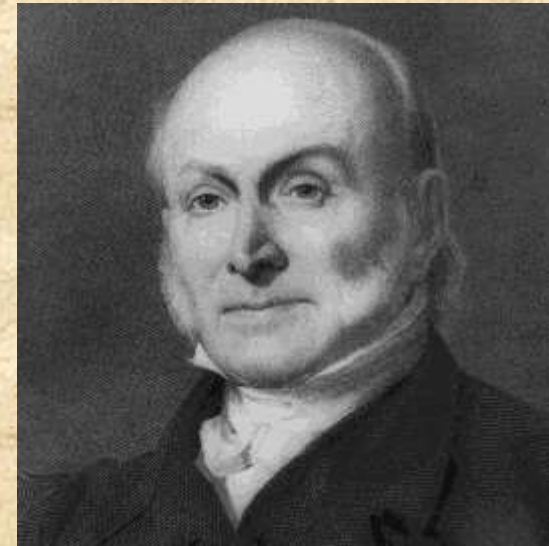


The New Nation: Washington to John Quincy Adams



The new nation in 1783



Washington arrives at Congress Hall in Philadelphia, March 4, 1793



The First Cabinet

- Idea created by Washington
- John Adams as Vice President
- Thomas Jefferson as Secretary of State
- Edmund Randolph as Attorney General
- Alexander Hamilton as Secretary of the Treasury
- Henry Knox as Secretary of War



The new nation faced serious economic problems



Debt from the Revolutionary War



Unstable currency



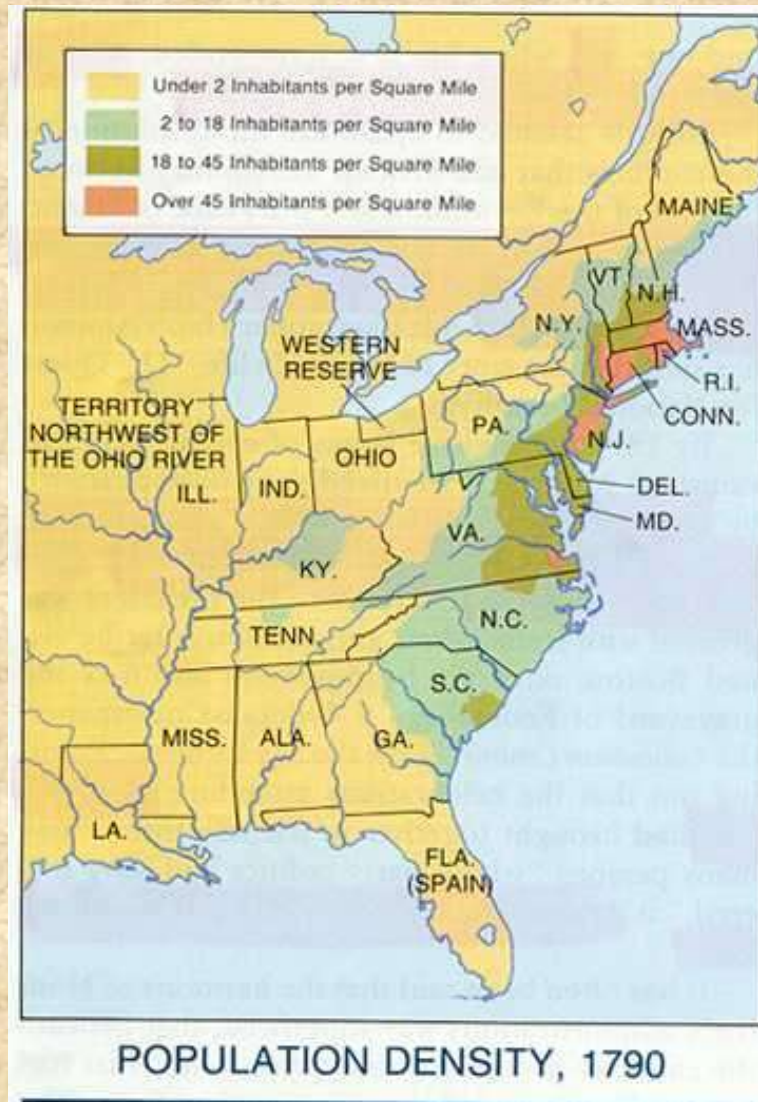
No national bank



No tax system in place



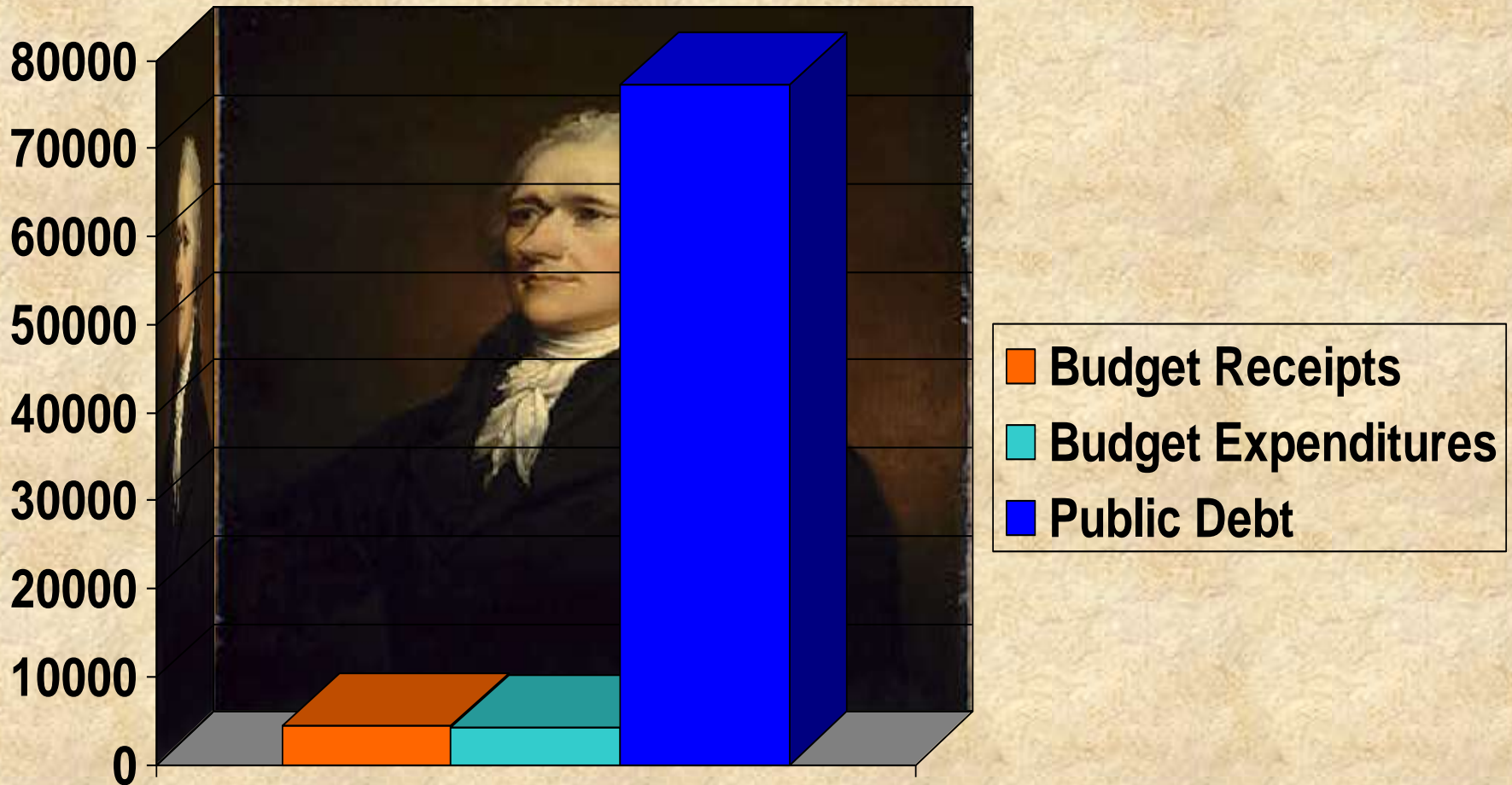
No income for the government



Hamilton's plan for economic recovery

- 1) Assumption of state debts**
- 2) A national bank**
- 3) A high tariff (tax on imports)**
- 4) A whiskey excise Tax**

Hamilton needed to pay off the large public debt. Chart indicates the receipts (income) could not cover the amount of the debt.

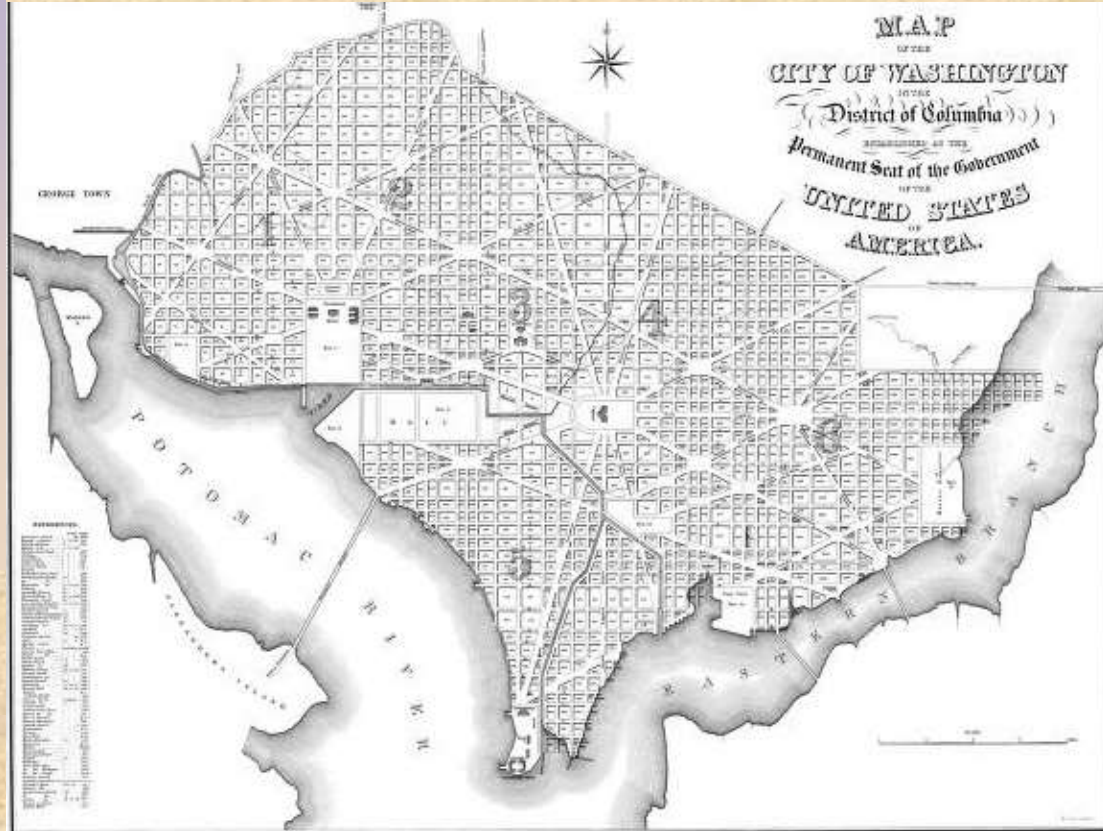


Government Finances: 1789-1791

Assuming state debts

To win Southern support for his plan, Hamilton proposed that the new nation's capital city be located in the South.

Congress voted to create the District of Columbia, the city of Washington D.C.



1803 map of Washington D.C.

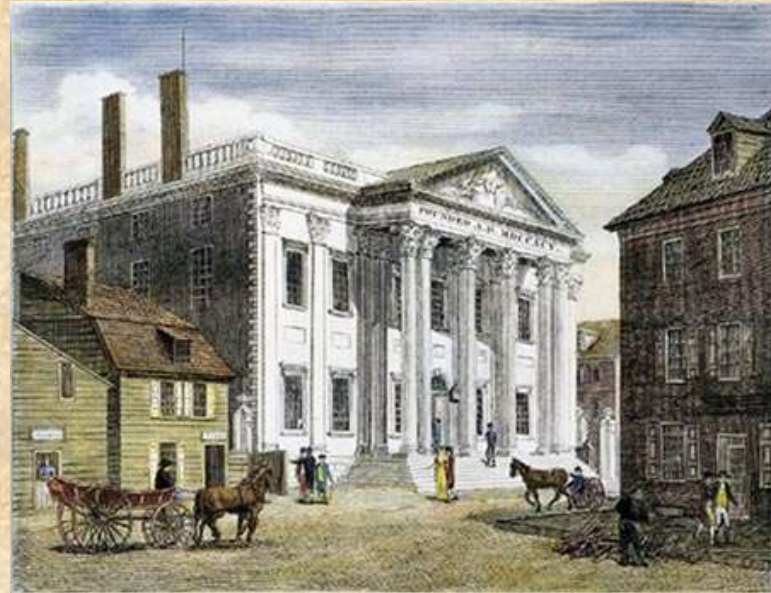
Hamilton proposed a national bank to stabilize the new economy



The First Bank of the U.S. received a national charter for 20 years.



Its major functions: supply loans, manage deposits, and pay national debt.



Two kinds of tariffs

1. **Protective tariff**: its purpose is to protect American industry – higher duties.
2. **Revenue tariff**: its purpose is to raise money-
Lower taxes

Whiskey Rebellion

Rebels tarring and feathering whiskey tax collectors



President Washington, riding a white horse, reviews his troops at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in September 1794 in preparation to move against the Whiskey Rebellion.



War with Native Americans in Ohio



U.S. settlers began moving into Ohio River Valley



Local tribes led by **Little Turtle attacked white settlers in the Kentucky and Ohio Valley area.**



The USA lost several early battles but eventually wore down natives and won at the Battle of Fallen Timbers.

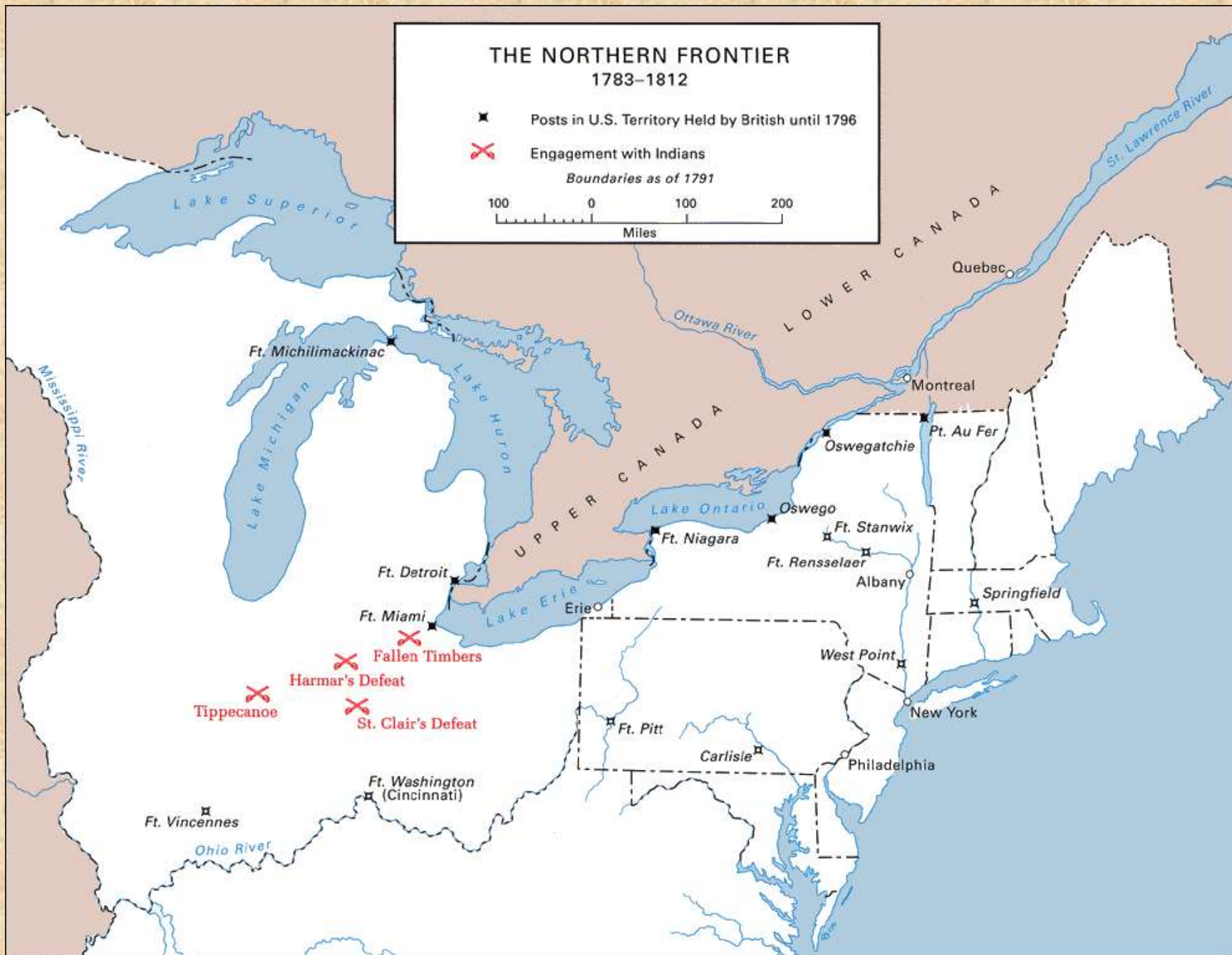


THE NORTHERN FRONTIER 1783-1812

✘ Posts in U.S. Territory Held by British until 1796

✂ Engagement with Indians

Boundaries as of 1791



The Treaty of Greenville

Forced natives to give up Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan.



