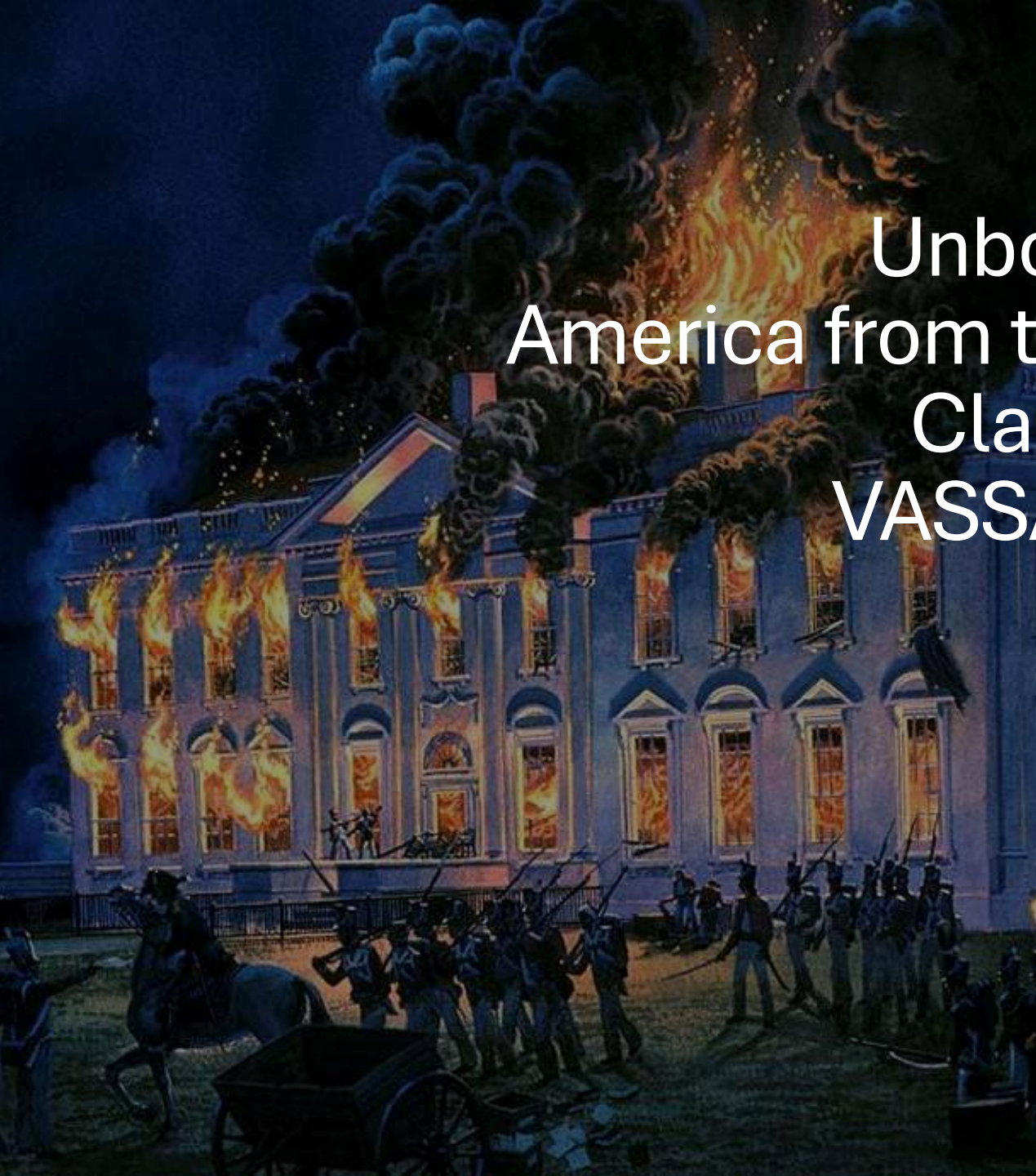


Unbound:
America from the War of 1812
Class 2
VASSAR LLI



Treaty of Ghent Ends the War of 1812

- Officially, “It’s a Draw!”
- Restored the situation prior to The War
- The boundary of Canada is clarified



