


# The War of 1812



# Causes: Neutrality in Napoleonic Wars

- “Order in Council” vs. Continental System
  - Ongoing British **Impressment**
    - Chesapeake-Leopard Affair (June 21, 1807)  
the British attacked and boarded the ***Chesapeake*** to search for deserters.
  - US retaliated diplomatically and then economically with the **Embargo Act of 1807** which forbade export of all goods from U.S.
    - It was a disaster to the U.S. economy.
  - The **Non-Intercourse Act of 1809**
    - Unexpected Consequences:
      - N. Eng. was forced to become self-sufficient again [old factories reopened].
      - Laid the groundwork for US industrial power.
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# Causes: Western Land

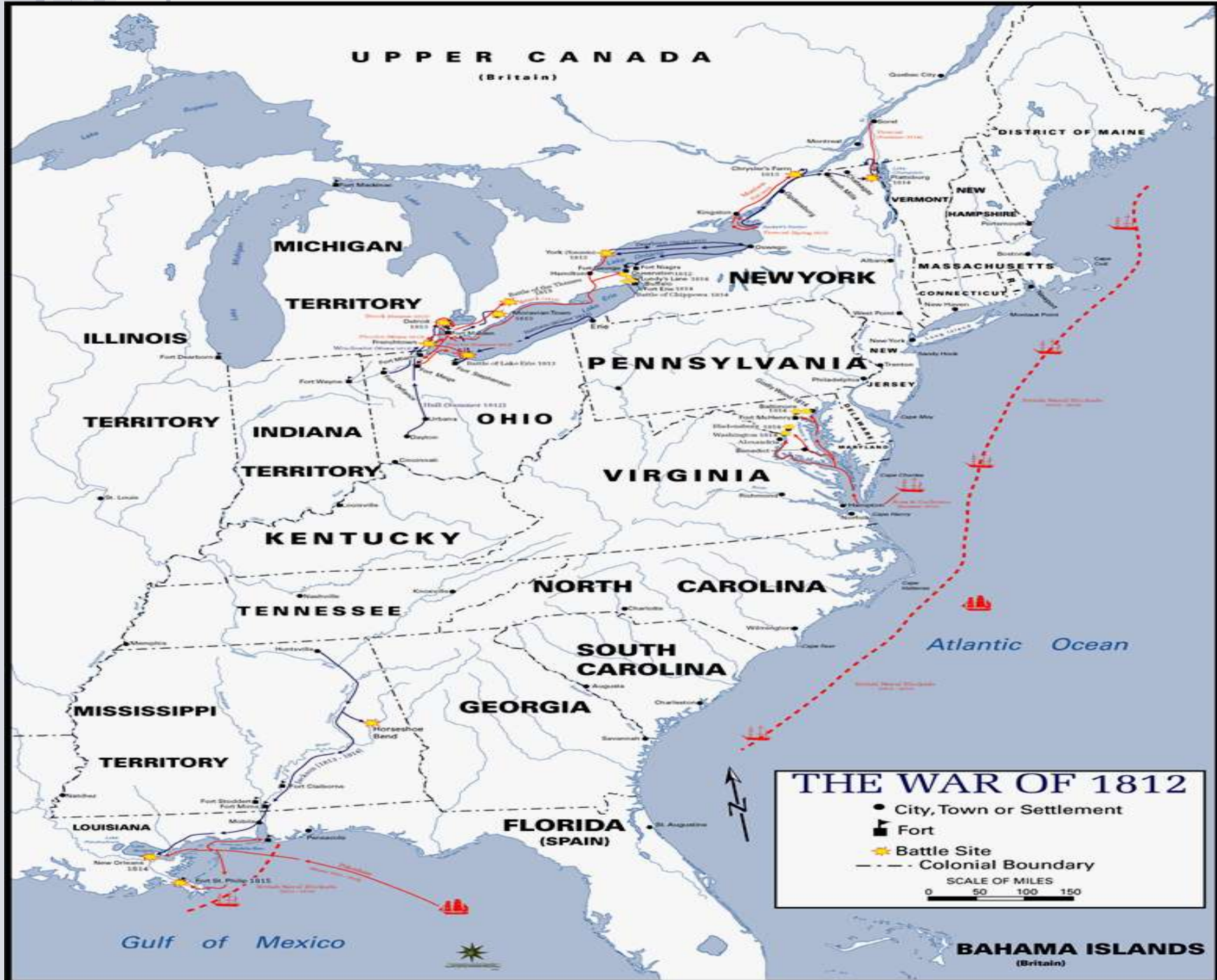
- British alliances with Indians (Tecumseh)
- Battle of Tippecanoe
  - General William Henry invited Native Indian chiefs to Ft. Wayne, IN to sign away 3 mil. acres of land to the US government.
  - Tecumseh organized a confederacy of Indian tribes to fight for their homelands they were defeated at Tippecanoe.
  - This made Harrison a national hero!  
[1840 election → Tippecanoe & Tyler, too!]
- War Hawks like Clay and Calhoun urged war.




