

The background of the slide is a close-up, slightly blurred view of the stars and stripes of the United States flag. The top half is dominated by a field of blue stars, while the bottom right corner shows the red and white stripes.

# The Second War for Independence and the Upsurge of Nationalism

AP U.S. History

# Essential Question

- How did the War of 1812 affect politics and power in the United States?
  - Keep in mind the essential question as you study the proceeding slides.





# On to Canada over Land and Lakes

Prominent American military heroes during the War of 1812:

Check out my boyish good looks and killer side burns. Eat your heart out Justin Bieber.



Oliver Hazard Perry. He led the American Navy on Lake Erie and spanked the British back to Canada.

Remember me? I beat Tecumseh's Indian Confederacy at Tippecanoe. Americans love me so much I become President later!



General William Henry Harrison, Governor of Indiana Territory, beat the British at Thames as they were retreating after getting beat by Perry at lake Erie.

I end up becoming President later because I'm seen as a hero, Just like my buddy General Harrison.



Andrew Jackson. He won an important battle in New Orleans against a British and Indian attack.



# Washington Burned and New Orleans Defended

- The American victory in the Battle of New Orleans proved essentially meaningless because the peace treaty had been signed several weeks before.



**I was President Madison's slave. I was in the White House when it burned.**

**I had to run for my life – and I was the President!**

**I beat the Indians at Horseshoe Bend and then the British in New Orleans. Yeah me!**

**That day sucked.**



Jackson



Paul Jennings



Dolley Madison, President's wife



James Madison, 4<sup>th</sup> President of the U.S.



# The Treaty of Ghent

- After American victories in 1813 and 1814 and Great Britain being distracted in Europe, the British agreed to peace. Although, the terms of the Treaty of Ghent ending the War of 1812 provided that the two sides would stop fighting and return to the status quo before the war.

**That sucks**



Unlike other wars America won, America's borders did not expand with any significant new territory after the War of 1812.





# Federalist Grievances and the Hartford Convention

Some of the demands from the Hartford Convention, such as abolishing the 3/5 Compromise in the U.S. Constitution or to limit two successive presidents from the same state (i.e. Virginia), reflected Federalist fears that the South and West were gaining in too much power.

Federalists in New England were never big fans of the war. Also, at one point, it looked as though New Orleans would fall to the British, so some New England Federalists met in Hartford, CT to discuss seceding from the Union, among other things. About that time, Jackson won at New Orleans and the Treaty of Ghent was finalized. The Federalists at the **Hartford Convention** looked like jerks.



Great Britain is welcoming back its “Yankee boys” (Federalists) with open arms in this political cartoon.

# Nascent Nationalism

## Domestic Consequences

- Federalist Party was doomed.
- Disunity, in the form of Federalist treason and talk of nullification and secession, preceded the conflict to come between the North and antebellum South.
- Indians, many of whom sided with the British, were forced to give-up vast areas of land after they lost to Andrew Jackson (Horseshoe Bend) and William Henry Harrison (Tippecanoe).
- **increase in domestic manufacturing and economic independence** because American trade with Europe just before and during the war was greatly restricted.
- A heightened sense of patriotism and nationalism.
- American literature that emphasized American scenes and themes became popular.

## International Consequences

- A growth of Canadian patriotism and nationalism.
- Europe slumped into peace out of exhaustion once Napoleon was defeated and the war with America ceased.
- The old monarchies of Europe developed new respect for America.
- America turned its back on Europe and focused on the West.

We used to get our school textbooks from England. Now, made in the USA!



New England school girl

I wrote The Legend of Sleepy Hollow and Rip Van Winkle.



Washington Irving

I wrote the Last of the Mohicans



James Fenimore Cooper



# More Signs of Nascent Nationalism

The nationalistic spirit helped renew the charter for the Bank of the United States in 1816.

A nationalist Congress passed protective tariffs in 1816 in order to protect new American factories from European competition.

There is basically only one political party in America – The Democratic-Republicans.

And you said the Federalist Party was dead.



The ghost of Hamilton

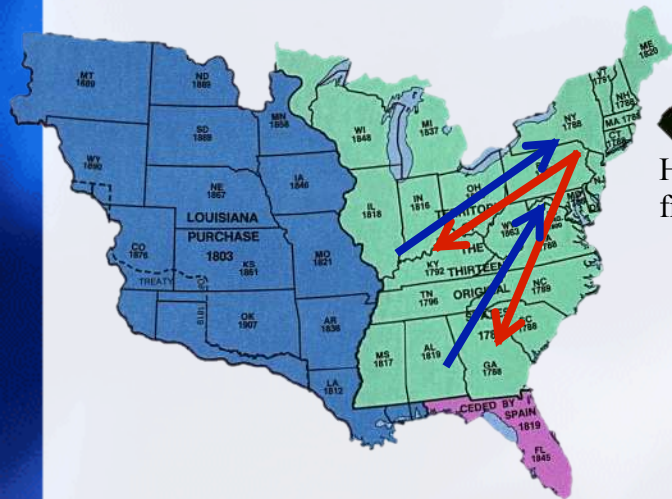
Knitting America together!



