

President James Monroe

The Era of Good Feelings
Foreign Relations with
European Nations
Monroe Doctrine



New President

- ✦ In 1816, James Monroe won a landslide victory to become the new President.
- ✦ The Democratic-Republican party was incredibly popular. The Federalist party was dying away.
- ✦ Political rivalries appeared to disappear as Americans were becoming increasingly patriotic.
- ✦ Many referred to this time as the “Era of Good Feelings”





Tariff

✦ In 1815 The British started dumping goods in the U.S. They were selling goods at a very low price hoping to force American factories out of business.

✦ In 1816 Congress imposed a 25% tariff. This made the North happy because it made American goods less expensive. The South was unhappy because their imported goods became more expensive.

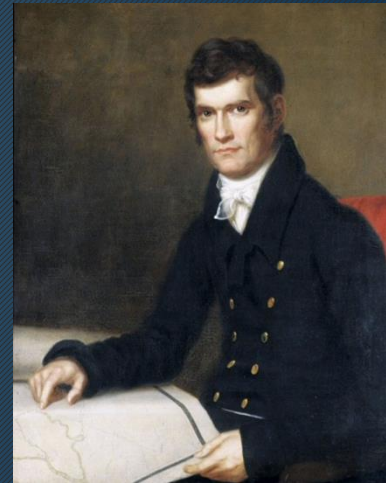
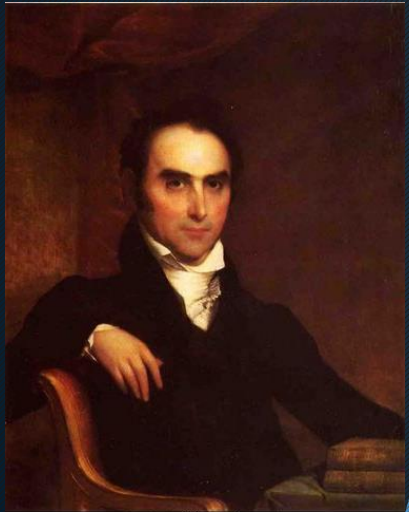
✦ This created a lot of tension in America.

✦ Three important political figures came to power during this time.

✦ John C. Calhoun fought for the South.

✦ Daniel Webster fought for the North

✦ Henry Clay fought for the West



Britain

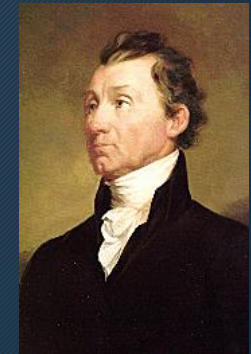
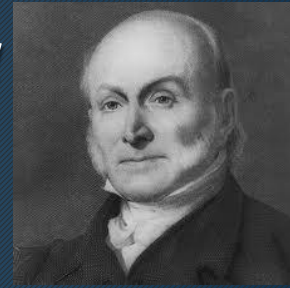


In the years following the War of 1812 James Monroe and his Secretary of State John Quincy Adams tried to resolve long standing disputes with Great Britain.

In 1817, the Rush-Bagot Treaty limited the number of naval vessels the U.S. and Britain could have on the Great Lakes.

The treaty provided for the disarmament or removal of weapons, along the border between the U.S. and British Canada.

The Convention of 1818 set a secure and demilitarized boundary to the Louisiana Territory between the U.S. and Canada at the 49th parallel.





Oregon



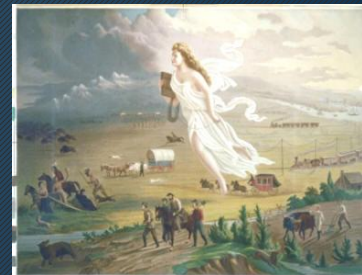
- ✦ Four countries claimed the Oregon Country in the early 1800s; Britain, Spain, Russia, and the United States.
- ✦ Spain and Russia eventually gave up their claims.
- ✦ To prevent war British and American diplomats settled the dispute peacefully in the Convention of 1818 agreeing to joint occupancy of Oregon.
- ✦ Thousands of Americans streamed into Oregon Country while the number of British residents remained small.
- ✦ In the Treaty of 1846 Britain and the U.S. compromised by dividing Oregon into American and British sections at latitude 49°N.

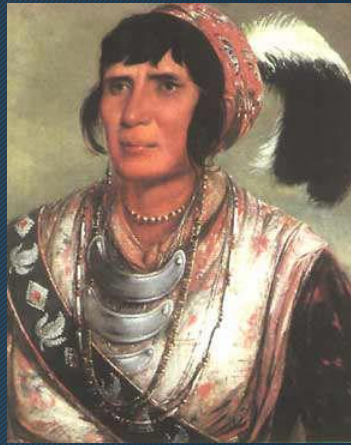
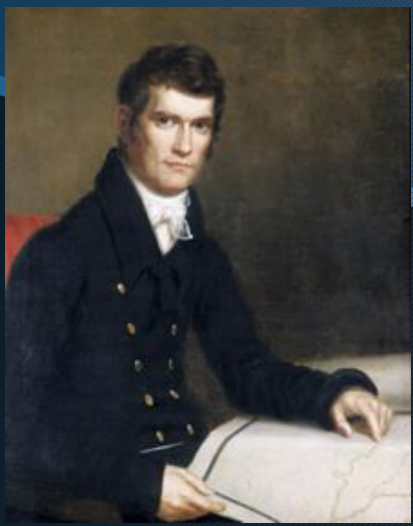




Foreign Policies

- ✦ During Monroe's presidency many changes occurred in Latin America.
- ✦ James Monroe began the long-term foreign policy of keeping European powers out of the Americas.
- ✦ The idea of Manifest Destiny was also beginning to spread throughout America.
- ✦ Manifest Destiny is the belief that Americans had the right if not the duty to expand and claim the lands from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean.





