

***USS
Constitution*** in
**Boston Harbor
in 2006**



Lucy Brewer enlisted in the Marine Corps under the name "George Baker" and served aboard the *USS Constitution*. After the war she became famous through her memoirs, "The Female Marine" and "The Adventures of Miss Lucy Brewer." Although she enlisted as a man, she was the first female Marine and the first woman Marine in combat.



War in the South

Fighting broke out in 1813 in the South.

Major General Andrew Jackson led a force against an uprising by Creek Indians who were killing American settlers.

It wasn't until March 1814 that Jackson felt he had enough troops to go on the offensive.



The worst Indian massacre occurred on August 30, 1813, at Fort Mimms, Alabama. The fort was hit by a surprise attack of 1,000 Creek Red Stick warriors. Inside the fort were 245 soldiers and 308 women, children, slaves and friendly Indians. Less than fifty people escaped, and the fort was totally destroyed. General Jackson raised a force of volunteers and attacked several Indian towns, killing hundreds of warriors.



Massacre at Fort Mimms, 1813

Battle of Horseshoe Bend

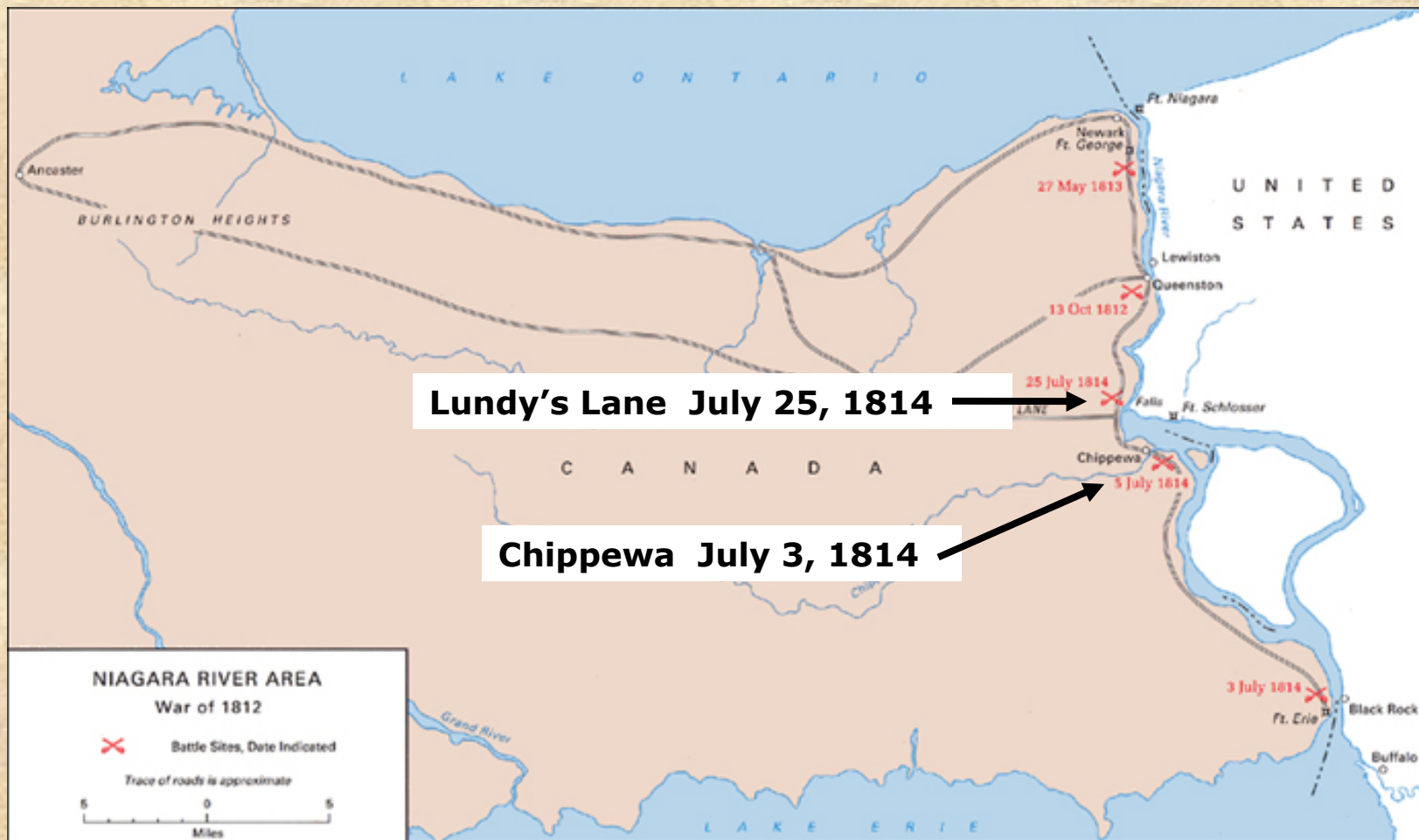
On March 27, 1814, General Jackson's army, with Cherokee and Creek Indian allies, defeated the Red Sticks at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend on the Tallapoosa River in Alabama.

On August 9, 1814, the Creeks were forced to sign the Treaty of Fort Jackson, which ceded 23 million acres to the U.S. government. Jackson went on to defeat the British at the Battle of New Orleans on January 8, 1815.



The northern front

The war in Europe ended with Napoleon's defeat at the Battle of Leipzig in October of 1813. Britain transferred reinforcements from Europe to Canada and went on the offensive against the Americans.

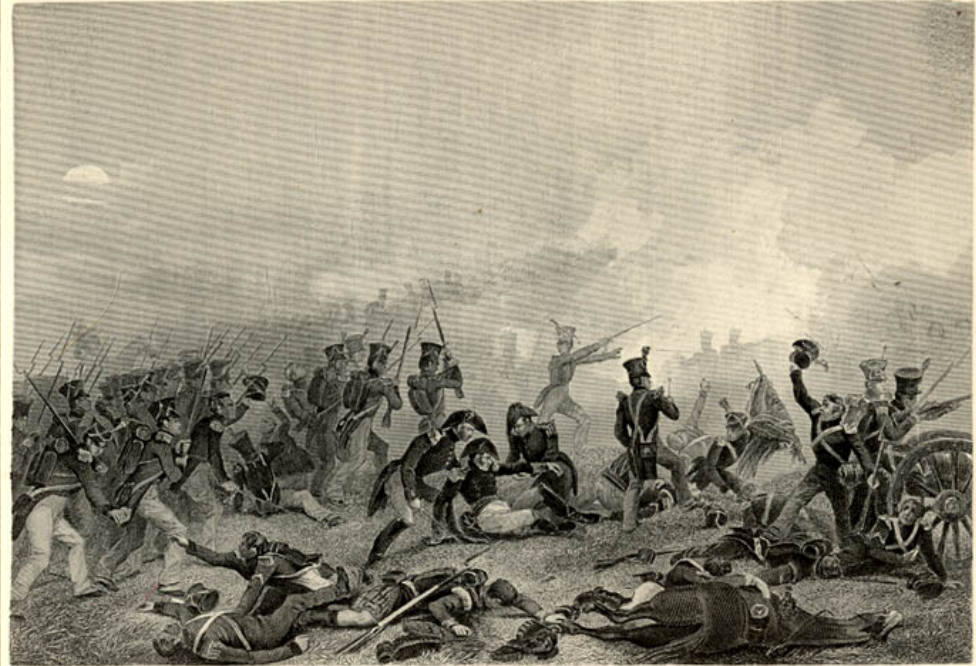


“Regulars, by God”

