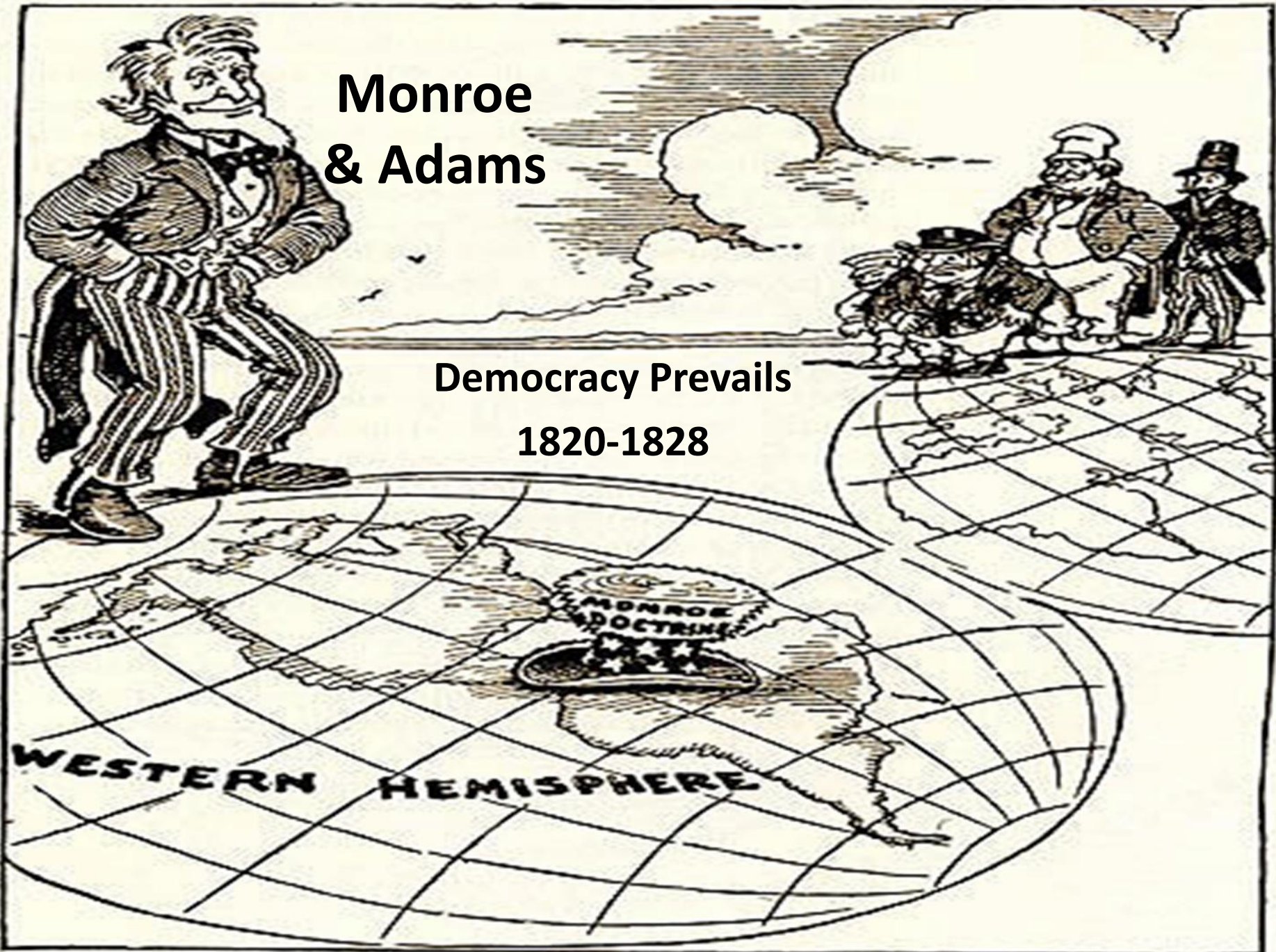
