

## James Monroe Fifth President 1817 1825 Getting To Know The Us Presidents

**Winner of the Pulitzer and Bancroft prizes, this is the standard history of the years between Jefferson and Jackson. RAN an agile piece of historical writingQwitty, selective, and illuminating.SQNew Yorker.**

**What's so weird about U.S. presidents? Plenty! Did you know that Abraham Lincoln was a great wrestler? That Ulysses S. Grant got a speeding ticket riding his horse - twice! Or that Benjamin Harrison was afraid of electricity? And let's not forget that President McKinley had a pet parrot that whistled "Yankee Doodle Dandy" duets with him! In this new single-subject Weird But True book, you'll have a blast learning that there's a lot of substance - and weirdness - in every president's past. From the Trade Paperback edition.**

**The extraordinary life of James Monroe: soldier, senator, diplomat, and the last Founding Father to hold the presidency, a man who helped transform thirteen colonies into a vibrant and mighty republic. “A first-rate account of a remarkable life.” —Jon Meacham, Pulitzer Prize-winning author of The Soul of America**
**Monroe lived a life defined by revolutions. From the battlefields of the War for Independence, to his ambassadorship in Paris in the days of the guillotine, to his own role in the creation of Congress's partisan divide, he was a man who embodied the restless spirit of the age. He was never one to back down from a fight, whether it be with Alexander Hamilton, with whom he nearly engaged in a duel (prevented, ironically, by Aaron Burr), or George Washington, his hero turned political opponent. This magnificent new biography vividly recreates the epic sweep of Monroe's life: his near-death wounding at Trenton and a brutal winter at Valley Forge; his pivotal negotiations with France over the Louisiana Purchase; his deep, complex friendships with Thomas Jefferson and James Madison; his valiant leadership when the British ransacked the nation’s capital and burned down the Executive Mansion; and Monroe’s lifelong struggle to reckon with his own complicity in slavery. Elected the fifth president of the United States in 1816, this fiercest of partisans sought to bridge divisions and sow unity, calming turbulent political seas and inheriting Washington's mantle of placing country above party. Over his two terms, Monroe transformed the nation, strengthening American power both at home and abroad. Critically acclaimed author Tim McGrath has consulted an extensive array of primary sources, many rarely seen since Monroe's own time, to conjure up this fascinating portrait of an essential American statesman and president.**

**James Monroe Vs John Quincy Adams**

**Andrew Jackson**

**Washington's Farewell Address to the People of the United States, 1796**

**Getting to Know the U.S. Presidents**

**Presidents of the United States**

**Weird But True Know-it-all**

Classic Books Library presents this brand new edition of “The Federalist Papers”, a collection of separate essays and articles compiled in 1788 by Alexander Hamilton. Following the United States Declaration of Independence in 1776, the governing doctrines and policies of the States lacked cohesion. “The Federalist”, as it was previously known, was constructed by American statesman Alexander Hamilton, and was intended to catalyse the ratification of the United States Constitution. Hamilton recruited fellow statesmen James Madison Jr., and John Jay to write papers for the compendium, and the three are known as some of the Founding Fathers of the United States. Alexander Hamilton (c. 1755–1804) was an American lawyer, journalist and highly influential government official. He also served as a Senior Officer in the Army between 1799-1800 and founded the Federalist Party, the system that governed the nation’s finances. His contributions to the Constitution and leadership made a significant and lasting impact on the early development of the nation of the United States.

"American popular culture is filled with movies, books, and articles asking whether friendships between men and women are possible. In Founding Friendships, Cassandra Good demonstrates that this is hardly a new issue; indeed, many of the nation's founding fathers had female friends. Elite men and women over two hundred years ago formed loving, politically significant friendships. Abigail Adams called her friend Thomas Jefferson "one of the choice ones on earth," while George Washington signed a letter to his friend Elizabeth Powel with the words "I am always Yours." The emotionally rich language of this period is often mistaken for romance, but this book's innovative analysis of letters, diaries, poetry, and novels in the past reveals that friendships between men and women were quite common. At a time when personal relationships were deeply political, these friendships embodied the core values of the new nation. Founding Friendships offers a fresh and expansive look at how America's founding generation of men and women defined and experienced friendship, love, gender, and power in the new nation"--

