Chapter #12: The Second War for Independence and the Upsurge of Nationalism –

1. The U.S. vs. England fighting had a few themes: (a) U.S. lost in Canada, (b) U.S. surprisingly won at sea, (c) the two split in the Chesapeake, and (d) the U.S. won the big battle at New Orleans.
2. The war was not universally supported. Mostly, the North opposed the war since it was bad for trade. The South and West generally favored the war.
3. After the war, the U.S. could focus on herself, as with the "American System" to build up the economy.
4. In terms of expansion, a few things happened: (a) the Missouri Compromise drew an East-West line to separate slave and free states, (b) Oregon and Florida became American lands, and (c) the Monroe Doctrine warned Europe to "stay away!"

IDENTIFICATIONS: NOTE THE CHANGE TO CHAPTER ID's! Your mission is to highlight the ID's below, and then restate the ID, IN YOUR OWN WORDS!

Sample

Rush-Bagot Agreement (1818)

A treaty between the United States and Britain ratified by the United States Senate on April 16, 1818. The treaty provided for a large demilitarization (WHAT DOES DEMILITARIZATION MEAN?) of the Great Lakes and Lake Champlain, where many British naval arrangements and forts still remained. The treaty stipulated that the United States and British North America could each maintain one military vessel (no more than 100 tons burden) as well as one cannon (no more than eighteen pounds) on Lake Ontario and Lake Champlain. The remaining Great Lakes permitted the United States and British North America to keep two military vessels "of like burden" on the waters armed with "like force". The treaty, and the separate Treaty of 1818, laid the basis for a demilitarized boundary between the U.S. and British North America.

Second Bank of the United States

It was a federal establishment operated by the gov't as an attempt to save the welfare of the economy after the War of 1812. It was part of Henry Clay's American System and forced state banks to call in their loans which led to foreclosures and the Panic of 1819.

Francis Cabot Lowell

An American businessman for whom the city of Lowell, Massachusetts, United States is named, and who was instrumental in bringing the Industrial Revolution to the United States. Lowell also pioneered the employment of women, from the age of 15-35 from New England farming families, as textile workers, in what became known as the Lowell system. He paid these "mill girls"(also known as Lowell girls) lower wages than men, but offered attractive benefits including well-run company boardinghouses with chaperones, cash wages, and benevolent religious and educational activities

Era of Good Feelings (1817-1825)

The years of Monroe's presidency, during 1817-1825 people had good feelings caused by the nationalistic pride after the Battle of New Orleans and second war for Independence with British, only

one political party was present, on the surface everything looked fine, but underneath it all everything was troubled, conflict over slavery was appearing and sectionalism was inevitable, Missouri Compromise had a very dampening effect on those good feelings

Adams-Onis Treaty (1819)
Transcontinental Treaty or the Purchase of Florida, was a treaty between the United States and Spain in 1819 that gave Florida to the U.S. and set out a boundary between the U.S. and New Spain (now Mexico). It settled a standing border dispute between the two countries and was considered a triumph of American diplomacy

Panic of 1819
In 1819 the boom that had followed the War of 1812 ended. The downturn that followed was triggered by the revival of European agriculture after the ending of the Napoleonic Wars and by the contraction of credit instituted by the Second Bank of the United States, which was paying off loans that had been made to finance the Louisiana Purchase. Sales of undeveloped land on the frontier then slowed to a trickle, and the price of cotton and other crops dropped sharply. Many farmers were unable to pay their debts, and this led to foreclosures and to numerous bank failures. The bad times lasted until about 1822. Although the Bank of the United States was not really responsible for the troubles, many Westerners blamed it. Among them was Andrew Jackson, who took his revenge, so to speak, by vetoing a bill to extend the charter of the bank in 1832.

Tallmadge Amendment (1819)
A bill proposed on 13 February 1819 by Rep. James Tallmadge of New York to amend Missouri enabling legislation by forbidding the further introduction of slavery into Missouri and declaring that all children born of slave parents after the admission of the state should be free upon reaching the age of twenty-five. The bill provoked heated debate in Congress and nationwide agitation, marking the beginning of sectional controversy over the expansion of slavery. The slave section was convinced of the necessity of maintaining equal representation in the Senate. The House adopted the amendment but the Senate rejected it. The Missouri Compromise (1820) settled the issue.