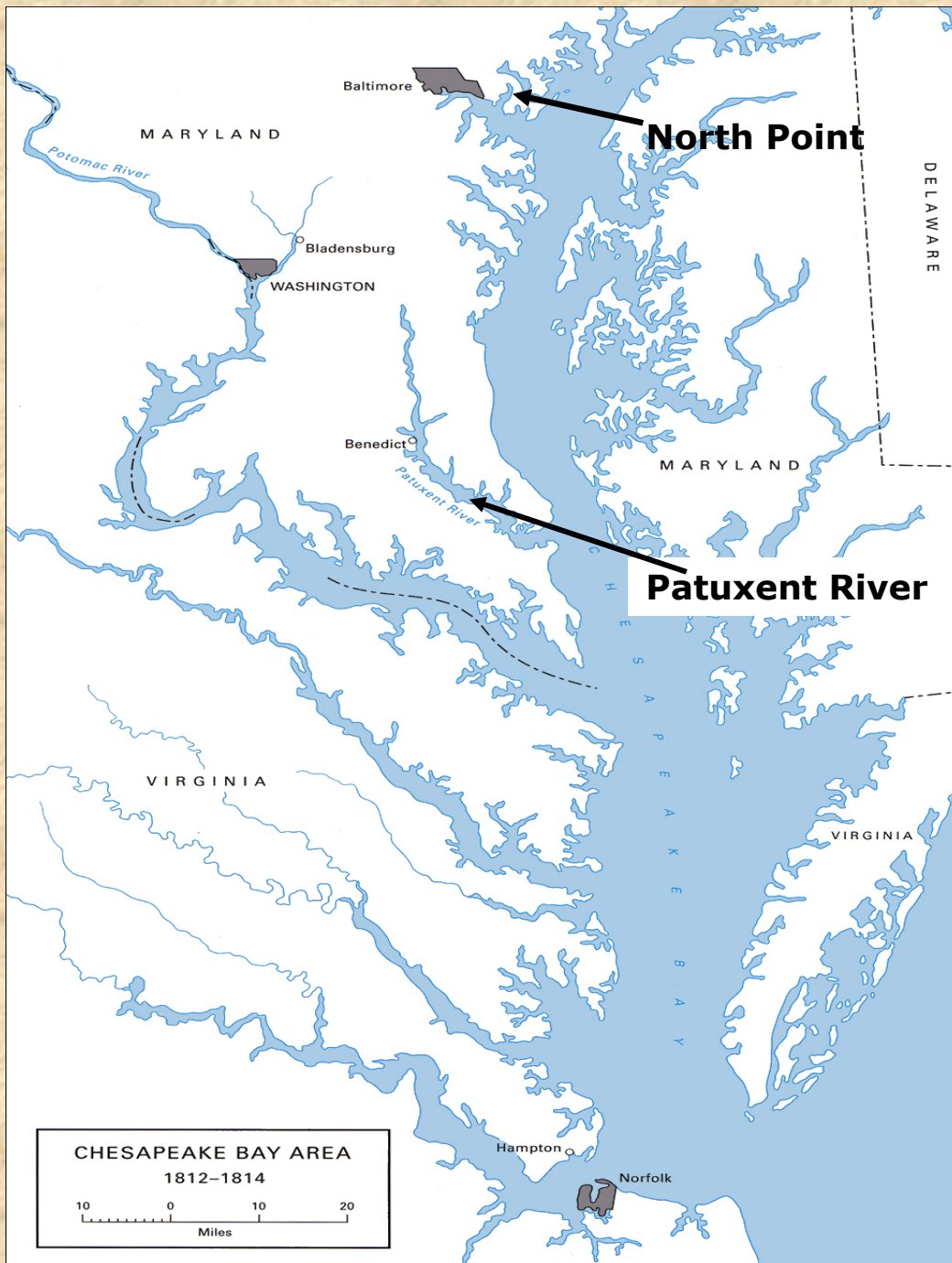
On July 5, 1814, General Scott took his trained men up against the British Army in New York. Fooled by the gray uniforms American militia units usually wore, the British realized they had encountered regular troops. The U.S. soldiers steadily advanced toward their opponents, ignoring the musket volleys that tore through their ranks. The British commanding general said, “Those are Regulars, by God!” The cadets at West Point today still wear grey uniforms.



At the Battle of Lundy's Lane in Canada in July 1814, the last American invasion was defeated in a vicious six-hour battle.



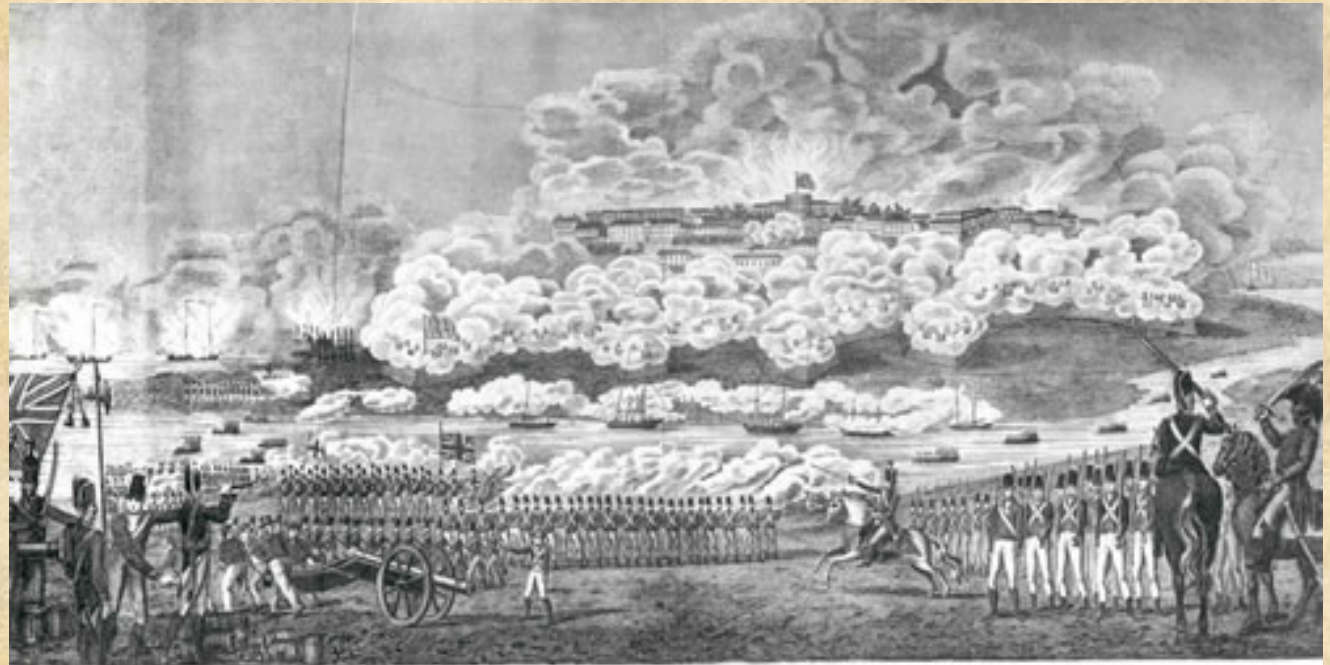
LUNDY'S LANE.



Fighting in Maryland and Washington D.C.



On August 19, 1814, 4,000 British troops landed on the Patuxent River. At the Battle of Bladensburg, five days later, the British easily defeated an American army of 5,000. The British then entered Washington D.C. and burned the Capitol building, the White House, and other public buildings before returning to their ships.





CLERK AND BURNING OF THE WHITE HOUSE



BRITISH BURN THE CAPITOL - 1814



A VIEW OF THE CAPITOL OF THE UNITED STATES
after the Conflagration of the 24th August 1814.

First Lady Dolly Madison packed White House possessions, including Gilbert Stuart's full-length portrait of George Washington. Upon entering the city, the British set fire to the White House, the Capitol, and many other public buildings.



Stuart's painting

Ruins of the U.S. Capitol building



President James Madison and probably John Armstrong, his Secretary of War, with bundles of papers, fleeing from Washington, with burning buildings behind them



On September 12, 1814, a British force of 9,000 men landed at North Point, Maryland, to capture Baltimore. The Americans were able to prevent the British from capturing Baltimore by land and sea at Fort McHenry. The British retreated in defeat, which built up the confidence of the Americans.



On Sept. 13, 1814, Francis Scott Key negotiated the release of Dr. William Beanes, a prisoner after the burning of Washington D.C. Key was detained on ship overnight during the shelling of Fort MCHenry, one of the forts defending Baltimore. In the morning, he was so happy to see the American flag still flying over the fort that he wrote a poem.



Author of "Star Spangled Banner"



The Star-spangled banner.

O! say, can ye see by the dawn's early light
 What so proudly we hail'd by the twilight's last gleaming?
 Whose bright stars & broad stripes, through the clouds of the fight,
 O'er the ramparts we watch'd were so gallantly streaming?
 And the rocket's red glare, the bomb bursting in air,
 Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there,
 O! say, does that Star-spangled Banner yet wave
 O'er the land of the free & the home of the brave?