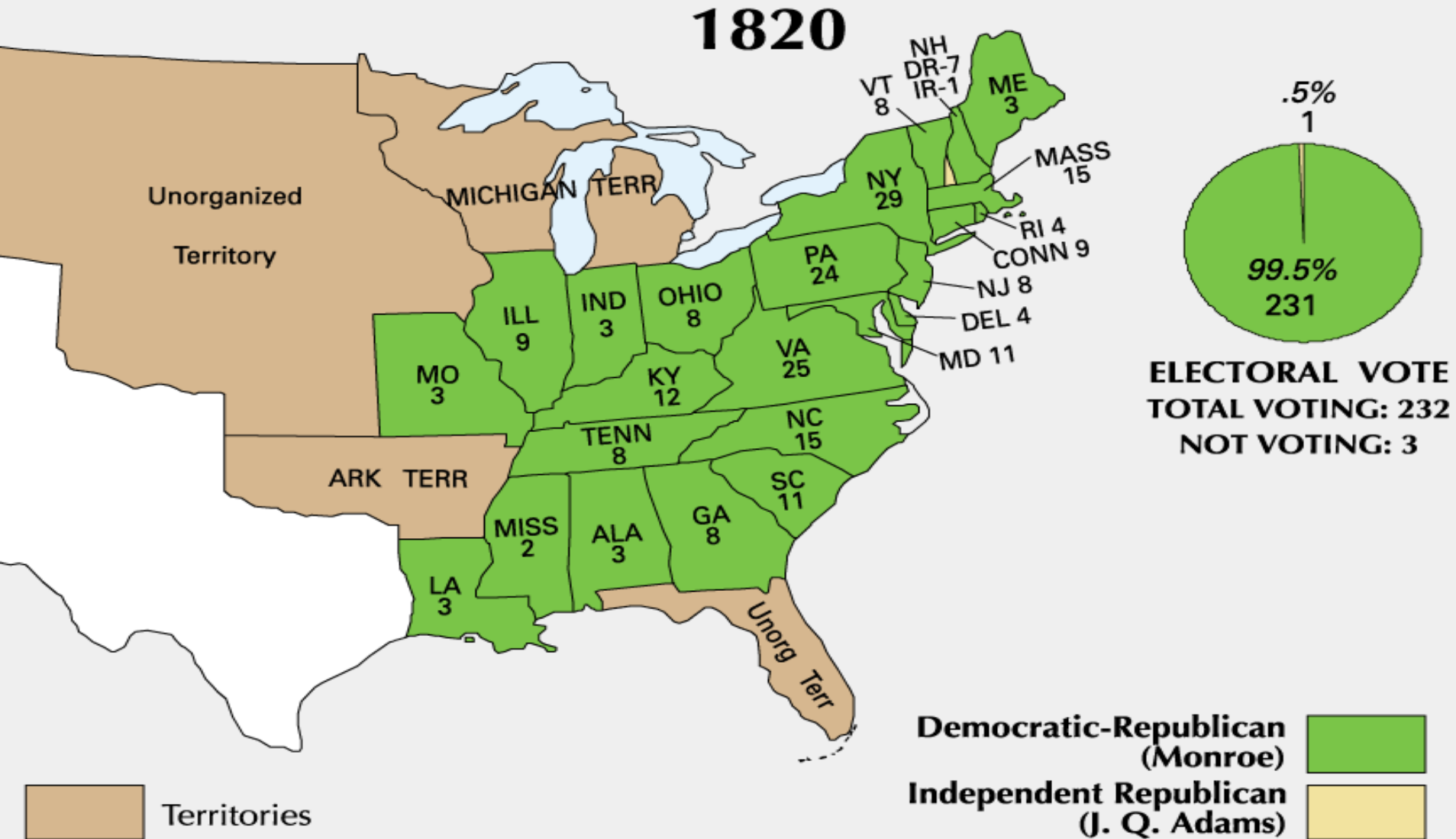