General Wayne defeating the Indians.

21851) 1986



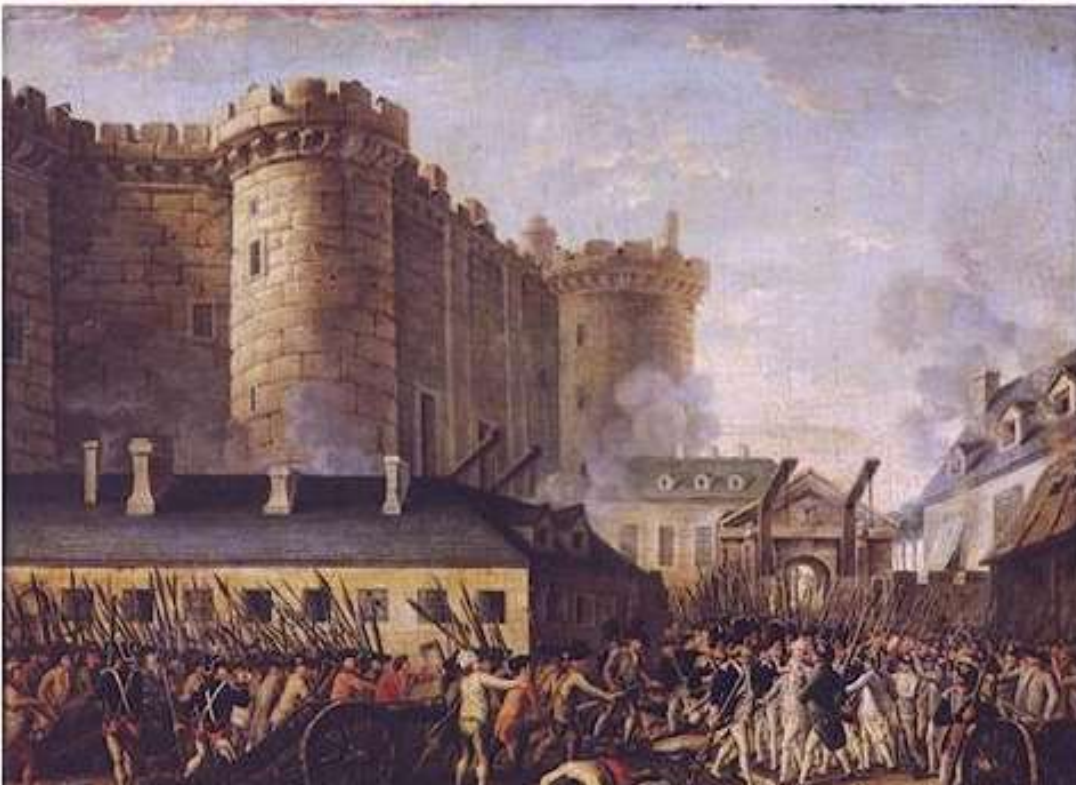
Signing the treaty,
August 3, 1795

Foreign affairs during the Washington administration

In 1789, a revolution broke out in France

Relations with Great Britain and the Jay Treaty

Pinckney's Treaty



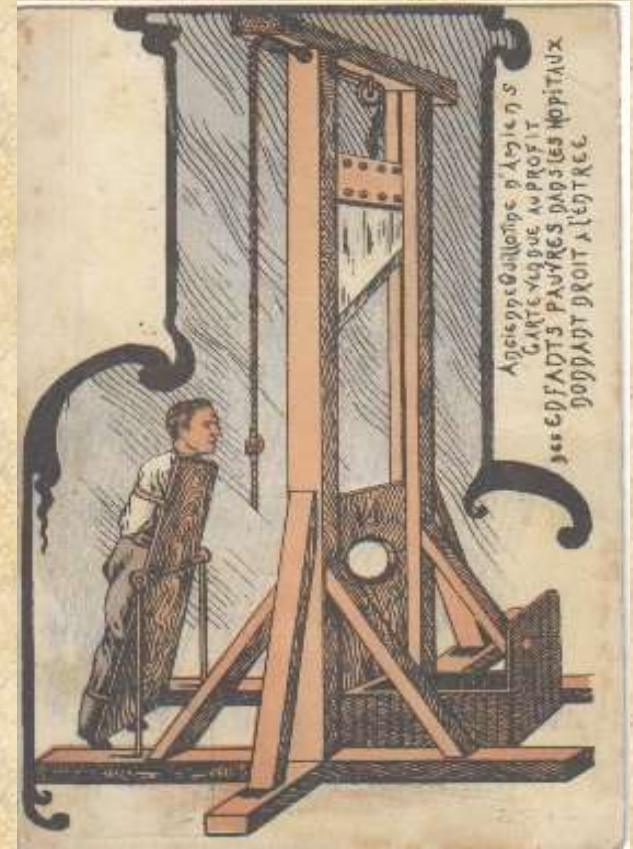
July 14, 1789, citizens of Paris stormed the Bastille prison fortress, beginning the revolution



La Nation Française glorieuse de M. De la Fayette, brève le Despotisme et les Abus de l'ancien Régime qui terrifiaient le Peuple.

The French Revolution

Thousands executed using the new invention, the guillotine.



**In 1793
thousands
were put
to death
24 hours a
day**

King Louis XVI and Queen Marie Antoinette were guillotined in 1793



Washington's Cabinet was divided.

 Jefferson supported the French Revolution.

 Hamilton supported Great Britain who was invading France.



Europe in 1789

Hamilton's view of the French revolutionaries with only the brave British to stop them.



The Great MONSTER REPUBLICAN, having traversed great part of EUROPE and "shed his blessings" all around," animated by a desire to Enlighten all mankind, designs even to grant these Blessings to a Nation of Pirates. - But see BRITANIA has roused her LION to give this Monster, a PROPER RECEPTION.

Citizen Genet



Sent by the French government




USA wanted to remain neutral in the European war



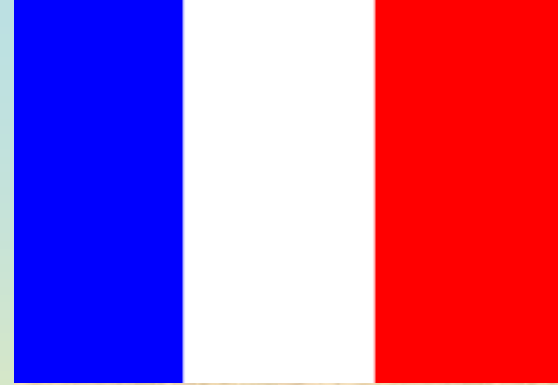
Genet recruited ships as privateers (privately owned ships hired to attack British ships)




Genet's actions threatened U.S. neutrality




When the gov't changed in France, an arrest warrant was issued for Genet, but Washington granted him asylum and he remained in the U.S. for the rest of his life



Neutrality Proclamation

 France asked the U.S. to use American ports as bases to attack British ships.

 Jefferson was in favor, Hamilton, was against.

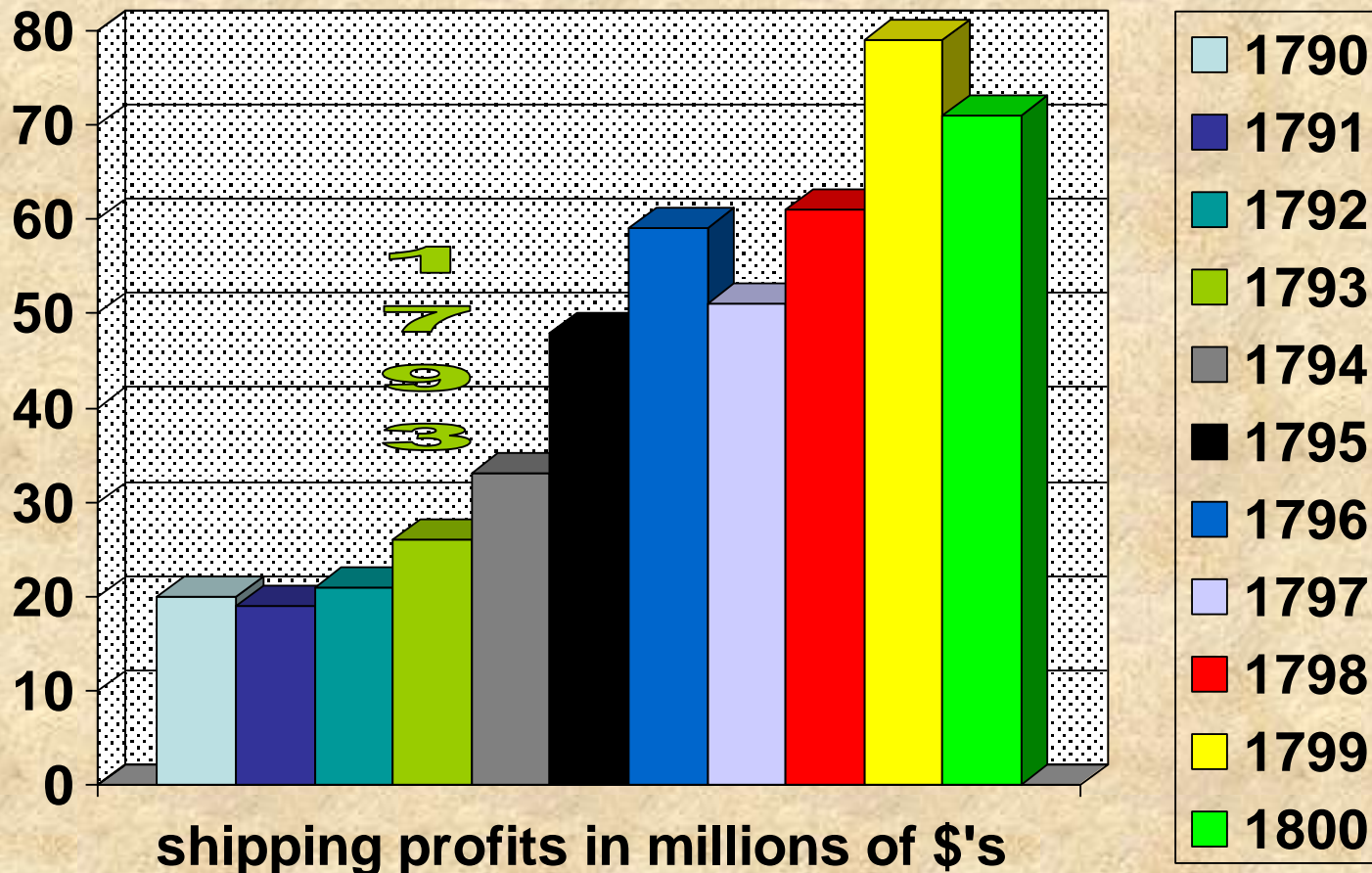
 President Washington issued the Neutrality Proclamation stating that the U.S. was neutral and would not aid either France or Great Britain.



“It is the sincere wish of the United States to have nothing to do with...the squabbles of European nations”


President George Washington, 1793


The U.S. prospered from the outbreak of war in Europe beginning in 1793. Especially in port cities like Boston, Philadelphia and New York.








Unresolved issues between U.S. and Britain

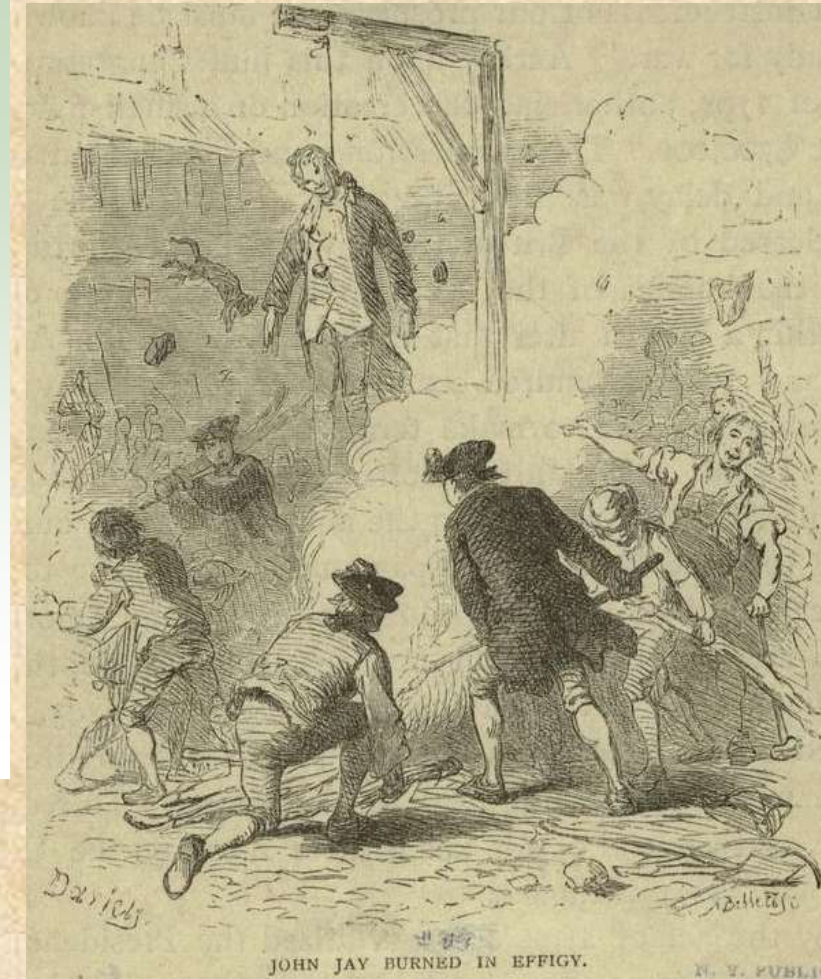
 **British troops still occupied forts in the Northwest Territory (Detroit, Miami, Ohio)**

 **Property taken by British soldiers during the Revolutionary War had not been returned or paid for**

 **British Navy was seizing American ships**

Jay Treaty between the U.S. and Britain

-  Britain had begun to seize American ships and sailors.
-  U.S. too weak to fight Britain.
-  John Jay, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, sent to negotiate with the British.
-  Treaty did not stop British seizure of U.S. ships and sailors.
-  Americans were angry at the treaty, but it did prevent war.



Angry crowds burned effigies of John Jay

(Pinckney's Treaty), 1795



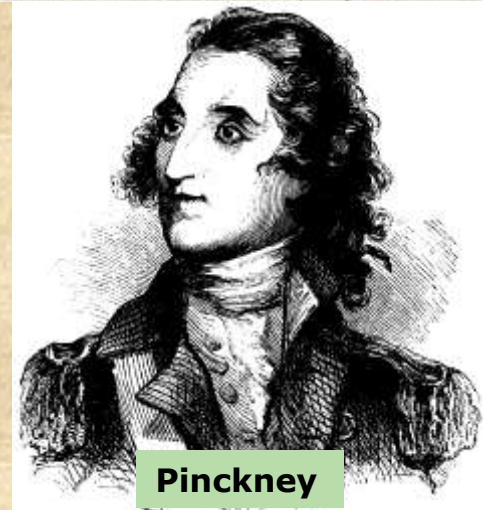
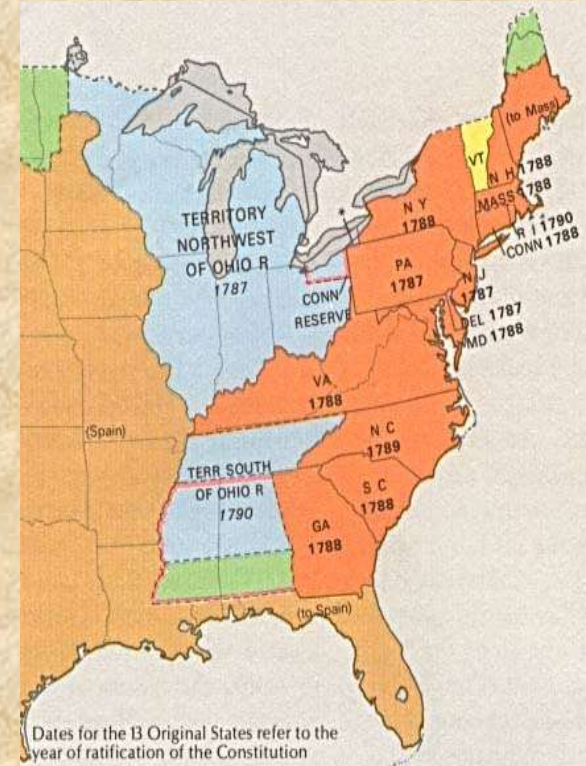
Pinckney's Treaty with Spain.



