Era of Good Feeling
American Nationalism 1815-1824
Spirit of Nationalism in US

- Patriotism, country’s needs #1
- Country is united, confident, and growing

One political party---Democratic-Republican

- If the President and Congress are dominated by one party… laws are easier to pass…
- Finally respect from Europe…
- Boston newspaper declared an “Era of Good Feelings”
Money, Money, Money! Money!

• During the War of 1812 the federal government needed to borrow money to pay for war.
• The 1st BUS charter had expired and was not “re-chartered”
  – Without a National Bank, the government had to borrowed from state banks.
• After war, the government needed to pay back debts at higher interest rates to state and private banks.
Henry Clay

Congress’s attempt to unite US to make improvements ... to make $$$$:

- National transportation system: roads & canals
- Steam-powered boats

Infrastructure – Transportation

Protective Tariff to promote infant industry:
- Tariff of 1816

2nd BUS to promote a stronger economy
The Erie Canal stretches from Hudson River to Lake Erie.

Provide a safer, faster, and cheaper way to move products from the land around the Great Lakes then… on to the Atlantic coast.

- New York will become an even stronger economic center of commerce.
How a Lock Works

In the early days of the canal, when horses and mules walked the towpath, this is how a canal boat passed through a lock:

The downstream lock gate is open.
Financial Panic

- Value of money drops
- Prices increase
- People can not pay loans
- Foreclosures on property increase
- Banks fail
- High unemployment
Western Hemisphere or the Americas.
The Monroe Doctrine

- We forbid any European nation from claiming “new” land in the Western Hemisphere
- We promise to officially to stay out of European issues: Isolationism
• America worries about Europe wanting to increase their colonial holdings in North and South America

• Americans and British they had a common interest in protecting North and South America

  – England does not want other Europeans to increase their power
We decide we are strong enough to issue the threat by ourselves…

Besides… we know England will still back it up with their super-duper navy 😊

The US and England agree that they will issue a warning and British promises it will back it up with their super-duper navy

Then we decide to go it alone…

We decide we are strong enough to issue the threat by ourselves…

– Besides… we know England will still back it up with their super-duper navy 😊
The Monroe Doctrine

• America’s Self Defense Doctrine.

• Continuation of President Washington’s neutrality and isolationist policies.

• America has the political “clout” to pull this off thanks to War of 1812… nationalism… and shhhhh….. Britain’s navy
Sadly…

The “Nationalism” Honeymoon is soon over…

• Several in the South and some in the West are wondering where’s their slice of the “Nationalist” pie?
**SECTIONALISM**

**Economy Leader**

**NORTHEAST**
- Business and Manufacturing
- Daniel Webster

- Wanted Tariffs
- Backed internal improvements
- End to cheap public land
- High Nationalism
- Against Slavery and believed the U.S. Govt. must abolish it.

**SOUTH**
- Cotton-growing
- John C. Calhoun

- Opposed tariffs and gov’t spending on American System
- Supportive of states’ rights
- Pro-slavery and opposed any steps of the U.S. Govt. to try and abolish it.

**WEST**
- Frontier agriculture
- Henry Clay

- Supported internal improvements and American System.
- Wanted cheap land
- Loyal to the U.S. Govt.
- Against slavery but support letting the people decide
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 future slaves into Missouri
  - All slaves born in Missouri as a state would be freed at 25 years.
  - Passed by the House, not in the Senate.
    - North controlled the House, and the
    - South had enough power to block it in the Senate.
After months of debate in Congress, Henry Clay won majority support that represented a compromise.

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

- After War of 1812, Spain had difficulty governing Florida

- Indians, runaway slaves, pirates, Spanish rebels and white outlaws often raided U.S. territory and stole from passing ships.

President Monroe commissioned General Andrew Jackson to “fix” problems coming from Florida

- Jackson led a force into Florida and drove out the Spanish governor
• Adams-Onis Treaty (1818)
  – Spain turned over
    • western Florida along with all to east
    • Claims in Oregon Territory to the U.S.
  – US agreed
    • to pay $5 million to Spain
U.S. Boundary Settlements, 1818 and 1819

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

- Oregon Country (claimed by U.S. and Britain)
- British Territory
- 49th Parallel
- United States
- Canada
- Mexico
- Texas
- Pacific Ocean
- Atlantic Ocean

Claimed by U.S. and Britain