

A portrait of James Monroe, the fifth President of the United States, shown from the chest up. He is wearing a dark coat and a white cravat. The portrait is slightly faded and serves as a background for the text.

Monroe, the Era of Good
Feelings, and the
Election of 1824

A Boston newspaper coined the years of the Monroe Administration as the “Era of Good Feelings”

- After the War of 1812, Americans felt a sense of national pride and we received more respect from Europe
- Americans felt more loyalty towards the U.S. than their state or region
- Only one major political party (Dem-Reps) had political power
- Nickname for this era could be argued, as Monroe’s years were filled with economic problems and rising tension over sectionalism



James Monroe (1817-1825)

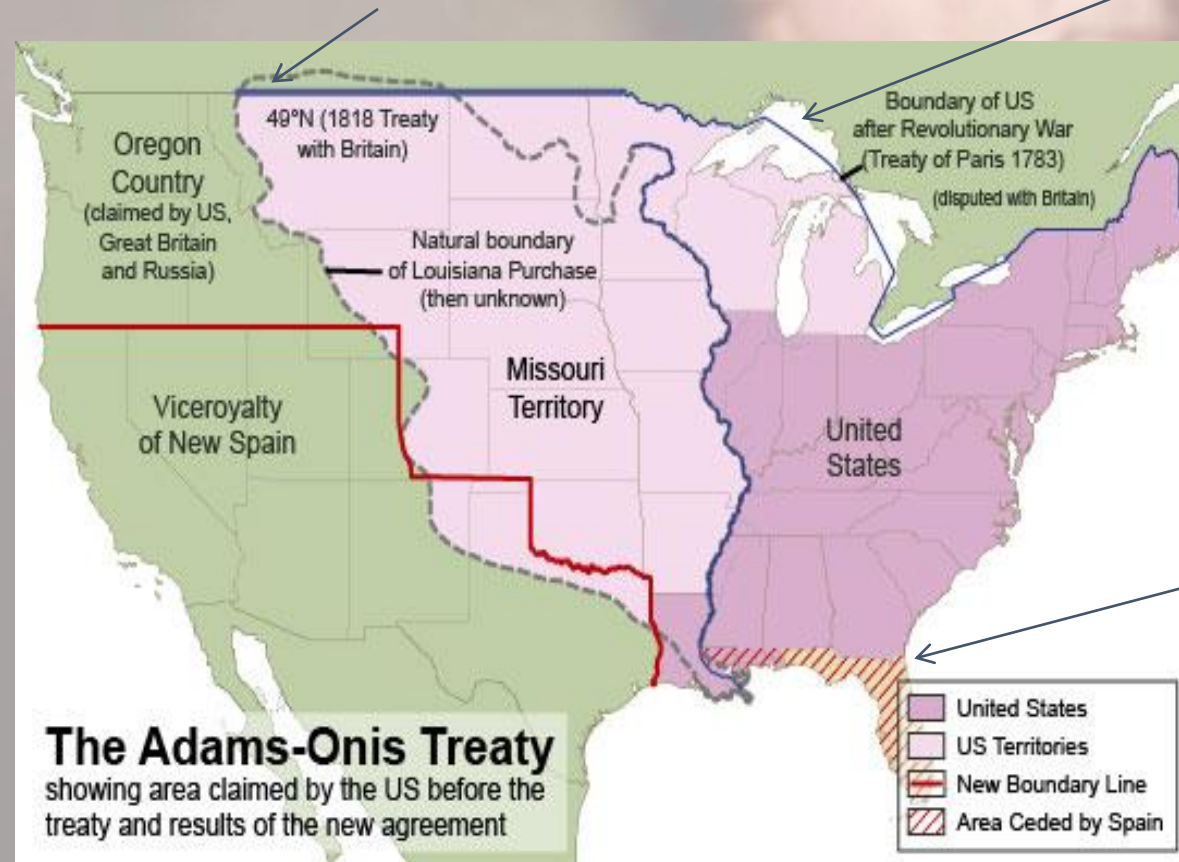
- Last “Founding Father”
- Former governor of VA (continues the “VA Dynasty”)
- Served with Washington at Trenton
- Member of 2nd Continental Congress
- Diplomat to England, France, and Spain
- Secretary of State & W
 - Helped with the LP negotiations



Successful Diplomacy

During 1818 Convention, Monroe convinced Britain to draw western part of border along the 49th parallel (years later, President Polk will campaign on the promise of “54 40 or Fight” to move the border north)

Rush-Bagot Treaty (1818): complete disarmament of eastern part of border between U.S. and British Canada



Adams-Onís Treaty (1819)- U.S. acquired Florida for \$5 mil. but to give up U.S. claims to TX

*Monroe was also the first president to visit every state in the U.S. at that point

