

# MONROE'S PRESIDENCY

- 1. Served two terms: 1817 to 1825**
  - **Called the Era of Good Feelings**
- 2. Unite the nation---1816---"promote nationalism"**
  - **American System --- link the country together**
  - **Expansion of US**
    - **Rush/Bagot Treaty**
    - **Adams/Onis Treaty or Florida Purchase Treaty**
- 3. Self Defense Doctrine: Monroe Doctrine, 1823**
- 4. Sectional differences**
  - **Missouri Compromise---1821**

# ERA OF GOOD FEELINGS 1817 TO 1825

## ☞ Spirit of **Nationalism** in US

- patriotism or national oneness
- Country is united, confident, and growing
- 1791-1819, 9 states joined the original 13.

## ☞ One political party---Republican party

## ☞ Respect from Europe

## ☞ Monroe first president to visit all states.

## ☞ Boston newspaper declared an “Era of Good Feelings” had began.

- But, time period was not free of problems.

# ERA OF GOOD FEELINGS



## Cultural Nationalism

- Patriotic themes infused every aspect of American society from books and paintings of Revolutionary heroes to Noah Webster's blue-backed speller that promoted patriotism



## Economic Nationalism

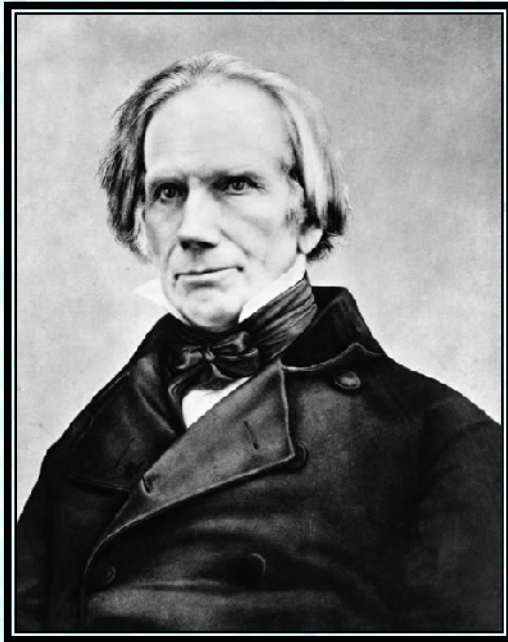
- Running parallel with cultural nationalism was a political movement to support the growth of the nation's economy



## Political Nationalism

- Movement to bring about the support for national government is over the states. Supreme court decisions support the concept of national government over the states.

# AMERICAN SYSTEM



## Henry Clay's American System

☞ **Congress's attempt to unite the US**

- National transportation system of roads, canals, steamships and rivers.
- 1800 to 1850 roads, canals and rivers first forms of transportation---1860, the railroad is added

☞ **Provide economic growth**

- Americans buying American goods
- American self-sufficiency.

☞ **Protective Tariff to promote infant industry**

- Tariff of 1816

☞ **2nd BUS to promote a stronger economy**

# ERA OF GOOD FEELINGS



## National Transportation system

- Cumberland Road and Erie Canal first internal improvements to unite the US
- the first steamboat on western waters was in 1811.
- 1800 to 1850 roads, canals and rivers first forms of transportation
- 1850 to 1860 the railroad is added



## The Land Act of 1820

- gave the West its wish by authorizing a buyer to purchase 80 acres of land at a minimum of \$1.25 an acre in cash;
- the West demanded transportation.



• Help unite the country as well as improve the economy and the infant industry....

• Because of the British blockade during the War of 1812, it was essential for internal transportation improvements.

# The Railroad Revolution, 1850s

- ☞ 1850 to 1860, RR proved most significant development toward national economy
- ☞ Americans demanded transcontinental railroad to California.
  - Completed by 1869.






# Reasons for Westward Movement

- ☞ Population shift from the east to the West
- ☞ Acquisition of Native Americans' lands
  - ☞ Land easy to obtain
  - ☞ Economic pressures
- ☞ Improved transportation
  - ☞ Immigration

# ERA OF GOOD FEELINGS

## New Questions and Issues

- 
- **Greatest importance to western states were:**
    - “Cheap money” (easy credit) from state banks rather than from the Bank of the United States
    - Land made available at low prices by the government
    - Improved transportation
  - **Westerners could not agree whether to permit slavery or exclude it**