Missouri Compromise (1820)
An act passed by the U.S. Congress admitting Missouri to the Union as the 24th state. After the territory requested statehood without slavery restrictions, Northern congressmen tried unsuccessfully to attach amendments restricting further slaveholding. When Maine (originally part of Massachusetts) requested statehood, a compromise led by Henry Clay allowed Missouri admission as a slave state and Maine as a free state, with slavery prohibited from then on in territories north of Missouri's southern border. Clay's compromise appeared to settle the slavery-extension issue but highlighted the sectional division.

John Marshall
Marshall was the fourth Chief Justice of the United States, appointed in 1801 by President John Adams. In the 34 years that Marshall presided over the Supreme Court, the federal powers of the judicial branch

were defined and strengthened.

Monroe Doctrine (1823)
U.S. foreign-policy statement first enunciated by Pres. James Monroe on Dec. 2, 1823, declaring the Western Hemisphere off-limits to European colonization. Concerned that the European powers would attempt to restore Spain's former colonies, he declared, inter alia, that any attempt by a European power to control any nation in the Western Hemisphere would be viewed as a hostile act against the U.S.

GUIDED READING QUESTIONS:

<u>On to Canada over Land and Lakes</u>
Know: Oliver Hazard Perry, Thomas Macdonough
1. Evaluate the success of the US navy in the fight for Canada.

<u>Washington Burned and New Orleans Defended</u>
Know: Francis Scott Key, Andrew Jackson, Battle of New Orleans
2. Did the United States fight the War of 1812 effectively? Explain.

<u>The Treaty of Ghent</u>
Know: Treaty of Ghent, John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay
3. Was the Treaty of Ghent advantageous to the United States? Explain.

<u>Federalist Grievances and the Hartford Convention</u>
Know: Blue Light Federalists, Hartford Convention
4. What did the Hartford Convention do?

The Second War for American Independence

5. What were the long term effects of the War of 1812?

Nascent Nationalism

Know: Washington Irving, James Fenimore Cooper, Stephen Decatur

6. What evidence of nationalism surfaced after the War of 1812?

"The American System"

Know: Tariff of 1816, Henry Clay, The American System, Erie Canal

7. In what ways could nationalism be seen in the politics and economics of the post-war years?

The So-Called Era of Good Feelings

Know: James Monroe, Virginia Dynasty, Era of Good Feelings

8. To what extent was James Monroe's presidency an Era of Good Feelings?

The Panic of 1819 and the Curse of Hard Times

Know: Wildcat Banks, Panic of 1819

9. Explain the causes and effects of the Panic of 1819.

Growing Pains of the West

10. What factors led to the settlement of the West in the years following the War?

Slavery and the Sectional Balance

Know: Tallmadge Amendment, Peculiar Institution

11. Why was Missouri's request for statehood so explosive?

The Uneasy Missouri Compromise

Know: Henry Clay, Missouri Compromise, "Firebell in the Night"

12. "Neither the North nor South was acutely displeased, although neither was completely happy." Explain.

John Marshall and Judicial Nationalism

Know: John Marshall, *McCulloch v. Maryland*, Loose Construction, *Cohens v. Virginia, Gibbons v. Ogden*

13. Explain Marshall's statement, "Let the end be legitimate,...are constitutional."

Judicial Dikes Against Democratic Excesses

Know: *Fletcher v. Peck, Dartmouth College v. Woodward*, Daniel Webster

14. "John Marshall was the most important Federalist since George Washington." Assess.

Sharing Oregon and Acquiring Florida

Know: John Quincy Adams, Treaty of 1818, Andrew Jackson, Adams-Onis Treat of 1819

15. Who was more important to American territorial expansion, Andrew Jackson or John Quincy Adams? Explain.

The Menace of Monarchy in America

Know: George Canning

16. How did Great Britain help support American desires regarding Latin America?

Monroe and His Doctrine

Know: John Quincy Adams, Monroe Doctrine

17. How could a militarily weak nation like the United States make such a bold statement ordering European nations to stay out of the Americas?

Monroe's Doctrine Appraised

18. Evaluate the importance of the Monroe Doctrine in subsequent American history.