Election of 1820

- Monroe ran unopposed

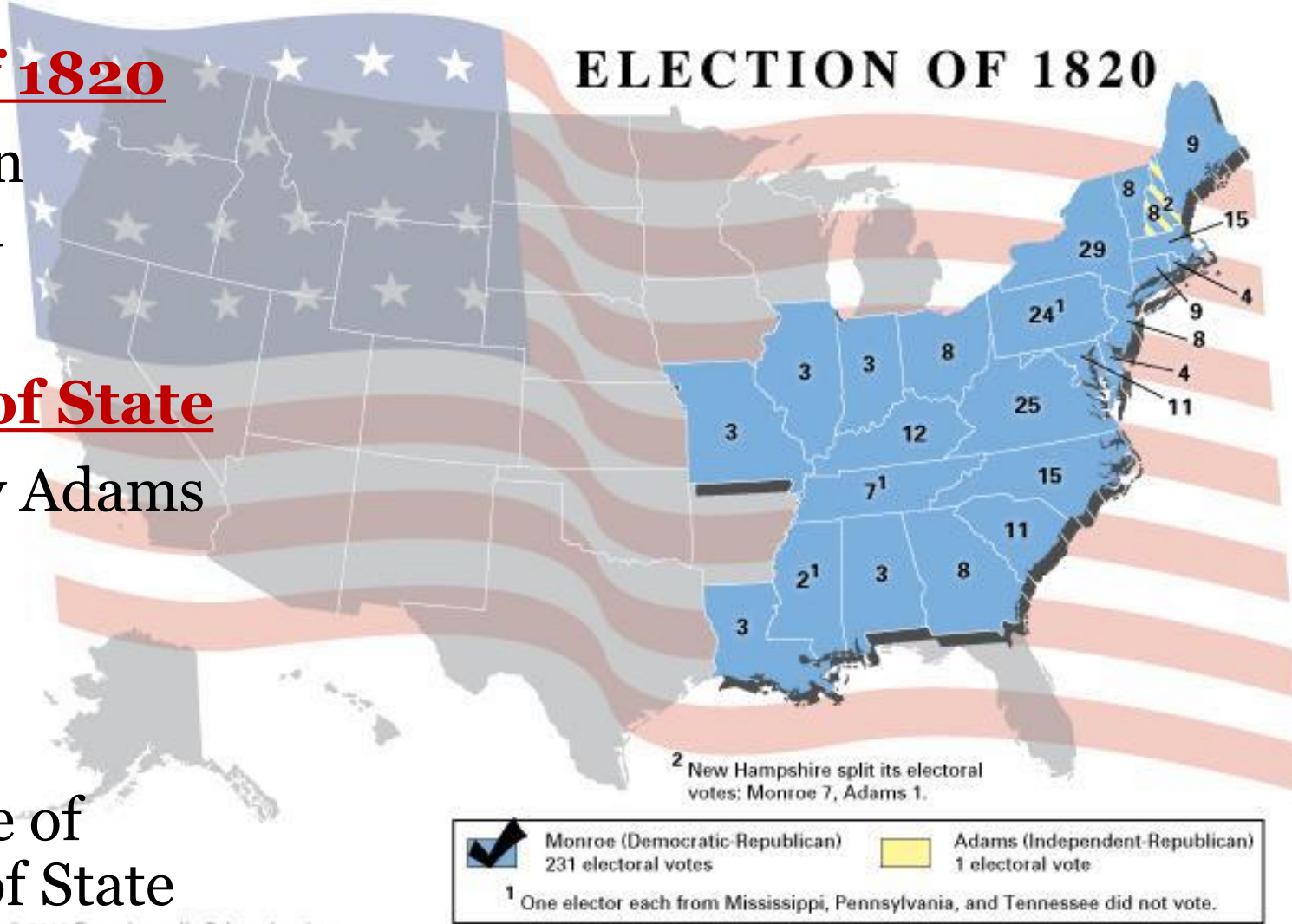
Secretary of State

John Quincy Adams

What's the importance of Secretary of State at this time?

Jefferson, Madison, Monroe...

ELECTION OF 1820



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Era of GF Domestic Policies

1. Isolationism: focus on internal improvements and a more sound economy:

- National Bank
- Road, canals, steamboats, later RRs

2. Nationalism: focus on policies that were good for the entire country



The Panic of 1819

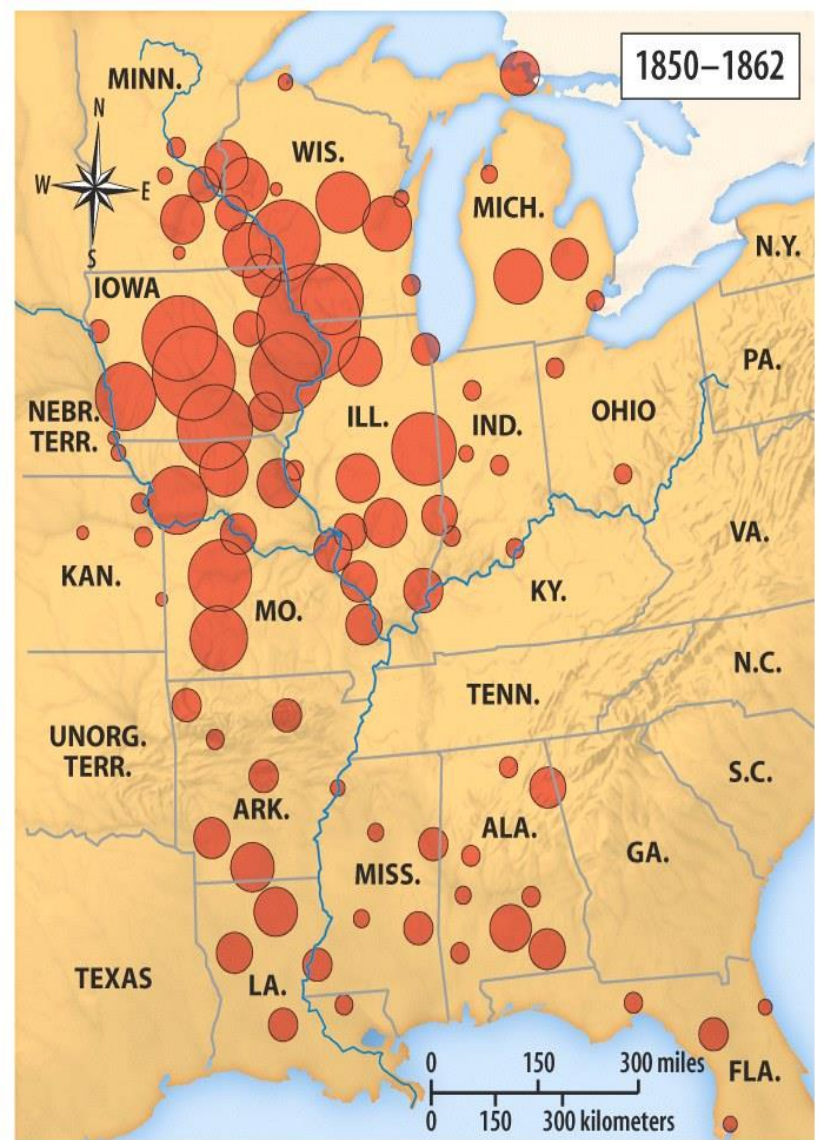
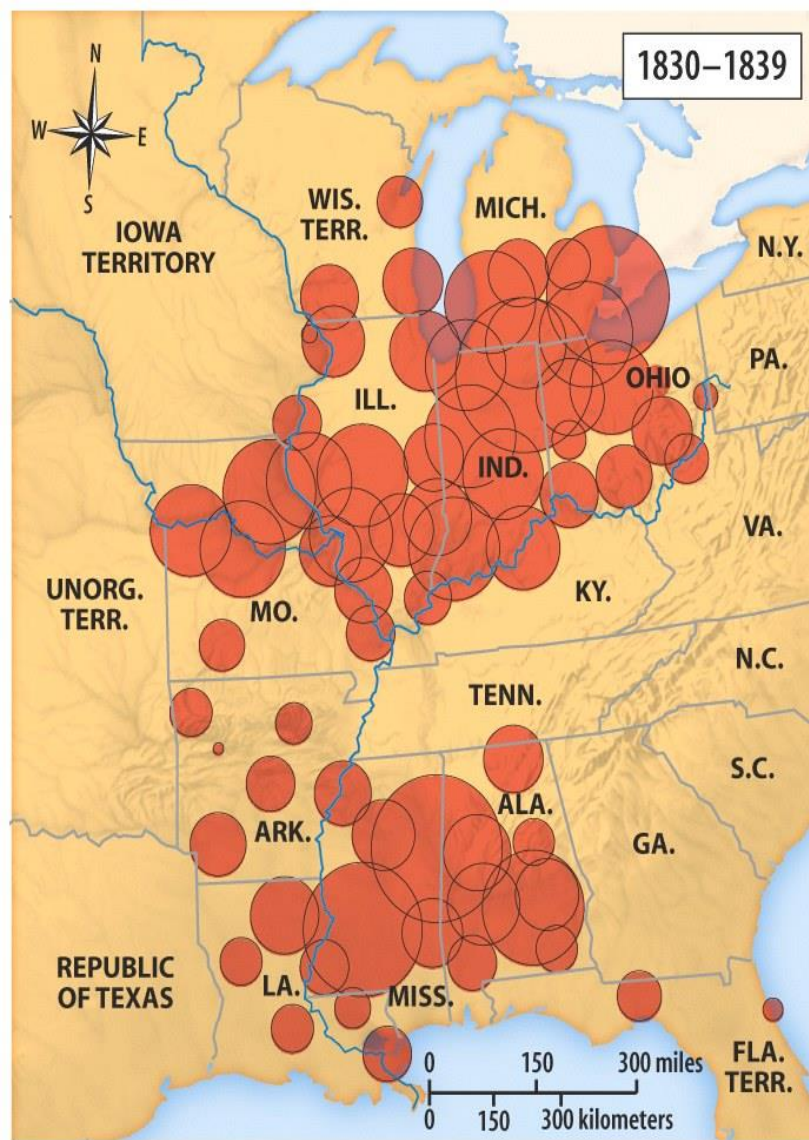
1819 saw an improvement in European agriculture → U.S. agriculture devalued in price → tightening of credit, depression, bankruptcies, unemployment, overcrowded debtors' prisons → bank failures

