

LEQ: What is the name given to feelings of pride and devotion to one's country?



This painting is titled *Fourth of July Celebration in Centre Square, Philadelphia, 1819*. This painting by John Krimmel (1786-1821) is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

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Nationalism



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The Era of Good Feelings



This painting by William Sidney Mount (1807-1838) is titled "Barroom Scene." It was painted circa 1835. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

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With the War of 1812 over, Americans celebrated the Fourth of July with special joy in 1815.



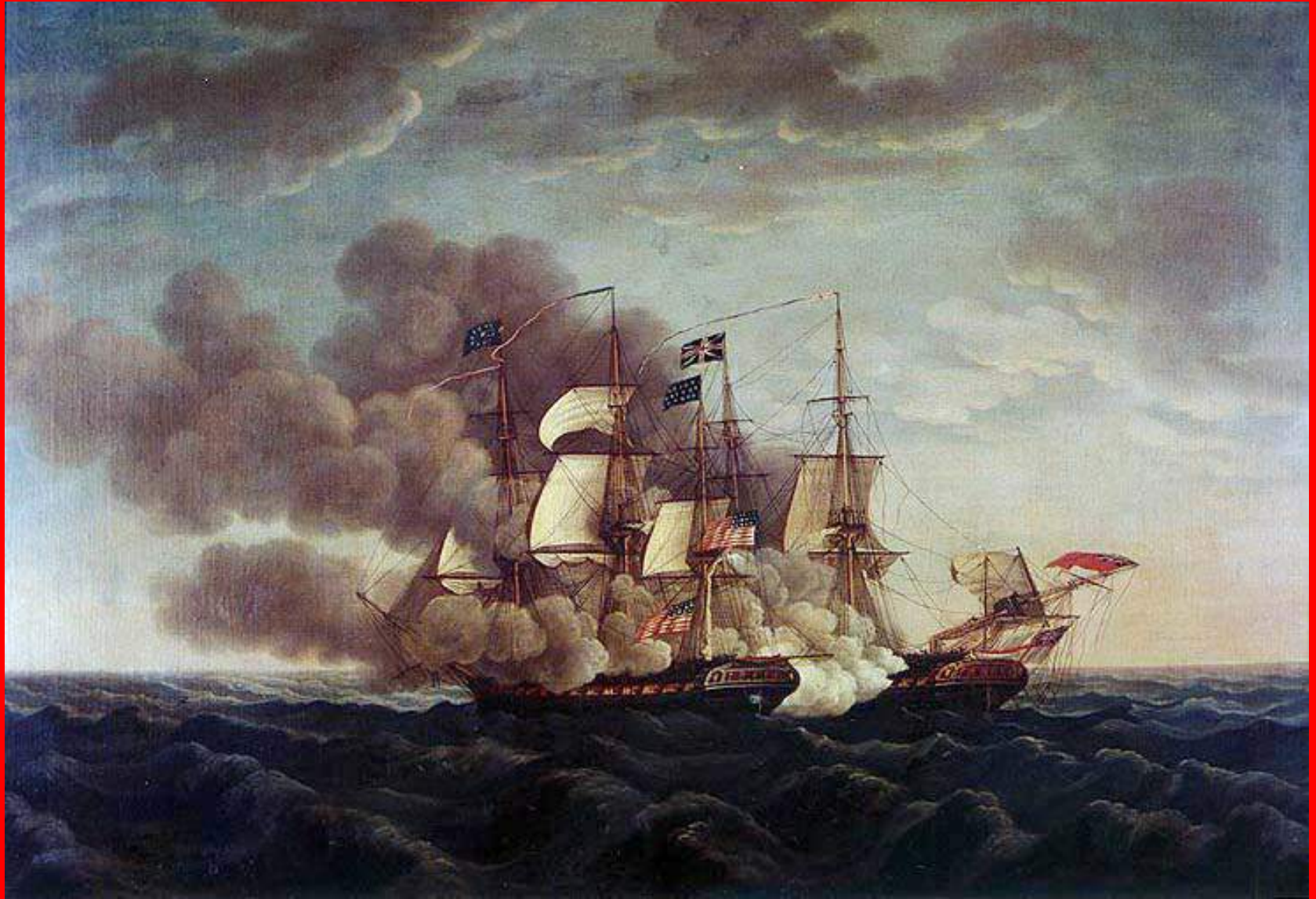
This is Philadelphia in 1815, but it is not the Fourth of July. It is an election day. It is titled: *Philadelphia Election Day*. This painting by John Krimmel (1786-1821) is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Some people felt that the nation was coming together.



This painting is a Fourth of July celebration in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in 1812. It is titled: *Fourth of July in Centre Square Philadelphia*. This painting by John Krimmel (1786-1821) is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The War of 1812 stirred strong feelings of nationalism, or feelings of pride and devotion, among Americans everywhere.



This painting shows the *U.S.S. Constitution* on the left defeating the British Navy's *H.M.S. Guerriere* on August 2, 1812. This painting by Michel Felice Corne (1752-1845) is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The time period after the War of 1812 was known as “The Era of Good Feelings.”



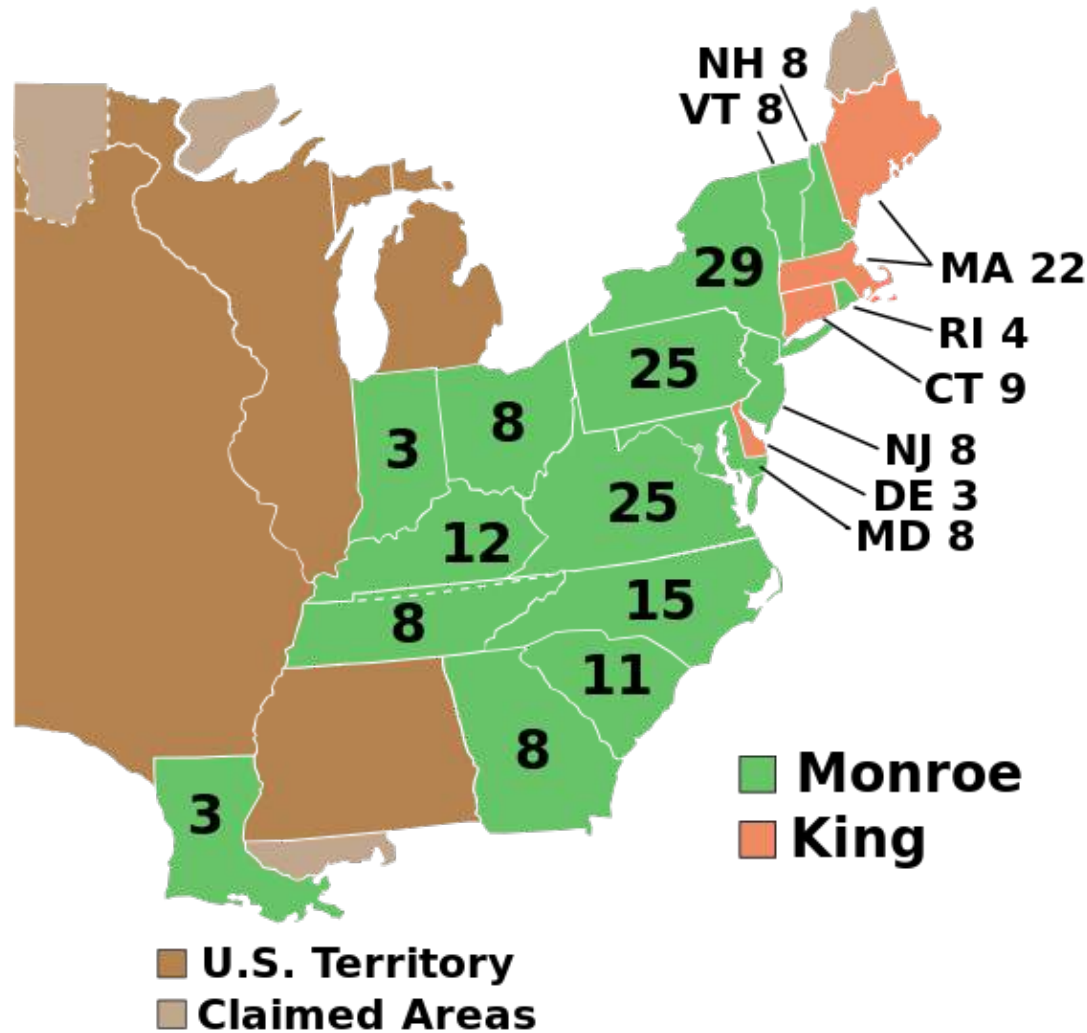
This painting shows a wedding in the 1820s of the daughter of a moderately prosperous Pennsylvania farmer. It is titled: *Country Wedding*. This painting by John Krimmel (1786-1821) is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

In 1816 citizens in all parts of the United States supported the Democratic-Republican party.



The Democrat-Republicans were commonly called "Republicans" at this time. George Caleb Bingham (1811-1879) is now well known for his paintings of frontier life such as this image of a man announcing some election results to a crowd. This image, painted circa 1854, is titled "The Verdict." This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The Election of 1816 featured Democratic-Republican James Monroe against Federalist Rufus King.



In the election of 1816, James Monroe (Democratic-Republican) defeated Rufus King (Federalist). 109 Electoral votes were needed to win this election. Monroe had 183 electoral votes and King had 34 electoral votes. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

James Monroe easily won the presidential election with 183 electoral votes.



James Monroe was the fifth President of the United States. This painting was produced by Samuel Morse (1791-1872) circa 1819. It hangs in the Blue Room of the White House. This image is courtesy of the White House Historical Association and of Wikimedia Commons.

The United States was enjoying great prosperity in March 1817 when Monroe gave his Inaugural Address.



This painting by William Sidney Mount (1807-1838) is titled "Making Cider." It was painted circa 1840. This image is courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

For a brief time in American history political rivalry had seemed to fade away.



This painting by William Sidney Mount (1807-1838) is titled "Barroom Scene." It was painted circa 1835. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The editor of a Boston newspaper wrote that an “Era of Good Feelings” had begun.



