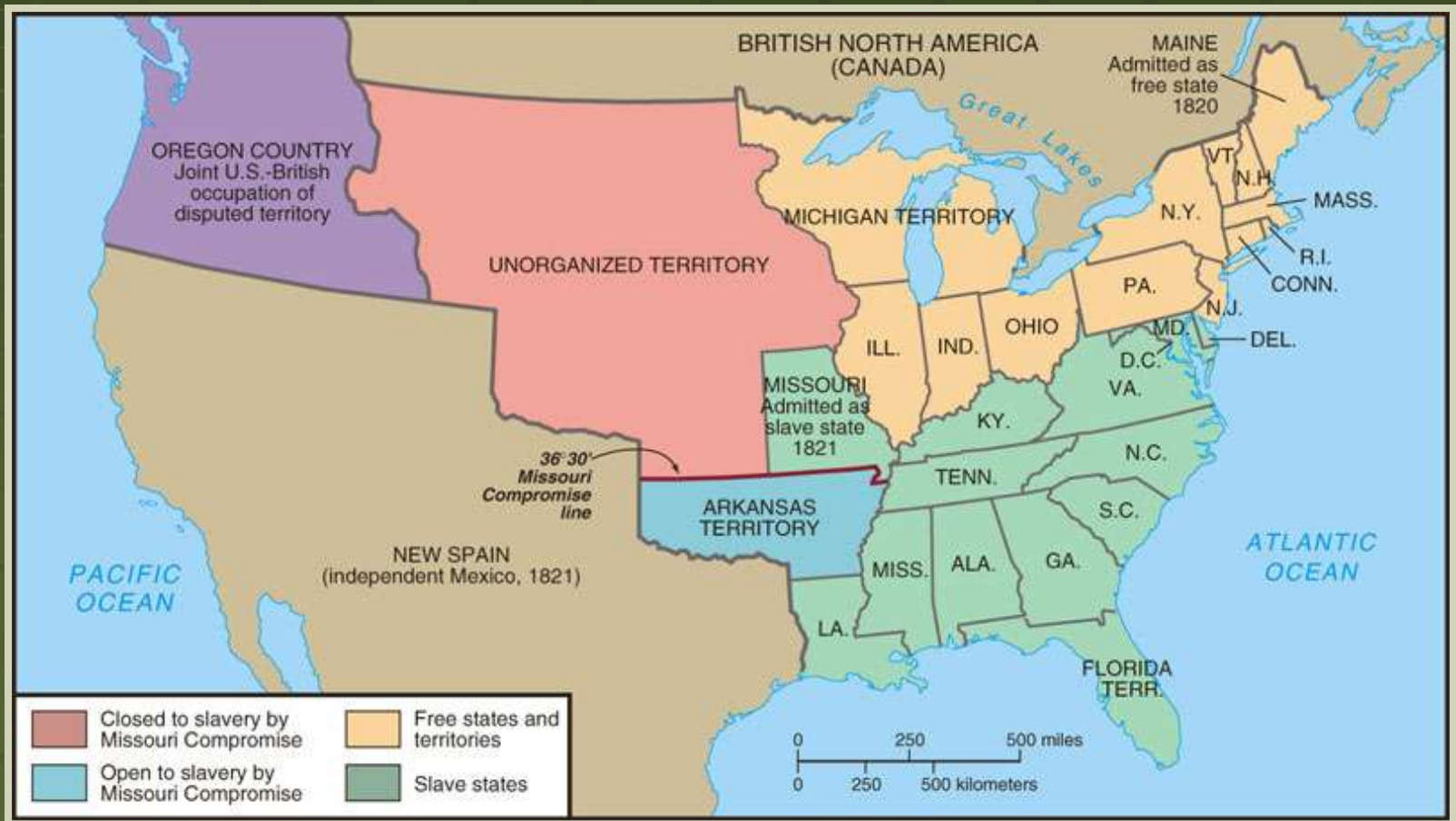
Sec. of State J.Q. Adams

1820 Presidential Election



MISSOURI

- Missouri statehood controversy (1819)
 - Tallmadge Amendment (1819) – gradual abolition (passed HR, failed in Senate)
- Missouri Compromise (1820) (Maine-Missouri Bill)



MISSOURI COMPROMISE

REACTIONS

- *“like a fire-bell in the night . . . the [death] knell of the Union”* - Thomas Jefferson
- *“the title page to a great tragic volume”* – J. Adams

Continued Existence of Slavery:

- a) Legal Status
- b) Political Power
- c) Geographic/Economic Necessity

Nationalism vs. Sectionalism??