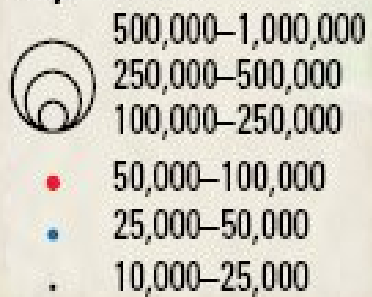
# ERA OF GOOD FEELINGS

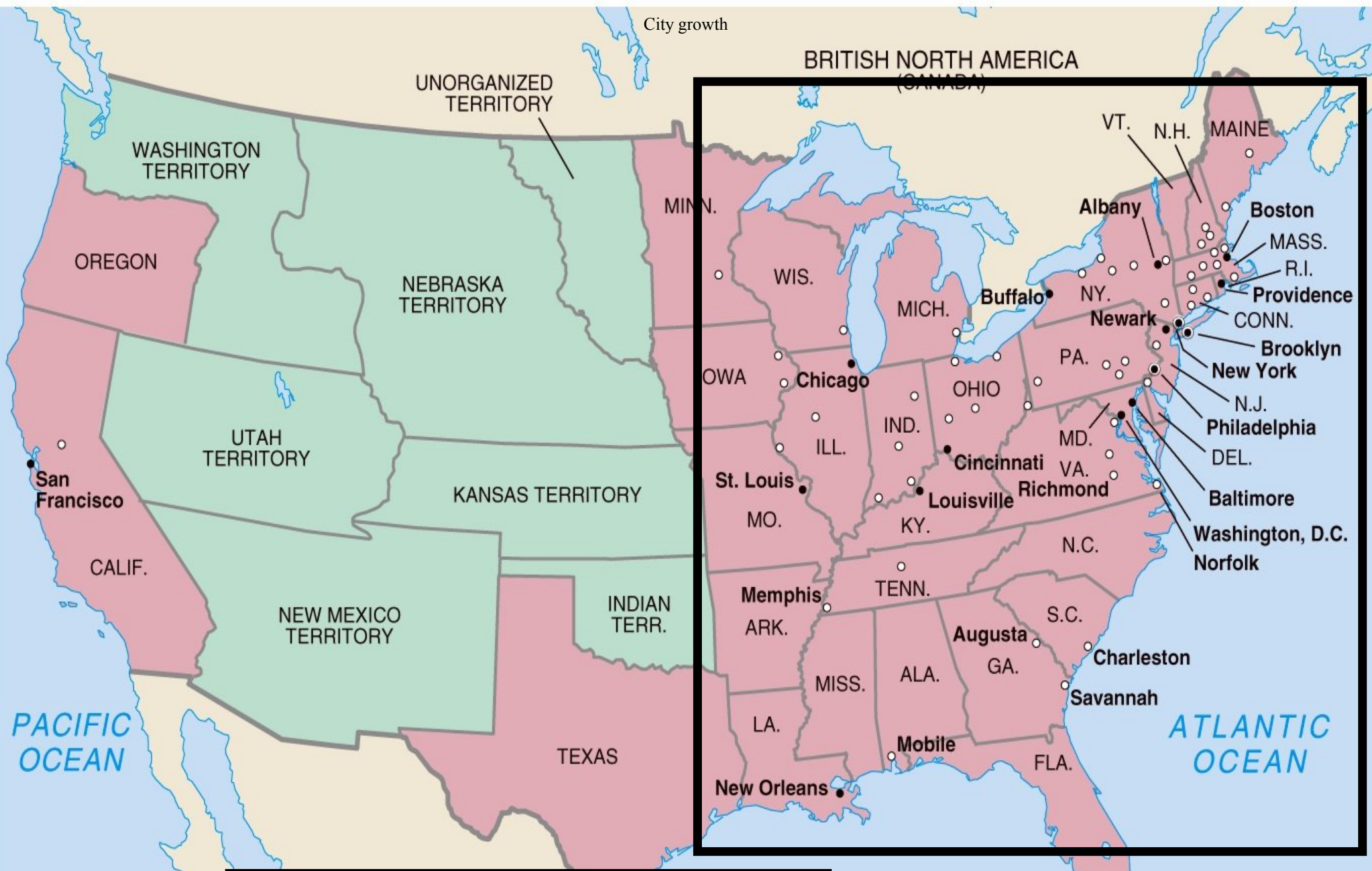
## The Panic of 1819

- ☞ Largely the fault of the Second Bank of the United States' tightening of credit in an effort to control inflation
  - Many state banks closed
  - The value of money fell
  - There were large increases in unemployment, bankruptcies, and imprisonment for debt
- ☞ Depression was most severe in the West
- ☞ The economic crisis changed many Western voters' political outlook

# American Cities, 1820

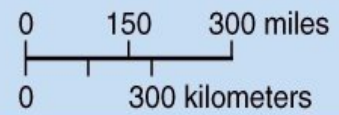
## Population





**Westward expansion**  
**Growth of cities and states by 1850**

- Over 250,000
- 50,000–250,000
- 10,000–50,000

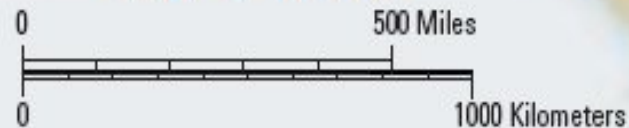
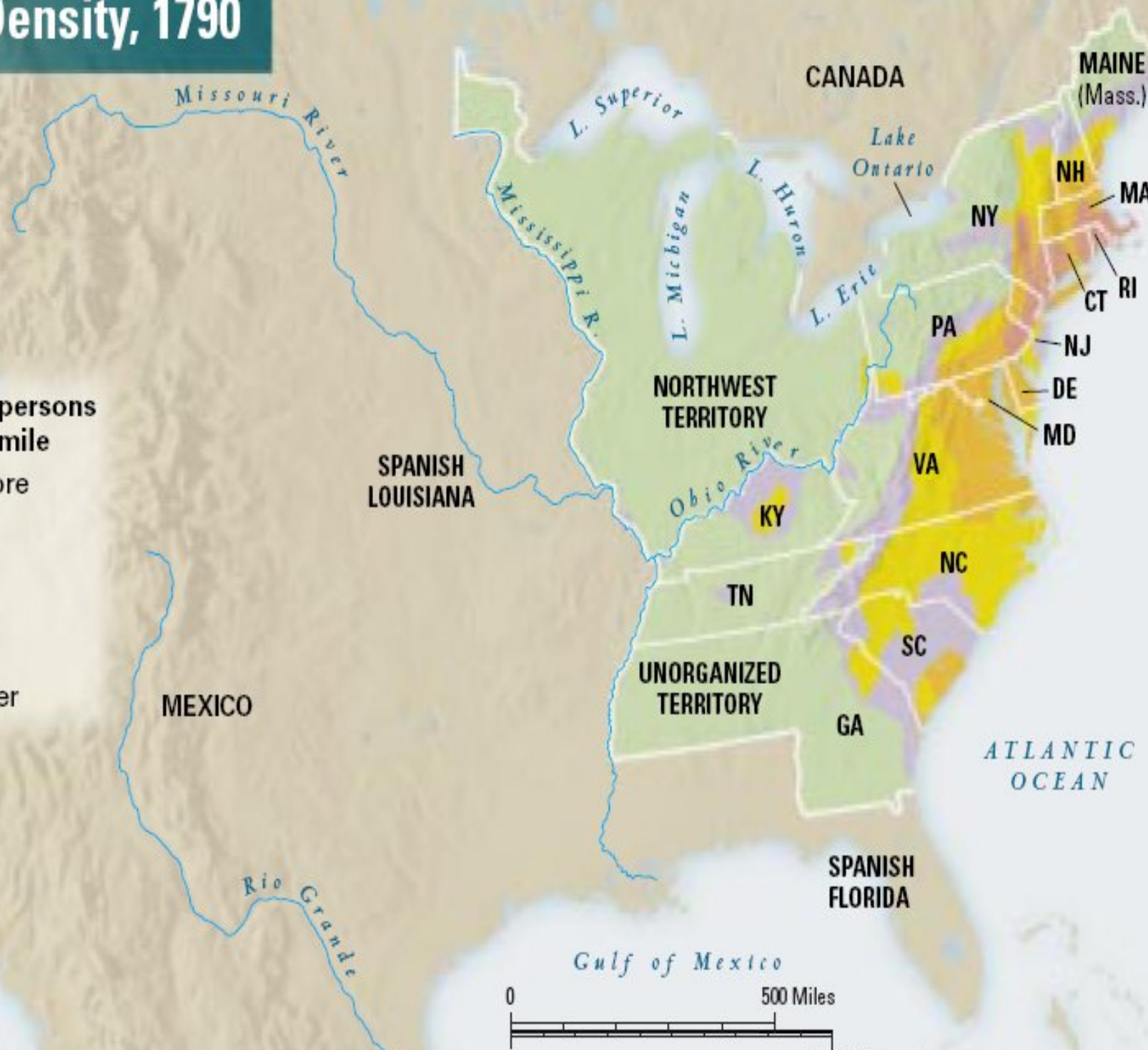


