

Bell Ringer Activity...

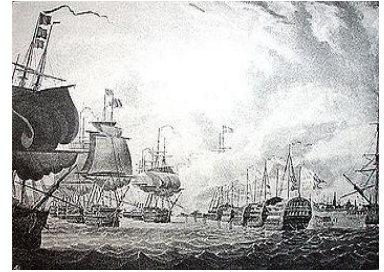
- In groups of three and your knowledge of the war of 1812, analyze the following documents.
- Come up with a thesis statement for the following prompt: What forces led Americans to declare war on Britain in 1812?

**Second War for
Independence and the
Upsurge of Nationalism
Chapter 12**

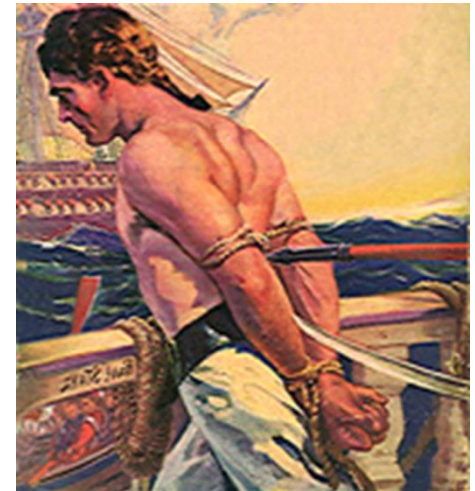
Attempts at Neutrality

War between Britain and France

- **Britain and France resume war in 1803**
 - **Battle of Trafalgar established Britain as dominant naval power**
 - **Battle of Austerlitz established France as dominant land power**
- **US had made money trading with both sides and Europe as a neutral**
 - **Both countries try to stop trade**
 - **1806 – Orders in Council passed by Britain that closed all European ports to trade (including American)**
 - **Stop and attack American ships**
 - **France ordered seizure off all ships from British ports (including American)**
- **British sailors became naturalized Americans for better pay, food and treatment**
- **British would board American ships and force American sailors into British navy (**impressment**)**
 - **US claimed more than 6,000 Americans had been taken between 1808-1811**



**Battle of Copenhagen
1807**



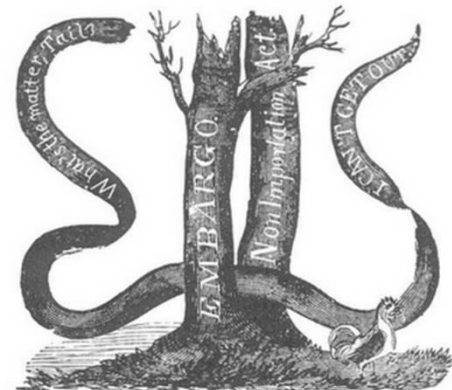
Chesapeake Affair (1807)

- British ship *Leopard* demanded America surrender 4 sailors; *Chesapeake* Commander James Barron refused
 - British ship *Leopard* fired at American ship *Chesapeake*,
 - Killed 3 and wounded 18
 - boarded ship and took 4 American sailors off the coast of Virginia
- Jefferson demanded apology for *Chesapeake* incident
 - **British apologized, but kept right to search and impressment of sailors**



Embargo Act of 1807

- **US too weak to fight either France or England**
 - Jefferson's opposition to military spending left America too weak to fight either Britain or France
- **Embargo Act passed to stop American trade with Europe**
 - US hoped Europe's need for American raw materials and food would force France and England to change policies
 - Jefferson was trying to show new way of diplomacy without fighting
- **Hurt American economy more than France or England**
 - Britain traded with Latin America, France supplied from Europe
- **Westerners wanted US to go to war with England**
- **Embargo hurt Democrat-Republican political power**
 - **Opponents believed law was tyrannical. Federalists increased in power**
 - **Was very unpopular**
 - **Encouraged local manufacturing, not Jefferson's base**
- **March 1809 Act was repealed replaced by Non-intercourse Act**
 - forbade trade only with England and France until they respect US neutrality



Welcome Back

- Bell Ringer: As you watch the video clip, answer questions that are provided.
- Friday: Chapter 12 note quiz.
- Agenda and Objective: Through note and Video review students will identify causes and outcomes of the War of 1812.

