

"The Era of Good Feelings"

James Monroe and Cultural Nationalism

- Elected president after Madison's two terms (1816)
- Period after War of 1812 → "Era of Good Feelings"
- James Monroe (R) elected and served two terms
- Sectional tensions over slavery were becoming more evident, but Republicans had control over entire country
- Monroe** → Revolutionary War veteran, minister under Jefferson and Madison's Secretary of State, continued Virginia dynasty of President's

Cultural nationalism and patriotic pride were the themes of the day. It was "cool" to be proud of your country. After all, you had just defeated the strongest military in the world...again!!!

Economic Nationalism

- Economy had to keep up with growing nation
- To protect U.S. business interests, Congress passed the **Tariff of 1816**. This was a protective that put high taxes on foreign imports

Henry Clay's American System:

1. Protective tariffs (imports)
2. National bank (renewal)
3. Internal improvements (west)

Panic of 1819: economic crisis
unemployment up, value of money down;
many men sent to prison for debts

Old vs. New

- With the Federalist Party off the radar, the Republicans took over
- "Old Republicans" argued ideals, when "New Republicans" wanted change

John Marshall & Other Cases

- Fletcher v Peck (1810):*
 - *1st time a state law declared to be unconstitutional
- Dartmouth College v Woodard (1819):*
 - *Supreme Court has jurisdiction over state courts in cases involving constitutional rights
- McCullough v Maryland (1819):*
 - *state could not tax federal institution and federal laws are supreme over state laws
- Gibbons v Ogden (1821):*
 - *Marshall established fed. gov't broad control over interstate commerce

Western Settlement

- Reasons for westward movement:
 1. Acquisition of Native American land
 2. Economic opportunity in west
 3. Improved transportation
 4. Large flux of immigrants due to western opportunities

Issue of slavery, whether to allow or not in new states, became one of much heated debate

What would happen? Who had the answers?

The Missouri Compromise

- Issue of slavery and non-slavery states in balance
- In 1819, there were 11 slave states and 11 non-slave states
- Missouri wants into Union, but slavery is well established there

Henry Clay (March 1820) developed compromise that said:

1. Missouri admitted as slave holding state
2. Maine admitted as free state
3. In Louisiana Territory, north of latitude 36 30' degrees, slavery **prohibited!!!!**

New Land & Presidential Doctrines

Canada

- ***Rush-Bagot Agreement (1817):**
→ Limited naval armaments on Great Lakes b/w US and Canada, also limit border fortifications
- ***Treaty of 1818:**
 - 1. GB and US shared fishing rights off Canada coast
 - 2. Joint occupation of Oregon Territory for 10 years
 - 3. Establishing northern Louisiana Territory limits, creating US-Canada boundary

Florida

- *Military inaction by Spanish in Florida created an opportunity for General Jackson and President Monroe
- *Jackson led a vicious attack of Florida Seminoles, Spanish and even hanged two British traders accused of helping Seminoles
- *Could have been disastrous for US, but Britain decided to not intervene
- ***Florida Purchase Treaty (1819):**
→ Spain turned over Florida and its part of Oregon Territory for \$5 million and give up any US territory in Texas

Monroe Doctrine

- *December 2, 1823 address to Congress, **Monroe** says:
“as a principle in which the rights and interests of the US are involved, that the American continents, 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 powers” (i.e.: don't come over here!!!!)
- *Impact: Would not be as significant at the time as later on in US history

Population Growth

- b/w 1800 and 1825, US pop. Doubled
- Tons of immigration in 1830 by British and Germans

Transportation

- ***Roads:** very few “interstate” roads, slight state support
- ***Canals:** Erie Canal (1825), improved transportation meant cheaper costs
- ***Steamboats:** Robert Fulton and the *Clermont*, commercial development
- ***Railroads:** 1st US railroads → late 1820's, changed small midwestern towns into booming

Industry

- Inventions: **Eli Whitney** → cotton gin and interchangeable parts
- Corporations began selling stock to raise capital (NY 1811)
- 1st US factory** → 1791, New England was nation's leader, encouraged growth of banking and insurance
- “Lowell” system of using farm women and child labor was wide spread
- Unions:** Prime goal was a 10 hour work day, faced much opposition from various sources (immigrants, state laws, depressions)

Other Economic Developments

- Commercial ag.** in west was aided by transportation improvements
- Whitney (1793)** and cotton gin transformed the South
→ Faster cotton production meant more slaves for harvesting
- As life was changing, so did role of **women:** working women were typically single and married women did not work
- Slavery** was looking gloomy until rapid boom in cotton industry