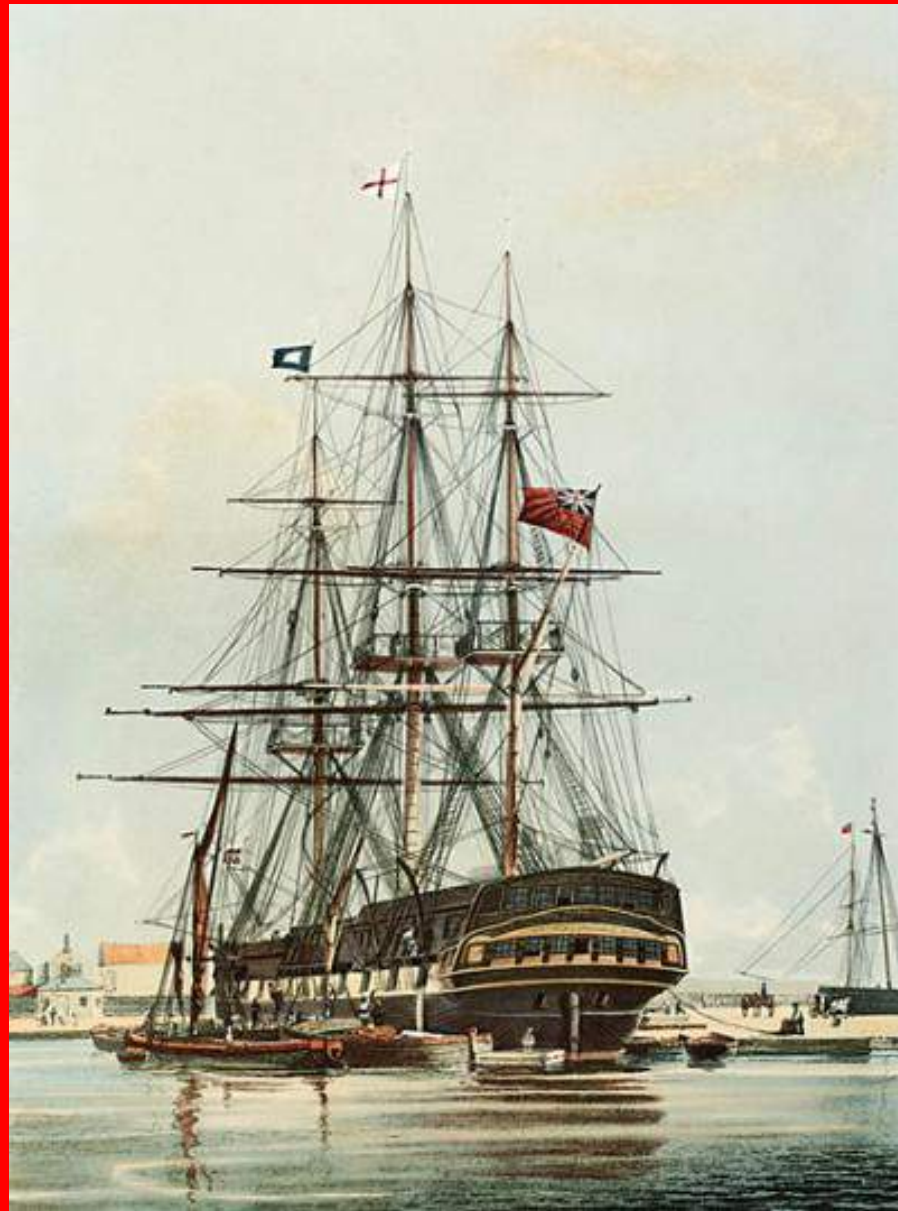
This painting by William Sidney Mount (1807-1838) is titled “Catching Crabs.” It was painted circa 1865. This image is courtesy of the-athenaeum.org.

Henry Clay was the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and later a United States Senator from Kentucky.



He invented the American System. This image painted circa 1818 by Matthew Harris Jouet (1788-1827) is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

In his plan called the American System, Henry Clay called for higher tariffs.



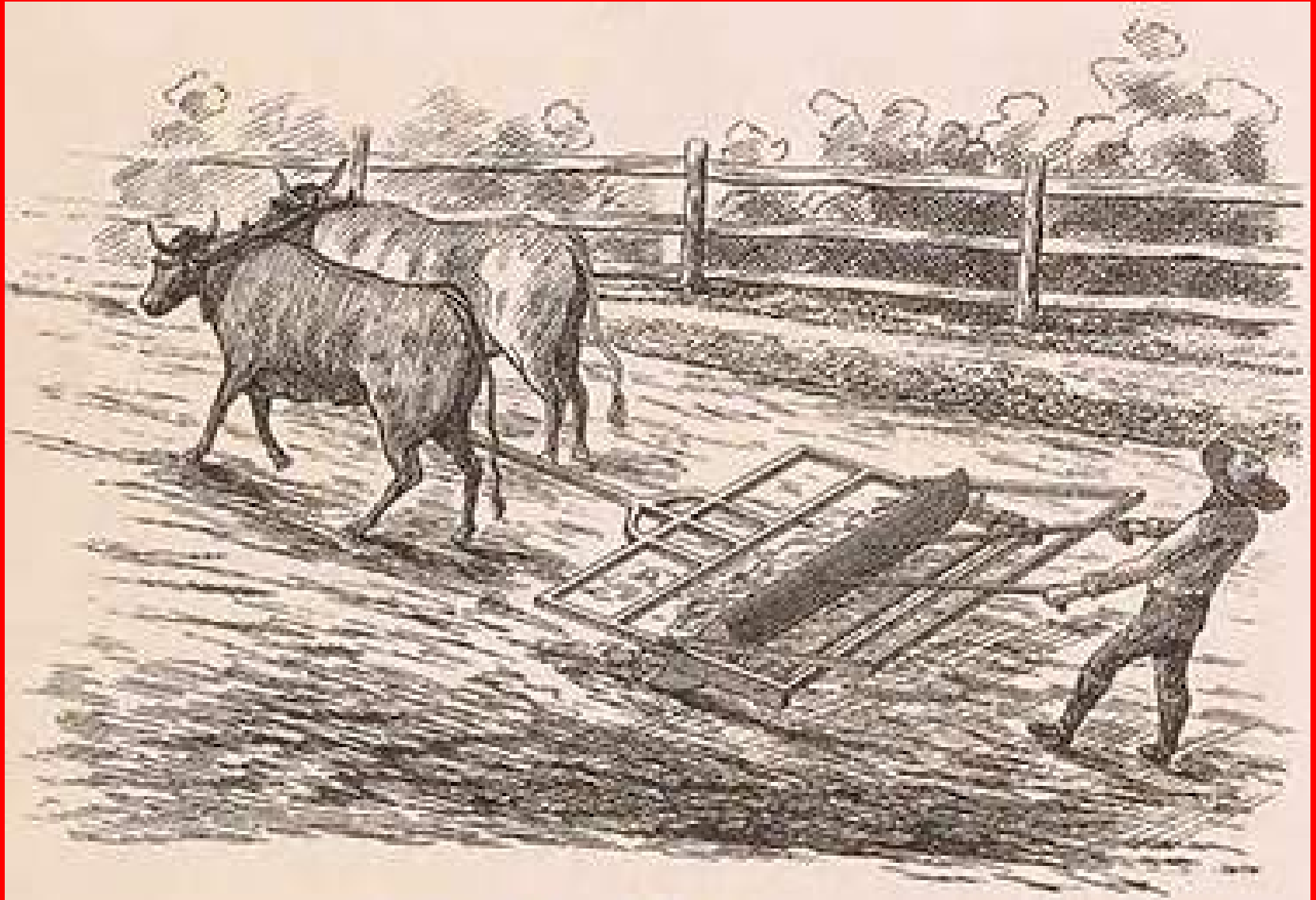
A tariff is a tax placed on goods brought into a country. This is the British East India Company's ship *Repulse* circa 1820. These ships carried merchandise between countries. This image by Charles Henry Seaforth was created on October 20, 1842. It is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Henry Clay also called for a Bank of the United States....,



The Second Bank of the United States was in existence from 1817-1836. It was located at 4th Street and Chestnut Street in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This image by Robert Housch was taken facing south on July 30, 2009.

... and he called for internal improvements such as the building of roads, bridges, and canals.



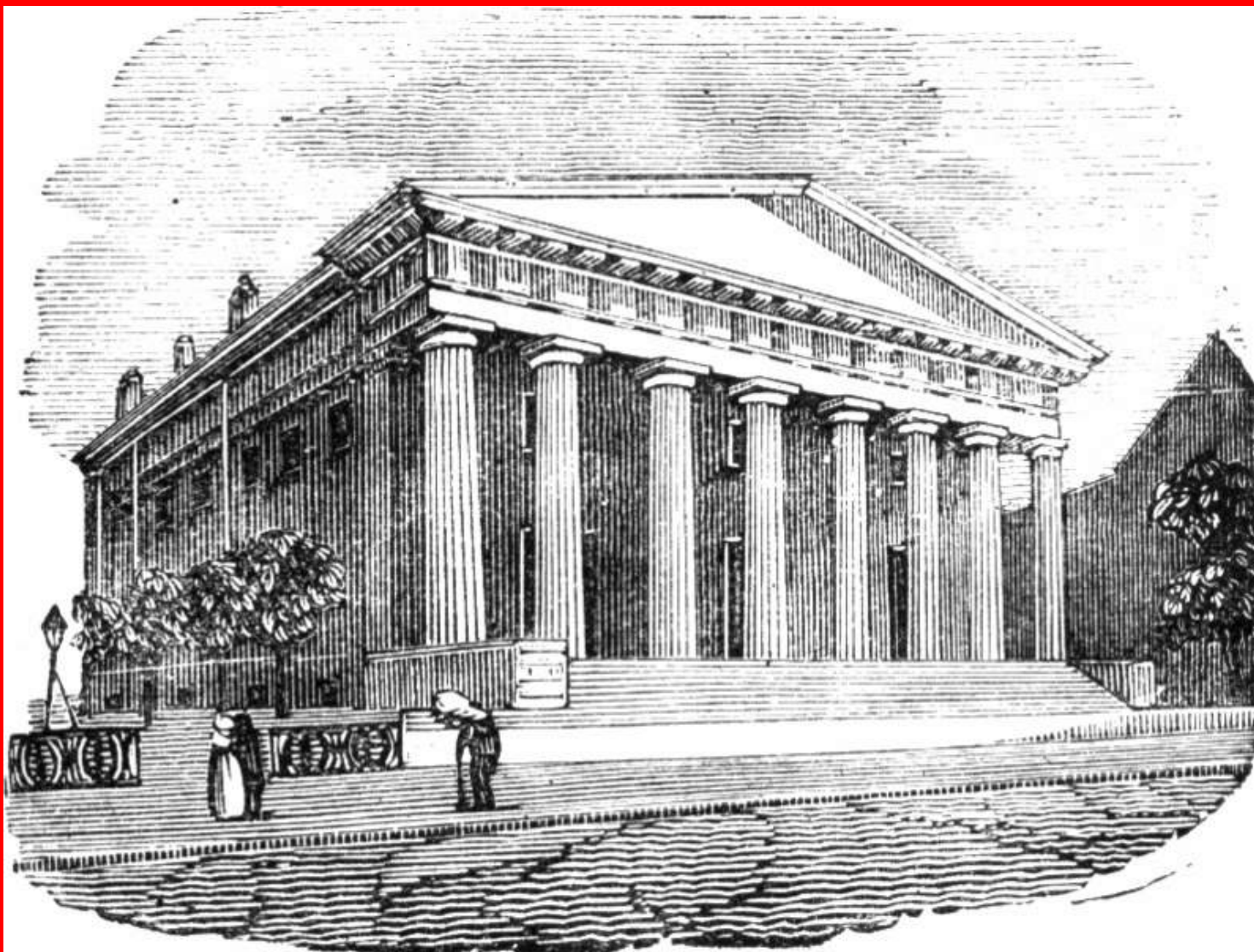
This image shows two oxen pulling early road making equipment. This image from the 1840s is courtesy of archives.org.

Opponents of a National Bank felt that it benefitted merchants and investors at the expense of the majority of the population.



The First Bank of the United States existed from 1791-1811. The Central Bank was located in this building in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania from 1795-1811. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

President Madison signed a bill creating the Second Bank of the United States.



