CHAPTER 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. Explain why the War of 1812 was so politically divisive and poorly fought by the United States.
2. Describe the crucial military developments of the War of 1812, and explain why Americans experienced more success on water than on land.
3. Identify the terms of the Treaty of Ghent, and outline the short-term and long-term results of the War of 1812.
4. Describe and explain the burst of American nationalism that followed the War of 1812.
5. Describe the major political and economic developments of the period, including the death of the Federalist Party, the so-called Era of Good Feelings, and the economic depression that followed the Panic of 1819.
6. Describe the furious conflict over slavery that arose in 1819, and indicate how the Missouri Compromise at least 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 and for relations with the new Latin American republics.

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

1. regiment In earlier American military organization, a medium-sized military unit, larger than a company and smaller than a brigade or division. “Among the defenders were two Louisiana regiments of free black volunteers…”

2. mediation An intervention, usually by consent of the parties, to aid in voluntarily settling differences between groups or nations by offering possible compromise solutions. (Arbitration involves a mandatory settlement determined by a third party.) “Tsar Alexander I of Russia . . . proposed mediation between the clashing Anglo-Saxon cousins in 1812.”

3. armistice A temporary stopping of warfare by mutual agreement, sometimes in preparation for an actual peace negotiation between the parties. “The Treaty of Ghent, signed on Christmas Eve in 1814, was essentially an armistice.”

4. dynasty A succession of rulers in the same family line; by extension, any system of succession in power by those closely connected to one another. “This last clause was aimed at the much-resented ‘Virginia Dynasty.’”

5. reaction (reactionary) In politics, extreme conservatism, looking to restore the political or social conditions of some 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 infrastructure for economic development. "Congress voted... for internal improvements."

9. **intrastate** Something existing wholly within a single state of the United States. (Interstate refers to movement between two or more states.) "Jeffersonian Republicans... choked on the idea of direct federal support of intrastate internal improvements."

10. **depression** In economics, a severe and very prolonged period of declining economic activity, high unemployment, and low wages and prices. "It brought deflation, depression, [and] bankruptcies..."

11. **boom** In economics, a period of sudden, spectacular expansion of business activity, high employment, and rising prices. "The western boom was stimulated by additional developments."

12. **wildcat bank** An unregulated, unstable, speculative bank that issues paper bank notes without sufficient capital to back them. "Finally, the West demanded cheap money, issued by its own 'wildcat' banks..."

13. **peculiar institution** Widely used nineteenth-century euphemistic term for 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 raw 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 binds themselves to perform some act in exchange for what the other party similarly pledges to do. "... the legislative grant was a contract... and the Constitution forbids state laws 'impairing' contracts."

**PART II: CHECKING YOUR PROGRESS**

**A. True-False**

Where the statement is true, circle T; where it is false, circle F.

1. T F The Americans developed a brilliant strategy for conquering Canada that failed only when the British successfully defended Fort Michilimackinac on Lake Michigan.

2. T F Two bungling American military commanders in the War of 1812 were Oliver Hazard Perry and William Henry Harrison.

3. T F After defeating Napoleon in 1814, Britain began sending thousands of crack veteran troops to North America in order to crush the upstart United States.

4. T F New Englanders opposed the War of 1812 because they believed that Canada should be acquired by peaceful negotiation rather than war.

5. T F The most effective branch of the American military in the War of 1812 proved to be the U.S. Army.

6. T F The most humiliating American defeat of the War of 1812 occurred when the British captured and burned the city of Baltimore.

7. T F Andrew Jackson's victory at the Battle of New Orleans enabled the United States to resist British demands and achieve at favorable peace settlement in the Treaty of Ghent.

8. T F The British agreed to a status quo peace treaty at Ghent largely because they were tired of war and worried about a potentially dangerous France.
9. T F The Hartford Convention’s flirtation with secession during the War of 1812 left a taint of treason that contributed to the death of the Federalist party.

10. T F Even though the War of 1812 was a military and diplomatic draw, it set off a burst of patriotic enthusiasm and heightened nationalism in the United States.

11. T F Because of its wildcat banking practices and land speculation, the West was hit especially hard in the panic of 1819.

