
12

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

PART I: Reviewing the Chapter

A. Checklist of Learning Objectives

After mastering this chapter, you should be able to

1. describe the failed American attempts to conquer Canada and their consequences.
2. describe the crucial military developments of the war and explain why Americans experienced more success on water than on land.
3. describe the major issues and terms of the Treaty of Ghent and explain the long-term results of the War of 1812 for the United States at home and abroad.
4. describe and explain the burst of American nationalism that followed the War of 1812.
5. describe the major economic developments of the period, particularly the tariff, finances, and the panic of 1819.
6. describe the conflict over slavery that arose in 1819 and the terms of the Missouri Compromise that temporarily resolved it.
7. indicate how John Marshall's Supreme Court promoted the spirit of nationalism through its rulings in favor of federal power.
8. describe the Monroe Doctrine and explain its real and symbolic significance for American foreign policy.

B. Glossary

To build your social science vocabulary, familiarize yourself with the following terms.

1. **hodgepodge** Composed of a mixed mass of diverse elements or groups. "His hodgepodge force consisted of seven thousand sailors, regulars, pirates, and Frenchmen. . . ."
2. **mediation** A friendly intervention, usually by consent, to settle differences between groups or nations. "Tsar Alexander I of Russia . . . proposed mediation. . . ."
3. **armistice** A temporary stopping of warfare by mutual agreement, usually in preparation for an actual peace negotiation between the parties. "The Treaty of Ghent . . . was essentially an armistice."
4. **nationalism** A strong devotion to the nation as the central political entity, often in a narrow or aggressive fashion. "Canadian patriotism and nationalism also received a powerful stimulus from the clash."
5. **reaction (reactionary)** In politics, extreme conservatism, looking to restore the conditions of an earlier time. ". . . the Old World took the rutted road back to conservatism, illiberalism, and reaction."

6. **protection (protective)** In economics, the policy of stimulating or preserving domestic producers by placing barriers against imported goods, often through high tariffs. "The infant industries bawled lustily for protection."
7. **raw materials** Products in their natural, unmanufactured state. "Through these new arteries of transportation would flow foodstuffs and raw materials. . . ."
8. **internal improvements** The basic public works, such as roads and canals, that create the structure for economic development. "Congress voted . . . for internal improvements."
9. **intrastate** Existing wholly within a state of the United States. "Jeffersonian Republicans . . . choked on the idea of direct federal support of intrastate internal improvements."
10. **depression** In economics, a severe and often prolonged period of declining economic activity, rising unemployment, and falling wages and prices. "It brought deflation, depression, [and] bankruptcies. . . ."
11. **boom** In economics, period of sudden, spectacular expansion of business activity or prices. "The western boom was stimulated by additional developments."
12. **wildcat bank** An uncontrolled, speculative bank that issues notes without sufficient capital to back them. "Finally, the West demanded cheap money, issued by its own 'wildcat' banks. . . ."
13. **peculiar institution** The institution of American black slavery. "If Congress could abolish the 'peculiar institution' in Missouri, might it not attempt to do likewise in the older states of the South?"
14. **demagogic (demagogue)** Concerning a leader who stirs up the common people by appeals to emotion and prejudice, often for selfish or irrational ends. ". . . Marshall's decisions bolstered judicial barriers against democratic or demagogic attacks on property rights."
15. **contract** In law, an agreement in which each of two or more parties agrees to perform some act in exchange for what the other party promises to do. "It was a contract—and the Constitution protected contracts against state encroachments."

PART II: Checking Your Progress

A. True-False

Where the statement is true, mark **T**. Where it is false, mark **F**, and correct it in the space immediately below.

- ___ 1. Napoleon's decision to repeal his blockage decrees in response to Macon's Bill No. 2 demonstrated how he had been successfully manipulated by President Madison.
- ___ 2. The large western delegation in Congress was not concerned about foreign-policy issues such as Canada and maritime rights.
- ___ 3. A good deal of western hostility to Britain arose because the war hawks believed that the British were supplying the Native Americans for war.
- ___ 4. New Englanders opposed the War of 1812 partly because they believed that Canada could be acquired by peaceful negotiation rather than war.
- ___ 5. Even though they were the group most affected by overseas trade, New England shippers were not interested in confronting Britain on issues for impressment and maritime rights.
- ___ 6. The American strategy for conquering Canada was brilliant but failed because of a lack of equipment and troops.