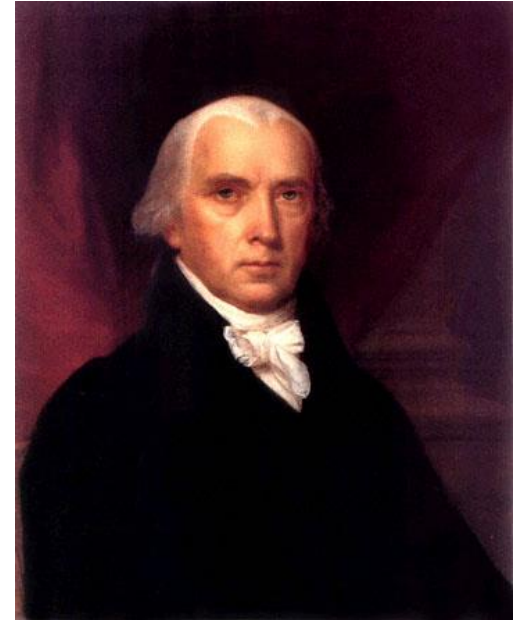
War of 1812

James Madison

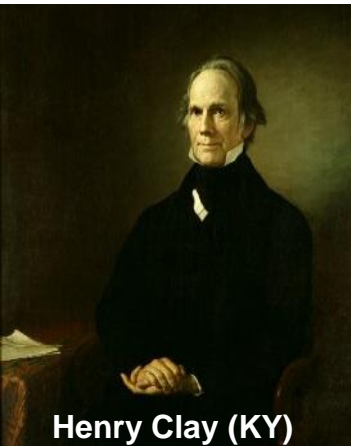
- **Kept notes of Constitutional Convention**
 - **Adviser to George Washington**
 - **Helped build Democrat-Republican party with Thomas Jefferson**
- **Elected President 1808**
- **Non-intercourse Act expired in 1810**

Macon's Bill No. 2

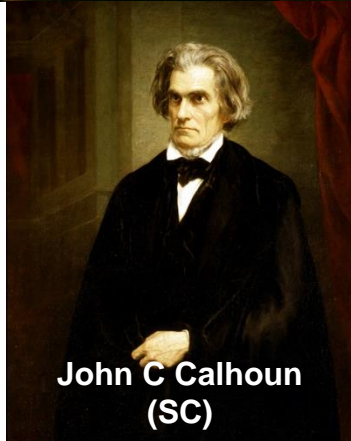
- **Bill allowed President to cut off trade with either Britain or France if the other lifted trade restrictions**
 - **Madison opposed it because he believed it made US look weak**
- **Napoleon agrees to lift restrictions**
- **Madison forbid trade with Britain but allows with France in hopes that it would force Britain to repeal the Orders of Council reopening Atlantic trade**
 - **Britain did not repeal Orders of Council, they knew US needed British trade**
- **US forced into reestablishing Embargo, which ended US neutrality in Anglo-France Napoleonic war.**



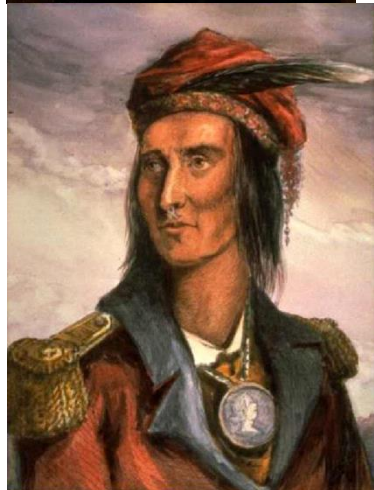
War Hawks



Henry Clay (KY)



John C Calhoun
(SC)



- **Typically were new members of government from South and West**
- **Very Nationalistic**
- **Favored military response over diplomacy**
- **Favored US government purchasing lots of cheap land**
 - easier to farm with
 - Would force Indians off land
- **Believed Indian resistance was led by Britain and Spain**
- **US government bought land, then forced Indians off land**
 - Led to fights between whites and Indians
- **Tecumseh and Tenskwatawa**
 - Attempted to create a confederation of all tribes east of the Mississippi
 - Tenskwatawa seen as prophet, argued against Indian assimilation of white ways
 - **led Shawnee resistance to white settlement in Northwest Territory**
 - Offered to join Americans against British if US give back Shawnee land, US said no

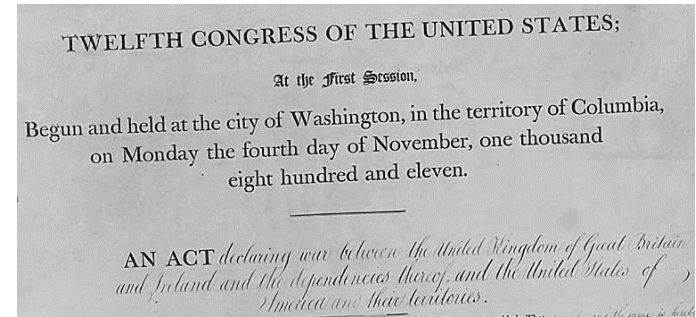
Battle of Tippecanoe (1811)



- **William Henry Harrison defeated Indians in a battle at Tippecanoe and burned Tecumseh's village in Indiana**
 - **Attack led to general war between Indians and Americans**
 - **led to British gave Indians weapons and support**
- **Led to War Hawks call for war against Britain and to take Canada**