1812 and The Future of America

- Bolstered Pride
- Fostered Expansionism
- Accelerated Manufacturing
- Everyday Americans gain
- Indians are the losers



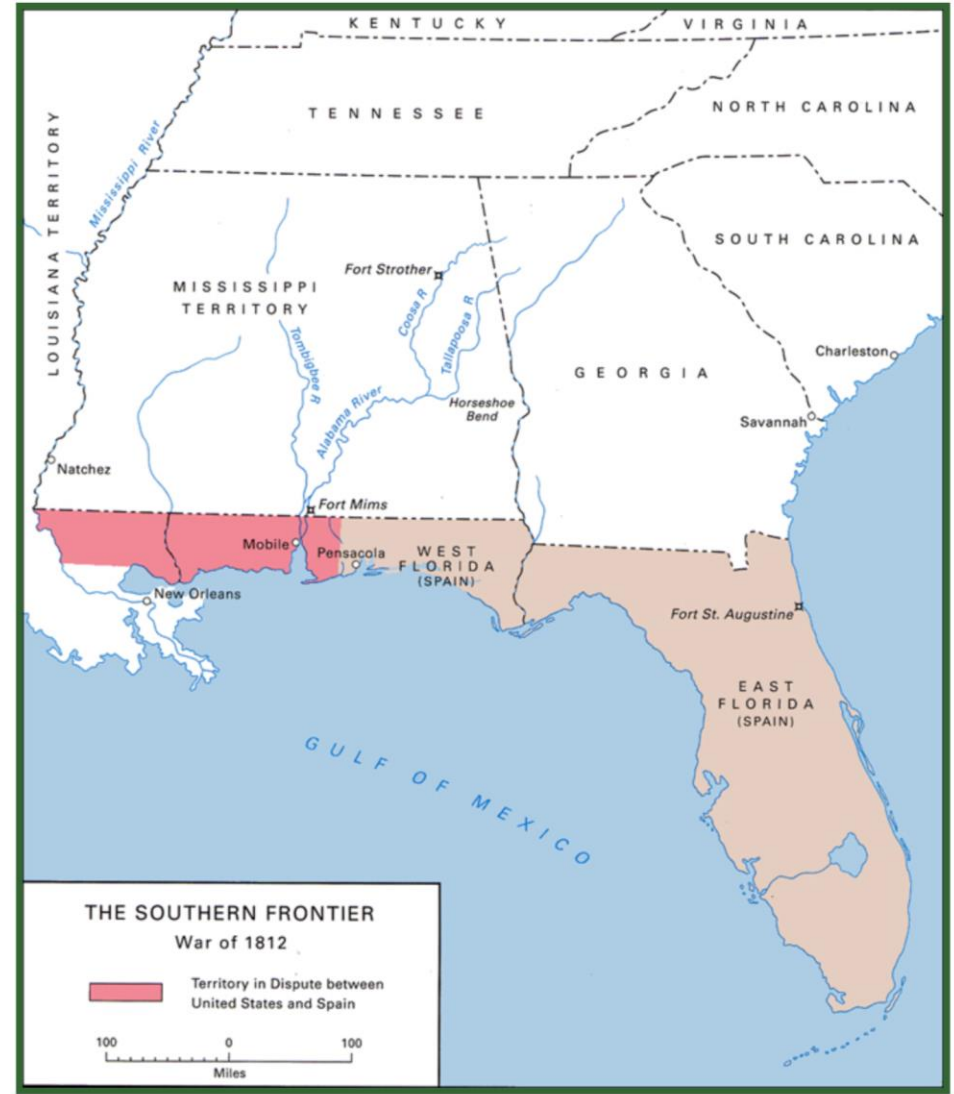
Jackson's Campaigns Against Indians in 1813-14 and During Presidency



Spain is Losing Florida

- During War of 1812, settlers made gains against escaped slaves and Indians
- Andrew Jackson's words in 1813 were to come true:

“British influence must be destroyed, or we will have the whole Southern tribe of Indians to fight and [slave] insurrections to quell in all the Southern states.”