# Fighting the War

- The US was unprepared militarily:
  - Had a 12-ship navy vs. Britain's 800 ships.
- Financially unprepared:
  - Revenue from import tariffs had declined due to embargoes, etc.






# Fighting the War

- Fighting is centered in the West and on the Great Lakes.
  - The British take a new tack in 1814 and attack the coast and DC.
    - The Burning of DC in 1814
    - Attack on Ft. McHenry, Star-Spangled Banner
  - Both sides tire of war and Peace is signed in Dec of 1814 in Ghent.
  - The troops didn't know and a final crushing battle at New Orleans took place, making Andrew Jackson a hero.
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# Politics of the War

- Hartford Convention-Dec 1814 – Jan 1815
    - Federalist opposition in New England to the war reached the point where secession was discussed.
  - Major political consequences of 1812 War
    - Eliminated Federalists Party
    - Republicans were convinced the US was politically and diplomatically strong
    - Entered an era of political unity
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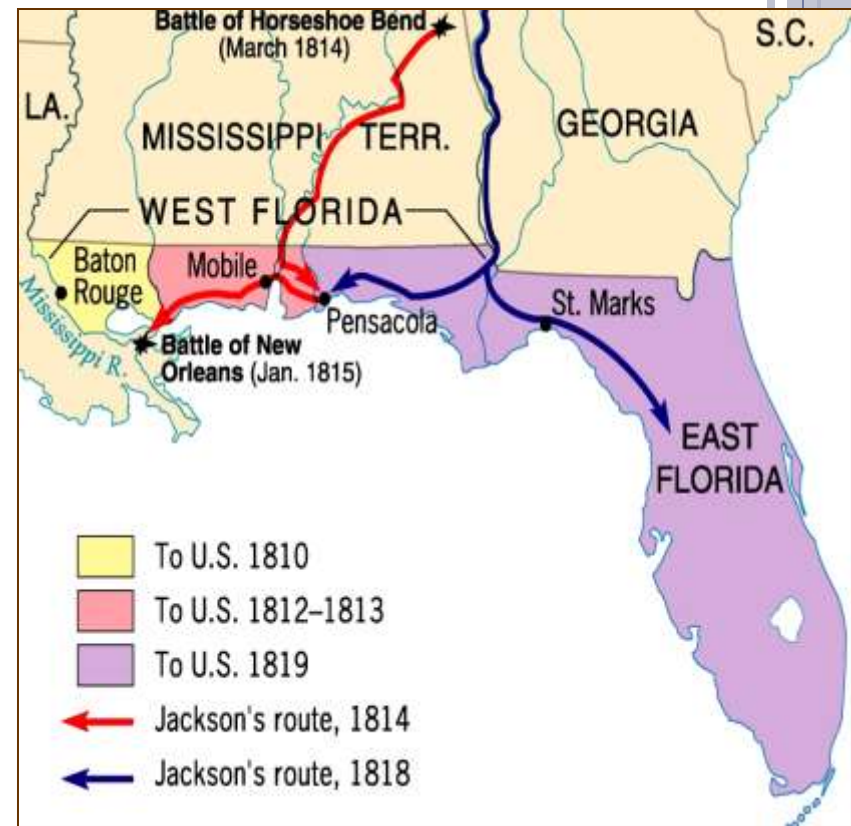
# The “Era of Good Feelings” (1815-1824)

