

## Chapter 12: The Second War for Independence and the Upsurge of Nationalism (1812-1824)

- The War of 1812 was not as well-fought as the Revolutionary War
  - Less passion and angry desire for independence
  - Taught Americans that fighting disunited did not yield great results
    - War ended with weak negotiations for peace
- War of 1812 ended up providing stronger sense of nationalism in its aftermath

### On to Canada over Land and Lakes

- American army was weak and not well-trained
  - Weak discipline of troops that were scattered throughout the states
  - Had poorly-trained militias to aid them, even less organized
  - Many leaders were from the Revolutionary War, beginning to get old and less capable, as well as becoming less passionate about the fight for America
- Canada was an important British point to conquer
  - Large British land in which British control was the weakest
  - Americans tried a “three-pronged” approach from Niagara, Detroit, and Lake Champlain (1812); individual attacks were weak and driven back
    - May have worked if strong, single attack was taken on Montreal, a bustling Canadian town with a high population and good transportation routes
  - Tried invading again in 1813; didn’t work, turned to naval fight (see navy section)
- British and Canadian forces were enthusiastic, had fighting passion
  - Quickly took fort at Michilimackinac, which controlled Great Lakes and lands west and north
  - Led by General Isaac Brock
- American navy fared better against the British than the army
  - American fighting ships (frigates) were handled by better-trained men (presumably from long history of shipbuilding and trading in New England)
  - American ships were stronger (thicker sides and heavier firepower)
  - American ships had larger crews
    - ½ were free blacks
  - Oliver Hazard Perry built a fleet of ships and raised a crew near Lake Erie
    - Captured British fleet on the lake; victory revitalized fighting spirit
    - British retreated from Detroit, Fort Malden, lost to General Harrison in the Battle of the Thames (October 1813)
- British and allies won over Napoleon (France) in Europe
  - Without major enemy in Europe, many British soldiers came to Canada to help the British against the Americans
- British prepared 10,000 troops to take over New York by water (September 1814)
  - Weaker American force led by Thomas Macdonough
  - Almost lost, won by using broadside (turning ship’s side towards enemy and firing all guns at once)

- Saved New York from being taken, which protected the unity of New England and all of the Union

*America in the World:* The War of 1812 was the first war the Americans fought independent of outside help (the French and Indian War required help of British, and Revolutionary War required help of the French). The sovereignty that the Americans had gained gave them the power to “levy War,” as the Declaration of Independence had assured; by showing for the first time that they could successfully organize a war effort by themselves helped to prove the autonomy of the United States to other nations for the first time. War is an international conflict that raises attention and is under constant scrutiny, and thus the Americans were thrust onto the global spotlight for once, the rest of the world recognizing its potential to fight. Also, the fact that this conflict was again with Great Britain, the unchallenged naval power in the world at the time meant that the Americans were truly willing to fight for their ideals, no matter how worthy the enemy; this proved to other countries not only the willingness to fight, but to fight for their morals. Lastly, by sparking conflict with Great Britain again, Britain was more passionate in winning over the Americans, and this resulted in a strong and successful defense of Canada against the Americans and a longer bitterness between the Americans and the British. The War of 1812 changed the perceptions of many countries in the world and strengthened the animosity with its long-time enemy, Great Britain.

#### Washington Burned and New Orleans Defended

- British launched three attacks by water in 1814:
  - Prepared 4,000 troops by water, landed in Chesapeake Bay (August 1814)
    - Quickly took Washington by getting rid of militiamen (“the Bladensburg races”) and lit much of it on fire
  - Attacked Fort McHenry at Baltimore, couldn’t capture it
    - The *Star Spangled Banner* was written by Francis Scott Key during this time, inspired by the battle
  - Attacked New Orleans and the Mississippi River Valley, lost badly at the Battle of New Orleans (January 1815)
    - Andrew Jackson led 7,000 troops
      - Had just won the Battle at Horseshoe Bend against Southwest Native Americans
    - Troops were very diverse, included: “sailors, regulars, pirates, and Frenchmen, as well as militiamen from [several states]”
    - British went for frontal attack, thousands killed by rifles and cannons of Americans in trenches
      - 2,000 British casualty compared to 72 American ones in the first two hours; bloodiest battle of entire war
    - Made Andrew Jackson a hero amongst Americans
    - **Started to brew up sense of honor and glory; the beginnings of American nationalism**
- Peace treaty signed, ended War of 1812

- Actually two weeks earlier than the War of New Orleans; battle still fought because of delayed communication
- British furious again at their defeat, created blockade of America with Royal Navy
  - Economy slowed because of harder trade
  - National treasury faltering because of lessened economy