# Population Density, 1790

Number of persons  
per square mile

- 90 or more
- 45-90
- 18-45
- 6-18
- 2-6
- 2 or fewer

PACIFIC  
OCEAN

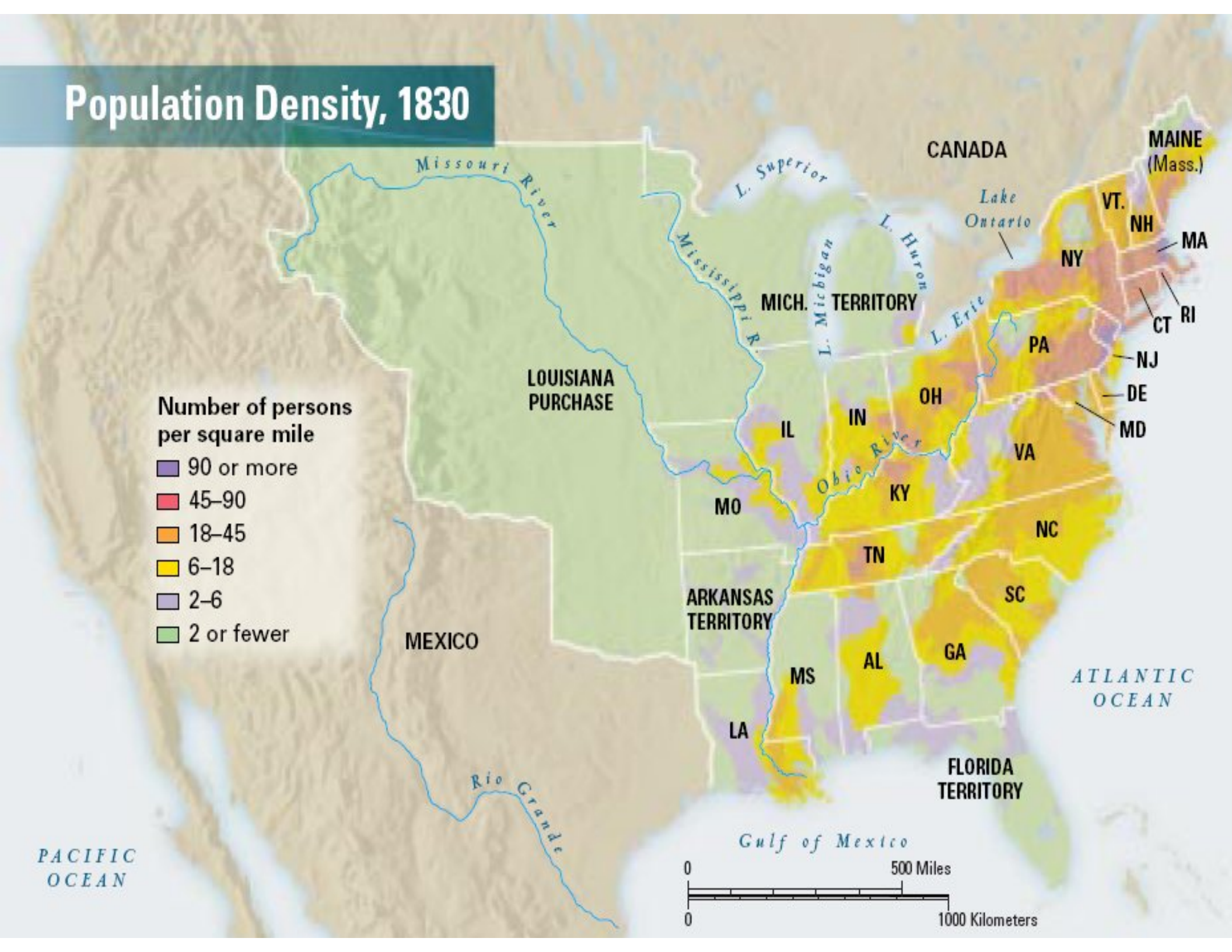


# Population Density, 1830

Number of persons  
per square mile



PACIFIC  
OCEAN



# Westward Expansion

- **Rush-Bagot Agreement (1817-18)**
  - **Treaty with Great Britain**
    - Shared Oregon Territory for 10 years
    - the setting of the northern limits of the Louisiana Territory at the **49th parallel**
      - US agreed to cede land above 49<sup>th</sup> parallel
      - GB agreed to cede land below 49<sup>th</sup> parallel





# U.S. Boundary Settlements, 1818 and 1819

**49<sup>th</sup> Parallel**

100°W

80°W

Claimed by U.S. and Britain

**OREGON COUNTRY**  
(claimed by U.S. and Britain)

**BRITISH TERRITORY**

**CANADA**

*PACIFIC OCEAN*

40°N

**UNITED STATES**



*ATLANTIC OCEAN*

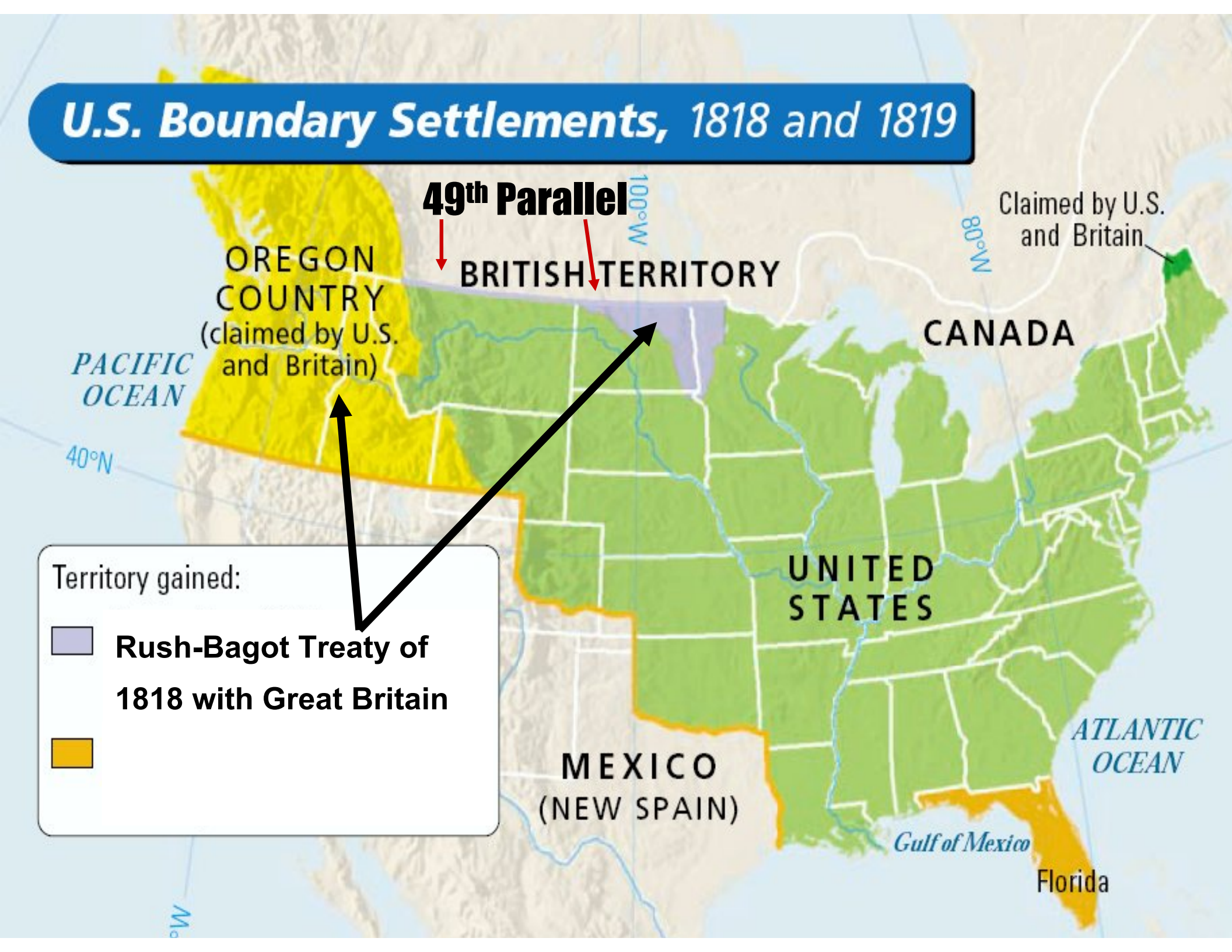
**MEXICO**  
(NEW SPAIN)