Sectionalism and the North

-In 1826 the US celebrated 50 years of independence

Two Parts to the North

- 1) The Northeast- New England and Mid-Atlantic
- 2) The Old Northwest- Ohio to Minnesota

The northern states had improved transportation and a growing economy

Most populous area because of high birthrates and immigration from Europe

Labor

-Many workers moved from farm to city
-Low wages, hard work, dangerous conditions led to **union** creation

African Americans

-All African Americans in North in 1860 were free, but were very few in number
-Denied union membership, blacks often used as strikebreakers

Urban Life

-Slums expanded as cities grew rapidly
-Industrial Revolution brought many farmers and immigrants to dwell and work in the cities

The Industrial Northwest

The Agricultural Northwest

Agriculture

-Large crops of wheat and corn
-John Deere and steel plow
-Large families were effective in producing large crops

States

Ohio (1803)
Indiana (1816)
Illinois (1818)
Michigan (1837)
Wisconsin (1848)
Minnesota (1858)

Immigration

-After 1832 the # of immigrants per year never fell below 50,000
-b/w 1830-1850, 4 million immigrants arrived

Irish: 2 million immigrants, most had been tenant farmers who left because of potato famine
Boston, Philadelphia, and New York, joined anti-British Democratic party

Germans: 1 million sought refuge in democratic land, entered much of Old Northwest and setup homesteads

Nativists: mostly Protestants fearful of weakening nation to Roman Catholics, many would turn into the American/Know Nothing Party

New Cities

-Need for transfer and trade points gave rise to new cities such as: Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, and Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis
-Located on Great Lakes or major rivers

Sectionalism and the South

The South

- Those states that permitted slavery
- Defined in economic, political, and social terms
- Included certain border states that did not join the confederacy (Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri)

King Cotton

- South was dependent upon agriculture
- Tobacco, rice, and sugarcane=cash crops
- Most profitable crop=cotton; mechanized textile mills and Eli Whitney's cotton gin made it more affordable; grown in SC, GA, TX, LO, MS; by 1850's cotton was 2/3 of all US imports

Population

- Cotton boom→
1800-1 million
1860-4 million
- 1808 prohibit of slave import
- Restricted education and slave movement

Economics

- Most worked in fields and homes, while some became skilled craftsmen
- Heavy capital in field slaves made for a rich society among plantation

Slave Life

- Often time's slaves were: beaten, separated from family members, sexually exploited,

Resistance

- Fight back, runaway, slowdowns, sabotage
- 1831 Nat Turner's rebellion
- Gave hope to slaves, but caused southern legislation to tighten

Slavery

White Society

Aristocracy

- Own 100 slaves and 1,00 acres,
- Controlled state

Farmers

- Fewer than 20 slaves
- Produced bulk of cotton crop

Cities

- Limited need for major cities
- New Orleans, Charleston, Chattanooga,

Poor Whites

- 3/4's of south whites owned no slaves
- Defended slave system in hopes of one day owning slaves

Mountain People

- Slopes and valleys of Appalachians
- Disliked planters and slaves and loyal to Union

Southern Thought

Code of Chivalry: Personal honor, defense of womanhood, and paternalistic of all

Education: college education for upper class, lower class stopped schooling at elementary age

Religion: Biblical support for slavery increased Methodists and Baptists membership; Catholics were neutral on slavery issue

Sectionalism and the West

The West

- As US grew, the definition of the “west” continued to change as exploration continued
- In 1600’s, the “west” was the land off the Atlantic coast; in the 1700’s “west” meant land on the other side of the Appalachian mountains; by the mid-1800’s, the “west” stretched all the way to California and Oregon

Exodus

- Native Americans had continually been driven westward since the days of Columbus
- By 1850, most Native Americans lived west of the Mississippi River
- Great Plains provided temporary homes for many

Life on the Plains

- Horses that had been brought by the Spanish provided a means for transportation
- Horses also aided in Native American defense, hunting, and nomadic living
- Sioux and Cheyenne were most famous Plains Indians

Native Americans

The Frontier

White Settlers and Women

- Life was similar to that of early American colonists
- Many died at an early age due to disease
- Women** performed dozens of tasks everyday
- Teacher, cook, housekeeper, doctor, etc...