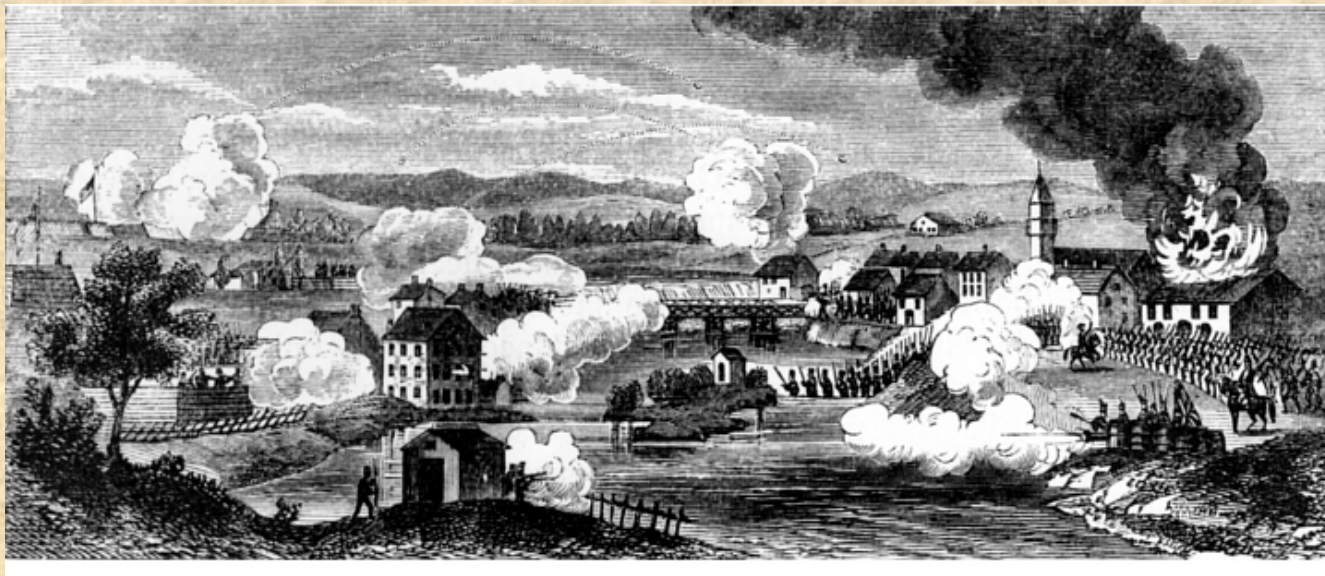
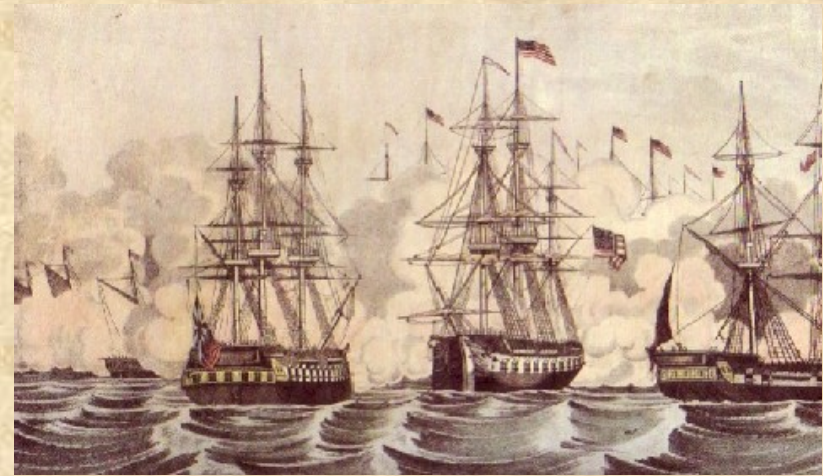
On that shore, dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
 Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
 What is that which the breeze, d'ring the towering steep,
 As it fitfully blows, half-conceals, half-discloses?
 Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
 In full glory reflected, now shines on the stream,
 'Tis the Star-spangled banner - O! long may it wave
 O'er the land of the free & the home of the brave.

And where is that host that so vauntingly swore
 That the havoc of war & the battle's confusion
 A home & a country should leave us no more?
 Their blood has wash'd out their foul footsteps' pollution.
 No refuge could save the hireling & glave
 From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave,
 And the Star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave
 O'er the land of the free & the home of the brave.

O! thus be it ever when freemen shall stand
 Between their lov'd homes & the war's desolation,
 Blest with vict'ry or peace, may the heav'n rescued land
 Praise the Power that hath made & preserved us a nation.
 Then conquer we must - when our cause it is just,
 And this be our motto - In God is our trust,
 And the Star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
 O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Washington
 Oct 21 - 40. F. Key

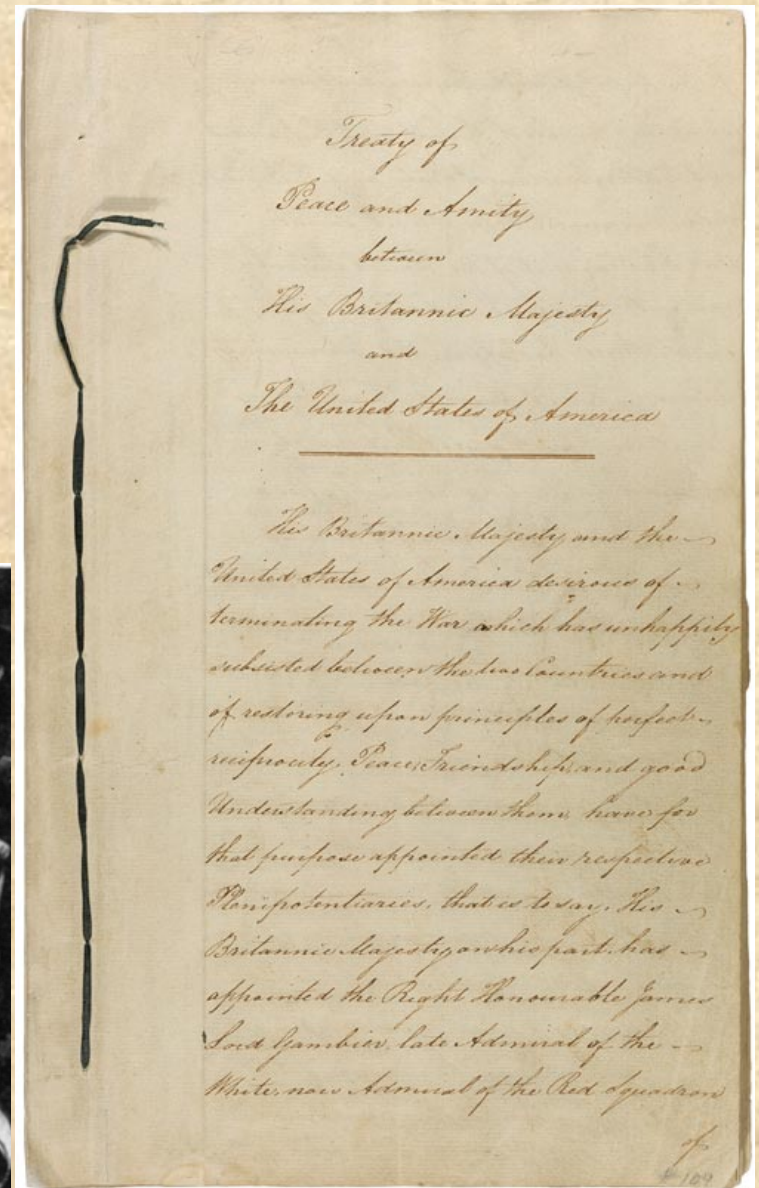
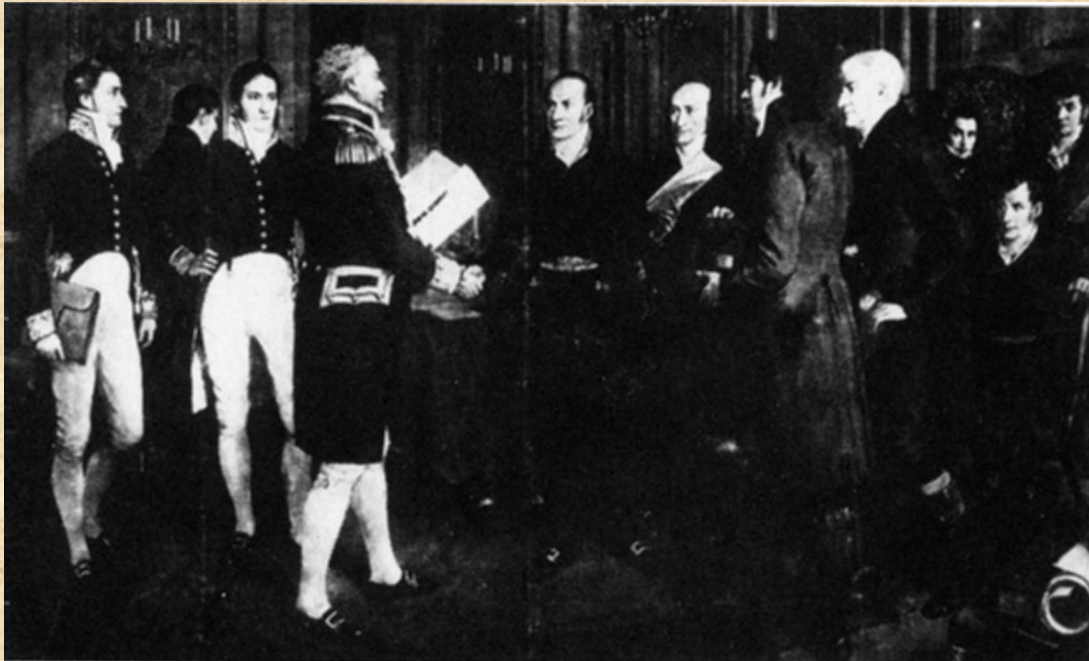
The Battle of Plattsburgh, also known as the Battle of Lake Champlain, was one of the final battles in the war. The American victory secured U.S. rights to the Great Lakes in the peace treaty.



The War Ended

The Treaty of Ghent was signed on December 24, 1814.


The peace treaty essentially left everything unchanged between the two nations. The U.S. was unsuccessful in taking over Canada.





Battle of New Orleans




Battle of New Orleans

 Due to poor communication, it was not known to the armies fighting in the U.S. that a peace treaty had been signed.

 The day after the treaty was signed, a British army landed in Louisiana to capture the port city of New Orleans.

 General Jackson, with the regular army and militia soldiers plus battalions of free African Americans, Choctaw Indians, pirates and members of the New Orleans aristocracy, defeated the British.