*Gulf of Mexico*

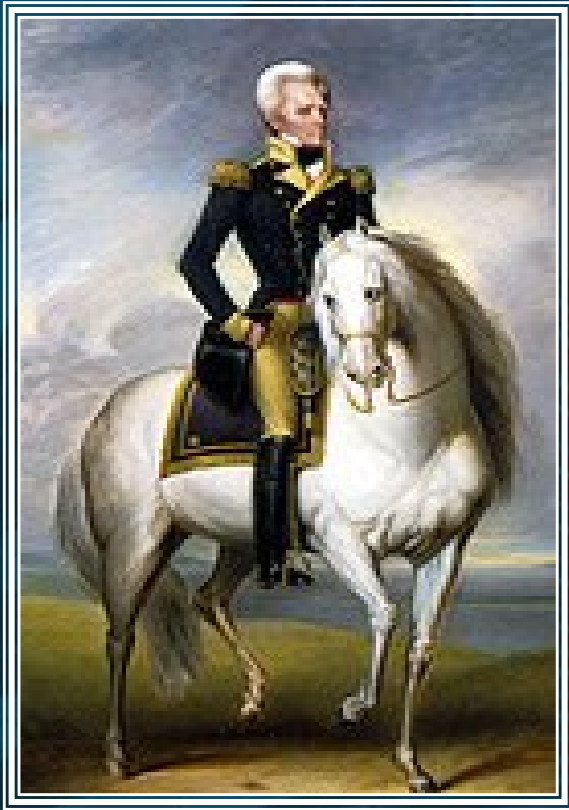
Florida

Territory gained:

-  **Rush-Bagot Treaty of 1818 with Great Britain**
-  **Territory gained in 1819**



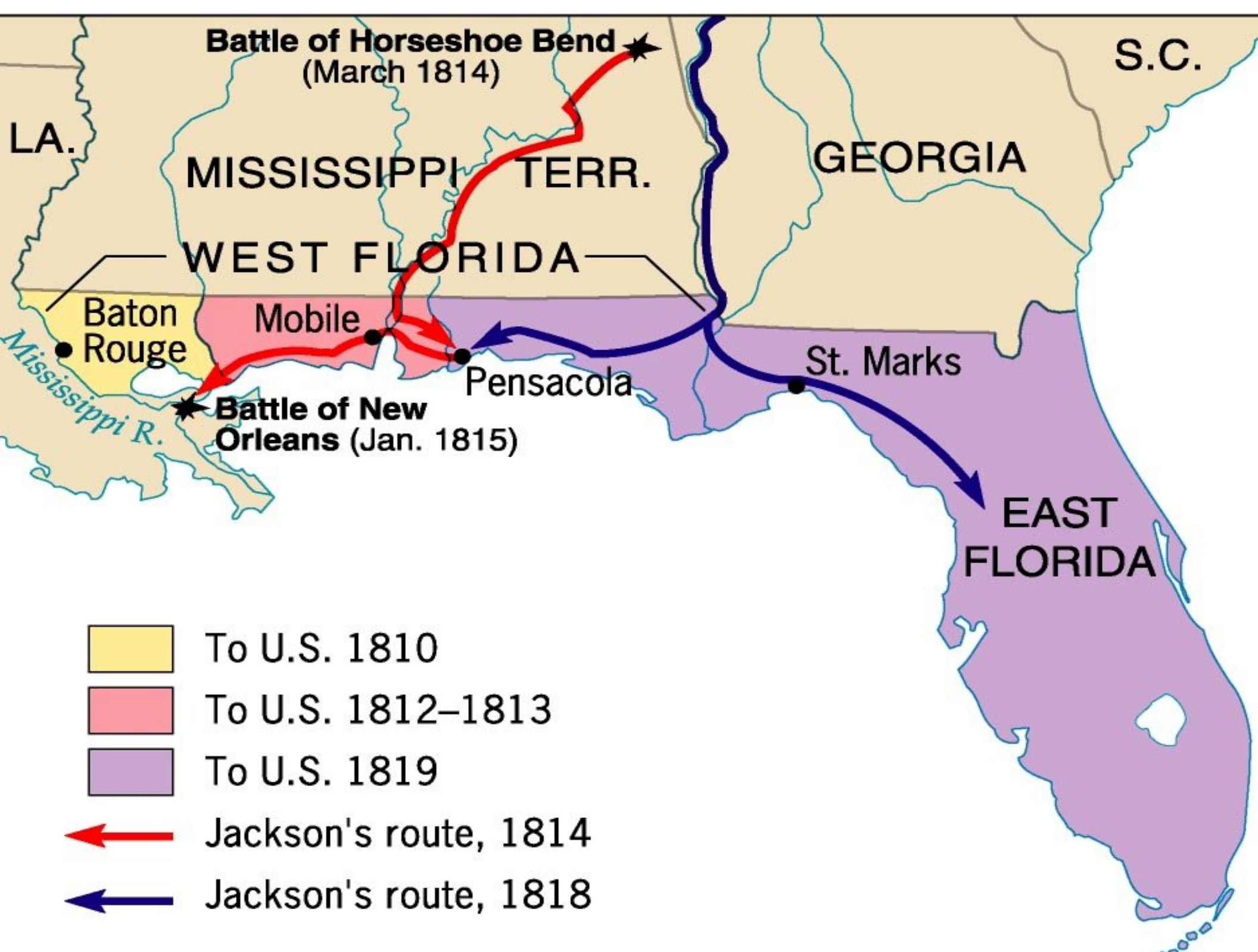
# Westward Expansion



- **Florida Becomes Part of US**
  - After War of 1812, Spain had difficulty governing Florida
  - Seminole Indians, runaway slaves, and white outlaws conducted raids into U.S. territory and retreated to safety across the Florida border

## • **President Monroe commissioned General Andrew Jackson to stop the raiders**

- Jackson led a force into Florida, destroyed Seminole villages, and hanged 2 Seminole chiefs
- Jackson captured Pensacola and drove out the Spanish governor