Pinckney's treaty gave access for American goods at the Spanish-controlled port of New Orleans.



This opened up the Mississippi River and the West to American farmers.



Pinckney

Washington's major accomplishments



Organized the national government



Created Cabinet



Stabilized the northwestern frontier



Three new states: Vermont (1791), Kentucky (1792) and Tennessee (1796)



Farewell address, Washington warned:

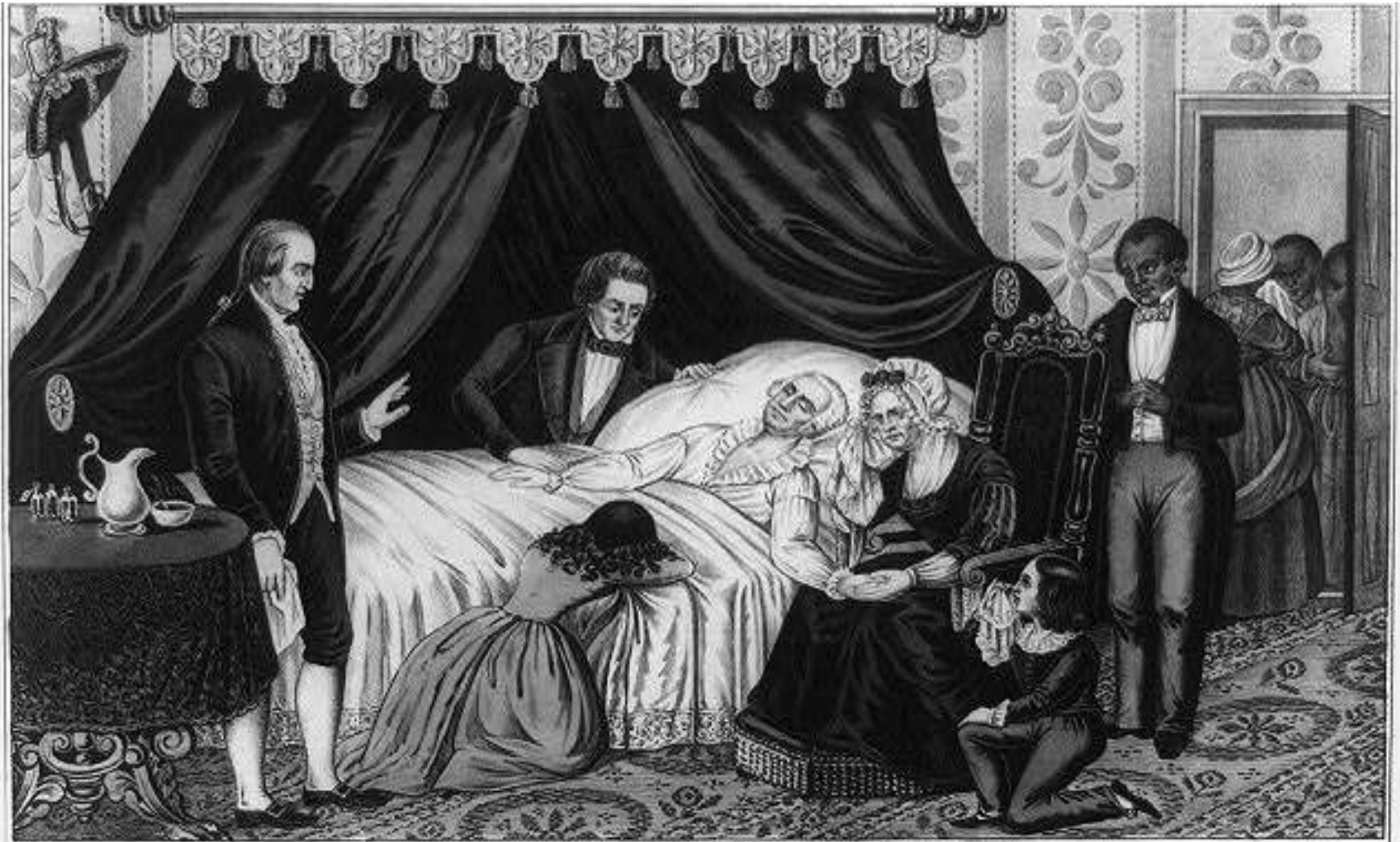
- 1) "steer clear of permanent alliances."**
- 2) and No political Parties**



Precedent: Left office voluntarily after 2 Terms

Washington died on December 14, 1799

John Marshall informs Congress: "First in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen."



Engraving for the anniversary of Washington's death, published in the year 1849 by A. S. Leitch, in the United States of America, at the National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C.
Engraver: J. B. Kneller, New York.
DEATH OF WASHINGTON, DEC: 14. A. D. 1799.
LITH. & PUB. BY S. CURRIER, 239 NASSAU ST. N. Y.

The first political parties emerged

- Ⓢ Washington opposed political parties, but they soon divided his Cabinet.
- Ⓢ Jefferson's supporters became the Democrat-Republicans
- Ⓢ Hamilton's became the Federalists.






Major areas of difference	Federalists	Democrat-Republicans
Leaders of the party	Hamilton, Adams and Marshall	Jefferson, Madison
Belief about who was most fit to run the country	Rich, educated, "well-born" (upper class)	Men of talent, rather than by wealth, race or class
Strongest level of government	Strong federal government	Strong state governments,
Foreign affairs	Favored Britain	Favored France
Geographic areas of support	New England	South and West
Main supporters	Merchants, manufacturers	Farmers, artisans
Federal bank	In favor	Against
Voting rights	Must own property to vote	Vote open to all adult white males

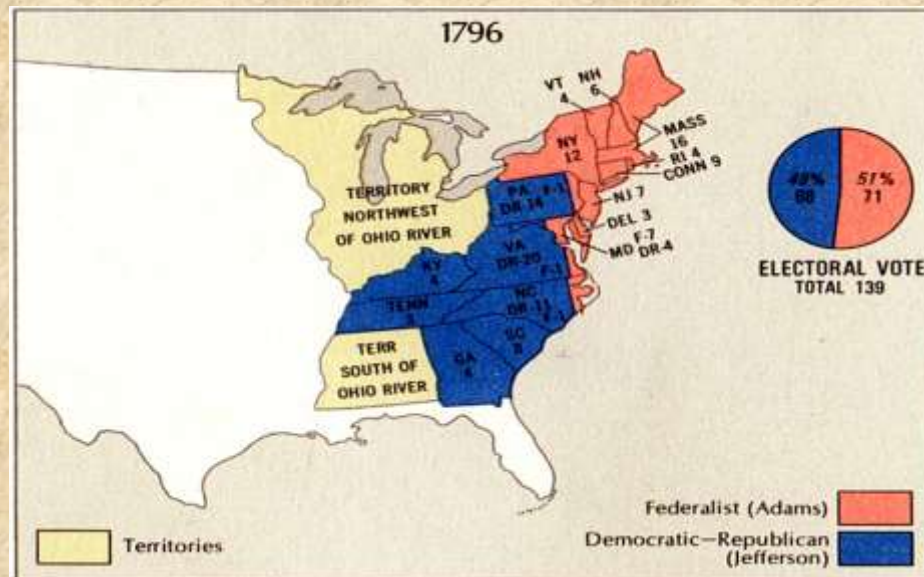
The Adams Administration

- ❖ **1796 election**
- ❖ **XYZ Affair**
- ❖ **Federalist Party splits**
- ❖ **Alien and Sedition Acts**
- ❖ **Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions**



Election of 1796

-  The first election with active political parties.
-  The Federalist, John Adams, became president. Jefferson became vice president.
-  The 1796 and 1800 elections president and vice president were from different parties.



Conflicts with France



France was angry over the Jay Treaty between Britain and the U.S.



France began treating the U.S. as an enemy.



French warships began capturing American merchant ships in the West Indies.



President Adams sent diplomats to Paris to try and resolve the conflict.



Three American envoys were sent to Paris to resolve problems the U.S. was having with France

XYZ AFFAIR



By 1797, France had seized 300 American ships



President Adams sent three American diplomats to Paris who were ignored, then told by three French agents known as "X, Y, and Z" they had to pay a personal bribe to France before official negotiations could begin



The American diplomats felt those terms were insulting to the U.S. and left France.

Naval “Quasi-War” broke out



After XYZ Affair, USA public wanted war against France.

“Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute”



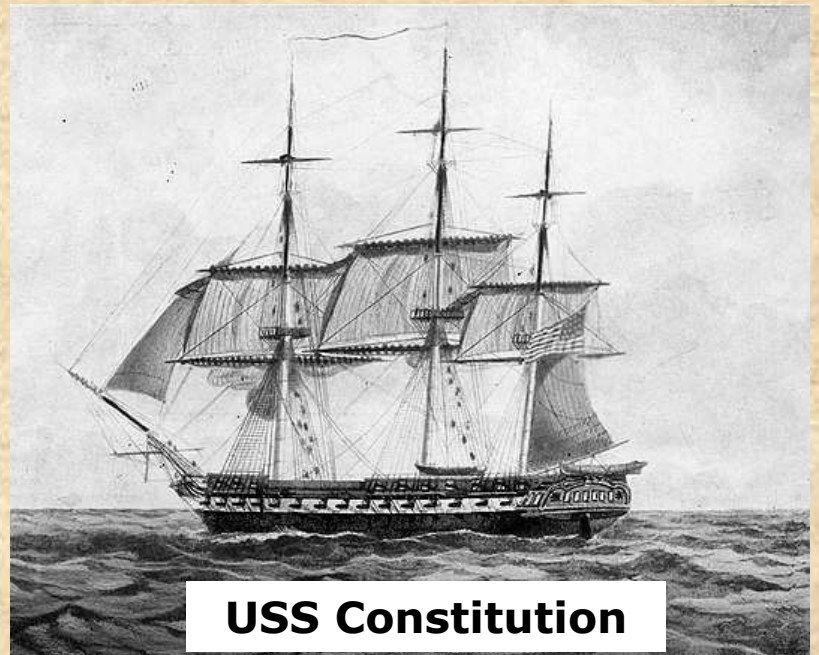
Despite calls for OPEN war, President Adams took a sensible approach.



The U.S. Navy begin attacking and capturing French ships and the Quasi-War began.



USS United States



USS Constitution



USS Constellation

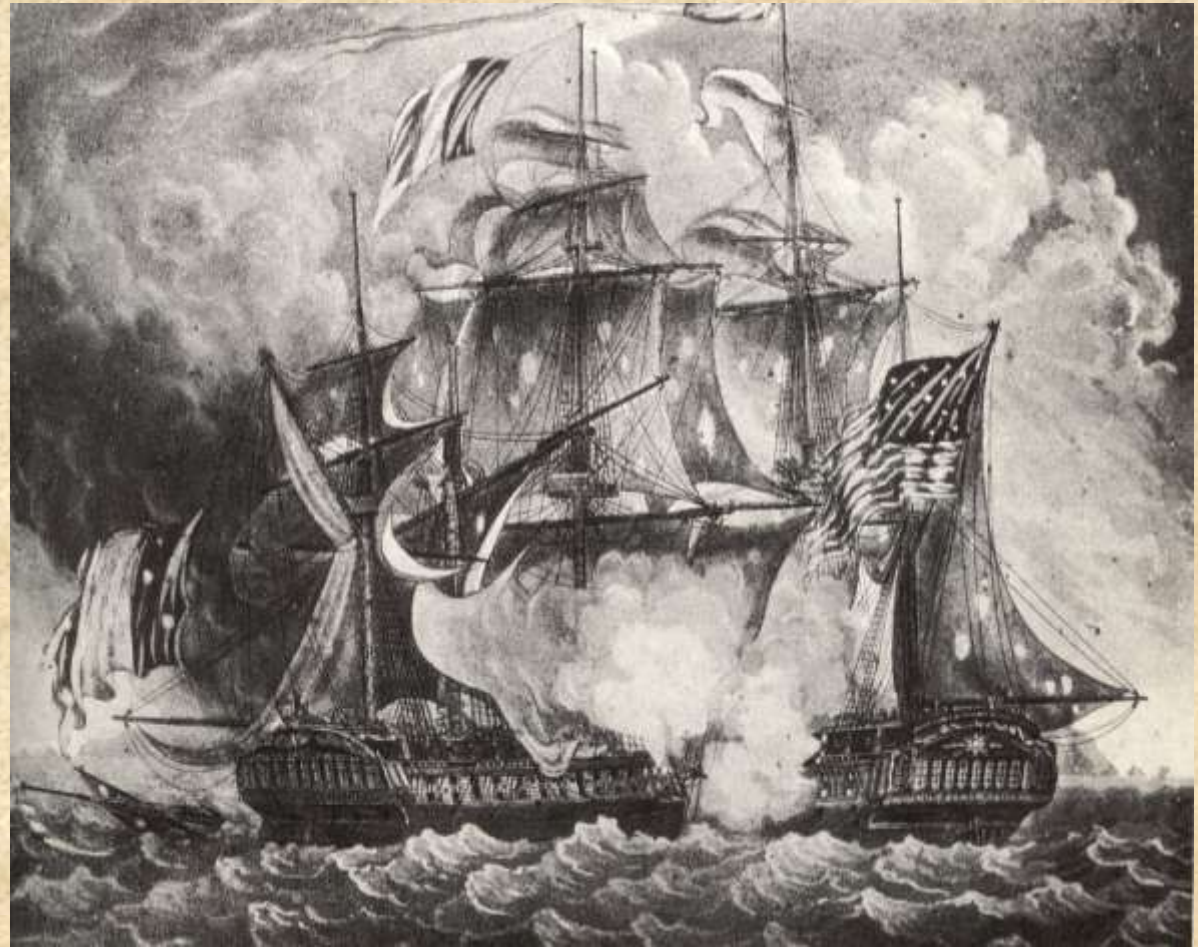


**West Indies:
location where the
naval war took
place**

The U.S. captured 85 French armed ships compared to one armed U.S. ship lost during the 2½ years of the Quasi-War with France.



Half-tone plate engraved by F. A. Pett
FIGHT BETWEEN THE "ENTERPRISE" AND THE FRENCH BRIG "FLAMBEAU"
(Summer of 1800)



Peace between the U.S. and France

The Quasi-War ended in 1800 when Napoleon became leader of France.

The U.S. and France signed an agreement known as the *Convention of 1800.*

This agreement cancelled all previous treaties between France and the U.S.



Alien and Sedition Acts

The Federalist Party, which controlled Congress, sought to limit the Democratic-Republicans :



1. The *Alien Enemies Act* -imprison/deport any alien
2. The *Alien Friends Act* - deport any alien considered dangerous.
3. The *Naturalization Act* extended time required for aliens to become citizens from 5 years to 14.
4. The *Sedition Act* - crime to publish "false, scandalous, and malicious writing" against the government.

Virginia and Kentucky resolutions

Democratic-Republicans fought the Alien and Sedition Acts.

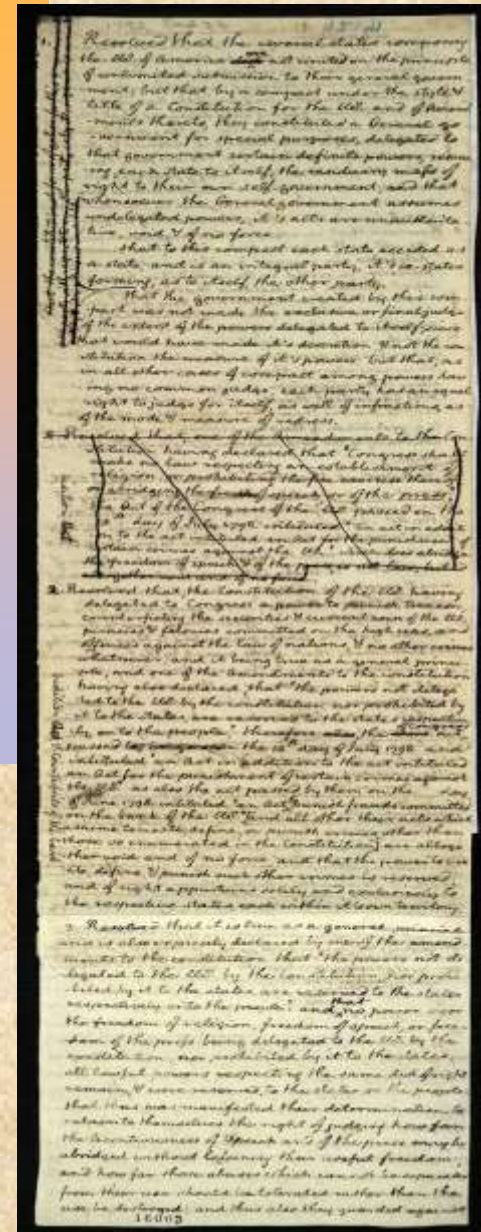
Democratic-Republican news editors jailed.