# Monroe & Adams

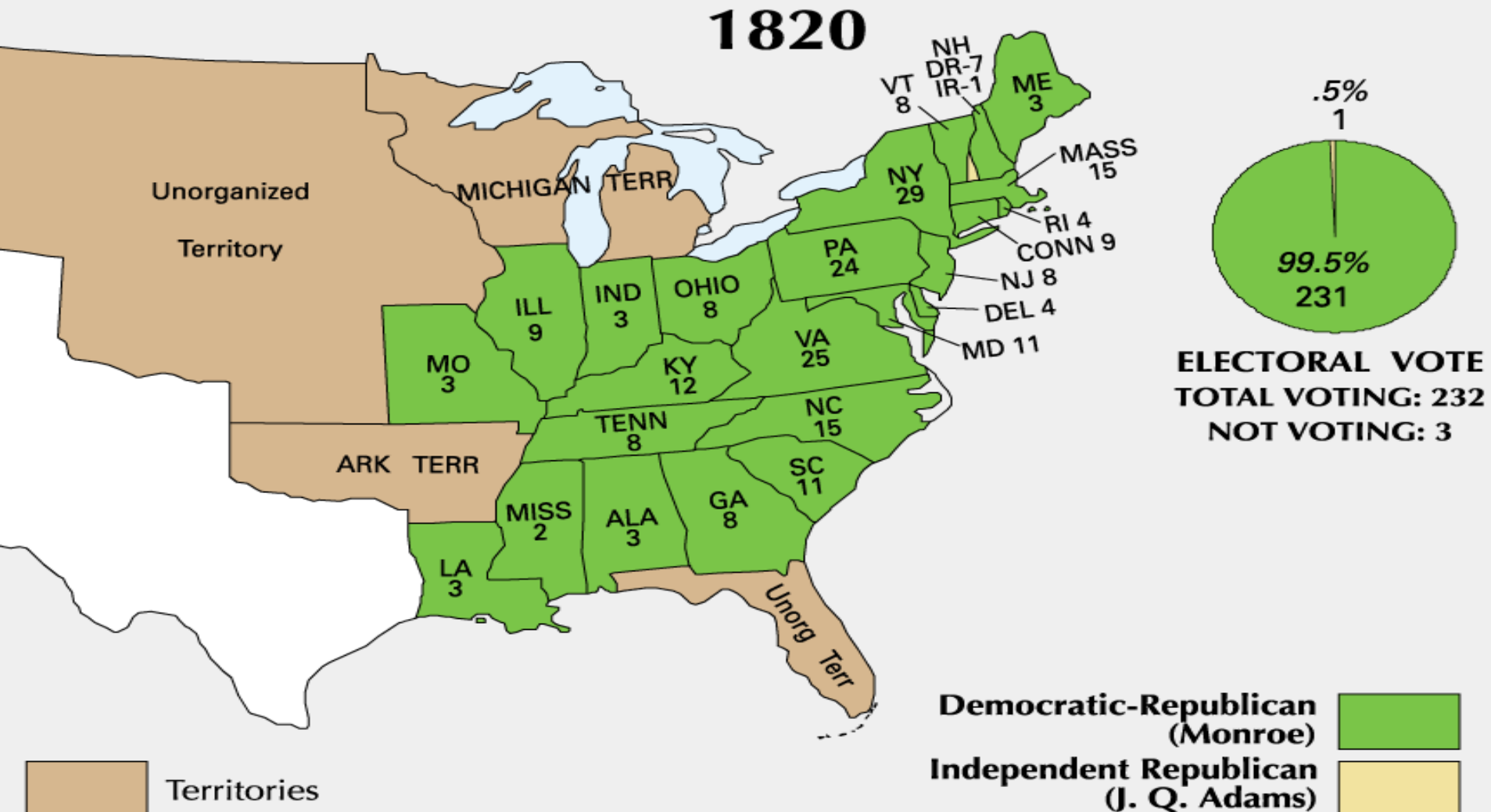
Democracy Prevails  
1820-1828



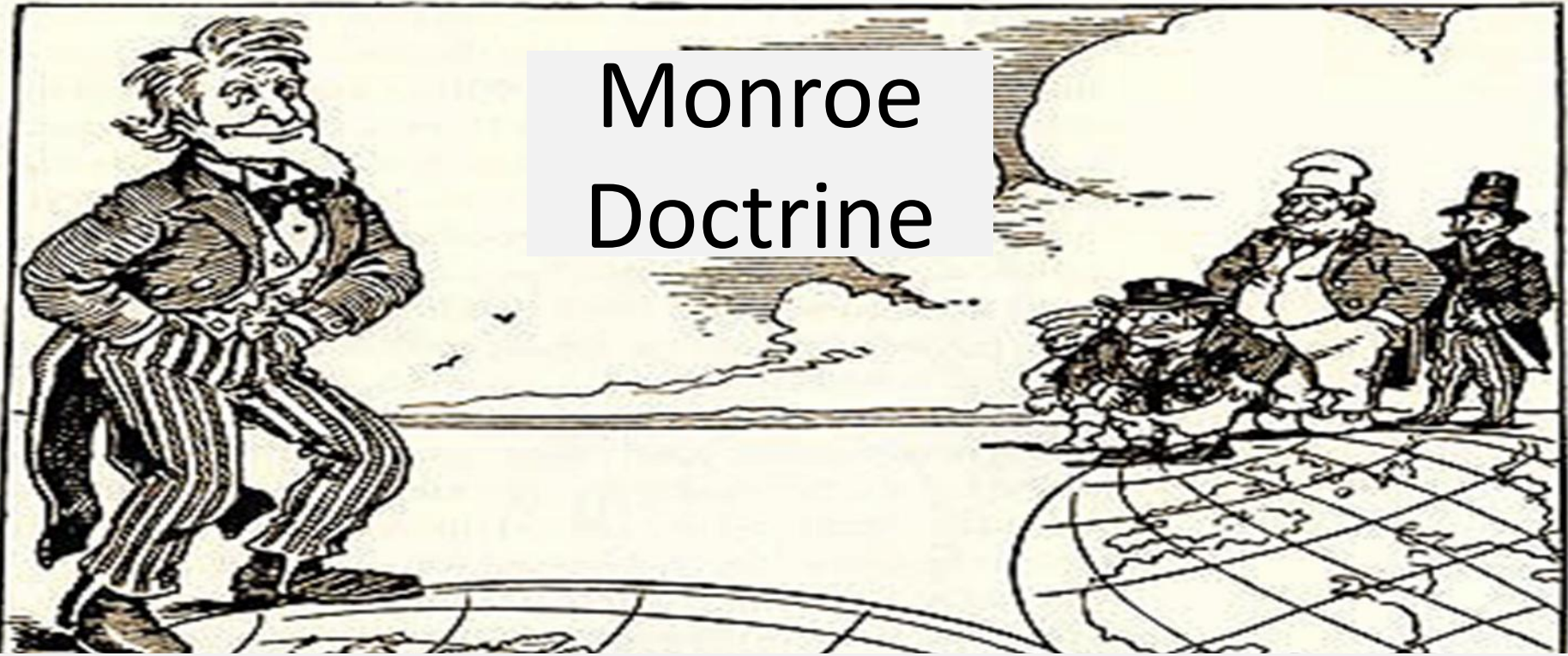
# Election of 1820



# How does the election of 1820 show an increase in nationalism?