- ___ 7. American naval forces under Perry and Macdonough thwarted British-Canadian invasion threats to Detroit and upstate New York.
- ___ 8. By 1814, British forces were nearly exhausted and eager to make peace.
- ___ 9. Clay's and Calhoun's plans for an extensive system of federally funded roads and canals were blocked by the western states, which objected to federal involvement in affairs of the states.
- ___ 10. The "Era of Good Feelings" under President Monroe was a period of sustained economic prosperity.
- ___ 11. Because of its wildcat banking practices and land speculation, the West was hit especially hard in the panic of 1819.
- ___ 12. The Missouri Compromise admitted Missouri to the Union as a free state, in exchange for the admission of Louisiana as a slave state.
- ___ 13. John Marshall's Supreme Court rulings generally defended the power of the federal government against the power of the states.
- ___ 14. Secretary of State John Quincy Adams successfully acquired both Oregon and Florida for the United States.

B. Multiple Choice

Select the best answer and write the proper letter in the space provided.

- ___ 1. The greatest American military successes of the War of 1812 came
 - a. in the land invasions of Canada
 - b. in the campaign fought around Washington.
 - c. in the naval battles on the Great Lakes and elsewhere.
 - d. in the defense of Fort Michilimackinac.
- ___ 2. Two prominent American military heroes who emerged from the War of 1812 were
 - a. Tecumseh and Henry Clay.
 - b. Oliver Hazard Perry and Andrew Jackson.
 - c. Thomas Macdonough and Francis Scott Key.
 - d. Isaac Brock and John Quincy Adams.
- ___ 3. The American victory in the Battle of New Orleans proved essentially meaningless because
 - a. General Jackson was unable to pursue the British any further.
 - b. the British continued their attacks on the Mississippi Valley region.
 - c. the peace treaty had been signed several weeks before.
 - d. the British navy retained control of the shipping lanes around New Orleans.

- ___ 4. The terms of the Treaty of Ghent ending the War of 1812 provided
- that there would be a buffer Indian state between the United States and Canada.
 - that Britain would stop impressment of American sailors.
 - that the United States would acquire western Florida in exchange for guaranteeing British control of Canada.
 - that the two sides would stop fighting and return to the status quo before the war.
- ___ 5. One significant consequence of the War of 1812 was
- a weakening of respect for American naval forces.
 - an increased threat from Indians in the West.
 - an increase in domestic manufacturing and economic independence.
 - the growth of sectionalism.
- ___ 6. A significant international consequence of the War of 1812 was
- a growth of good relations between the United States and Britain.
 - a growth of Canadian patriotism and nationalism.
 - the spread of American ideals of liberty to much of western Europe.
 - increased American attention to the threat of attack from European nations.
- ___ 7. The so-called Era of Good Feelings was sharply disrupted by
- the bitter political battles over the Tariff of 1816.
 - the rise of international tensions with Britain.
 - the panic of 1819 and the battle over slavery in Missouri.
 - the nasty presidential campaign of 1820.
- ___ 8. The new nationalistic feeling right after the War of 1812 was evident in all of the following *except*
- the development of a distinctive national literature.
 - an increased emphasis on economic independence.
 - the addition of significant new territory to the United States.
 - a new pride in the American army and navy.
- ___ 9. Besides admitting Missouri as a slave state and Maine as a free state, the Missouri compromise provided that
- no more slavery would be permitted in the Louisiana Purchase territory north of the southern boundary of Missouri.
 - the number of proslavery and antislavery members of the House of Representatives would be kept equal.
 - the slave trade would be permanently ended.
 - slavery would be ended in the District of Columbia.
- ___ 10. In the case of *McCulloch v. Maryland*, Justice John Marshall held that
- the states had the right to regulate commerce within their boundaries.
 - the federal Bank of the United States was constitutional, and no state had a right to tax it.
 - the Supreme Court had the right to review the decisions of state supreme courts.
 - the Supreme Court had the power to determine the constitutionality of federal laws.

- ___ 11. The most prominent political figure who joined Marshall in expanding the power of the federal government at the expense of the states was
 - a. James Monroe.
 - b. John Calhoun.
 - c. Daniel Webster
 - d. Andrew Jackson.

- ___ 12. Andrew Jackson's invasion of Florida led to permanent acquisition of the territory after
 - a. President Monroe ordered him to seize all Spanish military posts in the area.
 - b. the United States declared its rights under the Monroe Doctrine.
 - c. Monroe's cabinet endorsed Jackson's action and told him to purchase Florida from Spain.
 - d. Secretary of State Adams further pressured Spain to cede the area to the United States.

- ___ 13. The original impetus for declaring the Monroe Doctrine came from
 - a. a British proposal that America join Britain in guaranteeing the independence of the Latin American republics.
 - b. the growing British threat to intervene in Latin America.
 - c. the American desire to gain new territory in the Caribbean and Central America.
 - d. a Russian plan to prevent further British expansion in western Canada.

