The “Era of Good Feelings”- An ambiguous title to describe the way that America was living at the time. At this time, years of nationalism, optimism and good will grew, primarily due to the fall of the Federalists from power. The Democratic Republicans had the majority at the time. However, heated debates inter-party were going on regarding tariffs, national banks, internal improvements. This would eventually lead to the split of the Dem.Reps.

Impact of the Cotton Gin- The Cotton Gin was an important machine that helped reap the cash crop of cotton. It transformed the agriculture of the entire region. Now that they could easily separate cotton from the seeds, it was more profitable in investing in cotton. As a result, people invested heavily into slaves and shipped their crops overseas.

Interchangeable Parts- These were extremely important became the foundation for mass production methods in the new northern factories.

The Lowell System- The Lowell System was a method in which recruited young farm women and housed them in company dormitories. This encouraged more people to work their instead of the cheap lure of the west.

The Factory System- Samuel Slater was the first man to help establish an early factory. In the 1820s, the New England emerged as the leading manufacturing system due to the region’s abundant water power for transport. Meanwhile, industries such as maritime industry and farming fell, providing capital and labor for these new industries. Also, banks and financial business insurance ideas were promoted.

Chief Justice John Marhsall - Increased the national government’s power to promote a free market economy by strengthening the capitalist system: the rights to 1) private property 2) free enterprise 3) profit.

Cases

1. Marbury vs. Madison (1803)
2. McCulloch vs. Maryland (1819)
   1. Maryland imposes a tax on the bank of the United States because of its competitive and conservative nature. The Bank refused to pa y the tax and the case went to supreme court. Maryland argued that the federal government did not hav the authority to establish a bank because that power was not delegated to them in the Constitution. The Supreme Court said that Congress has the right to establish a national bank due to the eclastic clause which assumed “implied powers”. The court therefore ruled in favor of the bank, stating that they can’t tax federal government property.
3. Cohens vs. Virginia
   1. Cohen brothers sold D.C. lottery tickets in Virginia, violating the state law. Cohen brothers said it was legal because the U.S. Congress had enacted a law that allowed the lottery to be established. When the brothers were convicted and fined in a Virginia court, they appealed the decision. The State said that in disputes between the national and state government, state had final say. The Supreme Court upheld the conviction. The federal courts still had the right to decide a federal question.
4. Gibbons vs. Odgen
   1. Odgen purchased a license to operate a steamboat between a well-traveled route between NY and NJ. The state of New York gave him the license to do so, giving him a partial monopoly. Thomas Gibbins ALSO accrued a license from Congress. Odgen argued that his license was not in conflict with the regulation of commerce because the boats only carried passengers between the states. Marshall said that it involved some sort of exchange of product and thus, it was Congress’ right to regulate interstate trade, not NY.

U.S. Manufacturing and the 19th century

The American System- Congressman Henry clay proposed a plan called the American system calling for federal aid for internal improvements calling for federal aid financed by

1. The protective tariffs
2. The bank of the u.s.

Concerns of the Westward expansionists :

They wanted to keep three main things with them. The ideas of

1. Cheap Money from state banks rather than from the bank of United States
2. Land made available at low prices
3. Improved transportation.

Settlement of the West- There were very important reasons for movement to the west. They included, acquisition of native American lands, economic pressures from the embargo and need for new crops, improved transportation, and immigrants. As a result of mass migration, it was important to raise keep a balance between the states.

Labor Unions: A group that advocates for human rights in a corporation. They managed to bring in better ideas, weekends and such. But they faced many a obstacles in their path to success. Some include

1. Immigrant replacement workers
2. State laws outlawing unions
3. Frequent economic depressions
4. High Unemployment rates.

Presidential Election of 1816/1820- Monroe wins the election in great numbers. In 1816, he gets all but 14 votes and in 1820, all but 1 vote.

Protective Tariffs- The purpose of protective tariffs is to basically protect the industries at home from foreign competition. It makes sure that the foreign imports don’t sell below the price of the domestic industry, thus guaranteeing revenue.

Tariff of 1816- A tariff levied to raise the current tariffs to help protect the U.S. manufacturing from eradicating due to the cheap importation of British Goods. This in turn would provide America with the needed Revenue. It had two perspectives to it: North was happy with it, they were guaranteed income. The south however, which relied on cheap British supplies, had to pay more at this point.

Monroe’s Accomplishments as President

1. Acquisition of Florida Territory
2. Missouri Compromise
3. Monroe Doctrine

The Panic of 1819- The Era of Good feelings was fractured in 1819 by the first major financial panic. The Second Bank of the United States had tightened cred in an effort to control inflation. Many state banks closed, value of money deflated, and there were large increases in unemployment. The most present of this was in the west, where euphoria had placed people in debt.