### The Treaty of Ghent

- Russia's Tsar Alexander I did not want British (who they were allied with) to waste energy fighting the Americans, tried to arrange peace between America and Britain
  - Had five American peacemakers brought to Ghent, Belgium in 1814
    - Included John Quincy Adams (son of John Adams and sixth president of the U.S.) and Henry Clay
  - Treaty of Ghent (December 1814) signed to stop fighting
    - “Essentially an armistice”; created state of “quo status ante bellum” (return territories to state before the war)
    - No mention of initial causes of war (Native American conflict, the “Orders in Council” by the British legislature, impressment of soldiers, unlawful confiscations without declared war)
      - Seen as insincerity of the war hawks
      - Also seen as a stalemate, a draw; neither side won or lost
- British also preoccupied with the Congress of Vienna (1814-5)
  - This was for redistributing land after Napoleon's reign, more domestic and therefore important issue to Great Britain than the peace treaty for the War of 1812

*Politics and Power:* The fighting in the War of 1812 and the resulting Treaty of Ghent both involved heavy military strategization on part of both nations, the U.S. as well as Great Britain. During the war, both sides tried to utilize their military power to their utmost advantage; after the war, peace was negotiated in order to best benefit their own countries. Specifically, the British went for the American capital and successfully took it; however, the American leadership scurried inland and their military under Andrew Jackson won a large victory against the British at New Orleans. Again, this resulted in the diplomatic signing of a treaty between the two nations, with the defeated British loosening its control on the U.S. by signing the Treaty of Ghent, which was essentially a call to stop fighting. However, this treaty was not an end to the conflict; there were no changes in land claims nor new policies erected as a condition of the war; in terms of international relationships changed during the war, there was no advancement; the giant power play of the war created little change within the nation.

### Federalist Grievances and the Hartford Convention

- New England was somewhat disunited from the Union during the war
  - Prospered from illegal trade with Canada (the enemy) during the war
  - British blockade (that limited trade) only imposed in 1814
  - Federalists opposed war effort (because of their support of the British)
  - Because of the above differences from the rest of the states, some New Englanders proposed secession from the Union

- There were rumors that some very sympathetic-to-British New Englanders actually helped the British with enforcing the blockade
- Hartford Convention (1814) was strong indicator of New England dissent with the rest of the states' views
  - Many New England states sent delegates (MA, CT, RI, NH, VT)
  - Sought "to discuss their grievances and to seek redress for their wrongs"
  - Mostly moderate discussion (not as radical as originally thought to be)
  - Final report consisted of mostly moderate requests:
    - Wanted money from central government (Washington) for lost trade due to the British blockade
    - Wanted  $\frac{2}{3}$  states vote for embargo, new states, or war (proposed an amendment to the Constitution)
    - Wanted to remove three-fifths clause (which would diminish the representative power of the South in Congress (the House of Representatives) and the electoral college)
    - Wanted to limit presidents to single term
    - Wanted to prevent consecutive elections from same state
      - Due to the fact that most of the presidents had been from Virginia, a southern state
  - Reported to Washington just as news from New Orleans (Battle of New Orleans) and Ghent (treaty signed) also arrived; quickly overshadowed
    - Hartford Convention's pleas looked almost treasonous now that the war was over and the people didn't seek to change the victorious government too much
    - Also showed the end to Federalism, who never successfully ran for president after that
- New England disunity and talks of secession may have influenced the South
  - Until 1815, New England had the most talk of secession (even more than the South)
  - New England nullified (make void because the laws were wrongful) the embargo by the Democratic-Republican party and worked against the war effort in the War of 1812; strong influence on the later thoughts of secession by the South

*American and National Identity:* The acts of the U.S. against Great Britain in the War of 1812 caused the enraged Federalists to flare up, asking for change in the government that adhered to their beliefs. In their document from the Hartford Convention was a list of proposed changes to government that would solve the problems of government in their view; however, their political and economic views minority opinions of the Americans, and the effect of the Hartford Convention was negligible when the news of the peace treaty came out. Now that war was over, the claims of the Hartford Convention seemed almost treasonous to others because it proposed that the current system of government was wrong; as a result, the Federalists were largely shamed out of existence, and never did well in any later presidential elections. This began the time period known as the "Era of Good Feelings," in which there was only one party (the Jeffersonian Democratic-Republicans) and their single ideology. American identity became more united as opposition was wiped out; however, this opposition from another party proved to a necessary balancing force that kept the incumbent party in check, and the Era of Good Feelings was to

be superseded by a continuous stream of two-party systems, with Americans divided along political lines.

