

The Rise of Nationalism

Chapter 7, Section 3

"Era of Good Feeling"

- Period in which only one political party existed—the Republicans
- James Monroe
 - Easily won Election in 1816
 - Last election in which the Federalists ran a candidate
 - Continued the Virginia dynasty of pres.
 - Washington, Jefferson, Madison



"Era of Good Feeling"

- Death of Federalism
 - Death of Hamilton
 - No one else emerged to take charge and unite party.
 - Admittance of new states
 - Tended to vote Republican
 - Continued to erode Federalist influence in the gov't
 - Hartford Convention
 - Made the Federalists appear traitorous
 - For having talked about secession
 - Death blow to the Federalists
- Short-lived
 - Sectional issues splintered the Republican Party
 - Esp. the question of slavery

Peaceful Relations w/ Britain

- Rush-Bagot Agreement (1817)
 - Sought to demilitarize the Great Lakes
 - Allowed both nations to spare the expense of reinforcing the forts along the Great Lakes and rebuilding their shattered fleets their
- Convention of 1818
 - Agreed to the 49th parallel as N. boundary of Louisiana Territory
 - Agreed to joint occupation of Oregon Territory

Florida

- Had been provoking trouble in the S.
 - Used by the Seminole Indians to launch raids
 - And then flee back to their sanctuary in FL
 - Destination of many slaves who escaped
- Andrew Jackson
 - Ordered by Pres. James Monroe to stop Seminole raids
 - Even if he had to pursue them into FL
- Transcontinental Treaty (1819)
 - A.k.a., Florida Purchase Treaty or Adams-Onis Treaty
 - Ceded Florida to the U.S.
 - For \$5 million to be pd. to Americans w/ claims against Spain
 - Est. boundaries of Louisiana and Oregon territories



The Monroe Doctrine

- Decline of Spanish Empire
 - Most Latin Am. colonies gained independence
 - Btw. 1817 and 1824
- Congress of Verona (1822)
 - European monarchs sought to re-est. Spanish control to help support the monarchial system of Europe over the spread of republicanism



The Monroe Doctrine

- George Canning
 - British foreign minister
 - Proposed a joint statement w/ the U.S.
 - To oppose any interference in the New World
 - To protect British commercial interests
- John Quincy Adams
 - Monroe's sec. of state
 - Convinced Monroe to act unilaterally
 - For fear of hampering Am. expansion into the region
 - Principally Cuba



The Monroe Doctrine

- Announced in State of Union Address (Dec. 1823)
- Provisions of the Monroe Doctrine
 - Closed the W. hemisphere to any further colonization
 - Declared the U.S. sole guardian of W. hemisphere
 - Promised the U.S. would stay out of European conflicts
- Largely ignored at the time
 - Didn't become a nat'l dogma until 1845
 - When James K. Polk revived the idea
- Would have been largely ineffective if the British navy not enforced the principles