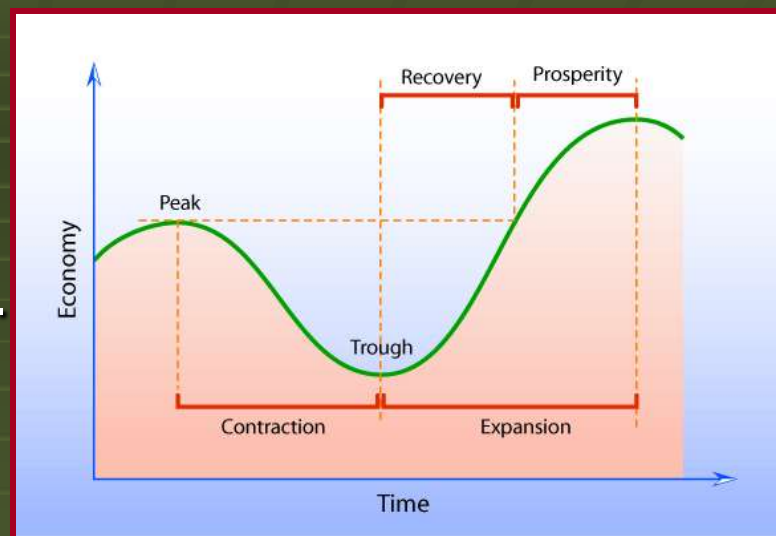
ECONOMIC & DEMOGRAPHIC EXPANSION

■ **Panic of 1819**

- boom & bust cycles
- About every 20 yrs. in 19th C.

■ **Causes of the Panic**

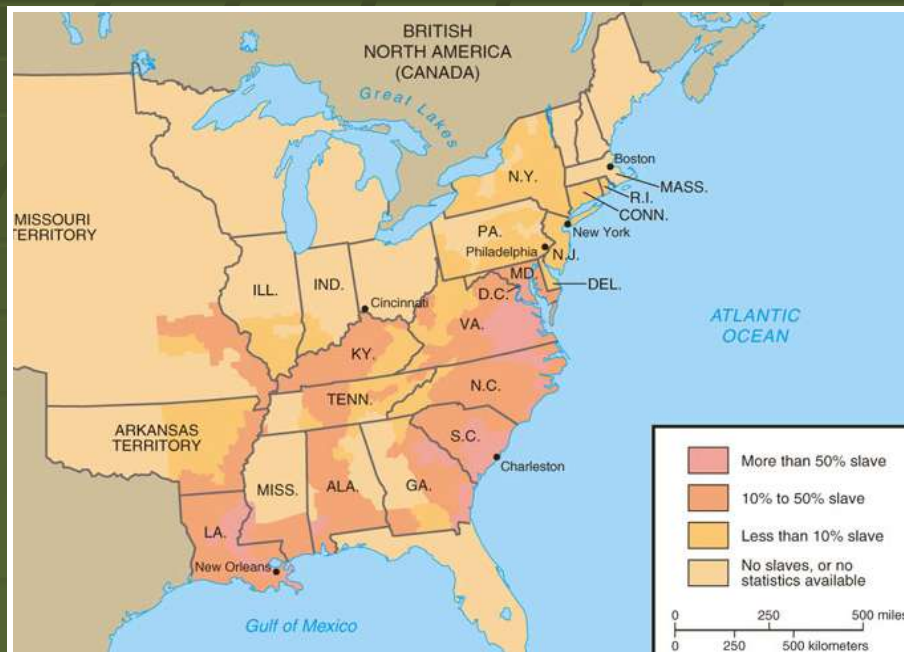
- Deflation – falling crop prices
 - Esp. cotton: British demand drops - find cheaper sources
- Overspeculation on land – easy credit from banks
 - Western farmers unable to pay loans
- Trade deficit – drained U.S. of specie
- Bank of the U.S. tightens credit
 - Tougher loan requirements, requires specie from state banks