- ___ 14. As proclaimed by Monroe in his message of 1823, the Monroe Doctrine asserted that
 - a. only the United States had a right to intervene to promote democracy in Latin America.
 - b. the British and Americans would act together to prevent further Russian expansion on the Pacific coast.
 - c. the United States would not tolerate further European intervention or colonization in the Americas.
 - d. the United States would support the Greeks in their fight for independence against Turkey.

- ___ 15. The immediate effect of the Monroe Doctrine at the time it was issued was
 - a. a rise in tension between the United States and the major European powers.
 - b. very little.
 - c. a close alliance between the United States and the Latin American republics.
 - d. a series of clashes between the American and British navies.

C. Identification

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

- _____ 1. One of the Great Lakes where Oliver H. Perry captured a large British fleet
- _____ 2. Stirring patriotic song written by Francis Scott Key
- _____ 3. Famous American frigate that was larger and heavier than British ships
- _____ 4. Gathering of prominent New England Federalists who debated secession
- _____ 5. Two prominent Washington buildings burned by the British in 1814

- _____ 6. Intellectual magazine that reflected the post-1815 spirit of American nationalism

- _____ 7. Henry Clay's ambitious nationalistic plans for tariffs, internal improvements, and expanded manufacturing
- _____ 8. Somewhat inappropriate term applied to the Monroe administrations, suggesting that this period lacked major conflicts
- _____ 9. Once-prominent political party that effectively died by 1820, leaving the Republicans as the only party in the United States
- _____ 10. Major water transportation route financed and built by New York State after President Madison vetoed a bill for federally funded internal improvements
- _____ 11. Line designated as the future boundary between free and slave territories under the Missouri Compromise
- _____ 12. Supreme Court ruling that defended federal power by denying a state the right to tax a federal bank
- _____ 13. Supreme Court case in which Daniel Webster successfully argued that a state could not change a legal charter once granted
- _____ 14. Territory occupied jointly by Britain and the United States under the Treaty of 1818
- _____ 15. A presidential foreign-policy proclamation that might well have been called the "Adams Doctrine" or the "Self-Defense Doctrine"

D. Matching People, Places, and Events

Match the person, place, or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column by inserting the correct letter on the blank line.

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|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ___ 1. Stephen Decatur | A. Admitted both Maine and Missouri to the Union and fixed the boundary between slave and free territories |
| ___ 2. Treaty of Ghent | B. Military commander who exceeded his government's instructions but eventually won its support for his actions |
| ___ 3. Rush-Bagot agreement | C. British foreign secretary who tried to get Americans to join him in a declaration warning other European nations out of Latin America |
| ___ 4. Hartford Convention | D. Legislation that lowered the price of land to aid western farmers hard pressed by the panic of 1819 |
| ___ 5. Henry Clay | E. Aristocratic Federalist jurist whose rulings bolstered national power against the states |
| ___ 6. James Monroe | F. Eloquent spokesman for the "American System" and key architect of the Missouri Compromise |
| ___ 7. Panic of 1819 | G. Nationalistic secretary of state who promoted American interests against Spain and Britain |
| ___ 8. Missouri Compromise | H. Area where the vulnerability of former Spanish colonies tempted European monarchies and aroused American concern |
| ___ 9. John Marshall | I. American naval hero of the War of 1812 who said, "... our country, right or wrong!" |
| ___ 10. John Quincy Adams | J. First severe depression since 1790 |
| ___ 11. Florida | K. Territory ceded by Spain after Americans invaded and applied diplomatic pressure |
| ___ 12. Andrew Jackson | |

- ___ 13. George Canning
- ___ 14. Latin America
- ___ 15. Tsar Alexander I
- L.** Gathering of antiwar delegates in New England that ended up being accused of treason
- M.** President whose popularity contributed to the Era of Good Feeling
- N.** Agreement that was more an armistice than a peace settlement and left most of the war issues unresolved
- O.** 1817 agreement that limited American and British naval forces on the Great Lakes
- P.** Russian ruler whose mediation proposal led to negotiations ending the War of 1812

E. Putting Things in Order

Put the following events in correct order by numbering them from 1 to 6.

- ___ A battle over extending slavery finally results in two new states and an agreement on how to handle slavery in the territories.
- ___ A major water route is completed across New York State.
- ___ Infant American manufacturers successfully press Congress to raise barriers against foreign imports.
- ___ Rather than follow a British diplomatic lead, President Monroe and Secretary Adams announce a bold new policy for the Western Hemisphere
- ___ Spain cedes Florida to the United States.
- ___ An unpopular war ends in an ambivalent compromise that settles none of the key contested issues.

F. Matching Cause and Effect

Match the historical cause in the left column with the proper effect in the right column by writing the correct letter on the blank line.