1st national financial “panic” since Washington:

- Caused by “overspeculation” of frontier lands with the BUS’ western branches becoming deeply involved
 - West was hit especially hard
- The BUS forced speculative “wildcat” western banks to the wall and foreclosed mortgages on countless farms, which was legal but unwise

• Created backlash in the political and social world → **the poorer classes were severely strapped and in their troubles was sown the seed of Jacksonian democracy**





- The Land Act of 1820 gave western buyers 80 acres of land at a minimum of \$1.25 in cash
- Will need transportation to/from these newly developing areas

Sectionalism in the U.S.

WEST

Economy/ Leader

•Frontier agriculture/
Henry Clay

Role of Govt

- Supported internal improvements & his American System
- Wanted cheap land
- Loyal to the U.S. govt
- Against slavery but some supported letting the people decide the slavery issue

NORTHEAST

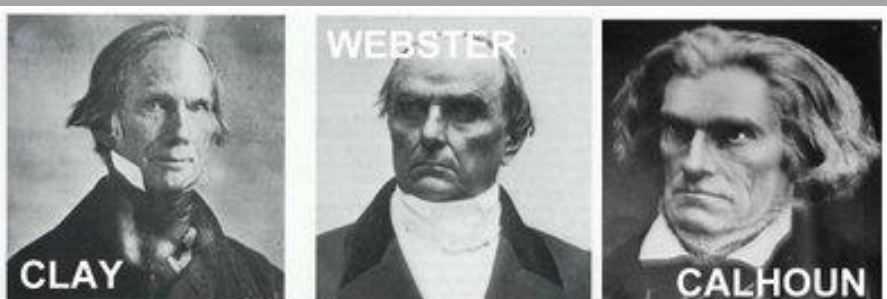
•Business and manufacturing/
Daniel Webster

- Supported tariffs
- Backed internal improvements
- End to cheap public land
- Increasingly nationalistic
- Against slavery & believed the U.S. govt must abolish it

SOUTH

•Cotton-growing/
John C. Calhoun

- Opposed tariffs & govt spending on American System
- Increasingly supportive of states' rights
- Pro-slavery & opposed any steps of the U.S. govt to try and abolish it



THE GREAT TRIUMVIRATE OF THE US SENATE

Slave States

- Virginia
- Maryland
- Delaware
- Kentucky
- North Carolina
- South Carolina
- Tennessee
- Georgia
- Alabama
- Mississippi
- Louisiana

Free States

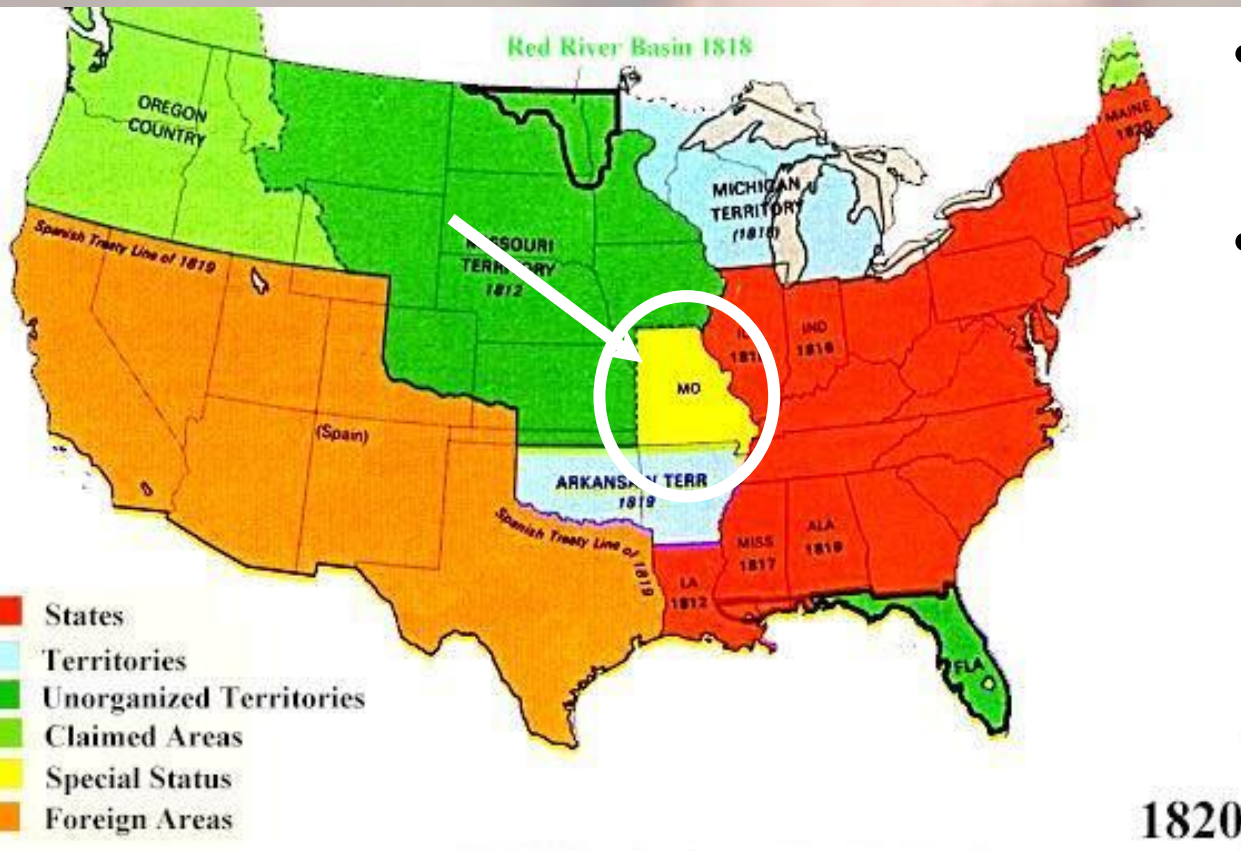
- New Hampshire
- Vermont
- Massachusetts
- Rhode Island
- Connecticut
- New York
- Pennsylvania
- New Jersey
- Ohio
- Indiana
- Illinois