Jefferson and Madison convinced Kentucky and Virginia to *nullify* the acts.

Nullification : states can cancel an "unjust" federal law.

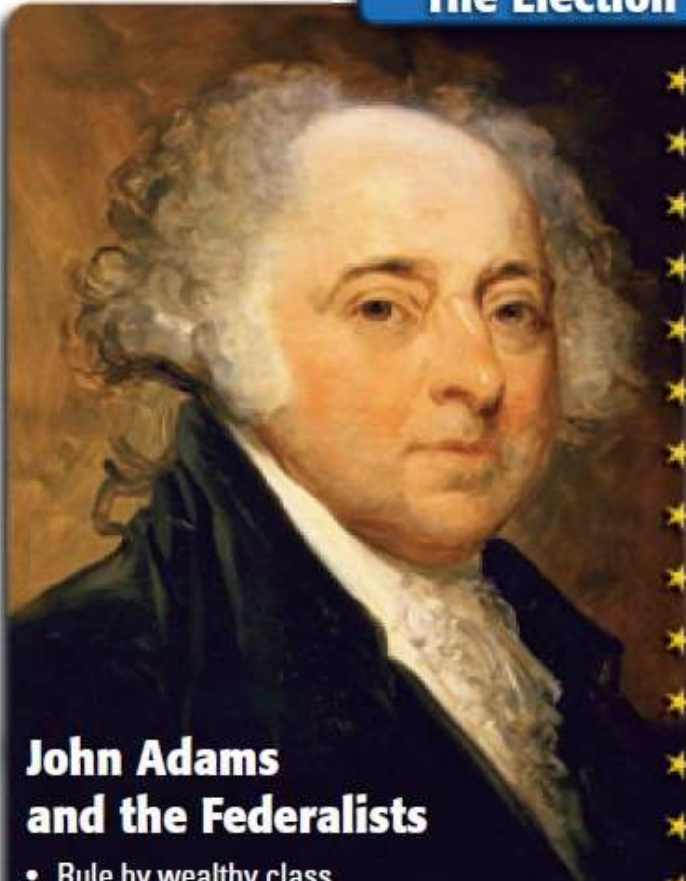


JAMES MADISON



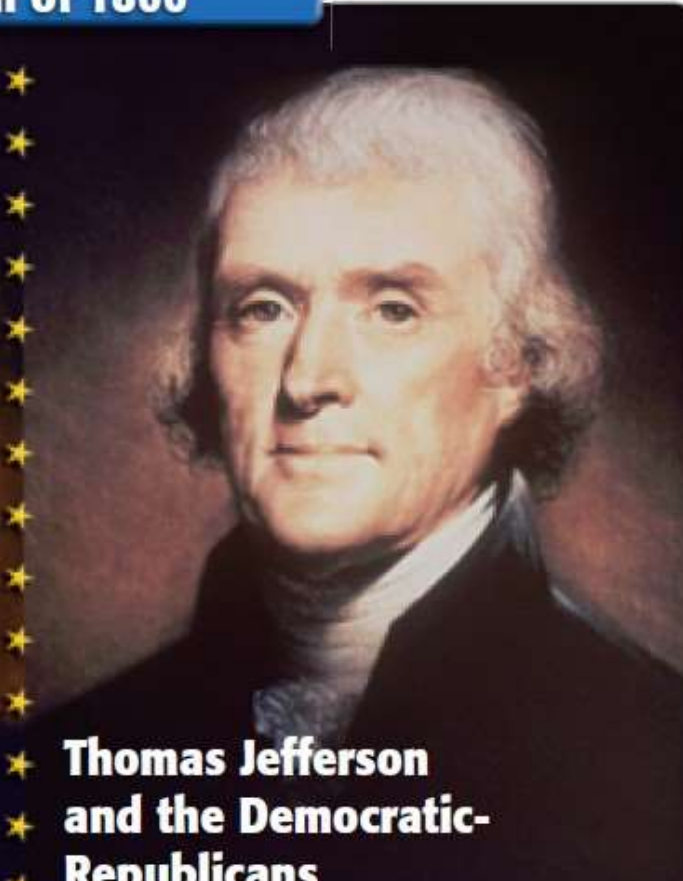
Election of 1800 “The Revolution of 1800”

The Election of 1800



John Adams and the Federalists

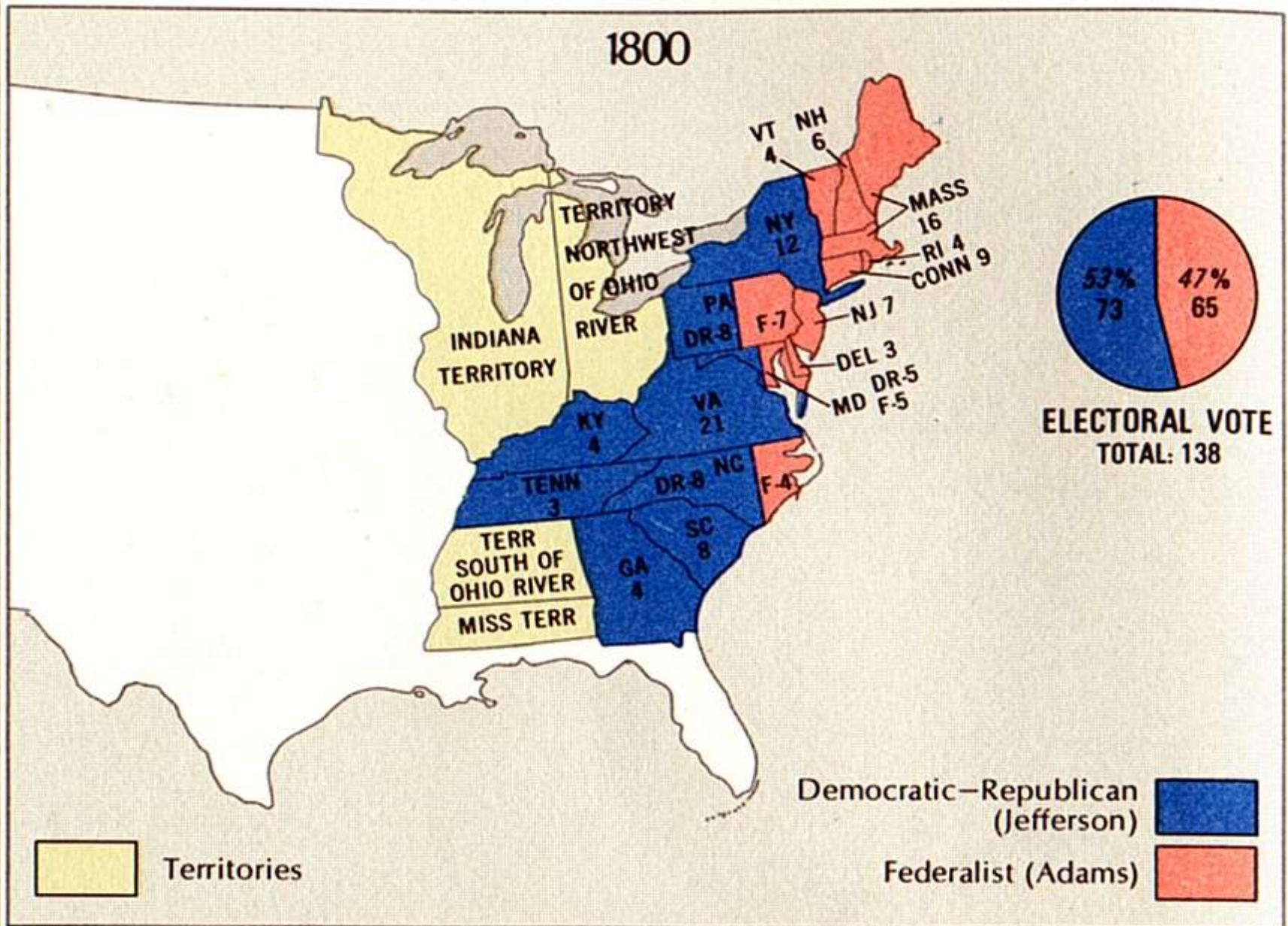
- Rule by wealthy class
- Strong federal government
- Emphasis on manufacturing
- Loose interpretation of the Constitution
- British alliance



Thomas Jefferson and the Democratic- Republicans

- Rule by the people
- Strong state governments
- Emphasis on agriculture
- Strict interpretation of the Constitution
- French alliance

1800 election results



“Midnight Judges” and judicial review



Just before leaving office, “midnight judges” approved because President Adams signed appointments late into his last night in office.



Jefferson refused to appoint a few of the unsigned commissions, including that of William Marbury. Marbury wanted the Supreme Court to force Secretary of State James Madison to deliver the commission in the 1803 case, *Marbury vs. Madison*.



In this important decision Supreme Court Chief Justice John Marshall established the principle of judicial review. This gave the court the power to decide if laws passed by Congress were constitutional and if not, to void them.



Marbury v. Madison laid the groundwork for the Supreme Court to keep the other branches of government in check.

Vice President Aaron Burr challenged Alexander Hamilton to a duel in 1804



Hamilton and Burr had once been friends, but over the years their relationship deteriorated



Burr confronted Hamilton and challenged him to a duel

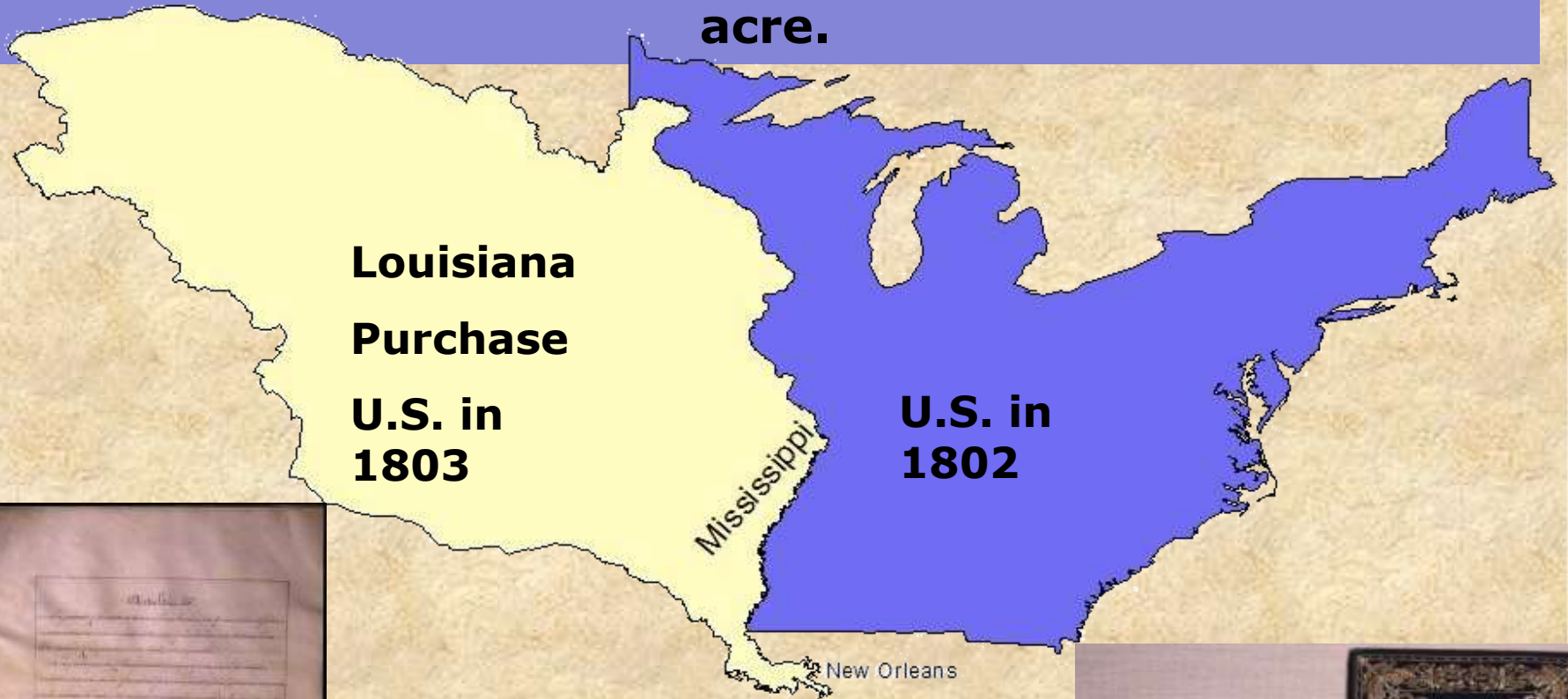


Hamilton died the next day



The Louisiana Purchase

Doubled the size of the U.S. for the price of 3-4 cents an acre.



**Louisiana
Purchase**

**U.S. in
1803**

**U.S. in
1802**

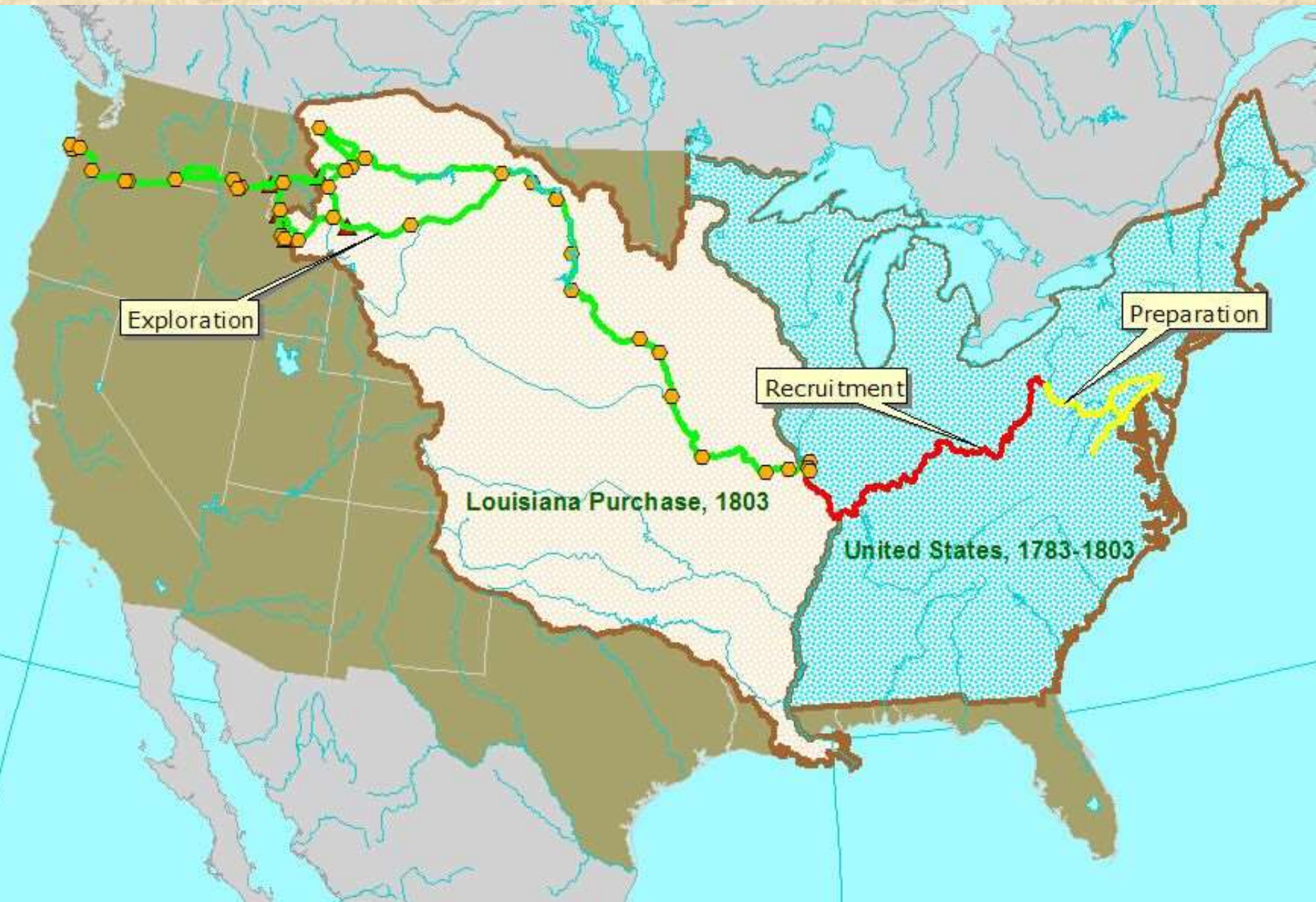
Mississippi

New Orleans

**Photos of the actual Louisiana
Purchase Treaty**



Map of Lewis and Clark's journey of exploration





Sacagawea helped with the various tribes they encountered on their expedition.