### The Second War for American Independence

- War of 1812 was a very small-scale war
  - Only 6,000 American casualties
  - Compared to Napoleon's and other Europeans' conquests, involved very few people (e.g., 5,000 Americans to invade Canada vs. 500,000 French to invade Russia; 1/100th the amount)
- Small scale doesn't mean that it is small in significance; especially being a war still so early in American independence, it had a large impact on society:
  - Like in American Revolution, showed that it would fight to protect its ideals (would not simply sit back and comply to other nations' rules if unjust)
  - The military power and good military leadership of Americans was well-established, other nations respected it
  - Some people even call the War of 1812 the "Second War for American Independence"
- Sectionalism (separation of the nation by sections with differing opinions) began to develop during the war, creating disunity in the U.S.
  - Federalist party lost a lot of power during the war, especially following the Hartford Convention and its appeals to the government
- New national war heroes emerged: (both later presidents)
  - Andrew Jackson (fighting Native Americans at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend, and won Battle of New Orleans)
  - William Henry Harrison (fought Native Americans at Battle of the Thames)
- Native Americans lost the support of the British (again), forced to make agreements with the Americans that gave up a lot of the Ohio River Valley
- New industry sprung up as a result of the blockade and reduced trade
  - Made America more independent and had stronger domestic economy
- Even Canada prospered from the War of 1812
  - Was angry, felt betrayed by the Treaty of Ghent; didn't receive much for themselves
    - No "Indian buffer state or even mastery of the Great Lakes"
  - Americans and British kept up military engagement in Great Lakes until Rush-Bagot Agreement (1817), when navies in Great Lakes disallowed
  - Border with Canada became more friendly, last border barriers between America and Canada ended in the 1870s
    - Longest unfortified boundary in the world between America and Canada
- Europe defeated Napoleon (again) at Waterloo
  - Countries were exhausted from the fighting, went back to their old ways of "conservatism, illiberalism, and reaction" — these were anti-American views
  - Americans not affected by post-Napoleonic Europe as much because it turned to westward expansion and a greater independence

*America in the World:* Various interactions happened between the Americans and other nations and groups following the War of 1812. For example, Canada felt betrayed by the British and became friendlier to the Americans over time. The nations of Europe were returning to their ordinary governments after jointly defeating Napoleon, and this return to old ways caused Americans to shun them for fear that these old values of “conservatism, illiberalism, and reaction” would affect their experimental government of Enlightenment-age values. Lastly, with more Native American tribes wiped out by American generals Harrison and Jackson, the Native Americans were yet again forced to cede land to the Americans. All of these developments between America and other groups increased American power and sovereignty (better relations with Canada, more isolation from Europe, greater power over Native Americans) that allowed itself to focus on isolationist policies that focused on developing the nation.

### Nascent Nationalism

- Greater sense of nationalism after the War of 1812
  - Nationalism is “the spirit of nation-consciousness or national oneness,” of pride in one’s country
  - This also meant more unity of the country after the war than before it
  - More Americans creating and feeling a distinct sense of America: its scenes and themes
- American literature became a new genre
  - Washington Irving and James Fenimore Cooper popular in 1820s for writing using American themes
  - Textbooks were written by Americans, not using old British textbooks; more local and more relevant to American beliefs
  - *The American Review* was a magazine that became popular, distinctly American ideas
  - More paintings of American scenery
- American economics and politics began to have nationalistic pride
  - Bank of the United States revitalized, voted by Congress in 1816
  - Capital of Washington revived, more beautiful on revival (after razing by British)
  - Army increased to 10,000 men, more powerful and glorious
  - Navy defeated more pirates in 1815

### “The American System”

- People took nationalistic pride in the new factories sprung from the embargoes and the blockade
  - After the trade barriers lifted, the British tried to flood the American market with the surplus of goods they had (because they couldn’t sell to America with the trade barriers) at a reduced price, sometimes even lower than cost; threatened to wipe out the baby-industries forming in America
  - Congress passed Tariff of 1816 to protect the baby industries; rather than primarily being a source of revenue, this was meant mainly for protection of the domestic industry
    - High tariff (20-25% of price) that dissuaded competition
    - Beginning of trend of other protectionist measures
- Henry Clay strongly supported the “American System” of economic exchange
  - Three-point system:
    - Requires strong banking for good and abundant credit