Mountain Men

- Fresh start out west was promising for many men and their families
- Earliest men had followed after Lewis and Clark while on their expedition
- These mountain men would develop businesses as trackers, guides and pathfinders

Environmental Changes

- Forests were cleared and never replaced
- Early settlers had no awareness of how fragile the environment was
- Beavers, buffalos, and other wildlife were nearly driven to extinction as a result of over hunting and no conservation



The Creation of Jacksonian Democracy

Jacksonian Democracy

- Social equality was becoming more prevalent throughout American society
- There was unlimited opportunity for all (well at least for **white males**...)
- “Self made man” was admired, but the “self made woman” was nonexistent

Rise of 3rd Parties

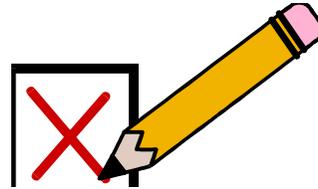
- Many of the American citizens whom felt their needs were not being met by the current array of political parties began to form new parties

Spoils System

- Jackson believed in appointing members of the governmental offices according to party affiliation
- Old appointees fired and those in accordance with his party replaced them
- Jackson also believed in appointing new Democratic members to office during his second term; if appointed, one man could only serve one term
- This promoted a democratic ideal that one man was as good as another and that all deserved a chance

Universal Male Suffrage

- Beginning with new states being admitted to the Union, state constitutions removed any voting qualifications for white males
- Pretty soon all white males in the nation were free to vote



Popular Election of President

- For the first time, American citizens directly elected the state electors whom would be voting for the presidential nominee

Popular Campaigning

- Presidential nominees began directing information to the common people
- Downplay issues and appeal to masses

The Corrupt Election of 1824

- Era of Good Feelings ended due to this election; in the election, Andrew Jackson won the most of the popular votes and electoral votes, but did not win the necessary majority
- Therefore, the House of Representatives was forced to select a candidate and they chose **John Quincy Adams**

President John Q. Adams (#6)

- Vice President was John C. Calhoun (Congressman from South Carolina)
- Adams was disliked by many because of his call for government spending on internal improvements (manufacturing, science, and education); had been an American diplomat for many years prior to election
- While president, Congress passed a new tariff law that made northern manufacturers happy, but southerners called it the “Tariff of Abominations”

Andrew "Old Hickory" Jackson

Election of 1828

-Jackson and other Democrats made sure he would be elected into office this time, even used **mudslinging** tactics to win

Jackson as President

- Presented himself as a commoner
- Disliked federal spending
- Had a "**kitchen cabinet**" advising him on various details of running the country; these men were not on the appointed cabinet

Jackson Biography (#7)

- Jackson spent time practicing law and representing his native state of Tennessee in the House of Representatives
- Was a hero in **Battle of New Orleans** during war of 1812
- Became a wealthy planter and slave owner
- 1st president to go to Washington without a college education
- Well-liked by people all over the country
- Avid tobacco chewer, **dueler** and very violent tempered

Indian Removal Act (1830)

- Jackson was **not** sympathetic with Native Americans
- He felt they should move **west** of the Mississippi
- Act passed in **1830** and by 1835 nearly all Native Americans had moved west; Bureau of Indian Affairs was formed in 1836 to assist with resettlement
- Worcester v Georgia* (1832): the Supreme Court ruled that Georgia had no force within the Cherokee Territory and therefore could not make them leave
- Jackson sided with Georgia and said "John Marshall has made his decision, now let him enforce it"
- 1838, US Army forces 15,000 Cherokees to leave Georgia → "**Trail of Tears**" (4,000 Cherokees died)

Peggy Eaton Affair

- After **Peggy Eaton**, the wife of a cabinet member, had been attacked by gossip, Jackson publicly defended her
- Many cabinet members were angry with him, so they resigned
- Here, **John C. Calhoun resigned** and **Martin Van Buren** was appointed vice president

Nullification Crisis (1832)

- Calhoun** and others in South Carolina were disgruntled with the 1828 **Tariff of Abominations**
- They claimed they were going to nullify the tariff and not obey the federal government
- In order to preserve peace in the Union, Jackson threatened to use **federal troops** and claimed that nullification and disunion were treason
- After all was said and done, Jackson persuaded Congress to **lower the tariff** and all were happy...at least for the mean time

Bank Veto

- A piece of business on the agenda of Jackson was to renew the charter for the **Bank of the United States**
- Jackson along with other Americans felt the bank was corrupt, so he vetoed and refused to renew the bill
- He developed a new plan, but was sure to attack the "**hydra of corruption**" and not support the Bank of the U.S.