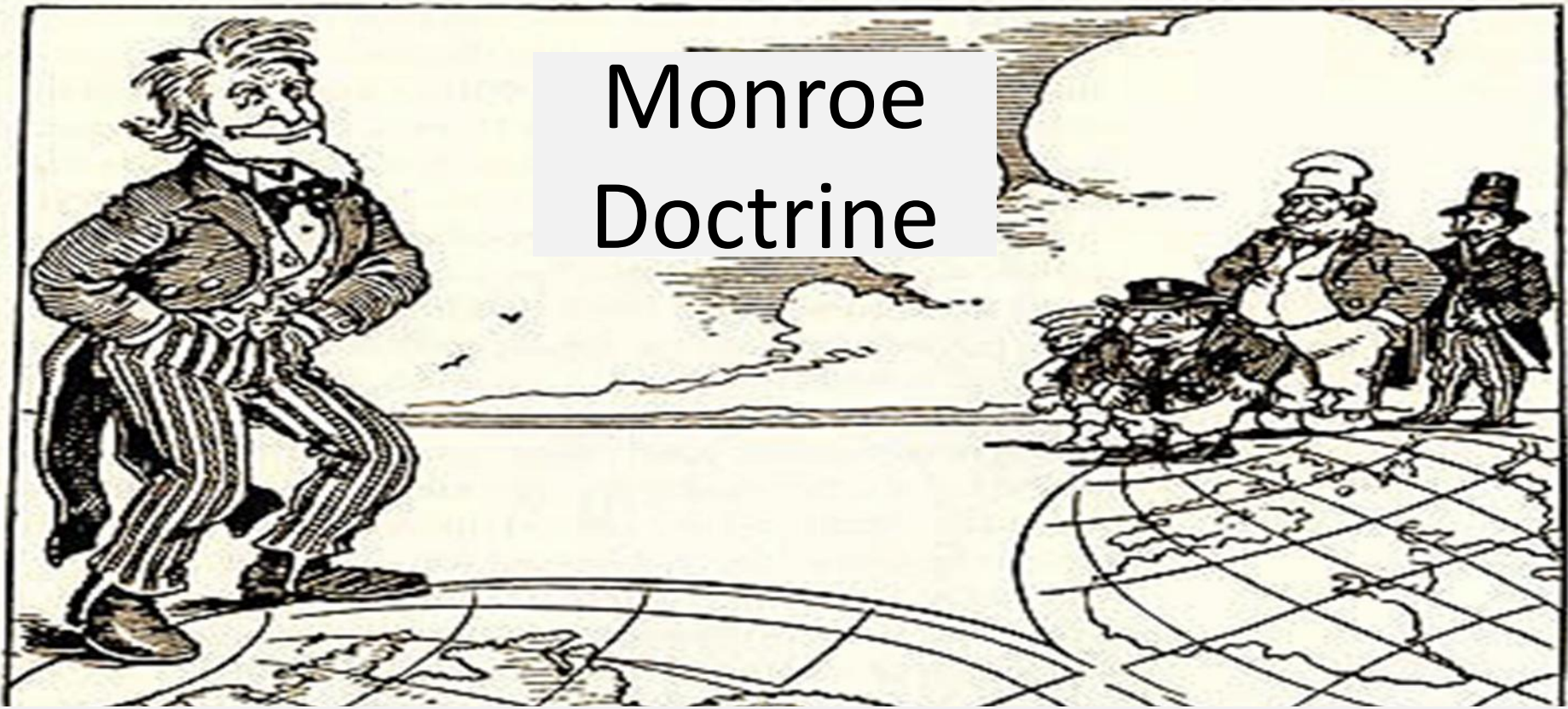


# Monroe Doctrine

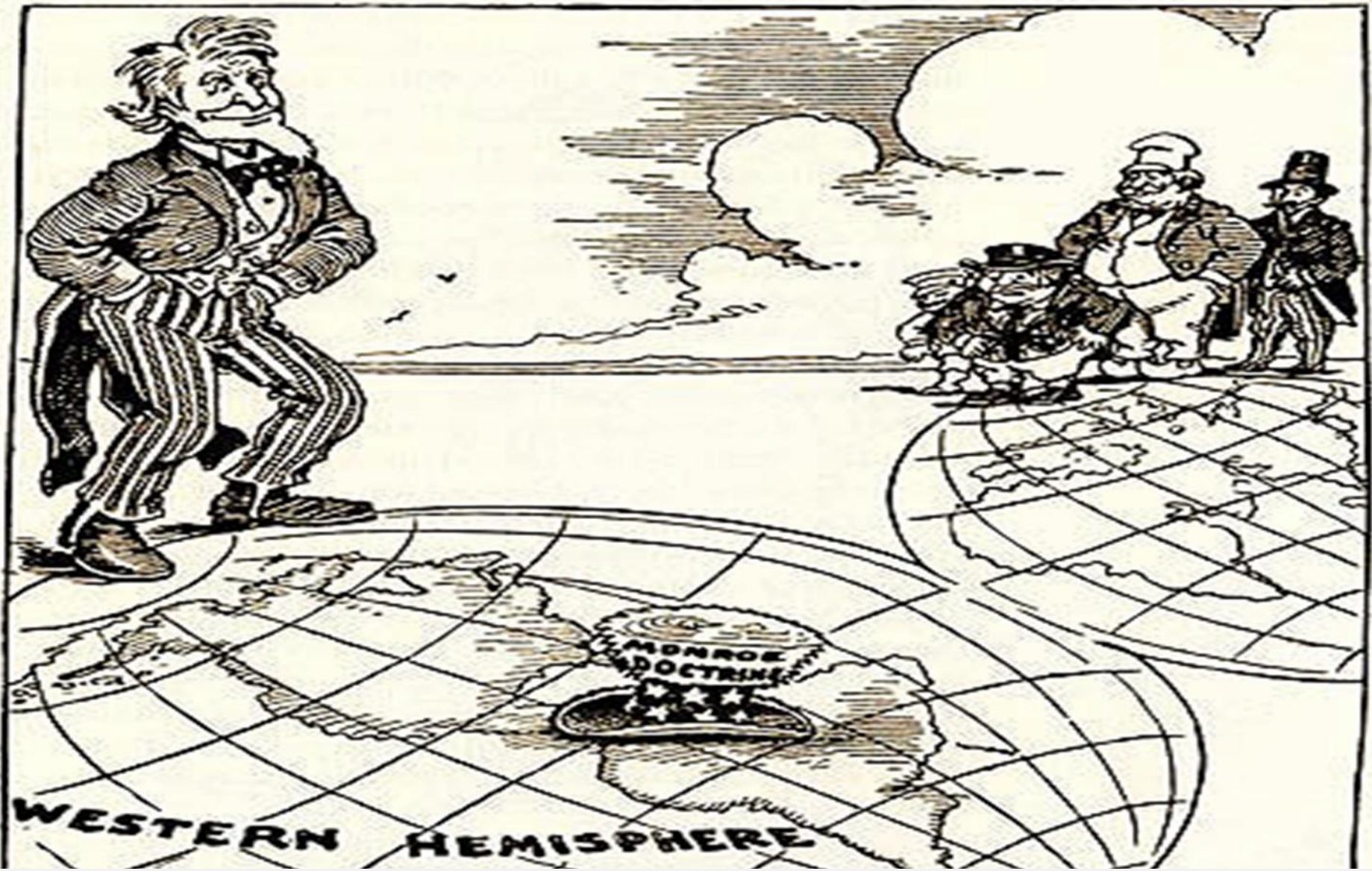


- To assist U.S. in promoting democracy in the Americas after the Latin American rebellions against European colonizers (these new republics made great trading partners)
- Feared Holy Alliance of Europe would bring its anti-revolution campaign to the Americas