Zebulon Pike led Southern expedition

Pike - explorer who led two parties of exploration (1805-1807) into the Louisiana Territory. Traveled to Spanish settlements in New Mexico.

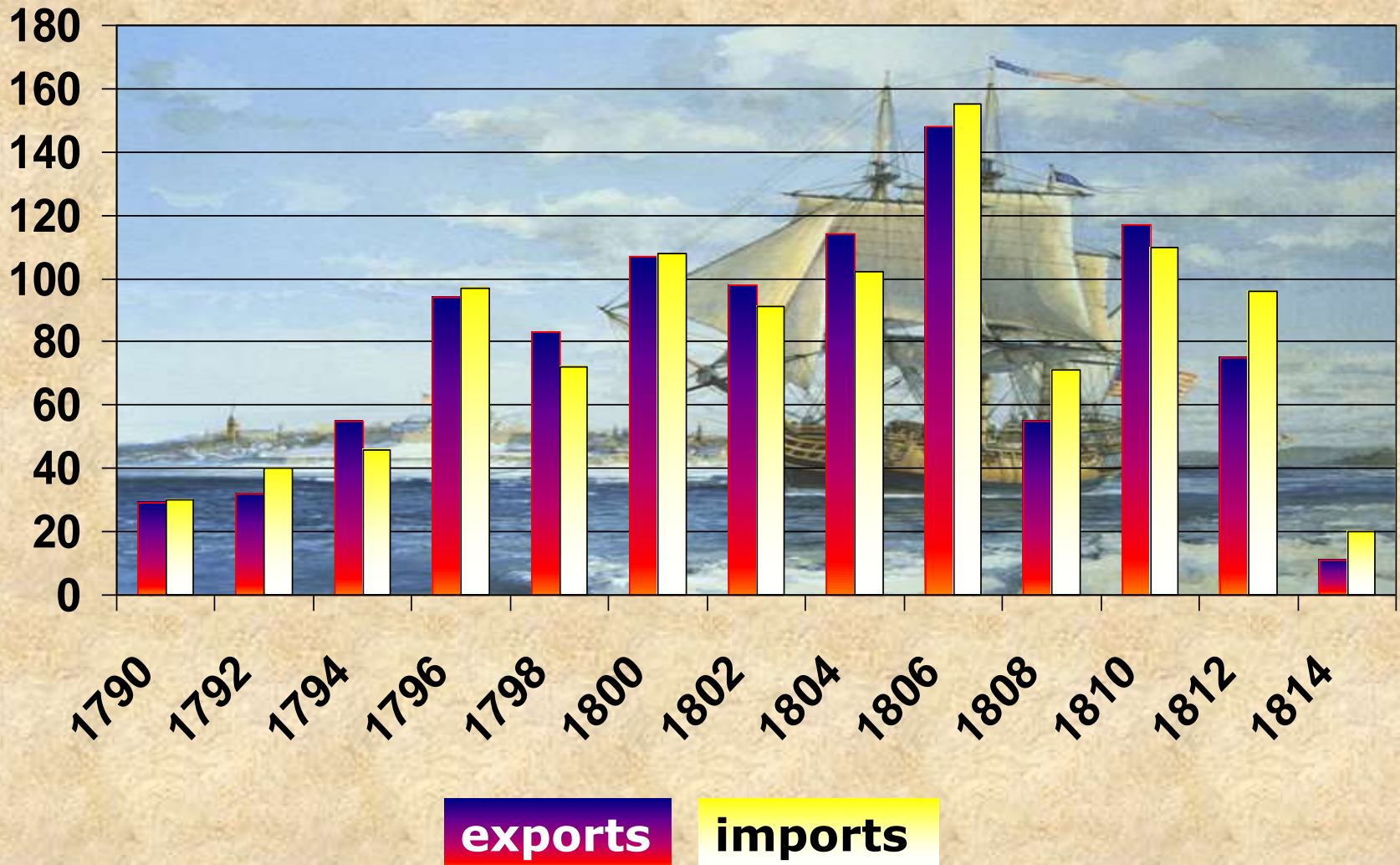


Foreign affairs

The *Empress of China* was the first American ship to trade with China in 1784. The huge profits encouraged others to enter the trade and soon huge fortunes were being made in New England coastal cities.




U.S. exports and imports 1790-1814



Barbary Wars

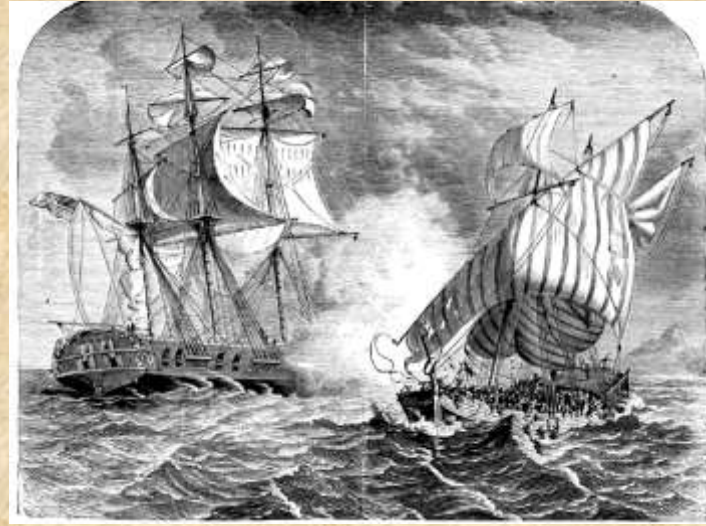
 Pirates from North Africa, seized merchant ships. European nations had been paying them protection/tribute money not to attack their ships.

 President Jefferson refused to pay and the Pasha declared war. Other Barbary states declared war as well.



Area where the Barbary Wars were fought

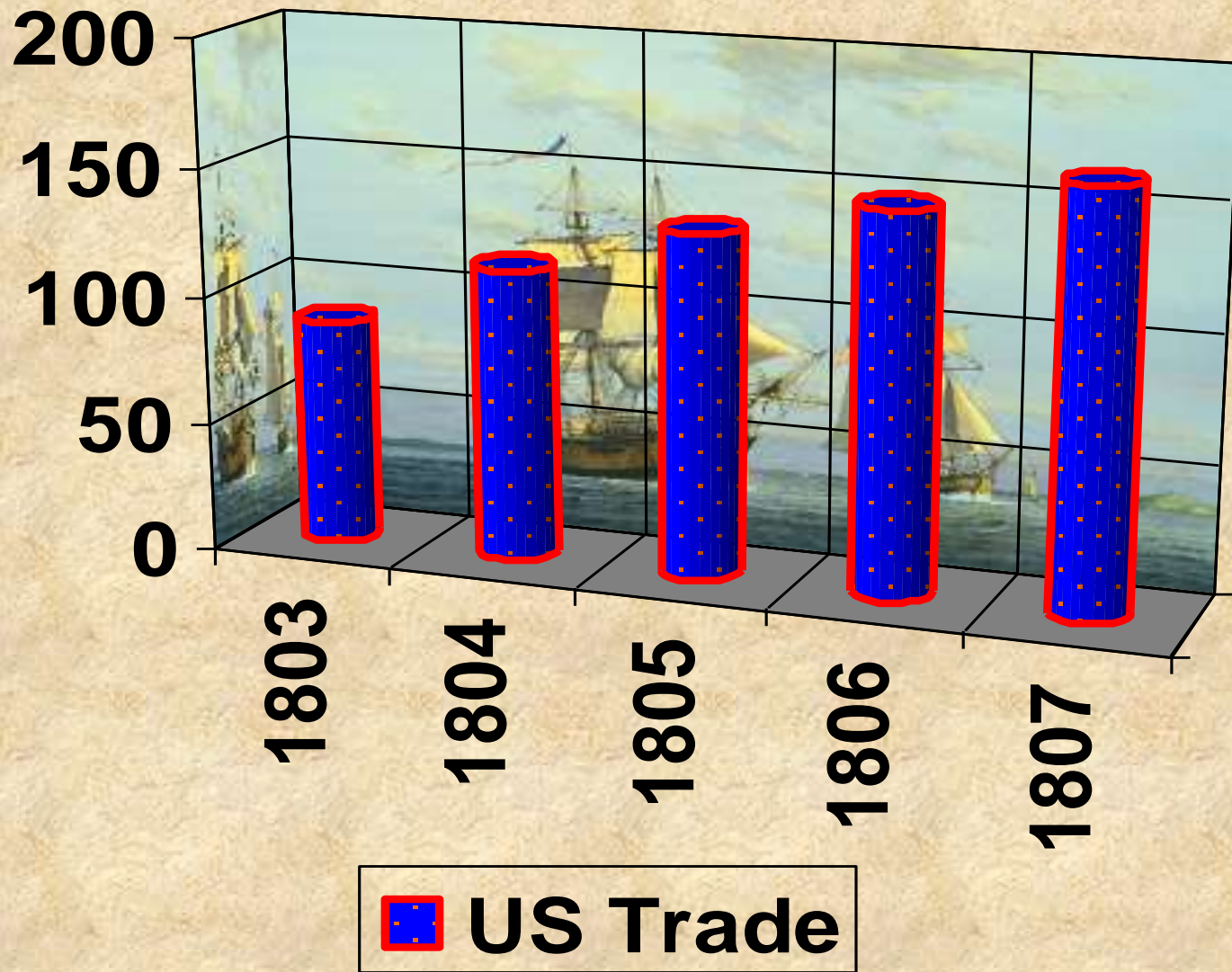




Scenes from the Barbary Wars



U.S. trade increased after the outbreak of war in 1803 (in millions of dollars)



Impressment caused great anger against Britain in the U.S.



What is Impressment?

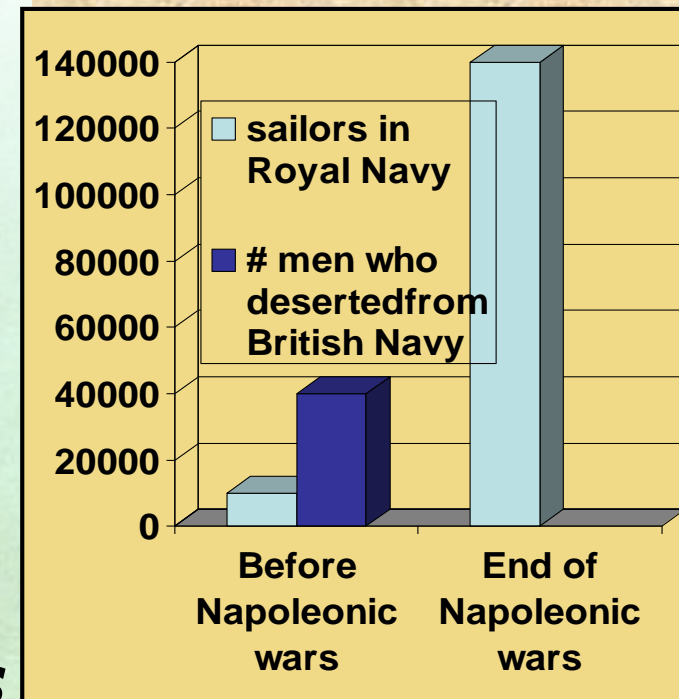
It means forcing men to join an army or navy."



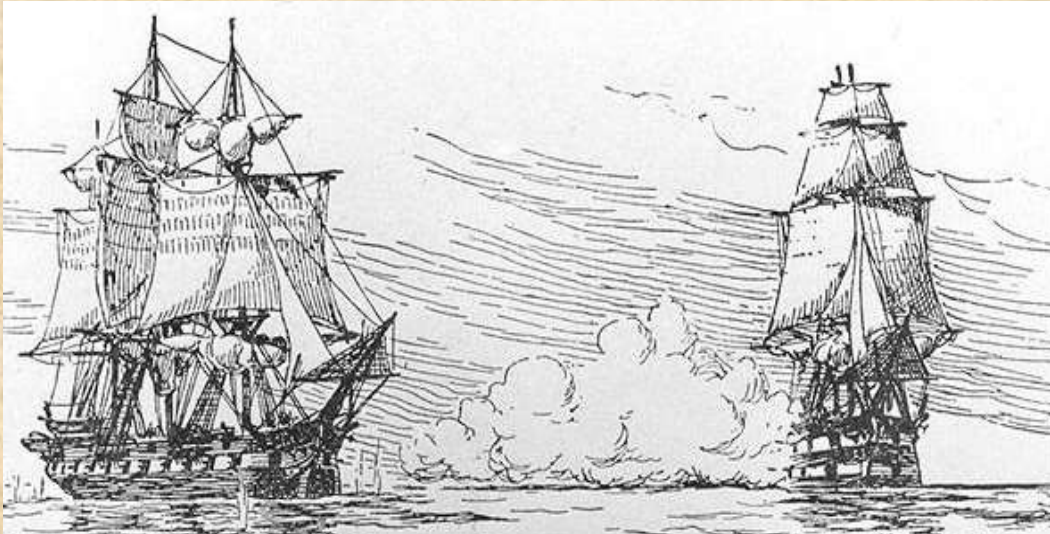
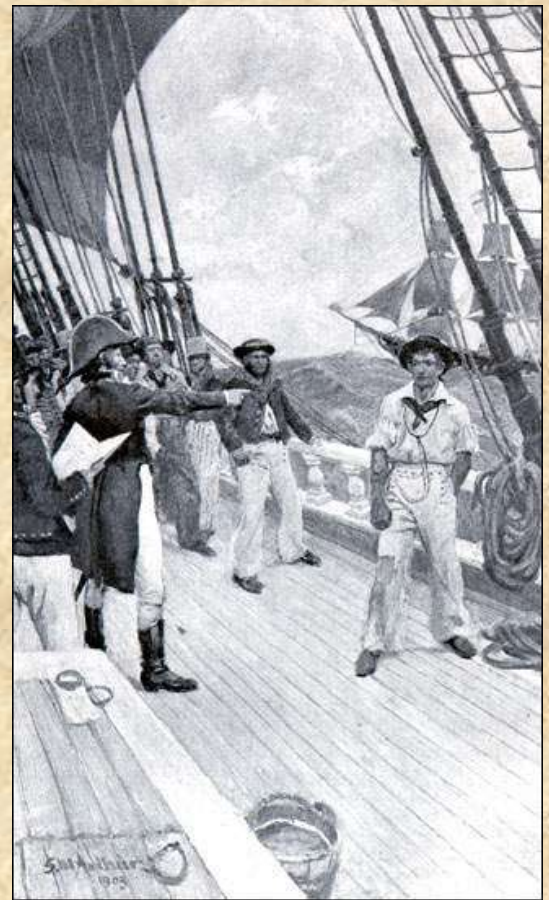
Who was impressing American citizens? *The British Navy.*



Why was Impressment used? *Life in the British Navy has been described as a "living hell."*



