**APUSH 1812-1824**

**WAR OF 1812 & ERA OF GOOD FEELINGS REVIEWED!**

- American Pageant (Kennedy) Chapter 12
- American History (Brinkley) Chapter 7-8
- America’s History (Henretta) Chapter 7-8

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**WAR OF 1812**

- Initially the War of 1812 went poorly for the U.S.  
- Nation was divided  
- Failed invasion of Canada
- The British burned Washington D.C. and attempt to defeat Fort McHenry in Baltimore
- Treaty of Ghent formally ended the war, nothing gained – stalemate!
- Two weeks after the war ended Andrew Jackson defeated the British at the Battle of New Orleans

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**HARTFORD CONVENTION**

- Hartford Convention  
  - some Federalist met to discuss their concerns (December 1814)
  - Some radical Federalist encourage secession
    - Precedent later used by the south
    - Nail in the coffin for the Federalist party
Following the War of 1812 there was a huge increase in nationalism.

James Monroe elected in 1816
- Period of only ONE political party, the Democratic-Republican party was known as "The Era of Good Feelings".

Not all good feelings
- Growing sectionalism
- Debate over the American system (tariff, BUS, etc.)
- Slavery
- Panic of 1819
  - Caused by over-speculation of frontier lands

Henry Clay instituted the "American System"
- National Republicans adopt policies similar to the Federalists.

Tariff of 1816: 1st protective tariff
- Designed to help American industry/manufacturing

2nd Bank of the United States: help ensure financial stability and provide credit

Internal improvements: development of canals and roads to link the nation together
- Madison and Monroe vetoed proposals to use federal funds on roads and canals
- NY completed Erie Canal 1825

Missouri petitions to enter the union as a slave state (part of the Louisiana territory)
- This would upset the sectional balance between slave and free states

Tallmadge Amendment proposed:
- Gradual emancipation of slaves in Missouri

Missouri Compromise by Henry Clay in 1820:
- Missouri enters as slave state
- Maine enters as a free state
- Above 36° 30′ slavery would be prohibited

Missouri Compromise temporarily stemmed growing tensions.
Marbury v. Madison (1803): established judicial review
McCulloch v. Maryland (1819): Maryland tries to tax the BUS
   State could not tax a federal agency
Gibbons v. Ogden (1824) ruled that only the federal govt. (Congress) could regulate interstate trade

FOREIGN POLICY DEVELOPMENTS
- The United States starts to have some stability in foreign affairs and diplomatic success
  - Hugely important is Secretary of State John Quincy Adams
- Anglo-American Convention 1818 between U.S. and England
  - Joint occupation of Oregon territory for 10 years
  - Set northern boundary of Louisiana Territory at 49th parallel
- Adams-Onis Treaty (1819) the U.S. acquired Florida
  - The U.S. agreed to give up claim to Texas

MONROE DOCTRINE
- U.S. feared that Europe would try to recolonize territory in the western hemisphere
- England also wanted to keep Europe out of the Western Hemisphere
- Monroe Doctrine (1823) the U.S. warned Europe to stay out of the Western Hemisphere
  - The U.S. agreed to avoid European affairs
- Not much immediate impact
  - Later on (especially in 1890s onward) the U.S. will play a huge role in Latin American affairs