 Jackson became a national hero and was later elected president in 1828.





The battlefield today



The Detachment from the Kentucky
 Division had consisted 400 strong.
 The Brigadier General was ordered to fight
 & report himself for command to aid
 in the attack on the right bank—
 12 o'clock in the day the 8th & 9th Brigades
 of the enemy was heard, & a white flag
 seen approaching our line orders
 was given to the Brig. Genl. to meet
 it in advance of the Regiment, & receive
 the communication from it was from
 Genl. Lambert asking an armistice
 to bury his dead. The communication
 was not signed or commanded in
 chief, & the commanding Genl. thought
 it his duty to hold correspondence
 with none else, & replied to Genl.
 Lambert, to know whether he was
 then commanding in chief over
 the British forces. The Genl. answered
 in the affirmative. The armistice
 was granted under certain condi-
 tions for which see the official cor-
 =espondence - Long 8th half part 3. 8.
 2nd ed. P. 9m. Reported to the commanding
 Genl. that the rolled troops, with the
 rear formations under Governor Calai-
 doune were speembled near the

**An account of the battle
 written by Andrew Jackson**

Era of Good Feelings: 1815-1824

- ❖ **Hartford Convention**
- ❖ **Elections of 1816 and 1820**
- ❖ **Three new sectional leaders emerged**
- ❖ **National Bank**
- ❖ **Tariffs**
- ❖ **Erie Canal**
- ❖ **Cumberland Road**
- ❖ **John Marshall's Supreme Court decisions**
- ❖ **Panic of 1819**
- ❖ **Missouri Compromise of 1820**
- ❖ **Foreign affairs**



Hartford Convention December 1814–January 1815



Many in New England were unhappy with the war and President Madison.



The war and previous embargoes had hurt their maritime-based businesses.



Federalist Party delegates from five New England states met in Hartford, Connecticut, to discuss their opposition to the war.



They came up with a list of demands and threatened to leave (secede) the U.S. if their demands were not met by the federal government.



When the war ended the Convention delegates went home with nothing accomplished.



One result was that their party, the Federalists, fell apart as they were branded anti-American.

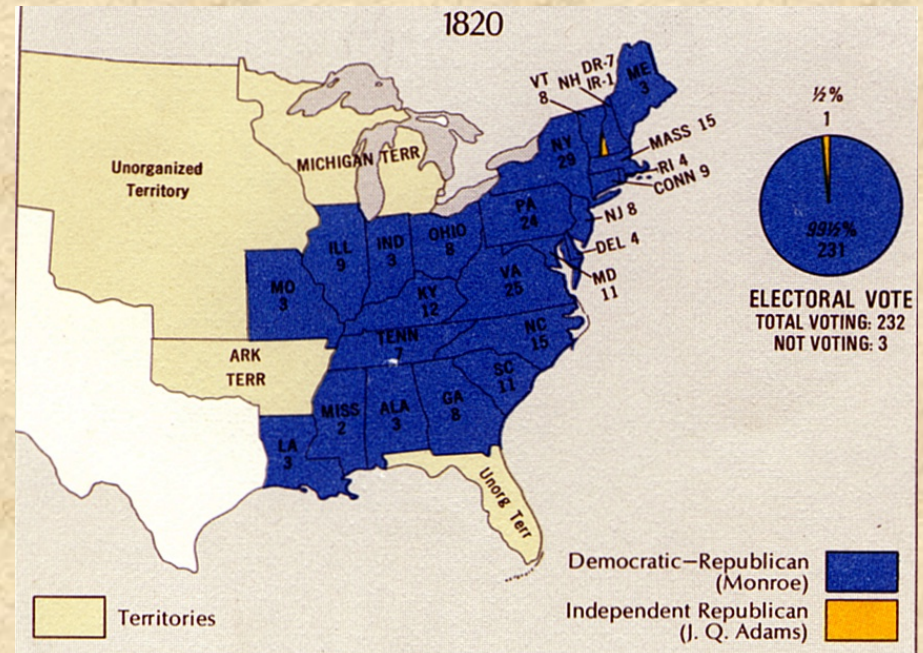
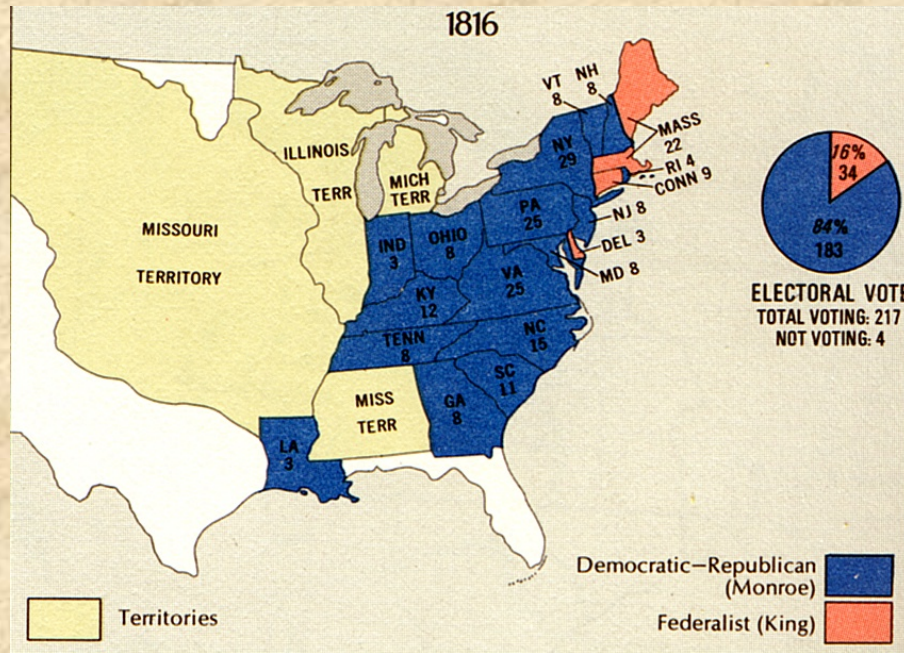


Cartoon shows Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Massachusetts, three of the states threatening to secede, being lured by King George



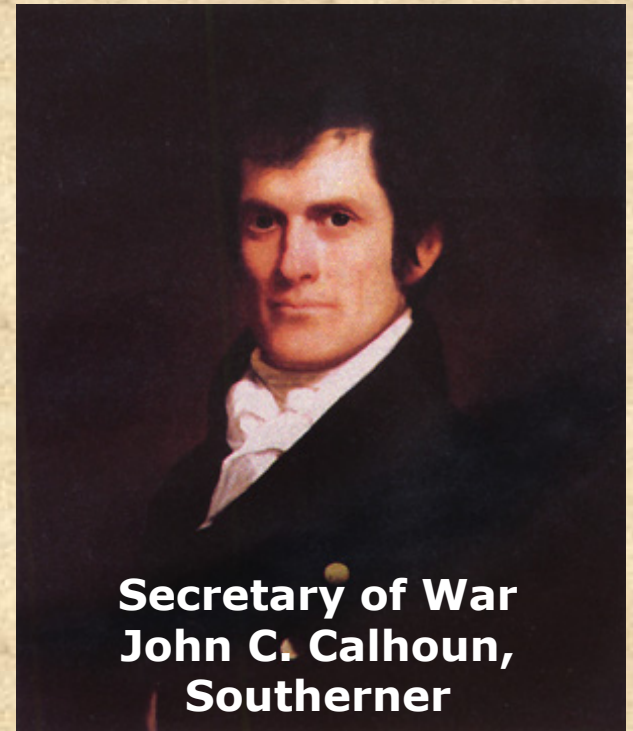
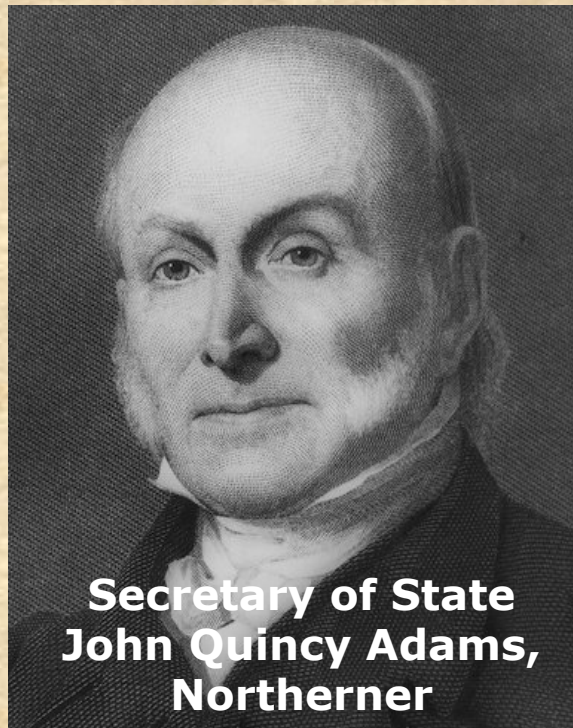
The Hartford Convention or *LEAP NO LEAP*.

