

Ch 12: The Second War for Independence and the Upsurge of Nationalism, 1812–1824

CHAPTER THEMES

Theme: The American effort in the War of 1812 was plagued by poor strategy, political divisions, and increasingly aggressive British power. Nevertheless, the United States escaped with a stalemated peace settlement and soon turned its isolationist back to the Atlantic European world.

Theme: The aftermath of the War of 1812 produced a strong surge of American nationalism that was reflected in economics, law, and foreign policy. The rising nationalistic spirit and sense of political unity was, however, threatened by the first severe sectional dispute over slavery.

Theme: Chief Justice John Marshall's Supreme Court strengthened the federal government by supporting a loose construction of the Constitution, asserting the federal judiciary's power over state courts, and enforcing economic provisions in the Constitution (interstate commerce, sanctity of contracts).

SUMMARY

Americans began the War of 1812 with high hopes of conquering Canada. But flawed strategy and efforts threw the United States on the defensive against British and Canadian forces. Americans fared better in naval warfare, but by 1814 the British had burned Washington and were threatening New Orleans. The Treaty of Ghent ended the war in a stalemate, but solved none of the original issues. But Americans counted the war a success and turned increasingly toward isolationism.

Despite New Englanders' secessionist talk at the Hartford Convention, the divisive war's ironic outcome was surging American nationalism and unity. Political conflict virtually disappeared during President Monroe's Era of Good Feelings. Fervent new nationalism suffused culture, economics and foreign policy.

The Era of Good Feelings waned when excessive land speculation and unstable banks caused the Panic of 1819. More serious was the first major sectional dispute over slavery, postponed but not really resolved by the Missouri Compromise of 1820.

Chief Justice John Marshall enhanced the Supreme Court's power, promoting a strong national government and conservative defense of property rights. Marshall's rulings partially checked the general movement toward states' rights and popular democracy.

Nationalism also led to a more assertive American foreign policy. Andrew Jackson's victories in Spanish Florida led to its acquisition by the US American fears of European intervention in Latin America encouraged Monroe and J. Q. Adams to articulate the Monroe Doctrine.

Chapter 12 - The Second War for Independence and the Upsurge of Nationalism

War of 1812	death of the Federalist Party	Tallmadge Amendment
three-pronged attack	effects of the War of 1812	Missouri Compromise
Oliver Hazard Perry	Rush-Bagot Treaty, 1817	Chief Justice John Marshall
Gen. William Henry Harrison	Knickerbocker Group	Fletcher vs. Peck (1810)
Battle of the Thames	Hudson River School	Dartmouth College vs.
burning of the Capitol & White House	Stephen Decatur	Woodward (1819)
Fort McHenry	Tariff of 1816	McCulloch vs. Maryland (1819)
Francis Scott Key's "The Star Spangled Banner"	Henry Clay	Cohens vs. Virginia (1821)
Andrew Jackson	American System	Gibbons vs. Ogden (1824)
Battle of Horseshoe Bend	infrastructure	Treaty/Convention of 1818
Battle of New Orleans.	Monroe's "Era of Good Feelings"	Andrew Jackson v. Indians in Florida
Treaty of Ghent, 1814	Panic of 1819	Florida Purchase Treaty of 1819
Hartford Convention	Cumberland/National Road	Monroe Doctrine
	Land Act of 1820	Russo-American Treaty of 1824

CHAPTER 12 - - APUSH PERIOD FOUR (1800-1848) KEY CONCEPTS REVIEW

Use the space provided to write down specific details that could be used to discuss the key concepts.

Key Concept 4.1

The United States began to develop a modern democracy and celebrated a new national culture, while Americans sought to define the nation's democratic ideals and change their society and institutions to match them.

I. The nation's transition to a more participatory democracy was achieved by expanding suffrage from a system based on property ownership to one based on voting by all adult white men, and it was accompanied by the growth of political parties.

A) In the early 1800s, national political parties continued to debate issues such as the tariff, powers of the federal government, and relations with European powers.