Spain Ceded East and West Florida in this 1819 Treaty

- Established the ***Sabine River*** as the border between the United States and New Spain
- US claims to Texas put to rest
- United States assumed liability for \$5 million in damage done by American citizens who rebelled against Spain



Boston Manufacturing Company

- From the Rhode Island System to Boston's Giant Mills
- First integrated spinning and cloth-weaving mill opens in 1815
- Inexpensive, large fabrics available to Americans



Mass Production of Clocks

- Eli Terry's Plymouth Connecticut factory implemented first mass production of consumer durables with the standardization of wood-gear shelf clocks, soon followed by brass movement models
- Revolutionized the work and social patterns of average Americans
- By late 1830s, factories developed by his apprentices dominated worldwide affordable clock sales

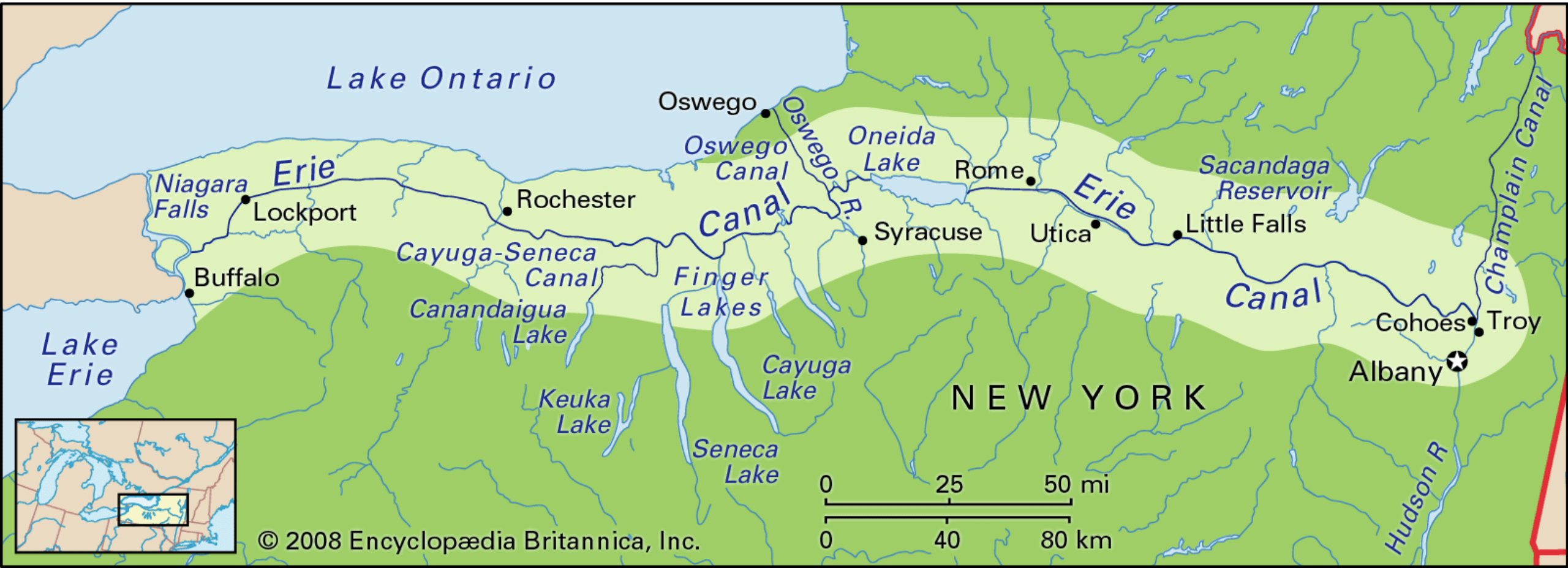
The China Trade

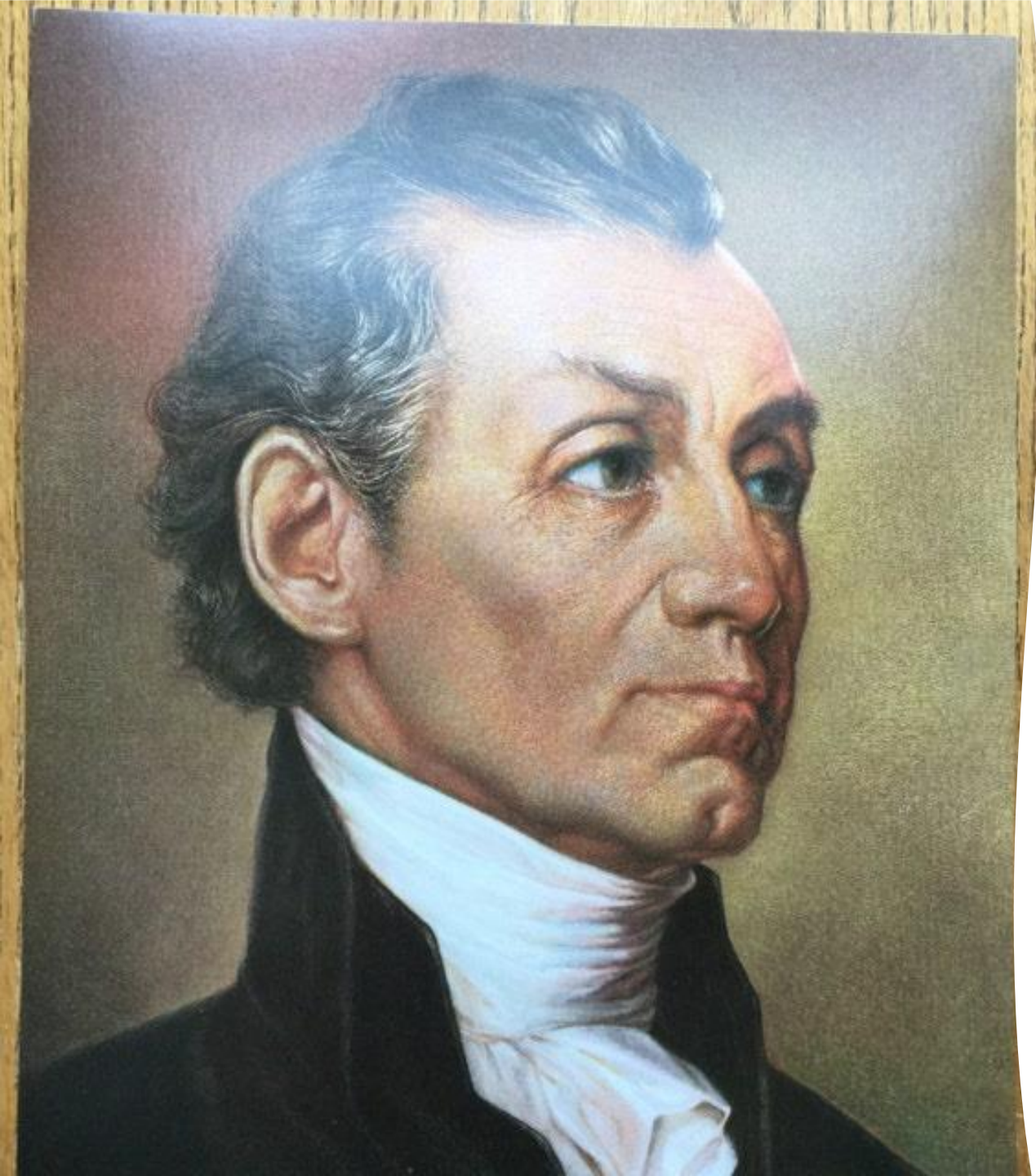
- Our newly independent country took over France's berth in Canton in 1784
- Encouraged development of more efficient American sailing ships
- Gave rise to new wealth in families and business institutions that would become influential in later American politics and domestic economy
- Led to American influence in Hawaii beginning in 1821, treaties with China by mid-19th Century and eventual openings with Japan



Erie Canal 1817-1825

- Begins a canal-building frenzy
- State financed instead of usual investor means of transportation improvements
- Opened the west, including “Burned Over District”



