

Chapter 12

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

A. True or False

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

- ___ 1. President Madison cleverly manipulated Napoleon into repealing his blockade decrees.
- ___ 2. The large western delegation in Congress was not concerned about foreign-policy issues such as Canada and maritime rights.
- ___ 3. Western hostility to Britain arose partly because the war hawks believed the British were supplying the Native Americans with weapons for war.
- ___ 4. New Englanders opposed the War of 1812 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 of impressment and maritime rights.
- ___ 6. The American strategy for conquering Canada was well-conceived but failed because of a lack of equipment and troops.
- ___ 7. Andrew Jackson's victory at the Battle of New Orleans was crucial to the American military and political gains in the Treaty of Ghent.
- ___ 8. The Treaty of Ghent was essentially an armistice that did not settle the original issues of the war.
- ___ 9. The Hartford Convention passed resolutions in favor of nullification and possible secession from the Union.
- ___ 10. The long-term effect of the War of 1812 was to weaken American nationalism.
- ___ 11. Clay's and Calhoun's plans for an extensive system of federally funded roads and canals were blocked by the western states' objections to federal involvement in their affairs.
- ___ 12. The "Era of Good Feelings" under President Monroe was a period of sustained economic prosperity, even though the two political parties were bitterly and evenly divided.
- ___ 13. Because of its wildcat banking practices and land speculation, the West was hit especially hard in the panic of 1819.

- ___ 14. The uproar over Missouri's admission to the Union arose because a proposal to prohibit slavery in the new state raised fears about federal interference with slavery elsewhere.
- ___ 15. The Missouri Compromise admitted Missouri to the Union as a free state, in exchange for the admission of Louisiana as a slave state.
- ___ 16. The Missouri Compromise stated that all the remaining territory north of slave-state Missouri's southern boundary (36-30') would be permanently closed to slavery.
- ___ 17. While the free-state North gradually gained a greater numerical advantage in the Senate, the South struggled to maintain an equal representation in the House.
- ___ 18. John Marshall's Supreme Court rulings generally defended the power of the federal government against the power of the states.
- ___ 19. The Monroe Doctrine effectively prevented Britain and other European monarchies from threatening the new Latin American republics.
- ___ 20. The Monroe Doctrine declaring that the United States would permit no new European colonialism in the Americas was most enthusiastically welcomed in Latin America.

B. Multiple Choice

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

- ___ 1. Strongest political support for declaring war against Britain came from
 - a. New England
 - b. the West and South.
 - c. the middle Atlantic states.
 - d. the cities.
- ___ 2. A crucial foreign policy goal for many "war hawks" in the War of 1812 was
 - a. the restoration of trade with Britain.
 - b. the capture and annexation of Canada.
 - c. the conquest and settlement of Texas.
 - d. the destruction of the British navy.
- ___ 3. A primary domestic goal of the War of 1812 for many of the "war hawks" was
 - a. a weakening of federalist control over western land policy.
 - b. a strengthening of the federal army and the state militias.
 - c. eliminating the Indian resistance to further westward settlement.
 - d. securing control of the Mississippi River trade system.