- Requires protective tariff for increased revenue and protection of local industries
- Would create a better infrastructure (roads and canals for transporting goods and people) throughout the nation, especially the Ohio River Valley region
  - Increased circulation of goods would make country more close-knit and interdependent, as well as increasing economic output
- American System was popular amongst many people because they wanted better roads; infrastructure wasn't great at the time
  - Erie Canal was built during this time (NY, 1825)
- American System wasn't strongly enforced because federal government did not provide funds for infrastructure (Madison vetoed it as unconstitutional); states had to provide funding individually
  - Disapproval from Democratic-Republicans because they didn't want federal funding for local infrastructure
  - Further disapproval from New Englanders, who were worried that the roads would bring population away and into western states

*Culture and Society:* A new sense of nationalism, or pride in one's country, sprung up in the U.S. and accelerated growth. It gave people the passion to become more independent, creating their own sources of literature and knowledge. Economics was influenced as well, as people sought to make new economic systems that would mostly benefit their own, American industries. There was a general new optimism in the air following the War of 1812, the new societal sense of being distinctly "American," that the Americans enjoyed and that motivated the creation of new unique American culture.

*Work, Exchange, and Technology:* The "American System" was an system of economic exchange proposed by Henry Clay born from the nationalist isolationist views stemming from the War of 1812. In it, the country would have strong banking, revenue, and infrastructure through a single system. Although Madison and some Democratic-Republicans vetoed it because it asked for a lot of governmental contribution, it formed the basis for a protectionist economy that America follows more or less, especially in periods of stronger isolationism, such as the protectionist systems in the Interwar Period.

### The So-Called Era of Good Feelings

- James Monroe won presidency in 1816
  - Elected by the Republicans, and also came from Virginia (continued the "Virginia Dynasty" of Washington, Jefferson, Madison)
  - Not brilliant but level-headed and stable—what the young country still needed
  - Took a tour of the country to inspect military
    - Went into New England, which, despite its hostility towards the Republicans, still welcomed him
- Monroe's broad welcome made him think of the times as "The Era of Good Feelings"
  - The phrase "era of good feelings" used to describe Monroe administration
  - The beginning of Monroe's rule was mostly peaceful
    - Tariff, bank, sale of public lands (for Westward expansion) starting to become issues that caused discontentment

- Slavery and Sectionalism becoming larger issues in the U.S., creating dividing views, especially between the North and the South

*Politics and Power:* The smooth transition of power from President Madison to President Monroe represented yet another success in the political experiment of the United States. This new transition happened in such an optimistic time that it was called “The Era of Good Feelings”; people were much less worried about the president becoming dictatorial, as they were only a few years ago in the earlier years of the Federalist and Jeffersonian party disputes. This smooth political power switch was a continuity in a line of great American leaders, a transition smooth and stable enough that the rough times in the years ahead with the Panic of 1819 wasn’t enough to significantly shake Monroe’s popularity.

### The Panic of 1819 and the Curse of Hard Times

- Panic of 1819 was a sudden economic slump
  - Characterized by “deflation, depression, bankruptcies, bank failures, unemployment, soup kitchens, and overcrowded ... debtor’s prisons”
- First national financial issue since Washington
  - Washington had simple war debt, however, and that was cleaned up mostly by Hamilton with his rigorous Federalists plans with tariffs and the National Bank
  - The Panic of 1819 was caused mostly by overspeculation (risky trading) with Western lands: “The Bank of the United States, through its western branches, had become deeply involved in this popular type of outdoor gambling”
- Had wide and long-lasting impact
  - During panic, mortgages foreclosed and “speculative (‘wildcat’) western banks [forced] to the wall”
  - Poorer classes were hit hard
    - This created the foundations for Jacksonian democracy
  - There was inhumane treatment of debtors
    - Sometimes families ripped apart because of just a little debt

*Work, Exchange, and Technology:* The Panic of 1819 was the result of a risky system of economic exchange in the west called “overspeculation.” In such a popular era of good spirits and rising nationalism, this financial crisis was a drawback that acted as a reality check—the political and economic systems (such as the Bank of the United States and the overspeculation in the West) were improving and becoming more stable, but were not nearly perfect, being so new. The previous fears of debt and currency distortion (deflation then, inflation earlier) returned, the ones that originally prompted the Americans to adopt the stricter and more centralized Hamiltonian economic system.