Henry Clay, Representative from Kentucky

The American System, promoted by Henry Clay, sought to create a vibrant home economy. It called for a strong banking system (hello Bank of the U.S.), a protective tariff for American factories, and a network of roads and canals to the West and South. In this way, the West and South could more easily transport their raw materials to Northern factories and those American factories could sell manufactured goods to the West and South. (see map below).

American painters focused on American scenes. Like this painting of the new Capitol building in Washington, D.C. by Charles Burton (1824)



A grander national capital was erected over the ashes of the old capital building the British burned earlier.





# The So-called Era of Good Feelings

- The Era of Good Feelings was sharply disrupted by the Panic of 1819 and the battle over slavery in Missouri.

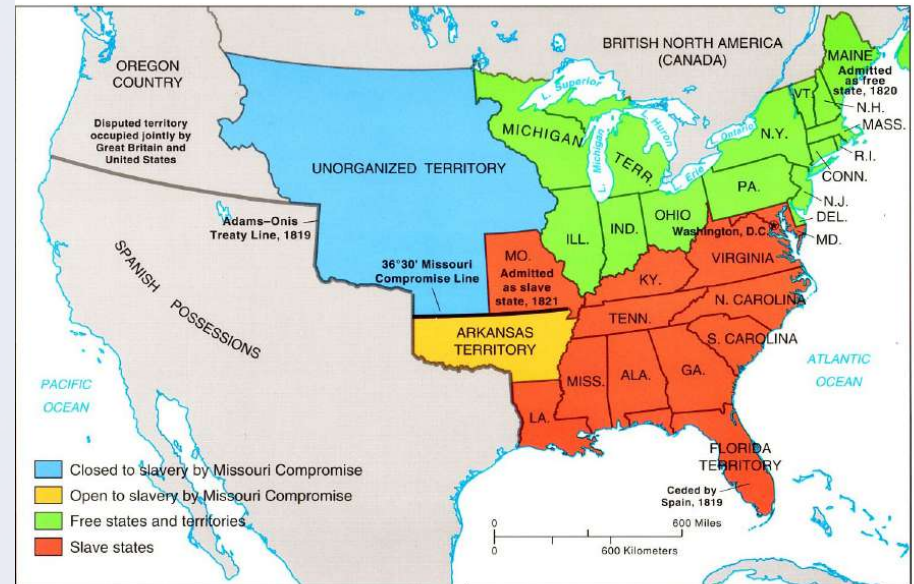
I'm the 4<sup>th</sup> president from Virginia!



James Monroe was elected 5<sup>th</sup> president of the U.S. in 1816. Every elector except one voted for him (there is definitely some good feelings going on)!



Banks out West, called “wildcat” banks, loaned out way too much money so settlers could buy land out West. Many settlers couldn’t pay back the loans and Wildcat banks started going bankrupt. The Bank of the U.S. wouldn’t help the wildcat banks and a financial panic ensued in 1819.



As states joined the Union (9 territories became states from 1791 and 1819!), the slave South and the free North battled for power in Congress. Missouri applied for statehood as a slave state in 1819, but Northern politicians in the House of Representatives introduced the Tallmadge amendment, which said, in part, no more slaves could be brought into Missouri if it became a state. The South freaks and New England joins them only because they don’t want any more Western states. The Missouri Compromise allows for balance in the Senate to be maintained. Missouri will be admitted as a slave state and Maine as a free state. Also, slavery would not be permitted north of 36 degrees, 30 minutes (see map above).



# John Marshall and Judicial Nationalism

John Marshall strengthened the power of the National government through landmark cases. Here are some of the most relevant for limiting states rights:

**McCulloch v. Maryland:** The Second Bank of the United States was constitutional and no state had a right to tax it.

**Cohens v. Virginia:** The Supreme Court had the right to review the decisions of state supreme courts in all questions involving powers of the federal government.

**Gibbons v. Ogden:** Interstate commerce is regulated by Congress, not the states.

These cases protect property rights:

**Fletcher v. Peck:** state laws cannot impair or cancel contracts.

**Dartmouth College v. Woodward:** States cannot change contracts made with colleges or other institutions.

I'm with you bro.



Daniel Webster (Massachusetts) served in Congress for 40 years! He was totally down with Hamiltonian thinking. He was the most prominent politician to support John Marshall's belief in expanding the power of the federal government at the expense of the states.

