

# War of 1812

---

- British armies constantly harassed US to the point that Madison finally declared war in 1812
- Native Americans allied with the British once again
- American lost most of the battles
- In 1814, most conflicts were addressed after Napoleon's defeat and soon peace was negotiated
- Hartford Convention
  - A series of meetings among federalists discussing the war
  - Attempted to require at least 2/3 majority of congress to pass any bills
  - Attempted to gain more power for the federalists that way
  - Resulted in federalists being seen as traitors and soon dissolved

# Monroe's Presidency

---

- A.K.A The era of good feelings (national unity)
- American System
  - Advocated by Henry Clay
  - Consisted three important parts
    - A tariff to protect and promote American's industry
    - A national bank to foster commerce

- Federal subsidies for roads (improvements to interstate programs) etc.
- Judicial Power
  - McCulloch v. Maryland
    - Concluded that states could not tax national bank, thus establishing the precedence of national law over state law
  - Chief Justice John Marshall
    - Strengthen the federal government and its supremacy
- Monroe Doctrine
  - A policy of mutual noninterference between America and European powers
  - The doctrine worked largely due to the powerful British navy was backing up the doctrine
- Continued Westward expansions
  - John Quincy Adams (son of John Adams), secretary of state under Monroe
  - Signed treaties with Spain to gain Florida
  - Resulted in a national debate over **slavery**
- Missouri Compromise
  - 11/22 of the states allowed slavery before the Louisiana Purchase
  - Missouri was made a slave state
  - Afraid to break the balance, the Missouri Compromise carved Maine out of Massachusetts and made it a free state
  - Gave a glance of the conflict between North and South
- Caucus System
  - In the 1824 election, the Caucus system was removed.