### Growing Pains of the West

- Nine frontier states joined the Union from 1791 (Constitution) to 1819
  - Joined alternatively as a free (without slaves) or slave state in order to keep balance between the North (generally without slavery) and South (generally slave-based)
- Westward expansion happened as a result of:
  - Continued westward expansion (dating back to colonial era)
  - Cheap land was highly sought after, especially by European immigrants



- Soil overused on the populated Eastern Seaboard, especially by tobacco farming
- Blockade and embargo made living on the East less desirable
- Generals Harrison and Jackson had won battles with the Native Americans and caused them to cede land, thus opening up more land that could peacefully be settled without Native American interference
- Infrastructure improved in Western lands
  - Cumberland Road (1811) through the Ohio Valley, from Maryland to Illinois
  - Invention of steamboat (1811) allowed boats to travel upstream, more transportational power
- Land Act of 1820 meant to increase power of the Western states
  - Western states had low population and therefore lower representation and power
  - Land act “authorized a buyer to purchase eighty virgin acres at a minimum of \$1.25 an acre in cash” — really cheap land
  - Cheap transportation and cheap money (printed from “wildcat” banks of the west) also allowed by federal government

*Geography and the Environment:* With the largely unsettled and undeveloped region of the Louisiana territory now at their disposal, people were enticed by the prospect of cheap land and the government had the new task of figuring out how to regulate the new land. To keep a balance of political power between the sectional ideologies of the northern (New England and new northern colonies, non-slavery) and southern states, new states were admitted alternatively as slave and non-slave states; this would keep an equal number of pro-slavery and anti-slavery senators, so that legislative decisions would not be biased towards the North or the South. To appease the people of the new states, the government passed the Land Act of 1820 that gave the new settlers cheap access to land and transportation. The vast land (geography) drove these administrative decisions by government, the former (about alternate slave and non-slave states) enforcing the deep divide between the North and the South and thus encouraging the ideological differences that led to the Civil War between the North and the South.

### Slavery and the Sectional Balance

- Tallmadge amendment (1819) proposed by Congress when Missouri wanted to become a slave state
  - Amendment was anti-slavery; said Missouri could have slavery, but couldn't import slaves and had to free (emancipate) children of current slaves
  - Enraged slave owners in South
  - Federalists (who wanted reason to stop “Virginia dynasty” by criticizing its policies) and supporters of nonintervention in expansion were against it
  - Missouri first new state made out of the Louisiana purchase; slavery supporters worried that this would upset power and set a bad precedent
    - Missouri as slave state would make 12 slave states and 11 non-slave states; broke the balance in Senate (which had equal representation)
    - It might create precedent of emancipation that could spread to other slave states, which slave owners did not want
  - Amendment vetoed because of strong opposition in the Senate, not put into effect

- Some anti-slavery advocates used this as an opportunity to express anti-slavery opinions
- Peculiar institution = euphemism for slavery

### The Uneasy Missouri Compromise

- Henry Clay broke uneasy tensions of Missouri with compromises known as the Missouri Compromise; lasted 34 years
  - Missouri was accepted as a slave state
  - Maine (part of Massachusetts at the time) became its separate state to balance out number of northern and southern states (12 for each side, equal representation in Senate)
  - Every new territory north of the 36° 30' latitude line in the future (i.e., not including Missouri) was to become a non-slave state
    - Didn't really harm the South, because farming was harder in the northern regions; Southern farmers rebelled against this anyways
- Legacy of dispute over slavery would continue until the Civil War
- Despite unpopularity of financial crisis and Missouri Compromise (debate over slavery), Monroe won second term election (1820) with little resistance
  - Federalists were very weak
  - Monroe was very popular, even before his presidency; these events were not enough to diminish that popularity

*Politics and Power:* The dispute over Missouri and future states over their acceptance as slave or non-slave states was simply meant to balance power between the North and the South. More liberal and anti-slavery northerners wanted non-slave states that would support their decisions, and the inverse was true for the South. When Congress attempted to pass the Tallmadge Amendment that denied Missouri's acceptance as a slave state, many colonists erupted in anger because it would offset the balance, making more anti-slavery states than slavery states. Henry Clay proposed a solution to this that balanced out the introduction of pro-slavery Missouri (which was the creation of anti-slavery Maine, which set the balance of pro-slavery to anti-slavery states at 12 to 12), as well as created a future system that designated the future northern states to become non-slavery and southern states to become slavery states. This compromise seemed reasonable to both sides and was carried out, balancing political representation between different types of states.