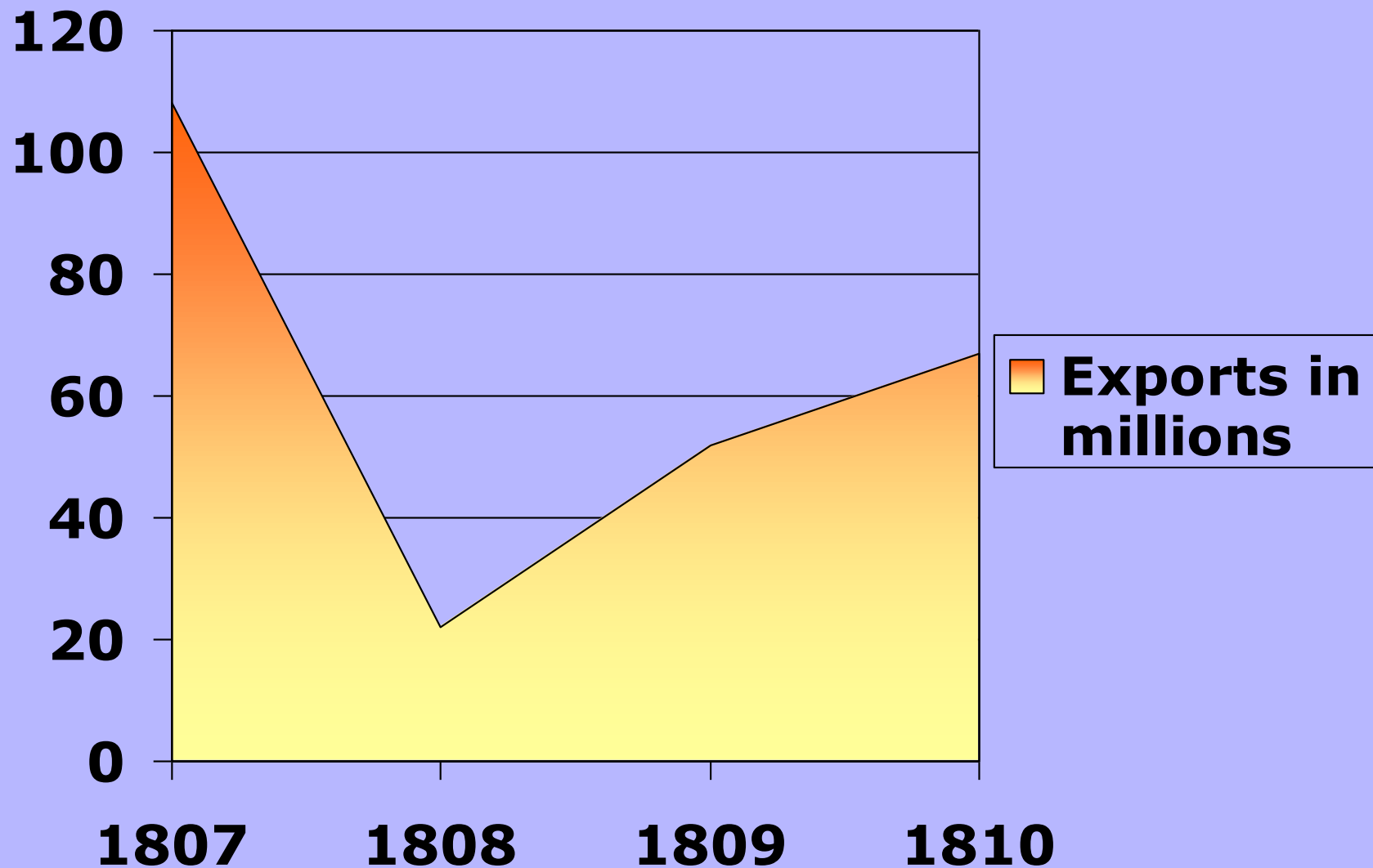
USS Chesapeake



Leopard firing on the Chesapeake

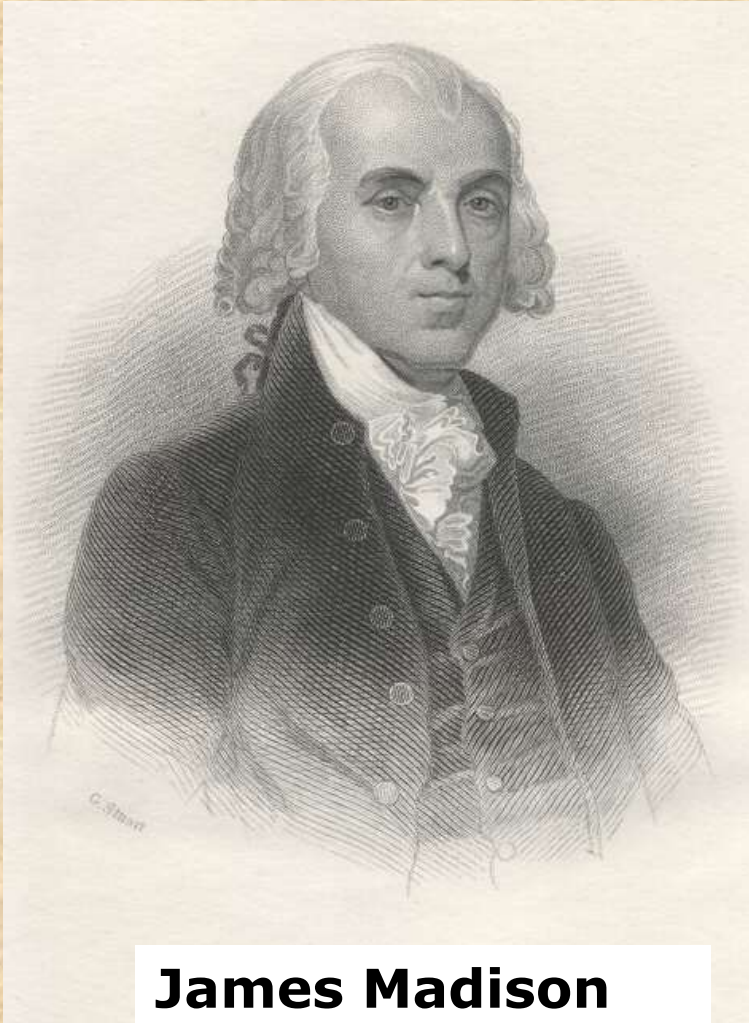


Embargo and Non-Intercourse Acts



The presidency of James Madison: 1809-1817

Madison's two terms were dominated by foreign problems that eventually led to the outbreak of full-scale war with Great Britain in 1812.



James Madison



Dolly Madison

Tecumseh and The Prophet



The Treaty of Greenville, signed in 1795 (Little Turtle's War), left many upset. Much of the land they were forced to surrender later became Ohio.



Two Shawnee Indian leaders emerged. These leaders were Tecumseh and his brother, known as the "Prophet."



The Prophet, after winning his battle against alcoholism, became a religious leader who taught that white Americans were the source of evil in the world.



Quotes from Tecumseh

"Where today are the Pequot? Where are the Narragansett, the Mohican, the Pokanoket, and many other once powerful tribes of our people? They have vanished before the avarice and the oppression of the White Man, as snow before a summer sun.

The whites have driven us from the great salt water, forced us over the mountains. The way, the only way, to check and stop this evil is for all red men to unite in claiming a common equal right in the land

Let us form one body, one heart, and defend to the last warrior our country, our homes, our liberty, and the graves of our fathers."



Tecumseh.



*"THE SUN IS MY FATHER, AND THE EARTH IS MY MOTHER, AND I WILL
REST ON HER BOSOM."*

President William Henry Harrison said of Tecumseh, "He was one of those uncommon geniuses which spring up occasionally to produce revolutions and overturn the established order of things."

Tecumseh was killed in 1813 while fighting for the British during the War of 1812.





A View of Col. Johnson's Engagement with the Savages (Commanded by Tecumseh) near the Moravian Town, October 5, 1812.




- 1 Col. Johnson heroically defending himself against the attack of an Indian Chief.
- 2 The American Infantry firing upon a body of the enemy on the left.
- 3 A dismounted Dragoon personally engaged with one of the enemy.
- 4 The cavalry pursuing the retreating savages across the hills.

- 5 Tecumseh rallying his men, and encouraging them to return to the attack.
- 6 A savage in the act of scalping a wounded drummer of the American Infantry.
- 7 The savages pursued by the cavalry, retreating to a swamp on the left.
- 8 The enemy (rallied by their commander Tecumseh) returning to the attack.

Causes of the War of 1812

-  **Impressment.**
-  **War hawks: Group of pro-war congressmen**
-  **Canada: Americans wanted to conquer Canada**
-  **Indian attacks: Belief the British encouraged attacks on Americans.**

-  **War in Europe: Britain was in a life-and-death struggle with France and would have few resources to use against the Americans.**

War Hawks

- **Pro-war congressmen, many elected in 1810**
- **Mainly from the South and West**
- **Strong sense of pride and nationalism in the U.S.**
- **Wanted to create a larger and stronger nation**
- **Believed Britain was treating Americans as colonial subjects**
- **Sought control of Canada**



**Peter B. Porter:
New York**



**Langdon Cheves:
South Carolina**



**Richard M.
Johnson:
Kentucky, man
who killed
Tecumseh**



**Felix Grundy:
Tennessee**



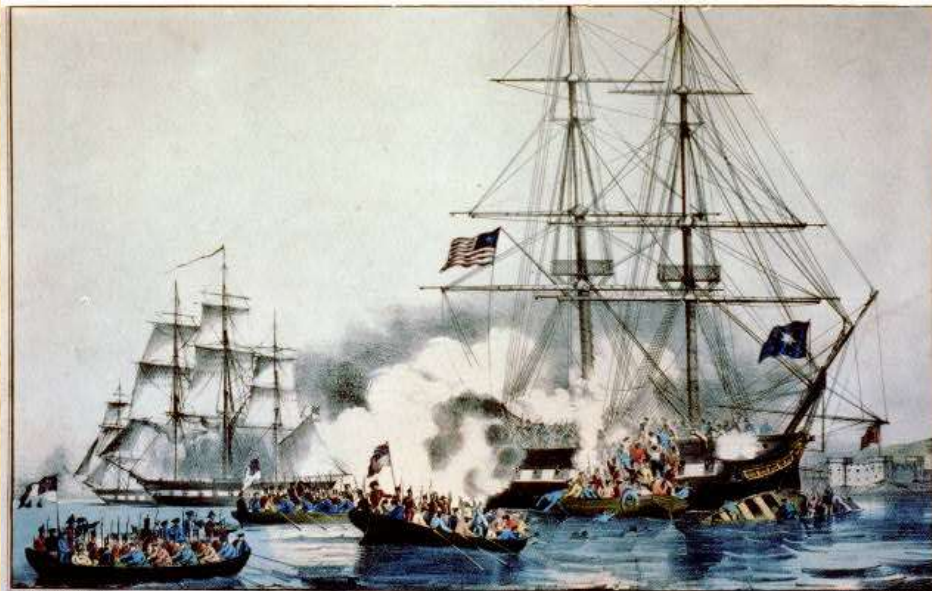
**Henry Clay:
Kentucky**



**John C. Calhoun:
South Carolina**

War Hawks

In 1812 the British decided to relax their blockade, (Orders in Council). Unfortunately, by the time the news reached across the Atlantic Ocean, the U.S. Congress had already declared war.



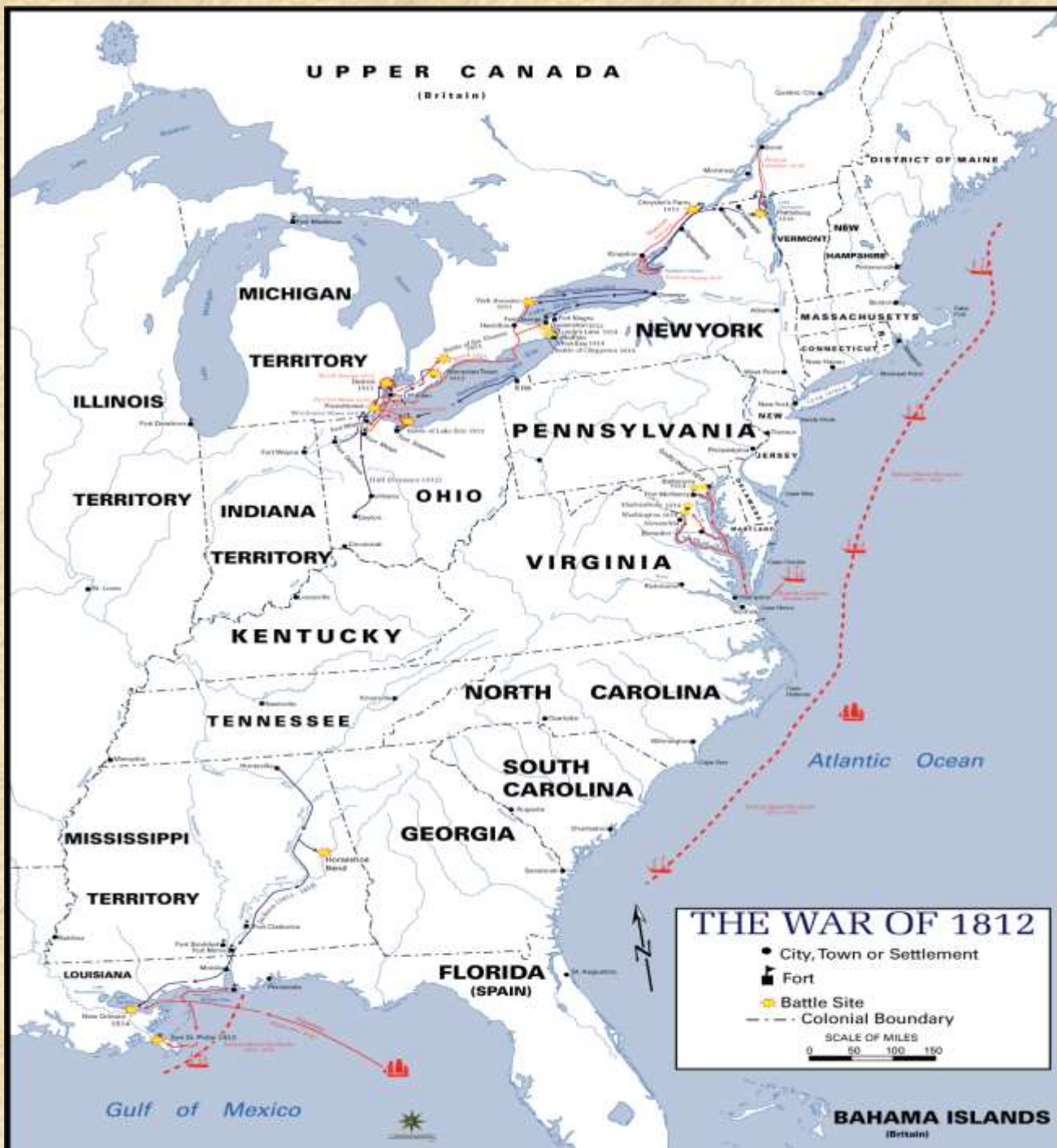
LITH. & ENG. BY A. CURRIER. 20 NASSAU STREET N. Y.
THE AMERICAN PRIVATEER "GENERAL ARMSTRONG'S" CAPT. SAM. C. HELM.
In the Bay of Fundy (October) 1812. After repulsing the attack of 16 boats containing 400 men from the British, Ships "Plantagenet 16", "Habit 14", and "Kerwinson" 18 Guns. The General Armstrong was 246 tons burthen (on deck 6 nine pounders and a long gun 24 pounder); crew 100 men. The British loss was 100 killed and 100 wounded. Americans lost 2 killed and 7 wounded.



LITH. BY P. S. CO. 20 NASSAU STREET N. Y.
PERRY'S VICTORY ON LAKE ERIE.
This plate represents the position of the fleet during the moment when the "USS LAKES" is sailing through the enemy's line, and the "USS Erie" is engaged by the "British Fleet".
GENERAL PERRY having in about four hours, on the 13th of September 1813, defeated the British Fleet, and captured the "USS Erie".
1813. 13th of September.

The War of 1812 was fought in three stages.

- 1. England concentrated on Europe, so the U.S. was on the offensive: USA invaded Canada and attacked British shipping.**
- 2. England established a tight blockade of U.S. ports but could send only a few additional troops to Canada. During this stage the American army, now experienced, won its first successes.**
- 3. By 1814, the arrival of large British army and navy reinforcements, put USA on the defensive.**



The American goal for the War of 1812 was the conquest of Canada.



Anti-British cartoon shows Native Americans accepting money from the British for scalps of American soldiers.



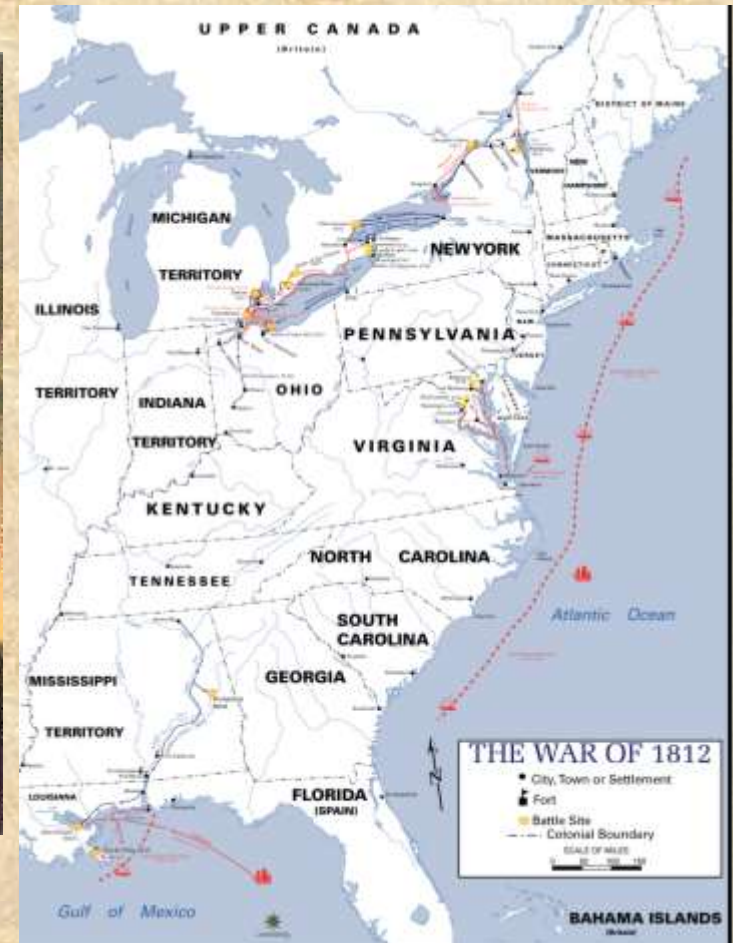
Battle of Lake Erie



American Admiral Perry met the British fleet, defeated it in battle, and gained control of Lake Erie.



