

# **Era of Good Feeling**

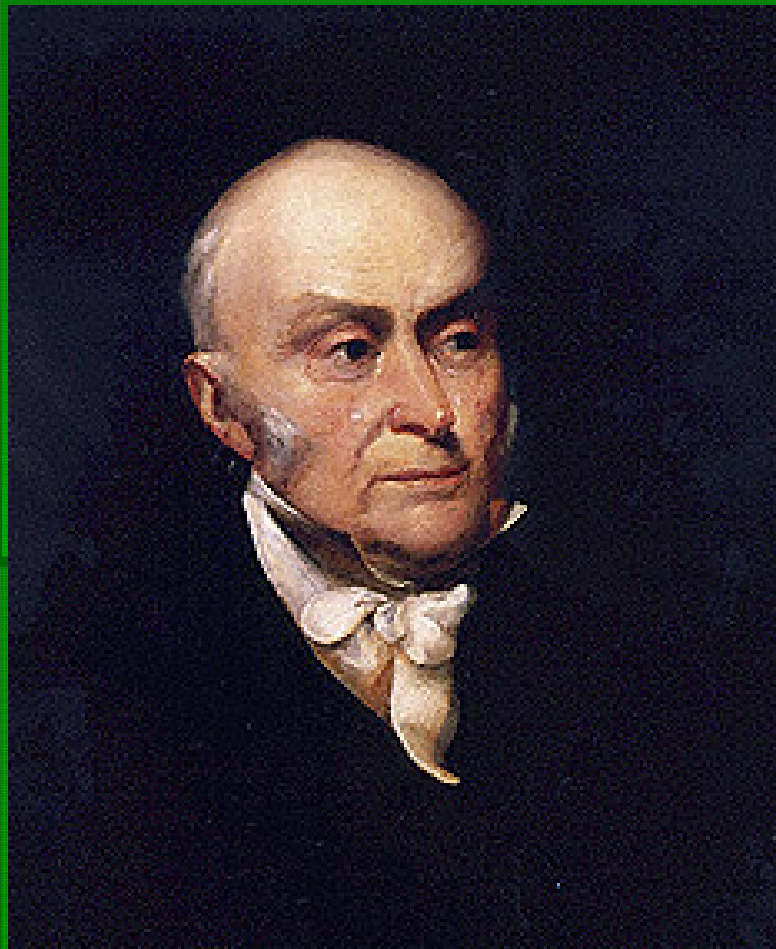
**President Monroe**  
**1817-1825**

# Election of James Monroe

- Monroe elected President in 1816
  - Received 183 electoral votes to Rufus King's 34
- Republican
- Revolutionary War Veteran
- Virginian and Friend of Madison & Jefferson
- Secretary of State & War under Madison



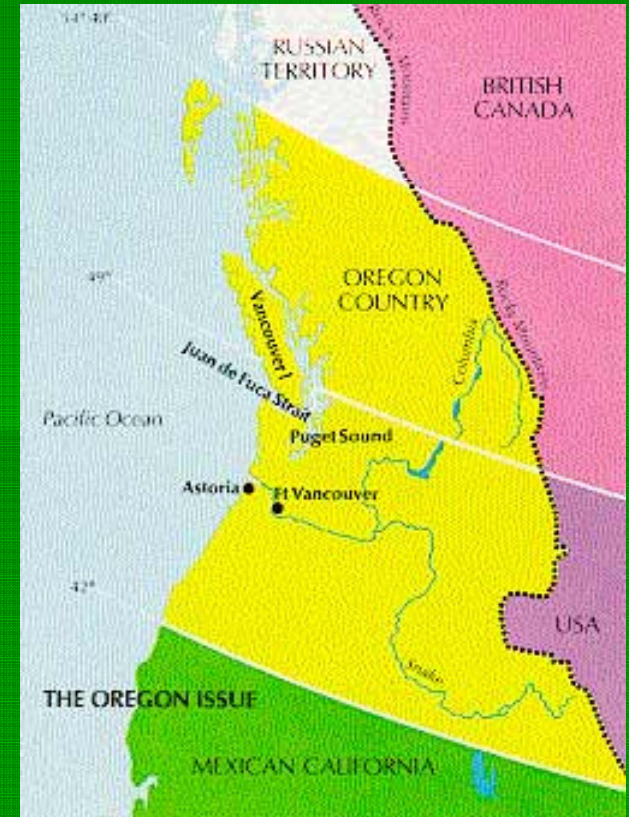
# John Quincy Adams & Foreign Policy



- John Quincy Adams chosen as Secretary of State
- Son of John & Abigail Adams
- Diplomat in Europe
- Negotiated Treaty of Ghent