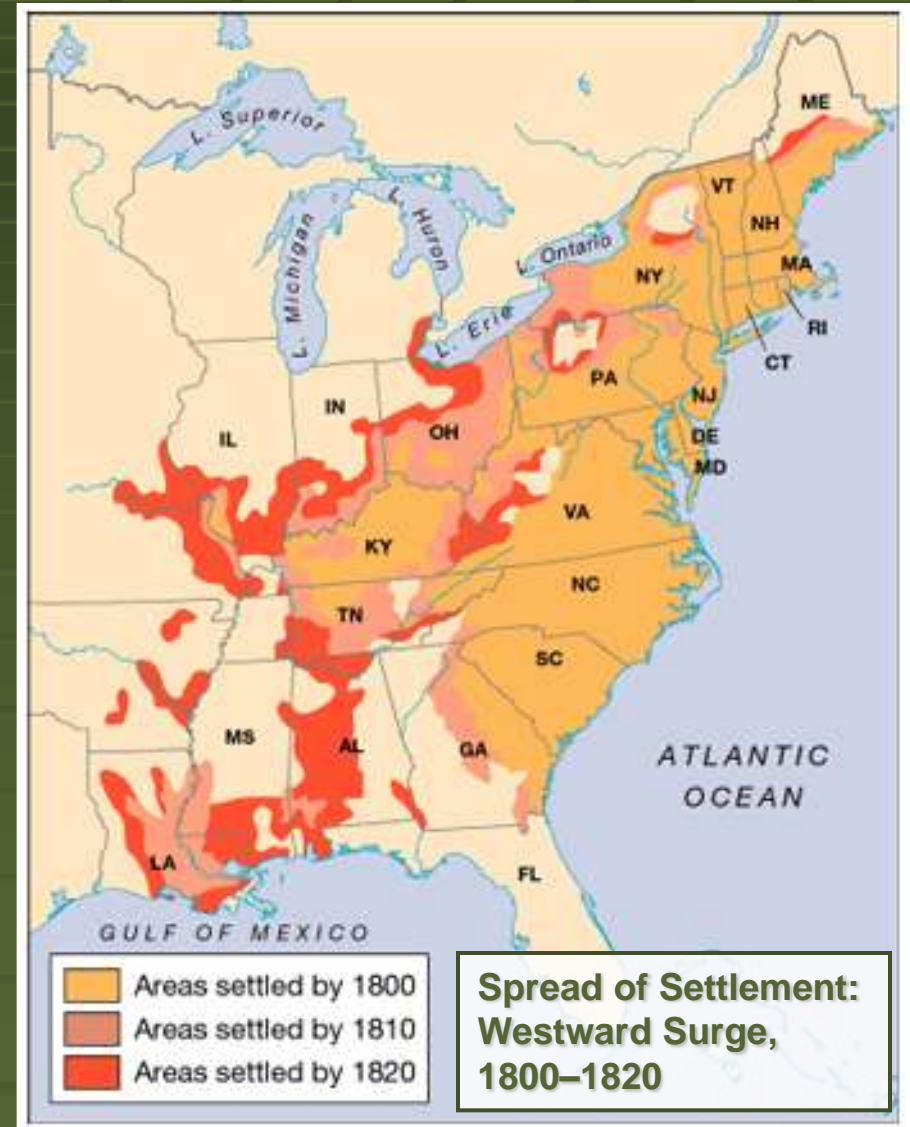
***Who/What
is blamed?***

ECONOMIC & DEMOGRAPHIC EXPANSION

- Great Migration Westward
 - Old Northwest
 - Old Southwest *(why?)*



Concentration of Slavery, 1820



ECONOMIC & DEMOGRAPHIC EXPANSION

- “internal improvements”
- Henry Clay – “American System”
 - Tariff of 1816 – first protective
 - Second Bank of the U. S.
 - Internal improvements at federal expense.



- National Road

SECTIONAL IMPLICATIONS?

- **WEST** → got roads, canals, and federal aid ??
- **EAST** → protective tariffs (w/ support from the West)
- **SOUTH** → ??