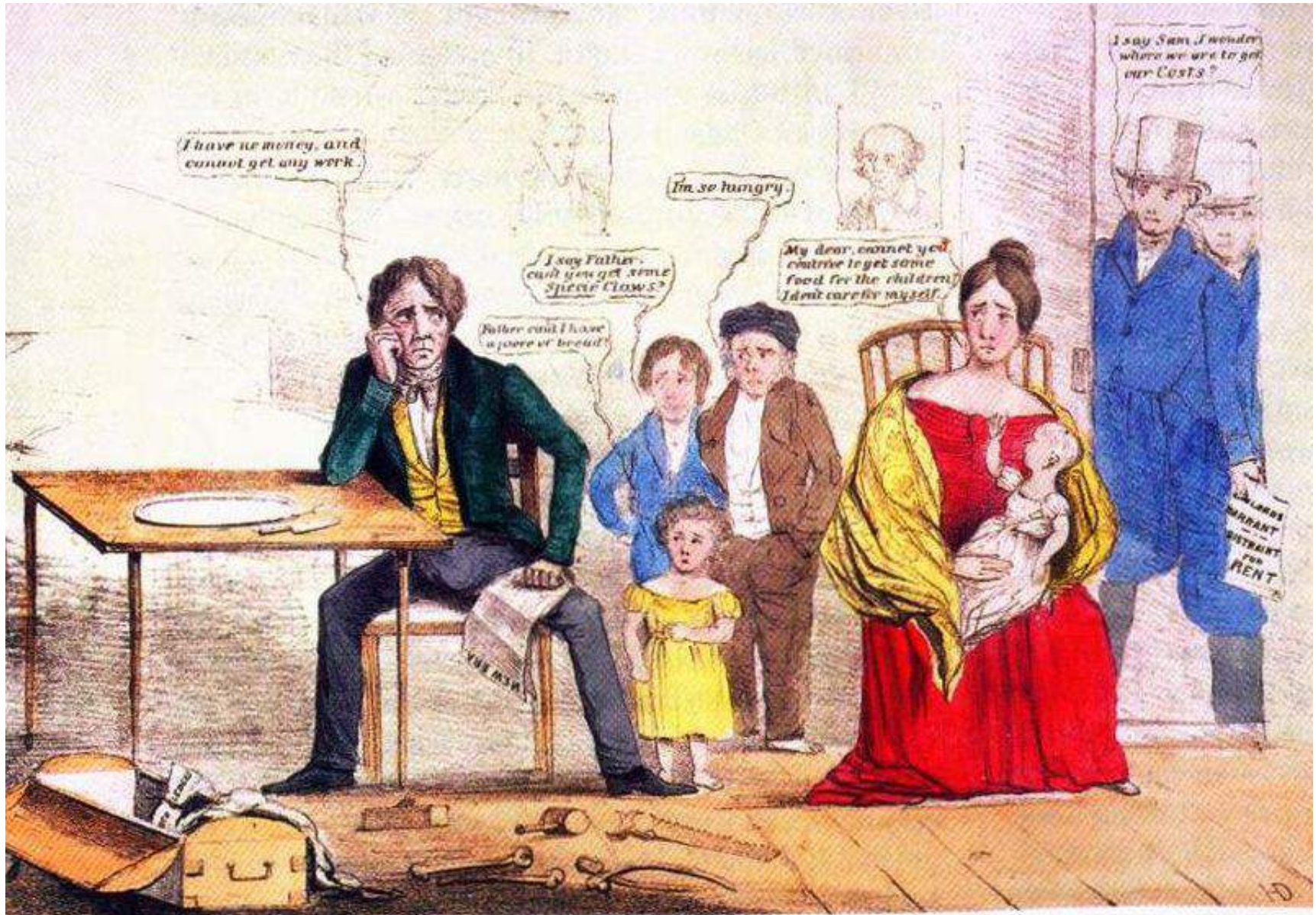
The Second Bank of the United States was in existence from 1817-1836. It was housed in this building from 1824-1836. It was formed or reborn out of the financial chaos following the War of 1812. The essential function of the Bank was to regulate the public credit issued by private banking institutions through the fiscal duties it performed for the U.S. Treasury. It was also to establish a sound and stable national currency. This 1875 image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons..

Before the Second National Bank was created, state banks made too many loans and allowed too much money into circulation.



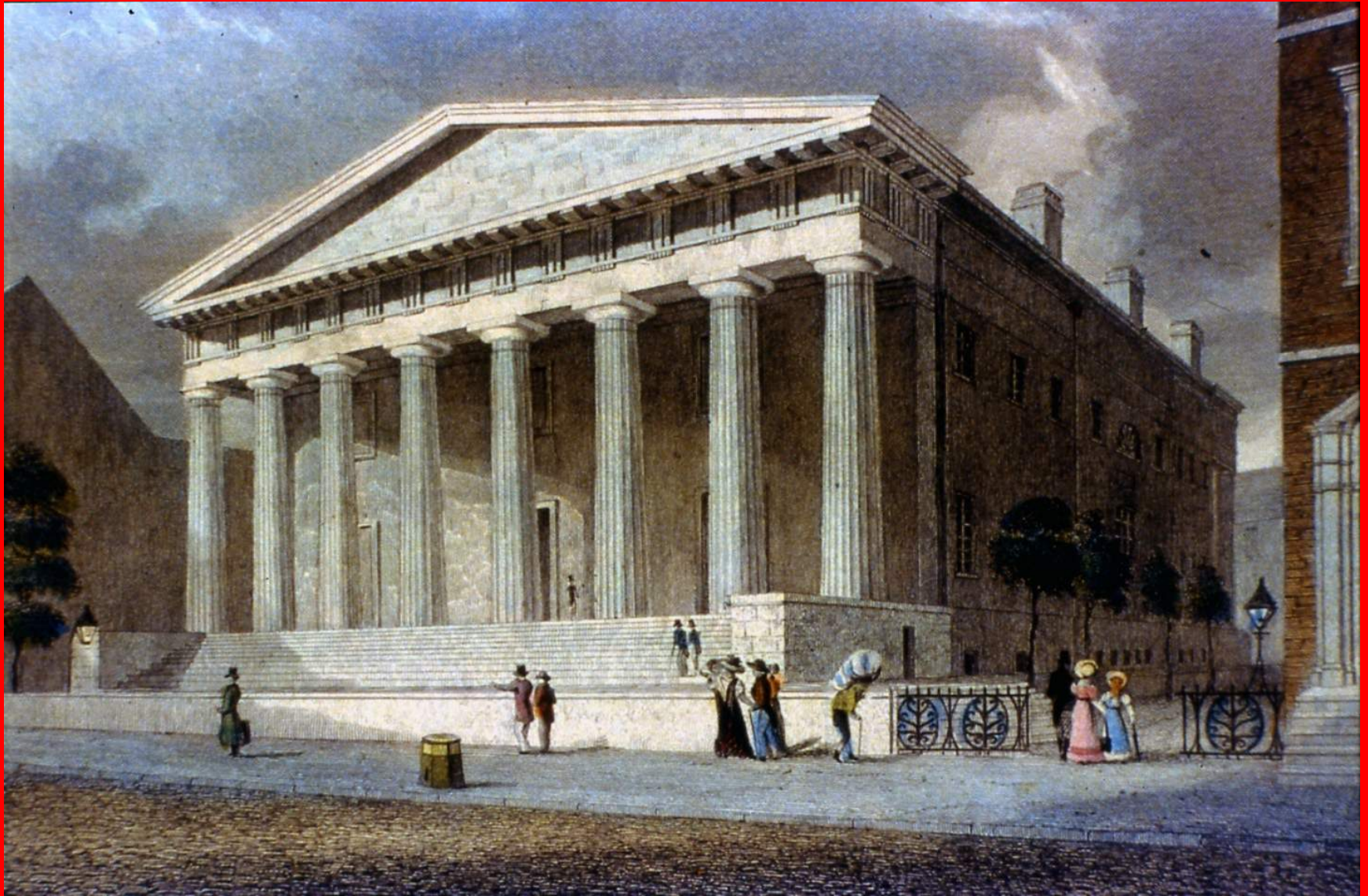
This image shows the Old State Bank Building in Decatur, Alabama. The building was erected circa 1830. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The result was inflation. Money was worth less so the prices of goods rapidly began to rise. People could not afford to purchase what they needed.



If people can't purchase what the factories are producing, then the factories have to lay off employees or close. People lose their jobs. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The Second Bank of the United States restored order to the money supply, helping American businesses to grow.



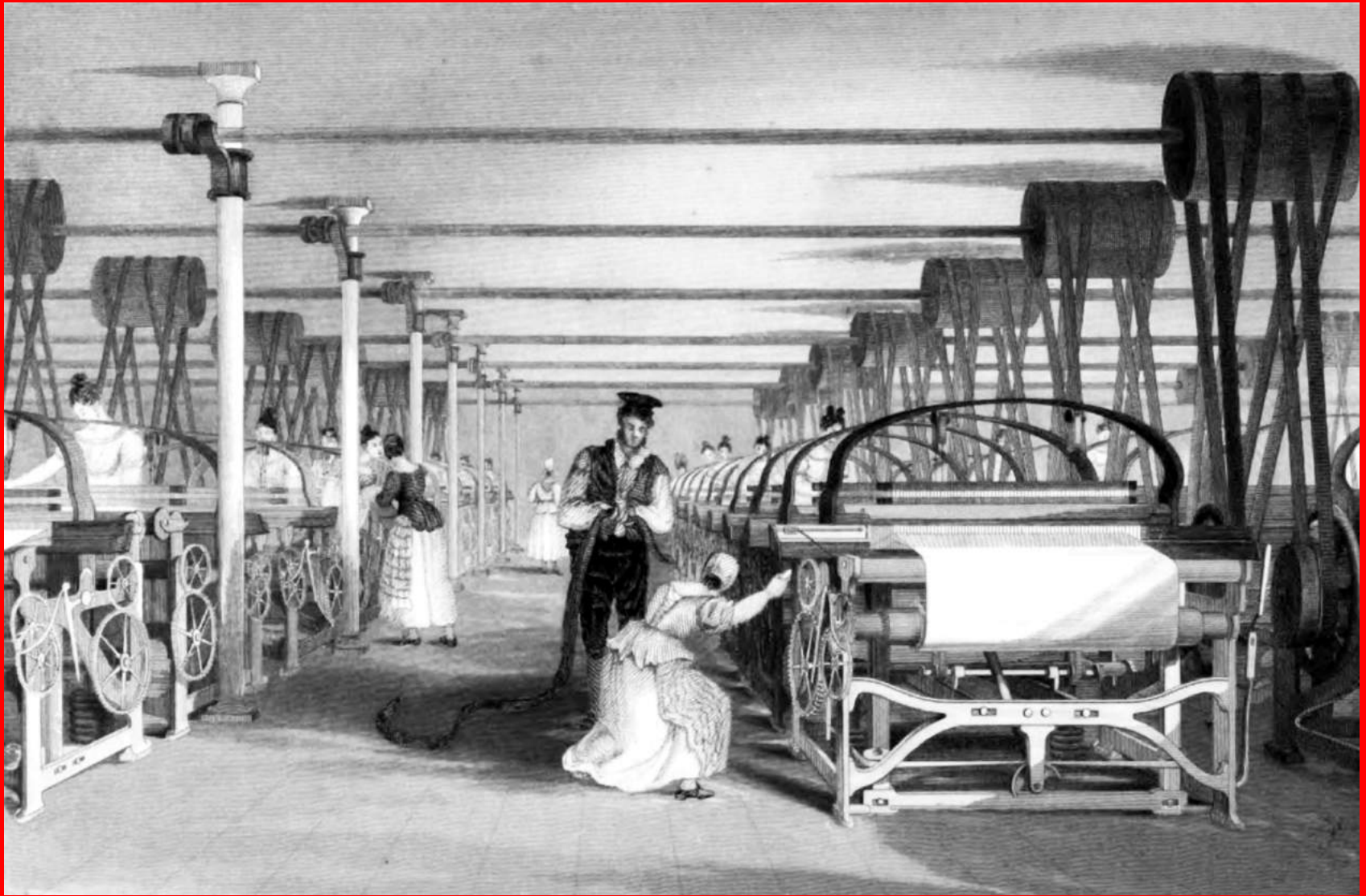
The building that housed the Second Bank of the United States was designed by William Strickland. It was constructed from 1818-1824. This image is courtesy of Boston University.

