Chapter 11-12 Extended Notes

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| Chapter 11: “The (Thomas) Jeffersons” | Look here for extras! |
| RECAP:  Washington was a good president, Adams also did some good things, but there was almost war with France.  The **Election of 1800** was the first to operate with true political parties. The Federalists and Democratic-Republicans each brought a candidate to the election: the Federalists presented sitting president John Adams for re-election, and the Dem-Reps again proposed Thomas Jefferson for president.  Adams and the Federalists had made a lot of enemies. The Alien and Sedition acts had roused the Dem-Reps’ fighting spirit, and Adams’ reluctance to go to war with France in response to the XYZ Affair had upset the general population. While Adams had kept the US out of war, he had gotten the country prepared for it just in case. This meant an increase in the national debt that was definitely not needed. With an upgraded army and navy, “the country was left with an all-dressed-up-and-no-place-to-go feeling.” With all the heat on them, the Federalists took aim at Jefferson as a person, in the first mudslinging political campaign.1  Jefferson won the election, even with the final vote getting thrown to the House of Representatives. This marked a shift from a largely Federalist government to a Dem-Rep one, sometimes referred to as the **Revolution of 1800**. Jefferson’s goal was to bring back the revolutionary spirit that had prompted the American Revolution, and increase the devotion to the American republican experiment. Jefferson knew how he looked to everyone else though, and made every effort to appeal to as many as he could, saying, “We are all Republicans, we are all Federalists.”  He kept many Federalists in office, despite Dem-Rep outcry that they should be placed in governmental positions.2 He also maintained many Federalist policies. While he appointed his own Secretary of the Treasury, Jefferson agreed that many of Hamilton’s financial programs were sound and helpful, with the exception of the excise tax. However, he let the Sedition Act expire, and pardoned many of those who had been imprisoned under it. He also reduced the Alien Act’s residency requirement from 14 years to just five. Early in his presidency, Jefferson was proving to be an able politician through moderation and restraint.  Jefferson soon found himself in a struggle with the Supreme Court. The **Judiciary Act of 1801** passed by the Federalist Congress before the end of its term, created new positions within the federal circuit. Then President Adams responded by appointing new judges on his last day in office. These **“midnight judges”** became the target of Dem-Rep frustrations as their positions were guaranteed for life. The new Dem-Rep Congress repealed the Judiciary Act of 1801 and quickly replaced the midnight judges with their own choices. This created one of the first real tests of the Supreme Court: one of the midnight judges, William Marbury filed suit against Secretary of State James Madison for not delivering his appointment papers.  Chief Justice John Marshall of the Supreme Court knew that Madison, Jefferson, and the other Dem-Reps would never uphold an order from the Supreme Court to deliver the papers, but the case raised other questions as well. Could the Court actually get involved here? What was the Court’s job in this case? Was Madison’s action constitutional? Who determined constitutionality?  Ultimately, Marshall and the Court decided that Marbury’s argument was invalid3, but that the Court had the power of **judicial review** in such cases. Oh, and Marbury didn’t get his job.  The Court’s ruling in ***Marbury v. Madison*** prompted many Dem-Reps to seek revenge since the Court was the one who had actually won the case. Jefferson and others within the Congress called for the impeachment of Supreme Court Justice Samuel Chase. Chase was accused of “high crimes and misdemeanors” in early 1804. The House moved forward with impeachment charges, but the Senate, who conducts trials of impeachment, couldn’t actually find that Chase was guilty of anything other than voicing his opinion. A new precedent had been set: impeachment could not be used as a weapon to restructure the Supreme Court.4  More than anything, Jefferson hated direct conflict. Yet, he continually found himself involved in so many, in various parts of the world as well as the US. For example, one repealed Federalist policy got him into some hot water with pirates off the coast of North Africa. The resulting **Tripolitan War** forced Jefferson to rethink downsizing the military and some of his stances on international trade.  One of the biggest non-conflicts Jefferson found himself in the middle of, involved the Louisiana Territory. In 1800, Emperor of France Napoleon convinced the king of Spain to hand the Territory back to France. After some negotiations, Spain agreed. The US didn’t notice the move until around 1802, when conditions of Pickney’s Treaty were no longer being enforced in New Orleans.5 Once the Jefferson administration found out about the transfer of the Territory, a new problem appeared. “Louisiana in the senile grip of Spain was no real threat [but in] the iron fist of Napoleon, the preeminent military genius of his age, foreshadowed a dark and blood-drenched future.” Jefferson was faced with either somehow working something out for France, which would ideally get them to let go of Louisiana, or create an alliance with Great Britain for protection since the US was largely incapable of standing up to France militarily.  