

# Chapter 5 – the Young Republic

# President James Monroe-Republican (1817-1825)

- Period was known as “Era of Good Feelings” - mainly because there was only one major political party (there was very little political dispute).
- Period in which there was an emphasis on national pride and building our national economy and infrastructure.

# Henry Clay's "American System"

- Henry Clay wanted to build up the American economy and infrastructure; his plan called for 3 things: a national bank, internal improvements (roads, canals etc.), and tariffs that would protect American manufacturers.
- 1819- Adams-Onis Treaty (Spain cedes all of Florida to US, western US border of Louisiana Purchase is decided .)

# The Missouri Compromise (1820)

- Maine in as a free state-Missouri in as a slave state, compromise would prevent slavery north of Missouri's southern border along the 36-30 parallel line.
- \* Temporarily maintained the balance in the Senate between free & slave states.
- \*\* developed by Henry Clay.

# 1823- The Monroe Doctrine

- President James Monroe declared that the America's were off limits to further European colonization= South America will be US sphere of influence.
- Election of 1824- "Battle of the Favorite Sons"- Andrew Jackson & Henry Clay were from the west and Clay ran on his "American System" idea, John Q. Adams represented the New England area, William Crawford represented the South.

# The “Corrupt Bargain”

- Andrew Jackson won most of the popular vote-but no candidate won majority in Electoral College; the vote was decided in the House of Reps. Where Henry Clay was speaker and threw his support behind John Q. Adams.
- \* Once in office, Adams made Henry Clay Sec. of State. Jackson supporters claimed a “corrupt bargain” had been made.

# President Andrew Jackson-Republican (1829-1837)

- Spoils System-practice of giving government jobs to friends/loyal supporters; led to abuses and corruption. Jackson fired large numbers of government workers and installed his own supporters in these positions.
- Before 1820- there was a property requirement to vote (means only property holding whites can vote).
- After 1820's- states lowered or eliminated property ownership requirements to vote = More white males allowed to vote (blacks, Native Americans, & women still could not vote).

# The Bank War

- Jackson and most westerners & southerners disliked the national bank of the US; Jackson set out to destroy the national bank.
- \* “Pet Banks” – Jackson took federal government money out of the national bank and placed the money in small state owned banks (pet banks) around the country eventually kills the National Bank.



# The Nullification Crisis

- Congress raised the tariff which would hurt southern and westerners.
- Tariff of 1828 (Abominations)- name of the tariff that raised tariffs.
- John C. Calhoun (SC) – then Vice President, advocated that South Carolina and other states had the right to declare a federal law unconstitutional (nullification);
- **NULLIFICATION Crisis**-Calhoun and other southerners believe states have right to “nullify” unfair federal laws; South Carolina threatened to leave the Union if Tariff of 1828 was not cancelled.
- Jackson & **The Force Bill**- Congress gave Jackson power to use force to keep South Carolina in Union and enforce tariff.
- Henry Clay compromise ends nullification crisis by lowering the tariff over a few years.

# Jackson & Van Buren (1837-1841) and Native Americans

- 1830 Indian Removal Act- Congress provided money for the removal of Indians to western reservation in Oklahoma.
- Worcester v. Georgia – Supreme Court rules that Georgia must respect Indian property rights; Jackson’s reply “If Marshall wants to protect their rights, let him do it”.
- President Van Buren- Trail of Tears 1838- Cherokee forcibly removed from lands in NC, Tenn, Ga. To reservation in Oklahoma (@ 4,000 Cherokee die along the way).

## Supreme Court Cases (1803-1824)- Expanded the power of the federal government

- ***Marbury v. Madison*** (1803)- est. judicial review- gave Supreme Court the power to review and declare state and federal law unconstitutional.
- ***McCulloch v. Maryland*** (1819)- state governments can not interfere with agency of federal government.
- ***Gibbons v. Ogden*** (1824) – federal government may regulate interstate commerce
- Cases strengthened power of federal government over states.

# Early 1800's Industrial Revolution & Transportation Revolution

- **The Hudson River Art Movement** - 1807- 1890's; Artists: Thomas Cole & Asher Durand; artists painted America's landscape- celebrated America's natural resources.
- Nathaniel Hawthorne- wrote the Scarlet Letter; Hermann Melville- Moby Dick
- 1806 National Road- Potomac River to W. Virginia (only great fed. Program of time).
- 1807- Robert Fulton & Robert Livingston- Clermont (steamboat)
- 1825- Erie Canal- 363 miles; Hudson River to Lake Erie
- 1830- Peter Copper- Tom Thumb- steam driven locomotive

# Industry Improvements

- Eli Whitney (interchangeable parts), Samuel Morse (telegraph & Morse code)
- \*\* Know Henry Clay's "American System" - he wanted a National bank, a tax on imports to protect US businesses, and a national system of roads.
- rise of large cities- Irish immigrants settle in cities= growth!
- rise of labor unions- workers begin to demand more pay etc.

# Immigration 1815-1860

- 5 million (Irish & German)
- Irish settled industrial North East; Germans settled in Midwest.
- Nativism (Anti-immigrant, Anti-Catholic); native born Americans resented immigrants.

# Reform 1828- 1845

- Second Great Awakening – all people attain grace through faith
- Charles Grandison Finney- Christian ideas should reform society
- Joseph Smith- Book of Mormon; Brigham Young- Mormons to Utah
- Literature: Henry David Thoreau- essay called “Civil Disobedience” - citizens have a duty to break unjust laws (used later by Ghandi & Martin Luther King)/ Ralph Waldo Emerson (Transcendentalism)
- James Fennimore Cooper- Last of the Mohicans (the First “American” novel)
- Reform: Temperance Movement –called for moderation in alcohol use; Dorothea Dix called for reform in prisons and mental institutions ; Horace Mann- reformer of Education; called for mandatory school attendance and teacher training schools.

# Abolition: Gradualism vs. Abolition & Colonization

- William Lloyd Garrison published (The Liberator); a newspaper that advocated abolition
- Frederick Douglass-African-American former slave; self-educated, wrote his own autobiography, spoke for abolition.
- The Grimke Sisters (Angelina and Sarah) – whites who had lived on a farm that had slaves; saw evils of slavery first hand- became outspoken critics of slavery (abolitionists).
- • Sojourner Truth
- • Quakers & Baptists long argued slavery was a sin
- • Nat Turner Rebellion
- • 1836- “gag rule” in House of Reps.-shelved all debate on slavery issue