The year was
1820

Slave and free states were
equally represented in the
U.S. Senate (11 each)

The First Major Sectional Conflict

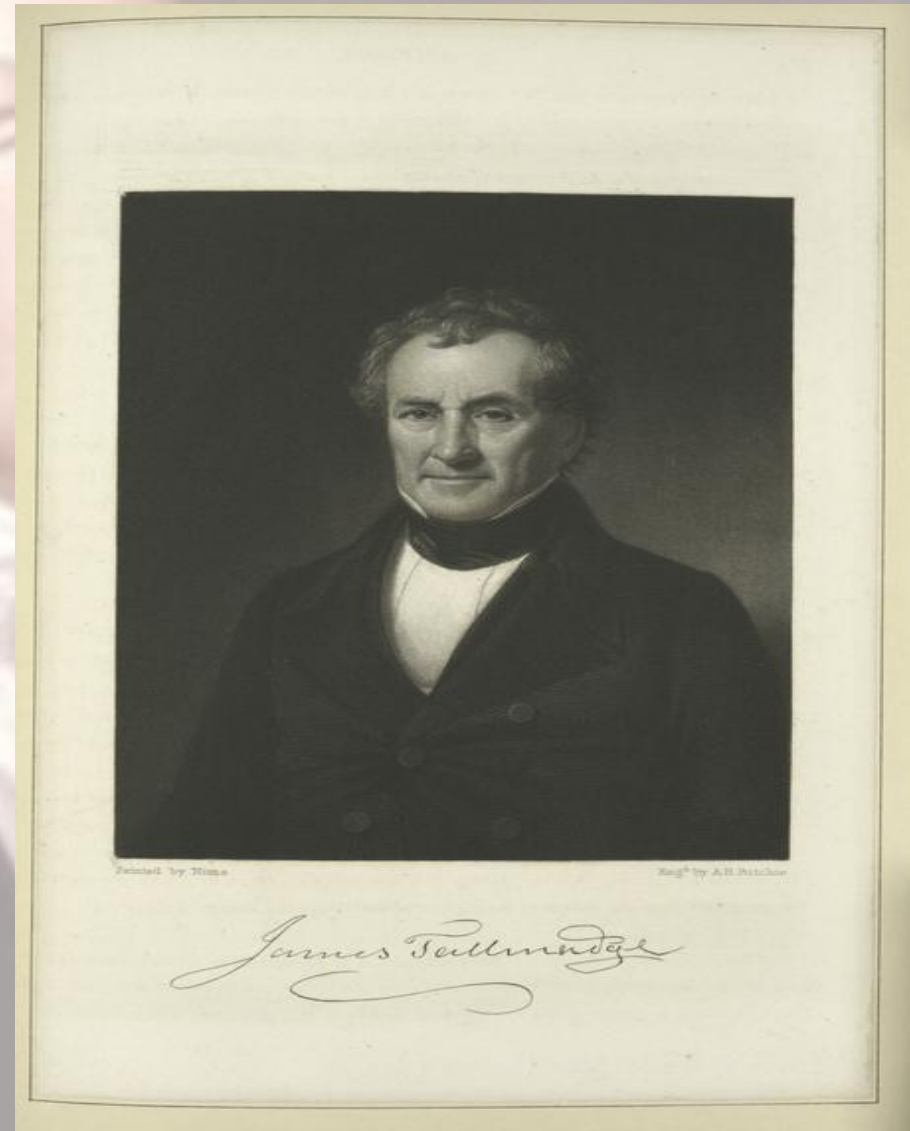
The Missouri territory was seeking statehood



- Had approx. 2,000 slaves
- Congress had to decide if it would be admitted as a slave or free state

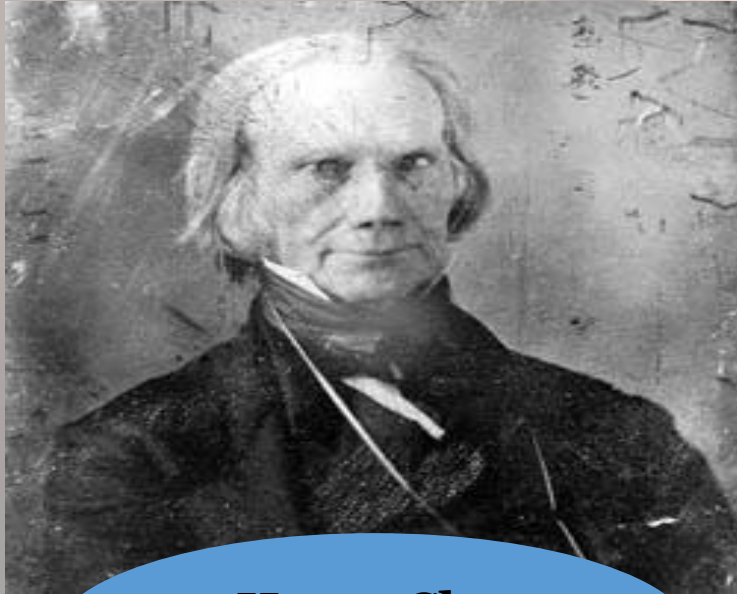
NY's James Tallmadge introduced an amendment to gradually stop slavery, ban totally in Missouri, and give slaves freedom at 25 (which was super redundant – why?)