War of 1812

Mr. Madison's War

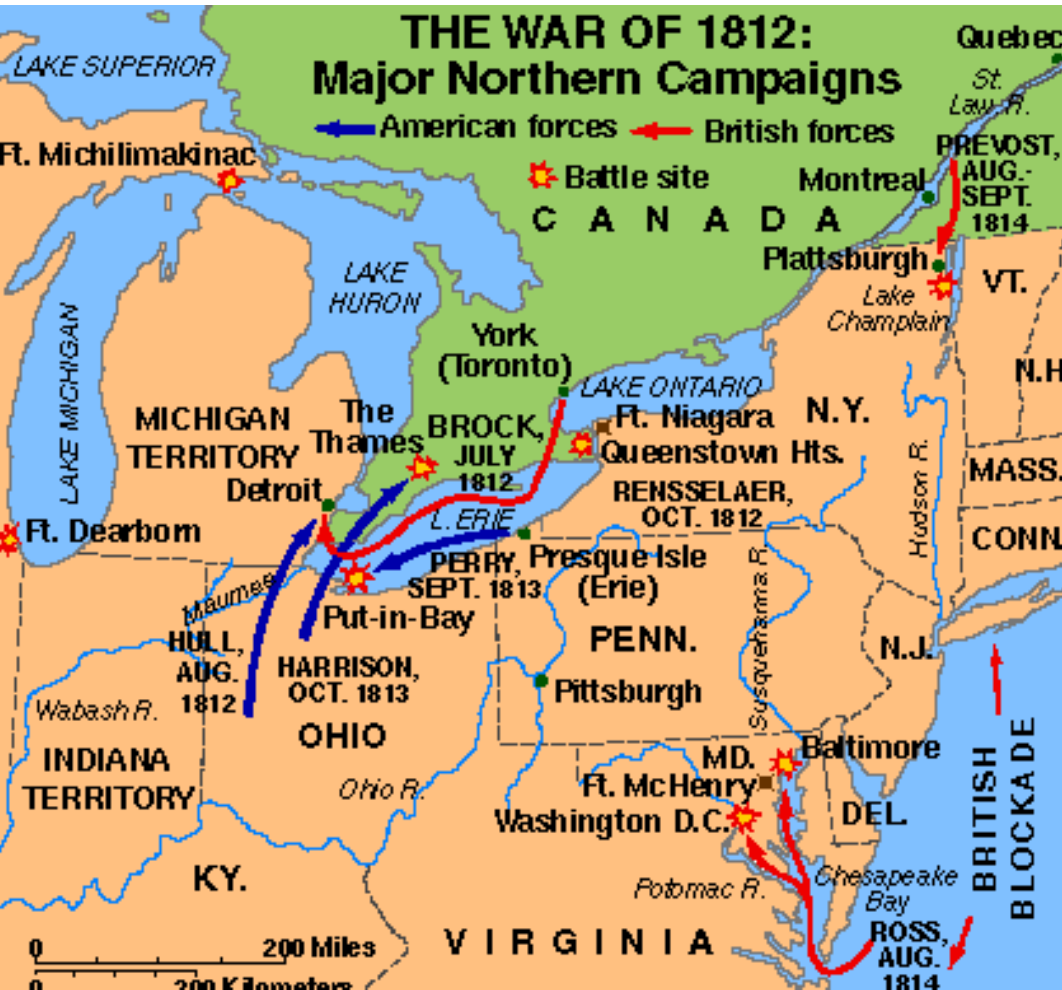


- **Sectional differences about war**
 - **East didn't want war because it would hurt trade**
 - supported Britain, not France
 - Did not want more agrarian states created from Canada
 - New England bankers loaned money to Britain and Governors would not send militia
 - **South and West supported**
 - West wanted Canada, South wanted Florida (Spain was allies with Britain)
 - Democrat-Republicans supported war, Federalists opposed it
- **President Madison declares war June 1, 1812**
 - Fought because of British impressments, blockades and inciting Indians
 - Needed war to prove viability of US nation and democracy as government
 - Believed US needed to eliminate Canadian support for Indians
 - Expected a quick war

Avoidable War

- **British economy was beginning to suffer from the American boycott and Napoleon's blockade of Britain**
- **America declared war when Britain was finally ready to repeal Orders of Council**
- **US thought war would be short**
 - **US had bigger population than Canada**
 - **Britain was fighting France**
- **Britain was stronger than US thought**
 - **Canadian army same size as American**
 - **British Naval forces significantly stronger**

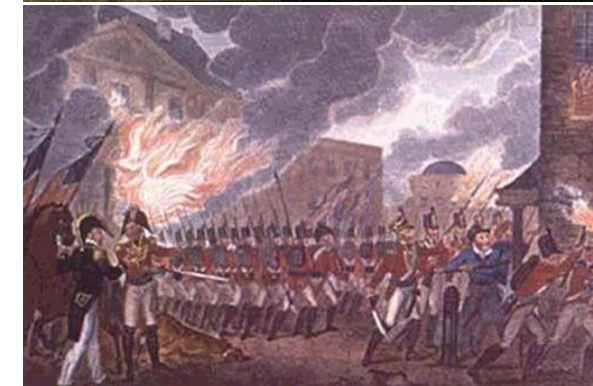
Beginning of War 1812-1813



- **US Army was poorly trained and equipped**
- **US wanted to invade Canada because Britain was weak and would lessen Indian attacks**
- **US lost battles in Detroit, Niagara and Champlain in 1812**
- **British troops were led by General Brock**