Thomas JeffersonAt a White House dinner in 1962 honoring the Nobel Prize winners of the Western Hemisphere, President John Kennedy greeted them by saying: "I want to tell you how welcome you are to the White House. I think this is the most extraordinary collection of talent, of human knowledge, that has ever been gathered together at the White House, with the possible exception of when Thomas Jefferson dined alone." The laureates might have been a trifle nonplussed to hear themselves collectively compared to one man, but Thomas Jefferson left his imprint on his state of Virginia; his young country, the United States; France where he served as ambassador; and the world, where his opposition to tyranny and his advocacy of freedom have inspired generations to believe that the pursuit of happiness, as he wrote in his Declaration of Independence, is an unalienable right. Inside you will read about...? His Life, His Loves, His Legacy ? The Son of Virginia ? Jefferson the Patriot ? Jefferson in Paris ? Jefferson the Politician ? Jefferson the President ? Jefferson at Home Jefferson himself opted for less opulent praise; the epitaph that he composed for his tombstone accommodated space for the dates of his birth and death, and listed the following accomplishments: author of the Declaration of Independence and the Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom, and father of the University of Virginia. Between Kennedy's description of the third president of the United States and Jefferson's own rendition of his accomplishments resides the enigma of an American philosopher who ardently believed in freedom yet owned slaves; a patriot who served his country with his talents and energies, but who was embroiled in the political machinations which rose to the surface as soon as the first president was in office; a human being who doubted the intellectual equality of African-Americans yet was engaged in a 38-year affair with a much younger female slave, with whom he fathered six children; a brilliant innovator who lived his life in debt; a man accustomed to the finer things that life could offer who espoused the simple, agrarian model for the new country he helped to found. Jefferson, the Founding Father, remains an unsolved mystery to the subsequent

The Era of Good Feelings

A Biographical Dictionary

Fifth President, 1817-1825

The Complete State of the Union Addresses of James Monroe

James Monroe: the Quest for National Identity

James Monroe's Inaugural Addresses and First State of the Union Address

*In this lively and compelling biography Harlow Giles Unger reveals the dominant political figure of a generation. A fierce fighter in four critical Revolutionary War battles and a courageous survivor of Valley Forge and a near-fatal wound at the Battle of Trenton, James Monroe (1751–1831) went on to become America's first full-time politician, dedicating his life to securing America's national and international durability.*

*Decorated by George Washington for his exploits as a soldier, Monroe became a congressman, a senator, U.S. minister to France and Britain, governor of Virginia, secretary of state, secretary of war, and finally America's fifth president. The country embraced Monroe's dreams of empire and elected him to two terms, the second time unanimously. Mentored by each of America's first four presidents, Monroe was unquestionably the best prepared president in our history. Like David McCullough's John Adams and Jon Meacham's recent book on Andrew Jackson, this new biography of Monroe is both a solid read and stellar scholarship—history in the grand tradition.*

*Documents the career of the fifth president noting his contributions to American diplomacy and nationalism. Bibliog.*

*James Monroe (1758s-1831) was the fifth President of the United States (1817-1825). His administration was marked by the acquisition of Florida (1819); the Missouri Compromise (1820), in which Missouri was declared a slave state; and the profession of the Monroe Doctrine (1823), declaring U. S. opposition to European interference in the Americas. The President's parents, father Spence Monroe (ca. 1727-1774), a woodworker and tobacco farmer, and mother Elizabeth Jones Monroe had significant land holdings but little money. Like his parents, he was a slaveholder. Born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, Monroe went to school at Campbelltown Academy and then the College of William and Mary, both in Virginia.*

*All You Need to Know About the Leaders Who Shaped U.S. History*

*U.s. Presidents*

*James Monroe and a Nation's Call to Greatness*

*The Lincoln Reader*

*Madison vs. Monroe, The Bill of Rights, and The Election that Saved a Nation*

*Thomas Jefferson*

James Monroe was an American statesman who served as the fifth President of the United States from 1817 and 1825

This scarce antiquarian book is a facsimile reprint of the original. Due to its age, it may contain imperfections such as marks, notations, marginalia and flawed pages. Because we believe this work is culturally important, we have made it available as part of our commitment for protecting, preserving, and promoting the world's literature in affordable, high quality, modern editions that are true to the original work.