Viva loose constructionism!

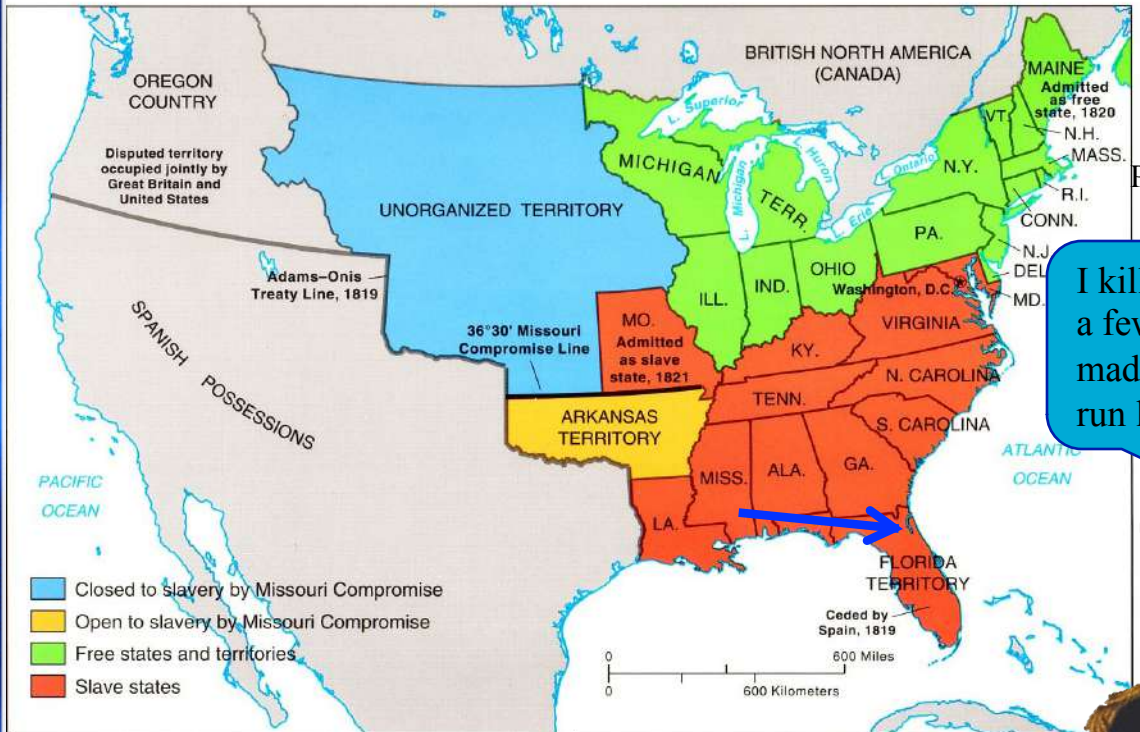


Democratic-Republicans controlled Congress and the presidency, but Federalist ideals lived on in the Supreme Court with Chief Justice John Marshall.

# Sharing Oregon and Acquiring Florida

- Andrew Jackson's invasion of Florida led to permanent acquisition of that territory after Secretary of State Adams pressured Spain to cede the area to the United States.

Andrew Jackson is crazy!



President Monroe

I may be from New England, like my daddy, but I helped negotiate for the acquisition of Florida from Spain.

I killed Seminole Indians, a few British subjects, and made Spaniard leaders run like little chickens.



John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State.



Andrew Jackson



# Monroe and His Doctrine

The original impetus for declaring the Monroe Doctrine came from British proposal that America join Britain in guaranteeing the independence of the Latin American republics.

Check out all the revolutions in Latin America in the early 1800s! European dictators talked about banding together to prevent democracy from spreading.



The British government liked Latin America getting rid of their Spanish rulers because Britain wanted to trade with Latin American countries.

Hey America, let's agree to protect Latin American democracies.



George Canning, British foreign minister.

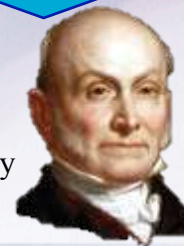
European colonization and intervention in the Americas is over. Stay away jerks!

Good call boss. Keep all of Europe, including the British, away from us. Let's call this the Monroe Doctrine.



President Monroe

John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State



# Questions to Consider

Don't forget the essential question. These questions will help you formulate an answer to the essential question.

1. How did the War of 1812 help the United States come together?
2. How did the War of 1812 affect Native Americans?
3. What is the Era of Good Feelings?
4. What were some troubling signs in America that suggested the Era of Good Feelings was not going to last very long?
5. How did America's place in the world change after the War of 1812?
6. What were the immediate effects of the Monroe Doctrine?