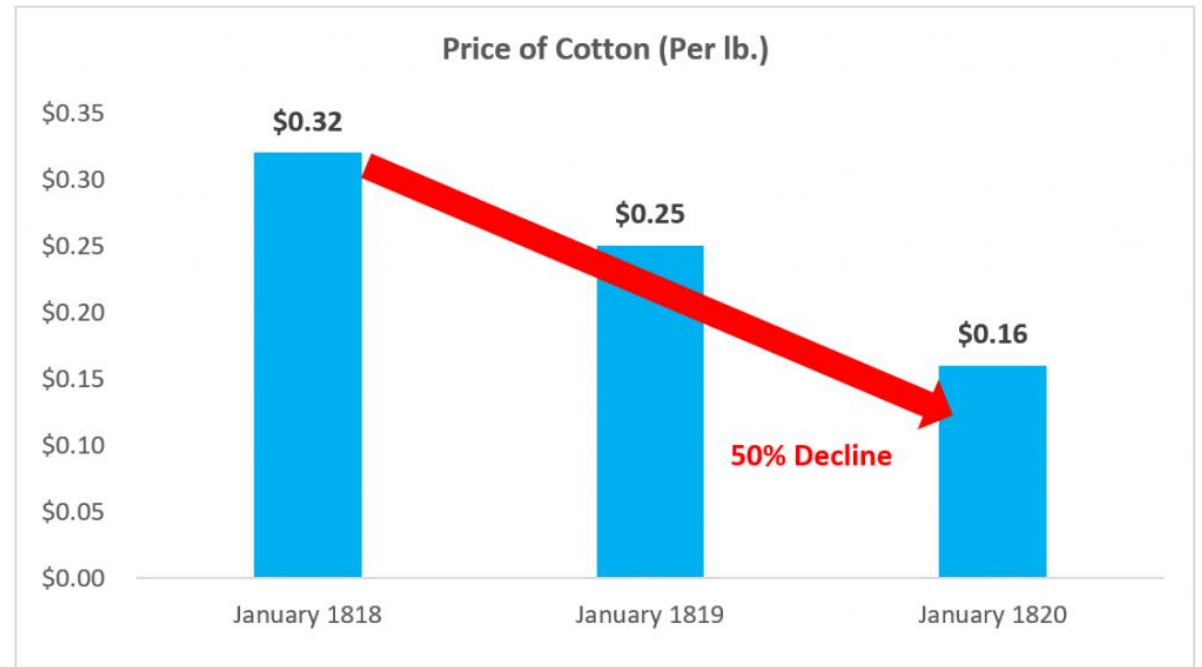


Presidency of James Monroe 1817-1825

- Transformative period of territorial expansion, national security, and diplomacy
- Tenor of the Times reinforced the idea of American exceptionalism and expansionism
- Only temporarily managed the growing sectional divide over slavery

Panic of 1819 Brought on by:

- Rapid economic expansion in the wake of successful British diplomacy in settling border issues and fishing rights
- The growth of Southern cotton industry influenced easy credit for land sales and resulted in fluctuating cotton prices
- Charter of Second Bank of United States credit expansion





McCulloch v. Maryland

Constitutional Issues

- John Marshall led the Supreme Court in an 1819 unanimous decision that implied powers are derived from the ***Necessary and Proper clause***; so giving Congress authority to establish a National Bank (1816)
- States cannot tax Federal Institutions (“Power to tax is the power to destroy”)
- Gave Congress authority to take other actions not explicitly enumerated, thus becoming a cornerstone for future rulings about the balance of power between Federal and States, as related to the ***Supremacy Clause***



Gibbons v. Ogden

Constitutional Issues

- Aaron Ogden had a State-issued Hudson River steamboat monopoly; Thomas Gibbons operated a competitive service under Federal license.
- John Marshall's decision that Congress could regulate commerce between states, leaning upon both the **Commerce Clause** and the **Supremacy Clause**
- Promoted trade and economic growth
- Looked to future use of this power with regards to labor law, civil rights and environmental regulation

Westward Expansion and the Missouri Compromise

- Established a line at 36°30' Line (see map) below which slavery authorized
- But Missouri enters as a slave state and Maine a free state
- Expansion of Federal Powers through SCOTUS rulings already alerted Southerners to issue of State vs. Federal authority over slavery



THE MONROE DOCTRINE

- In 1823, President James Monroe issued the "Monroe Doctrine".
- This Monroe Doctrine banned all future European colonization and influence of the Americas.
- The Monroe Doctrine would have been impossible for the small United States navy to enforce, but Great Britain also wanted to keep the Americas free from European control because of the trade benefits.
- The U.S. was able to take a "tough stand" because of Great Britain's support.