To help factories, the United States turned to Trade Protection.



This painting is titled *The Bay of New York from Brooklyn Heights*. This painting by William Guy Wall (1792-1864) is courtesy of artpaintingartist.com.

British factories turned out goods at higher quality and at a cheaper cost than goods made in America.



This image shows power looms in operation at a British cotton mill in the mid-1830s. The looms are turning cotton into cloth. This image is from Edward Baines' *History of the Cotton Manufacture in Great Britain*. The book was published in 1835. The image is between pages 238 and 239.

By flooding the United States with their goods, the British hoped to keep American goods from competing.



These wooden shoe molds had leather placed around them to give the shoe its shape. This image is courtesy of themouldinfo.com.

The United States created a new protective tariff that taxed imports, thus raising the prices on imported goods.



This image shows the Port of Baltimore, Maryland as seen from Federal Hill. This image was created circa 1834 by Ambroise Louis Garneray (1783-1857). This image is courtesy of the Enoch Pratt Free Library.

The new protective tariff made imported goods more expensive and encouraged people to buy cheaper American-made goods.



When more Americans purchased American-made goods, American factories started to grow, and more jobs were created. This is a view of Lowell, Massachusetts, which was founded in the 1820s as a planned manufacturing center for textiles. The factories are the light colored buildings. This image was created by E.L. Barber of New Haven, Connecticut in 1839.

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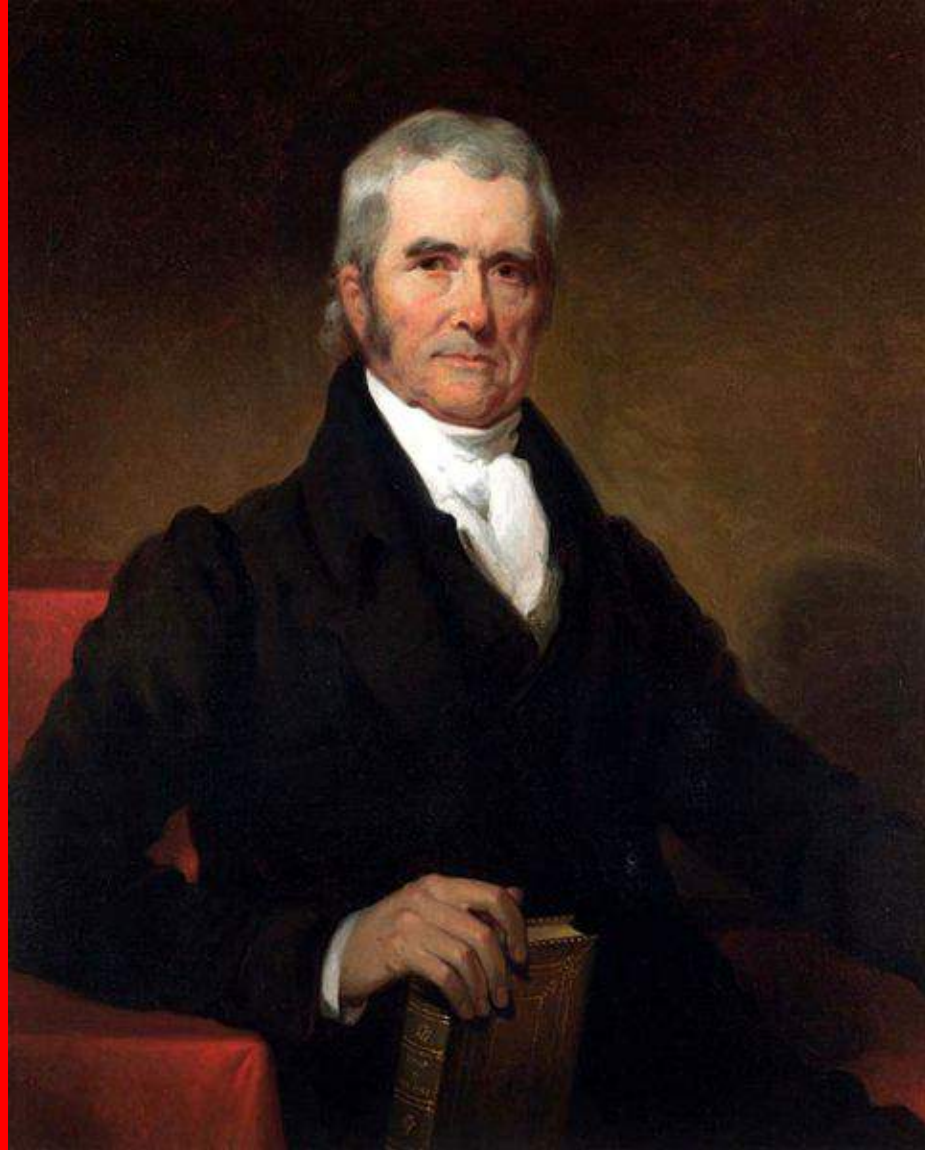
This painting is titled *Fourth of July Celebration in Centre Square, Philadelphia, 1819*. This painting by John Krimmel (1786-1821) is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The power of the Supreme Court continued to grow.



The Old Supreme Court Chamber is located in the United States Capitol. The Supreme Court used this room from 1810-1860. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The Supreme Court, led by Chief Justice John Marshall, supported the power of the national government.



Chief Justice John Marshall was a Federalist who believed in a strong central government. This painting was created by Henry Inman in 1832. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The Supreme Court ruled that the federal government could choose any method that was “necessary and proper” to exercise the powers that the Constitution had given it.



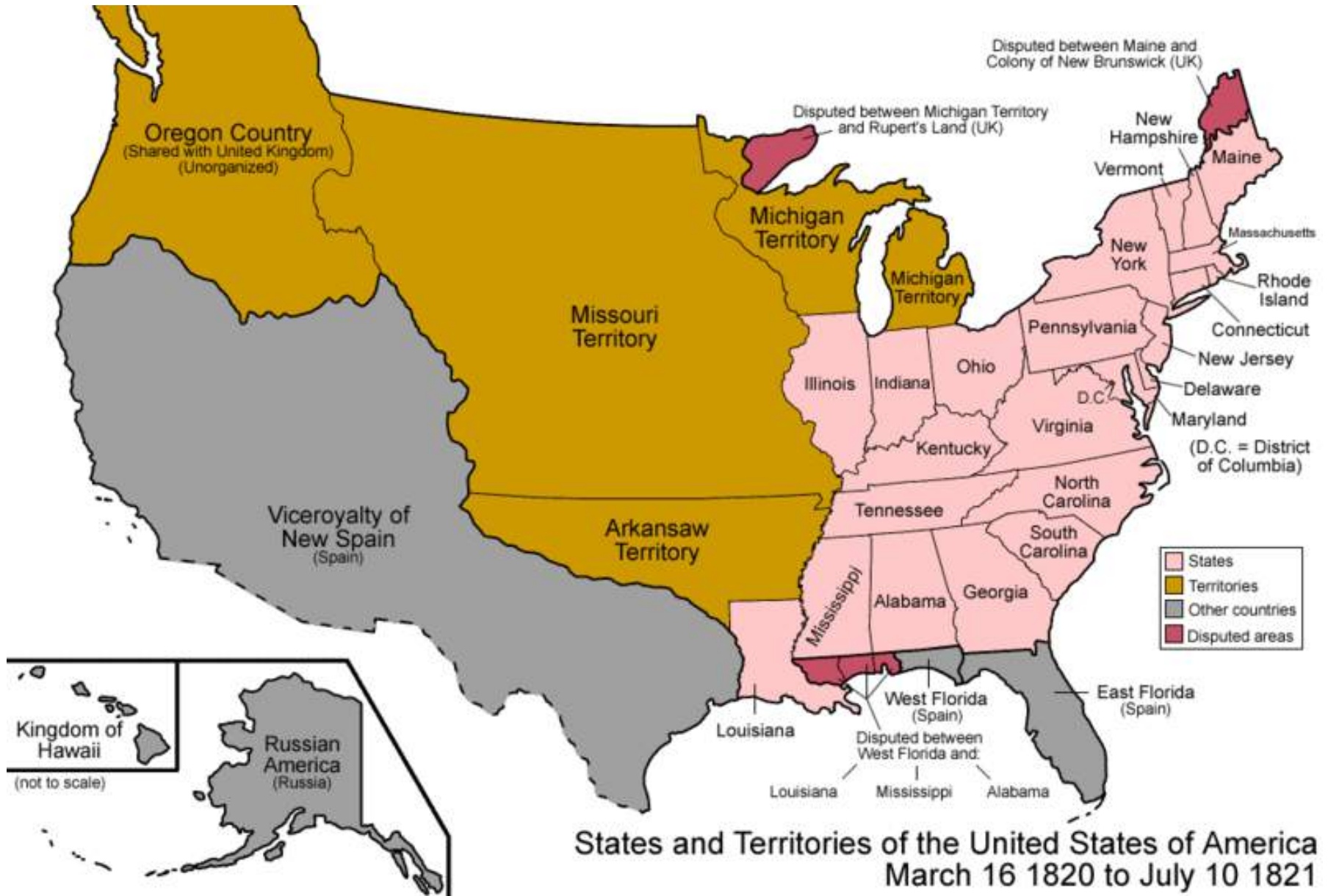
The Old Supreme Court Chamber is 74 feet wide and 50 feet from the clock to the camera position. This image is courtesy of the Architect of the Capitol.

According to the Constitution, only Congress has the power to make laws governing interstate commerce, or trade between states.