Monroe easily won the 1816 election against a Federalist Party discredited by its support of the Hartford Convention. In 1820 the Federalist Party was gone and Monroe faced almost no opposition.



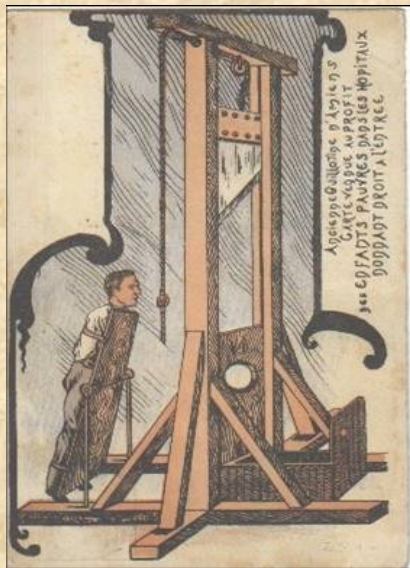
Monroe built a government of national unity, choosing men from both parties and all regions for his cabinet.

To celebrate his election victory in 1816, Monroe went on a 15-week tour through New England and later toured the South and West. A Boston newspaper called his reception in Massachusetts the start of an "era of good feelings."





Elizabeth Monroe became internationally popular when she helped rescue Lafayette's wife from the guillotine while the Monroes were in France during the French Revolution.



Three new leaders emerged during the Monroe administration. These three played vital roles in the nation and in Congress for the next 30 years.



**John C. Calhoun:
1782-1850**

**Represented the
Southern states**

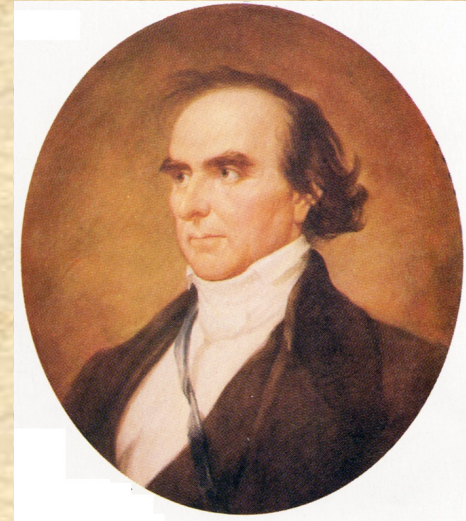
**Served in Congress,
presidential
Cabinet, and as vice
president**



**Henry Clay:
1777-1852**

**Represented the
Western states**

**Served in state
legislature, the
Senate, and House
of Representatives**



**Daniel Webster:
1782-1852**

**Represented the
Northern states**

**Argued before the
Supreme Court,
senator, presidential
Cabinet member**

Henry Clay's American System

This was an economic plan to improve the nation's infrastructure and make the U.S. a stronger nation. There were three components:



National bank





Tariff on imported goods to protect American manufacturers




National system of roads and canals

National Bank

 The charter for the first Bank of the United States expired in 1811. With no central bank the U.S. economy was unstable.

 State banks issued paper money, which led to inflation. Inflation is when the value of money goes down and prices go up.

 The Republican Party had opposed the first Bank, but now supported chartering a second National Bank in 1816.

 The Bank helped stabilize the currency, although opposition grew to its power and influence.



Courtesy, Independence National Historical Park



Tariff of 1816



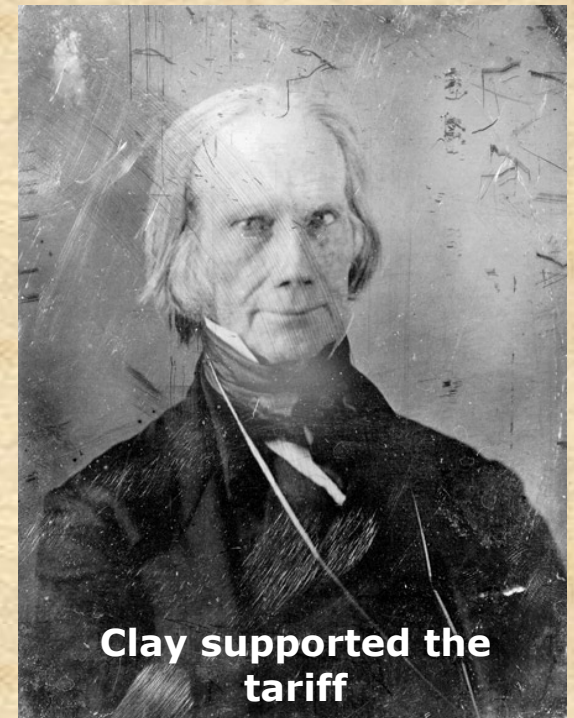
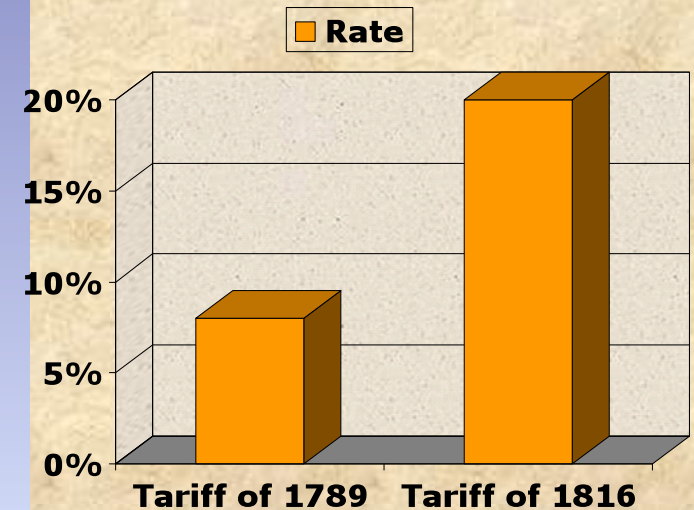
The War of 1812 and the various earlier trade restrictions stopped the flow of goods from British factories. Americans began building their own factories to manufacture goods.



After the war, British manufacturers flooded the U.S. market with cheap factory goods. This threatened to destroy American "infant" industries that could not compete with the older, more cost-effective British factories.



The Tariff of 1816 was different from the earlier Tariff of 1789, which had rates of 8% and was intended to raise revenue for the new government. The Tariff of 1816 had rates as high as 20% and was designed to help domestic industries compete with foreign competition.



Clay supported the tariff

Erie Canal



A canal is a man-made waterway



The Erie Canal connects the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean from Lake Erie to the Hudson River



Construction took eight years



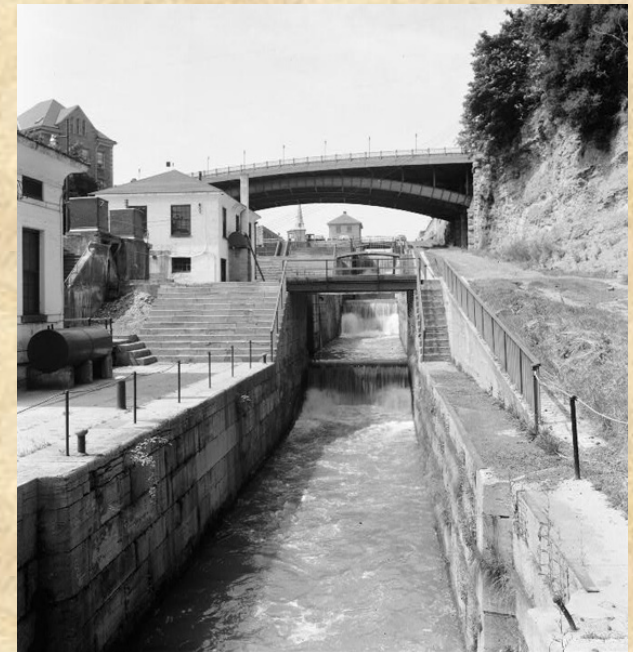
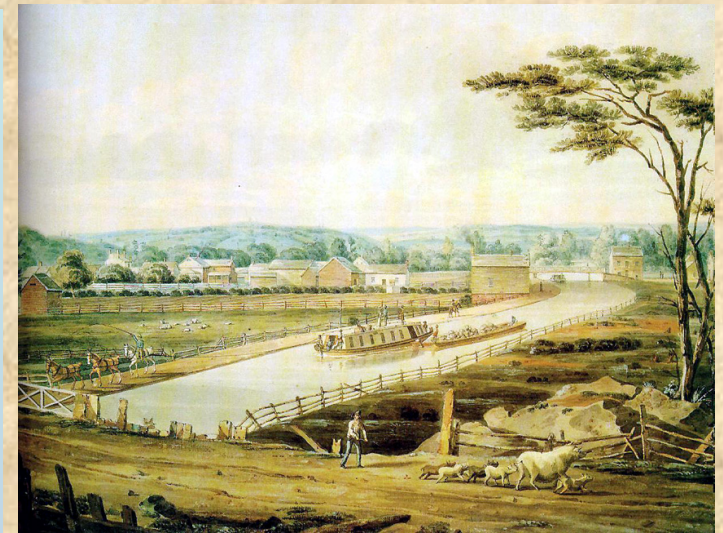
The system works with locks, where a boat goes into a gated area which fills with water so the boat can travel to the next higher water level



