

# CHAPTER 12

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

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### 1. A Scary War with Britain (pp. 233–240)

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. Nationalism and the “American System” (pp. 240–242)

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.)*

b. Look at the Tariff Chart on page A57 of the Appendix. At their peak in 1828, tariff duties on imported goods amounted to \_\_\_\_\_percent of their value. In 1996, that tariff rate amounted to only about \_\_\_\_\_percent. The authors say

(p. 241) 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?

c. 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. Monroe, Sectionalism, and the Missouri Compromise (pp. 242–246)**

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. Nationalism and the Supreme Court (pp. 247–251)**

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. 251–255)**

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:

\*\*\* What do you think of the Monroe Doctrine? By what authority, if any, was it issued?

## CHAPTER 12 TERM SHEET

### The Second War for Independence and the Upsurge of Nationalism

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#### Pages 233–240

Invasion of Canada (1813)

*USS Constitution* (“Old Ironsides”)

Adm. Oliver Perry

Battle of the Thames (1813)

Thomas Macdonough/Plattsburgh (1814)

Burning of Washington (1814)

Fort McHenry/Francis Scott Key

Gen. Andrew Jackson

Battle of New Orleans (1815)

Treaty of Ghent (1814)

John Quincy Adams

“Blue-Light” Federalists

Hartford Convention (1814)

#### Pages 240–242

Nationalism

Washington Irving

James Fenimore Cooper

*North American Review*

Second Bank of the U.S. (1816)

Stephen Decatur

Tariff of 1816

Henry Clay

“American System”

Erie Canal (1825)

#### Pages 242–246

James Monroe (1817–1825)

“Era of Good Feelings”

Panic of 1819

“Wildcat” banks

Cumberland Road (1811)

Tallmadge amendment (1819)

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

**Pages 251–255**

Oregon Territory

Treaty of 1818 (Britain)

Jackson’s Florida campaign (1818)

Florida Purchase Treaty (1819)

Canning proposal (1823)

Monroe Doctrine (1823)