Cause	Effect
___ 1. American lack of military preparation and poor strategy	A. Inspired a new sense of Canadian nationalism
___ 2. Oliver H. Perry's and Thomas Macdonough's naval successes	B. Contributed to the Death of the Federalist party and the impression that New Englanders were disloyal
___ 3. Tsar Alexander I's mediation proposal	C. Produced a series of badly failed attempts to conquer Canada
___ 4. The Hartford Convention	D. Reduced armaments along the border between the United States and Canada and laid the groundwork for "the longest unfortified boundary in the world"
___ 5. The Canadians' successful defense of their homeland in the War of 1812	E. Caused the economy to collapse in the panic of 1819
___ 6. The Rush-Bagot agreement	F. Angered Britain and other European nations but had little effect in Latin America
___ 7. The rising nationalistic economic spirit after the War of 1812	G. Fueled demands in Congress for transportation improvements and the removal of the Native Americans

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ___ 8. The disappearance of the Federalists and President Monroe's appeals to New England ___ 9. Overspeculation in western lands ___ 10. Cheap land and increasing westward migration ___ 11. The deadlock between North and South over the future of slavery in Missouri ___ 12. The Missouri Compromise ___ 13. John Marshall's Supreme Court rulings ___ 14. The rise of European reactionary powers and the loss of Spain's colonial empire ___ 15. The Monroe Doctrine | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> H. Upheld the power of the federal government against the states I. Created a temporary one-party system and an "Era of Good Feelings" J. Produced the Missouri Compromise, which admitted two states and drew a line between slave and free territories K. Aroused American and British fears of European intervention in Latin America L. Aroused southern fears for the long-term future of slavery M. Inspired a new Bank of the United States and the protectionist Tariff of 1816 N. Eventually led to the beginnings of peace negotiations at Ghent O. Reversed a string of American defeats and prevented a British-Canadian invasion from the north |
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G. Developing Historical Skills

Categorizing Historical Information

Historical events and information are usually presented in chronological order. But it is often useful to organize them into topical or other categories. The central idea of this chapter is the rise of American nationalism in the period 1815-1824. Among the major subdivisions of this general idea would be the following:

- a. Economic nationalism
- b. Political nationalism and unity
- c. Judicial nationalism
- d. Foreign-policy nationalism

Indicate under which of these categories each of the following facts or events from the chapter should be located.

- 1. Andrew Jackson's invasion of Florida
- 2. *Dartmouth College v. Woodward*
- 3. The Tariff of 1816
- 4. John Quincy Adams's rejection of Canning's proposed British-American statement
- 5. Clay's American System
- 6. President Monroe's tour of New England
- 7. Daniel Webster's speeches
- 8. The election of 1820

H. Map Mastery

Map Discrimination

Using the maps and charts in Chapter 12, answer the following questions.

1. After the Missouri Compromise of 1820, which two territories of the United States remained eligible to join the Union as slave states?
2. As of 1821, how many slave states had been carved out of the territory of the Louisiana Purchase?
3. After Maine was admitted as a free state in 1820, how many *organized* territories were there north of the line $36^{\circ} 30'$ —that is, the border between the slave and free territories?
4. As of 1821, which *five* slave states were north of the line of $36^{\circ} 30'$ that was to be the future northern limit of slavery?
5. Under the British-American boundary settlement of 1818, which nation gained the most territory (compared with the natural Missouri River watershed boundary)?

Map Challenge

Using the map on p. 245, write a brief essay explaining how the Missouri Compromise related both to the *existing* territorial status of slavery and to its possible future expansion to the West. (Recall that the Compromise set $36^{\circ} 30'$ as the northern boundary of any future slave territory.)

PART III: Applying What You Have Learned

1. Why was the American military effort generally unsuccessful, especially the numerous attempts to invade Canada?
2. What were the broad consequences of the War of 1812?
3. What were the most important signs of the new American nationalism that developed in the period 1815–1824?
4. How did the forces of nationalism compete with sectional interests in the economic and judicial struggles of the period?
5. What role did the West play in such crucial issues of the period as the tariff, internal improvements, and the expansion of slavery?
6. Discuss the role of Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, and Daniel Webster in the events and issues of the period 1815–1824. Is it valid to see Clay as spokesman for the West, Webster for the North, and Calhoun for the South?
7. How did American nationalism display itself in foreign policy, particularly in the Florida crisis and in American policy toward Europe and the Western Hemisphere?
8. Why did the issue of admitting Missouri to the Union precipitate a major national crisis? Why did the North and South each agree to the terms of the Missouri Compromise?
9. Why had the Jeffersonian Republicans, by 1815–1824, adopted many of the principles of “loose construction” once held by Hamiltonian Federalists? (See Chapters 6 and 10.) What kinds of strong federal power did the Republicans use, and what kinds were they still reluctant to employ?