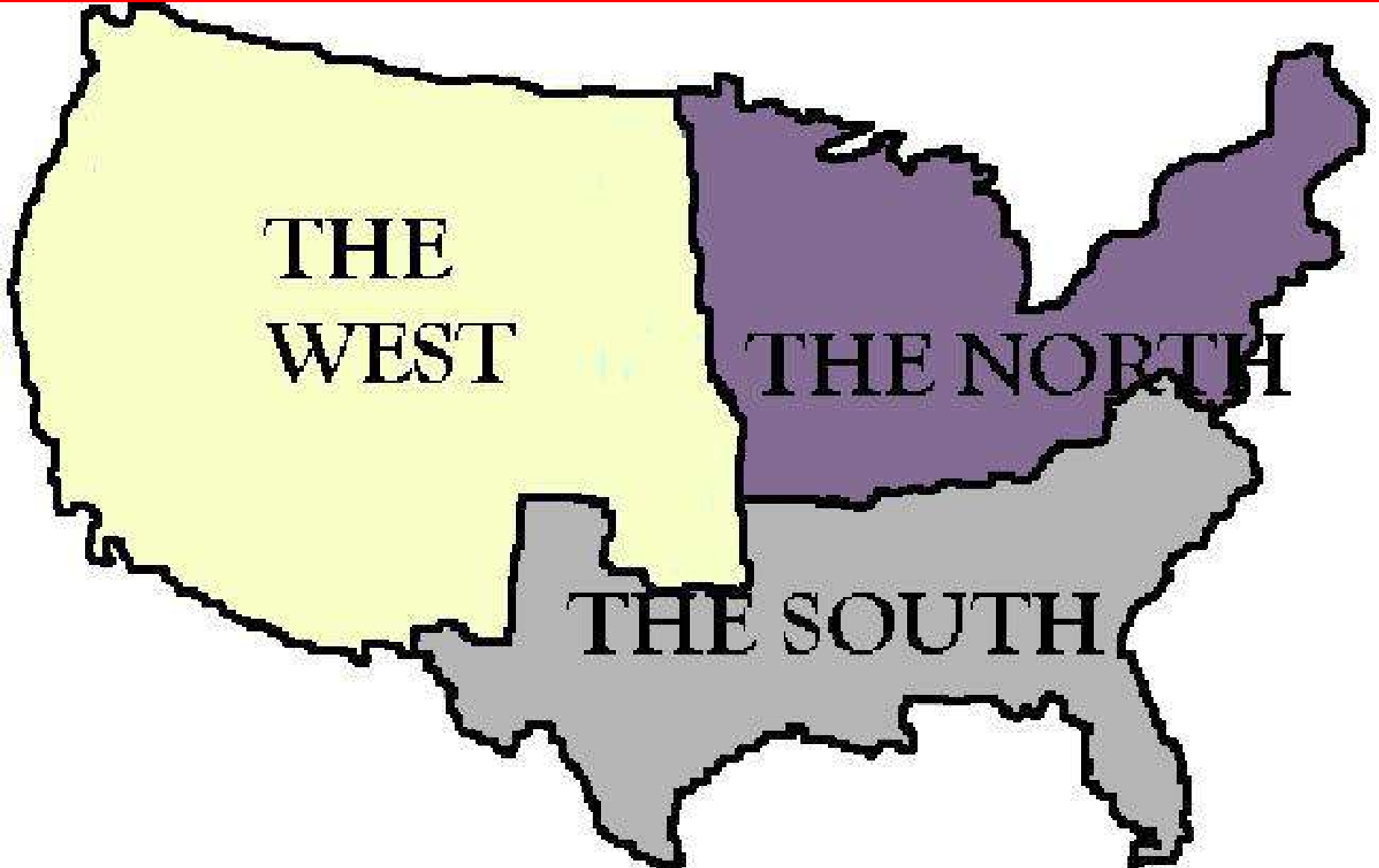
The east front of the United States Capitol as it appeared in 1841. The House of Representatives Chamber is on the left. The Senate Chamber is on the right. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Politically, the United States was split into sections.



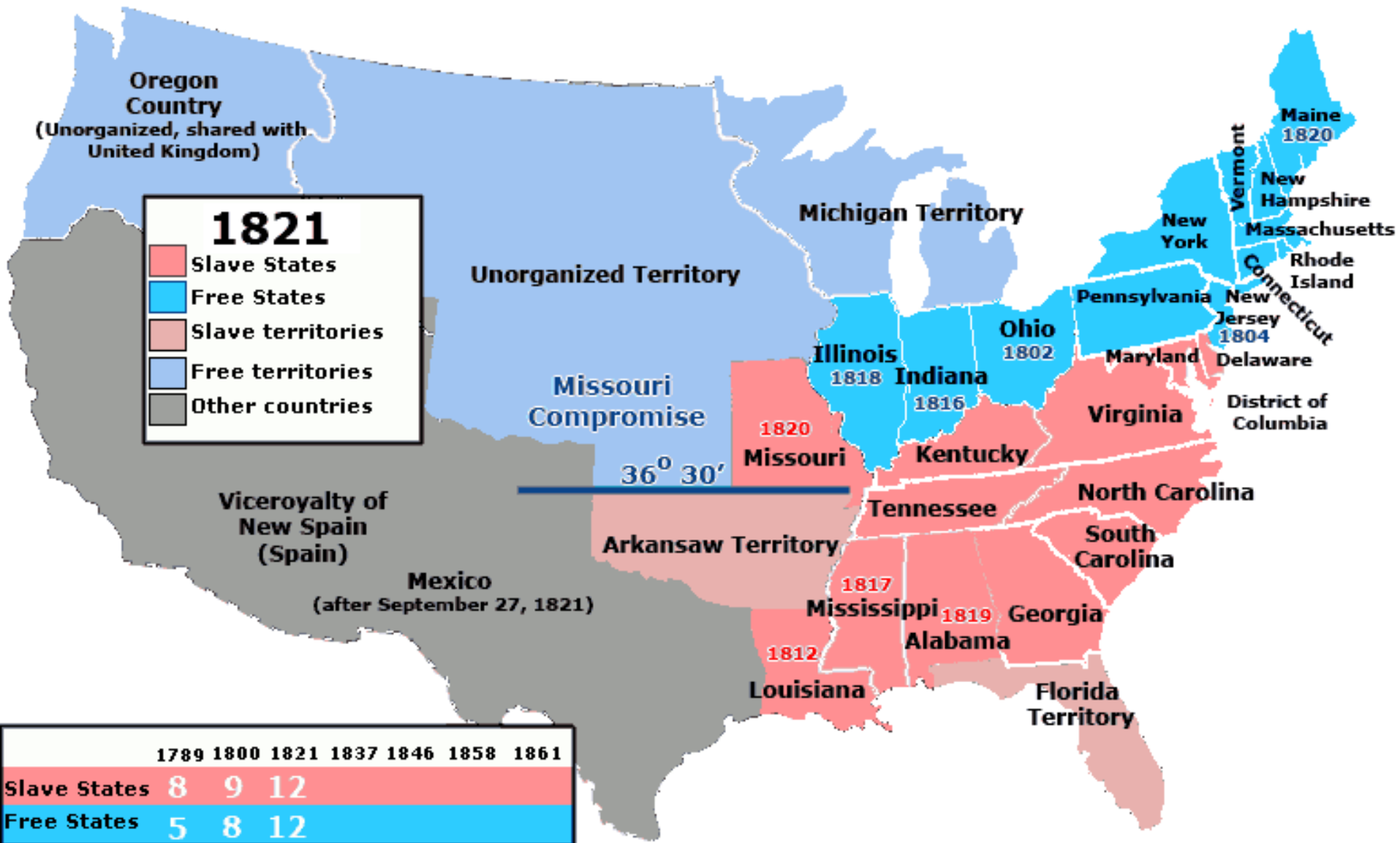
This map shows the States and Territories of the United States circa 1820. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

In the early 1800s, three distinct sections developed in the United States—the North, the South, and the West.



The “West” at this time included states such as Kentucky and Tennessee. This image is courtesy of dipity.com.

Many people began to wonder whether sectionalism-- rivalry based on the special interests of the different areas—might divide the nation.



One of the largest issues that divided the United States during the time before the Civil War was the number of slave states versus free states. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Congressional leaders during this time period were as well known as the Presidents.



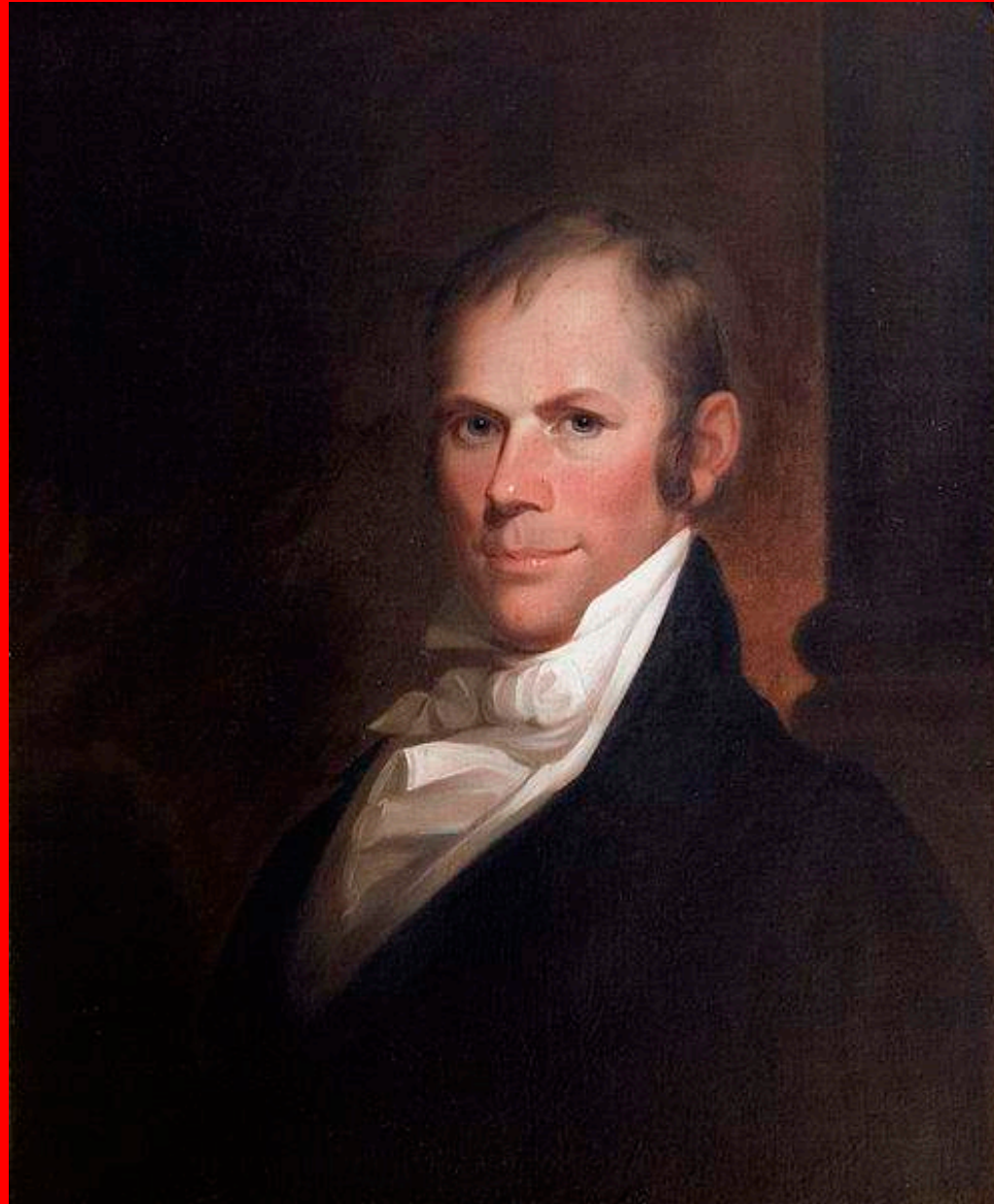
Senators Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, and Daniel Webster were known as “The Great Triumvirate.” This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Three young members of Congress played powerful roles in national politics in the first half of the 1800s.



