

THE WAR OF 1812 THE ERA OF GOOD FEELINGS

Letter from John Coffee to George Washington Campbell, Huntsville, Mississippi Territory, May 8, Dyas Collection of John Coffee Papers. Coffee notes the.

Whereas Jefferson had seen a national bank as a threat to ordinary farmers, the leaders of his party had come to a new understanding of the need for a strong federal role in creating the basic infrastructure of the nation. Debaters of the amendment were largely divided along sectional lines, rather than party lines. However, because the drastic fall in agricultural prices had greatly reduced the value of land, the banks were left with farms they were unable to sell. In fact, the growth of newspapers in the new nation was closely linked to the rise of a competitive party system. Monroe played a pivotal role during the War of 1812, serving as President Madison's Secretary of State and, during the latter part of the war, also holding the cabinet post of Secretary of War. Like other new party leaders of the period, Van Buren made careful use of newspapers to spread the word about party positions and to ensure close discipline among party members. In the end, after the help of Henry Clay, Congress agreed to admit Missouri as a slave state, and Maine was added as a free-soil state.

The Issue of Slavery The Missouri territory had been part of the Louisiana Purchase and was the first part of that vast acquisition to apply for statehood. Southern states did not favor in this idea, they felt like it was a menacing threat to sectional balance. The Democratic-Republican Party was nominally dominant but was also largely inactive at the national level and in most states. Later in the letter, he offers his services to survey these new lands.

Learning Objectives Summarize the implications and outcomes of the Election of Key Takeaways

Key Points The election of 1824 is significant for being the only presidential election in which the winner of the most electoral votes did not win the election. The Election of John Quincy Adams was elected president by the House of Representatives in 1825, despite not winning the popular vote. He restricted land sales to slow westward expansion. Small merchants and factory owners, hoping to take advantage of this boom time, also sought to borrow money to expand their businesses. He donned a Revolutionary War officer's uniform and tied his long, powdered hair in a queue according to the old-fashioned style of the 18th century. In general, the candidates were favored by different sections of the country, with Adams strong in the Northeast; Jackson in the South, West, and mid-Atlantic; Clay in parts of the West; and Crawford in parts of the East. But this new institution only compounded the problem by making risky loans, opening branches in the South and West where land fever was highest, and issuing a steady stream of Bank of the United States notes, a move that increased inflation and speculation. Allowing Spain to reestablish control of its former colonies would have cut Great Britain from its profitable trade with the region. Monroe felt he could manage the factional disputes and arrange compromise on national politics within administration guidelines. A reason for this was the opposition he faced in Congress, where his rivals prevented him from accomplishing much. Because of westward expansion and economic prosperity, the years immediately following the war would be labeled as the Era of Good Feelings. James Monroe, yet another Virginian, followed Madison in the Presidency for two terms from 1817 to 1825. Economically, the British maritime sanctions and blockades spurred American manufacturing, especially in the North. De-Federalization was virtually complete by 1825 and the appointment of former Federalist Party members seemed in order; however, Monroe feared a backlash even at this advanced stage in the process of amalgamation. Hire Writer Most improvements were then made locally at the expense of state and local governments. International Events The Panic of 1825 was also partially impacted by international events. The doctrine noted that the United States would neither interfere with existing European colonies nor meddle in the internal concerns of European countries. Although this period has often been called the Era of Good Feelings due to its one-party dominance, in fact, Democratic-Republicans were deeply divided internally and a new political system was about to be created from the old Republican-Federalist competition that had been known as the First Party System. Later in the U.S. His great disadvantage, however, was that amalgamation deprived him of appealing to Republican solidarity that would have cleared the way for passage of his programs in Congress. His visits to New England and to the Federalist stronghold of Boston, Massachusetts, in particular, were the most significant of the tour. When the war ended, the bank continued to issue only paper banknotes and to redeem notes issued by state banks with paper only. Tompkins would have won reelection unanimously through the electoral college, had there not been a handful of faithless electors; one presidential elector cast

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his vote for John Quincy Adams , while a handful of electors mostly former Federalists cast votes for a number of Federalist candidates for Vice President. President James Monroe endeavored to consolidate the Republican and Federalist parties, with the ultimate goal of eliminating parties altogether from national politics. Maryland reanimated the disputes over the supremacy of state sovereignty and federal power, between strict construction of the US Constitution and loose construction. Adams, despite not winning the popular vote, won 54 percent of the House votes and was elected president in 1809. When existing banks refused to lend money to small farmers and others without a credit history, state legislatures chartered new banks to meet the demand. The money they received in return was credited toward their debt.