- ___ 4. Besides creating a pan-Indian military alliance against white expansion, Tecumseh and the Prophet urged Native Americans to
- resist white ways and revive their own traditional culture.
 - demonstrate their legal ownership of the lands that whites were entering.
 - adopt the whites' culture and technology as a way of resisting their future expansion.
 - declare independence and form an alliance with Spain.
- ___ 5. Native American resistance east of the Mississippi River was effectively crushed in the two battles of
- the Thames and Lake Erie.
 - Fort McHenry and New Orleans.
 - Tippecanoe and Horseshoe Bend.
 - Plattsburgh and Bladensburg.
- ___ 6. The War of 1812 was bitterly opposed by
- the military leaders of the army and navy.
 - New England Federalists.
 - Jeffersonians in the South.
 - frontiersmen threatened by Native American attack.
- ___ 7. The greatest American military successes of the War of 1812 came
- in the land invasions of Canada.
 - in the campaign fought around Washington.
 - in the naval battles on the Great Lakes and elsewhere.
 - in the defense of Fort Michilimackinac.
- ___ 8. Two prominent American military heroes who emerged from the War of 1812 were
- Tecumseh and Henry Clay.
 - Oliver Hazard Perry and Andrew Jackson.
 - Thomas Macdonough and Francis Scott Key.
 - Isaac Brock and John Quincy Adams.
- ___ 9. The American victory in the Battle of New Orleans proved essentially meaningless because
- General Jackson was unable to pursue the British any further.
 - the British continued their attacks on the Mississippi Valley region.
 - the peace treaty had been signed several weeks before.
 - the British navy retained control of the shipping lanes around New Orleans.
- ___ 10. 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 the 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.

- ___ 11. The Hartford Convention proposed
- that President Madison be impeached.
 - that America abandon its claims to Canada.
 - that new constitutional amendments be passed to protect Federalist influence.
 - that the peace negotiations at Ghent be pursued more vigorously.
- ___ 12. Federalist opposition to the War of 1812 contributed to
- the sober American reaction to the Treaty of Ghent.
 - the death of the Federalist party.
 - the inability of American negotiators to achieve all their goals in the peace settlement
 - the growth of states' right feeling after the war.
- ___ 13. One significant domestic consequence of the War of 1812 was
- a weakening of respect for American naval forces.
 - an increase threat from Indians in the West.
 - an increase in domestic manufacturing and economic independence.
 - the growth of sectionalism
- ___ 14. 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 ideal of liberty to much of western Europe.
 - increased American attention to the threat of attack from European nations.
- ___ 15. The 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 1920
- ___ 16. 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.
- ___ 17. Henry Clay's proposed "American System" provided for
- high protective tariffs and federal spending for internal improvements.
 - federal subsidies for American shipping and manufacturing.
 - a national system of railroads.
 - new amendments to the Constitution to strengthen the federal government in relation to the states.

- ___ 18. Clay's and Calhoun's proposals for federally supported roads and canals were consistently vetoed by presidents Madison and Monroe because
- they considered them "pork barrel" spending of no real economic worth.
 - they saw a political advantage in opposing the powerful congressional leaders.
 - they believed that the measures were unconstitutional.
 - they believed that such measures would aid the western states at the expense of the East.
- ___ 19. Southerners were outraged by the Tallmadge Amendment regarding Missouri's admission to the Union because
- the amendment proposed the gradual emancipation of slaves throughout the South.
 - the amendment violated the slavery compromise agreed to in the Constitution.
 - the amendment prohibited the further importation of slaves from Africa.
 - the amendment's plan for gradual emancipation in Missouri threatened the sectional balance in the U.S. Senate.
- ___ 20. Besides admitting both Missouri and Maine to the Union, 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 pro slavery 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.
- ___ 21. 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.
- ___ 22. The most prominent political figure who joined Marshall in expanding the power of the federal government at the expense of the states was
- James Monroe.
 - John Calhoun.
 - Daniel Webster.
 - Andrew Jackson.
- ___ 23. Andrew Jackson's invasion of Florida led to permanent acquisition of the territory after
- President Monroe ordered him to seize all Spanish military posts in the area.
 - the United States declared its right under the Monroe Doctrine.
 - Monroe's cabinet endorsed Jackson's action and told him to purchase Florida from Spain.
 - Secretary of State Adams further pressured Spain to cede the area to the United States.

- ___ 24. 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

- ___ 25. 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 for independence against Turkey.