### John Marshall and Judicial Nationalism

- John Marshall was still Chief Justice of the Supreme Court (from the time of the Federalist rule), had multiple precedent-setting cases about power:
  - McCulloch v. Maryland (1819) said Maryland was being unconstitutional; while the Constitution did not explicitly state that the national government had the power to create a national bank, using the Necessary and Proper Clause it does have the right to do so because it has the power to regulate commerce; Maryland has no right to override federal systems (federal government has precedence over state governance)
    - Gave the central government more power, made states more subordinate to central government
    - Was an example of loose construction that Marshall employed

- Loose construction means that the Constitution derives power from the people, should have power to act by reasonable means to do what will benefit the people, even if not explicitly stated by the Constitution
- *Cohens v. Virginia* (1821) had Virginia win against Cohen brothers' illegal activity; however, it asserted the federal Supreme Court's power to review all of the state Supreme Court's decisions about powers of the federal government
  - In other words, Supreme Court had the final say in federal powers, no matter what court a trial is in
- *Gibbons v. Ogden* (1824) said that the federal government had the power to regulate interstate transportation and commerce, limited states' and businesses' rights to freely transporting and trading

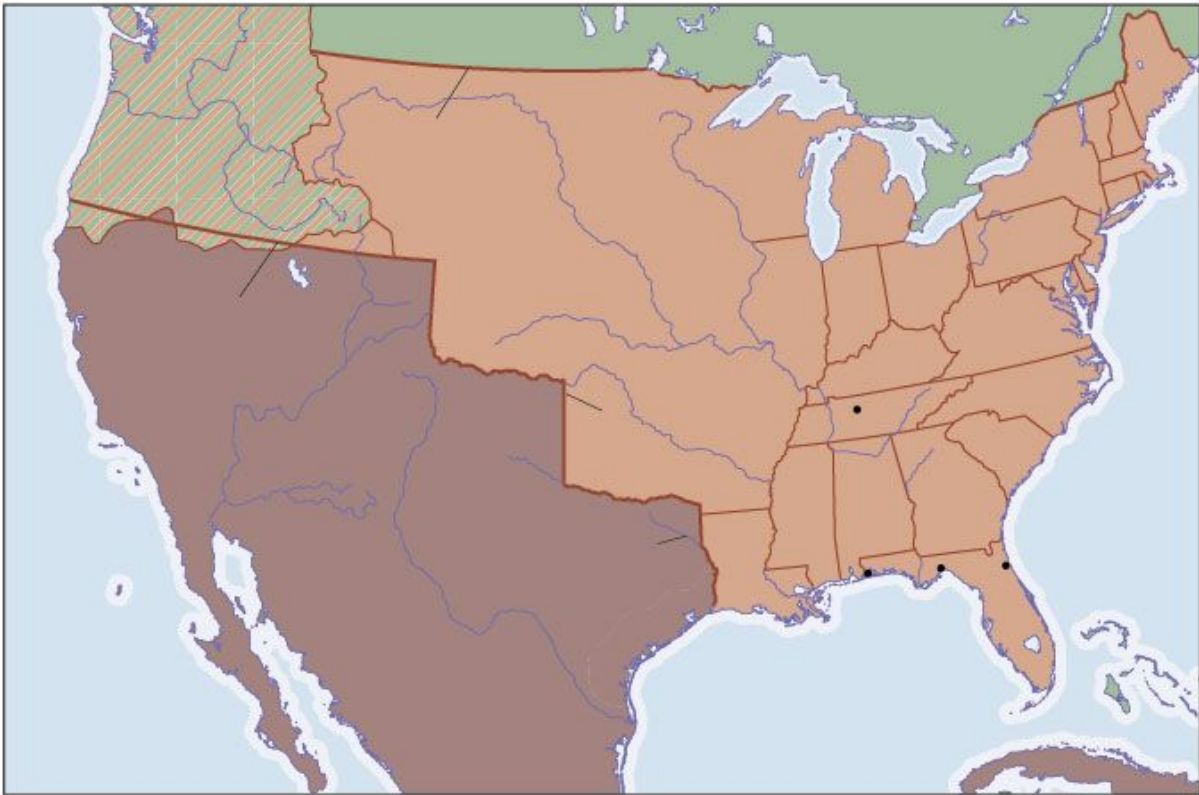
### Judicial Dikes Against Democratic Excesses

- *Fletcher v. Peck* (1810) was when Georgia sold huge land to private owners due to bribery; Marshall said that the government could not interfere because the transaction was a "contract," which the Constitution says the government cannot intervene with
- *Dartmouth College v. Woodward* (1819) was when New Hampshire wanted to change Dartmouth College, Supreme Court denied their request because Dartmouth was created by a charter by King George III; this was another form of "contract" that could not constitutionally be violated by government
  - One of the major supporters of Dartmouth (and an alumnus of Dartmouth) was Daniel Webster
    - Helped defend Dartmouth and helped the case win
    - Helped establish precedent that protected business (chartered corporations, a form of contract) from government
    - Was in Senate, explained and argued ideas with the Supreme Court and then argued back to the Senate to explain again (can be considered an "Expounding Father" of the U.S., one who clearly explains his principles)
- Economic rulings allowed stability for business; Marshall formed a conservative, steady setting that was not as zealous as rest of country but lasted for a long time