To U.S. 1810



To U.S. 1812–1813



To U.S. 1819



Jackson's route, 1814



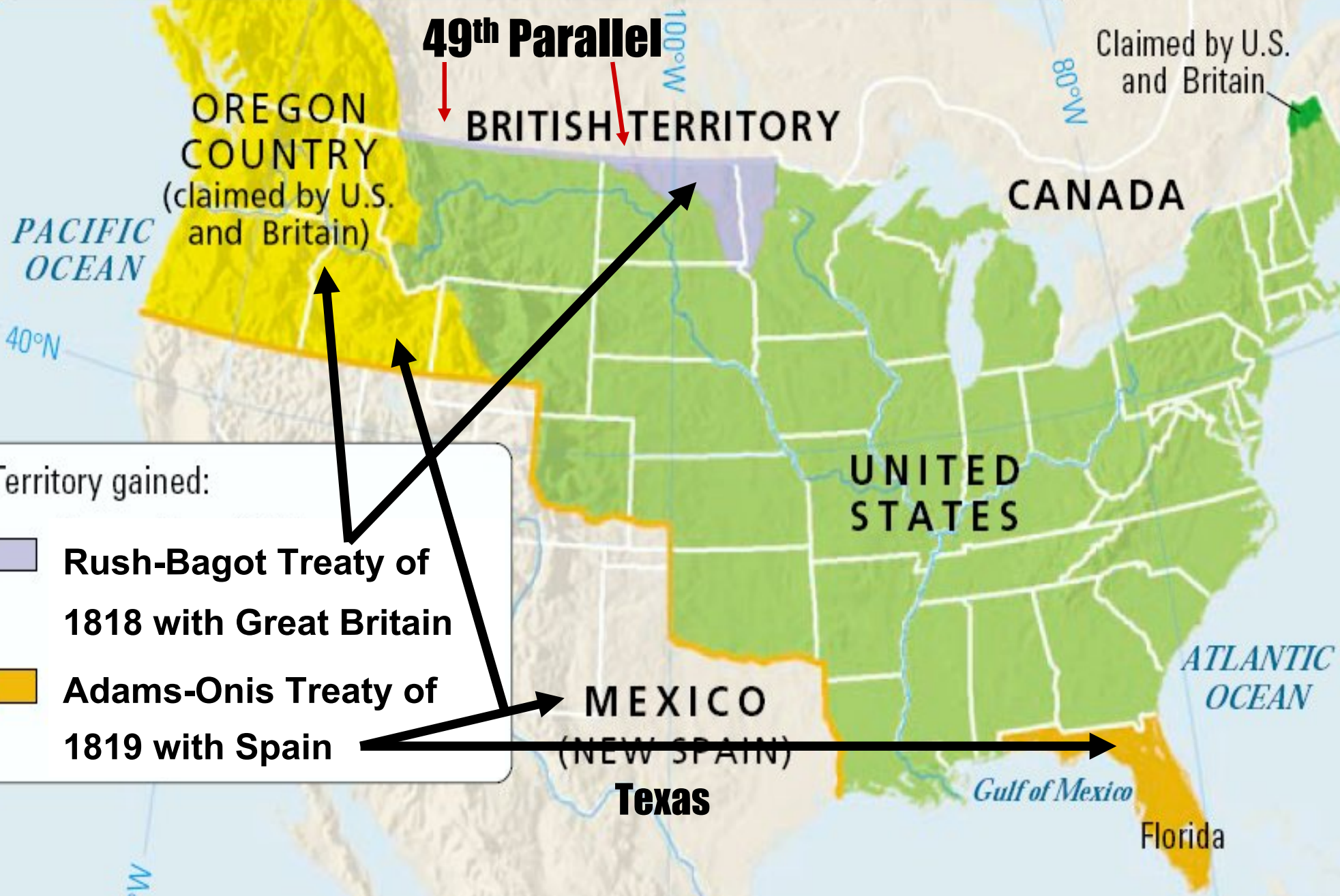
Jackson's route, 1818

# Westward Expansion

- **Adams-Onis Treaty (1818)**
  - **Spain turned over**
    - western Florida along with all to the east
    - Claims in the Oregon Territory to the U.S.
  - **US agreed**
    - to pay \$5 million to Spain
    - to give up any territorial claims to Texas

# U.S. Boundary Settlements, 1818 and 1819

**49<sup>th</sup> Parallel**



**BRITISH TERRITORY**

**OREGON COUNTRY**  
(claimed by U.S. and Britain)

**CANADA**



**UNITED STATES**

**MEXICO**  
(NEW SPAIN)

**Texas**

**Florida**

Territory gained:

-  **Rush-Bagot Treaty of 1818 with Great Britain**
-  **Adams-Onis Treaty of 1819 with Spain**



**Ceded by U.S. 1818**

**BRITISH NORTH AMERICA (CANADA)**

Map expansion

**Ceded by Great Britain, 1842 (Webster-Ashburton Treaty)**

WASH.

**OREGON COUNTRY 1846**

MONTANA

**Ceded by Great Britain 1818**

N. DAK. 1818

MAINE

OREGON

IDAHO

**LOUISIANA PURCHASE 1803**

WYOMING

S. DAK.

MINN.

WIS.

MICH.

N.Y.

VT.

N.H.

MASS.

R.I.

CONN.

PA.

NEVADA

UTAH

**MEXICAN CESSION 1848**

CALIF.

NEBRASKA

IOWA

KANSAS

ILLINOIS

IND.

OHIO

W. VA.

VA.

N.J.

DEL.

MD.

**UNITED STATES 1783**

KY.

N.C.

**ATLANTIC OCEAN**

ARIZONA

NEW MEXICO

OKLAHOMA

ARK.

TENN.

S.C.

**Ceded by Spain, 1819 Ratified by U.S., 1821**

**GADSDEN PURCHASE 1853**

**TEXAS ANNEXATION 1845**

TEXAS

LA.

MISS.

ALA.

GA.

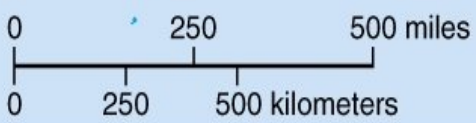
FLA.