Spain

- ✦ In 1818 General Andrew Jackson invaded Spanish East Florida seizing control of two Spanish forts.
- ✦ Jackson had been told to stop Seminole raids on Americans in Florida.
- ✦ In capturing the Spanish Forts Jackson went beyond his orders.
- ✦ Luis de Onis the Spanish minister to the U.S. protested and demanded Jackson be punished.
- ✦ Secretary of War John Calhoun said Jackson should be court-martialed but John Quincy Adams disagreed.





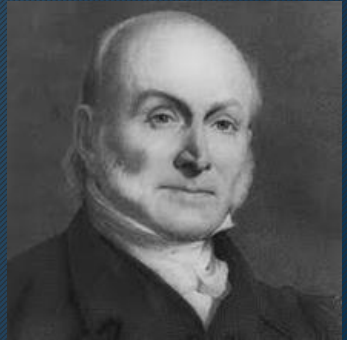
Spain



✦ Adams believed Spain did not want war and negotiated the Adams-Onís Treaty in 1819 giving East Florida to the U.S.

✦ The U.S. gave up claims to Spanish Texas and took over a \$5 million debt Americans said Spain owed for damages.

✦ The treaty also extended the border northwest from the Gulf of Mexico to the 42nd parallel and West to the Pacific, as well as recognizing the U.S. claim to the Oregon County.





Mexico



- ✦ Spain claimed all land West of the Louisiana Territory to the Oregon country.
- ✦ Two Catholic priests Fr. Miguel Hidalgo and Fr. Jose Morelos led a revolution against Spain.
- ✦ In 1821 Mexico won its freedom from Spain.
- ✦ Mexico invited American traders and settlers into its frontier lands to increase trade and population also to boost the economy.
- ✦ They soon questioned their decision because most settlers stayed American and resisted Mexican laws and customs.
- ✦ The U.S. tried to buy territory from Mexico but the Mexicans refused.



Mexico



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- ✦ Relations between the countries worsened when American settlers in Texas revolted against Mexican rule.
- ✦ Texas gained its independence in 1836 and U.S. statehood in 1845.
- ✦ These events caused Mexico to break diplomatic ties with the U.S.
- ✦ A dispute over the Texas-Mexico border caused more trouble and by the following year Mexico and the U.S. were at war.
- ✦ Mexico was defeated and lost almost half of its territory to the U.S. In 1848 the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ended the war.
- ✦ The U.S. paid \$15 million for the Mexican Cession which gave the U.S. the area that includes CA, NM, AZ and a number of other states.





Latin America

✦ In South America, independence came because of the efforts of two men. Simon Bolivar known as “the Liberator” led the movement that won freedom for **Venezuela, Colombia, Panama, Bolivia and Ecuador.**

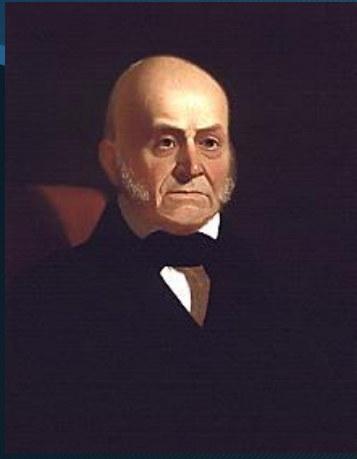
✦ Jose de San Martin successfully achieved independence for **Chile and Peru.**

✦ By 1824, the revolutionaries military victory was complete and most of South America had liberated itself from Spain.

✦ Portugal's large colony of Brazil gained its independence peacefully in 1822.

✦ Simon Bolivar and other Latin American leaders were inspired to strive for independence by the example of the U.S.





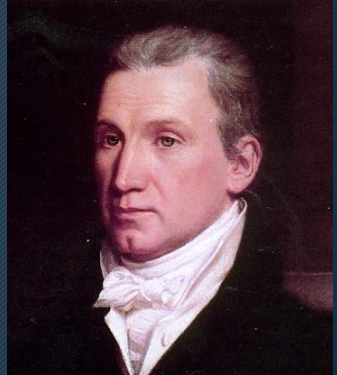
Latin America



Americans were glad to see European empires further weakened and looked forward to increased trade between the U.S. and Latin America.

On July 4, 1821, Secretary of State John Quincy Adams gave a speech to Congress. He said “Wherever the standard of freedom and independence has been or shall be unfurled, there will her heart, her benedictions, her prayers be.”

President Monroe demonstrated America’s support by recognizing the independence of Latin American republics.





Monroe Doctrine



- ✦ In 1822, the “Quadruple or Holy Alliance” of France, Austria, Russia and Prussia discussed a plan to help Spain regain its American holdings.
- ✦ The possibility of increased European involvement in North America led President Monroe to take action.
- ✦ In 1823, Monroe declared that the American continents were “not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers.”
- ✦ He went on to say that “any foreign military expeditions sent to the Western Hemisphere would be seen as a threat to the U.S.” Monroe warned that “No European country should interfere in U.S. affairs, at home or abroad”.
- ✦ Monroe's policy became known as the “Monroe Doctrine”.
- ✦ The Monroe Doctrine began America's foreign policy of preventing other great powers from interfering in Latin American political affairs. By keeping European powers out of the Americas.