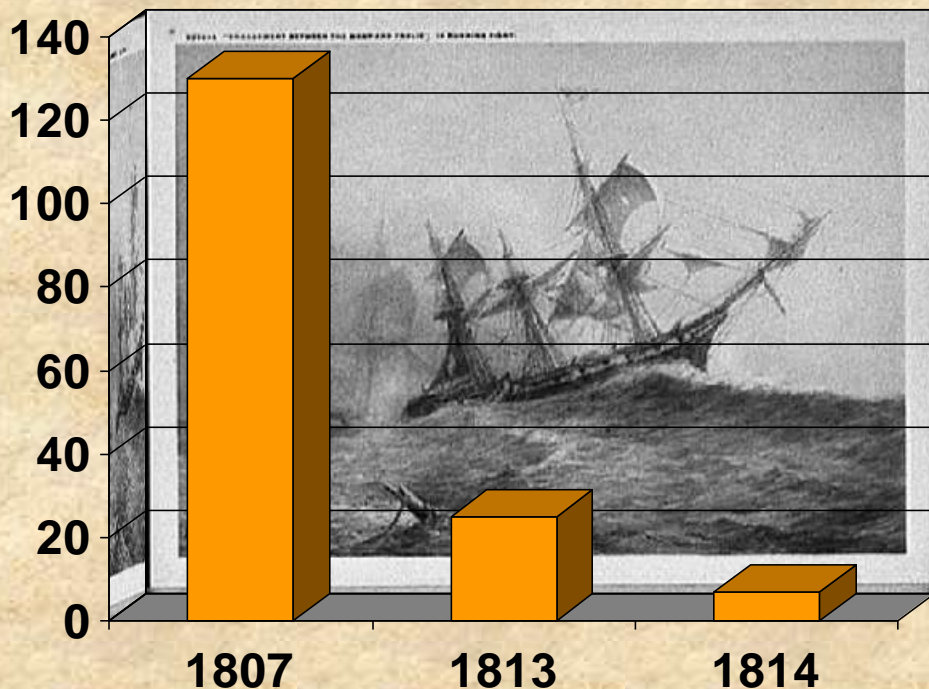
The war at sea



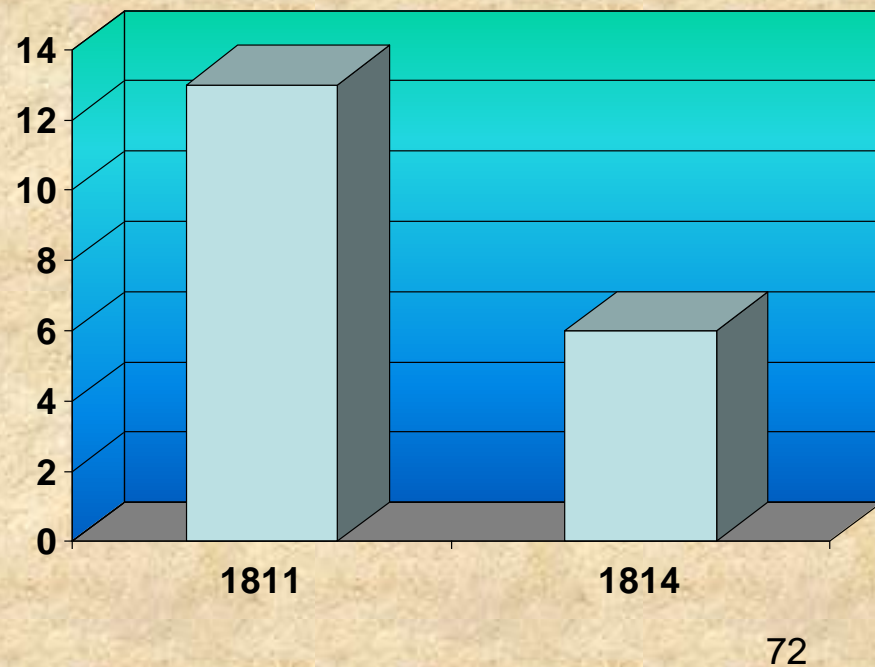
When the war began, Britain sent warships to cripple the U.S. economy by blockading ports. American merchant ships could no longer trade with other nations. The small U.S. Navy was unable to break the blockade.

The two charts below show the effect of the blockade on the U.S. economy.

U.S. exports in millions

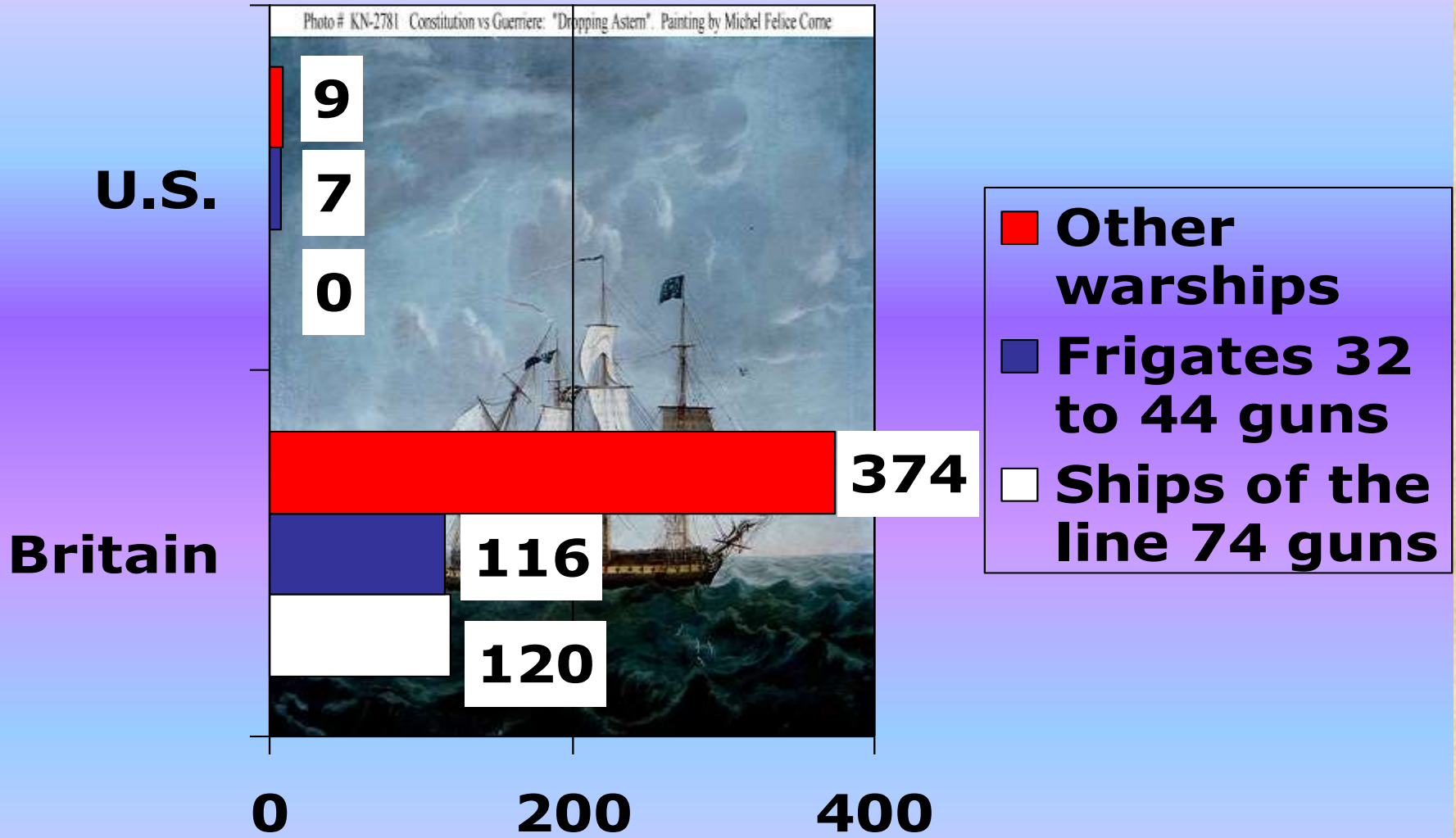


U.S. government import revenues in millions

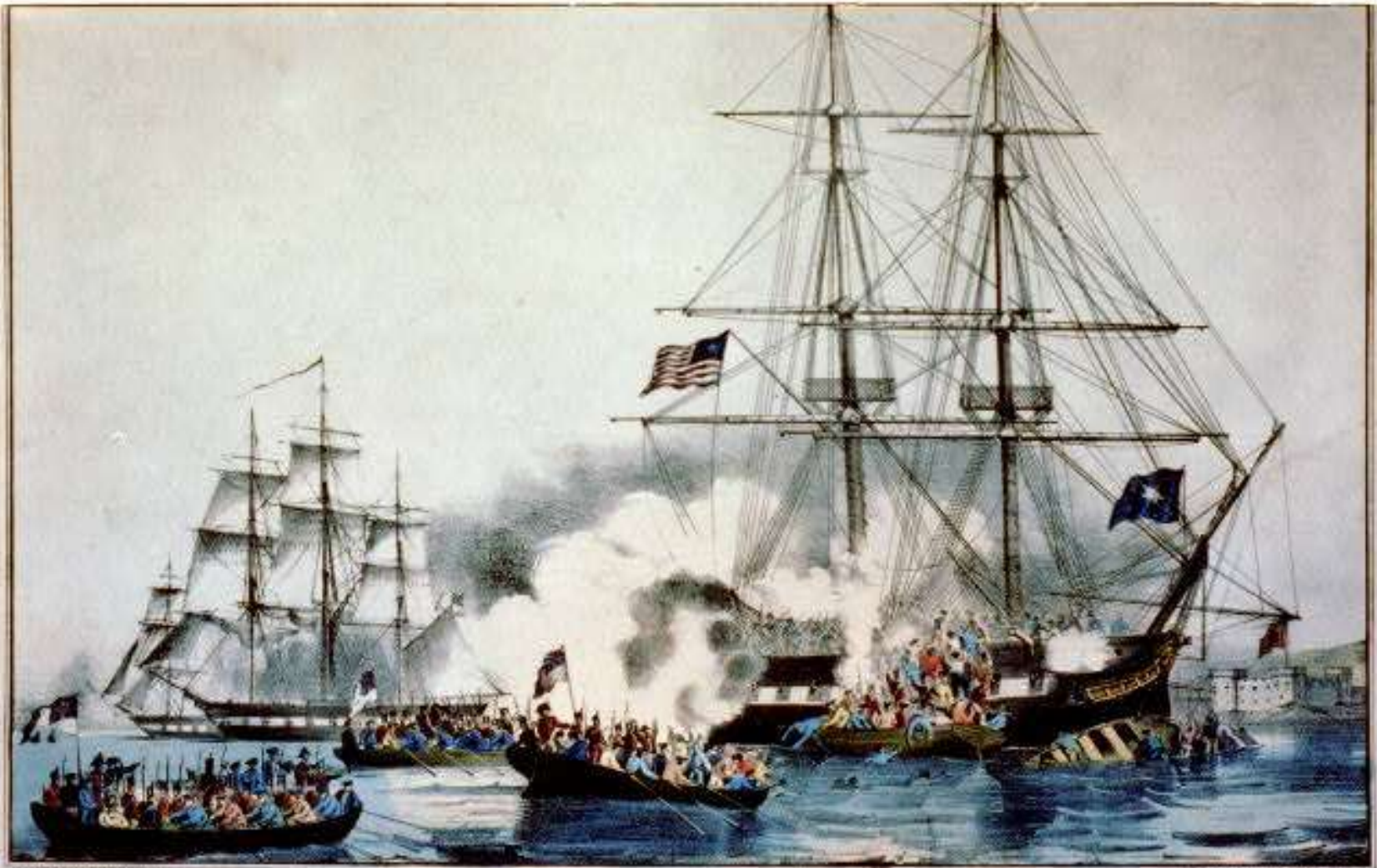


The U.S. Navy was tiny compared to the mighty British fleet.

Photo # KN-2781 Constitution vs Guerriere: "Dropping Astern". Painting by Michel Felice Come



Privateers made huge profits, sometimes as much as a hundred million in today's dollars.



THE AMERICAN PRIVATEER "GENERAL ARMSTRONG" CAPT. SAM. O. HULL.

In the Harbor of Cayenne (Guiana) Oct. 26th 1816. Repelling the attack of 14 boats containing 500 men from the British Ships "Platagon" 76', "Habit" 48', and "Eurydice" 18 Guns. The General Armstrong was 266 tons burden carried 6 Nine pounders and a Long Gun 24 pounder; and she had a crew of 200 men. The British loss was 200 killed and 100 wounded - Americans lost 2 killed and 7 wounded.

Privateers played an important role in the war at sea

	U.S. Navy	U.S. Privateers
Total ships	16	517
Total cannon	556	2893
Enemy ships captured	254	1500

***USS Constitution* ("Old Ironsides") and the British frigate *Guerriere*.**



**Captain of the
*USS
Constitution*,
Isaac Hull**

The *Constitution* defeats the *Guerriere*

Battle of Horseshoe Bend

General Jackson's army, with Cherokee and Creek Indians, defeated the Red Sticks at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend.

Later, 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.



ANDREW JACKSON

British Burn DC

First Lady Dolly Madison packed White House.
The British set fire to the White House, the Capitol,
and other buildings.



Stuart's painting

Ruins of the U.S. Capitol building



Francis Scott Key watched from a British 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 the Star-Spangled Banner.



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 gleaming,
Whose bright stars above the folds of the flight,
'O'er the ramparts we watch'd, as so gallantly streaming?
And the muffled drums beat the while the bursting in air
Fann'd our flag to the top, that our flag was still there,
O say, does that Star-Spangled Banner yet wave
'O'er the land of the free and 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 boom, or the booming, steep,
As it fitfully blows, half-conceals, half-discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full ebbing reflected, now shines on the stream,
'Tis the Star-Spangled Banner, O long may it wave
'O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

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

O thus be it ever when freemen shall stand
To their true and just claims and their sacred rights, resolved
That with the sword of peace, may the heav'n rescued land
Reprove the power that bold with a nation
Their conquerors vanquish, when no cause it is just
And the Star-Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave
'O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

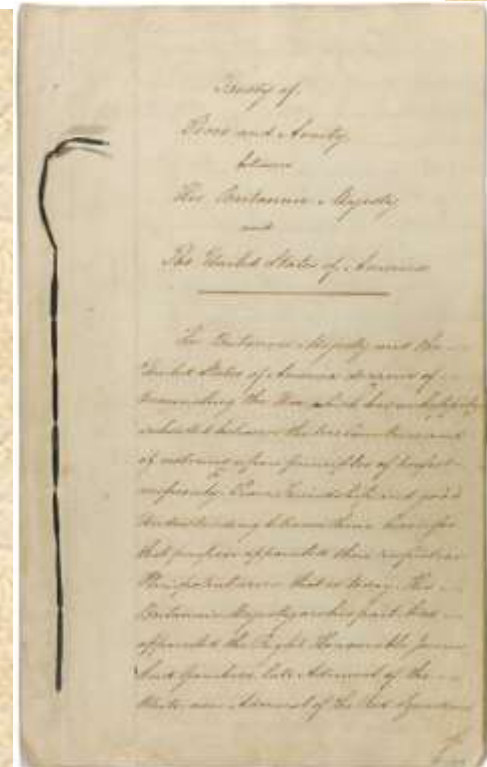
Washington
Sept 21 1814

F. S. Key


Treaty of Ghent

The Treaty of Ghent was signed Christmas Eve, 1814.
The peace treaty left everything unchanged between the
USA and UK.

The U.S. was unsuccessful in taking over Canada.
The Natives lost British support.




Battle of New Orleans

 Occurred after Treaty of Ghent had been signed.

 British army landed to capture the port city of New Orleans.

 General Jackson defeated the British.

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



ANDREW JACKSON
BY JOHN W. WOOD
1845



Era of Good Feelings: 1815-1824

- ❖ **Monroe wins easily in 1816 and 1820**
- ❖ **Three strong new sectional leaders emerged**
- ❖ **National Bank unites the economy**
- ❖ **Erie Canal and Cumberland Road**
- ❖ **Nationalism after Battle of New Orleans**
- ❖ **Added Florida**
- ❖ **Growth of USA industry**
- ❖ **Foreign affairs**



Hartford Convention



New England unhappy with the war



The war hurt their shipping jobs.