# Strengthening Relations with British Canada

- Rush-Bagot Agreement (1817)
  - Demilitarization of Great Lakes
  - 1 ship each on Champlain and Ontario
    - 2 each on all others
- Convention of 1818
  - Secured US fishing rights off Newfoundland & Labrador
  - Set border at 49<sup>th</sup> parallel
  - Jointly hold Oregon Country



# Issues with Spain



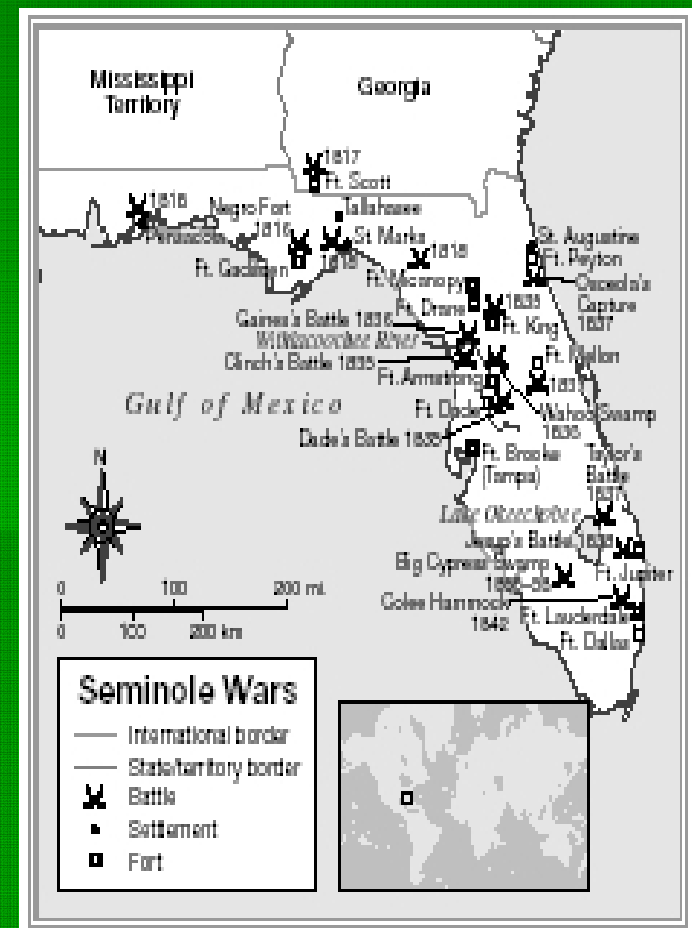
- Border disputes with Florida
  - Americans wanted to settle Spanish Florida
  - Attacks by Indians across border
- Monroe sent Adams to negotiate an end to dispute with Spain
- Andrew Jackson sent to secure border

# Jackson takes Florida

- **Andrew Jackson raised over 4,000 troops**
  - Militia, regulars, Indians
- **Jackson took it upon himself (against Monroe's wishes) to take Florida**

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  - **First Seminole War**
    - Took Pensacola and other Spanish Forts
    - Defeated Seminole Indians throughout state





# Adams-Onís Treaty (1819)

- John Q. Adams negotiated the purchase of Florida from Spanish
  - US pays up to \$5 million in US citizens claims against Spain
  - US gave up claims to Texas



# McCulloch v. Maryland - 1819



- Maryland tried to impose a \$15,000/year tax on Second Bank of United States in Baltimore
  - State trying to tax Federal Government
- Cashier, James McCulloch, refused to pay tax
- John Marshall and Supreme Court ruled that Maryland cannot tax National Bank
  - Asserted Federal Power over States, expanding federal powers
  - Confirmed constitutionality of Bank
    - Elastic Clause – Loose Construction