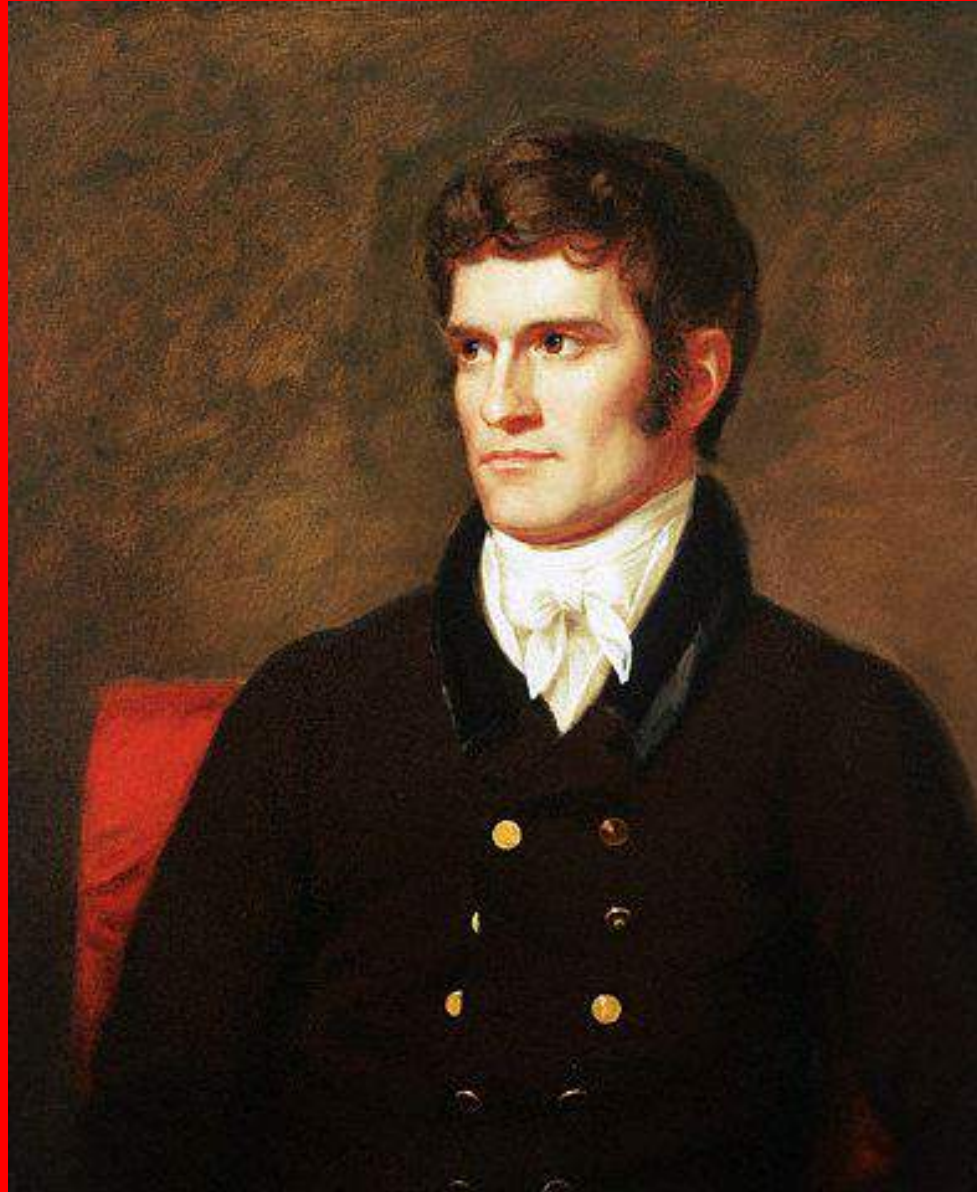
This room was the home of the United States Senate from 1810-1859 during the time when Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, and Daniel Webster served in the Senate. This image is courtesy of the Architect of the Capitol.

Henry Clay of Kentucky represented the West in the United States Senate.



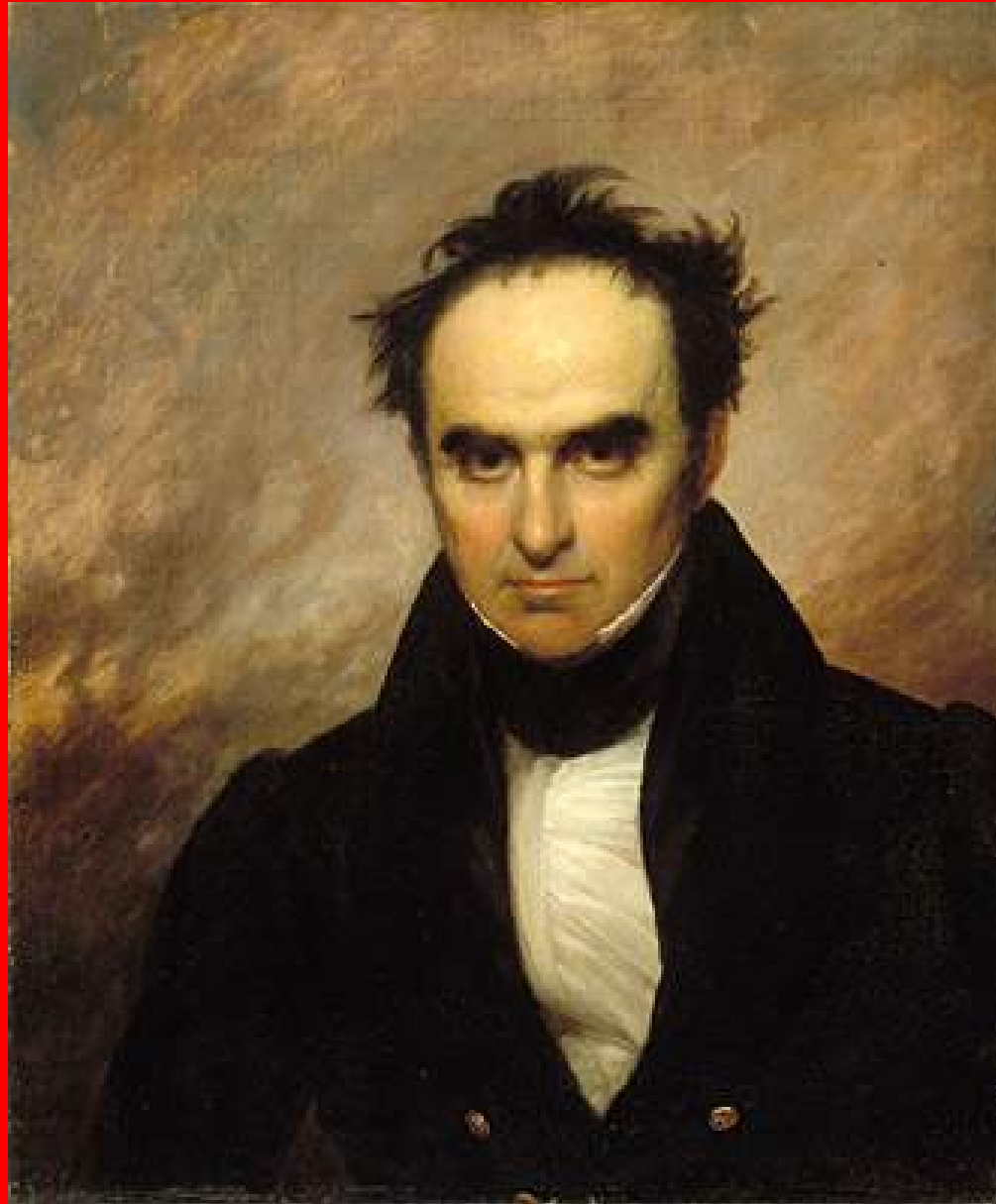
Henry Clay (1777-1852-) served the Commonwealth of Kentucky in the House of Representatives and in the U.S. Senate This image painted circa 1818 Matthew Harris Jouet (1788-1827) is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

John C. Calhoun of South Carolina spoke for Southern interests in the Senate.



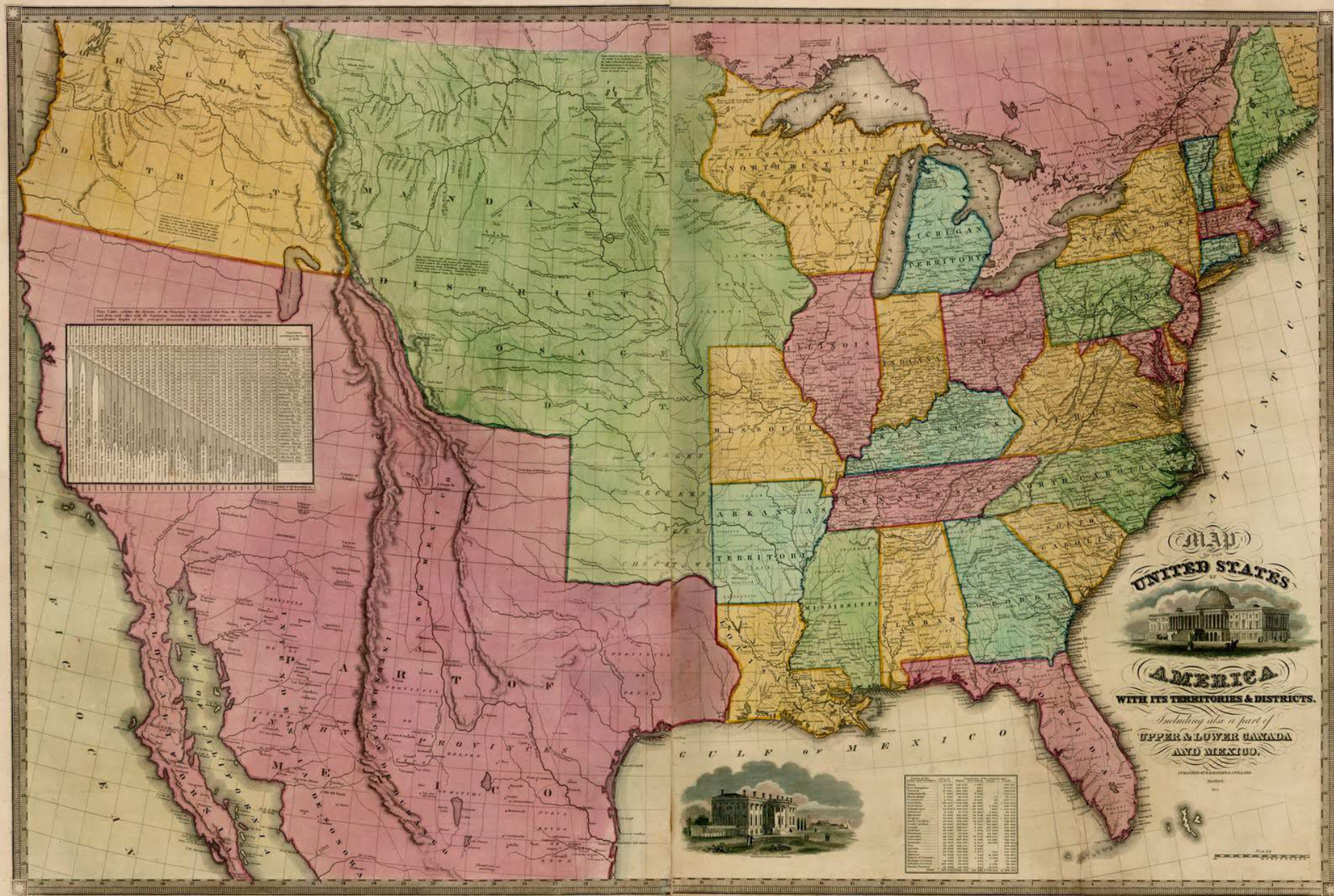
John C. Calhoun (1782-1850) is best known for promoting the idea of “states rights.” This painting was created circa 1822 by Charles Bird King (1785-1862). Calhoun was approximately 40 years old. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

In the Senate, Daniel Webster of Massachusetts protected the interests of New England.