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# Seminole Wars and Florida

- Jackson was ordered by Pres. Monroe in 1817 to lead a campaign in Georgia against the Seminole and Creek Indians.
- And prevent Spanish Florida from becoming a refuge for runaway slaves.
- So he seized Florida for the U.S. and Sec of State Adams kept it with the the Adams-Onís Treaty.



# The West & the NW: 1819-1824



# The American System

- Henry Clay proposes American System, aimed to make nation economically self-sufficient
- Tariff of 1816
- Second Bank of the U. S.
- Internal improvements at federal expense.
  - National Road (vetoed in 1817)




# The Panic of 1819

- Caused by land speculation and in 1819 the B.U.S. tightened credit.
- Led to series of state bank failures, and a financial panic- people in the West blamed it on B.U.S.
- Depression for 6 years followed, but growth ultimately continued



# The Missouri Compromise 1820

- By end of 1819, Union had 11 free and 11 slave states
  - MO's statehood opened floodgates of sectional tension- Republicans divided on sectional lines.
  - **Missouri Compromise** promised the following:
    - Missouri would be an admitted slave state and Maine an admitted free state to keep the balance.
    - Any new states in the LA Purchase above 36°30' could not be a slave state.
    - Relaxed sectional tensions for 30 years, but showed the underlying tensions of the Era of Good Feelings.
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# Monroe Doctrine 1823

- Statement of foreign policy as the U.S. was dealing with:
  - Recognition of newly emerging Latin American republics
  - Threat of European interference
- Main ideas of doctrine
  - Western hemisphere not open to colonization by any European power
  - U.S. would not intervene in European wars
- Not really important then, but America became a power strong enough to prevent European meddling in the Western hemisphere's affairs.

# Election of 1824

- Jackson receives more electoral and popular votes than Adams, Clay, and Crawford, but not a majority
- House chooses Adams because of Clay's support (Clay was a rival of Jackson in the West)
  - Adams and Clay agreed on American System
  - Jackson's followers accused Clay of Adams of a **“Corrupt Bargain”** when Clay was named Sec. of State

# The Election of 1824:

## *The “Corrupt Bargain”*

Candidate	Popular Vote	Electoral Vote
Andrew Jackson	<u>43%</u>	99
J.Q. Adams	31%	84
William Crawford	13%	41
Henry Clay	13%	37



# JQ Adams as President

- His political opponents stopped him from making any major advancements.
- Tariff of Abominations in 1828 supported Northern industrialists only and was widely contested.