Beginning of War 1812-1813

- **Naval Battles**
 - *Constitution (Old Ironsides), Wasp and United States* beat several British ships
 - **Oliver Hazard Perry – fought battles on Lake Erie**
 - **“We have met the enemy and they are ours”**
 - **Privateers**
 - **American privateers attacked and raided British merchant ships from all across Atlantic**
 - **1813 - William Henry Harrison wins at Battle of Thames River in Ontario and kills Tecumseh**
- **Britain on Offensive**
 - **Napoleon was defeated in Russia then forced into exile**
 - **Britain is now able to focus on US**
 - **Britain attempt to invade NY but Thomas Macdonough (US) wins at Plattsburgh on 9/11/1814**
 - **August 24, 1814 British capture Washington DC and set it on fire**



Star Spangled Banner and New Orleans



- **British were stopped on their attack on Baltimore**
 - **British navy bombed Fort McHenry in Chesapeake Bay**
 - **Led to Star Spangled Banner being written by Francis Scott Key**

- **Andrew Jackson won several victories in the West taking Alabama and Spanish East Florida including Battle of Horseshoe Bend**
- **Defeated British army at New Orleans battle lasted from December 23, 1814 to January 8 1815**
 - **British launched frontal assault against entrenched Americans**
 - **Established sense of honor, pride and nationalism throughout US**



Battle of New Orleans

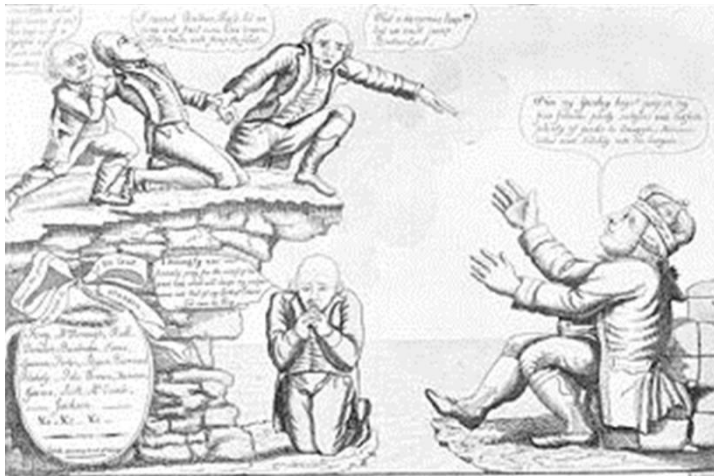
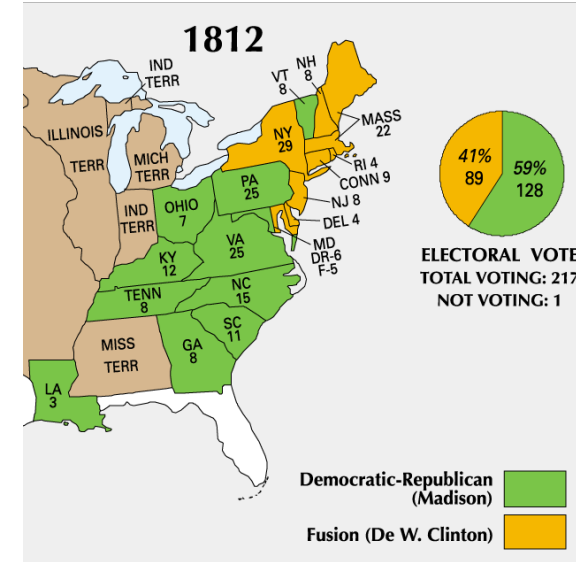
Treaty of Ghent



- **Russian Tsar Alexander I helped bring US and Britain to peace table**
- **Britain demanded Indian buffer state and control of Great Lakes, US refused**
- **Britain changed mind after losing in NY and Baltimore. Were more concerned with Congress of Vienna**
- **Treaty signed December 24, 1814, but US did not hear until February 1815**
- **Terms of the treaty**
 - **Return to the conditions before the war**
 - **Issues were not resolved, but US and Britain could work peacefully together now**

Federalist Grievances and Hartford Convention

- **Every state north of Maryland voted against Madison and war in 1812**
 - States did not provide money to support war effort
 - Militias were not sent outside of their states
 - Trade had fallen to 10% of what it was before the war
- **New England continued to trade with Canada and Britain**
 - Some advocated secession
 - Blue Light Federalists alerted British to American blockade runners



The Hartford Convention *LEAP NO LEAP*

Hartford Convention (Dec 1814-Jan 1815)

- **5 New England states proposed if federal government behaved unconstitutionally, states should take power**
- **Wanted to limit power of South and West**
 - Require 2/3 vote for embargo, war or admission of new states
 - Eliminate 3/5 compromise, limit terms of President
- **Opposition to War killed the Federalist party**

