

- Characteristics of developing American society
  - Immigrants mostly from Germany and Ireland
  - Dynamic social life—people had opportunity to better themselves
  - Transition from agriculture to industry
  - Romantic movement applied democratic ideals to philosophy, religion, art
  - Individualism

## Nationalism and Sectionalism

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- In the process of economic change, the nation divided into **three regional blocs: North, South, West**

### Economic Nationalism

- Economic prosperity was witnessed after the war.
- **Agricultural expansion was stimulated.**
- **James Madison strengthened government**
  - Improved fortifications
  - Permanent army and strong navy
  - New national bank
  - Effective protection of industries
  - System of canals and roads
  - **Republicans had adopted Federalist policies**

### The Bank of the United States

- **New National Bank + protective tariffs + internal improvements = economic nationalism**
- After original National Bank expired, **state-chartered banks started popping up; currency value was uncertain, specie (gold or silver) was suspended**
- **In 1816, Congress adopted new National Bank despite protest from Old Republicans**
- **Debate over the bank**
  - Set matter of regional alignment of most other economic issues
  - **John C. Calhoun:** justified constitutionality
  - **Henry Clay:** asserted that National Bank was indispensable
  - **Daniel Webster:** opposed to National Bank

### Protective Tariff

- **Self-interest of manufacturers was reinforced by patriotic desire for economic independence.**
- **New England shippers and southern farmers opposed tariffs.**
- **Tariff of 1816 was specifically designed to protect industry**
  - New England supported
  - South was generally opposed; those who supported it wanted manufacture in the south
  - **Nathaniel Macon** opposed; defended Old Republican beliefs of strict constitution

## Internal Improvements

- When Ohio became a state in 1803, Congress decreed that 5 percent of land sales would go to making a **National Road**
  - Reduced transportation costs, opened up new markets, accelerated commercialization of agriculture
- **Calhoun proposed bill by which National Bank bonuses would fund transportation.**
  - **Opposition to federal spending on transportation centered in New England and South**—expected to gain least from western development
  - **Support came from the West**—badly needed good roads
  - **Madison vetoed the bill.**

## “Good Feelings”

### James Monroe

- Became president after Madison; won election against Rufus King (Federalist)
- Grounded in Republican principles
- **He allowed the National Road** but vetoed Cumberland Road bill which asserted that Congress could collect tolls.
- **Monroe’s cabinet**
  - Secretary of state: Quincy Adams
  - Secretary of treasury: Crawford
  - War Department: Calhoun
- **Brief era of good feelings—America was at peace, economy was thriving**
- Resurgence of factionalism and sectionalism erupted as **postwar prosperity collapsed in the panic of 1819**

### Relations with Britain

- **Growing trade with Britain and India**
- **Rush-Bagot Agreement of 1817:** threat of naval competition on Great Lakes vanished
- **Convention of 1818:** three major points
  - Northern and western **limit of Louisiana** Purchase was established
  - **Oregon Country** would be open to joint occupation by British and Americans
  - Americans regained **rights to fish** off Newfoundland and Labrador
- Remaining problem was British’s exclusion of American ships from West Indies
  - **Navigation Act of 1817:** importation of West Indian produce was restricted to American vessels

### The Extension of Boundaries

- **New nationalism reached climax with acquisition of Florida and the extension of America’s south-western boundary to the Pacific—Transcontinental Treaty**
- Secretary of War Calhoun authorized campaign against Seminoles and summoned Andrew Jackson
  - In four-month operation, Florida Panhandle was in American hands
  - Spain was unable to enforce a counter attack
  - Spain ceded all of Florida in return for the US government’s assumption of American claim debt
    - Chastised by Calhoun

## Crises and Compromises

### The Panic of 1819

- John Quincy Adams' **Transcontinental Treaty of 1819** was a diplomatic triumph.
- End of Era of Good Feelings signaled by:
  - **Financial panic of 1819**—sudden collapse of cotton and land prices
    - American industry struggled to find market
    - Speculators sold land before they paid for it themselves
    - Get-rich-quick fever led to reckless extension of loans by banks.
    - **Langdon Cheves** was appointed president of national bank.
      - Reduced salaries, postponed payment of dividends, restrained extension of credit
      - Put heavy pressure on state banks who put pressure on debtors
  - **Controversy over Missouri statehood**

### The Missouri Compromise

- By 1819, equal number of free and slave states
- House of Representatives was asked to approve legislation enabling Missouri to draft a state constitution.
  - **James Tallmadge proposed that further introduction of slaves into Missouri should be prohibited.**
  - **Senate voted to admit Maine as a free state and Missouri as a slave state.**
  - Seemed to be a victory for slave states
- Pro-slavery elements of Missouri's constitutional convention proposed exclusion of free blacks from the state
  - Declared unconstitutional
  - Threatened Missouri's statehood
  - **Henry Clay** formulated "**second**" **Missouri Compromise**: admission of Missouri as a state would open on assurance from Missouri legislature that it would never construe the offending clause in such a way as to sanction the denial of Constitutional privileges