Made transportation of goods faster and cheaper



Encouraged settlement along the route and in the western territory



The canal runs from Buffalo to the Hudson River



Cumberland Road



Referred to as the National Road or Cumberland Road



One of the first major improved highways in the U.S. built by the federal government



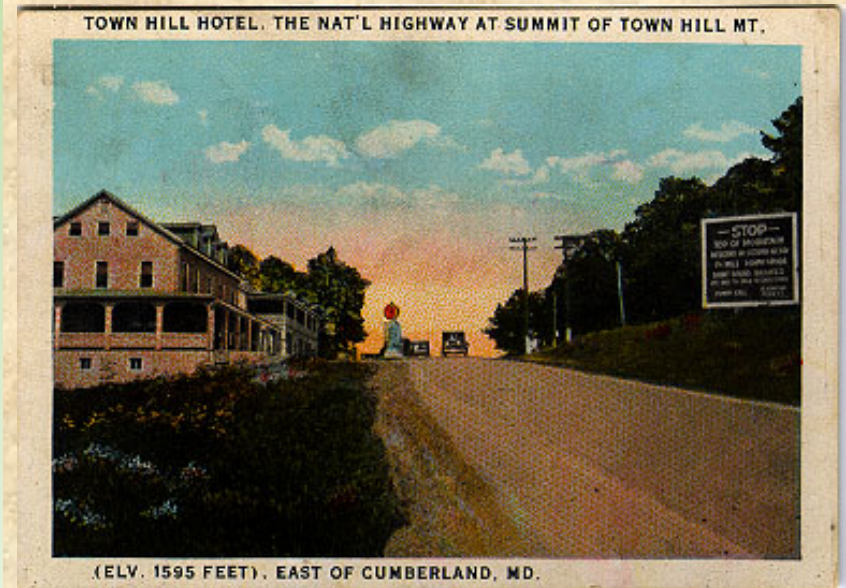
Construction began in 1811 at Cumberland, Maryland

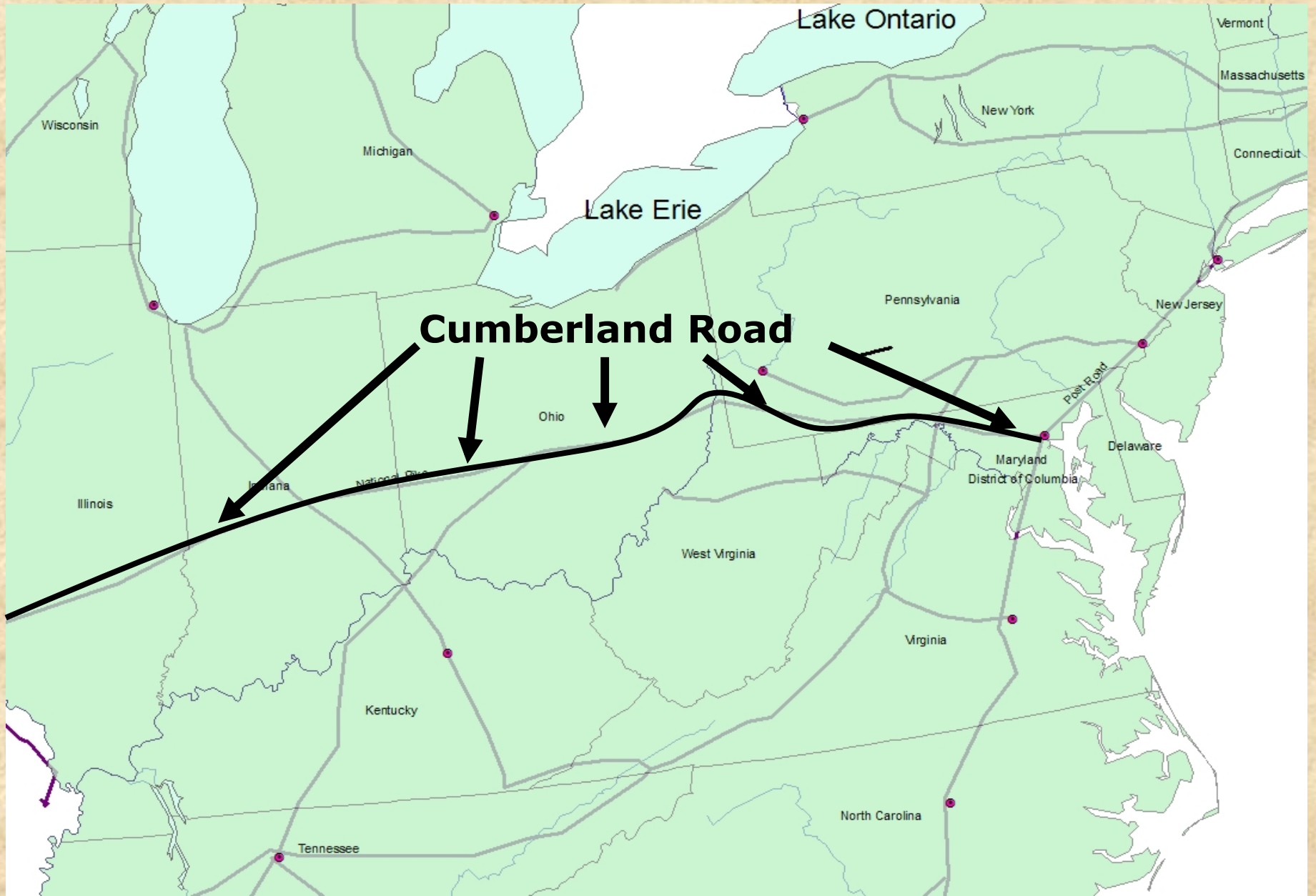


Reached Wheeling, West Virginia, in 1818



Although the road was planned to end in Jefferson City, Missouri, funding ran out and it stopped at Vandalia, Illinois, in 1839





Marshall Court



Chief Justice John Marshall presided over 1,127 decisions from 1801-1835



Supported national supremacy, economic competition and judicial power



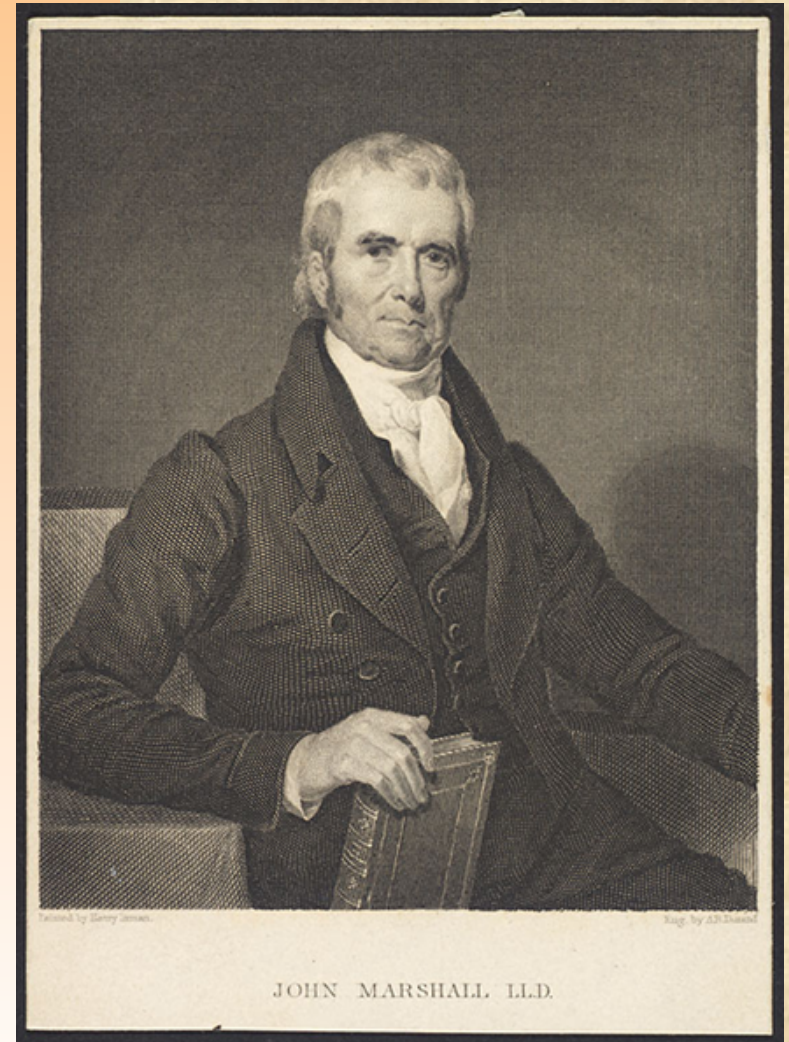
***Marbury v. Madison*, 1803 established judicial review**



***McCulloch v. Maryland*, 1819 established national supremacy when the Court ruled that a state could not tax the national government**



***Gibbons v. Ogden*, 1824 established Congress' supremacy over the states in the regulation of commerce**



Panic of 1819



During the European wars and the War of 1812, American industries filled the gap created by various blockades and embargoes. However, after the wars ended, the growth stopped.