Effects of War of 1812

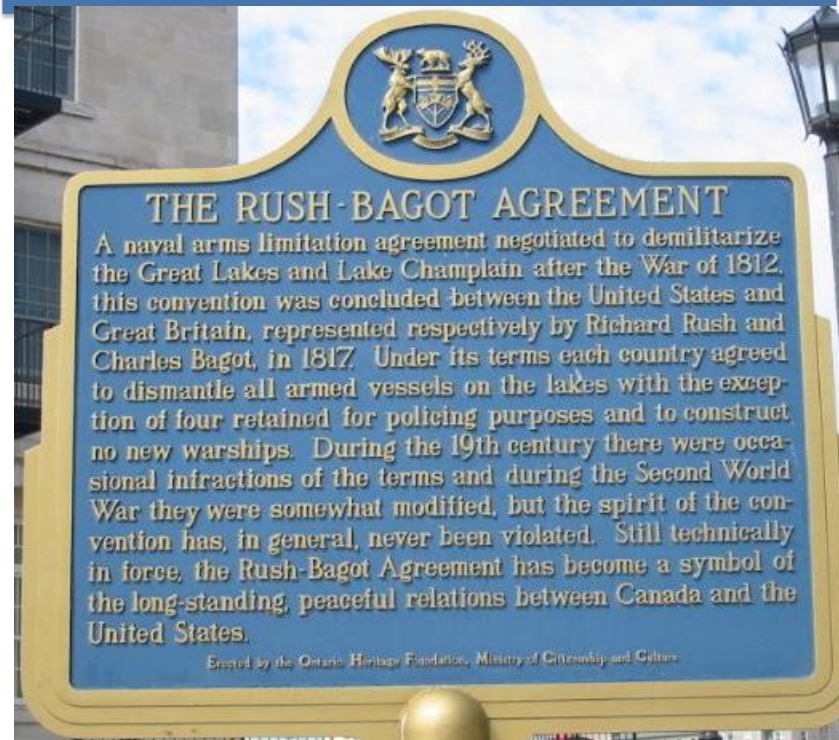
- **Proved US could and would defend itself**
- **Military Heroes established**
 - **Perry, Macdonough, Jackson, Harrison**
- **US treated more seriously by European rivals**
- **Sectionalism was discredited in favor of nationalism and independence**
- **Manufacturing improved due to lack of British competition**
- **US turned back on Europe, focus on settling the west**

Rush-Bagot Agreement 1817

- **US and Britain agree limit military, especially naval, on border between Canada and US**

Effects of the War

American independence is confirmed and respected internationally	European goods were harder to come by, forcing American manufacturing to pick up <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Market Revolution Begins	Andrew Jackson and William Henry Harrison, future POTUSes, gain fame as war heroes	The end of the Federalist Era and the 1st Party System <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The stage is set for the Era of Good Feelings
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Welcome Back!

- Bell Ringer: Complete the War of 1812 SAQ.
- Agenda and Objective: Through a document analysis activity, students will test the validity of “The Era of Good Feelings”

What to know for Tomorrow's quiz

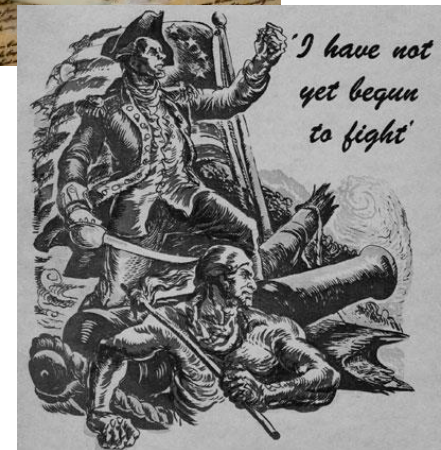
- Battle of New Orleans
- Treaty of Ghent
- Hartford Convention
- American System
- Panic of 1819
- Era of Good Feelings
- Missouri Compromise
- John Marshall's Court
- Florida
- Monroe Doctrine (and its impact)

Era of Good Feelings

- **James Monroe elected president 1816**
- **Only Democratic-Republican party because Federalists disappeared after opposition to war**
 - **National politics disappeared, people focused on sectional issues**
- **Sectionalism**
 - **East**
 - **Depend on trade, and industry**
 - **South**
 - **Depend on large plantations of cash crops**
 - **West**
 - **Depend on small farms**
 - **Economic issues of each section were frequently at odds with other sections**
- **Panic of 1819**
 - **Over-speculation on western lands and shaky loans from banks led to economic crisis**
 - **Led to Bank of United States foreclosing on farms**
 - **Made western debtors see Bank as evil**
 - **Increased division between wealthy and poor**

American Nationalism

- **Sense of pride in America and our history develops**
- **National symbols, myths and values are created**
 - **Literature**
 - **Washington Irving – *History of New York by Diedrich Knickerbocker; Rip Van Winkle; Legend of Sleepy Hollow***
 - **James Fenimore Cooper – *Last of the Mohicans***
 - **Education**
 - **Americans begin scholarly journals and schools**
 - **Art**
 - **Hudson River School of artists inspired by nature. Eg Thomas Cole, Frederic Edwin Church, John Frederick Kensett, Sanford Robinson Gifford**



