

War of 1812 & Era of Good Feelings

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

OR ANY APUSH BOOK COVERING THIS TIME PERIOD

Video & Textbook Notes

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**



•KC-4.3.I.A.ii-The U.S. government sought influence and control over the Western Hemisphere through a variety of means, including military actions, American Indian removal, and diplomatic efforts such as the Monroe Doctrine.

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

•KC-4.1.I.D-Regional interests often trumped national concerns as the basis for many political leaders' positions on slavery and economic policy.

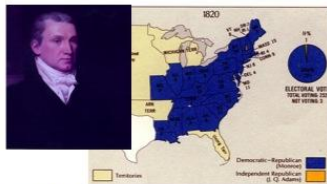
SECRET JOURNAL
OF THE
HARTFORD CONVENTION.

HARTFORD, THURSDAY, DEC. 15, 1814.

This being the day appointed for the meeting of the Convention of Delegates from the New England States, assembled for the purpose of conferring on such subjects as may come before them, the following persons, from those States, met in the Council Chamber of the State House, in Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, viz:—
From the State of Massachusetts, GEORGE CABOT, WILLIAM PIERCOTT, HARRISON GRAY OTIS, TIMOTHY BIGELOW, NATHAN DAVIS, GEORGE BATES, JOSHUA THOMAS, HODDISH BATES, DANIEL WALDO, JOSEPH LYMAN, SAMUEL S. WILDE, and STEPHEN LONGFELLOW.
From the State of Rhode Island, MESSRS. DANIEL LYMAN, BENJAMIN HAZARD, and EDWARD MANTON.
From the State of Connecticut, MESSRS. CHAUCET GOODRICH, JAMES HILLHOUSE, JOHN TRACYWELL, ZEPHENIAH SWIFT, NATHANIEL SMITH, CALVIN GODDARD, and ROGER M. SHERMAN.
From the State of New Hampshire, MESSRS. BENJAMIN WEST, and MILES OLCUTT.
 Upon being called to order by Mr. Cabot, the persons present proceeded to choose, by ballot, a President—

ERA OF GOOD FEELINGS

- 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



- **KC-4.1.I.D** -Regional interests often trumped national concerns as the basis for many political leaders' positions on slavery and economic policy.
- **KC-4.1.I.C** By the 1820s and 1830s, new political parties arose—the Democrats, led by Andrew Jackson, and the Whigs, led by Henry Clay— that disagreed about the role and powers of the federal government and issues such as the national bank, tariffs, and federally funded internal improvements.

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM

- **Henry Clay** instituted the **“American System”**
 - National Republicans adopt policies similar to the Federalist
- **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



- **KC-4.2.III.D** -Plans to further unify the U.S. economy, such as the American System, generated debates over whether such policies would benefit agriculture or industry, potentially favoring different sections of the country.
- **KC-4.2.I.C** -Legislation and judicial systems supported the development of roads, canals, and railroads, which extended and enlarged markets and helped foster regional interdependence. Transportation networks linked the North and Midwest more closely than they linked regions in the South.

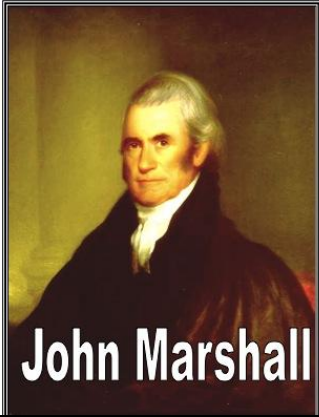
MISSOURI COMPROMISE

- **KC-4.3.II.C** -Congressional attempts at political compromise, such as the Missouri Compromise, only temporarily stemmed growing tensions between opponents and defenders of slavery.

- **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



KC-4.1.I.B: Supreme Court decisions established the primacy of the judiciary in **determining the meaning of the Constitution** and asserted that **federal laws took precedence** over state laws.



- **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

KC-4.3.I.A.i : Following the Louisiana Purchase, the U.S. government sought influence and control over North America through a variety of means, including exploration and diplomatic efforts.



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



•**KC-4.3.I.A.ii:** The U.S. government sought influence and control over the Western Hemisphere through a variety of means, including military actions, American Indian removal, and diplomatic efforts such as the Monroe Doctrine.



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