*Politics and Power:* Chief Justice John Marshall set multiple precedents that limited and augmented the power of the central government. On the one hand, he employed the loose construction (elastic clause) of the Constitution, ruling that the government should be able to do what is necessary and proper based on its powers given in the Constitution; this was shown in *McCulloch v. Maryland*, *Cohens v. Virginia*, and *Gibbons v. Ogden*, all of which increased government power over the states because the central government was given powers not explicitly set to it but considered necessary and proper. On the other hand, *Fletcher and Peck* and *Dartmouth College v. Woodward* both ruled against the government, because the government could not violate any sort of "contract." Because most of these contracts were economic, this prevented government from monopolizing or controlling the economy, and businesses are allowed to run mostly autonomously. These two opposing views by Marshall of governmental power in terms of the Constitution balanced the reach of the central government.

### Sharing Oregon and Acquiring Florida

- John Quincy Adams, son of president John Adams (and future president himself), was Secretary of State under Monroe and helped to organize foreign affairs
  - Helped Monroe negotiate Anglo-American Convention (1818) with Great Britain
    - Americans could share fisheries with Newfoundland (Canada)
    - Clarified limits of northern Louisiana
    - Established a “joint-occupation” of the Oregon territory (rights and land claims of Britain and America preserved in that region) for ten years
- Spanish colonies had multiple revolutions in South America
  - Chile (1810), Venezuela (1811), Argentina (1816) were major rebellions
  - Many Spanish from Florida left to help keep order in the rebellious Spanish colonies; left Spanish Florida unoccupied and undefended (for Jackson’s conquest; see below section)
- Florida was still occupied by the Spanish
  - In 1810, Americans took over western Florida, allowed captured land into nation by Congress in 1812
  - General Andrew Jackson attacked Florida when many Spanish left to fight in rebellious South American Spanish colonies under the claim that he was ridding Florida of hostile slaves and Native Americans
    - Jackson captured major Spanish forts and ousted their leaders, against Congress’s orders
    - Congress (except John Quincy Adams) disapproved of his rash zeal
  - Spanish ceded Florida and land claims in Oregon to the Americans, took some of American Texas in return
    - This was the Florida Purchase Treaty or Adams-Onís Treaty (1819), which had a diagonal zig-zag cutting down the U.S.



(for above image: American land (right) in orange, striped land was British-American shared Oregon territory, green land (top) was British Canada, purple land (bottom) was Spanish land. Border between American and Spanish line was the Adams-Onís Treaty line of 1818, Florida given to America)

*Geography and the Environment and Migration and Settlement:* The interactions between the Americans and the British and Spanish in the 1810s led to an increase of land area of the U.S. The Anglo-American Convention consolidated American rights to fisheries in Newfoundland and a joint occupation of Oregon, a vast territory in the northwest. The Adams-Onís Treaty was the result of American conquests of Florida, in which all of Spanish Florida was ceded to the Americans. As a result, two vast tracts of land were added to the U.S., which further promoted Jefferson's view of a land- and farmer-based society. It also showed the continued obligation (dating back to the colonial era) that the Americans felt to expand westward and fight for extra land. They had fought vigorously with the Native Americans, but after vanquishing many of the Native Americans in local and international conflicts (such as the French and Indian War, the Revolutionary War, and the War of 1812), the Americans turned to taking land from the French (the Louisiana Purchase), the British (the original colonies and the Oregon territory) and Spanish (Florida).

### The Menace of Monarchy in America

- Monarchs rethroned after Napoleon's defeat
  - Were worried about the new democracies, wanted to get rid of revolutions for new American-like republican government

- Crushed popular rebellions (rebellions that advocated change towards a popular democracy) in Spain and Italy
- Americans worried about the combined force of the monarchies of Russia, Austria, Prussia, and France; they might try to eradicate the revolting colonies of Spanish South America to eliminate threat of them becoming republics like the U.S.
  - Loss of new rebellions for democracy would make democracy weaker and less attractive for other nations to convert
- Russian tsar pushed Russian territory down to 51° latitude on North American continent, down to San Francisco Bay area in 1821
  - Scared Americans, who were afraid the Russians were trying to cut off their western coast (California region), which was essential for the Americans to interact with the Pacific region
- Great Britain reluctant to join other monarchies in crushing Spanish rebellious colonies
  - Instead opened up trade with America again, which benefitted both countries because of free trade
  - George Canning (British foreign secretary) told American minister that Britain would agree with Americans to not have any part in conquering South America and recommended that other European nations did not as well in 1823

*Culture and Society:* The Americans became concerned when the European nations became anti-democratic, hostile towards their deeply-ingrained societal and political beliefs. The new democracies of the revolted Spanish colonies followed this ideal; as a result, they were now under threat by the combined power of many European nations. It was really this difference in perspective that set Americans apart from other nations what gave them concern.