John Marshall's Decisions

Establishing Federal supremacy over states

- ***Martin v. Hunter's Lessee (1816)***
 - **Supreme Court had right to review decisions of state courts that dealt with Constitutional questions**
- ***McCulloch v Maryland (1819)***
 - **Said states could not tax federal institutions “power to tax involves the power to destroy” “that a power to create implies a power to preserve”**
 - **No state has right to interfere with national institutions**
 - **Federal laws are “supreme law of land” and states could not prevent growth of national government**
 - **Provided legal argument for “loose construction”**
- ***Cohens v. Virginia (1821)***
 - **Established precedent that the Supreme Court had authority to review State court decisions**
- ***Gibbons v Ogden (1824)***
 - **Allowed government to regulate interstate commerce**
 - **Led to regulation of telephone, telegraph, oil companies etc.**

John Marshall's Decisions

Protections for Property

- ***Fletcher v. Peck (1810)***
 - Said that states could not void a contract in response to popular pressures
 - Invalidated a state law that conflicted with Constitution
- ***Dartmouth College v. Woodward (1819)***
 - Said states could not interfere with contracts or businesses
 - Allowed for the development of corporations
- **Daniel Webster argued case for Dartmouth**
 - Became leading figure in Senate arguing for increasing power of Federal government and developing a sense of nationalism in the US
- Marshall's decisions and Webster's arguments reduced the influence of the democratic, popular spirit developing at this time

Tariff of 1816

- **Manufacturing increased during war to replace products that were no longer being sold by Britain**
 - **After war, Britain flood America with cheap goods to ruin American manufacturers**
- **Tariff passed to protect America's "infant industries"**
 - **Designed for protection, not revenue**
 - **Opposed by most southerners**

American System by Henry Clay

- **Strong banking system for easy credit**
- **Protective Tariff to develop eastern manufacturing**
- **Internal improvements – roads, canals to facilitate trade**
 - **Needed especially in the west**
 - **Republicans did not think constitutionally could give money for improvements, left it to the states such as Erie Canal**
 - **Hamiltonians resist federal aid because didn't want to create more states that would compete with east**
- **Would economically tie all sections of US together**

Henry Clay's American System

2nd Bank of the U.S.

- Depository for federal funds
- Made credit available in much the country
- Killed in 1832

Protective Tariff (1816)

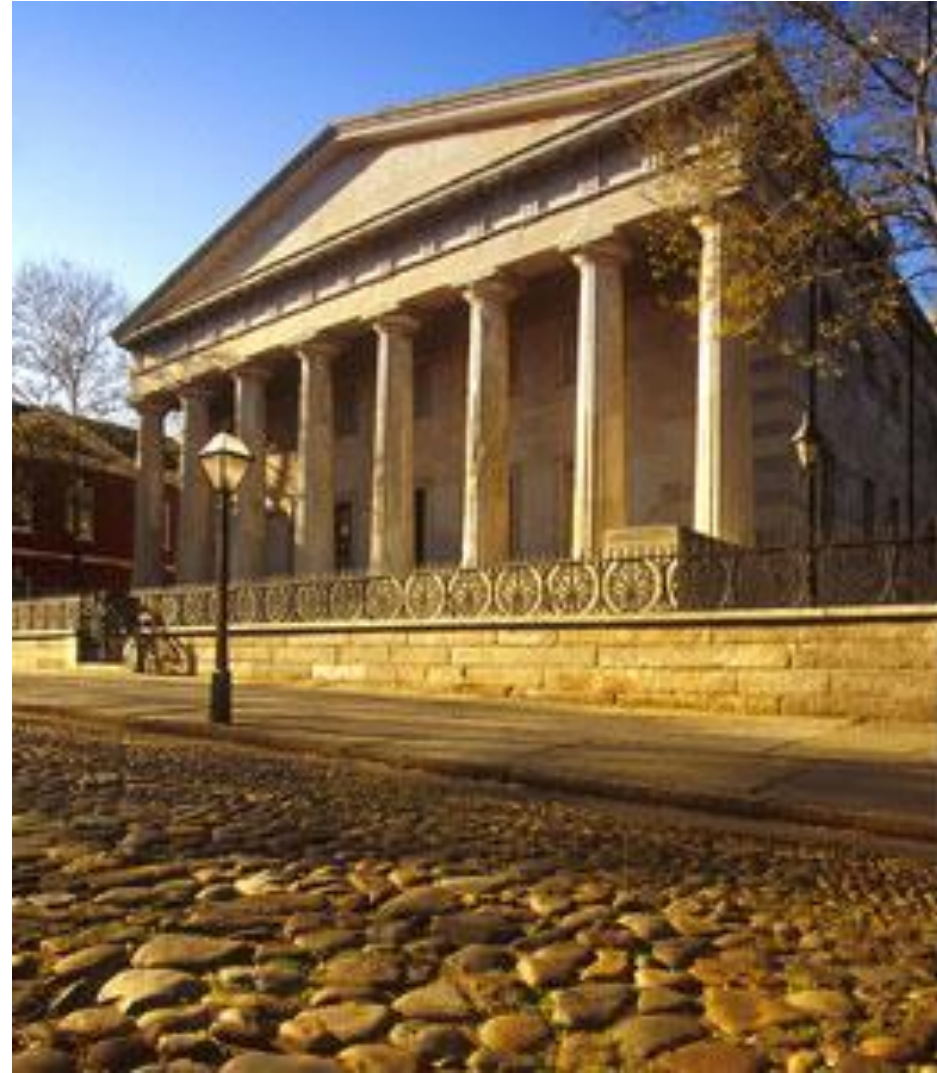
- First protective tariff in U.S. History
- Most divisive sectional issue, besides slavery