B) Supreme Court decisions established the primacy of the judiciary in determining the meaning of the Constitution and asserted that federal laws took precedence over state laws.

C) By the 1820s and 1830s, new political parties arose — the Democrats, led by Andrew Jackson, and the Whigs, led by Henry Clay — that disagreed about the role and powers of the federal government and issues such as the national bank, tariffs, and federally funded internal improvements.

D) Regional interests often trumped national concerns as the basis for many political leaders' positions on slavery and economic policy.

Key Concept 4.2:

Innovations in technology, agriculture, and commerce powerfully accelerated the American economy, precipitating profound changes to U.S. society and to national and regional identities.

I. New transportation systems and technologies dramatically expanded manufacturing and agricultural production.

C. Legislation and judicial systems supported the development of roads, canals, and railroads, which extended and enlarged markets and helped foster regional interdependence. Transportation networks linked the North and Midwest more closely than either was linked to the South.

II. The changes caused by the market revolution had significant effects on U.S. society, workers' lives, and gender and family relations.

III. Economic development shaped settlement and trade patterns, helping to unify the nation while also encouraging the growth of different regions..

D. Plans to further unify the U.S. economy, such as the American System, generated debates over whether such policies would benefit agriculture or industry, potentially favoring different sections of the country.

Key Concept 4.3:

The U.S. interest in increasing foreign trade and expanding its national borders shaped the nation's foreign policy and spurred government and private initiatives.

I. Struggling to create an independent global presence, the United States sought to claim territory throughout the North American continent and promote foreign trade.

A. Following the Louisiana Purchase, the United States government sought influence and control over North America and the Western Hemisphere through a variety of means, including exploration, military actions, American Indian removal, and diplomatic efforts such as the Monroe Doctrine.

B. Frontier settlers tended to champion expansion efforts, while American Indian resistance led to a sequence of wars and federal efforts to control and relocate American Indian populations.

II. The United States's acquisition of lands in the West gave rise to contests over the extension of slavery into new territories.

A. As overcultivation depleted arable land in the Southeast, slaveholders began relocating their plantations to more fertile lands west of the Appalachians, where the institution of slavery continued to grow.

B. Antislavery efforts increased in the North, while in the South, although the majority of Southerners owned no slaves, most leaders argued that slavery was part of the Southern way of life.

C. Congressional attempts at political compromise, such as the Missouri Compromise, only temporarily stemmed growing tensions between opponents and defenders of slavery.

Chapter 12 questions

- 1) The supreme lesson of the **War of 1812** was?
- 2) What three things did the nationalism created by the War of 1812 inspire?

ON TO CANADA OVER LAND AND LAKE

- 3) Were the American army and militia ready for the War of 1812?
- 4) Was the American attempt to take Canada successful?
- 5) What happened to the Americans at Fort Michilimackinac?
- 6) What did Old Ironsides do?
- 7) **What happened at the Battle of Lake Erie? Who led the Americans? What famous quote was he known for?**
- 8) What happened at the Battle of the Thames? Who led the American forces there?
- 9) Why by 1814 were veteran Redcoats ready to pour into America from Canada?
- 10) What happened at the Battle of Lake Champlain and Plattsburg?
- 11) Who was Thomas MacDonough?

WASHINGTON BURNED AND NEW ORLEANS DEFENDED

- 12) What were the Bladensburg races?
- 13) What did the British set fire to in the Washington D.C. area?
- 14) What happened at the **Battle of Fort McHenry**?
- 15) Who was **Francis Scott Key** and why is he significant?
- 16) What happened at the **Battle of Horseshoe Bend**? Who was the person in charge for the Americans?
- 17) What was the outcome of the Battle of New Orleans?

THE TREATY OF GHENT

- 18) What were the provisions of the **Treaty of Ghent** that ended the War of 1812?
- 19) "Not One Inch of Territory Lost or Ceded" v. "On to Canada". Explain
- 20) What was the **Congress of Vienna**?