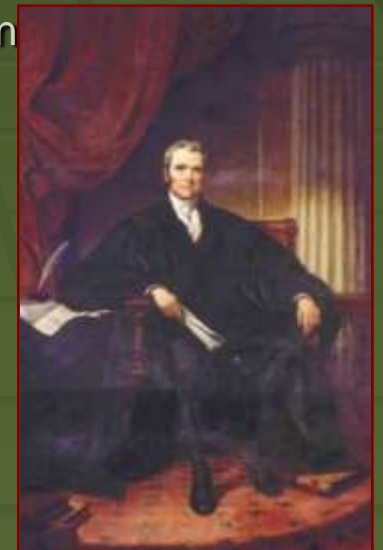


THE SUPREME COURT & NATIONALISM

- *Marbury v. Madison* (1803)
 - judicial review
- *Fletcher v. Peck* (1810)
 - Constitution forbids state laws “impairing” contracts (even corrupt ones)
 - First major decision to find a state law in violation of the Constitution
- *Dartmouth v. Woodward* (1819)
 - (Dartmouth College Case) “sanctity of contracts”
- *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819)
 - Elastic (“necessary & proper”) clause
- *Gibbons v. Ogden* (1824) “Steamboat Case”
 - Commerce Clause



Old Supreme Court Chamber



THE SUPREME COURT & NATIONALISM

Resolution of Indian Questions [Indian Removal]

- Johnson v MacIntosh (1823)
- Cherokee Nation v. Georgia (1831)
- Worcester v. Georgia (1832)

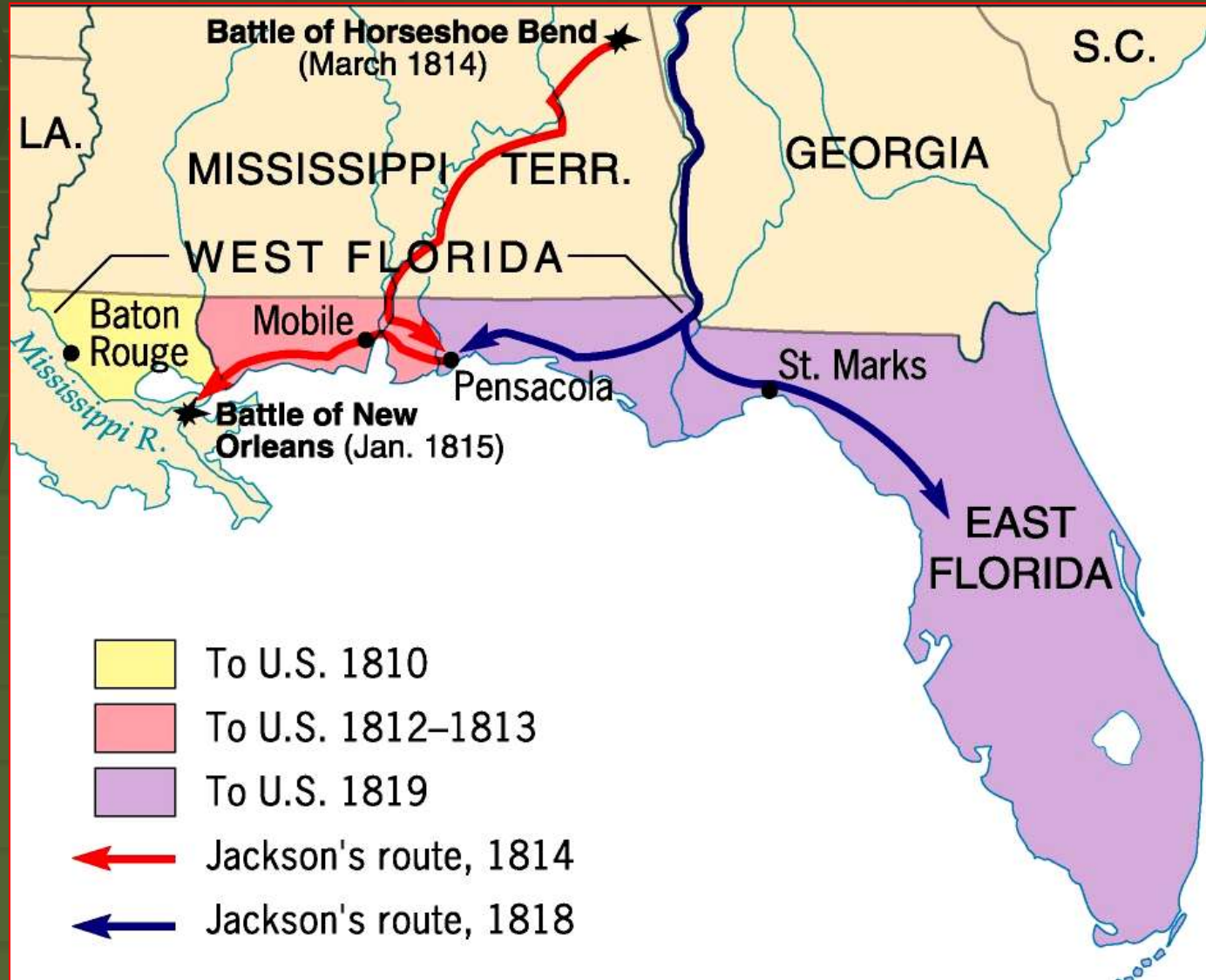
NATIONALISM IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS

