US History H+ Name: Quang Huynh

Chapter 10

**Directions**: answer the following questions completely. No answer should be one word or sentence. Use the who, what, when, where, why, and how as a guide to answering the questions.

1. **What characterized the Era of Good Feelings?** The Era of Good Feelings was characterized by the positivity and joy throughout America from 1815 to 1825. The Era of Good Feelings began after the American’s major victory in the War of 1812. This period in the political history of the United States of America showed a sense of nationalism and a desire for unity for Americans. During this era, there was little to no political struggles or problems because the Federalist party had faded. Since there was only one political party in the United States, there were little to no political conflicts. The Federalist Party disappeared because of some of the Federalist Leaders’ pro-British ideologies. They were charged for treason against the party during the War of 1812. Then in 1817, James Monroe was elected president and said that the victory in the War of 1812 is the reason why the United States should be unified as a country. The Americans focused on helping the economy, representing national pride and national purpose. Overall, the United States had good relations with Britain and the nation increased in size.
2. **Discuss the various issues that promoted sectionalism.** The various issues that promoted sectionalism was an individual’s devotion and pride in their region, as opposed to the entirety of their nation. Then, due to the rapid increase of cotton production, the demand for slavery began to increase. The expansion of cotton culture led to more slavery in new territories. Eventually, these new territories that encouraged slavery would become states of America. There were two sides in this argument. The Southern states that wanted slavery and some of the Northern states that had wanted to abolish slavery. The competition of regional interests cause sectionalism. Furthermore, Maine and Missouri joining the United States caused sectionalism because Maine entered the nation as a free state, while Missouri was a slave state. The states entered the United States due to the Missouri Compromise, enacted in 1820 to maintain the power of Congress and proposed by Henry Clay. This was a problem because slavery was not allowed in states located north of the 36º 30’ parallel. The Missouri Compromise had threatened to interrupt the balance between slave states and free states, which caused sectionalism.
3. **Explain how the Supreme Court under John Marshall strengthened the federal government and the national economy.** The Supreme Court under John Marshall strengthened the federal government and national economy in many ways. For instance, in the 1803 Marbury v. Madison Supreme Court case, Marshall ruled that actions of Congress could be reviewed and rejected if the Supreme Court thinks that they are unconstitutional. The idea of judicial review was established by Marshall, and this helped to strengthen the federal government because the other branches of the government can now be invalidated by judiciary. This allows for unfair and unconstitutional actions by Congress to be checked and balanced by the judicial branch. Furthermore, John Marshall in the 1819 McCulloch v. Maryland case strengthened by the federal government by denying the right of the state to limit the authority of the national government. This allowed for the federal government to be stronger than the states and weakened the state governments. Furthermore, the 1824 Gibbons v. Ogden case strengthened the national economy. Marshall concluded that the Supreme Court had the power to control interstate commerce and the states could not interfere with the power of Congress to control commerce. This strengthened the national economy because it allowed Congress to prevent state interference in building massive projects, which encouraged settlement and expansion in the West.
4. **Discuss the various obstacles that needed to be solved to complete the deal that resulted in the Missouri Compromise of 1820.** The main problem that led to the Missouri Compromise of 1820 was the imbalance of free states and slave states. The introduction of Missouri entering as a slave state sparked a national argument. This began because Missouri, being a part of the Louisiana Territory, applied for admission to the Union. Missouri would ruin the politically important and delicate balance of the slave states and free states. This led to a debate whether slavery would be allowed in not just Missouri, but the entirety of the Louisiana Purchase. Southerners would claim that in the Constitution, it did not mention restricting slavery in territories, and the Northerners argued the opposite. This debate over Missouri would be solved by Henry Clay, who thought of the Missouri Compromise of 1820. This compromise proposed that Missouri would be admitted as a slave state and Maine would be entered as a free state.
5. **How might one account for the rise of Andrew Jackson to victory in the election of 1828?** One would account for the rise of Andrew Jackson to victory in the election of 1828 through his reputation in his part in leading the American army to victory in the Battle of New Orleans. Jackson’s impressive commitment and determination wowed the Americans, as Jackson came from a poor household and rose to power through learning and teaching himself. Jackson’s status as a hero in the War of 1812 allowed him to win the popular vote in his presidential run in 1824 but failed to become president. This is because John Quincy Adams was handed presidency due to the backing of Henry Clay. Then, in election of 1828, Andrew Jackson presented himself in the image of a common American due to his impoverished early life. He claimed he knew what being a common man was like and wanted to defend the rights and interests of a common man, unlike John Quincy Adams. This reelection of Jackson’s was helped by the Corrupt Bargain and helped Jackson to win the presidency in 1828.
6. Identify each of the following and their **significance**:
   1. **Second Bank of the United States** – The Second Bank of the United States was established in 1816 to stabilize the federal economy. The Second Bank of the United States resembled the First Bank of the United States and regulated the American currency circulating in the economy. This helped to secure and help the value of the American currency. Eventually, the Banks of the United States would begin to decline due to their low interest rates and handing out credit freely. Furthermore, the decrease of cotton prices in 1819 was caused by global competition and many loans were issued. The Panic of 1819 was the first major financial crisis in the United States of America, which slowed westward expansion and secondly, the American economy would collapse because of the economic depression. The Second Bank of the United States’ policies and actions were blamed for the collapse of the American economy, although the Second bank of the United States was not the sole cause. Americans thought the bank was greedy and made an unstable financial situation.