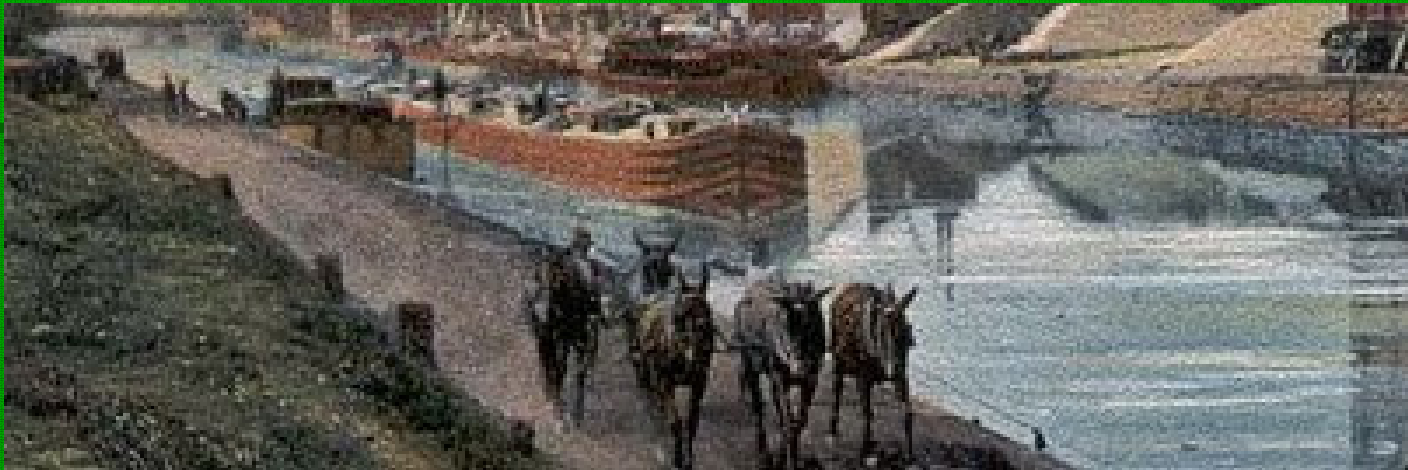
# Gibbons v. Ogden – 1824



- First Supreme Court ruling on commerce between the states
  - Ogden had the only state license to operate steamboats in New York
  - Gibbons had a federal license to operate between New York and New Jersey.
- John Marshall and the Court ruled that federal license had priority over the state license
  - Reinforced federal government's authority over the states
  - Expanded the definition of commerce to include the transportation of people
  - Today this has been expanded to include communications technology too.

# The American System

- Series of measures intended to make the U.S. economically self-sufficient
  - Supported by Henry Clay—wanted to promote nationalism and reduce regionalism
    - National Bank with single currency to promote interstate trade
    - Internal improvements—roads, canals—financed by a protective tariff

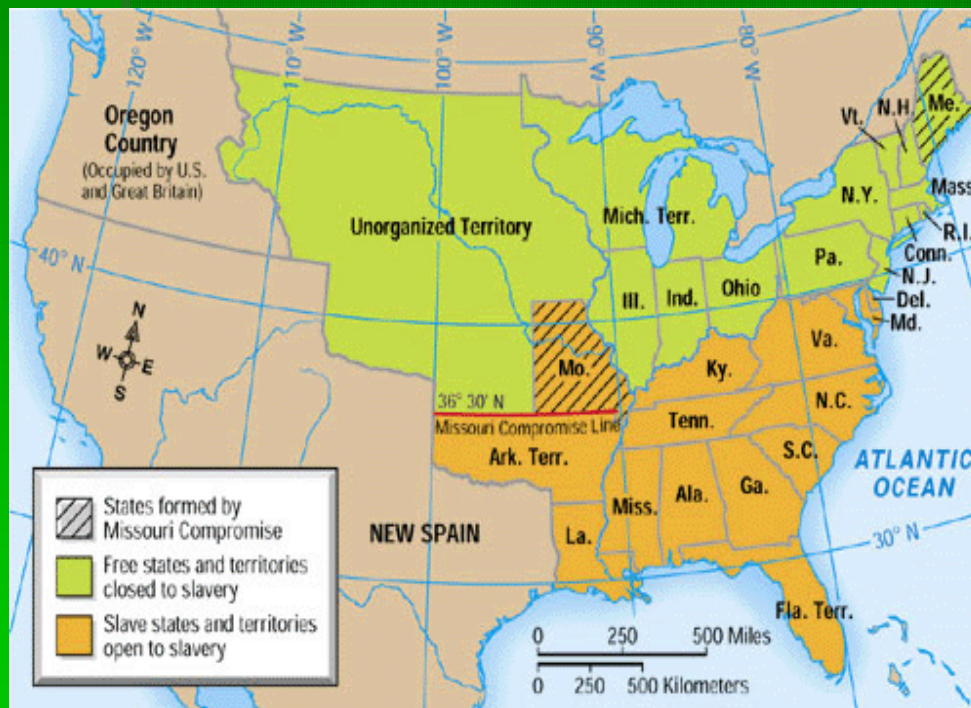


The Erie Canal at Buffalo, New York

# Slavery in the United States

- Beginning in 1812, five new states joined the union.
  - Louisiana (1812), Indiana (1816), Mississippi (1817), Illinois(1818), Alabama (1819)
  - 22 states in 1819
    - 11 slave states, 11 free states
- Missouri wanted to join Union as slave state
  - Mostly settlers from KY & TN who grew up with slavery
  - Would give slave states a majority
  - Lengthy debate in Congress
    - Northern states blocked Missouri's admission

