

# The Era of Good Feelings (?)

# Election of 1816

James Monroe (Republican) easily defeats Rufus King, a Federalist.

The Federalist party is NOT doing well. Many of them left the party and joined with the Republicans.

Monroe is the last president to have served in the Revolution. He's close to 60 when elected. People like his old-fashioned manners.



# Goodwill Tour

In 1817, he went on a goodwill tour across the country. He was cheered in Boston... which USED to be mostly Federalists.

This goodwill caused one newspaper to write that the US was entering an “era of good feelings.”

In 1820, Monroe ran unopposed, since the Federalist party disappeared.

# Sectionalism

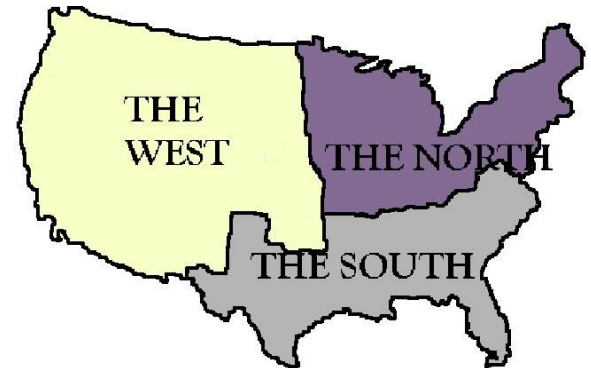
While political parties aren't fighting, sectionalism was popping up.

Sectionalism: Loyalty to 1 state or section, not the whole country.

Think about the rivalry between sports teams, but about states instead.

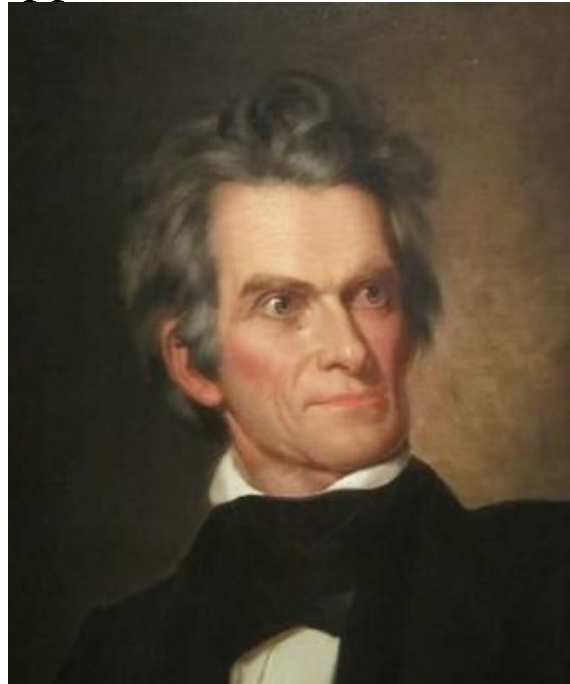
Is a Ute fan concerned about what BYU fans want?

Is the South concerned about the North?



## 3 Key Players:

John C. Calhoun: Representing the South. Nicknamed Young Hercules. SUPER intense, made people uncomfortable. Supported the War of 1812- he's a war hawk, remember? Supports slavery.



# Daniel Webster

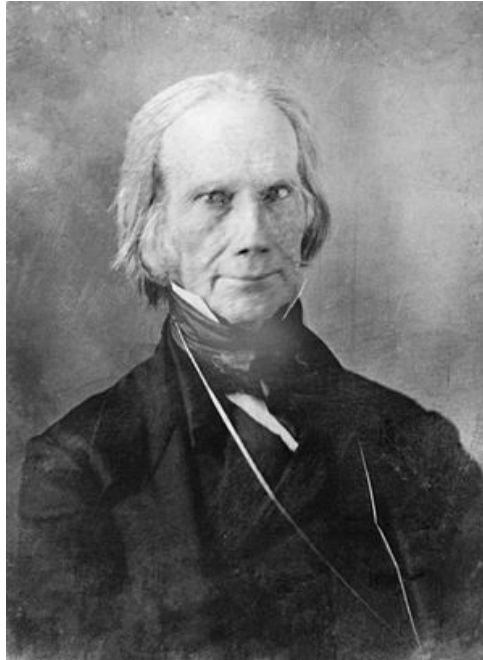
Represents the North. Most powerful public speaker of his time. Called a “great cannon loaded to the lips.” Opposed the War of 1812, opposes slavery.

How do you think he and Calhoun get along?

