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

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

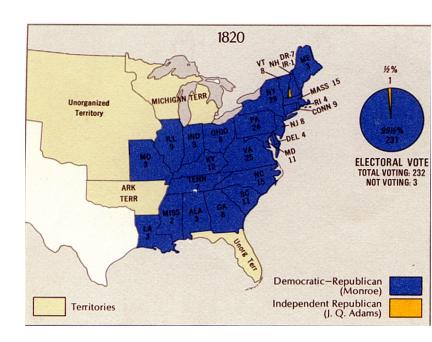


HARTFORD CONVENTION

- 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

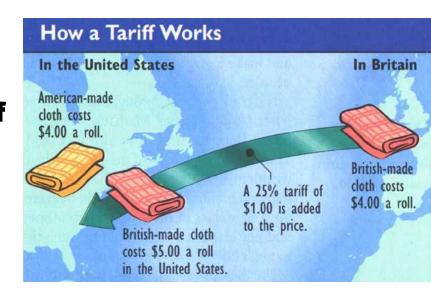
ERA OF GOOD FEELINGS

- 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



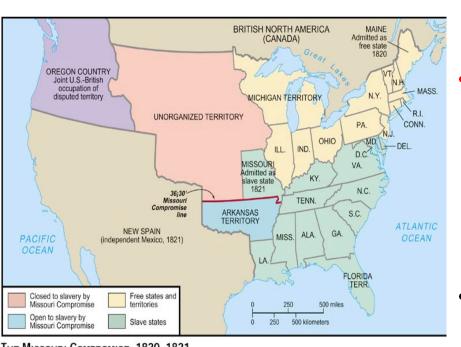
THE AMERICAN SYSTEM

- 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



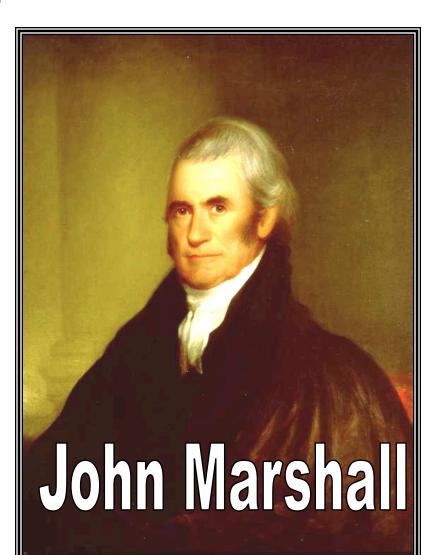
MISSOURI COMPROMISE

- 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



THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE, 1820-1821

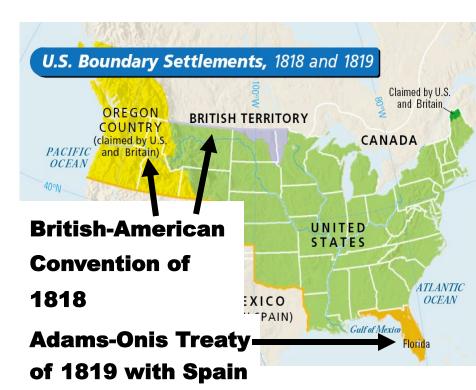
"Supreme Court decisions established the primacy of the judiciary in determining the meaning of the Constitution and asserted that federal laws took precedence over state laws."



- 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

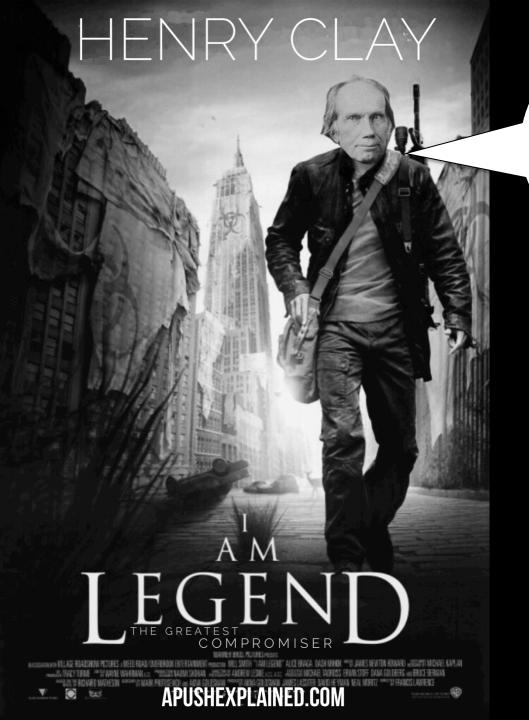
- The United States starts to have some stability in foreign affairs and diplomatic success
 - Hugely important is Secretary of State John Quincy Adams
- Anglo-American Convention 1818 between U.S. and England
 - Joint occupation of Oregon territory for 10 years
 - Set northern boundary of Louisiana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



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





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