- Passed in the House
- Tied in the Senate
- Southerners and Missourians disagreed & threatened secession



The Missouri Compromise

Henry Clay - The “Great Compromiser”



Henry Clay
Speaker of House

- Missouri admitted as a slave state
- Maine admitted as a free state (kept balance in Congress)
- Slavery would be prohibited in the remainder of the Louisiana Purchase north of the 36°30' parallel, including land west of the southern boundary of Missouri

What issues do you foresee?

The Missouri Compromise, 1820





American population 1823

- Less than 10 million Americans
- Majority still lived in rural areas near or along the east coast
- NYC had a population of 120,000 (largest city in U.S.)

- Unique American culture slowly developed
 - Americans no longer imitating European cultures
 - Began doing things in a distinctly American way

A New American Culture

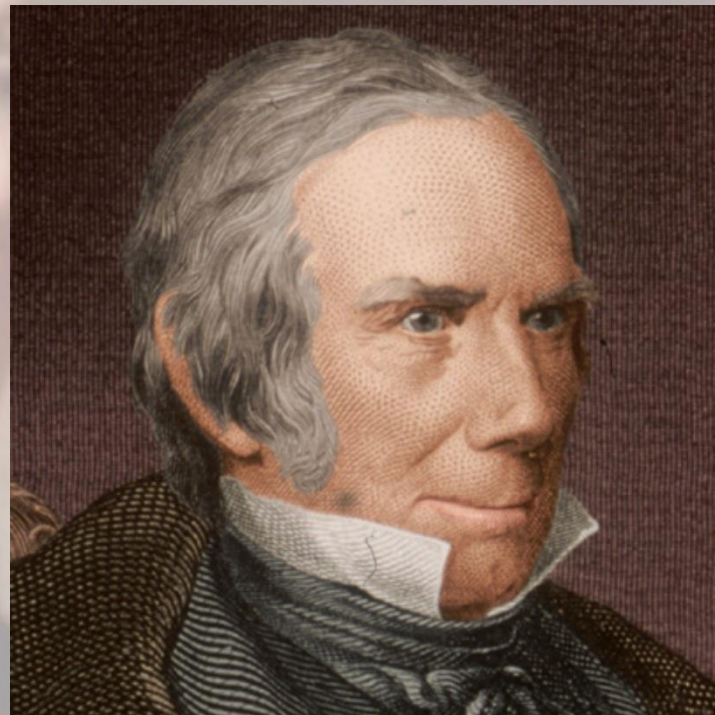
Nationalism Influences Domestic Policy

“The American System”

-Designed by Henry Clay to encourage American interdependence on all regions

-Included:

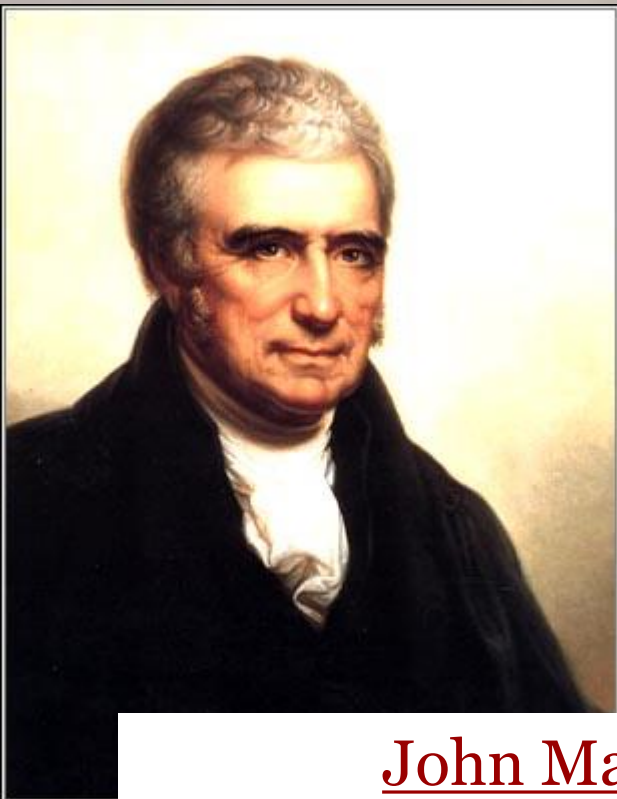
- Tariff of 1816 to protect American industries
- Sale of govt lands to generate federal govt revenue
- The continuation of the 2nd BUS in 1816
- Reliance on domestic resources
- Govt funding of internal improvements or public projects such as roads, bridges, canals



Although never implemented as a unified policy, parts were adopted (tariffs and National Bank)

Judicial Nationalism

Decisions made by the Supreme Court between 1816 and 1824 helped to establish the power of the federal government over the states



John Marshall
Supreme Court Justice

McCulloch v. Maryland
(1819)

Cohens v. Virginia (1820)

Gibbons v. Ogden (1824)

Judicial Nationalism

McCulloch v. Maryland (1819)

Ruling: the 2nd national bank was Constitutional. Upheld the “Elastic Clause” which meant that the federal government could use any method for carrying out its powers, as long as it was not specifically forbidden in the Constitution.

Cohens v. Virginia (1820)

Ruling: the Supreme Court has the jurisdiction and power to review decisions of state courts. Ultimately, in this case, the Supreme Court ruled that the decision of the state of Virginia was correct and upheld the verdict.

Gibbons v. Ogden (1824)