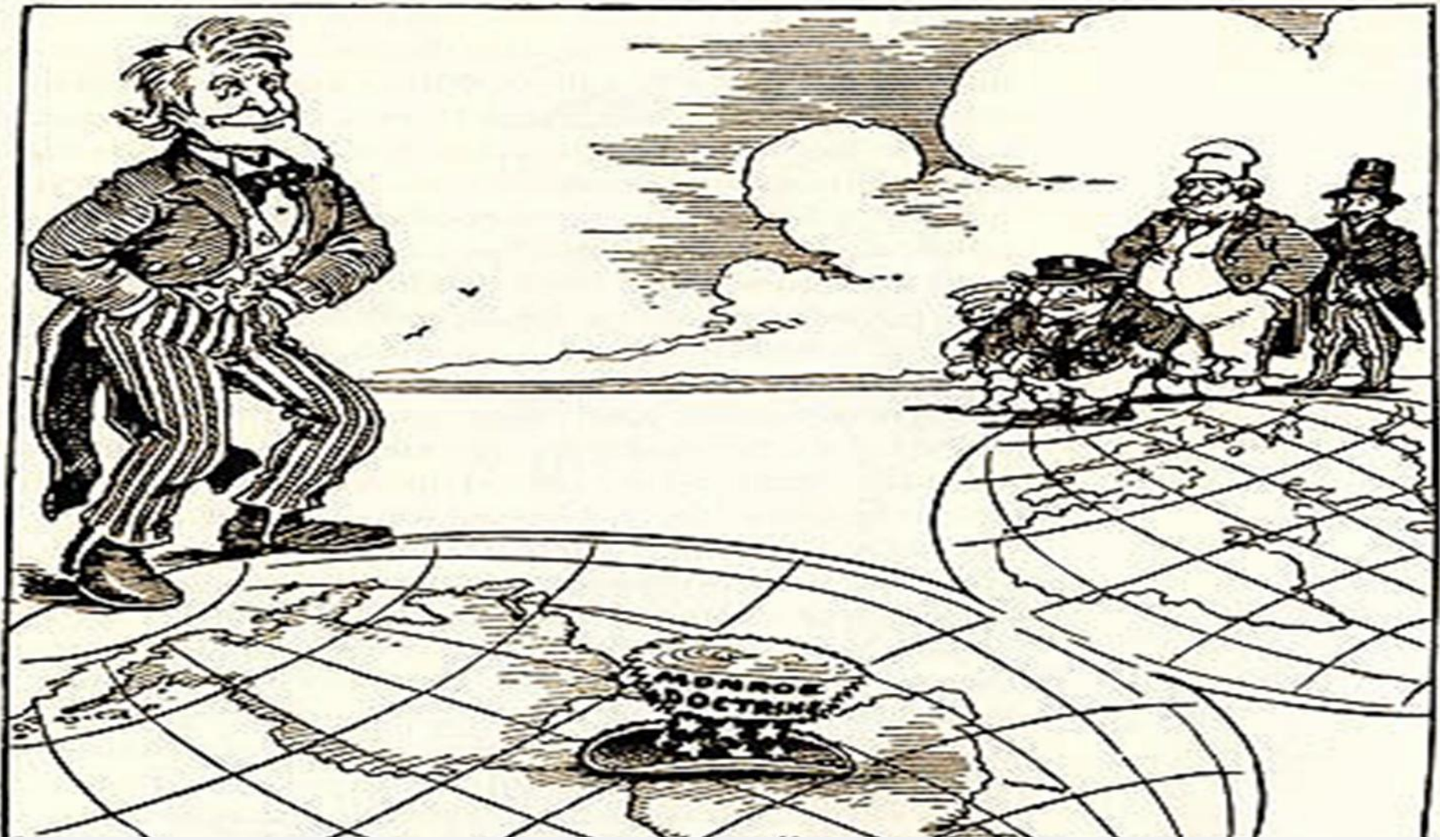
# Monroe Doctrine



- **Colonization by European countries in the Americas was a violation**
- **No European interference with existing colonies**
- **No U.S. interference in European affairs**