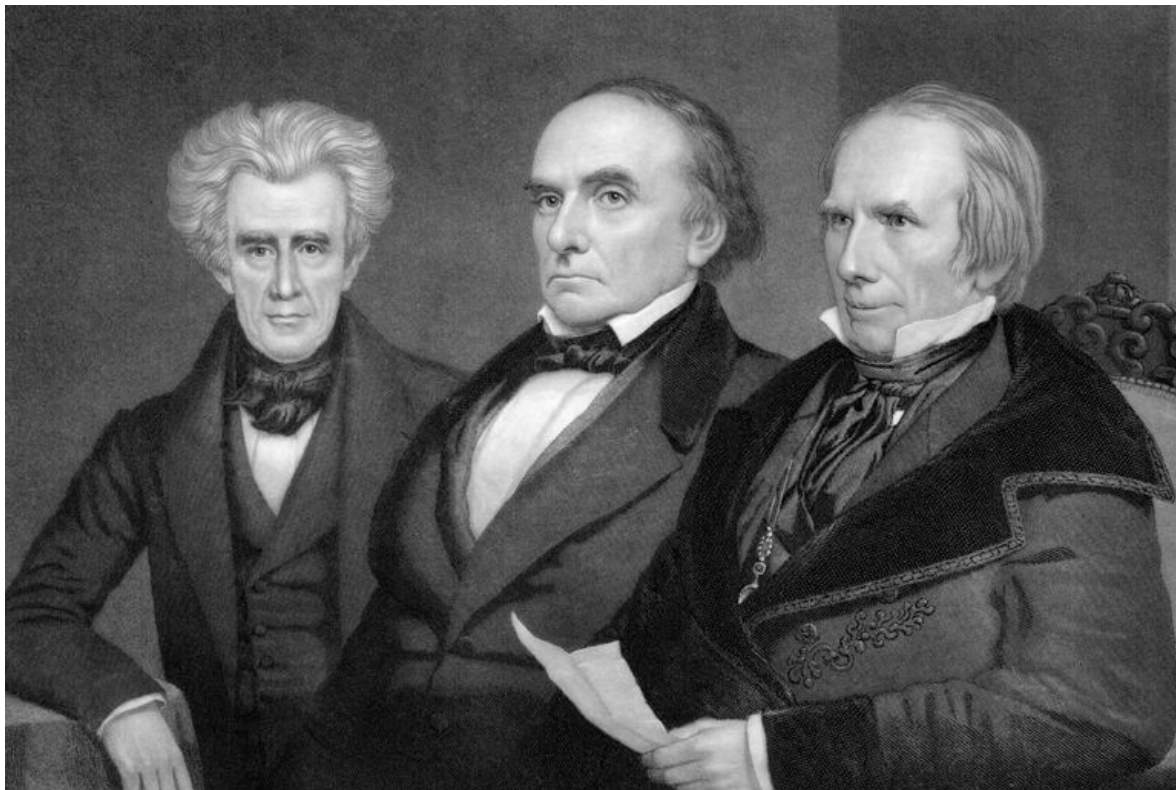


# Henry Clay

Represents the West. War Hawk. Nicknamed “Gallant Harry of the West.” Wants a more active role in the central government, to help the country grow.



# The Great Triumvirate





# Issues after the War of 1812

Economy: The charter setting up the first Bank of the United States (Hamilton's bank) ran out in 1811. Without a national bank, states are making loans and issuing money. What does this sound like??

States printed too much money, causing prices to rise.



# Republicans change their tune

Remember TJ and Madison, how opposed they were to the bank, thanks to the strict interpretation of the Constitution? Well, by 1816 most of the party realizes that a national bank is needed. A new charter is passed in 1816.

This restored order to the national money supply and businesses kept growing.

# Foreign Competition

TJ's embargo and the War of 1812 kept a lot of British goods out of the US for a long time. So, American businesses stepped up. But after the war, Britain imports started coming in again. Britain started industrialization before the US, their factories were already paid for. The US was still paying for their goods and buildings.

Sneaky move: British would sell cloth for less than it took to make it, hoping to capture the market. Then they started raising prices.

Their plan worked, businesses in America went under. Business owners asked Congress for a protective tariff on all European goods.

Tariff of 1816-- Made European goods cost more than American.

North- Benefits the most. Why??

South and West- Focused more on farming, they didn't have as much industry.

Higher prices lead to protests, W and S felt the N was getting too rich off of their hardships.

# Henry Clay steps up

The fight over the tariff doesn't help issues with sectionalism.

Henry Clay wants to help ALL sections.

“I know of no South, no North, no East, no West to which I owe my allegiance. The Union is my country.”

## The American System:

High tariffs help N, gives them \$ to buy farm goods from S and W. Reduces dependence on foreign govt.

Use \$ to build better roads, bridges canals. Makes it easier to buy from W and S.

Did it work? Tariffs remained, but few internal improvements were made. South felt like the rivers were good enough.

Didn't see the benefit to them of paying for roads and canals they won't use.  
Um...benefit the WHOLE country??

Some people felt it was unconstitutional and would give the federal govt too much power.

Think about it this way...



# Sectionalism by Section

Section	Has	Wants
North	Factories, businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Tariffs to protect from foreign competition.</li><li>-Gov't to stop selling cheap land in the W.</li><li>-More factory workers, less farmers</li></ul>
South	Plantations, farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-No tariffs</li><li>-Gov't to support slavery</li></ul>
West	Farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Cheap land</li><li>-Improved roads and canals</li></ul>



# What exactly is “necessary and proper?”

The Supreme Court was continuing to expand its power.

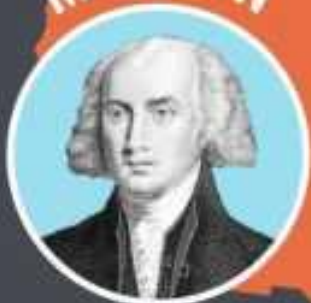
McCulloch v. Maryland.

Maryland wanted to drive the 2nd Natl Bank out of the state. James McCulloch, the bank cashier, refused to pay the heavy tax Maryland charged the bank. The case went to SCOTUS in 1819.

2 questions: Does Congress have the power to create this bank in the first place?

Does Maryland have a legal right to tax the bank?

MADISON



1811



# Another important case:

Gibbons v. Ogden 1824.

Who is in charge of regulating trade between states? The States themselves or the federal government?



The government has the right to regulate interstate commerce.

This makes it easier for people to follow the laws--there's only 1 set of laws to follow. Remember the chaos of the AoC?

# Dartmouth College v. Woodward, 1819

New Hampshire tried to turn Dartmouth College, a privately funded school, into a public, state university. The state legislature changed the charter by transferring control to the governor.

To get control back, the old trustees sued William Woodward, who sided with the new appointees.

The Contract Clause protects private contracts, and the original charter counts as a contract. The state legislature could NOT interfere.

Promotes capitalism- privately owned business compete in a free market.