**1810 1812 Annexed by U.S.**

**Ceded by Spain 1819**

**MEXICO**

**PACIFIC OCEAN**



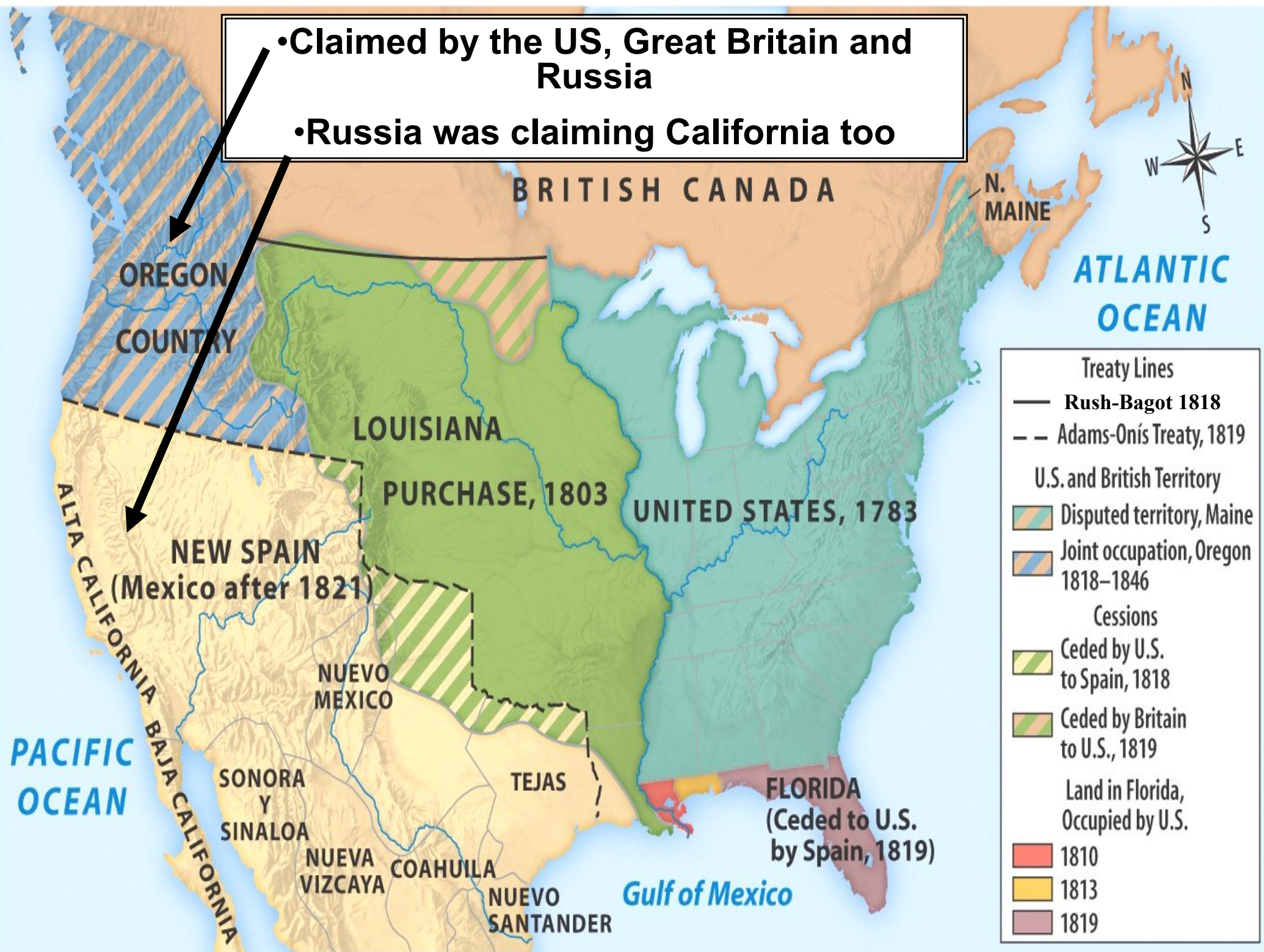
Map shows present-day state boundaries

# MONROE DOCTRINE the doctrine

- In foreign affairs Monroe proclaimed the fundamental policy that bears his name, *Monroe Doctrine*.
- Monroe was responding to the threat that Europe might try to aid Spain in winning back her former Latin American colonies.
- Monroe and Secretary of State John Quincy Adams wanted to protect new “*republics*” in the *Western Hemisphere*.
  - Monroe accepted Adams's advice. Not only must Latin America be left alone, he warned, but also Russia must not encroach southward on the Pacific coast. *“... the American continents,”*
- He stated, “by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European Power.”



- Claimed by the US, Great Britain and Russia
- Russia was claiming California too



BRITISH CANADA

N. MAINE

ATLANTIC OCEAN

OREGON COUNTRY

LOUISIANA

PURCHASE, 1803

UNITED STATES, 1783

NEW SPAIN  
(Mexico after 1821)

NUEVO MEXICO

PACIFIC OCEAN

SONORA Y SINALOA

TEJAS

NUEVA VIZCAYA

COAHUILA

NUEVO SANTANDER

Gulf of Mexico

FLORIDA  
(Ceded to U.S. by Spain, 1819)

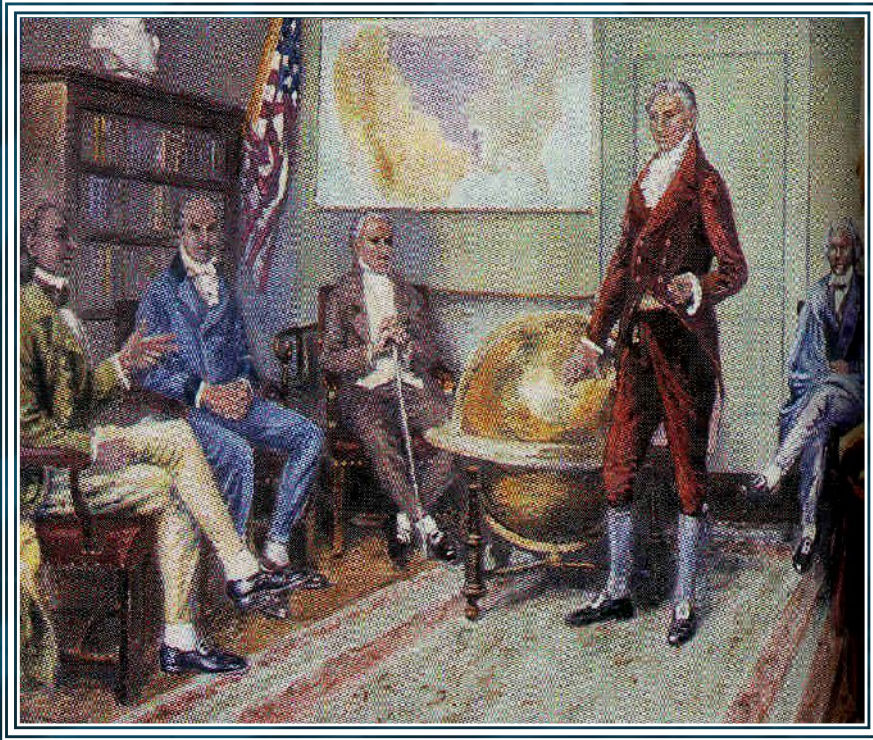
- Treaty Lines
- Rush-Bagot 1818
  - - Adams-Onís Treaty, 1819
- U.S. and British Territory
- Disputed territory, Maine
  - Joint occupation, Oregon 1818–1846
- Cessions
- Ceded by U.S. to Spain, 1818
  - Ceded by Britain to U.S., 1819
- Land in Florida, Occupied by U.S.
- 1810
  - 1813
  - 1819



- New Latin American countries were formed from successful revolutions.

- US protector of new democracies in the Western Hemisphere

# The Monroe Doctrine



- Referred to as America's Self Defense Doctrine.
- It is a continuation of President Washington's neutrality and isolationist policies.
- Past problems with Europe led the US to declare the Americas off-limits to Europe

US recognized existing European Colonies

US will stay out of European affairs

**Monroe Doctrine**

US protector of new democracies in the Western Hemisphere

No European Colonization in the Americas

# **MONROE DOCTRINE**

**You are the President and his advisors:  
What would you do in the following situation  
using the Monroe Doctrine as your  
guideline.....**

**Great Britain is in the process of sending troops to settle a border dispute between Argentina and Chile. Great Britain has had some and continual influence in both of these countries helping them financially. The British Government's position is to act as the mediator or peace keeper in this situation.**

**How would you respond to this situation now that the Monroe Doctrine is US policy?**

# **MONROE DOCTRINE**

**You are the President and his advisors:  
What would you do in the following situation  
using the Monroe Doctrine as your  
guideline.....**

•Russia has loaned Argentina several billions of dollars to upgrade their nuclear technology...Argentina has defaulted (*not paid*) on repayment of the loans to Russia for 2 years.....Russia has warned Argentina to begin repaying the loans or suffer economic sanctions (*cutting off their trade with other countries*) and lastly, a military invasion. Russia has also warned the U.S. to stay out of this situation since it does not concern them.