Jefferson sent another ambassador, James Monroe6, to France to join current ambassador Robert Livingston. He gave them some upgraded instructions as well. The two were to begin haggling to buy New Orleans from Napoleon, and as much of the area surrounding the city as they could, for $10 million. Despite the country’s debt, Jefferson believed $10 million for New Orleans would be cheaper than war with France. Livingston began proposing the idea to the French as he waited for Monroe to join him.  France had its own problems to deal with, which made Napoleon very willing to hear Livingston’s proposals. The French had failed to reconquer the island of Santo Domingo in the **Haitian Revolution**. This slave rebellion turned massive uprising led by Toussaint L’Ouverture, would have been too much of a cost for France, so Napoleon turned away from the island. Napoleon was also ready to fight the British again, this time for greater control of the seas. He feared fighting the British would drive America toward Great Britain, rather than keep them neutral or on France’s side.  Before Monroe arrived in France, Napoleon rebutted one Livingston’s proposal with the idea of purchase of the entire Louisiana Territory.7 On April 30, 1803, a treaty was signed which gave the Louisiana Territory to the US for the payment of $15 million. While the rest of the US celebrated (for the most part), Jefferson struggled to come to terms with the event.8 Nowhere in the Constitution was the president allowed to buy such an expanse of land, but realistically the good would outweigh the bad in this situation. With the **Louisiana Purchase**, the US doubled in size, gained population, avoided potential war with France, and a potential alliance with Britain.  Jefferson sent his personal secretary, Meriwether Lewis, and army officer William Clark, to explore the new portion of the US. The **Corps of Discovery** took off on their journey in the spring of 1804, and finished their trek in 1806. Their journey offered new insight on the land, people, and animals of the territory, and resulted in new scientific observations, maps, and more.  Some of the remaining Federalists were highly skeptical that the existing settlements in the Louisiana Territory, New Orleans included, would accept the US Government outright.9 A small group of Federalist radicals, including Jefferson’s former VP Aaron Burr, plotted the secession of New York and New England from the US. Jefferson found out about these plans from an unlikely source, his former political rival Alexander Hamilton.10 Burr flees New York for the South, and plots secession of the new Louisiana Territory with the military governor of Louisiana. Jefferson again finds out about these plans, and Burr is arrested and tried for treason. With no witnesses being able to prove Burr had done anything but plan secession, he is acquitted and moved to Europe.  Meanwhile, renewed hostilities between Britain and France are proving problematic for the US. In 1806, Britain passed the **Orders in Council**, which worked to close French ports to foreign shipping unless those ships first stopped in Britain until France stopped their own hostilities against trade. France responded by seizing merchant ships headed to British ports. America quickly found themselves caught in the middle with “no way to trade with either nation without facing the other’s guns.” Britain had also continued their practice of impressment of American sailors, which came thisclose to creating armed conflict during the ***Chesapeake* Affair**, in which British naval ship, the *HMS Leopard*, fired upon the supply ship *Chesapeake* after being refused permission to search for deserters. Even the government in London admitted their ship was in the wrong, but did nothing to really fix the issue.  While large portions of the US called for war against Britain for this unprovoked attacked and continued impressment, Jefferson had another plan. He concluded that because both Britain and France depended on US trade, that would be where he would strike. He persuaded Congress to pass the **Embargo of 1807**, which forbade American exports. This meant that American would not be able to trade with anyone, rather than Britain and France would not be able to trade with America. The American economy shuddered; New England ships rotted in their harbors, and supplies of crops stacked up in the South and West. Illegal trade occurred in New Orleans, and along the Canadian border11, and America wound up suffering more than Britain or France. Britain managed to grow enough grain on their own to outlast the Embargo, and France simply looked to other countries for supplies.  The Embargo was repealed in 1809, and replaced with the **Non-Intercourse Act**. This act swapped “no American trade” for “no American trade with Britain or France,” allowing the country to trade with others instead. This form of economic coercion was the new American neutrality, and would persist until the US was dragged into war in 1812.  Jefferson retired in 1809, paving the way for the next president, James Madison. Madison was not as politically confident as Jefferson, nor did he have the same amount of party support as any of his predecessors. The Democratic-Republicans were getting younger, their ideas changing, and their thirst for war growing. Madison was often the one tasked with cleaning up after Congress rather than leading their thought processes.  