Daniel Webster (1782-1852) served Massachusetts in the United States House of Representatives for 10 years, and in the United States Senate for 19 years. This painting by Francis Alexander (1800-1880) was created circa 1835 when Webster was known as "Black Dan." This image is courtesy of hoodmuseum.dartmouth.edu.

These three sections frequently disagreed over United States' policy.



This map shows the United States of America circa 1820. This image is courtesy of antiqueprintsblog.com.

Southerners were not happy with the protective tariff, because they thought that it protected Northern manufacturers at their expense.



Oak Alley Plantation is located along the Mississippi River in Vacherie, Louisiana. The Mississippi River is behind the cameraman. The Oak trees were planted in the early 1700s. The house was constructed circa 1838. This image is courtesy of oakalleyplantation.com.

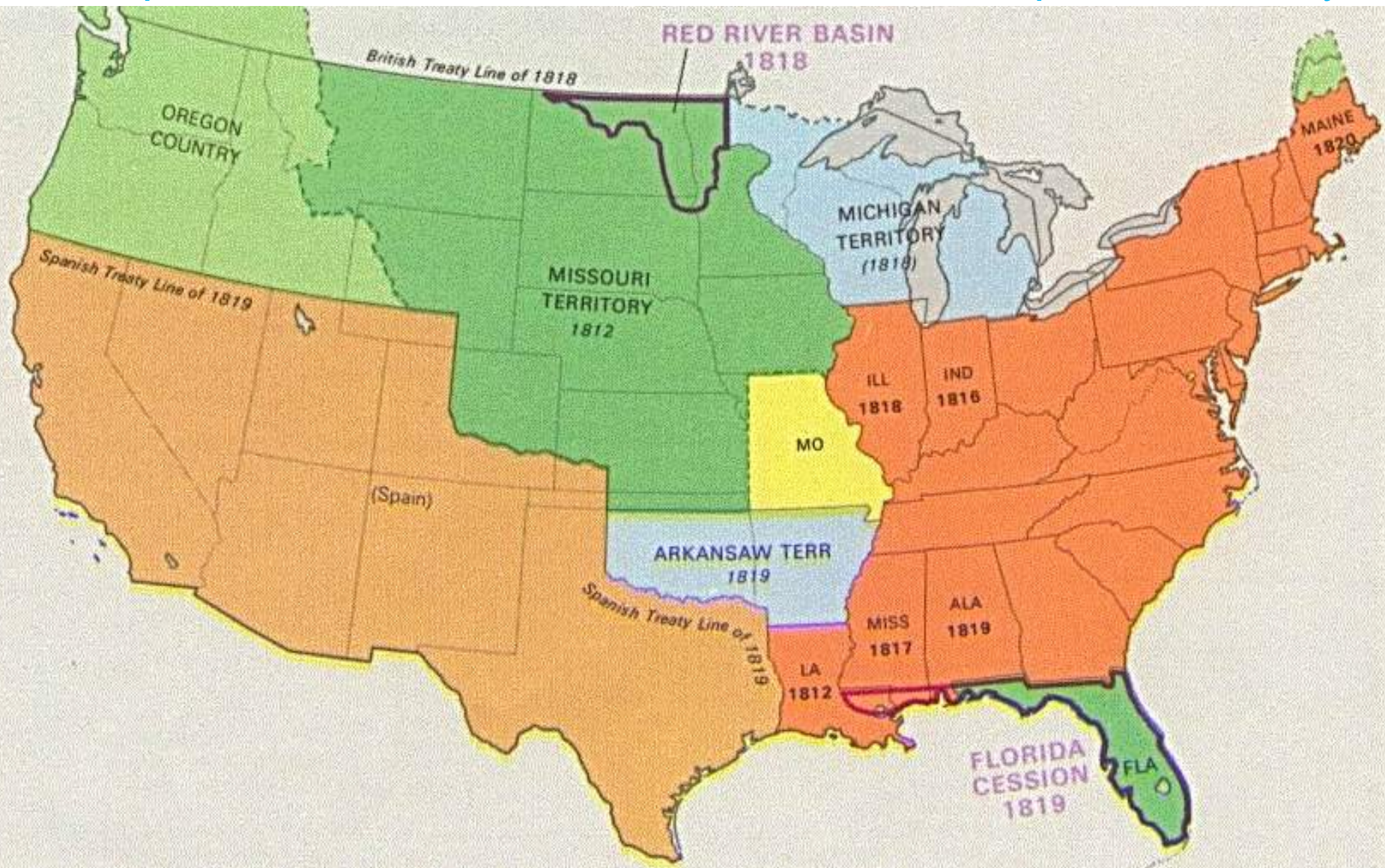
The high protective tariffs made Southerners buy more expensive manufactured goods made in Northern factories.



WETHERILL & BROTHERS' WHITE LEAD MANUFACTORY & CHEMICAL WORKS.
Corner of 12th & Cherry Streets Philadelphia

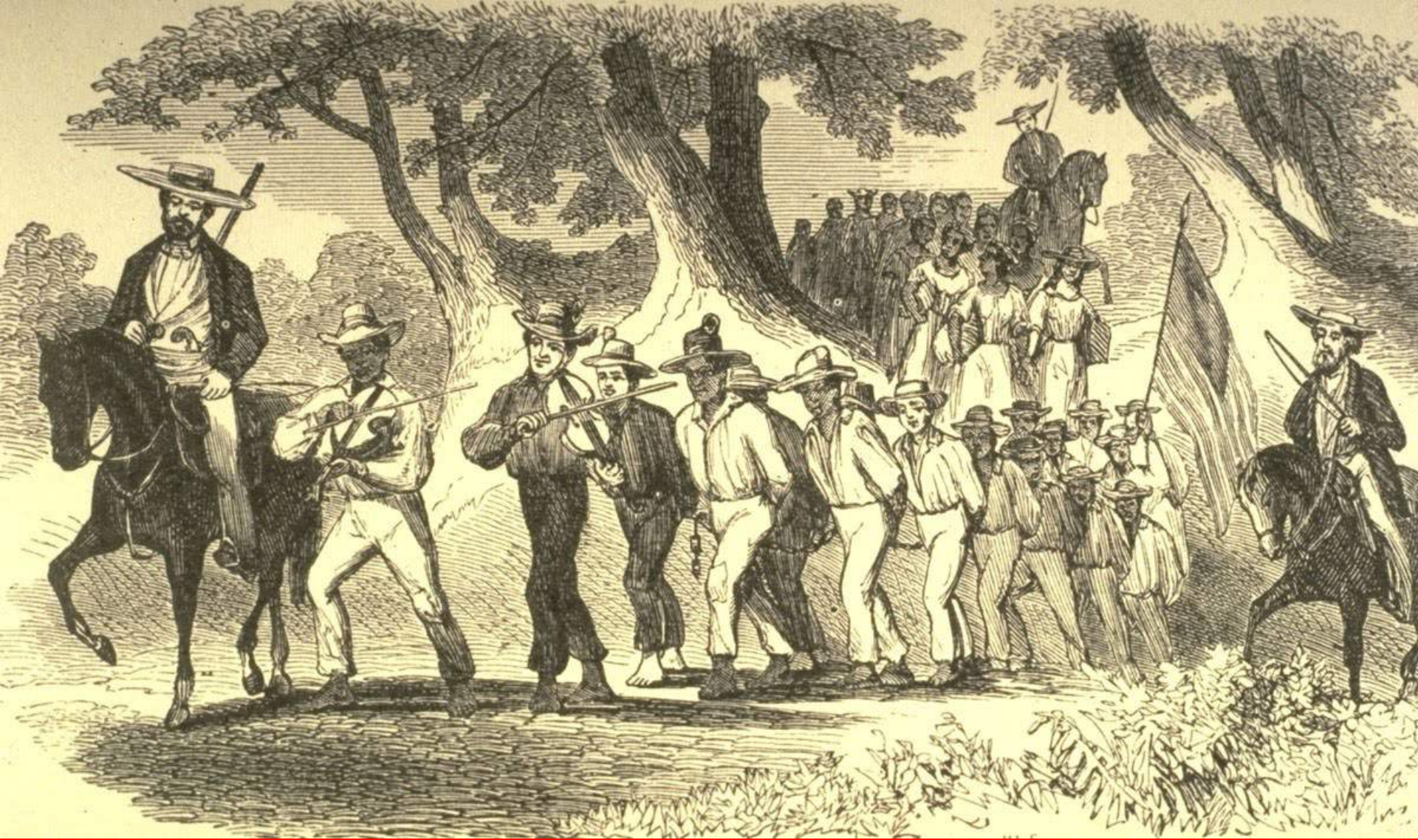
This image shows Philadelphia's Wetherill & Brothers White Lead Manufactory & Chemical Works was located at the corner of 12th Street and Cherry Street. This image, created by Thomas Porter circa 1831 is courtesy of the Library Company of Philadelphia.

The question of statehood for Missouri further split the country.