Unemployment went up, banks failed, people lost their property, agricultural prices fell by half, and real estate investment in western lands collapsed.

Expansion created both new free and new slave states. Most agreed that new states should not upset the existing balance between the 11 free and 11 slave states. The proposed admission of Missouri in 1819 as a slave state would create an imbalance.

State	year admitted	total slave states	total free states
Ohio	1803		9
Louisiana	1812	9	
Indiana	1816		10
Mississippi	1817	10	
Illinois	1818		11
Alabama	1819	11	

1819

11 slave states

11 free states

Missouri Compromise, 1820



Northerners were opposed to Missouri's entry as a slave state and protests were held.



Henry Clay, Speaker of the House, negotiated the Missouri Compromise: Missouri was admitted as a slave state and Maine as a free state.



The Missouri Compromise also contained a clause that *forever* prohibited slavery north of 36° 30' in all the territory acquired from France by the Louisiana Purchase.



In addition, Congress banned slavery from the territory acquired by the Louisiana Purchase north of Missouri's southern boundary.

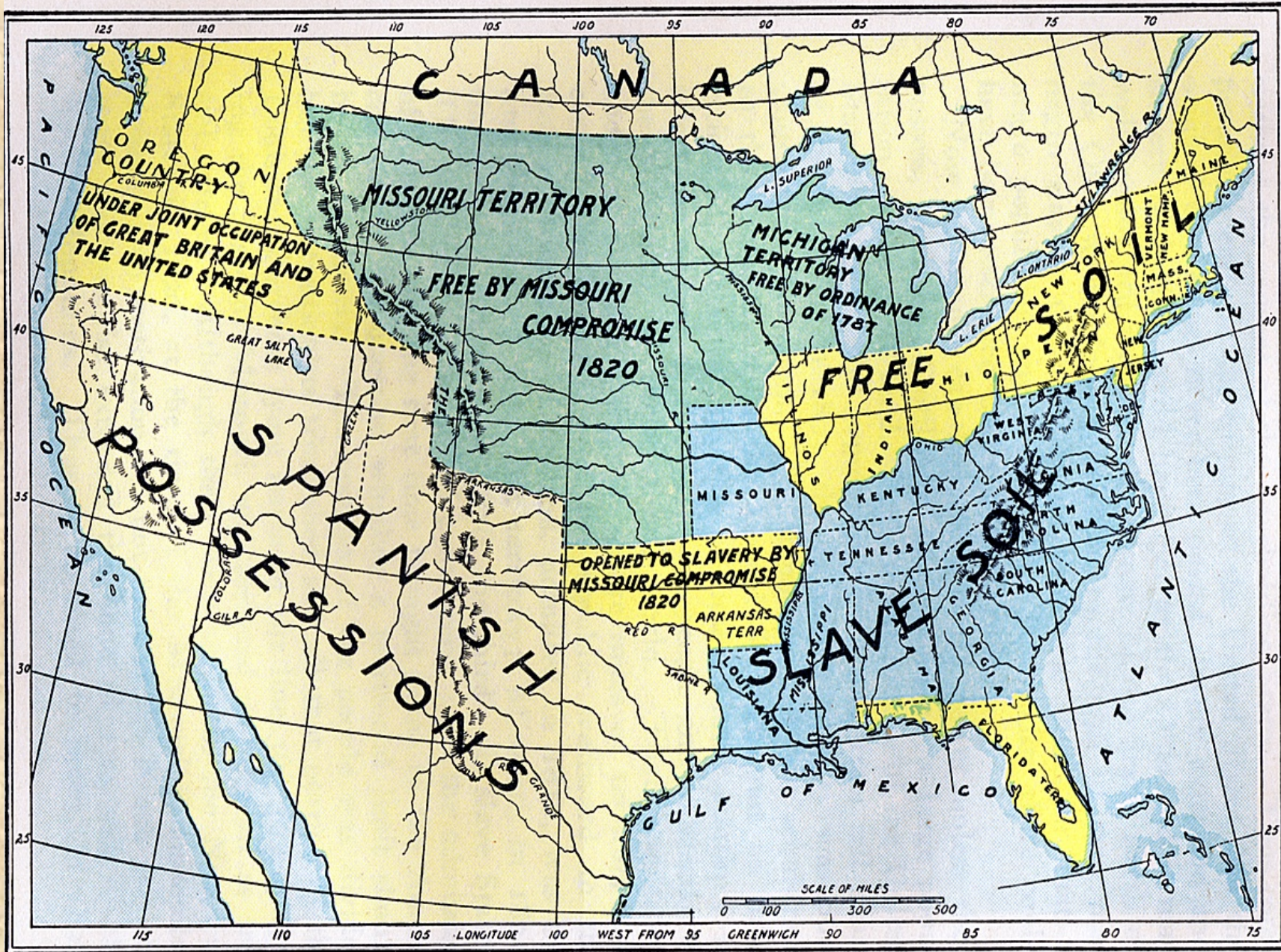


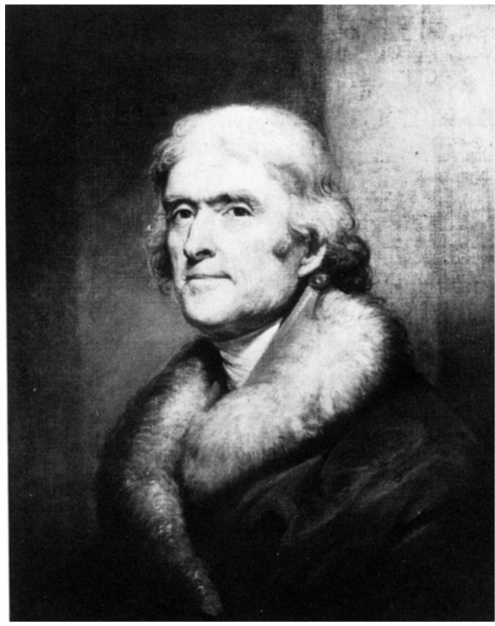
MAINE NOT TO BE COUPLED WITH THE MISSOURI QUESTION.

o o o o

If the South will not yield, to the West be it known,
That Maine will declare for a King of her own;
And three hundred thousand of freemen demand
The justice bestow'd on each State in the land.
Free whites of the East are not blacks of the West,
And Republican souls on this principle rest,
That if no respect to their rights can be shown,
They know how to vindicate what are their own.
Their patriot zeal has been ever express'd;
Their enterprize, Europe has often confess'd.—
They are founded on freedom, humanity's right,
Ordained by God against slavery to fight.
And Heaven born liberty sooner than yield,
The whites of Missouri shall dress ~~the~~ own field.
We are hardy and healthy, can till our own soil,
In labour delight; make a pleasure of toil.
They spurn at our climate; yet live in a bog:
We prize fair, cold weather, their

Areas that were free and slave, 1820





Jefferson felt the slave versus free state issue was not fully put to rest by the Missouri Compromise

“But this momentous question, like a fire bell in the night, awakened and filled me with terror. I considered it at once as the knell of the Union. It is hushed, indeed, for the moment. But this is a reprieve only, not a final sentence. A geographical line, coinciding with a marked principle, moral and political, once conceived and held up to the angry passions of men, will never be obliterated; and every new irritation will mark it deeper and deeper...But as it is, we have the wolf by the ears, and we can neither hold him, nor safely let him go.”

**Thomas Jefferson, April 1820,
Monticello, Virginia.**



Foreign Affairs under President Monroe



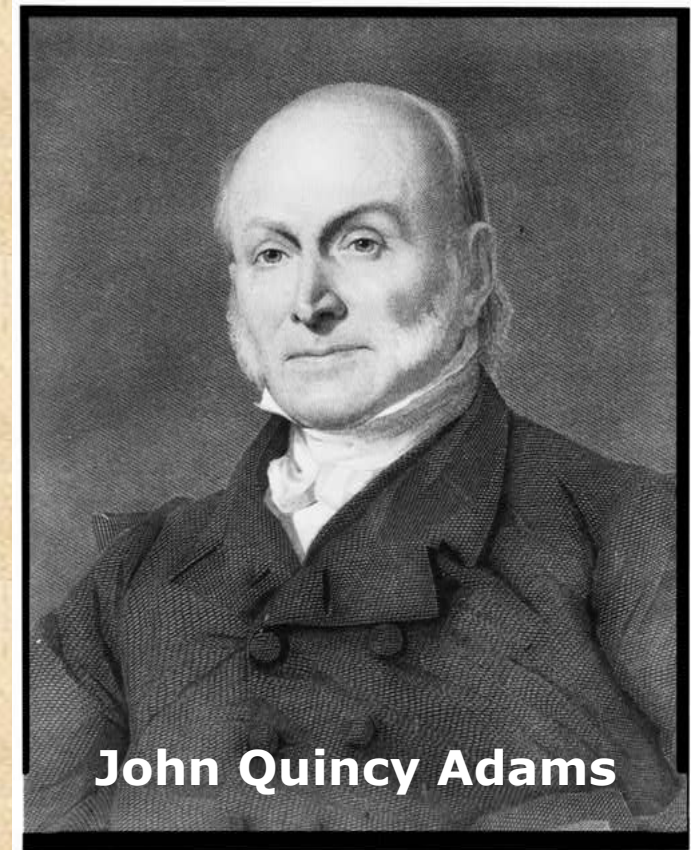
Latin America



Florida



Monroe Doctrine



John Quincy Adams

Serving under President Monroe, Adams was one of America's great Secretaries of State, arranging with England for the joint occupation of the Oregon country, obtaining from Spain the cession of the Floridas, and formulating with the president the Monroe Doctrine.