British Canada:

- Rush-Bagot Agreement (1817)
- Convention of 1818



Jackson's Florida Campaigns

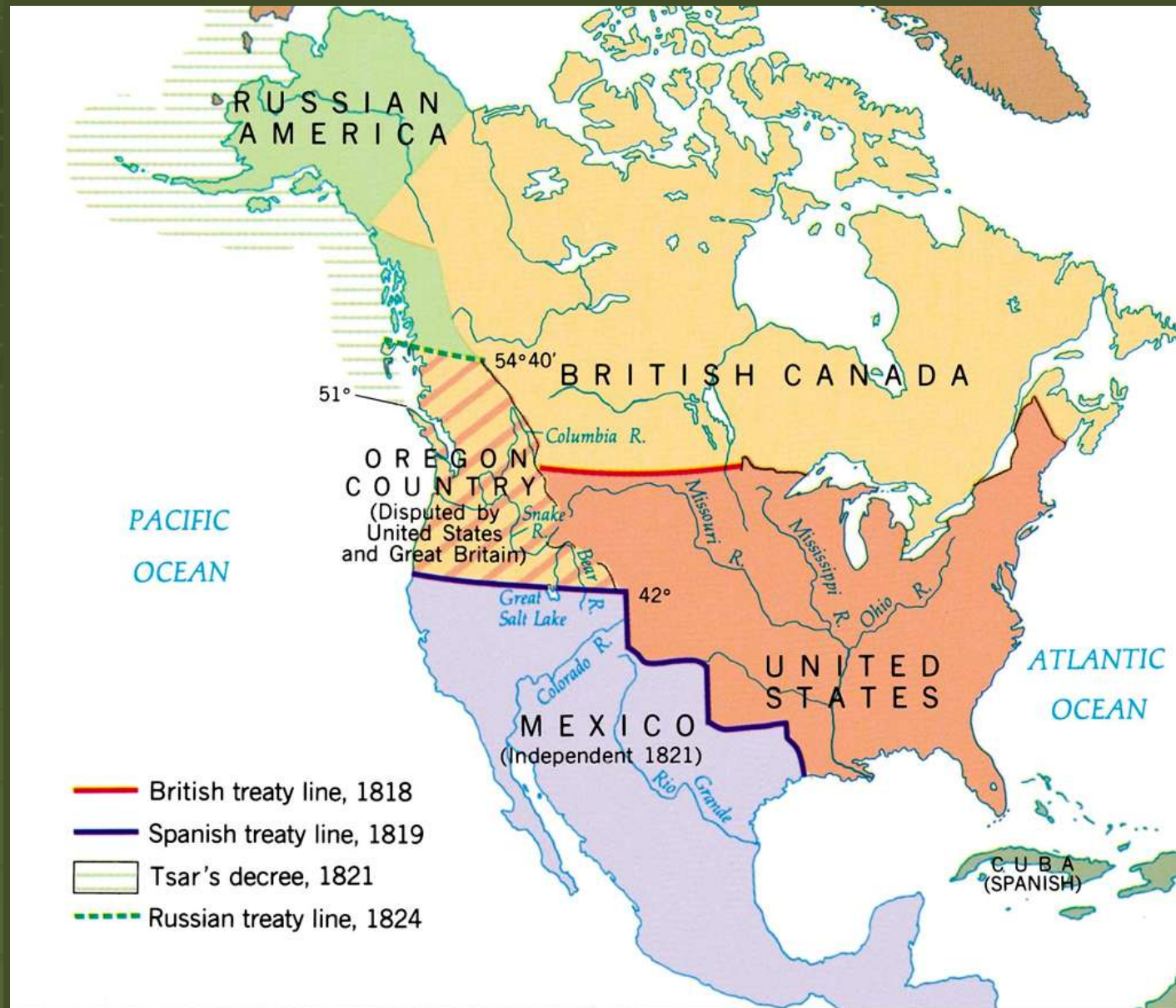


NATIONALISM IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS

■ Adams-Onís Treaty (1819) (Transcontinental Treaty)



North America in 1824



NATIONALISM IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The Monroe Doctrine (1823)

- ❖ The US to declare the Americas off-limits to Europe.
- ❖ A continuation of the neutrality and isolationist policies established by Washington.