A prime example of this is **Macon’s Bill No. 2**, crafted shortly after the Non-Intercourse Act. The bill provided that the US would reinstate its Embargo against whichever country (Britain or France) repealed their trade restrictions last. In this, Napoleon saw an opportunity.12 If he opted to repeal French trade restrictions, he could re-open trade with the US *and* force a repeal of the British Orders in Council, which would go away once his repeal was in place. This would mean the Americans would enact an embargo against the British. While Madison knew better than to trust Napoleon, the hand of the US had been forced, and Madison had to accept Napoleon’s offer of repeal. Madison was secretly banking on the idea that Britain would also repeal their trade restrictions instead of seeing the US trade exclusively with France. Having secured superiority at sea in the **Battle of Trafalgar**, the British saw little need to negotiate anything.  Conflict with the British was also brewing further inland. The **war hawks** in Congress were eager for war against Britain, and would get a taste of it with renewed conflict with the Native Americans. Two Shawnee brothers, Tecumseh and Tenskwatawa, had begun piecing together a confederacy of tribes east of the Mississippi that promoted cultural renewal and a unified front against white settlers. The war hawks were convinced that the effort was being supplied by the British, and in 1811 sent Indiana governor William Henry Harrison13 and army to confront the situation. The result was the **Battle of Tippecanoe**, during which Tenskwatawa attacked Harrison’s army without much back-up. Tecumseh, who had been recruiting new followers in the South, condemned the move, and later officially allied with the British against the Americans.  Many of the events in the reading to this point were signs of war between America and the British. Madison was less concerned with the battle cries of the war hawk Congress as he was with asserting American rights at sea, in trade, and as an independent nation. If the American experiment were to succeed, the country could not be constantly forced to depend on others or take sides in their conflicts. Madison asked Congress to declare war on Britain in the early summer of 1812. The vote for war came up 79 to 49 in the House, and 19 to 13 in the Senate. The close split was sectional and partisan, with support coming from Dem-Reps in the South and West, and protest coming from Federalists still lingering in New England. This would be as much a war against New England as it would old England. | **Election of 1800:** the presidential campaign between Adams and Jefferson, with Adams running for re-election and Jefferson finally winning the race after the vote was pushed to the House of Representatives.  1. Federalists took aim at mostly at Jefferson’s morals, accusing him of fathering children with his slaves, and naming him an enemy of religion as he was a proponent of the separation of church and state. Jefferson was later confirmed as a deist (meaning he believed in a higher power but wasn’t particularly fond of formal secular religion), and was much much later confirmed to have actually been the father of several of his slave Sally Hemmings’ children.  **Revolution of 1800:** the electoral victory of the Dem-Reps over the Federalists resulting in the peaceful transfer of power between the two political parties.  2. Dem-Reps were banking on TJ providing the same sort of patronage Adams had provided to the Federalists, rather than keeping people in office based on merit.  **Judiciary Act of 1801:** created 16 new federal judgeships which could be used to secure a Federalist hold on the judiciary.  **“Midnight judges”:** federal judges appointed by John Adams during the last days of his presidency; their positions were revoked with the repeal of the Judiciary Act of 1801.  3. His argument became invalid when the Judiciary Act of 1801 which created the position was repealed.  ***Marbury v. Madison* (1803):** case the established the principle of judicial review, the idea that the Supreme Court had the final authority in determining constitutionality.  4. But think about the implications of what the Dem-Reps were trying to do here. They were essentially trying to get rid of Chase because he so highly disagreed with them. This made them mad enough to argue that his partisanship was illegal. Were they not guilty of the same thing then in trying to impeach him?  **Tripolitan War (1801-1805):** four year conflict between the American Navy and North African nation of Tripoli over piracy in the Mediterranean.  5. More specifically, this was the privilege of deposit, which allowed American merchants/farmers to store their goods in New Orleans while they worked to trade them.  6. Future 5th President of the US.  **Haitian Revolution (1791-1804):** war incited by slave uprising in French-controlled Saint Domingue, resulting in the creation of the first independent black republic in the Americas.  7. Needless to say, Livingston—as well as Monroe and Jefferson—was shocked.  8. Jefferson is often viewed by historians as two tortured souls in one body. He would often be plagued by his decisions because he was unsure whether they were legally the right choice. The LA Purchase is one such instance.  **Louisiana Purchase (1803):** American acquisition of the LA Territory from France which easily doubled the size of the US and opened the immense territory to settlement.  **Corps of Discovery (1804-1806):** the Lewis & Clark expedition to explore the LA Territory and find a water route to the Pacific.  9. Meanwhile, New Orleans is so used to changing governments that this fear would be largely unfounded.  10. [Burr then challenges Hamilton to a duel](https://www.smithsonianmag.com/smithsonian-institution/hamilton-and-burrs-dueling-pistols-are-coming-washington-dc-180969045/), which Hamilton accepts but only in order to verbally convince Burr of his position later. At the duel, Hamilton purposely misses, while Burr shoots Hamilton in the ribs, and he dies the next day.  **Orders in Council (1806):** laws placed by the British crown closing French-owned European ports to foreign shipping; the French responded by ordering the seizure of all vessels entering British ports, thereby cutting off American merchants from trading with either country.  ***Chesapeake-Leopard* Affair (1807):** conflict between the US and Britain that precipitated the 1807 embargo started by the attempt of the British ship to search the American one for deserters.  THIS IS A FRIGATE:  Image result for frigate  **Embargo of 1807:** enacted in response to British and French mistreatment of American merchants and trade, it stopped the export of American goods to foreign ports; it was repealed in 1809.  11. Let’s be honest, do you *have* to sail to Canada?  **Non-Intercourse Act of 1809:** reopened American trade with everyone except Britain and France.  TJ’s terms: 1801-1805, 1805-1809  Madison’s terms: 1809-1813, 1813-1817  **Macon’s Bill No. 2 (1810):** aimed at resuming peaceful trade with Britain and France, this act stipulated that if Britain of France repealed its trade restrictions, the US would reinstate the embargo against the non-repealing nation.  12. Napoleon’s Plan, in short:   * Make a promise to repeal French trade restrictions. * Obtain the implied repeal of the British Orders in Council AND renewed trade with America. * According to their own law, require the US to reinstate their embargo but only against Great Britain.   **Battle of Trafalgar (1805):** battle between the British, French, and Spanish navies off the coast of northern Spain; assured the naval supremacy of Great Britain at the cost of it foremost admiral, Horatio Nelson.  **Battle of Austerlitz (1805):** land battle between France, Austria, and Russia; also known as the Battle of Three Emperors, it assured French superiority on land.  **War hawks:** Dem-Rep congressmen who pressed Madison for some kind of war; younger, from the South and West, resentful toward British actions against the US.  **Battle of Tippecanoe (1811):** resulted in the defeat of Shawnee chief Tenskwatawa at the hands of William Henry Harrison in the Indiana wilderness.  13. Future 9th President.  LIST OF EVENTS LEADING TO THE WAR OF 1812:   * *Chesapeake* Affair * Orders in Council * Embargo of 1807 * Non-Intercourse Act of 1809 * War hawk Congress * Macon’s Bill No. 2 * Battle of Tippecanoe |

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| Chapter 12: “A second war for independence? I thought we did this already.” | Look here for extras! |
| RECAP:  Britain and France (to a lesser extent) kept causing problems for the US. Finally, the US snapped.  With the **War of 1812** declared, Jefferson’s downsizing of the military had put the US in the worst position possible for war. The regular army was poorly trained, and poor in number. Officials from the Revolution were called back into service, but lacked the vigor and vision needed for war. The largest battleground for the Americans was Canada, as British forces were weaker there. But just like during the Revolution, the American invasion of Canada was poorly planned, and the three-ponged invasion force was beaten back quickly. The hatred against Britain for impressment and the *Chesapeake* Affair was subsiding combined with this poor military effort lead to a collapse in general morale for the war.  The British on the other hand approached the war with great energy.1 They easily captured the Fort at Mackinac, which held the Great Lakes, and lands to the south and west controlled by their Native American allies. If the Americans wanted to make a comeback, they needed to create success fast.  Rather than risk another invasion of Canada, the Americans set their sights on the sea.2 American naval ships were better manned in close waters than those of the British, which were better in the open sea. American frigates were well-equipped with guns and had thicker sides, as demonstrated by Old Ironsides herself, the *USS Constitution.*3 This was an advantage as control of the Great Lakes would be valuable in the war. This task was left to US naval commander Oliver Hazard Perry. Perry set up a new fleet of ships on Lake Erie, and with a victory against the British in the **Battle of Lake Erie** in 1813, granted Americans a renewed morale. After defeat at Lak Erie and subsequently Fort Detroit, the British were forced to retreat inland where they were met by William Henry Harrison at the **Battle of the Thames**. Harrison quickly overran the British forces, achieving victory.  But this spirit was not to last. Napoleon’s adversaries had managed to sequester him on an island in the Mediterranean, leaving the British to focus their full attention on America. While they struggled to maintain supply lines through Lake Champlain to invade New York through Canada, a second invading force landed along the coast of Virginia. Once in Washington, DC, the British troops split up and proceeded to burn the capital city, including the Capitol Building and the White House.4 They next set their sights on Baltimore, which put up more of a fight.  If that wasn’t enough, a third invasion force headed to New Orleans and taunted the entire MS valley. Leader of the western American force, Andrew Jackson5, was quickly placed in command of retaliating. Jackson’s force of 7000 was not as evenly matched6 against the British force of 8000 as the numbers suggest; his troops consisted of regular soldiers, sailors, western (LA, KY, TN) militiamen, pirates of the MS River (you heard me), as well as two free all African-American units, fresh from fighting Native Americans at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend. The British launched a frontal attack on Jackson’s troops on January 8, 1815, which Jackson was ready for—the British suffered their worst defeat of the war at the **Battle of New Orleans** with 2000 killed or wounded in a half-hour of battle.  