# Missouri Compromise



- Speaker of the House from Kentucky Henry Clay proposed compromise
  - Missouri would enter U.S. as slave state
  - Maine would join as free state
  - Slavery would be prohibited in any new territories north of Missouri's southern border
    - 36°30' N Latitude
  - Passed Congress in 1820
- Would not solve slavery issue, simply postpone it

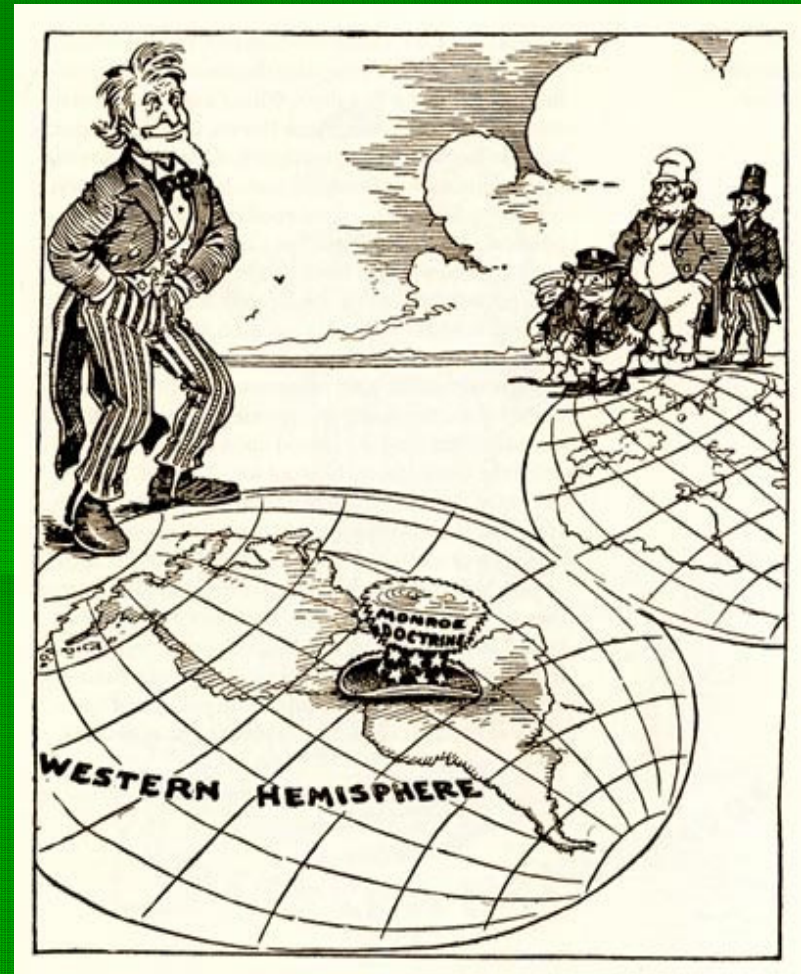
# Monroe Doctrine (1823)

- Many Latin American countries were declaring Independence
  - US recognized these nations in 1822
  - Constant unrest in Europe raised speculation about future of these nations
- James Monroe released statement of Foreign Policy called Monroe Doctrine
  - Written by John Quincy Adams
    - Convinced Monroe to release it on his own



# Monroe Doctrine (1823)

- Pledged *noninterference* in European affairs including existing New World colonies
- Demanded *nonintervention* in affairs of independent New World nations
  - No new colonies created in Americas
  - US would view any interference in Americas as a hostile act





# Planter – Lawyer - Diplomat

- Monroe studied law with Jefferson, forming a lifelong working relationship and friendship with him.
- A nationalist in diplomacy and defense, Monroe supported a limited executive branch of the federal government
- Advocated republican idea that the needs of the public should always prevail over personal greed and party ambition.



- James Monroe died in New York City at the home of his daughter July 4, 1831, five years to the day after the deaths of Presidents Jefferson and Adams.