Keen to learn but short on time? Get to grips with the life of James Monroe in next to no time with this concise guide. 50Minutes.com provides a clear and engaging analysis of the life and presidency of James Monroe. In 1817, Monroe was sworn in as the fifth President of the United States, and was the last who had fought in the War of Independence. Although his presidency was known as the “Era of Good Feelings” due to the relative political unity of the period, it was nonetheless a time of significant change and was marked by simmering tensions between the slaveholding South and abolitionist North. In just 50 minutes you will:
• Learn about Monroe’s career before becoming president, include his heroism during the American Revolutionary War and his diplomatic posts in France and Britain
• Understand the key events of his presidency, in particular the Missouri Compromise, the Monroe Doctrine and the First Seminole War
• Evaluate Monroe’s legacy and the lasting impact of the Monroe Doctrine on US foreign policy ABOUT 50MINUTES.COM | History & Culture 50MINUTES.COM will enable you to quickly understand the main events, people, conflicts and discoveries from world history that have shaped the world we live in today. Our publications present the key information on a wide variety of topics in a quick and accessible way that is guaranteed to save you time on your journey of discovery.

Being an Account in Biographical Form of Individuals and Families Distinguished as Representatives of the Social, Professional and Civic Life of New York City

The Autobiography of James Monroe

The Political Writings of James Monroe

Pre-civil War

Illinois Land Grant, 1817 November 29

Presidents

*Printed land grant form, filled in, signed by James Monroe and Josiah Meigs, Commissioner of the General Land Office and dated "this twenty-seventh day of November, 1820. Grants Elijah Drake (warrant 180) who was a private in Ketchums detachment of the Twenty-fifth Regiment of Infantry, a tract of land: 320 acres (a half section), in the Territory of Arkansas. Notation "Recorded vol. 3d p 245." Docketed on verso: "A creek in this tract, part second and part third rate land, timber oak & hickory undergrowth the same. William Blanchard, clk." Document signed (DS).*

*The Everything American Presidents Book is an excellent source of information about each of the forty-three men who have served as chief executive of the United States. This exhaustive guide provides you with all you need to know about this country's leaders, including: Their early childhood and formative years The effect of the office on wives and children The triumphs and tragedies that shaped them The legacy of each man's term in office Written in an entertaining style by two experienced educators, this fun and informative guide is packed with facts and details about the life and times of each president and the major events that shaped his term. The Everything American Presidents Book has everything you need to know about the fascinating men who shaped U.S. history and policy.*

*The first significant collection of the writings of the fifth President in over a century.*

*The Works of John C. Calhoun ...*

*The Everything American Presidents Book*

*Prominent Families of New York*

*Father Henson's Story of His Own Life*

*A Companion to James Madison and James Monroe*

*The Quest for National Identity*

Presents the military and political accomplishments of James Monroe, describing his service during the Revolutionary War; his diverse roles as senator, governor, ambassador, and president; and his creation of the Monroe Doctrine.

An introduction to the life of James Monroe, an influential patriot during the American Revolution who became the nation's fifth president and was subsequently reelected.