THE TWO PARTY SYSTEM & ELECTIONS OF 1836/1840

The Two Party System

	<u>Democrats</u>	<u>Whigs</u>
Similar to:	Jeffersonian Republicans	Hamiltonian Federalists
Current leaders:	Andrew Jackson	Henry Clay
Positions:	avored local rule, limited gov't liked opportunity, opposed national bank	national bank, internal improvements, tariffs
Voter Support:	Southerners, Westerners Small farmers, urban workers	New Englanders, upper class middle class workers

Jackson's 2nd Term

Pet Banks: After Jackson vetoed national bank and withdrew all federal money he had to have somewhere to place it
-He put the \$ in various state banks; critics called these banks "pet banks"

Specie Circular: As a part of the nations financial problems, land prices became badly inflated
-Jackson issued the *Specie Circular*; this said that all land had to be purchased in gold and silver
-As a result, the value of money dropped and inflation rose

Election of 1836

-Jackson followed his predecessors and did not run for reelection, but he persuaded the Democrats to nominate Martin Van Buren
-Van Buren took the majority of the electoral votes

Panic of 1837

-The entire nation was in a depression, mostly of which was Jackson's fault for his actions regarding the bank

"Log Cabin and Hard Cider Campaign" (1840)

-Voters were ready to vote out Van Buren because of the economic problems the nation was facing
-The Whigs nominated war hero **William Henry Harrison**
"Tippecanoe"
-Whigs put log cabins and passed out hard cider to look-seers to prove Harrison's humble upbringing
-"Tippecanoe" died of pneumonia less than a month after taking office
-Vice president **John Tyler** took over, but proved to make the Whigs

Religious and Cultural Changes In the Antebellum Period

Baptists and Methodists

- Traveling preachers looking for converts
- Soon they became the largest protestant denomination in the nation

Millennialism

- Believed October 21, 1844 would be the second coming of Christ
- Of course were wrong, but continued as **Seventh-Day Adventist**

The Second Great Awakening

Mormons

- Church of Latter-Day Saints
- Joseph Smith (1830)
- Began to travel and after Smith was killed, **Brigham Young** moved Mormons far west to present day Salt Lake City, Utah

Communal Experiments

- Several groups of folks felt the answer to the problems within the US was to abandon competition and live together in small, communal villages
- All in all, they were relatively **unsuccessful**

Painting and Architecture

- Hudson River school** was the genre of art that was most common
- The common man was portrayed along with the beauty of the American landscape
- Greek columns, like those reflecting Athenian democracy, were the most common type of architectural design during the Jacksonian era

Transcendentalist Writers

- While Europe was producing Romantic writers, the US began to produce **transcendentalist** writers that portrayed idealism and heroism in writings
- Stressed that mystical artistic expression was more important than the pursuit of wealth

Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803-1882)

- Essayists, lecturer, stressed not imitating European culture, but creating a new American culture, critic of slavery and discussed **self-reliance and independent thinking** throughout essays and poems

Henry David Thoreau (1817-1862)

- Close friends with Emerson, lived two years at pond and had very little human contact, *Walden* expressed his experiences; essay **“On Civil Disobedience”** would inspire men such as Gandhi and Martin Luther King, Jr.

Literature

- War of 1812 left Americans feeling nationalistic
- Various writers and works include: **Washington Irving**, **James Fennimore Cooper** (*The Leather Stocking Tales*), Herman Melville (*Moby-Dick*), Nathaniel Hawthorne (*The Scarlet Letter*).
- All literature was extremely reflective of time period

A Reforming Society

Temperance Movement

- Most popular social reform because many Americans felt that **alcohol was the root of all social evils**
- American Temperance Society** and Washingtonians were a couple of temperance groups; Maine became the first of 13 states to prohibit alcohol before the civil war

Movement for Public Asylums

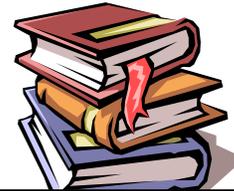
Mental Hospitals: **Dorothea Dix** dedicated her life to helping the mentally ill receive treatment at the expense of the state in separate facilities than those of criminals

Schools for Blind and Deaf: Schools for the physically disabled were set up in many of the states throughout the Union

Prisons: Penitentiaries were established and programs such as solitary confinement, work programs, and crime

Public Education

- Many local schools became free (tax-supported)
- Horace Mann** in Massachusetts was in favor of compulsory attendance, improved schools; increase teacher preparation (1840's)
- McGuffey readers:** elementary textbooks that taught both reading skills and moral codes through ideas of hard work and good moral character (Protestant undertones)
- Several colleges around the U.S. began to admit females as a part of the Second Great Awakening