12. T F The Missouri Compromise admitted Missouri to the Union as a free state, in exchange for the admission of Louisiana as a slave state.

13. T F John Marshall’s Supreme Court rulings generally defended the power of the federal government against the power of the states.

14. T F Secretary of State John Quincy Adams successfully acquired both Oregon and Florida for the United States.

15. T F Newly independent Latin Americans were thankful to the United States for the Monroe Doctrine, which declared that there could be no more European colonialism in the Americas.

B. Multiple Choice

Select the best answer and circle the corresponding letter.

1. The greatest American military successes of the War of 1812 came in the
   a. land invasions of Canada.
   b. Chesapeake campaign fought around Washington and Baltimore.
   c. naval battles on the Great Lakes and elsewhere.
   d. defense of Fort Michilimackinac on Lake Michigan
   e. raids on British forces in North Africa.

2. Two prominent American military heroes during the War of 1812 were
   a. Tecumseh and Henry Clay.
   b. James Madison and Stephen Decatur.
   c. Thomas Macdonough and Francis Scott Key.
   d. Isaac Brock and John Quincy Adams.
   e. Oliver Hazard Perry and Andrew Jackson.

3. Even though the victory in the Battle of New Orleans provided a large boost to American morale, it proved essentially meaningless because
   a. General Jackson was unable to pursue and destroy the British army after his victory.
   b. the British continued their guerrilla 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.
   e. the United States had failed in its primary objective of conquering Canada.

4. The terms of the Treaty of Ghent ending the War of 1812 provided that
   a. there would be a buffer Indian state between the United States and Canada.
   b. Britain would stop the impressment of American sailors.
   c. the United States would acquire western Florida in exchange for guaranteeing British control of Canada.
   d. the two sides would stop fighting and return to the status quo before the war.
   e. both the United States and Britain would guarantee the independence of Canada.

5. One significant domestic consequence of the War of 1812 was
   a. a weakening of respect for American naval forces.
   b. an increased threat from Indians in the West.
   c. the revival of the Federalists as a threat to the politically weakened President Madison.
   d. a decline of nationalism and a growth of sectionalism.
   e. an increase in domestic manufacturing and economic independence.
6. One significant international consequence of the War of 1812 was
   a. a growth of good relations between the United States and Britain.
   b. a growth of Canadian patriotism and nationalism.
   c. the spread of American ideals of liberty to much of western Europe.
   d. increased American attention to the threat of attack from European nations.
   e. an American turn toward seeking continental European allies such as France or Prussia.

7. The Era of Good Feelings was sharply disrupted by the
   a. bitter political battles over the Tariff of 1816 and Henry Clay’s American System.
   b. renewal of international tensions with Britain over Canada and the Monroe Doctrine.
   c. panic of 1819 and the battle over slavery in Missouri.
   d. nasty presidential campaign of 1820.
   e. war with the North African Barbary Coast states.

8. The new nationalistic feeling right after the War of 1812 was evident in all of the following except
   a. the development of a distinctive national literature.
   b. an increased emphasis on economic independence.
   c. the addition of significant new territory to the United States.
   d. a new pride in the American army and navy.
   e. the cry for the development of a better national transportation system.

9. Besides admitting Missouri as a slave state and Maine as a free state, the Missouri Compromise provided that
   a. slavery would not be permitted anywhere in the Louisiana Purchase territory north of the southern boundary of Missouri, except in Missouri itself.
   b. the number of proslavery and antislavery members of the House of Representatives would be kept permanently equal.
   c. the international slave trade would be permanently ended.
   d. slavery would be gradually ended in the District of Columbia.
   e. the United States would promote the settlement of free blacks in Liberia.

10. In the case of Dartmouth College v. Woodward, John Marshall’s Supreme Court held that
    a. the Supreme Court had the power to decide on the constitutionality of state laws.
    b. private colleges, and not the state, had the right to set rules and regulations for their students and faculty.
    c. only Congress and not the states could regulate interstate commerce.
    d. only the federal government and not the states could charter educational and other nonprofit institutions.
    e. the states could not violate the charter of a private, nonprofit corporation like Dartmouth College once it had been granted.