C. Identification

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

- _____ 1. Gathering of prominent New England Federalist who debated secession

- _____ 2. Hamiltonian financial institution, allowed to expire in 1811 and revived by Jeffersonian Republicans in 1816

- _____ 3. Henry Clay's ambitious nationalistic plans for tariffs, internal improvements, and expanded manufacturing

- _____ 4. Somewhat inappropriate term applied to the Monroe administrations, suggesting that this period lacked major conflicts

- _____ 5. Once-prominent political party that effectively died by 1820, leaving the Republicans as the only party in the United States

- _____ 6. Speculative western financial institutions that collapsed in the Panic of 1819

- _____ 7. Major water transportation route financed and built by New York State after President Madison vetoed a bill for federally funded internal improvements

- _____ 8. Proposal to restrict slavery that aroused southern anger and set the stage for the Missouri Compromise

- _____ 9. Line designed as the future boundary between free and slave territories under the Missouri Compromise

- _____ 10. Supreme Court ruling that defended federal power by denying a state the right to tax a federal bank
- _____ 11. Supreme Court case in which Daniel Webster successfully argued that a state could not change a legal charter once granted
- _____ 12. Territory occupied jointly by Britain and the United States under the Treaty of 1818
- _____ 13. Agreement that ceded Florida to the United States and fixed the western boundaries of the Louisiana Territory
- _____ 14. 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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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ___ 1. Daniel Webster ___ 2. Treaty of Ghent ___ 3. Rush-Bagot agreement ___ 4. Hartford Convention ___ 5. Henry Clay ___ 6. James Monroe ___ 7. Panic of 1819 ___ 8. Missouri Compromise ___ 9. John Marshall ___ 10. John Quincy Adams ___ 11. Florida ___ 12. Andrew Jackson ___ 13. Latin America | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Admitted one slave and one free state to the Union, and fixed the boundary between slave and free territories B. Military commander who exceeded his government’s instructions during an invasion of Spanish territory C. The leading voice promoting nationalism and greater federal power in the United States Senate during the 1820s D. Aristocratic Federalist jurist whose rulings bolstered national power against the states E. Eloquent Kentucky spokesman for the “American System” and key architect of the Missouri Compromise in the U.S. Senate F. Nationalistic secretary of state who promoted American interests against Spain and Britain G. Area where vulnerable new republics tempted European monarchies to intervene H. 1817 agreement that limited American and British naval forces on the Great Lakes I. First severe depression since 1790 J. Territory ceded by Spain after Americans invaded and applied diplomatic pressure K. Gathering of antiwar delegates in New England that ended up being accused of treason L. President whose personal popularity contributed to the Era of Good Feelings M. Agreement that simply stopped fighting and left most of the war issues unresolved |
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E. 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.

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Effect</u>
___ 1. American lack of military preparation and poor strategy.	A. Enabled many Americans to feel better about the results of the War of 1812 and the Treaty of Ghent
___ 2. The Hartford Convention	B. Aroused southern fears for the long-term future of slavery
___ 3. The Rush-Bagot agreement	C. Caused the economy to collapse in the panic of 1819
___ 4. The rising nationalistic economic spirit after the War of 1812.	D. Contributed to the death of the Federalist party and the impression that New Englanders were disloyal
___ 5. The disappearance of the Federalists and President Monroe's appeals to New England	E. Produced a series of badly failed attempts to conquer Canada.
___ 6. The Battle of New Orleans	F. Reduced armaments along the border between the United States and Canada and laid the groundwork for the "longest unfortified boundary in the world"
___ 7. Overspeculation in western lands	G. Created a temporary one-party system and an "Era of Good Feelings"
___ 8. Cheap land and increasing westward migration	H. Fueled demands in Congress for transportation improvements and the removal of the Native Americans
___ 9. The deadlock between North and South over the future of slavery in Missouri	I. Inspired a new Bank of the United States and the protectionist Tariff of 1816
___ 10. The Missouri Compromise	J. Produced the Missouri Compromise, which admitted two states and few a line between slave and free territories
___ 11. John Marshall's Supreme Court rulings	K. Angered Britain and other European nations but had little effect in Latin America
___ 12. The Monroe Doctrine	L. Upheld the power of the federal government against the states