Internal Improvements

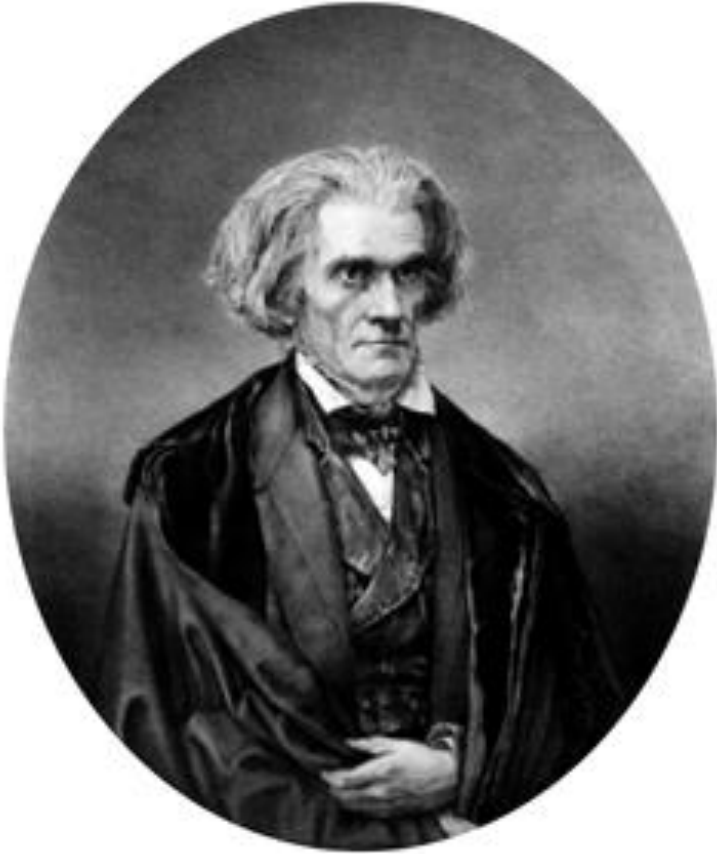
- Vetoed by Madison & Monroe (& later, Jackson)
- States were responsible

Second Bank of United States

- **First bank had expired leaving no central bank**
 - **Led to economic difficulties**
- **Second Bank was chartered to stabilize economy**
 - **Would provide for easy and abundant credit**



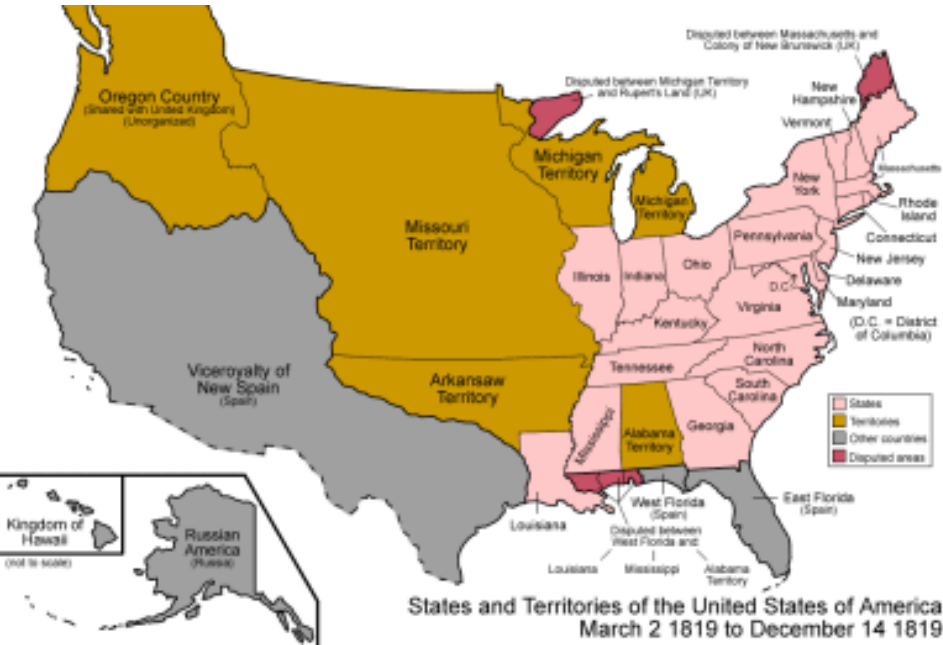
Calhoun's Bonus Bill



- **Bonus Bill**
 - Calhoun argued needed better transportation to unite the nation and avoid “disunion”
 - Bill by Calhoun to fund internal improvements in US
 - **Madison vetoed the bill**
- **Effects of veto**
 - Sections would not support American System
 - Increased sectional differences
 - North had money to build roads and canals, South did not
 - **Led to all trade going towards northern cities, south had increased dependence on agriculture and slavery**