Latin America



▶ The 300-year Spanish rule of Mexico and Latin America came to an end in the 1820s.

▶ Two priests in Mexico, Miguel Hidalgo and Jose Morelos, led their nation to independence.

▶ In South America, Simon Bolivar and Jose de San Martin led the fight for freedom.

▶ Central America gained independence in 1821.

▶ By 1825 only Puerto Rico and Cuba remained under Spanish rule.

The U.S. wanted Latin America to remain free

Once Latin America freed itself from Spanish rule, Americans worried other European nations might help Spain reconquer her lost colonies.

Great Britain was also concerned and wanted to partner with the U.S. in issuing a joint document guaranteeing the freedom of the new nations.

President Monroe and his Secretary of State John Q. Adams decided to issue a statement from the U.S. alone, rejecting Britain's offer. Britain backed up U.S. efforts with her fleet and army.



Mural depicts discussion among the president and members of his Cabinet; from left to right are President James Monroe, Secretary of State John Quincy Adams, Attorney General William Wirt, Secretary of War John Calhoun, and Secretary of the Navy Samuel L. Southard.


The U.S. issued the Monroe Doctrine which stated:


- ▶ The United States would not get involved in European affairs.
- ▶ The United States would not interfere with existing European colonies in the Western Hemisphere.
- ▶ If a European nation tried to control or interfere with a nation in the Western Hemisphere, the United States would view it as a hostile act.
- ▶ No other nation could form a new colony in the Western Hemisphere. The peoples of the West "are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers."



Secretary of State John Quincy Adams helped author the document

Florida becomes part of the U.S.

 President Madison unsuccessfully tried to take over West Florida from Spain in 1810.

 Many Southerners were angry that Spanish officials protected runaway slaves from coastal South Carolina and Georgia. Many ex-slaves were allowed to live and work with Seminole Indians in exchange for part of their crops.

 In 1816, General Andrew Jackson invaded Florida and destroyed the “Negro fort” that protected Black Seminole settlements.

 In 1818, Jackson again invaded Florida and claimed it for the U.S.

 In 1819, Spain, involved with revolts throughout Latin America, sold Florida to the U.S. for \$5 million (\$80 million in 2005 dollars) under the Adams-Onís Treaty.



Black Seminoles 198

The Adams-Onís Treaty

showing area claimed by the US before the treaty, and results of the new agreement



The JQ Adams Administration

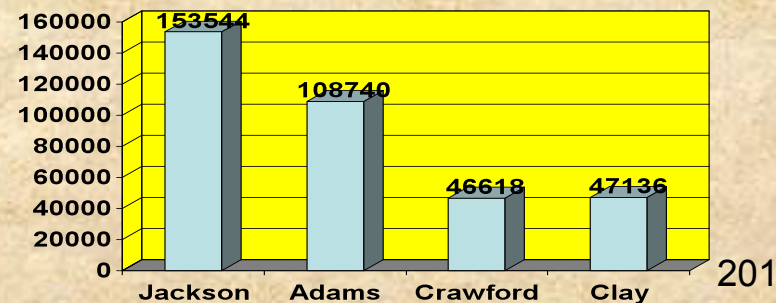
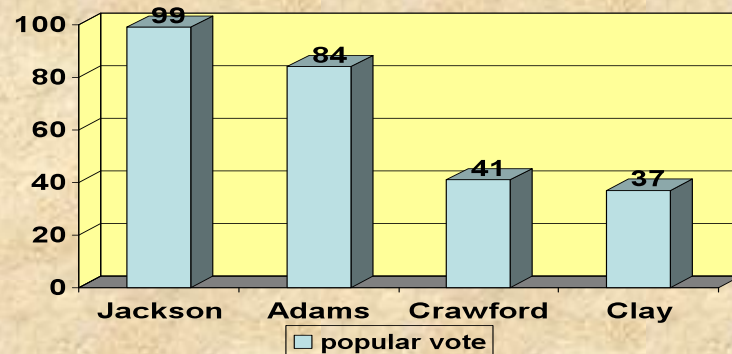
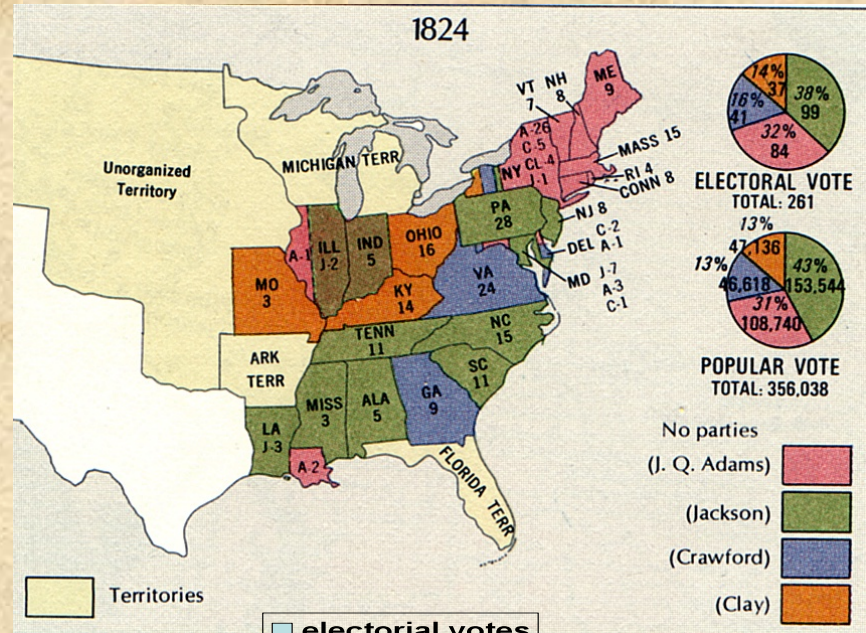
❖ **Election of 1824**

❖ **John Quincy Adams**



The Election of 1824

- Four candidates ran for president. All had been members of the Democratic-Republican Party.
- None of them won a majority of the votes, although Jackson had the most popular and Electoral College votes.
- The decision went to the House of Representatives where Henry Clay encouraged members to vote for Adams.
- They selected Adams as president, which angered Jackson's supporters who called the selection a "corrupt bargain" after Adams appointed Clay as his Secretary of State.



John Quincy Adams



First son of a president to be elected president himself



Important Secretary of State under Monroe: negotiated joint occupation of the Oregon country with Britain, helped make Florida a state, and co-authored the Monroe Doctrine



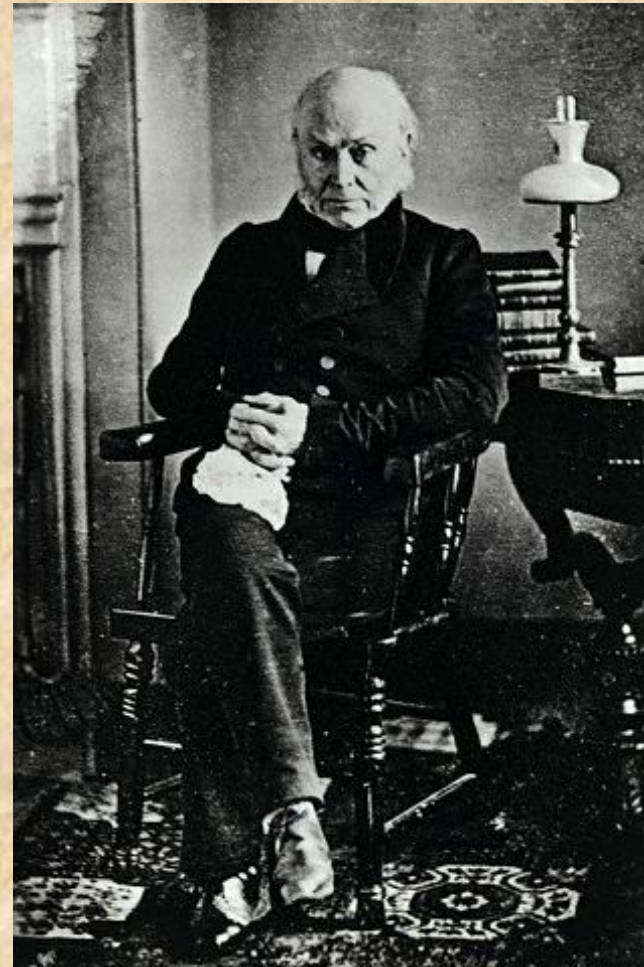
Controversial election led to a lack of support from Congress



Tried to push through more American System modernization reforms, but was largely unsuccessful



He was defeated by Jackson in the election of 1828 but was elected to Congress where he was an influential member until his death in 1848



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