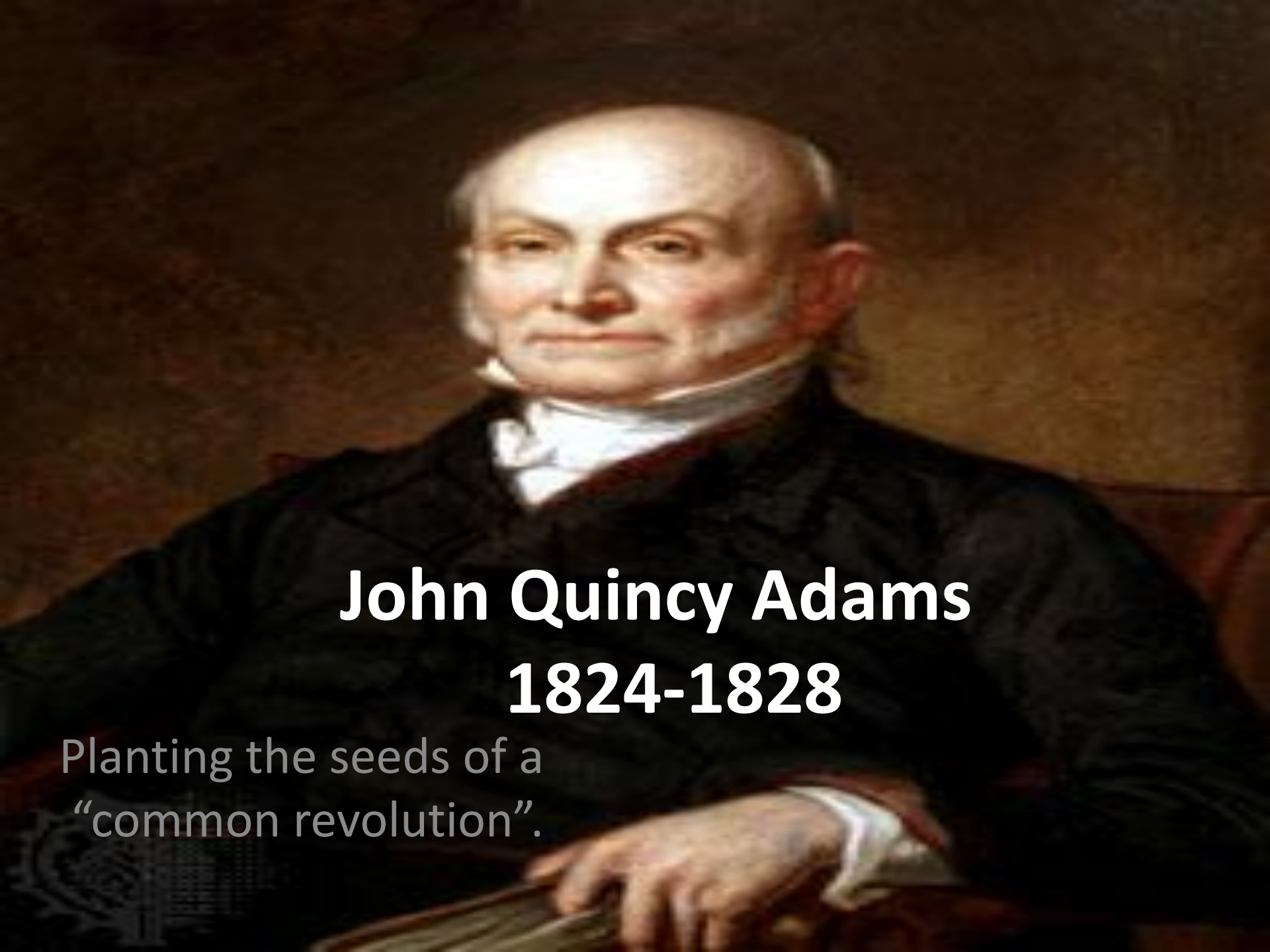


**How does this cartoon display the meaning of the Monroe Doctrine?**



**Monroe espoused this foreign policy  
in his presidential message.**

**How does his message relay a confidence in nationalism?**



# John Quincy Adams

## 1824-1828

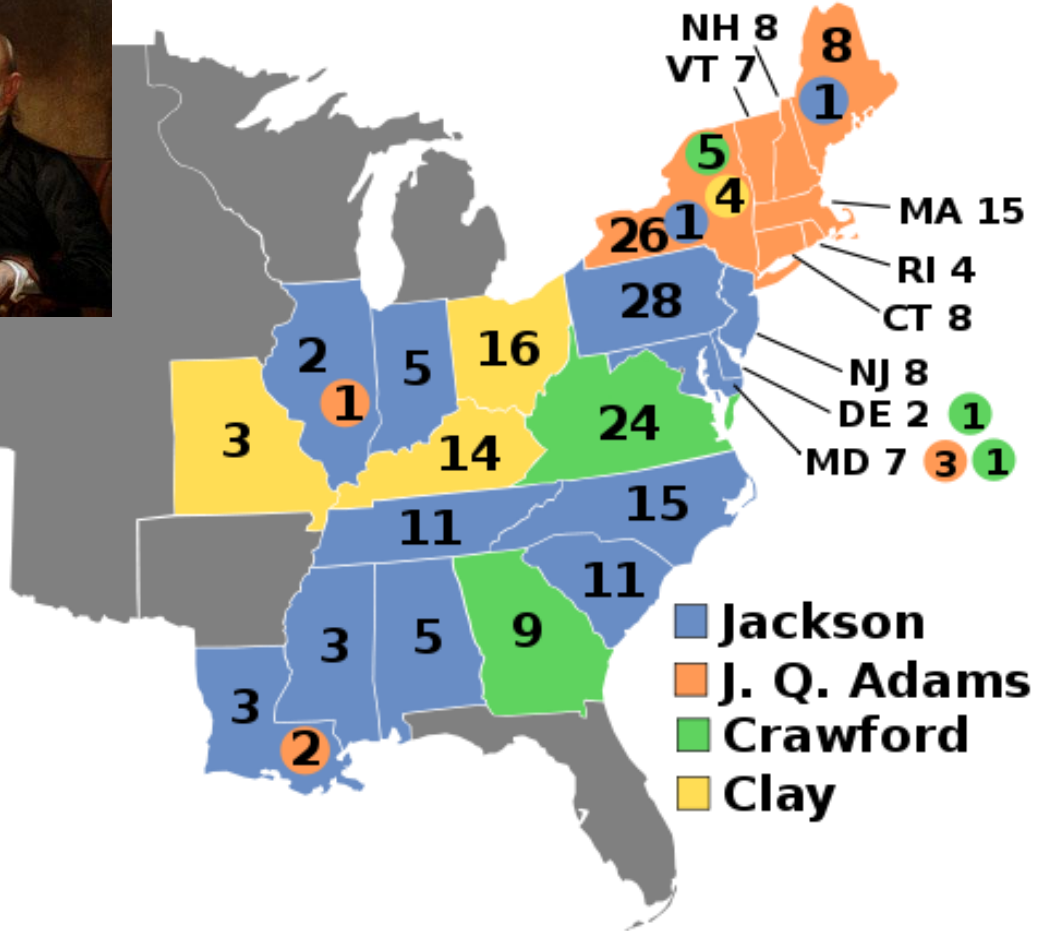
Planting the seeds of a  
“common revolution”.