## Judicial Nationalism

### John Marshall, Chief Justice

- John Marshall preserved Federalism.
- **Marbury v. Madison** and **Fletcher v. Peck**—state and federal laws, respectively, were struck down (unconst.)
- **Martin v. Hunter's Lessee** and **Cohens v. Virginia**—court assumed right to take appeals from state courts

### Protecting Contract Rights

- **Dartmouth College v. Woodward**—state government wanted to regulate Dartmouth's board; unconstitutional
- **Contract right definition was expanded**
- Private corporation charters were beyond the reach of those who chartered them

### Strengthening the Federal Government

- **McCulloch v. Maryland**—upheld power of Congress to charter the bank and denied right of the state to tax it
  - Supported that federal government has implied constitutional powers
  - **Effort by a state to tax a federal bank was unconstitutional**
  - "Power tax is power to destroy"

## Regulating Interstate Commerce

- ***Gibbons v. Ogden***—established **national supremacy in regulating interstate commerce**
  - Marshall opened the way to extensive development of steamboat navigation and railroads
- Economic expansion often depended on judicial nationalism

## National Diplomacy

### The Northwest

- 1821 Russian czar claimed Pacific coast which in the American view, lay in Oregon Country
- **In 1824, Russia accepted the southern boundary of its claim**

### The Monroe Doctrine

- Latin countries obtained independence from Spain and Portugal
- European possessions in the Americas: **Russian Alaska, British Canada, British Honduras, Dutch, French, and British Guianas**
- Monroe and Calhoun were alarmed by the rumor that France wanted to restore Spanish power
  - Great Britain agreed to join the US if this became reality
    - Adams wanted to avoid commitment to Britain
  - **Quintuple Alliance: Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, Russia**
- **The Monroe Doctrine:**
  - **American is no longer considerable for colonization**
  - **Europeans should keep their government to themselves**
  - **United States would not interfere with existing European colonies**
  - **United States would keep out of the internal affairs of European nations at war**
  - Effectiveness of the doctrine depended on British naval supremacy.
  - Doctrine had no standing in international law
  - **It was merely a statement of intent**

## One-Party Politics

- Candidates for next presidency (after Monroe): Calhoun, Crawford, Adams, Clay, Jackson

### Presidential Nominations

- **Crawford** was a Radical, which **included Old Republicans**, and Virginian
  - Devoted to state's rights
  - Strict construction of the constitution
- **Calhoun and Jackson** were nominated by Pennsylvania
  - Jackson avoided commitment to issues and capitalized his military contributions (Battle of New Orleans)
- **Clay** was nominated by Kentucky
  - **American System**
  - Favored national bank, protective tariff, and national program of internal improvements
- **Quincy Adams** was nominated by Massachusetts
  - Same as Clay, but less committed to tariff

## The “Corrupt Bargain”

- 1824 election: personalities > issues
- Results were inconclusive in electoral and popular vote
  - Clay’s program of internal improvements and tariffs were defeated
- **Quincy Adams won in House vote**
  - **Corrupt bargain:** Widely believed that Adams made Clay Secretary of State because Adams may have bargained for support
  - Opponents of Adams consolidated even before he started his term
  - **Vice President: Calhoun**

## John Q. Adams

- Grandiose blueprint for national development; too blunt—disaster of political ineptitude
- **The central government should promote internal improvements, set up a national university, finance scientific explorations, build astronomical observatories, and create a department of the interior.**
- Bad choice of language was his primary flaw—brilliant man but ineffective leader
- National Republicans (Republicans) and Democratic Republican (Democrats, Jacksonians) split began to emerge
- **Adams’s headstrong plunge into nationalism and his refusal to play the game of politics condemned his administration**
- **Calhoun’s plan to discredit Adams:**
  - Panic of 1819 prompted higher tariffs. Tariffs on raw wool was in conflict with tariff on manufactured woolens
  - **The plan:** to propose a bill (**Tariff of 1828**) with such outrageously high tariffs on raw materials that the manufacturers would join the commercial interests there and with agricultural South’s votes, defeat the measure.
  - **In the process, Jacksonians would get take credit for opposing it.**
  - The bill ended up becoming law, Calhoun became victim
    - Calhoun’s *South Carolina Exposition and Protest* issued anonymously—states could interpose unconstitutional federal laws
    - **Calhoun suddenly becomes a proponent of state rights**

## The Election of Jackson

- Those campaigning for Adams denounced Jackson as a barbarian, adulterer, killer
- Jacksonians retaliated
- **Andrew Jackson**
  - Patriotism
  - Hero in the frontier states
  - Support of southern planters
  - Support of debtors and local bankers who hated national bank
  - Vagueness on issues protected him from attack
- **Increasing democracy**
- Suffrage broadened, requirements lessened/removed—many states allowed universal male suffrage by 1821
  - Representation was reapportioned more nearly in line with population
  - Increasing number of officials became chosen by popular vote
  - Jackson became a symbol of democracy: emerging as a man of the people

- **Jackson won election of 1828**