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

Nationalism and Sectionalism

• 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
  o Improved fortifications
  o Permanent army and strong navy
  o New national bank
  o Effective protection of industries
  o System of canals and roads
  o 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
  o Set matter of regional alignment of most other economic issues
  o John C. Calhoun: justified constitutionality
  o Henry Clay: asserted that National Bank was indispensible
  o 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
  o New England supported
  o South was generally opposed; those who supported it wanted manufacture in the south
  o 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 opened 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
- 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 Guiana**
- 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