James Monroe (April 28, 1758 - July 4, 1831) was the fifth President of the United States (1817-1825). Monroe was the last president who was a Founding Father of the United States and the last president from the Virginia dynasty and the Republican Generation. He was of French and Scottish descent. Born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, Monroe was of the planter class and fought in the American Revolutionary War. He was wounded in the Battle of Trenton with a musket ball to his shoulder. After studying law under Thomas Jefferson from 1780 to 1783, he served as a delegate in the Continental Congress. As an anti-federalist delegate to the Virginia convention that considered ratification of the United States Constitution, Monroe opposed ratification, claiming it gave too much power to the central government. He took an active part in the new government, and in 1790 he was elected to the Senate of the first United States Congress, where he joined the Jeffersonians. He gained experience as an executive as the Governor of Virginia and rose to national prominence as a diplomat in France, when he helped negotiate the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. During the War of 1812, Monroe held the critical roles of Secretary of State and the Secretary of War under President James Madison. Facing little opposition from the fractured Federalist Party, Monroe was easily elected president in 1816, winning over 80 percent of the electoral vote and becoming the last president during the First Party System era of American politics. As president, he bought Florida from Spain and sought to ease partisan tensions, embarking on a tour of the country that was generally well received. With the ratification of the Treaty of 1818, under the successful diplomacy of his Secretary of State John Quincy Adams, the United States extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific, giving America harbor and fishing rights in the Pacific Northwest. The United States and Britain jointly occupied the Oregon Country. In addition to the acquisition of Florida, the landmark Treaty of 1819 secured the border of the United States along the 42nd Parallel to the Pacific Ocean and represented America's first determined attempt at creating an "American global empire." As nationalism surged, partisan fury subsided and the "Era of Good Feelings" ensued until the Panic of 1819 struck and dispute over the admission of Missouri embroiled the country in 1820. Nonetheless, Monroe won near-unanimous reelection. Monroe supported the founding of colonies in Africa for free African Americans that would eventually form the nation of Liberia, whose capital, Monrovia, is named in his honor. In 1823, he announced the United States' opposition to any European intervention in the recently independent countries of the Americas with the Monroe Doctrine, which became a landmark in American foreign policy. His presidency concluded the first period of American presidential history before the beginning of Jacksonian democracy and the Second Party System era. Following his retirement in 1825, Monroe was plagued by financial difficulties. He died in New York City on July 4, 1831.

The Federalist Papers

The Complete History of the United States and the North American Continent. Comprising Carefully Chosen Extracts from the Pens of Those who Were Active Participants, Or Whose Study Best Fitted Them to Write of the Subjects Treated

Founding Friendships

Friendships Between Men and Women in the Early American Republic

Delaplaine's Repository of the Lives and Portraits of Distinguished American Characters

A Life

In the first major work on Adams's political thought in over thirty years, C. Bradley Thompson takes issue with the notion that Adams's thought is irrelevant to the development of American ideas. Focusing on Adams's major writings, Thompson elucidates and reevaluates his political and constitutional thought by interpreting it within the tradition of political philosophy stretching from Plato to Montesquieu. Skillfully blending history and political science, Thompson's work shows how the spirit of liberty animated Adams's life and reestablishes this forgotten Revolutionary as an independent and important thinker.

Explores how the 1789 congressional election between two future presidents with differing views on the Constitution and the Bill of Rights influenced the destiny of the United States.

James Monroe (1758s-1831) was the fifth President of the United States (1817-1825). His administration was marked by the acquisition of Florida (1819); the Missouri Compromise (1820), in which Missouri was declared a slave state; and the profession of the Monroe Doctrine (1823), declaring U. S. opposition to European interference in the Americas. The President's parents, father Spence Monroe (ca. 1727-1774), a woodworker and tobacco farmer, and mother Elizabeth Jones Monroe had significant land holdings but little money. Like his parents, he was a slaveholder. Born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, Monroe went to school at Campbelltown Academy and then the College of William and Mary, both in Virginia. After graduating from W&M in 1776, Monroe fought in the Continental Army, serving with distinction at the Battle of Trenton, where he was shot in his left shoulder.

A Life from Beginning to End

The American Presidents Series: The 7th President, 1829-1837

Founding Rivals

The Complete State of the Union Addresses of James Monroe (Esprios Classics)

The Presidency of James Monroe

The American Presidents Series: The 5th President, 1817-1825

James MonroeThe American Presidents Series: The 5th President, 1817-1825Macmillan

The Lincoln Reader weaves a biography of Abraham Lincoln written by sixty-five authors, meshing history, anecdotes and research to provide a fascinating view of the Emancipating President. Paul Angle, the noted Lincoln scholar, has selected passages from the works of Lincoln's contemporaries, later biographers, and even Lincoln himself, to form a composite portrait of American presidents. These passages, interwoven by Angle's running commentary, blend into a single vivid narrative of Lincoln's life, from his boyhood in Indiana to his assassination and funeral. First published in 1947, The Lincoln Reader has long been considered the most definitive, complete, and authentic retelling of the life of Abraham Lincoln.