News of Jackson’s victory upstaged the actual end of the war, which had come a full two weeks earlier with the **Treaty of Ghent**, signed in Belgium in December 1814. In response to Jackson’s victory, the Royal Navy established a blockade along various parts of the American coastline, nearly ruining all American economic life, including fishing, and almost bankrupting the Treasury.  The treaty that ended the War of 1812 was a result of a third-party mediation attempt. Tsar Alexander I of Russia had proposed mediation several times beginning in 1812, and was finally considered by Americans in 1814.7 Among the figures sent to Belgium to take part in the peacemaking were John Quincy Adams8 and Henry Clay. Adams and Clay firmly rejected Britain’s peace terms presented after their early victories, which stalemated discussions. But Britain continued to exhaust itself in the war, which made it more willing to compromise. They were also preoccupied throughout negotiations by the **Congress of Vienna**, which sought to redraw the territorial lines of Europe. The Treaty of Ghent was signed on Christmas Eve, 1814, and amounted to an armistice9 rather than a treaty and the war ended in a draw rather than a win for either side.  Though the war had ended, New England still proved to be a problem to the rest of the country. It had prospered during the war through trade with Britain via Canada, and Federalist discontent with the rest of the US boldened. There was again talk of New York seceding from the US, or forming a separate peace with Britain. Their most spectacular show was the **Hartford Convention**, which met in December of 1814. Delegations from CT, MA, and RI met to discuss their grievances with Congress. Many of their demands were fair, and all reflected the Federalist fear that New England, once prominent in American politics was losing out in multiple fields to the growing South and West. Their list of demands from Congress included financial compensation to restart trade, a proposal for a constitutional amendment that would require a 2/3 majority vote in Congress before an embargo could be enacted or the admittance of a new state or a declaration of war. They also wanted to abolish the Three-fifths Clause, which gave the South their slight majority.10  These requests seemed hollow when messengers arrived with them in Washington and were met by news of American victory in New Orleans. The Hartford resolutions now seemed “petty at best and treasonous at worst,” and were never formally presented to Congress. The Convention also proved to be the true beginning of the end for the Federalists, as they could not manage to present a winning presidential candidate ever again. However, their thoughts of secession and nullification persisted in New England more than any other area of the US for the next few decades.  While on the global scale the War of 1812 was unimportant, it had huge consequences for the US. America had won respect for picking up the sword “to resist what it considered grievous wrongs.”11 It’s new found military elite were also enjoying the fruits of their labor, especially those in the Navy. Naval officials like Oliver Perry12, proved they were capable and willing to fight, creating less scorn abroad for American ambassadors. America had been fighting the British yes, but they had also in a sense been fighting the rest of the world too—for their respect and recognition of their status as an independent country capable of acting on the world stage like the rest of them.  At home, the war also hit sectionalism in the face. New England, the Federalists, and their talk of secession were deemed more dangerous than some battles of the war. New heroes emerged, including Andrew Jackson for his fighting skills in the South, and William Henry Harrison for his efforts in the West. Forced to rely more on themselves, American manufacturing also prospered. “The industries that were thus stimulating by the fighting rendered America less dependent on Europe’s workshops.” Despite the growing Canadian nationalism and hope for rekindled war with America, the **Rush-Bagot Agreement** limited the naval presence of both sides on the Great Lakes. And as the Napoleonic Wars wound down, America turned its back on Europe to look west.  “The most impressive by-product of the war of 1812 was a heightened nationalism—the spirit of nation-consciousness or national oneness.”13 This first took the form of true American literature and artwork14, which used America as its setting, and its goals and outlook as its themes. American schools also started to use textbooks written by and for Americans. This spread to other areas of the country as well, including Washington. The Congress re-chartered the National Bank in 1816, the army and navy were greatly expanded, and the national capital itself underwent a makeover.  Further efforts were taken to preserve American manufacturing, a new element in the country’s “oneness.” With the war over, British manufacturers hoped to unload their stores on Americans by slashing prices to recreate American dependence on British wares. The Congress responded with the **Tariff of 1816**, enacted for protection rather than revenue—the first of its kind in the US. This tariff created a 20-25% tax on imports. This was later supplemented by Henry Clay’s **American System**. This system had three parts which worked together to further protect American manufacturing. The first facet of the System was a strong banking system which could provide easy credit. Clay advocated heavily for the second facet, more protective tariffs, because they would continue to promote manufacturing and also pay for the third facet. This third piece was an internal system of roads and canals to promote domestic trade. Clay argued that “these new arteries of transportation would flow foodstuffs and raw materials from the South and West to the North and East. In exchange, a stream of manufactured goods would flow in the return direction, knitting the country together economically and politically.”  