Federalist Party delegates threatened to leave (secede) the U.S.



Delegates went home with nothing.

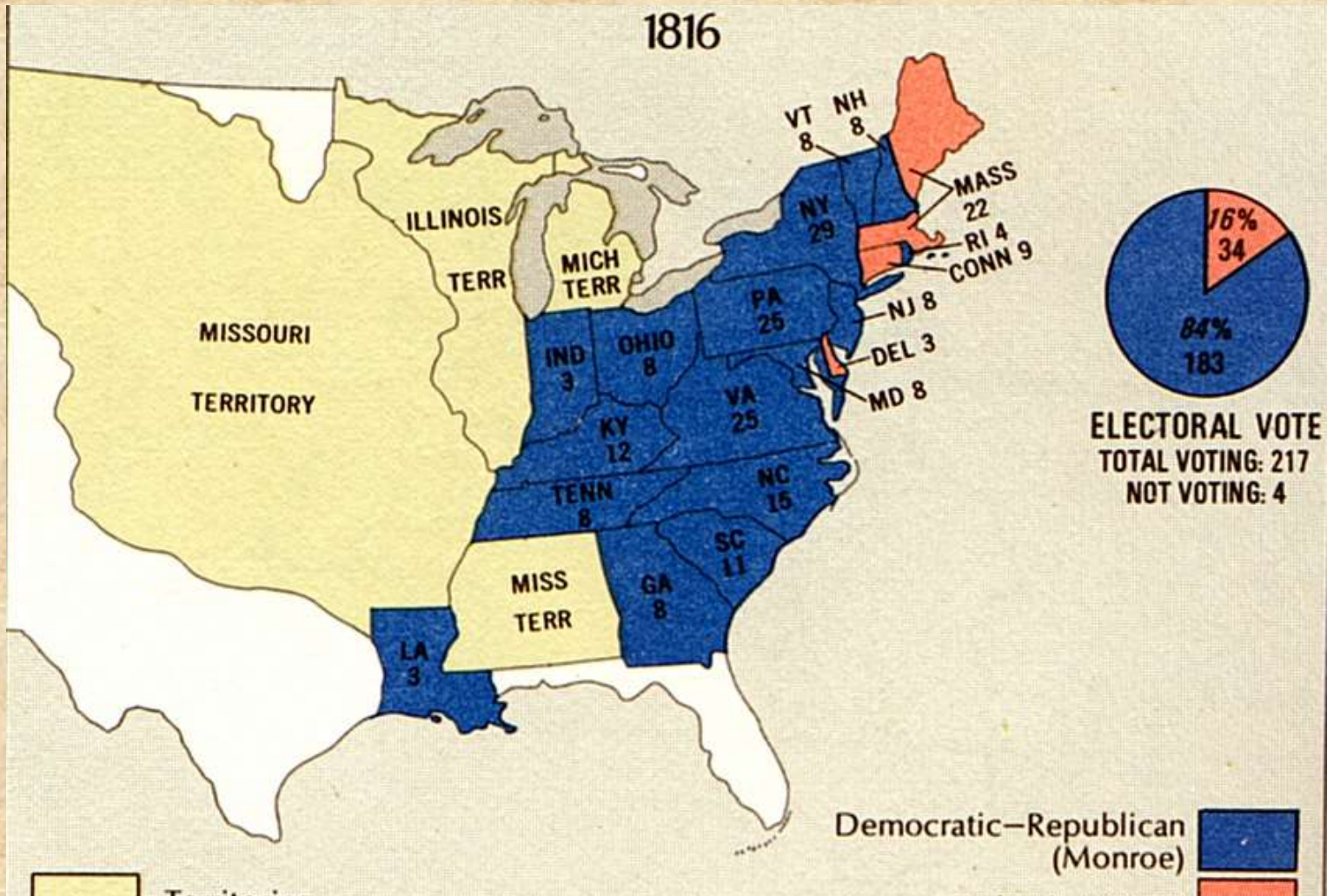


After, the Federalists fell apart as they seemed anti-American.



Monroe easily won the 1816 election

Federalists discredited after Hartford Convention.



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**

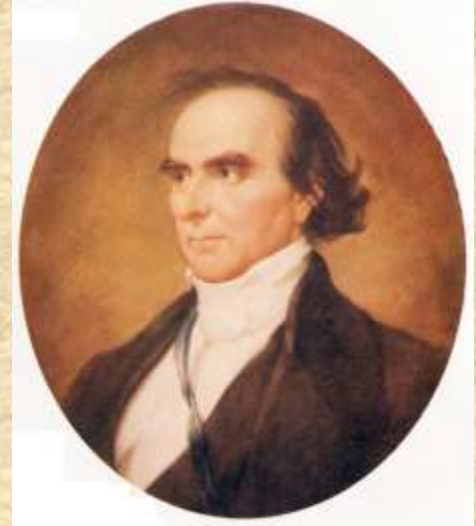
**Served in Congress,
presidential
Cabinet, and as vice
president**



**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

Economic plan to improve the nation's infrastructure and make the U.S. a stronger nation:



National system of roads and canals



National bank



Tariff on imported goods to protect American manufacturers

National Bank



With no central bank the U.S. economy was unstable.



State banks issued paper money, which led to inflation.



The Democrat-Republican Party opposed the first Bank, but supported the Second.



Helped stabilize the currency.

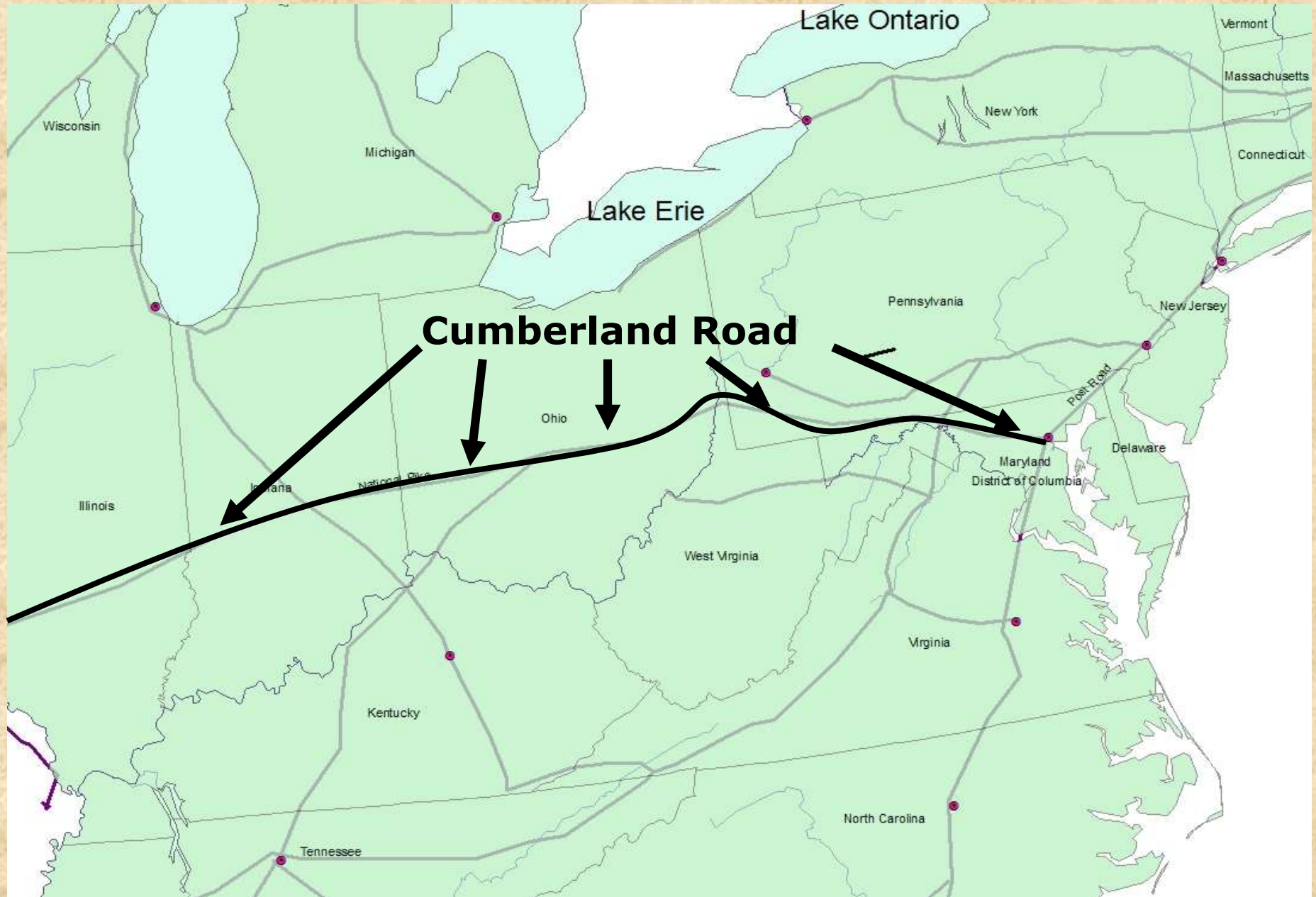


Courtesy, Independence National Historical Park



Erie Canal runs to the Hudson River



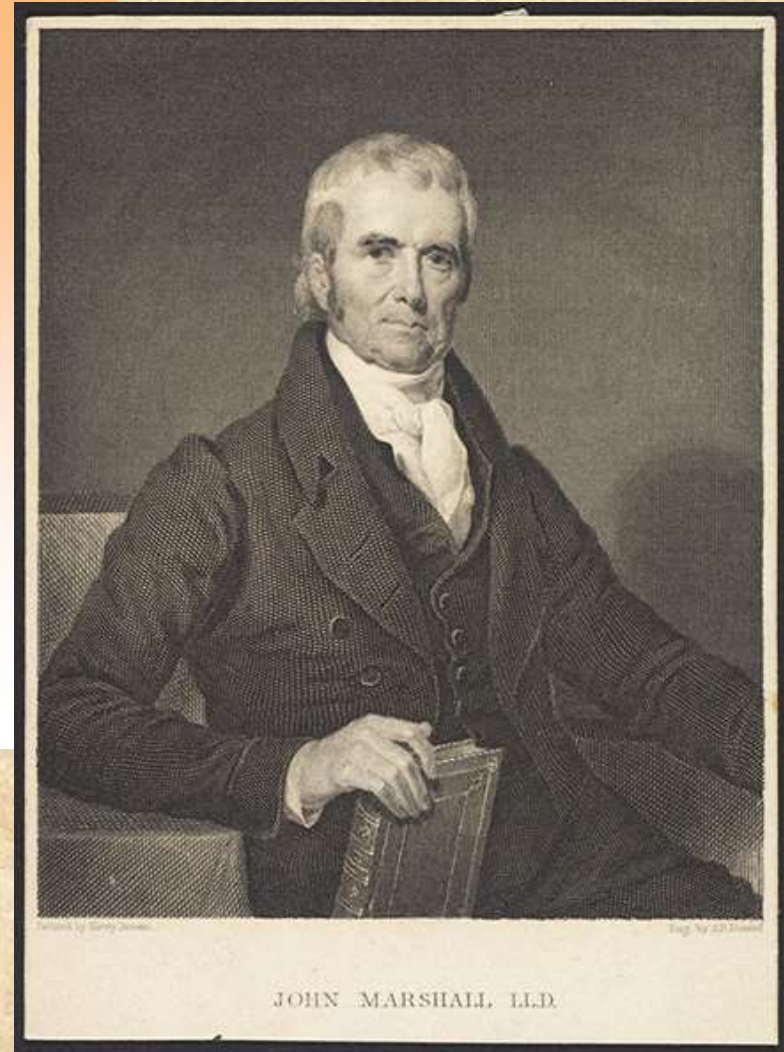


Cumberland Road



Marshall Court

- Chief Justice John Marshall presided over 1,127 decisions
- Supported national supremacy
- *Marbury v. Madison*, 1803 established judicial review
- *McCulloch v. Maryland*, 1819 - a state could not tax the national government
- *Gibbons v. Ogden*, 1824 - regulation of commerce



Panic of 1819



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

Missouri Compromise, 1820



Missouri is slave.



Maine is a free state.



No slavery north of 36° 30' in the Louisiana Purchase.



MAINE NOT TO BE COUPLED WITH THE MISSOURI QUESTION.

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 will give fair and equal treatment to all.

Latin America



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

▶ Central America gained independence in 1821.

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

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

▶ The United States would not get involved in European affairs.

▶ If a European nation tried to control a nation in the Western Hemisphere, the United States would view it as a hostile act.

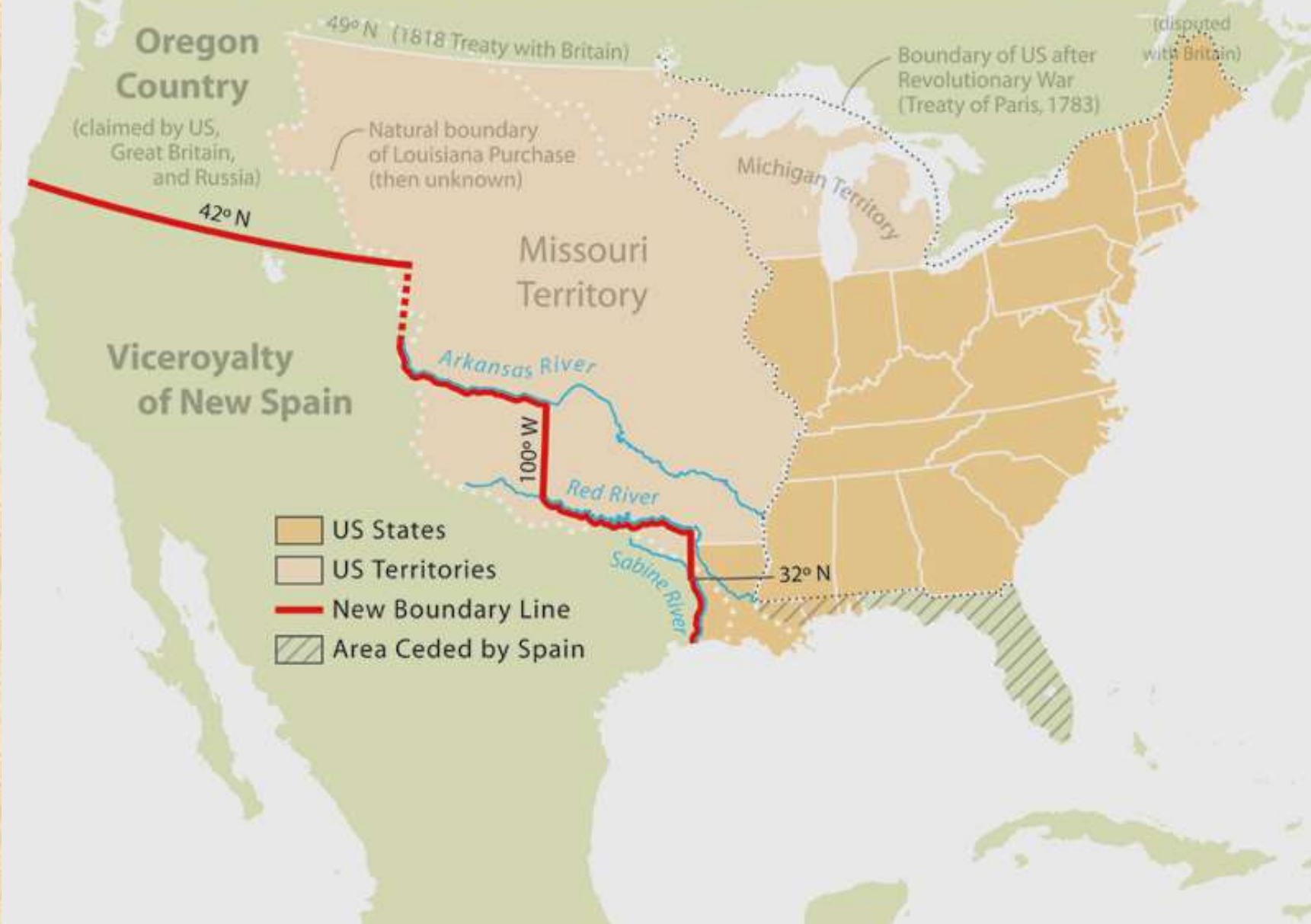
▶ No nation could form a new colony in the Western Hemisphere.



Secretary of State John Quincy Adams helped author the document

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**



John Quincy Adams



Important Secretary of State under Monroe: the Monroe Doctrine



Controversial election :Corrupt Bargain of 1824



Advocated American System



He was defeated by Jackson in the election of 1828 but remained an influential member until his death in 1848