Women's Rights Movement

- As families moved to the city, they also shrunk in size as the century progressed
- Cult of domesticity**- view of women as moral home leader and educator of children
- The women's movement mostly began as females became angry when males would not let them speak at antislavery conventions
- Lucretia Mott** and **Elizabeth Cady Stanton** were two of the earliest women's rights activists
- Seneca Falls Convention (1848):** while meeting at Seneca Falls, NY, the leading women rights leaders (**Susan B. Anthony** and **Elizabeth Cady Stanton**) pushed for equal rights including: voting, property ownership and legal equality

Antislavery Movement

- American Colonization Society (1817):** Idea of transporting freed slaves to African colony Settled in Monrovia, **Liberia**, but was unsuccessful in creating an alternative to slavery because slave pop. grew rapidly
- American Antislavery Society (1833):** founded by abolitionist **William Lloyd Garrison** (publisher of **The Liberator**)
Garrison argued against the Constitution claiming that it supported slavery and demanded that slaves be released with no compensation to former owners
- Black abolitionists:** formed of escaped and freed slaves, they spoke out about brutality and degradation of slavery
Most notable was **Frederick Douglas**, in 1847 he started his antislavery journal titled **The North Star**
Others such as **Sojourner Truth** and **Harriet Tubman** helped organize the effort to help slaves escape to the north or to Canada

Manifest Destiny and War with Mexico

Election of 1844

- The theme of **manifest destiny** ruled the election of 1844; reached high in 1840's
- Because Democratic candidates could not decide whom to nominate (John Calhoun or Martin Van Buren), they chose the **dark horse** Tennessee native: James K Polk (a major expansionist); Democratic slogan was "**Fifty-four Forty or Fight!!!**" → expansionists term dealing with Russian Alaska border
- Whigs and Henry Clay lost the election and therefore the **Polk won** and annexed Texas and divided Oregon

War With Mexico

- Annexation led to dispute with Mexico and Polk sent a diplomat to discuss options with Mexican government
- Meanwhile, General Zachary Taylor had troops prepared and when 11 soldiers were killed by Mexican troops, Polk sent war message to Congress and war with Mexico was declared
- Among war leaders was John C Fremont who was successful in regaining California and created the Bear Flag Republic
- Taylor was successful at driving Mexican army back across Rio Grande and Winfield Scott along with 14,000 men invaded and captured Mexico City (September 1847)
- **Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo-Mexican Cession (1848)** → set Rio Grande as border and get California and New Mexico for \$15 Million
- Wilmot Proviso**-forbid slavery in any new territories (not passed by Congress)
- Ostend Manifesto**- Polk started talks of buying Cuba from Spain, but corruptness ended the talks rapidly
- Gadsden Purchase**- President Pierce purchased land in present day Arizona and New Mexico (1853); cost \$10 Million and was for a railroad

Disputes Everywhere

Texas: After receiving independence from Spain in 1823, Mexico wished to attract Anglo settlers to Mexico; in 1829, Mexico outlawed slavery and forced conversion to Roman Catholicism

- 1834, General Santa Anna declared himself dictator of Mexico and then Sam Houston (March 1836) declared Texas and independent republic
- Mexican army led by Santa Anna captured the Alamo in San Antonio and killed all American defenders
- At the Battle of San Jacinto River, Houston and others caught Santa Anna by surprise and forced a signed treaty giving all land north of Rio Grande
- John Tyler appealed for the annexation of Texas to the Union, but Congress temporarily denied it

Maine: Webster-Ashburton Treaty settled the boundary between British Canada and the US

Oregon: Many American's felt this land was rightly America's, but the British disputed it

- Americans claimed that since Lewis and Clark explored the land, along with other reasons, Oregon, Mexican California, and Texas should all be apart of the **MANIFEST DESTINY**

Settlement of Western Territories

- The fur trade became a huge source of commerce for many traveling through the west
- Others tried their hand at exploring westward via the overland trails
- Gold was discovered in California in 1848 and many miners headed out west b/w 1848 and 1860's; mining camps were set up and by 1860, 1/3 of all miners in California were Chinese
- Schools, churches, and small towns were all set up along the way for those that ran out of \$; likewise, some large cities grew as well

Expanding Economy

- America was growing and so was economy
- Industrialization help speed up manufacturing process, Samuel Morse → electronic telegraph; Elias Howe → sewing machine
- Railroads soon emerged as America's largest industry; aided by U.S. and State governments
- Other factors of economic growth include: Commodore Matthew Perry opening Japanese trading and the use of the steamship (cheaper and more consistent)