This call for improved national transportation resonated with all sections of the country. Those who had tried to invade Canada knew that well-constructed roads could have made the difference, and the West, desperate to be more united with the country, agreed roads were a necessity. Securing funding for a federally supported venture was tough. Madison, re-elected after the war, vetoed the congressional effort to disperse federal funds for building roads and canals because he considered it to be unconstitutional.15 Individual states picked up the slack, with New York paving the way forward with completion of the Erie Canal in 1825.  The next presidential election occurred in 1816. The new president was Dem-Rep James Monroe.16 Monroe was perhaps one of the most needed first presidents; he bridged two generations, and while experienced in politics, was not one for “dashing heroics.” One of his first acts as president was to embark on a goodwill tour of the country. This furthered the country’s sense of nationalism, as he received warm welcomes across the country. This ushered in what would be known as the **Era of Good Feelings**, though the true version of the name was still ahead in the distance.  In 1819, the country suffered an **economic panic**, which included all the classic characteristics of a downward economic turn: deflation, bankruptcy, unemployment, etc. The biggest contributing factor was land speculation16 in the West, through which the National Bank was involved. When the crisis became clear, the overwhelming sense of nationalism dissipated, and the Bank forced western banks into failure through countless foreclosures. The National Bank became an enemy of the West. The panic of 1819 continued to burden those in the east, “and in their troubles were sown the seeds of Jacksonian democracy,” state legislation against imprisonment for debt, and movement within the socio-economic hierarchy.  The West continued to grow though. The US now contained 21 states, most of which had to declare their stance on the North-South conflict by entering the union as a free state or a slave state. Cheap land, eager immigrants and war-avoiders, and agricultural exhaustion were only a few reasons the American population was headed west. The West was further opened by those trying to avoid the Embargo of 1807 and its results on trade and the victorious result of WH Harrison’s and Jackson’s military campaigns against the Native Americans. The country’s growing focus on transportation also further America’s journey west, with the use of improved highways, like the Cumberland Road, and steamships being able to head upstream as of 1811. The West was still not politically strong. It did not have the population to compete with the North or South in terms of representation and was usually forced to ally with one or the other. The West, along with whichever ally it deemed more worthy of their cause, fought for cheaper land sales and cheaper transportation. Some of these requests were answered with the **Land Act of 1820**, which gave buyers a shot at 80 acres for $1.25 an acre in cash.  While the West continued to expand, the North and South fought each other for influence there, especially when it came to the issue of slavery. By 1819, another territory was ready for statehood. Missouri applied for statehood, citing that it had meet the population requirements as set forth by Congress. Congress, however, was busy with the **Tallmadge amendment**, which decreed that no more slaves could be brought into Missouri than those already there, and children born to slaves in the territory would gain a gradual form of emancipation. The South was totally offended and upset by this, while the North (excluding the remaining Federalists who were trying to use the issue against the “Virginia dynasty”) saw no problems. The North was becoming wealthier and more populated, ready to catch the South in representation on its own, without slaves. The South thus saw this as a move to tip the sectional balance. They had chosen Missouri, the first original American state carved from the LA Territory, as their battleground to keep things equal and maintain the **peculiar institution** that was slavery. Their want to do this stemmed from their belief that if Congress could abolish slavery in Missouri outright, what would stop them from spreading the idea to the rest of the South?  The result of the issue came in the tried-and-true American political pastime of compromise. The **Missouri Compromise** of 1820, admitted Missouri as a slave state and Maine, once a part of MA, as a free state. The balance was maintained, but the issue was not solved. The compromise also set a line across which slavery could not spread. This line became the southern border of MO, and while the South won MO as a slave state, “the North won the concession that Congress could forbid slavery in the remaining territories” carved from the uncategorized territory. The land reserved as “no slavery” did not bother southerners immensely as it did not seem fit for slave labor, though southerners in Congress still voted against the concession. The issue of slavery would again be placed on the backburner of the American political stove for another 30-some years.  