FEDERALIST GRIEVANCES AND THE HARTFORD CONVENTION

- 21) Who were the Blue Light Federalists?
- 22) What was the **Hartford Convention**? What seven things did the delegates propose?
- 23) What is the Virginia Dynasty?
- 24) Why was the **Hartford Convention** the **death knell** for the **Federalist Party**?

THE SECOND WAR FOR AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE

- 25) In what sense was the war a "Second War for American Independence"?
- 26) What was sectional disunity?
- 27) What two military hero generals emerged from the War of 1812?
- 28) Why did America's manufacturing improve during the war?
- 29) What did the **Rush-Bagot** agreement do?

NASCENT NATIONALISM

- 30) What is **nationalism**?
- 31) What was revived by Congress in 1816?
- 32) What effect did the new nation-consciousness have on its finances?
- 33) What effect did the new nation-consciousness have on its military?
- 34) What is **Stephen Decatur's** most famous quote?

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM

- 35) Economically, after the war how did British industries aim to hurt American manufacturing?
- 36) What did the **Tariff of 1816** do?
- 37) What were the three parts of **Henry Clay's American system**?
- 38) What did the Jefferson Republicans say about **Clay's system**?

THE SO-CALLED ERA OF GOOD FEELINGS

- 39) Who was elected the fifth President of the United States in 1816?

40) What were the fifth President's two terms in office called? WHY?

41) What six issues did exist during President Madison's term of office that negated the popular name for that time period?

THE PANIC OF 1819 AND THE CURSE OF HARD TIMES

42) What caused the Panic of 1819?

43) From 1791-1819 how many new states joined the union? Why did people move west?

GROWING PAINS IN THE WEST

44) What were the reasons for the explosion of westward expansion?

45) What was the Cumberland Road? Where begin and end? Importance?

46) What did Land Act of 1820 do?

SLAVERY AND THE SECTIONAL BALANCE

47) When Missouri wanted to enter the union what issues arouse?

48) What was the Tallmadge Amendment?

49) What was the "peculiar institution"?

THE UNEASY MISSOURI COMPROMISE

50) Who wrote the Missouri Compromise?

51) What were the three parts of the Compromise? How long did the Compromise last?

52) Who was elected President in 1820?

JOHN MARSHALL AND JUDICIAL NATIONALISM

53) What did the case *McCulloch v. Maryland* ultimately decide? What theory did Chief Justice John Marshall use to issue his verdict?

54) What did *Cohens v. Virginia* decide? Who was aghast by the decision?

55) What did *Gibbons v. Ogden* decide?

JUDICIAL DIKES AGAINST DEMOCRATIC EXCESSES

56) What did *Fletcher v. Peck* decide? The decision was a clear assertion of what?

57) What did *Dartmouth v. Woodward* decide?

58) What beliefs did Daniel Webster argue in the Senate and before the Supreme Court?

SHAPING OREGON AND ACQUIRING FLORIDA

59) Who was President Monroe's Secretary of State?

60) What did the Treaty of 1818 do? (3 parts)

61) What area did America claim in 1810?

62) In 1818 General Jackson seized what future state then owned by Spain?

63) What was the Florida Treaty of 1819 all about? (4 parts) (also called Adams Onís Treaty)

THE MENACE OF MONARCHY IN AMERICA AND MONROE AND HIS DOCTRINE

64) By 1821 Russia was making gains in what areas of present day United States?

65) As continental European states (France / Russia / Prussia / Austria) tried to stop Latin American nations from getting their freedom from Spain, the island fortress of England wanted the Latin American nations to be free because.....

66) What did British foreign secretary George Canning propose to the American minister in London.

67) Secretary of State John Q. Adams knew he could use Canning's proposal to issue an American nationalistic blast at Europe. Why did Adams think that?

68) What were the Monroe Doctrine's two basic features?

69) What nations was the Monroe Doctrine directed at?

70) What did Europeans and Latin Americans think of the doctrine?

MONROE DOCTRINE APPRAISED

71) What did the 1824 Russo-American Treaty do?

72) Read "Contending Views – Sizing Up the Monroe Doctrine", why did the European and American perspectives on the Monroe Doctrine diverge so radically?