# “King Andrew” or

# Jacksonian Democracy?

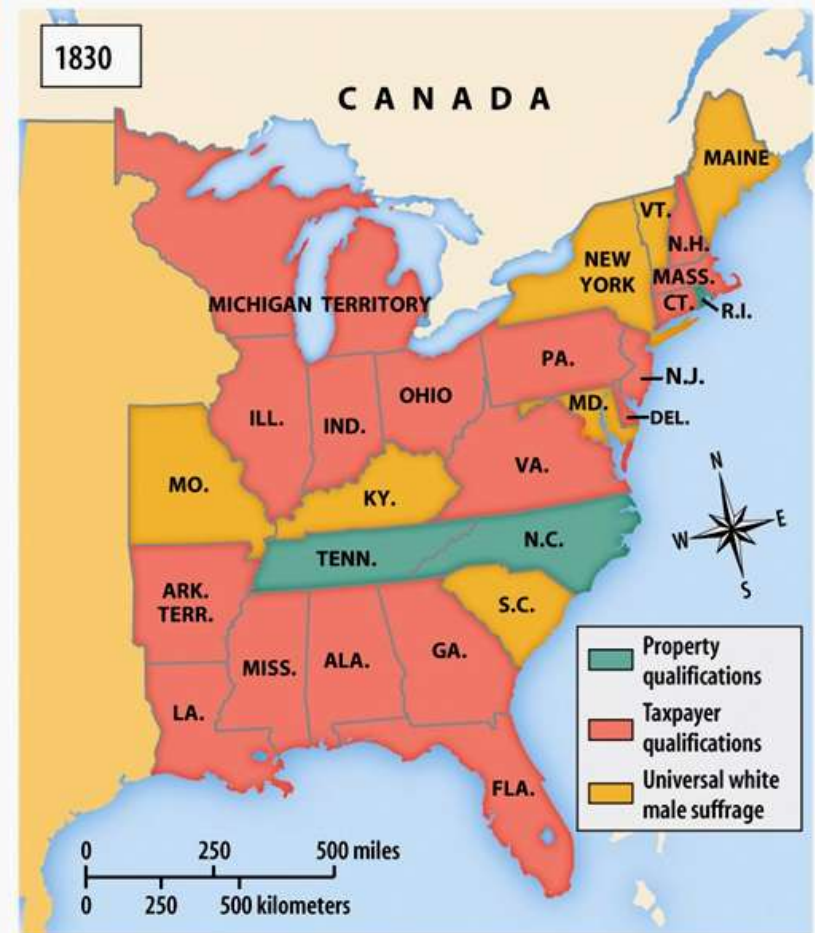
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# Andrew Jackson

- Jackson's election in 1828 signaled rise of common man
  - Elected by western farmers and eastern workers.
  - Property qualifications for voting eliminated in most states
- Jackson viewed himself as the spokesman of the people



# Voting Requirements in the Early 19c



# Indian Removal policy

- ◉ Advocated the removal of the 5 Civilized Tribes from the Southeast.
- ◉ *Worcester v. Georgia* (1832) ruled that Indians were not subject to the laws of a state.
- ◉ Jackson refused to enforce ruling.
- ◉ Trail of Tears--Cherokees and other Indian tribes in Southeast forced to march 1200 miles to Oklahoma territory



# Nullification Crisis

- South Carolina stated its opposition to tariff in 1832 which continued the high rates of the 1828 Tariff of Abominations.
- Jackson appealed to people of South Carolina to obey national law.
- He obtained authority from Congress (the Force Act) to enforce laws any way necessary, and worked out a compromise tariff



# War Over the U.S. Bank

- Jackson **opposed re-charter** of the Bank because:
- Were seen as tools of the rich oppressing the poor
- Foreclosed mortgages on farmers
- Restricted the issuance of paper money by state banks.





# War Over the U.S. Bank

- Jackson removed government deposits and placed them in local **(pet) banks**, destroying the B.U.S.
- **Wildcat banks** created in wake of U.S. Bank's failure
- Money in circulation increased 300%
- Inflation rose as loans were made to land speculators
- Sales of western land increased from 4 million acres in 1832 to 20 million acres in 1836





# War Over the U.S. Bank

- States borrowed vast sums for internal improvements, increasing state indebtedness.
- Jackson distributed federal government surpluses to states, which stimulated spending and inflation
- To check the inflationary spiral, Jackson issued the **specie circular** which required gold and silver for land purchases.
- Result: **Panic of 1837**
  - Banknotes lose their value.
  - Land sales plummeted.
  - Businesses began to fail.
  - Unemployment rose.



# Van Buren responds with the “Independent Treasury” idea

- Created to stop the high inflation, the speculation on lands, and too much credit.
- Federal funds would be housed in the Treasury and its sub-treasuries, not in private banks at all.
- It is not fully implemented and Treasury funds will still affect the economy.
- Widely opposed and will not be passed until 1840.



# Election of 1840

- Van Buren renominated by Democrats
- Whigs once again chose William Henry Harrison over both Clay and Webster
  - Slogan: Tippecanoe and Tyler Too
- Voters (perhaps unfairly) blamed the depression on Van Buren (the party in power)
- Whigs created false myths about Harrison being a poor farmer from a log cabin: “Log Cabin and Hard Cider”
- Harrison defeats Van Buren