But instead of fast-forwarding to the ending of the slavery issue, let’s back up and reexamine some of the political effects of the upspring in American nationalism. The Supreme Court weighed in on several new issues brought on by the new American consciousness. In the 1816 case of ***McCulloch v. Maryland****,* the court ruled that the National Bank was in fact constitutional and took shots at state power against the federal government. A few years later, the Court made a decision in ***Cohens v. Virginia***. In this case, the Court chose to uphold Virginia’s initial conviction against the Cohens for illegally selling lottery tickets, but also took the opportunity to scold VA by having the final say in the matter, as per judicial review. In 1824, the Court took on the case of ***Gibbons v. Ogden***, which concerned a growing monopoly over water-based trade between NY and NJ. The Court settled the matter quickly by reminding each state as well as the private parties involved that Congress was the one in charge of interstate trade, not private individuals. The Court continued to make decisions against this kind of excess, and to secure American federalism, in the cases of *Fletcher v. Peck* (1810) and *Dartmouth College v. Woodward* (1819). This latter case brought into prominence Daniel Webster, the great congressional orator and Dartmouth alum.  Nationalism after the War of 1812 also molded foreign policy, especially in reference to the growing West. President Monroe and his Secretary of State John Quincy Adams negotiated the **Anglo-American Convention** in 1818. This territory established the northern limit of the LA Territory, effectively creating the present-day Canadian border, and established joint settlement of the Oregon Country for ten years. With the onslaught of revolutions in Latin America, Spain was forced to leave their remaining portions of Florida undefended. Seizing the opportunity, Andrew Jackson argued for a military commission to the area to “punish the Indians and recapture runaways” which he was quick to ignore and instead deposed the Spanish governor while capturing major settlements at St. Marks and Pensacola. While the Congress called for Jackson’s recall, John Quincy Adams instead negotiated huge concessions from Spain in the **Adams-Onis Treaty**. Spain ceded Spain to the US, as well as its far-fetched claims to Oregon in exchange for US claims to Texas. Russia was also laying claim to Oregon, and had established trading posts as far south as San Francisco.  As the countries of Latin America continued to come into their own, they eagerly traded with the US and Great Britain, who still held possessions in the West Indies. Britain soon proposed an idea to the US to renounce interest in Latin American territory and defend that principle against other European powers. Secretary of State Adams was quick to see through the idea: Britain was concerned that America would seize territory in Latin America which would threaten the continued existence of their islands in the West Indies. Instead of agreeing to the plan, the US issued the **Monroe Doctrine**. The document discussed two major points: non-colonization and nonintervention. In terms of non-colonization Adams and Monroe argued that colonization in the Americas was done, there was no more open space to claim. The powers already holding colonies in the Americas were right to hang on to them, but there would be no further acquisition of colonies. As far as nonintervention, Monroe and Adams called for a policy on non-interference in the Western Hemisphere on part of the European powers. Europe should not interfere in the growth of the new Latin American republics, and America would stay out of similar situations in eastern Europe. The major European powers bulked at the Monroe Doctrine, but found they could not stand against it; even if they could beat back the still tiny American military, they would eventually run into the might of the British Navy in the Caribbean.  The might of the Monroe Doctrine would not be fully recognized until later in the 1800s, nor did the US stick wholeheartedly to the plan until the 1840s. However, it was spurred forward by the **Russo-American Treaty** in 1824, in which the boundaries between Russian territory and America were established at the base of what is now the Alaskan panhandle. | **War of 1812 (1812-1815):** war between America and Great Britain over trade issues and impressment; though the war would end in a draw it demonstrated America’s willingness to defend its interests militarily, earning respect from the European powers.  1. They had been fighting Napoleon for some time already and were still in “war mode.  2. I know this seems like a bad move, to fight the world’s premier navy at sea, but just keep reading.  3. The *USS Constitution* is still around. She recently retired and now goes on naval leisure tours.  Image result for uss constitution  **Battle of Lake Erie (1813):** naval battle fought between US and Britain as part of the War of 1812 fought on Lake Erie resulting in an American victory.  **Battle of the Thames (1813):** land battle after the British retreat at Lake Erie fought between the British and Tecumseh’s Confederacy against the US, resulting in another American victory.  4. First Lady Dolley Madison is responsible for saving many of the antiques that still reside in the White House today, including the most famous picture of George Washington. The burning of Washington is also a major reason the White House is white, to cover up the burn marks on the average brick building.  5. Future 7th President.  6. Or were they?  **Battle of New Orleans (1815):** decisive American victory against the British in New Orleans, restoring American confidence and fueling an outpouring of American nationalism; final battle of the War of 1812.  **Treaty of Ghent (1814):** ended the War of 1812 in a virtual draw, restoring prewar borders but failing to address any of the grievances that first began the war  7. Read: Tsar Alexander was sick of all the bickering between his ally Great Britain and their colonial prodigy the US because there were bigger problems to worry about in Europe like Napoleon escaping from exile.  8. Future 6th President, and son of 2nd President John Adams.  **Congress of Vienna (1814-1815):** convention of major European powers to redraw the borders within continental Europe after the defeat of Napoleonic France.  9. An armistice is a dropping of arms, it does not necessarily include peace.  **Hartford Convention (1814-1815):** convention of Federalists from New England states that opposed the War of 1812 and resented the strength of the South and West in Congress.  10. Most of these demands were not entirely unreasonable and would be done later anyway.  11. This was Madison’s real reason behind asking for the declaration of war.  12. Perry’s brother, Commodore Matthew Perry, was also a naval officer, and was sent by the US to make some of the first treaties with Japan.  **Rush-Bagot Agreement (1817):** signed by Britain and the US to establish limits on naval armaments on the Great Lakes.  13. This is the primary form of nationalism. It’s very similar to patriotism.  14. One of this early group included Washington Irving, author of “Sleepy Hollow.”  **Tariff of 1816:** first protective tariff in America, created primarily to shield New England manufacturers from the inflow of British goods after the War of 1812.  **America System (1820s):** Henry Clay’s three-pointed system to promote American industry.  PIECES OF HENRY CLAY’S AMERICAN SYSTEM:   * Strong banking system * Protective tariffs * Improved internal transportation to promote domestic trade   15. This is probably the one thing I would argue with Madison on. Article I, Section 8, Clause 7 says that the Congress is responsible for creating a postal service, and may construct roads to support it.  16. Monroe received all but one electoral vote in the election, and was the fourth president (out of five total presidents so far) to be from VA.  **Era of Good Feelings (1816-1824):** popular name for the period of one-party (Dem-Rep) rule during Monroe’s presidency; the term is somewhat of a misnomer as it blurs over the conflicts of the time, namely internal improvements, slavery, and the national bank.  **Panic of 1819:** severe financial crisis brought on by the efforts of the Bank of the United States to curb over-speculation on western lands; it disproportionately affected the poorer classes, especially in the West, sowing the seeds for Jacksonian democracy.  16. Land speculation is the purchase of real estate/land with the hope that the price will increase and it can be sold again at the higher price. Because land becomes scarce the more people buy of it, this drives the price of it up. A modern equivalent would be something like house flipping. We’ll use this term speculation again in the 20th Century, so don’t forget it!  ALL 21 STATES SO FAR IN ORDER: DE, PA, NJ, GA, CT, MA, MD, SC, NH, VA, NY, NC, RI, VT, KY, TN, OH, LA, MS, IL (and AB)  REPRESENTATION AS OF 1816:  North: 85  South: 59  West: 27  **Land Act of 1820:** promoted the settlement of the Northwest and MO Territories by lowering the prices of public lands; also prohibited the purchase of such land using credit, eliminating one of the causes of the Panic of 1819.  **Tallmadge amendment (1819):** failed proposal to prohibit the importation of slaves into the MO Territory with gradual emancipation; Southerners perceived this as a threat to the sectional balance and opposed it,  **Peculiar institution:** slavery.  **Missouri Compromise (1820):** allowed MO to enter the union as a slave state while at the same time carving Maine off of MA to create a new free state and maintain the sectional balance; the compromise prohibited the extension of slavery in territories shaped from the LA Purchase north of 36’30 (southern border of MO).  ***McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819):** Supreme Court case that upheld the constitutionality of the National Bank by stating the Congress’ use of their implied powers outweighed the demonstration of any state law or policy.  ***Cohens v. Virginia* (1821):** Supreme Court case that reinforced federal supremacy by establishing the right of the Supreme Court to review decisions made by state courts in questions involving the powers of the federal gov’t.  ***Gibbons v. Ogden* (1824):** Supreme Court case over whether NY could grant a monopoly over interstate trade by sea which the Court ruled unconstitutional as the Congress was given power over trade by the US Constitution.  **Anglo-American Convention (1818):** signed by Britain and the US establishing the northern border of the LA Territory/southern border of Canada, and establishing joint occupation of Oregon for ten years.  **Adams-Onis Treaty (1819):** also known as the FL Purchase Treaty, Spain ceded Florida to the US, and the two further agreed on the southwestern border of the LA Territory; Spain retained territory from TX to CA but abandoned its claims to OR.  PERHAPS THE MOST IMPORTANT VOCAB TERM THUS FAR:  **Monroe Doctrine (1823):** statement delivered by James Monroe warning European powers to refrain from seeking any new territories in the Americas or interfere in the Western Hemisphere  **Russo-American Treaty (1824):** fixed the 54’40 line as the southern most boundary of Russian territory in North America. |