James Monroe

- 5th President
- 1817 – 1825
- Democratic – Republican
- Federalist Party provided little opposition to Monroe, and the Party soon disappeared
- Began the period known as “Era of Good Feelings” (1815-1825), nationalism very prevalent in society
Supreme Court Cases under Monroe

- **McCulloch v. Maryland (1819)** – Maryland wanted to tax its branch of the national bank. Court upheld federal authority by ruling that a state could not tax a national bank.

- **Gibbons v. Ogden (1824)** – Two steamship operators fought over shipping rights on the Hudson River in NY and NJ. Court ruled that interstate commerce could be regulated only by the federal government.

- Both cases supported a stronger federal government and nationalism
Foreign Agreements under Monroe

- **Rush-Bagot Agreement (1817)**
  - Between U.S. & Britain
  - Limited each side’s naval forces on the Great Lakes

- **Convention of 1818**
  - Between U.S. and Britain
  - Set the 49th parallel as the U.S.–Canadian border as far west as the Rocky Mountains

- **Adams-Onís Treaty (1819)**
  - Between U.S. & Spain
  - Spain handed Florida to the U.S.
  - Spain gave up claims to the Oregon Country
  - U.S. gave up claims to present-day Texas
  - U.S. took responsibility for up to $5 million of U.S. citizens’ claims against Spain
**U.S. Boundary Settlements, 1818 and 1819**

Territory gained:
- Convention of 1818 with Great Britain (including new north border line)
- Adams-Onís Treaty of 1819 with Spain (including new southwest border line)
Missouri Compromise

- Debate whether to admit Missouri as a slave state or a free state
- Maine, which was a part of Massachusetts, wanted statehood
- Henry Clay formulates the compromise:
  - MO = Slave State --- ME = Free State
  - Banned slavery from the LA Territory north of the parallel 36° 30’ (MO’s southern border)
- Compromise keeps balance of power in the Senate between free and slave states
Monroe Doctrine

- The U.S. felt threatened by events in the Americas
- Issued by President Monroe in December 1823
  - The U.S. would not interfere in the affairs of European nations
  - The U.S. would recognize, and not interfere with, countries that already existed in the Americas
  - The Western Hemisphere was off-limits to colonization by any foreign power
  - The United States would consider any attempt by a European power to colonize or interfere in the Western Hemisphere a hostile act.
- Showed that the U.S. saw itself as a world power and protector of Latin America