US will recognize existing European Colonies

Monroe Doctrine

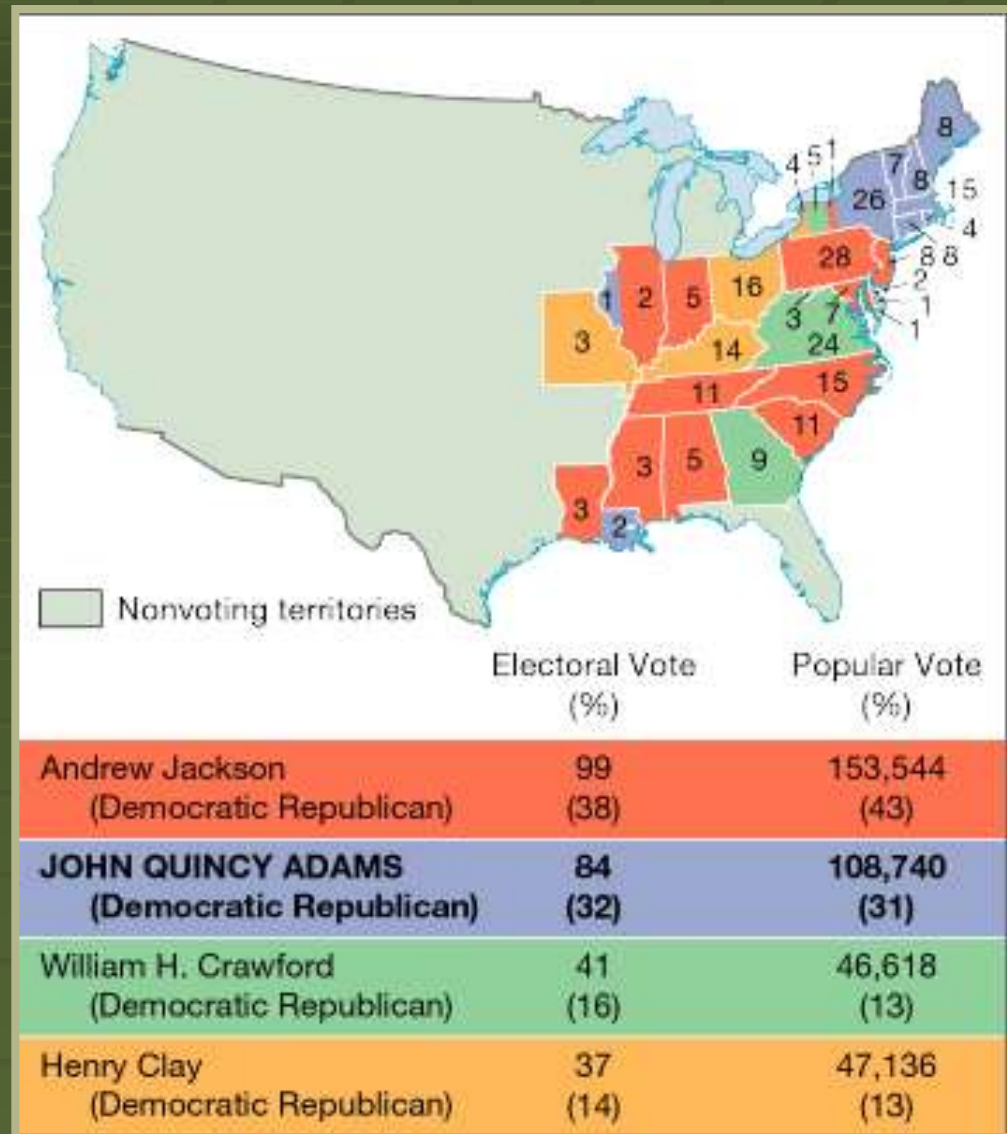
US will not meddle in European affairs

US will protect the Americas--new countries which formed in Central and South America

No European Colonization in the Americas

END OF THE “ERA”

- Election of 1824 - Era Breaks Down
- Elections become based much more on popular support
- “Corrupt Bargain”
(according to whom???)



Election of 1824: A “Corrupt Bargain”?

<i>Candidate</i>	<i>Electoral Vote</i>	<i>Popular Vote</i>	<i>House Vote</i>
<i>Jackson</i>	99	153,544	7
<i>Adams</i>	84	108,740	13
<i>Crawford</i>	41	46,618	4
<i>Clay</i>	37	47,136	-

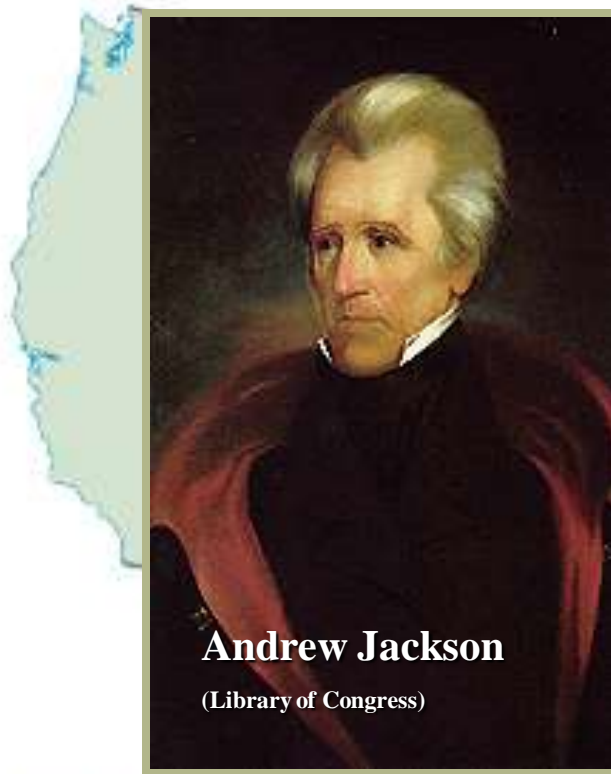
John Quincy Adams

- President,
1825-1829

John Quincy Adams
(Library of Congress)

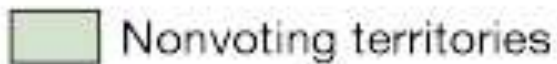


The Election of 1828



Andrew Jackson

(Library of Congress)



Electoral Vote
(%)

Popular Vote
(%)

ANDREW JACKSON
(Democrat)

178
(68)

647,286
(56)

John Quincy Adams
(National Republican)

83
(32)

508,064
(44)

Review of Presidents

1. George Washington	(1789-1797)	<i>no party</i>	Virginia
2. John Adams	(1797-1801)	<i>Federalist</i>	Mass.
3. Thomas Jefferson	(1801-1809)	<i>Republican</i>	Virginia
4. James Madison	(1809-1817)	<i>Republican</i>	Virginia
5. James Monroe	(1817-1825)	<i>Republican</i>	Virginia
6. John Quincy Adams	(1825-1829)	<i>Republican</i>	Mass.
7. Andrew Jackson	(1829-1837)	<i>Democrat</i>	Tenn.