*Politics and Power:* Not only were the ideologies of the U.S. and Europe very different, but the differences in raw military power were very different as well. The U.S. had a ragtag military that, while filled with the nationalism and patriotism that was rampant in that era, simply could not match the combined might of Europe (which was strong enough to defeat the military genius of Napoleon). Russia also posed a threat on the western border of the U.S., because it began to creep down the west side of the American continent in current-day Alaska down to California. Luckily, the British were opposed to the cause of most of the other European nations and had the navy to support its cause, which ended up protecting the Americas from European invasion (for fear of economic loss from losing tradeable ports).

### Monroe and His Doctrine

- John Quincy Adams was skeptical
  - British fleet was the strongest in the world; it wouldn't need the Americans' help in denying to attack South America; Adams believed the alliance was unnecessary
  - It seemed to put America under Great Britain again because of Great Britain's superior naval power
  - Adams thought that the Spanish were concerned that Americans would capture Spanish land and cause conflict that would compromise British claims in the Caribbean; therefore this deal was out of self-interest to the British

- Adams also believed that the Europeans had no real plans (just rumors) for invading Spanish South America, because British (whose navy was feared) would protect the ports there that they needed to keep open for trading with its fleet
- Monroe Doctrine (1823) argued by Adams, who persuaded Monroe to issue it
  - Was a “stern warning” that told European nations not to colonize or otherwise interfere with the American continent
    - Was afraid of the Russians, who were advancing in the northwest, and was concerned for the new South American republics
    - Meant that the Americans would not interfere with Europe either, such as with the fight between the Greeks and the Turks

### Monroe’s Doctrine Appraised

- European powers were upset about Monroe Doctrine
  - Felt that the Americans were too weak to keep their word
  - Felt upset because they were limited by the British, who essentially enforced this doctrine by keeping a superior navy that could protect the coast
- There was little recognition of the Monroe Doctrine in the Americas
  - Most people knew that it was primarily to protect the U.S. (self-defense) in the long run, and that preventing the South American nations from being colonized was only a secondary goal
  - A few people realized that it was mostly the British navy that enforced it, not the words of the Americans and their weak military strength
  - Most people forgot about it quickly, only became significant in hindsight (in 1845)
- Russo-American Treaty (1824) meant that Russians drew southern border of their land at 54° 40’; no real threat from the Russians
- Without British navy, there was no true power behind the Monroe Doctrine; it was only as strong as the military protecting the Americas (which happened to be the British navy, the most powerful in the world; as a result, it was successful)
- Monroe Doctrine was never law
  - It was given in Monroe’s “regular annual message to Congress”
  - It was a “simple, personalized statement of the policy of President Monroe” (and John Quincy Adams)
  - Expressed the nationalist views of the time period after the victory of the War of 1812
    - “While giving voice to a spirit of patriotism, it simultaneously deepened the illusion of isolationism” — strengthened American nationalistic beliefs of patriotism and isolationism

*Politics and Power:* The Monroe Doctrine was mostly a strategic idea that had little real effect but was profound in its forward-thinking-ness, if enforced (which it was, thanks to the powerful British navy guarding the American coastline). Secretary of State Adams, rather than agreeing to the British proposal to jointly oppose any intervention with the Americas (Latin America, the Caribbean, and the U.S.) because he thought it was unnecessary and put America in British hands again, argued for a global non-interventionist policy towards the Americas independently from the U.S., which was issued by

President Monroe. While it was simply a sort of warning with no strong American military to enforce it, the British willingly patrolled the coast of the Americas to protect its trading assets; therefore, the Americans knew that the Europeans would follow this policy. Thirdly, while ostensibly protecting the South American colonies from European colonization, it also protected itself and the idea of democracy in the process: if these new, democratic nations that had been formed by the same form of rebellion as the U.S. and were crushed by the Europeans, that would set a precedent that might cause European nations to band up against the U.S. as well. And if those democracies weren't attacked and were allowed to foster, new democratic principles would be born and expand on the current systems, perhaps spreading to the U.S. and improving sociopolitical life there as well. Therefore, while it was not international law or edict, the Monroe Doctrine had many benefits to the U.S. and was greatly appraised in hindsight for protecting the U.S. and its democratic ideals.