11. One of the key components of the sectional Missouri Compromise negotiated by Henry Clay was
    a. a guarantee that there would always be an equal number of slave and free states.
    b. a congressional prohibition on slavery in the Louisiana territory north of the southern boundary of Missouri.
    c. the admission of Missouri as a slave state and Iowa as a free state.
    d. a guarantee that no new slave territories could be added to the United States.
    e. prohibition of the international slave trade and restrictions on slave trading with the United States.

12. Andrew Jackson’s invasion of Florida led to permanent acquisition of that 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. President Monroe’s cabinet endorsed Jackson’s action and declared war on Spain.
    d. Secretary of State Adams pressured Spain to cede the area to the United States.
    e. Spain agreed to trade Florida in exchange for American guarantees of Spanish ownership of California.

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. the Austrian Prince Metternich’s plans to establish new European colonies in the Americas.
    e. Spain’s crushing of the new Latin American republics’ independence.
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.
   e. the United States and the new Latin American republics would resist British attempts to control American trade.

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 small.
   c. a close alliance between the United States and the Latin American republics.
   d. a series of clashes between the American and British navies.
   e. a declaration by Russia that it would not attempt to colonize Oregon and California.

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 while being held aboard a British ship in Baltimore harbor
3. ________ Andrew Jackson's stunning victory over invading British forces that occurred after the peace Treaty of Ghent had already been signed
4. ________ Gathering of antiwar New England Federalists whose flirtation with secession stirred outrage and contributed to the death of the Federalist party
5. ________ Post-War of 1812 treaty between Britain and the United States that limited the naval arms race on the Great Lakes
6. ________ Highly intellectual magazine that reflected the post-1815 spirit of American nationalism
7. ________ Henry Clay's ambitious nationalistic proposal for a federal banking system, higher tariffs, and internal improvements to help develop American manufacturing and trade
8. ________ Somewhat inappropriate term applied to the two Monroe administrations, suggesting that this period lacked major conflicts
9. ________ Once-p promontory political party that effectively died by 1820
10. ________ Major water transportation route financed and built by New York State after President Madison vetoed federal funding
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 the legal charter of a private college once granted
14. ________ Northwestern territory occupied jointly by Britain and the United States under the Anglo-American Convention of 1818
15. ________ A presidential foreign-policy proclamation that grandly warned European nations against colonization or interference in the Americas, even though the United States could not really enforce such a decree
### 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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<td>1</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>Stephen Decatur</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>14</td>
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<td>a</td>
<td>Admitted one slave and one free state to the Union, and fixed the boundary between slave and free territories</td>
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<td>b</td>
<td>Military commander who exceeded his government’s instructions during an invasion of Spanish territory</td>
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<td>c</td>
<td>The leading voice promoting nationalism and greater federal power in the United States Senate during the 1820s</td>
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<td>d</td>
<td>Aristocratic Federalist jurist whose rulings bolstered national power against the states</td>
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<td>e</td>
<td>Eloquent Kentucky spokesman for the American System and key architect of the Missouri Compromise in the U.S. Senate</td>
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<td>Nationalistic secretary of state who promoted American interests against Spain and Britain</td>
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<td>g</td>
<td>Agreement between the United States and one of the European great powers that fixed the southern boundary of that nation’s colony of Alaska</td>
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<td>American naval hero of the War of 1812 who said, “… our country, right or wrong!”</td>
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<td>i</td>
<td>One of the first nationalistic American writers to achieve literary recognition in Europe</td>
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<td>British foreign secretary whose proposal for a joint British-American declaration led to the unilaterally declared Monroe Doctrine</td>
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<td>k</td>
<td>Gathering of antirwar delegates in New England that ended up being accused of treason</td>
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<td>President whose personal popularity contributed to the Era of Good Feelings</td>
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<td>Agreement that simply stopped fighting and left most of the war issues unresolved</td>
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<td>1817 agreement that limited American and British naval forces on the Great Lakes</td>
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<td>Russian ruler whose mediation proposal led to negotiations ending the War of 1812</td>
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