

Ch. 12 Study Guide

AP US History

The Second War for Independence and Upsurge of Nationalism 1812-1824

Theme: The American effort in the War of 1812 was plagued by poor strategy, political divisions, and increasingly aggressive British power. Nevertheless, the United States escaped with a stalemated peace settlement, and soon turned its isolationist back to the Atlantic European world.

Theme: The aftermath of the War 1812 produced a strong surge of American nationalism that was reflected in economics, law, and foreign policy. The rising nationalistic spirit and sense of political unity was, however, threatened by the first severe sectional dispute over slavery.

Summary: Americans began the War of 1812 with high hopes of conquering Canada. But their strategy and efforts were badly flawed, and before long British and Canadian forces had thrown the U.S. on the defensive. The Americans fared somewhat better in naval warfare, but by 1814 the British in a stalemate that solved none of the original issues. But Americans contested the war a success and increasingly turned away from European affairs and toward isolationism.

Despite some secessionist talk by new Englanders at the Hartford Convention, the ironic outcome of the divisive war was a strong surge of American nationalism and unity. Political conflict virtually disappeared during the “Era of Good Feelings” under President Madison. A fervent new nationalism appeared in diverse areas of culture, economics and foreign policy.

The Era of Good Feeling was soon threatened by the Panic of 1819, caused largely by excessive land speculation and unstable banks. An even more serious threat came from the first major sectional dispute over slavery, which was postponed but now really resolved by the Missouri Compromise of 1820.

Under Chief Justice John Marshall, the Supreme Court further enhanced its role as the major force upholding a powerful national government and conservative defense of property rights. Marshall’s rulings partially checked the general movement toward states’ rights and popular democracy.

Nationalism also led to a more assertive American foreign policy. Andrew Jackson’s military adventures in Spanish Florida resulted in the cession of that territory to the U.S. American fears of European Intervention in Latin America encouraged Monroe and Secretary of State John Quincy Adams to lay down the Monroe Doctrine.

A. Read Chapter 12

B. Define and give the significance of each of the following:

Battle of Plattsburgh

Cpt. Oliver Hazard Perry

Francis Scott Key

Andrew Jackson

Treaty of Ghent

Hartford Convention

Rush-Bagot Agreement of 1817

Tariff of 1816

Henry Clay

John C. Calhoun

Daniel Webster

Tallmadge Amendment

John Marshall (& ct. cases)

Oregon Treaty of 1818

Adams- Onis (trascont.) treaty

James Monroe

Russo-American Treaty of 1824

C. Answer

1. Why was the American **military effort in the War of 1812** generally unsuccessful, especially the numerous attempts to invade Canada?
2. What were the broad outcomes and **consequences of the War of 1812**?
3. Discuss America’s new sense of **Nationalism**. Why have the post-war (or 1812) years been dubbed the “**Era of Good Feelings**”? Explain
4. Identify the components and potential benefits of Clay’s **American System**. Why was this somewhat controversial?
5. List the causes of the **Panic of 1819** and the subsequent depression.
6. 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 **Missouri Compromise**?
7. The **Monroe Doctrine** has been recognized as one of the most important acts of American foreign policy ever. What positions did the United States assert and what would be the long-term ramifications of this policy?

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 administration, suggesting that this period lacked major conflicts
- _____ 9. Once-prominent political party that effectively died in 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"

Putting Things in Order

Put the following events in correct order by numbering them 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

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.

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

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

- ___1. American lack of military preparation and poor strategy
- ___2. Oliver H. Perry's and Thomas Macdonough's naval successes
- ___3. Tsar Alexander I's mediation proposal
- ___4. The Hartford Convention
- ___5. The Canadians' successful defense of their homeland in the War of 1812
- ___6. The Rush-Bagot agreement
- ___7. The rising nationalistic economic spirit after the War of 1812
- ___8. The disappearance of the Federalists and President Monroe's appeals to New England
- ___9. Over-speculation 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

Effect

- A. Inspired an new sense of Canadian nationalism
- B. Contributed to the death of the Federalist Party and the impression that New Englanders were disloyal
- C. Produced a series of badly failed attempts to conquer Canada
- D. Reduced armaments along the border between the United States and Canada and laid the groundwork for "the longest unfortified boundary in the world"
- E. Caused the economy to collapse in the panic of 1819
- F. Angered Britain and other European nations but had little effect in Latin America
- G. Fueled demands in Congress for transportation improvements and the removal of Native Americans
- 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 states and free states
- 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 an new Bank of the United States and the projectionist 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

Answer Key

Identification:

1. Lake Erie
2. "The Star-Spangled Banner"
3. The *Constitution*
4. Hartford Convention
5. White House and Capitol
6. *The North American Review*
7. American Plan
8. Era of Good Feelings
9. Federalists
10. Erie Canal

11. 36 30' (southern boundary of Missouri)
12. *MuCulloch v. Maryland*
13. *Dartmouth College v. Woodward*
14. Oregon
15. Monroe Doctrine

Matching People, Places, and Events;

1. I
2. N
3. O
4. L
5. F
6. M

7. J

8. A

9. E

10. G

11. K

12. B

13. C

14. H

15. P

Putting Things in Order

2, 5, 3, 6, 4, 1

Matching Cause and Effect

1. C

2. O

3. N

4. B

5. A

6. D

7. M

8. I

9. E

10. G

11. J

12. L

13. H

14. K

15. F