
History 1301
U.S. to 1877

Chapter 8

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The Era of Good Feeling

Post-war Economics:

- Post-war boom led to bust in 1819
- National weaknesses shown by War experience
 - Second National Bank chartered in 1816
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 - Manufacture:
 - During War, domestic manufacturing grew but post-war British import flood hurt US manufacture
 - Factory system seen in textiles in MA after 1813
 - 15X increase in spindles between 1807 – 1815
 - Power loom 1813 – spinning & weaving together 1815
 - Tariff of 1816 protected US firms in key industries
 - Sectional issues of North, South & West
 - Transportation: dramatically lowered cost
 - National Road – started in 1807 and by 1818 built to Wheeling (WVa)
 - Steam – Great Lakes / Mississippi and Ohio ~ 60 regular NO to Cincinnati by 1816
 - With Republican against Fed involvement State projects prospered
 - 1816 Crushed limestone or Macadam became normal
 - 1817 Lancaster Pike to Pittsburg by PA
 - 1817 Erie Canal begun by NY (completed 1825)
 - American System – Henry Clay
 - Federal projects to open west and provide access to eastern markets
- Westward Migration: Eastern population explosion
 - 1800 5.3M by 1820 9.6M ~ 25% west of Mtns
 - Foreign immigration mushroomed

Westward Movement:

- Land attracted everyone
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 - Squatting to owning frontier transition
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- (Mid) Western expansion: - Mobility and growth
 - Family groupings / homogeneous culture by community
 - Transition from frontier
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 - Substance farming / clearing
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 - Agriculture support / Market support
 - Labor shortage led to communal activities
 - Infrastructure key to economic progression
- Southern expansion:
 - Plantations based on Cotton
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 - LA, AL, MS, were “jungle” needing intensive clearing
 - Major plantation with many slaves surrounded by smaller / family cotton farms
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 - Investment of profit in slaves – key to increasing volumes, yield and profit
 - River based – little infrastructure and few towns
- Far West:
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Era of Good Feelings:

- Rising Nationalism
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 - Political Unity with demise of Federalist Party
 - Consistent defeat of Indians & “winning” of the west”
- James Monroe ~ 1816 – 24 “President above Party”
 - Distributed cabinet among sectional factions
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 - John C. Calhoun as Sec of War
- Seminole War 1819 - National gov’t versus frontier West
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 - Jackson uses military to fix raids and destroy Indian support ~ negates British influence
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- Panic of 1819
 - High Prices for US Agricultural products dropped
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 - Over mortgaged US West defaulted
 - Food and Cotton prices depressed
 - US Bank tightened credit causing many bank failures wipies many westerners out
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Missouri Compromise:

- Sectional Identity:
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 - West: transportation, security, easy money
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- Missouri Compromise:
 - Missouri petitioned for statehood in 1819 as slave
 - Rep Tallmadge of NY proposes to stop slavery there through gradual abolition
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 - Can Congress influence a state after admission to the union? New states only or in “old” States?
 - HR is “Free state” Majority / Sen. balanced at 11
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 - Filibuster (66% to vote for debate limitation) is the last ditch defense of Southern / Slavery interest
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 - 1820 Compromise let each state join, but no more slavery in Louisiana Purchase above 36’30⁰
 - Didn’t resolve issue, just allowed gov’t to function
 - Congressional power over property in Territories (?)
 - States rights vs. National power
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 - 1821 Missouri State Constitution barred Blacks from moving there.
 - Congress compromised on “citizens” allowed

Supreme Court:

- Marshall Chief Justice 1810 – 1835
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- *Dartmouth College v Woodward* 1819 – contracts are inviolable – state gov't can't cancel them without cause
- Confirming Implied Powers – *McCulloch v Maryland* – uphold the constitutionality of the US Bank under the “Necessary and Proper” clause
- Interstate Commerce – *Gibbons v Ogden* – license for monopoly and the ferry across Hudson River –
 - Gibbon got license from congress and competed against Ogden Federal primacy in promoting economic growth –
- Federal Rights v Indians – 1830s ... *Worcester v Georgia* – only Federal gov't has rights to deal with Indians ...
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 - *Martin v Mott* – right of the national interest to take precedence over State Militia -

End of Monroe Era:

- Monroe Doctrine:
 - American nationalism in foreign affairs
 - Spanish empire crumbling
 - US trade with colonies and newly independent states
 - 1822 US recognized 5 new nations
 - European powers entangled through finances / investments
 - 1823 Monroe Doctrine ~ John Adams SoS
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 - Any challenge to the sovereignty of an American Nation would be considered an Unfriendly Act by US
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- Election of 1824
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 - - JQ Adams from NE / Crawford - formal party choice / Clay (ran on American System platform) from West
 - Jackson – won plurality of popular & electoral votes
 - - Henry Clay became Sec of State
 - Jackson vows revenge
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- Jackson wins presidential election of 1828 under Democratic-Republican banner