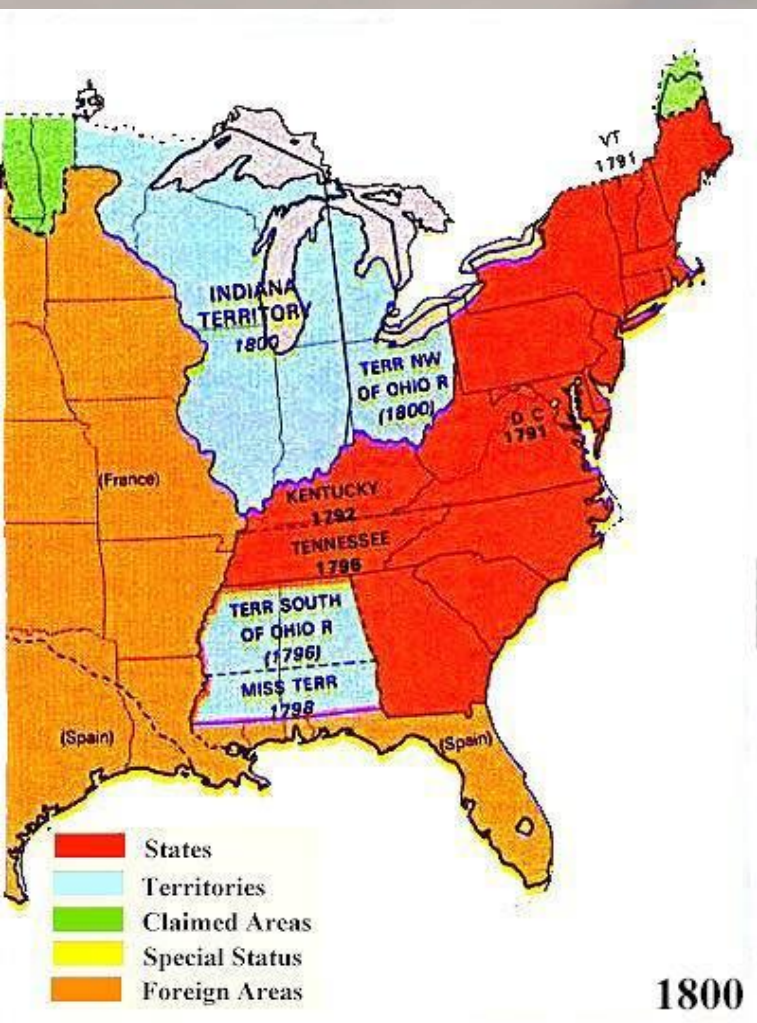
Ruling: the Constitution granted the federal government control over interstate commerce, including all trade along the coast or on waterways dividing states

Nationalist Diplomacy

Nationalism in the U.S. will influence the nation to expand its borders and assert itself in world affairs

In the early 1800s, Spanish-held FL angered many Southerners:

- Runaway slaves fled there
- Seminole NAs (led by Kinache) used FL as a base to stage raids on U.S. settlements in GA
- 1818: General Jackson invades FL and seizes Spanish settlements
- Becomes an international incident when 2 British men executed
- Result: **Adams-Onís Treaty**



Monarchies in Europe will join together in the **Quadruple Alliance** (1815) to stop movements against them

Great Britain

Prussia

Russia

Austria

France
(later)

During the early 1800s, European monarchies were losing land and power in Europe and the Americas

Members of the Quadruple Alliance, proposed helping Spain regain control of its overseas colonies

Nationalism Guides Foreign Policy

- Some Spanish colonies in Central and South America declared independence in early 1800s when Spain was fighting Napoleon:
 - After the defeat of Napoleon, Spain and other European powers considered retaking control of their former colonies in the Americas
 - American legislators wanted to deter any foreign countries from taking lands in the Americas that the U.S. might someday claim
- President Monroe and Secretary of State John Q. Adams declared new policy:
 - “**Monroe Doctrine**” (1823): declared Americas off limits to further European colonization



The Monroe Doctrine

The Monroe Doctrine

**Monroe's
motivation in
issuing this
policy?**



- Continue Washington's neutrality and isolation



-New Latin American countries were formed from successful revolutions

-U.S. as the protector of new democracies in the Western Hemisphere



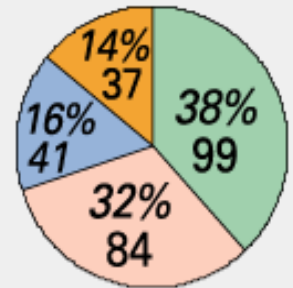
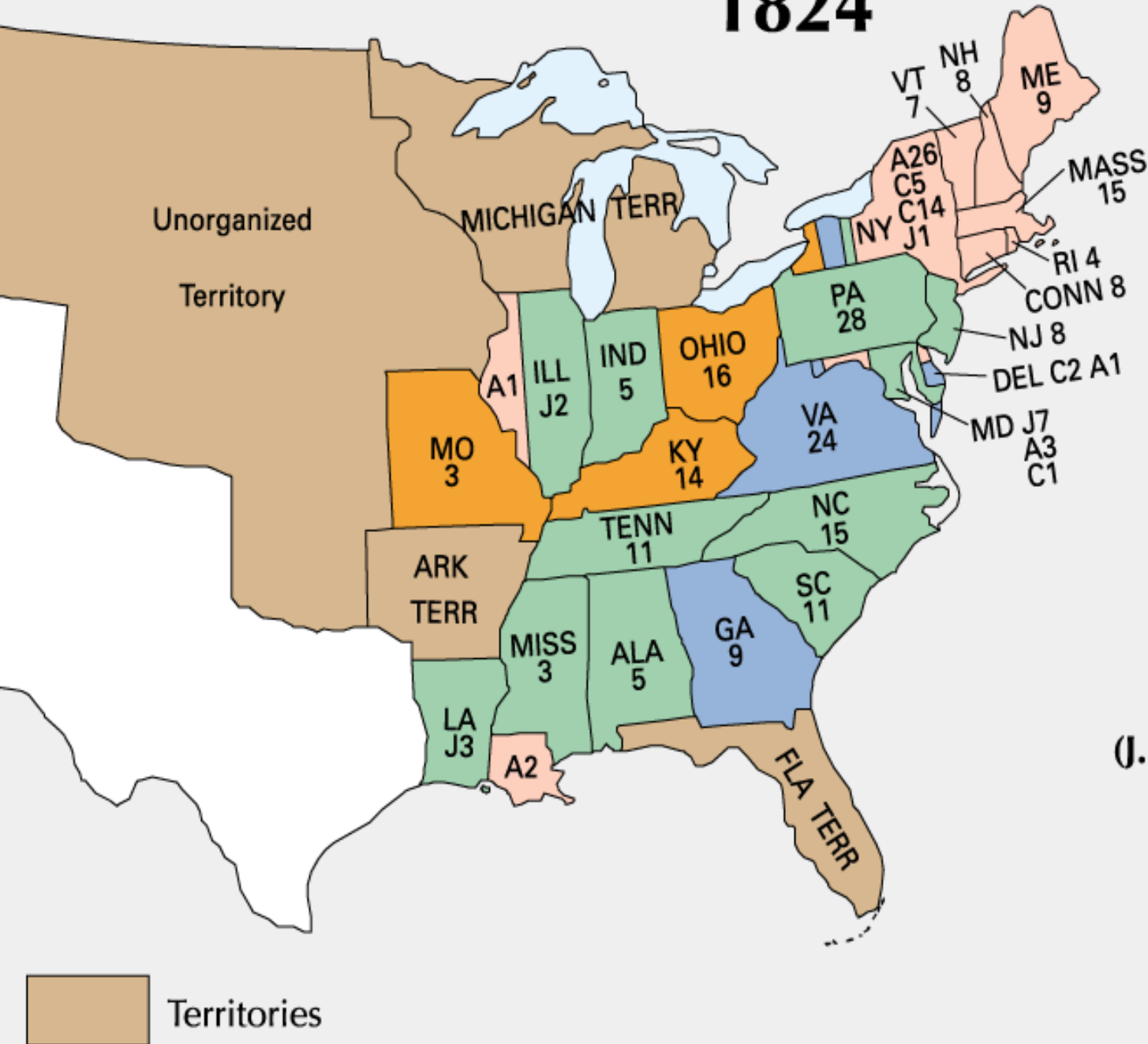
The Election of 1824 clearly showed that the “Era of Good Feelings” had come to an end:

- All the candidates were Dem-Reps, but personal and sectional interests outweighed political tradition

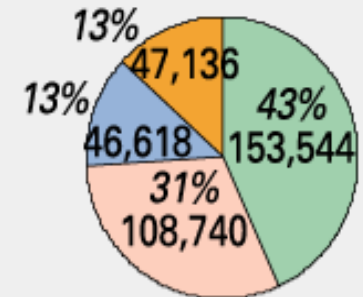


William Crawford	John Quincy Adams	Andrew Jackson	Henry Clay
GA	MA	TN	KY
Southerners	Northerners	Westerners	Westerners
Secretary of Treasury for Madison & Monroe	Secretary of State for Monroe	Hero of the War of 1812	“The Great Compromiser”
Congress’ favorite	Son of John Adams		

1824



ELECTORAL VOTE TOTAL: 261



POPULAR VOTE TOTAL: 356,038

No parties

(J. Q. Adams)

(Jackson)

(Crawford)

(Clay)



Election of 1824 Candidate	Party	Electoral Vote	Popular Vote
<i>Presidential</i>			
John Quincy Adams (MA)	Dem-Rep	84	115,696
Henry Clay (KY)	"	37	47,136
Andrew Jackson (TN)	"	99	152,933
William H. Crawford (GA)	"	41	46,979
<i>Vice Presidential</i>			
John C. Calhoun (SC)	"	182	
Nathan Sanford (NY)	"	30	
Nathaniel Macon (NC)	"	24	
Andrew Jackson (TN)	"	13	
Martin Van Buren (NY)	"	9	
Henry Clay (KY)	"	2	
Votes not cast		1	

FAST FACTS

Passed:

12/9/1803

Ratified:

6/15/1804
(New
Hampshire)

Took:

189 days

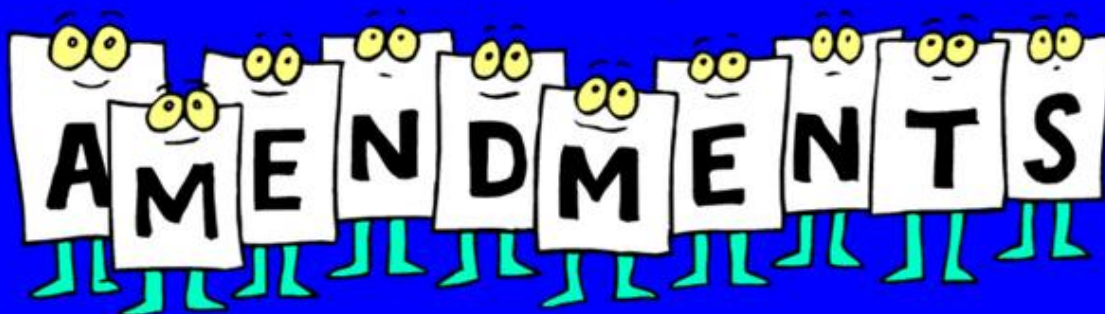
First to
Ratify:

N. Carolina
(12/21/1803)

Last to
Ratify:

Tennessee
(7/17/1804)

27 Ridiculous Ways to Remember the...



12

WHAT DOES IT DO?

Originally, 1 ballot elected the President (winner Prez, 2nd place VP); now, Electors cast 2 votes on separate ballots.

HOW CAN I REMEMBER THIS?



We went from
ONE to TWO
ballots.

ONE to TWO.

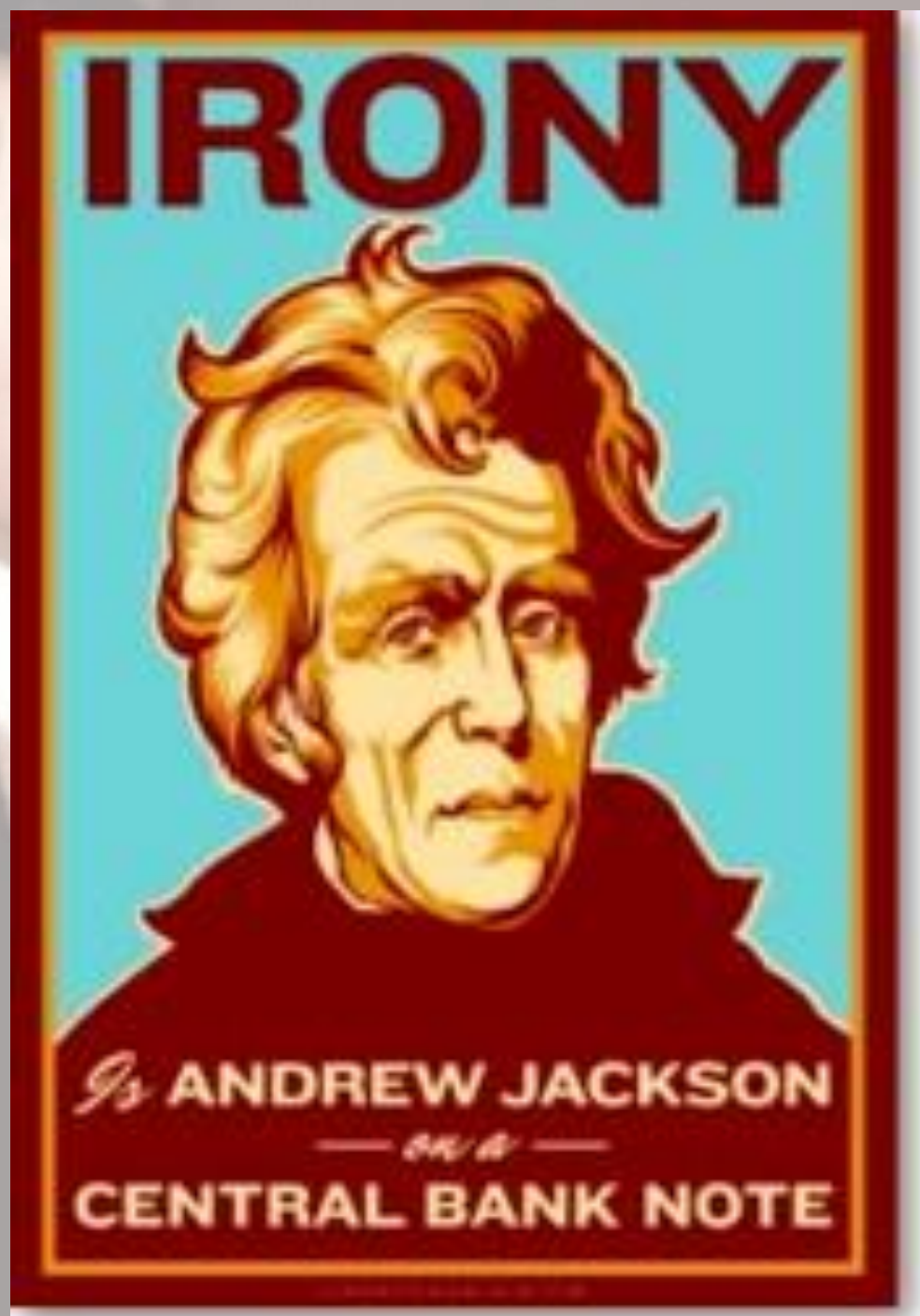
Together, it forms
a 12.