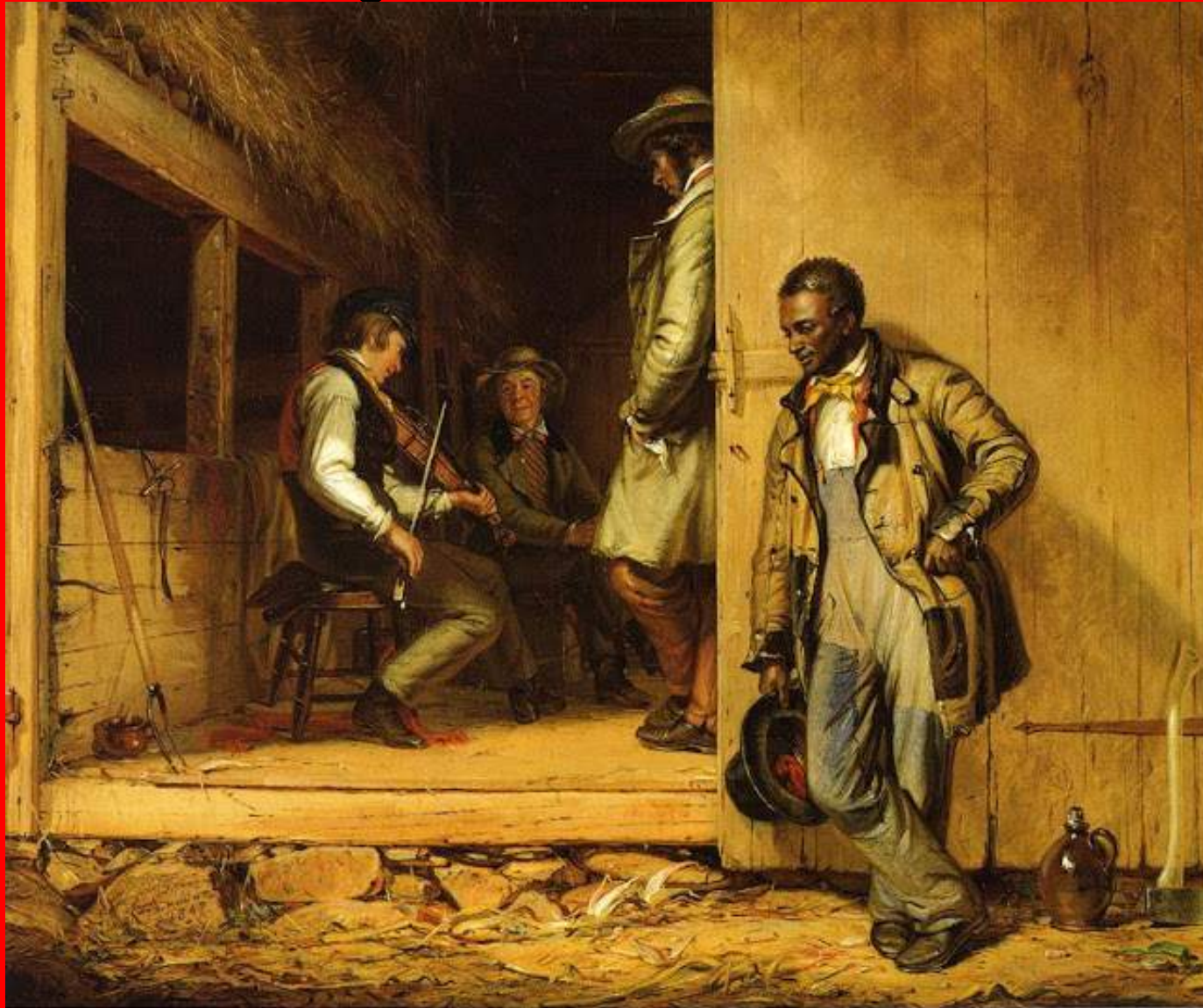
In yellow is the part of the Missouri Territory that applied to be a state. The Louisiana Territory was renamed the Missouri Territory after Louisiana became a state in 1812. This image is courtesy of dipity.com.

Most Missouri settlers came from Kentucky and Tennessee, where slavery was allowed.



This image shows a line of slaves chained together near Paris, Kentucky in the 1850s. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Many white Missouri settlers believed that slavery should be legal in a new state of Missouri.



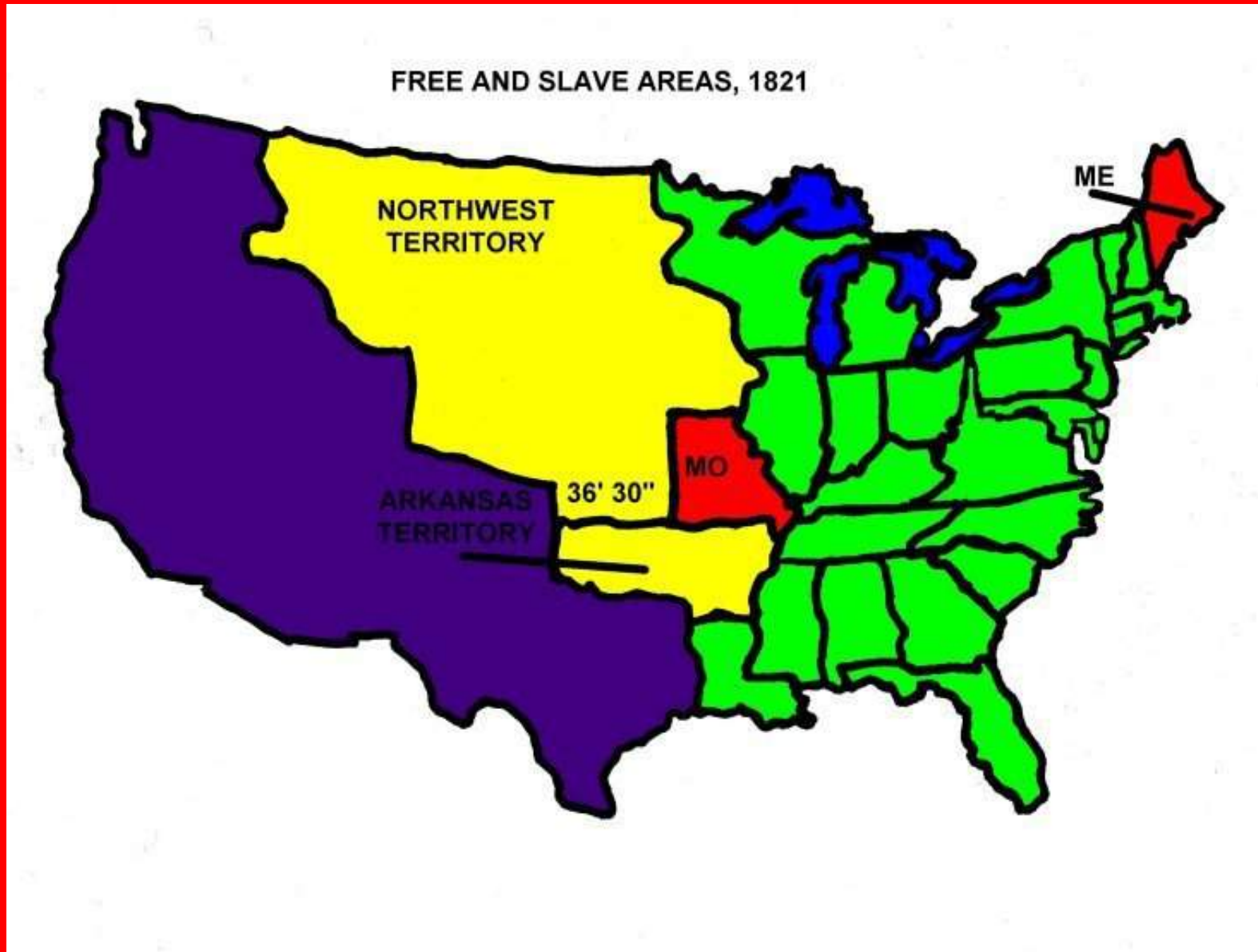
This painting by William Sidney Mount (1807-1838) is titled "The Power of Music." It was painted circa 1847. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Before the Missouri Compromise, political power in the United States Senate was equal. There were 11 slave states and 11 free states.



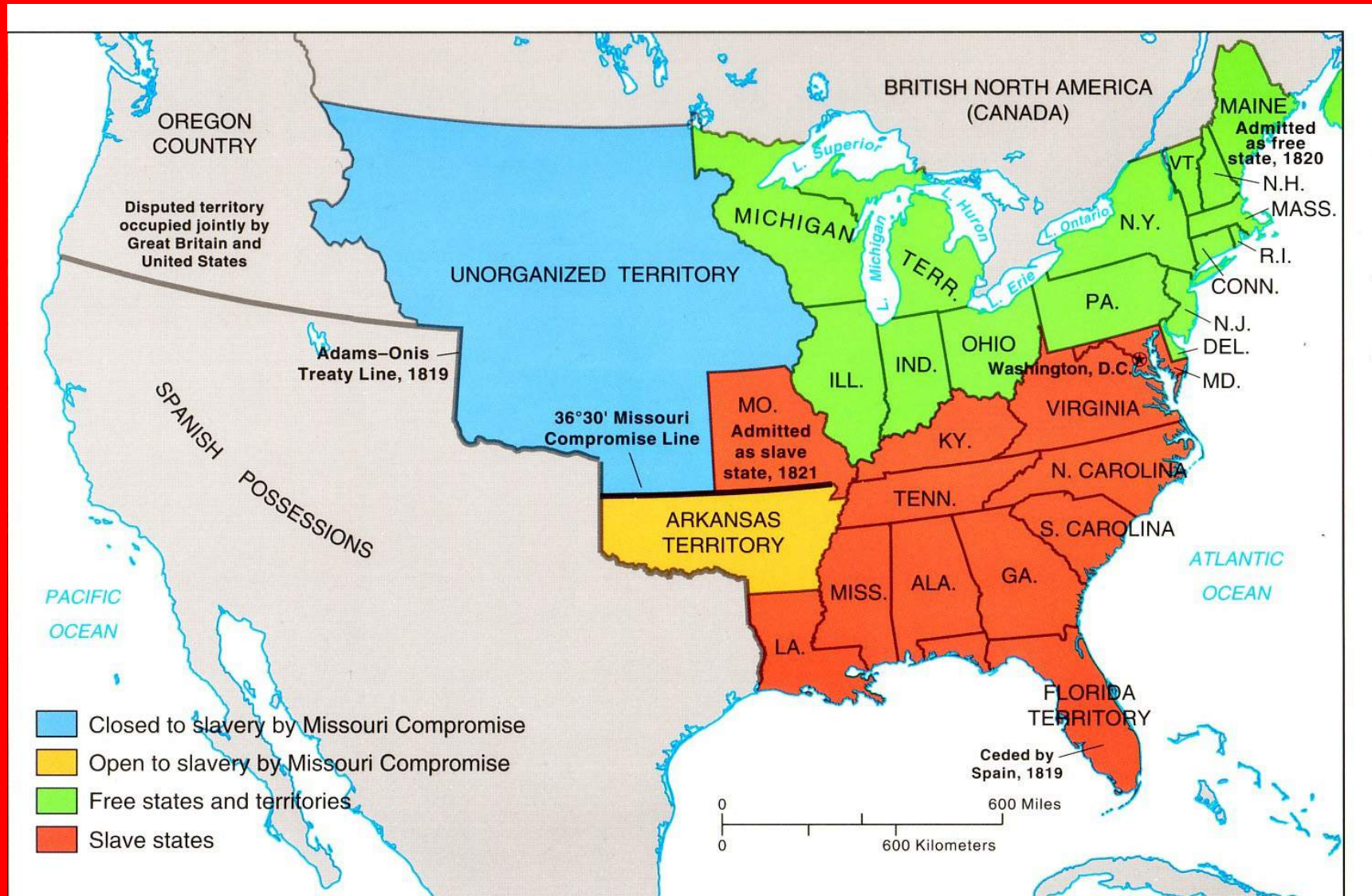
Each state had two Senators which met in this room in the United States Capitol. This image is courtesy of the Architect of the Capitol.

Henry Clay proposed that Maine enter the Union as a free state. Missouri could then enter as a slave state.



Maine and Missouri are both shown in red on this map. This image is courtesy of dipity.com.

Slavery would be prohibited north of the southern boundary of Missouri.



Slavery was prohibited north of the southern boundary of Missouri, except for Missouri, of course. The southern boundary of Missouri is 36° 30'. It became known as the Missouri Compromise line. This image is courtesy of teachers.henrico.k12.va.us.

The Missouri Compromise promised a temporary solution to this sectional conflict.



It was a temporary solution because a little over 40 years later, the north would be fighting the south in the American Civil War at places like Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

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