

CHAPTER 12

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

1. The War of 1812 (pp. 248–253)

a. What do the authors say at the outset is the “supreme lesson” of the War of 1812?

b. For two years, the Americans and British fought to a standstill in Canada. What event in Europe in 1814 allowed the British to concentrate all their forces in America?

c. After American naval successes on Lake Erie under Admiral Oliver H. _____ and then on Lake Champlain, a British force invaded the Chesapeake region and burned the new capital of _____ to the ground in August 18____. They then were beaten off in the battle at Fort _____ near Baltimore that inspired Francis Scott _____ to write the Star Spangled Banner. Finally, the victory of Gen. Andrew _____, over the British at New _____ in January 18____ gave a boost to national morale, even though, because of slow communications, it was actually fought after the Treaty of _____ had been signed, officially ending the war. Why do the authors say on p.238 that the Americans, who had wanted to conquer Canada at the outset, were relieved and even happy to settle for a virtual draw?

d. What were the New England demands, as expressed in the 1814 _____ Convention? When taken together with the end of the war on unexpectedly favorable terms, how did they contribute to the final demise of the Federalist Party?

(1) The New England demands:

(2) End of Federalist Party:

2. Nascent Nationalism “The American System”(pp. 255–257)

a. Increased security and self-confidence after the war produced a heightened sense of “nationalism” people associating themselves with the nation first and their respective states second. A national literature developed in the works of Washington _____ and James Fenimore _____ and in the construction of a new capitol building in _____. A revived Second Bank of the United States was established in 18____, this time with the _____ (support or opposition) of the Jeffersonian Republicans. *(Note: Modern students can be excused for finding a discussion about tariff policy a bit boring. This section covers the first of many tariff battles throughout the 1800s. Tariffs today are not a big deal because there is a worldwide trend to reduce duties on imports and because the government gets most of its revenue through income taxes. However, there was no income taxation until 1913 and the government therefore depended almost exclusively on tariff duties for its revenue. So it’s important to have a general understanding.)*

that the Tariff of 1816 was the first in history “instituted primarily for protection, not revenue.” *** What is a “protective” tariff? What does it protect?

List the three main elements of Henry Clay’s 1824 proposal for an “American System” of federal support for internal development. Republicans considered this proposal unconstitutional.

(1)

(2)

(3)

3. Slavery and the Sectional Balance and the Missouri Compromise (pp.259-263)

a. The _____ of 1819 was caused largely by over speculation in western lands. (*Note that financial panic, or economic depression, is a recurring theme that you will observe occurring every twenty to thirty years or so. Many consider it the “curse of capitalism.” Yet another recurring theme introduced here for the first time is the sectional controversy between North and South over the admission of new states as slave or free—a question which was primarily one of political and economic power, but which increasingly took on a moral character leading to the Civil War.*) With its booming population, the North was gaining power in the House of _____ by 1820, while the South was only able to retain equal power in the _____. New states east of the Mississippi had been admitted alternately slave and free to keep a balance, but Missouri, the first new state to be carved out of the _____ Purchase, threatened to upset this balance. What were the three elements of the 1820 Missouri Compromise fashioned by Henry _____?

(1)

(2)

(3)

4. John Marshall and Judicial Nationalism (pp. 263–264) Because he was its first major interpreter, the authors call Chief Justice John _____ the principal “Molding Father” of the Constitution. In the case of _____ v. _____ (1819), Marshall used Hamilton’s “_____ construction” of the Constitution to declare the Bank of the U.S. constitutional because Congress had the right to do anything “necessary and proper” to carry out its functions. Also, the federal government today influences many aspects of our lives (like meat inspection and product labeling, for example) through a drastic expansion of its constitutional power to control *interstate* commerce. Marshall first strengthened this interpretation in the 1824 “steamboat” case of _____ v. _____.

5. Expansion and the Monroe Doctrine (pp. 267–270)

a. The expansionist President Monroe (1817-1825) and his Secretary of State John Quincy _____ concluded a treaty with _____ in 1818 which allowed for the joint occupation of the _____ Territory. With Spanish troops occupied by revolutionary wars to the south, General Andrew _____ swept across _____ leading to its ultimate “purchase” by the U.S. in 18__.

b. Worried that other European powers would take the place of Spain in the Western Hemisphere, the now-famous “Monroe Doctrine” was issued in 18___. Its two principles were:

(1) Noncolonization:

(2) Nonintervention:

CHAPTER 12 TERM SHEET

The Second War for Independence and the Upsurge of Nationalism

Pages 233–240

Burning of Washington (1814)

Fort McHenry/Francis Scott Key

Gen. Andrew Jackson

Battle of New Orleans (1815)

Treaty of Ghent (1814)

Hartford Convention (1814)

Pages 240–242

Washington Irving

James Fenimore Cooper

North American Review

“American System”

Erie Canal (1825)

Pages 242–246

Missouri Compromise (Clay, 1820)

Pages 247–251

John Marshall

“Loose construction”

McCulloch v. Maryland (1819)

Cohens v. Virginia (1821)

Gibbons v. Ogden (1824)

Fletcher v. Peck (1810)

Dartmouth College v. Woodward (1819)

Daniel Webster