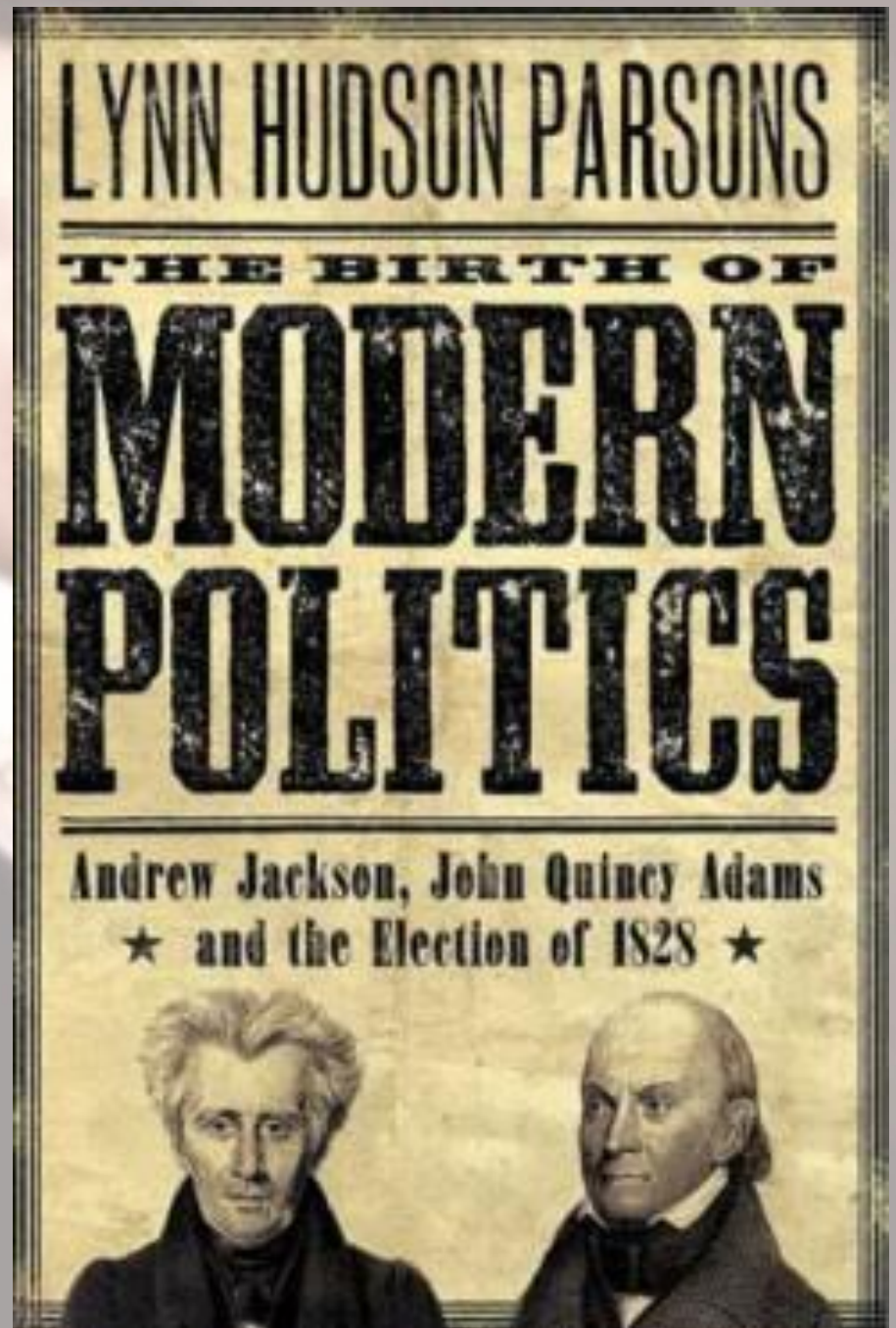


- Jackson expected to win, figuring that the House would act to confirm his strong popularity
- However, Clay (as Speaker of the House) used his influence to sway the vote to Adams
 - Although they were not close, Clay knew that he and Adams shared a common political philosophy
 - Jackson was also Clay's top rival in the West

- Clay also knew that Jackson was an opponent of the BUS, a vital component of the American System
- Clay also was not interested in doing anything to further the career of the hero of New Orleans, his main rival in the West



- Adams prevailed on the first ballot in the HoR and became the nation's 6th president
- His subsequent appointment of Clay as Secretary of State led to charges of a "Corrupt Bargain"



Henry Clay

-A leader of an anti-British group of Congressmen known as the War Hawks while a U.S. Representative and Speaker of the House from 1811 to 1814

-Father of the “American System” and aided in commercial treaties to develop ties to Latin America

-Compromise of 1820

-Appointed Secretary of State by President John Quincy Adams in 1825 (“Corrupt Bargain”) and later became a senator (part of the “Great Triumvirate”) when he created the Compromise Tariff in 1833

-Had difficulties with the purchase of TX and failed to settle boundary disputes with GB regarding Oregon

-Compromise of 1850