# Election of 1824

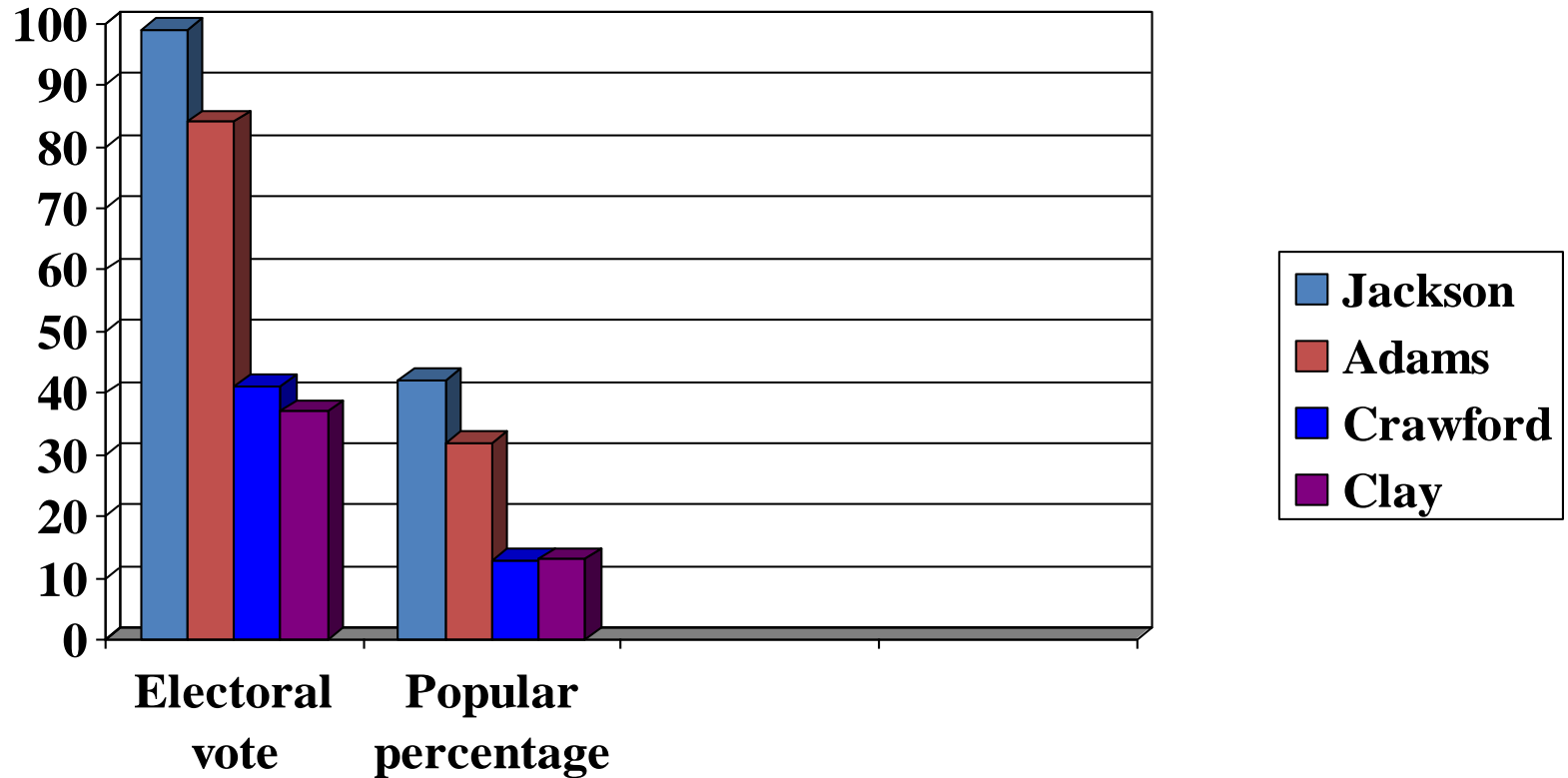


Nationalism being replaced by sectionalism...  
 All Democratic-Republicans...  
 But not for long...



■ Territories

# Popular and %



**No one received the majority vote needed.  
How will the presidency be determined?**

on ub, b r"?



House of Representatives had to decide the winner between the top three.

A hint of scandal: Does Clay support Adams in return for the Secretary of States' chair?

Adams wins, but bitter resentment is felt nationwide at the perceived injustice.

This brought an end to the Era of Good feelings.

When the dust settled – 2 parties existed.

National Republicans:

Clay and Adams

Vs.

Democratic Republicans:

Jackson and his  
supporters