A Companion to James Madison and James Monroe featuresessays from leading academics that consider various aspects of thelives and legacies of our fourth and fifth presidents. Provides historians and students of history with a wealth ofnew insights into the lives and achievements of two ofAmerica's most accomplished statesmen, James Madison andJames M. essays fromleading academics that consider various aspects of the lives andlegacies of our fourth and fifth presidents Synthesizes the latest findings, and offers new insights basedon original research into primary sources Addresses topics that readers often want to learn more about,such as Madison and slavery

The Great Republic

The Great Historical Figures of the U.S. Presidency Brought to Life

James Monroe President of the United States of America

The Last Founding Father

Select Oratorio Performed in Chauncey Place Church, Boston, on Saturday, the 5th of July, 1817 by the Handel and Haydn Society in Presence of James Monroe, President of the United States

James Monroe

**A biographical dictionary profiling the presidents of the United States, from George Washington to Barack H. Obama.**

**Noble Cunningham's history of the fifth presidency (1817-1825) shows a young nation beset by growing pains and led by a cautious politician who had neither the learning nor the intellect of Jefferson or Madison but whose actions strengthened both the United States and the presidency itself. Cunningham makes clear that the mislabeled "era of good feelings" had more than its share of crises, including those resulting from revolutions in Latin America, Spanish possession of Florida, the depression of 1819, and the controversy over slavery in Missouri. Monroe, he shows, successfully defused these potentially explosive situations, most notably by negotiating the 1820 Missouri Compromise and announcing in 1823 what came to be known as the Monroe Doctrine, a document that still guides American policy in the Western hemisphere. Cunningham effectively places these actions within the context of Monroe's life and times and sheds new light on the inner workings of his cabinet and his relations with Congress. In addition, he features the prominent roles of two future presidents: John Quincy Adams as secretary of state and Andrew Jackson as the controversial general whose actions in the Seminole War created a headache for the administration.**

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**The Doctrine of Justification**

**To All to Whom These Presents Shall Come, Greeting**

**John Adams and the Spirit of Liberty**

**The Writings of James Monroe: 1778-1794**

*The towering figure who remade American politics—the champion of the ordinary citizen and the scourge of entrenched privilege "It is rare that historians manage both Wilentz's deep interpretation and lively narrative." - Publishers Weekly The Founding Fathers espoused a republican government, but they were distrustful of the common people, having designed a constitutional system that would temper popular passions. But as the revolutionary generation passed from the scene in the 1820s, a new movement, based on the principle of broader democracy, gathered force and united behind Andrew Jackson, the charismatic general who had defeated the British at New Orleans and who embodied the hopes of ordinary Americans. Raising his voice against the artificial inequalities fostered by birth, station, monied power, and political privilege, Jackson brought American politics into a new age. Sean Wilentz, one of America's leading historians of the nineteenth century, recounts the fiery career of this larger-than-life figure, a man whose high ideals were matched in equal measure by his failures and moral blind spots, a man who is remembered for the accomplishments of his eight years in office and for the bitter enemies he made. It was in Jackson's time that the great conflicts of American politics—urban versus rural, federal versus state, free versus slave—crystallized, and Jackson was not shy about taking a vigorous stand. It was under Jackson that modern American politics began, and his legacy continues to inform our debates to the present day.*

*Fifth President of the United States. Signed document granting Benjamin Blanchard one hundred and sixty acres in the Illinois territory. Includes woodcut by Strong. Countersigned by Josiah Meigs, Commissioner of the General Land Office.*

*James Buchanan (1804–1870) was a Scottish minister and theologian. He joined the Free Church of Scotland in 1843, and succeeded Thomas Chalmers as professor of systematic theology at the New College of the Free Church in Edinburgh in 1847, a post he held for twenty-one years. Buchanan's magnum opus was The Doctrine of Justification, which still has great value as a classic treatment of the article by which Martin Luther says the church stands or falls. He covers biblical, systematic, and historical ground in his work, but is never far from a warm-hearted evangelical delight in the doctrines he is expounding.*