Internal Improvements and improved transportation- America with the advent of the Industrial Revolution focused on transportation. Now, there were roads, canals, steamboats and railroads as alternative methods to travel.

Examples:

1. Roads- Pennsylvania’s Lancaster Turnpike connected Philly with the rich farmlands of Lancaster.
2. Canals- Erie Canal in NY. Stimulated economic growth.
3. Clermont went up the Hudson River.

The Rush Bagot Agreement- After the treaty of Ghent of 1814, this agreement agreed to a major disarmament pact. The agreement strictly limited naval armament on the great lakes. The agreement was extended to place limits on border fortifications as well. The border between the U.S. will become the longest unfortified boundary in the world.

Treaty of 1818- To maintain a better relationship with the British, America enacted this treaty which set the following provisions:

1. Shared fishing rights off the coast of newfoundland,
2. Joint occupation in Oregon territory
3. Setting the northern limits at 49th parallel.

Population Growth of the United States- Between 1825 and 1830, the U.S population nearly doubled due to increase in immigrants. This numbered doubled in another 25 years.

General Andrew Johnson- A decorated war general who was most known for his militaristic victories.

Henry Clay- A political genius who proposed many different things. One of the first aspects he worked on was developing infrastructure for the nation. He helped create protective tariff, national bank, and the later on “American system”.

James Monroe- The President of the United States who coined the “Monroe Doctrine” and was president during the era of good feelings. He brought in economic prosperity.

Rufus King- He was the last of the Federalists to truly maintain power in Congress. He served as the US British Minister and as a diplomat in foreign relations.

John Quincy Adams- Secretary of State, son of John Adams, wrote the Monroe Doctrine.

The Florida Purchase Treaty- Spain, facing an economic crisis, needs to gain money for their nation. They decide to sell Florida to the United States for 5 million dollars. Out of this, the United States gets Florida while the Spain get American Claims in Texas along with Cash. This is also known as the Adams-Onis treaty, treaty of amity, settlement, and limits, transcontinental treaty of 1819. It was

Fall of Napoleon and its impact on the U.S.-

Cultural Nationalism: The popular votes for James Monroe were casted by a younger generation of Americans whose concerns differed from those of their nation’s founders. The young were excited about the prospects of the new nation expanding westward and had little interest in European politics. As fervent nationalists, new idea of unlimited prosperity and patriotism emerged. Heroes of the revolution were venerated those who fought in it. Webster’s dictionary was embraced.

**Sectionalism-**

Major Cash Crops of the South- Cotton became the primary cash crop for it was easier to pick, with tobacco and indigo following behind.

Socio Economic Gap- The Socioeconomic gap between the upper and lower glass slowly increased, despite better wages.. Social mobility did occur from one generation to the next. However, poor to millionaires were anomalies in this hierarches system.

Industrilization of the U.S.- There were three components that help impact industrial growth.

1. Mechanical Inventions – Allowed for mass production:
2. Factory System: New England emerged as the leading manufacturing center.
3. Labor ( Lowell System): Provided employees with housing as well as opened industry to women and children.

**Substance Farming and the Growing of Cash Crops-**  Southerns moved away from growing actual crops and instead focused on the cash crops.

The First Five Presidents in Order. -

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [George Washington](http://www.enchantedlearning.com/history/us/pres/washington/) (1732-1799) | None, Federalist | 1789-1797 | [John Adams](http://www.enchantedlearning.com/history/us/pres/adams/) |
| 2. [John Adams](http://www.enchantedlearning.com/history/us/pres/adams/) (1735-1826) | Federalist | 1797-1801 | [Thomas Jefferson](http://www.enchantedlearning.com/history/us/pres/jefferson/) |
| 3. [Thomas Jefferson](http://www.enchantedlearning.com/history/us/pres/jefferson/) (1743-1826) | Democratic-Republican | 1801-1809 | Aaron Burr, George Clinton |
| 4. [James Madison](http://www.enchantedlearning.com/history/us/pres/madison/) (1751-1836) | Democratic-Republican | 1809-1817 | George Clinton, Elbridge Gerry |
| 5. James Monroe (1758-1831) | Democratic-Republican | 1817-1825 | Daniel Tompkins |
| 6. [John Quincy Adams](http://www.enchantedlearning.com/history/us/pres/adamsjq/) (1767-1848) |  |  |  |

Additional Information for Keshav to Review:

First and Second national banks, shift in Republican party.