Growing Pains of the West

- **By 1819, Vermont, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Louisiana, Indiana, Mississippi, Illinois and Alabama joined original 13 states.**



- **Cheap land attracted immigrants and land exhaustion from tobacco pushed farmers west**
- **Economic difficulties in east encouraged people to look west**
- **Highways made Ohio Valley more accessible such as Cumberland Road from Maryland to Illinois**
- **Western states demanded cheap land, cheap money and internal improvements to allow for development**

Missouri Compromise 1820

- **Missouri (first of Louisiana Purchase) applied for statehood in 1819 as slave state**
 - **Tallmadge Amendment said no more slaves could be brought to Missouri and gradual emancipation of children of existing slaves**
 - **South feared sectional power struggle because North was becoming stronger**
 - **South also feared establishing precedent of Congress abolishing slavery**
- **Henry Clay led compromise**
 - **Missouri admitted as slave state, Maine as free to keep balance between slave and free states**
 - **Slavery prohibited north of 36° 30'**
 - **South didn't mind because it believed northern territory not suitable for slave labor**
- **Only postponed conflict over slavery**



Oregon and Florida

- **Treaty of 1818 with Britain**

- **Allowed US to share Grand Banks with Canada**
- **Establish US Canada border at 49th parallel between Minnesota and Rocky Mountains**
- **10 year joint occupation of Oregon**

- **Florida**

- **US took West Florida in 1810**
- **Florida was poorly defended by Spain because Spanish troops were fighting rebels throughout South America**
 - **Andrew Jackson led troops to defeat Seminoles and recapture runaway slaves**
 - **Jackson used it as excuse to conquer Florida**



The Adams-Onís Treaty

showing area claimed by the US before the treaty, and results of the new agreement



- **Adams-Onís Treaty (Florida Purchase Treaty or Transcontinental Treaty) 1819**

- **Spain agreed to sell Florida to US for \$5 million**
- **Established border between Louisiana Territory and New Spain**
- **US give up claim to Texas, Spain give up claims to Pacific Northwest**

Monroe Doctrine

- **Post Napoleonic European monarchies allied to stop development of democratic movements**
 - **Americans feared European anti-democratic efforts would spread to US or western hemisphere**
 - **Britain benefitted from Latin American independence (trade) and did not want to see other European nations interfering**
- **1823 George Canning of Britain propose that US and England both renounce territorial ambitions in Latin America**
 - **Secretary of State John Quincy Adams did not want to tie US hands by swearing off new world territory**

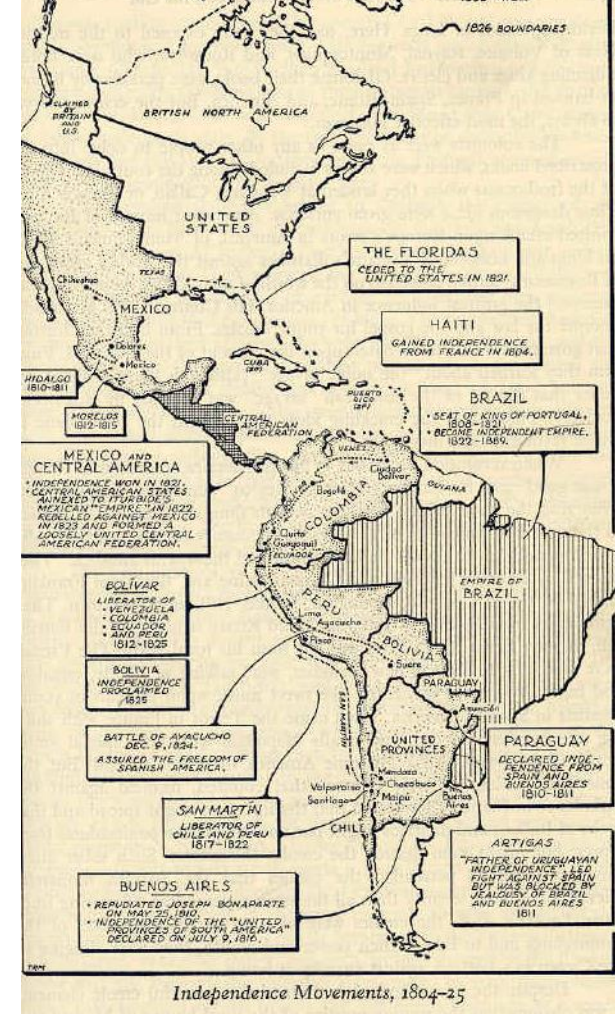


Monroe Doctrine 1823

- **Noncolonization – European powers were prohibited from creating new colonies**
- **Nonintervention – European powers were not allowed to intervene in affairs of new Latin American republics**
- **US would not get involved in Greek independence from Turkey**
- **US assumed Britain would support Monroe Doctrine in effort to protect British access to trade in Latin America**

Effect of Monroe Doctrine

- At time of doctrine, it did not have much effect
 - Began being used in middle to end of 19th century
- America more concerned about own self defense than needs of Latin America
- Russo-American Treaty of 1824
 - Established southern border at 54° 40'
- Led to belief that US was insulated from European interests



Map of Alaska following Treaty of 1824