   2. **John C. Calhoun** – John C. Calhoun was known for being a Southern politician and being the vice president of Andrew Jackson. John. C. Calhoun had advocated for the rights of the states, a limited government, and slavery. John C. Calhoun had begun his political career advocating for protective tariffs and as a nationalist. The South was not happy about the Tariff of Abominations. John C. Calhoun said that the states had a right to nullify a law and the tariff was lifted in 1832. He was considered part of the Great Compromisers.
   3. **Henry Clay** – Henry Clay is an American statesman, a Speaker of the House of Representatives, part of the Great Compromisers and is a strong supporter of the American System. The American System created a high tariff to support financial domestic improvements to the United States, which would help America to industrialize. Moreover, Clay served as a Secretary of State and was a leading war hawk who played an important role in the War of 1812. Clay would help construct the Missouri Compromise of 1820 and the Compromise of 1850. These compromises were supposed to prevent a civil war from breaking out but failed to do so. Although the compromises were not completely ineffective. Furthermore, Henry Clay was involved in the corrupt bargain where he was bribed to make John Quincy Adams the Secretary of State. In addition, Henry Clay had established the Second Bank of the United States and a high protective tariff.
   4. **Daniel Webster** – Daniel Webster was an American politician that was part of the Great Compromisers and a member of the Whigs party. The Great Compromisers were a group that attempted to prevent a civil war from breaking out. Webster wanted to make more unified and stronger nation from interests in the country. Daniel Webster had helped to negotiate the Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 1842 that resolved the border problems between the United States and Canada. Furthermore, during the nullification crisis, Webster believed that nullification was illegal and only the Supreme Court had the authority to nullify federal laws.
   5. **Oregon Country** – The Oregon Country is a joint occupation by Britain and the United States in 1818. It consisted of Washington, Idaho, Wyoming, Oregon, some of Montana, and half of British Columbia in Canada. The Convention of 1818 between Great Britain and the United States of America had established that Oregon Country were to be jointly occupied by Britain and the United States. This means that both countries own and can control the area, sharing the setting of an area. Then, a dispute broke out on where the Oregon boundary should be. The British wanted the border to be at the Columbia River, while the United States wanted the border to be on the 49th parallel. The Oregon Treaty of 1846 set the Oregon boundary as the 49th parallel west of the Rocky Mountains. Britain got land North of the 49th parallel and the United States got the land South of the 49th parallel. This would eventually lead to the Monroe Doctrine because of the discussion of who owned the land.
   6. **Monroe Doctrine** – The Monroe Doctrine is a proclamation that was issued by James Monroe in 1823. The Monroe Doctrine was significant in the United States as it was essential to remain neutral. It was one of the most important foreign policies made in the United States. The four main points of the Monroe Doctrine were, the United States would not interfere with wars or affairs in Europe, The United States would not make any more colonies, the United States would not interfere and recognize the existing colonies in the Americas, and any European interference in Latin America is seen as a threat. The Monroe Doctrine made itself clear that the United States is not going to be under European colonization, and it was the first time it was announced.
   7. **The “corrupt bargain”** – The Corrupt Bargain was a deal between Henry Clay and John Quincy Adams. Speaker of the House, Henry Clay had convinced Congress to elect John Quincy Adams and then Adams made Henry Clay his Secretary of State. He attempted to alter the votes in the House of Representatives using his power to ensure that John Quincy Adams would win the presidency. The Corrupt Bargain was important because it was influential in the 1824 Election and 1828 Election. Andrew Jackson would win the popular vote in 1824 but not the presidency, and Jackson’s followers were angry at John Quincy Adams when Jackson’s followers heard that Adams took Jackson’s spot as President.
   8. **Jacksonian Democracy** – The Jacksonian Democracy, named after Andrew Jackson, was a democracy during the 1820s-1830s. The Jacksonian Democracy was the idea of spreading political power to the American citizens. Andrew Jackson had been raised from a poor household and rose from the low class. Jackson understands the common people and had extended the vote to every white male, instead of only the wealthy who owned property. This action made by Jackson helped to balance and spread the amount of voting power in the United States by giving the people a voice and a say in the national government. This gave the people more freedom in the United States. The Jacksonian policies wanted to limit government spending and lower the taxes to try to improve America’s economy as whole. The Jacksonian Democracy helped to shed light on the idea that the common people should have a say in the government, instead of only the rich being able to vote.
7. **Contrast the expressions of nationalism and sectionalism in the period from 1815 to 1828 and explain which force was dominant in that period?** From 1815 to 1828, despite the false representations of nationalism in the United States, sectionalism was main force during this period. After the War of 1812, national sentiment was brought about by the United States victory. The War of 1812 sparked widespread nationalism and only during this period. This is because patriotism and nationalism would be expressed before and after major battles to show pride. Otherwise, sectionalism had remained a consistently dominant force during this period and later periods. Many Americans were more loyal to their state than the national government. Issues such as the Missouri Compromise showed the sectionalism between the North and the South. It asked the question; how should the nation continue on with slavery? Also, the creation of the Middle Class in the North divided the North and the South even further. Moreover, during this time, the West and the East experienced sectionalism through the fear that the national banks would take over their towns. Overall, sectionalism is the dominant force during this period.