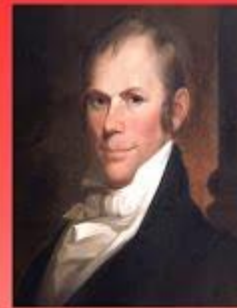
James Monroe

-
- Secretary of State Adams the main architect
 - Britain wished to restrict European adventurism in South America, but by using the USA as a Cats-Paw

Contested Election – Frustrated President

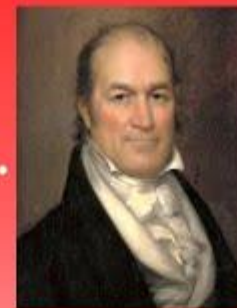
- Adams had less votes than Jackson
- Clay backed Adams in final ballot, leading to charges of a “Corrupt Bargain” after Clay appointed Secretary of State
- Four great events occurred within a year of the 50-year celebration of Independence (see next slide)
- Future President Martin Van Buren works to limit President Adams successes and plots Jackson’s victory in 1828 election

The Presidential Election of 1824



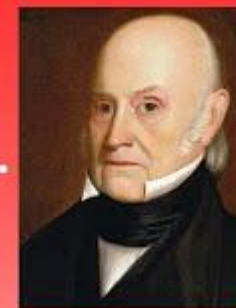
Henry
Clay

vs.



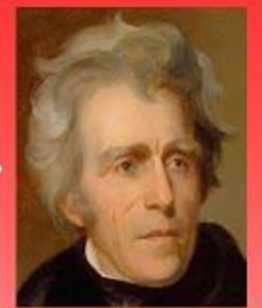
William
Crawford

vs.



John Quincy
Adams

vs.

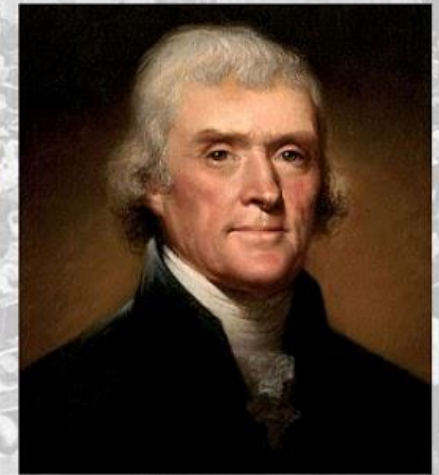
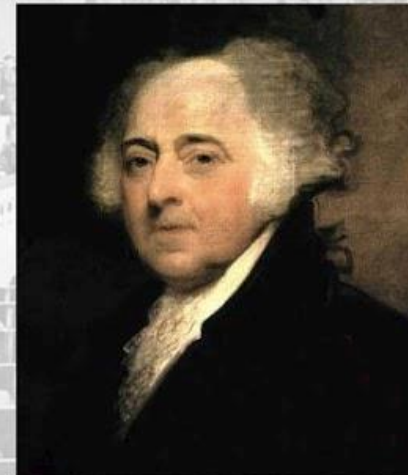


Andrew
Jackson

July 4th, 1826

"on that day, while every heart was bounding with joy and every voice was tuned to gratulation, amid the blessings of freedom and independence which the sires of a former age had handed down to their children, two of the principal actors in that solemn scene -- the hand that penned the ever memorable Declaration and the voice that sustained it in debate -- were by one summons, at the distance of 700 miles from each other, called before the Judge of All to account for their deeds done upon earth"

John Quincy Adams 1826



Henry Clay and the “American System”

Overall Objectives

- Use tariffs and internal improvements to aid domestic production
- Provide economic stability and foster western expansion
- Create a sense of shared purpose and reduce sectional conflicts

Challenges and Opposition

- The Southern states were more agrarian and therefore relied heavily on importing goods; they opposed high tariffs as raising the cost of imported goods
- Southerners opposed the national bank and federal control of internal improvements, arguing that such programs benefited Northern industry at the expense of Southern agriculture. “No Internal Improvements means no need for TARIFFS!”