



American Foreign Policy

The Big Idea

The United States peacefully settled disputes with foreign powers.

Main Ideas

- The United States and Great Britain settled their disputes over boundaries and control of waterways.
- The United States gained Florida in an agreement with Spain.
- With the Monroe Doctrine, the United States strengthened its relationship with Latin America.



Next

Main Idea 1: The United States and Great Britain settled their disputes over boundaries and control of waterways.

- United States and British Canada both wanted naval and fishing rights on the Great Lakes.
 - **Rush-Bagot Agreement** (1817) limited naval power on Great Lakes for both
- Disputes over fishing rights off Canada, fur trade in Oregon Country, and the U.S.–Canadian border
 - **Convention of 1818** allowed U.S. fishing off Canada and set the border between the United States and Canada at the 49th parallel as far west as the Rocky Mountains.
 - United States and Britain agreed to share Pacific Northwest



Previous



Next



Chapter 9

Main Idea 2: The United States gained Florida in an agreement with Spain.

- Conflict with Spain over American settlers near the U.S.–Florida border
- Secretary of State John Quincy Adams talked with Spain’s Luis de Onís.
- President **James Monroe** sent troops to secure the border.
- There was conflict with the Seminoles over raids of U.S. settlements and runaway slaves.



Previous



Next

The First Seminole War and the Adams-Onís Treaty

Andrew Jackson's troops captured Seminole raiders, beginning First Seminole War in 1818.

U.S. troops captured Spanish military posts and overthrew Spanish governor of Florida.

Spain and United States signed **Adams-Onís Treaty** in 1819,, and settled all border disputes.

United States received East Florida, gave up claim to Texas, and agreed to pay U.S. citizens' claims against Spain.



Previous



Next

Main Idea 3: With the Monroe Doctrine, the United States strengthened its relationship with Latin America

- Latin American countries declared independence from Spain.
 - **Simon Bolívar** led many of these revolutions.
 - The United States feared European countries would take control of newly free countries.
- United States issued **Monroe Doctrine**.
 - Warned European powers not to interfere in Americas
 - Put Latin America in U.S. sphere of influence



Previous



Next



The Monroe Doctrine: Four Basic Points

- The United States would not interfere in the affairs of European nations.
- The United States would recognize, and not interfere with, European colonies that already existed in the Americas.
- The Western Hemisphere was to be off-limits to future colonization by any foreign power.
- The United States would consider any European power's attempt to colonize or interfere with nations in the Western Hemisphere to be a hostile act.



Previous



Next



Nationalism and Sectionalism

The Big Idea

A rising sense of national unity allowed some regional differences to be set aside and national interests to be served.

Main Ideas

- Growing nationalism led to improvements in the nation's transportation systems.
- The Missouri Compromise settled an important regional conflict.
- The outcome of the election of 1824 led to controversy.



Previous



Next



Main Idea 1: Growing nationalism led to improvements in the nation's transportation systems.

- **Nationalism**: feelings of pride and loyalty to a nation
- **Henry Clay** proposed the **American System**: a series of measures to make America economically self-sufficient.
 - National bank to provide a single currency, and improved roads and canals funded by a protective tariff
 - Some in Congress felt such improvements were not permitted by the Constitution.
 - Clay argued that possible gains for the country justified federal action.
 - Congress agreed with Clay.



Previous



Next



Chapter 9

Henry Clay

- Served as a U.S. representative from Kentucky, a senator, the Speaker of the House, and secretary of state
- Supported nationalism
- Developed the **American System**
- Dedicated to preserving the Union
- Initiated the **Missouri Compromise**



Previous



Next

Roads and Canals

Roads

- **Cumberland Road** was first federally built road.
- Begun in Maryland in 1815, stretched to Illinois by 1850

Canals

- Americans tried to make water transportation easier by building canals.
- Erie Canal ran from Albany to Buffalo in New York, allowing goods and people to move between East Coast and towns on Lake Erie.
- Success of Erie Canal provided incentive for future canal building.



Previous



Next



Chapter 9

The Era of Good Feelings

Era of Good Feelings: time of peace, prosperity, and progress from 1815–1825.

National unity strengthened by two Supreme Court decisions that reinforced federal power.

McCulloch v. Maryland (1819) asserted implied powers of Congress in allowing for creation of national bank.

Gibbons v. Ogden (1824) said states could not interfere with power of Congress to regulate interstate trade.



Previous



Next

Main Idea 2: The Missouri Compromise settled an important regional conflict.

- **Sectionalism**, or disagreements between different regions, threatened the Union.
- Missouri applied to enter Union as slave state, which would change balance between free and slave states.
- Initial compromise rejected
- Henry Clay proposed **Missouri Compromise** in 1820
 - Missouri would enter as slave state.
 - Maine would join Union as a free state, preserving balance between free and slave states.
 - Slavery would be prohibited in any new states or territories north of latitude $36^{\circ}30'$.
- Disagreements between the North and South over slavery continued.



Previous



Next



Main Idea 3: The outcome of the election of 1824 led to controversy.

- Andrew Jackson won the popular vote but did not have enough electoral votes.
- The House of Representatives was required by the Constitution to choose the winner; they chose **John Quincy Adams**.
- Jackson's supporters claimed Adams had made a "corrupt bargain" with Henry Clay.
- Accusations grew after Adams made Clay secretary of state.
- Controversy weakened Adams's support.



Previous



Next

American Culture

The Big Idea

As the United States grew, developments in many cultural areas contributed to the creation of a new American identity.

Main Ideas

- American writers created a new style of literature.
- A new style of art showcased the beauty of America and its people.
- American ideals influenced other aspects of culture, including religion and music.
- Architecture and education were affected by cultural ideals.



Previous



Next



Main Idea 1: American writers created a new style of literature.

Washington Irving

- Wrote about American history.
- Used satire to warn that Americans should learn from the past and be cautious about the future
- Combined European influences with American settings and characters

James Fenimore Cooper

- Focused on American characters and society
- Wrote stories about the western frontier and Native Americans
- Popularized historical fiction



Previous



Next

Main Idea 2: A new style of art showcased the beauty of America and its people.

Early American artists had painted mainly portraits, but the new style of art involved painting landscapes that showed the history of America and the beauty of the land.

Hudson River School

- Emerged in 1830s
- Founded by landscape painter **Thomas Cole**
- Created paintings that reflected national pride and beauty of American landscape



Previous



Next

Art in the 1840s

- The style of art began to change in the 1840s.
- Artists tried to combine images of the American landscape and scenes of people's daily lives.
- **George Caleb Bingham** traveled west to paint scenes of the American frontier, including trappers, traders, settlers, and Native Americans.



Previous



Next



Chapter 9

Main Idea 3: American ideals influenced other aspects of culture, including religion and music.

- Religious revivalism swept the United States in the early and mid-1800s.
- Spirituals—songs based on text from the Bible—became popular in both African American and white folk-music traditions.
- Popular folk music reflected the unique views of the growing nation and rising nationalism.



Previous



Next



Main Idea 4: Architecture and education were affected by cultural ideals.

- American architects modeled buildings after the style of ancient Greece and Rome.
 - Admired classical civilizations for their democratic and republican ideals
- Early American political leaders believed an educated populace was needed for democracy.
- The idea of state-funded public schools gained support.
 - Massachusetts created state board of education in 1837, and other states followed.



Previous



Next