**How would you respond to this situation  
now that the Monroe Doctrine is US  
policy?**

# SECTIONALISM

U.S. was becoming divided into 3 separate sections with each trying to promote their self-interest.

	<u><b>NORTHEAST</b></u>	<u><b>SOUTH</b></u>	<u><b>WEST</b></u>
<b>Economy Leader</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Business and Manufacturing Daniel Webster</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cotton-growing John C. Calhoun</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Frontier agriculture Henry Clay</li></ul>
<b>Role of Government</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Wanted Tariffs</li><li>• Backed internal improvements</li></ul> <p>End to cheap public land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Increasingly nationalistic</li><li>• Against Slavery and believed the U.S. Govt. must abolish it.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Opposed tariffs and government spending on American System</li><li>• Increasingly supportive of states' rights</li><li>• Pro-slavery and opposed any steps of the U.S. Govt. to try and abolish it.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Supported internal improvements and American System.</li><li>• Wanted cheap land</li><li>• Loyal to the U.S. Govt.</li><li>• Against slavery but some supported letting the people decide the slavery issue</li></ul>

# SECTIONAL DIFFERENCES

## NORTHEAST

**Economy  
Leader**

• Business and  
Manufacturing  
Daniel Webster

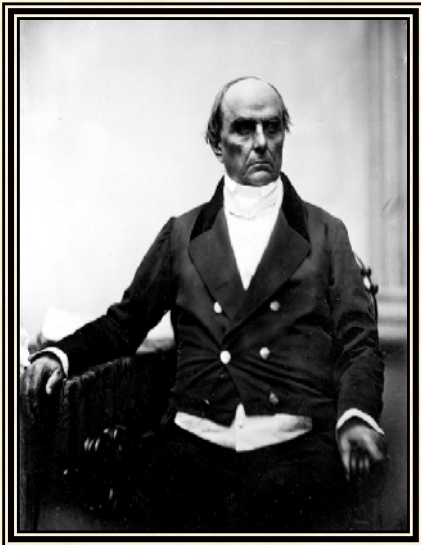
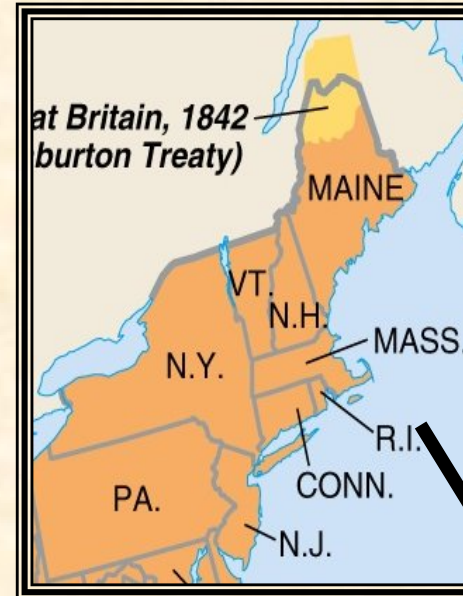
• Wanted Tariffs

• Backed  
internal  
improvements

• Wanted end to  
cheap public  
land

• Increasingly  
nationalistic

• Against Slavery  
and believed the  
U.S. Govt. must  
abolish it.



**Role of  
Government**

# SECTIONAL DIFFERENCES

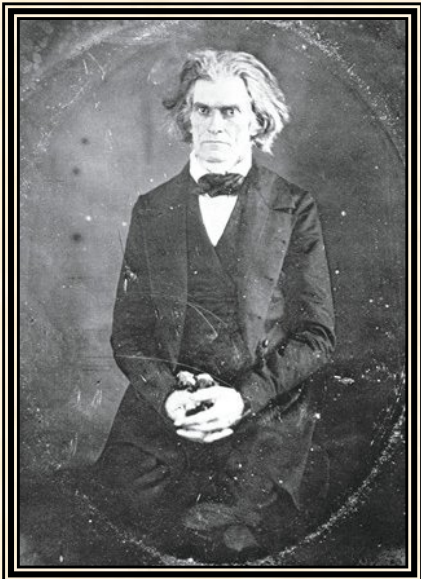
## SOUTH

**Economy  
Leader**

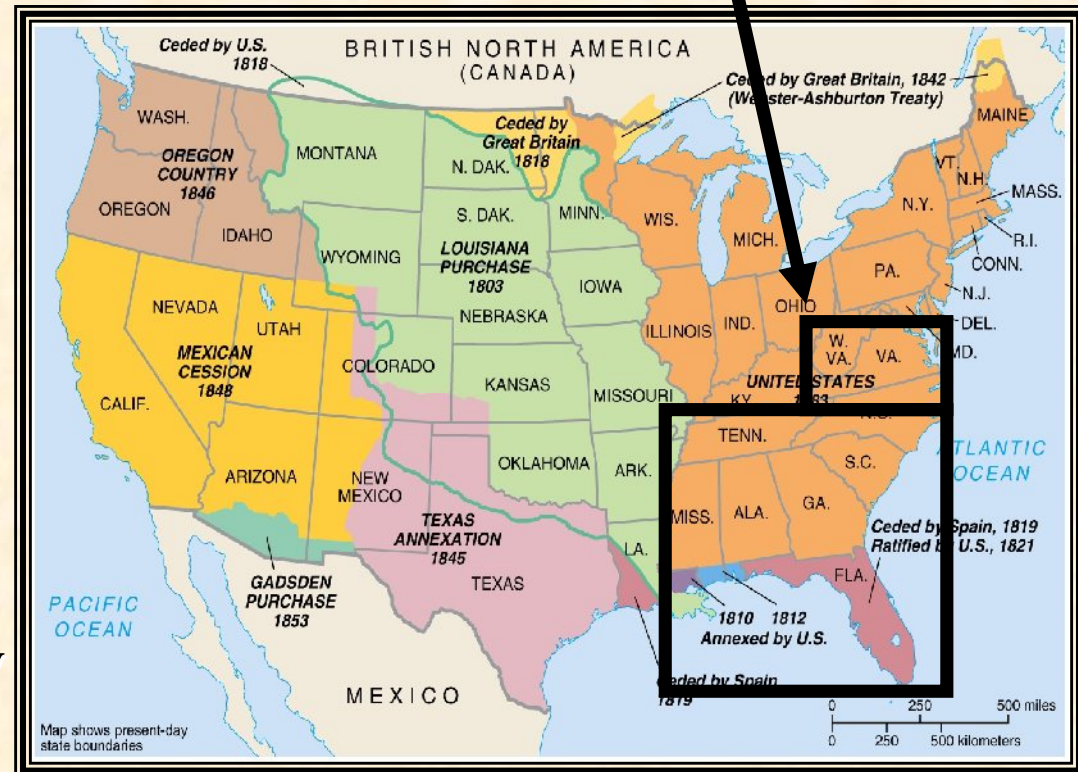
- Cotton growing
- John C. Calhoun



**Role of  
Government**



- Opposed tariffs and government spending on American System
- Increasingly supportive of states' rights
- Pro-slavery and opposed any steps of the U.S. Govt. to try and abolish it.





# SECTIONAL DIFFERENCES

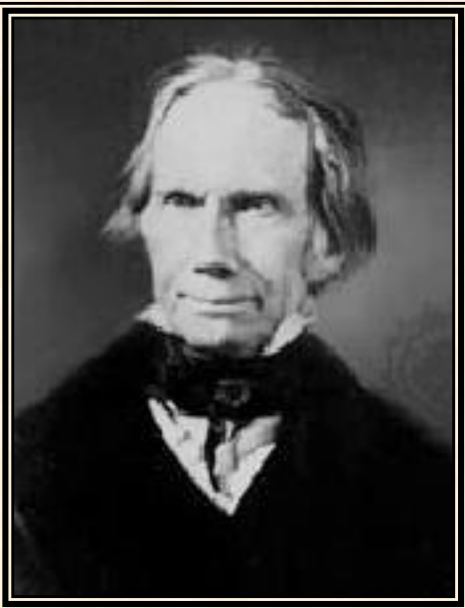
## WEST

**Economy  
Leader**

- Frontier agriculture
- Henry Clay

**Role of  
Government**

- Supported internal improvements
- Wanted cheap land
- Loyal to the U.S. Govt.
- Against slavery but some supported letting the people decide the slavery issue



# MISSOURI COMPROMISE

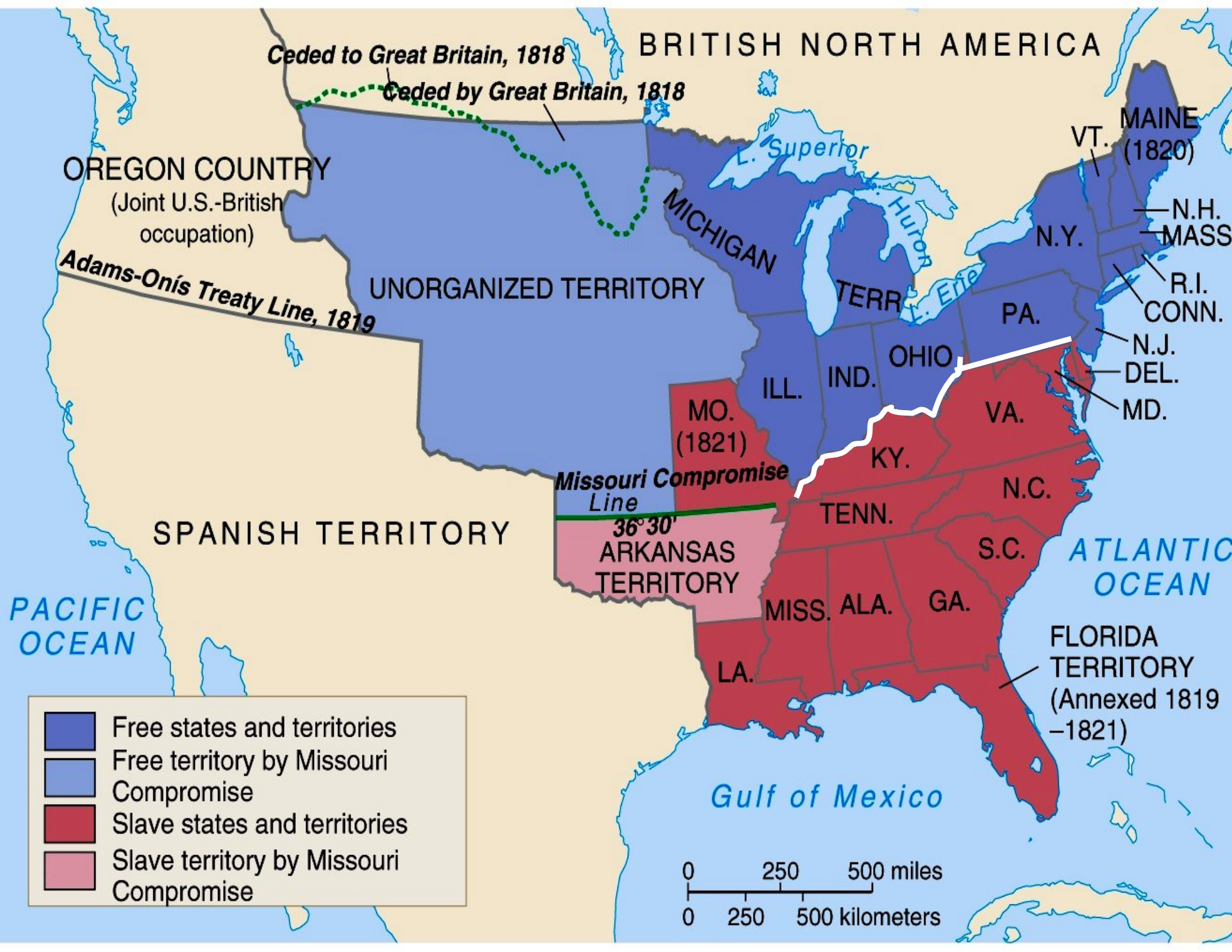
**In 1819, Missouri, first part of the Louisiana Purchase to apply for statehood**

- **Threatened balance of power in Congress**
  - 11 free states
  - 11 slave states
- **The Tallmadge amendment**
  - prohibited the further introduction of slaves into Missouri
  - All slaves born in Missouri after the territory became a state would be freed at the age of 25.
  - Passed by the House, not in the Senate.
  - The North controlled the House, and the South had enough power to block it in the Senate.

# MISSOURI COMPROMISE

After months of heated debate in Congress, Henry Clay won majority support for 3 bills that represented a compromise

- Missouri was to be admitted as a slaveholding state
- Maine was to be admitted as a free state
- In the rest of the Louisiana Territory north of latitude 36°30', slavery was prohibited



BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

*Ceded to Great Britain, 1818*  
*Ceded by Great Britain, 1818*

OREGON COUNTRY  
 (Joint U.S.-British  
 occupation)

*Adams-Onís Treaty Line, 1819*

UNORGANIZED TERRITORY

MICHIGAN  
 TERR.

OHIO

VT. MAINE  
 (1820)

N.H. MASS.

R.I. CONN.

N.J. DEL.  
 MD.

MO.  
 (1821)

*Missouri Compromise  
 Line*

36°30'

ARKANSAS  
 TERRITORY

KY.

TENN.

N.C.

S.C.

ATLANTIC  
 OCEAN

SPANISH TERRITORY

PACIFIC  
 OCEAN

Gulf of Mexico

FLORIDA  
 TERRITORY  
 (Annexed 1819  
 -1821)

- Free states and territories
- Free territory by Missouri  
Compromise
- Slave states and territories
- Slave territory by Missouri  
Compromise

0 250 500 miles  
 0 250 500 kilometers