Map war1812

The Battle of Thames River, Oct. 5, 1813
- US military victory led by General William H. Harrison
  - Tecumseh was killed during this battle

Naval Battles
- The Battle of Lake Erie was probably the most important naval battle of the war
  - After defeating the British, Captain Oliver Hazard Perry declared, “We have met the enemy and they are ours”
- Thomas Macdonough defeated a British fleet on Lake Champlain which resulted in a British retreat
- US Naval tradition develops during the War of 1812 – USS Constitution or “Old Ironsides”

highlights

The Treaty of Ghent
- War of 1812 is considered a “stalemate”…Dec. 1814
• Csar Nicolas I of Russia calls for the treaty
• John Q. Adams sent to negotiate
• Peace commissioners in Ghent (Belgium) devised the following terms of peace
  – A halt to the fighting
  – The return of all conquered territory to the prewar borders
  – Recognition of the prewar boundary between Canada and the United States
• Treaty was ratified by the Senate
• Treaty was ratified two weeks before the battle of New Orleans
• War of 1812 ends in a draw – not much changed
• American Slogan in 1812, “On to Canada”
• American Slogan in 1814, “Not One Inch of Territory Ceded or Lost”

17

18

19 The War’s Legacy

• U.S. gained the respect of other nations
• U.S. came to accept Canada as a neighbor and a part of the British Empire
• The Federalist party came to an end as a national force
• Talk of nullification and secession in New England set a precedent that would later be used by the South
• Gained our neutrality and became isolated from Europe

20 The War’s Legacy

• Native Americans in the West were forced to surrender large areas of land and move west.
• More U.S. factories were built
• War heroes such as Andrew Jackson and William Henry Harrison would eventually become Presidents.
• Growth of American nationalism
• Enter a time period in our history called the “Era of Good
• Cultural Nationalism
  –Patriotic themes infused every aspect of American society from books and paintings of Revolutionary heroes to Noah Webster’s blue-backed speller that promoted patriotism

• Economic Nationalism
  –Running parallel with cultural nationalism was a political movement to support the growth of the nation’s economy--------AMERICAN SYSTEM

• Political Nationalism
  –Movement to bring about the support for national government is over the states. Supreme court decisions support the concept of national government over the states.

Chief Justice John Marshall
• Marbury v. Madison (1803)
  –Judicial Review is established; federal law determined unconstitutional

• McCulloch v. Maryland (1819)
  –Implied power to create the bank
    • The power to create implies the power to preserve
  –Power to tax is the power to destroy

• Cohens v. Virginia (1821)
  –Even though Maryland wins the case, it is a loss for all states, allowing the SC to review a state’s SC ruling involving any of the powers of the federal government

• Gibbons v. Ogden (1821)
  –Control of interstate commerce would go to the federal government

• Dartmouth College v. Woodward (1819)
  –Sanctity of contracts (NH wanted to change the charter of
the school to a public institution

- **Fletcher v. Peck (1810)**
  - State laws could be invalidated
  - GA passed a law invalidating a constitution

25 **Henry Clay’s American System**

26 **National Transportation system**
- Cumberland Road and Erie Canal first internal improvements to unite the US
- the first steamboat on western waters was in 1811.
- 1800 to 1850 roads, canals and rivers first forms of transportation
- 1850 to 1860 the railroad is added

- **The Land Act of 1820**
  - gave the West its wish by authorizing a buyer to purchase 80 acres of land at a minimum of $1.25 an acre in cash;
  - the West demanded transportation.

27 **Rush-Bagot Agreement (1817-18)**
- Treaty with Great Britain
  - Shared Oregon Territory for 10 years
  - the setting of the northern limits of the Louisiana Territory at the 49th parallel
    - US agreed to cede land above 49th parallel
    - GB agreed to cede land below 49th parallel

28 **Florida Becomes Part of US**
- After War of 1812, Spain had difficulty governing Florida
- Seminole Indians, runaway slaves, and white outlaws conducted raids into U.S. territory and retreated to safety across the Florida border
• Adams-Onis Treaty (1819)
• AKA the Florida Purchase Treaty
  – Spain turned over
    • western Florida along with all to the east
    • Claims in the Oregon Territory to the U.S.
  – US agreed
    • to pay $5 million to Spain
    • to give up any territorial claims to Texas

In 1819, Missouri, first part of the Louisiana Purchase to apply for statehood
  – Threatened balance of power in Congress
    • 11 free states
    • 11 slave states
  – The Tallmadge amendment
    • prohibited the further introduction of slaves into Missouri
    • All slaves born in Missouri after the territory became a state would be freed at the age of 25.
    • Passed by the House, not in the Senate.
    • The North controlled the House, and the South had enough power to block it in the Senate.

– Missouri was to be admitted as a slaveholding state
– Maine was to be admitted as a free state
– In the rest of the Louisiana Territory north of latitude 36°30', slavery was prohibited
1. Why did John C. Calhoun step down from Jackson’s cabinet?

2. What were two things stated by the Rush-Bagot treaty of 1818?

3. Who were the two main candidates squaring off against each other in the “Corrupt Bargain”? 

Monroe doctrine

New parties

Election of 1828

Inaugural
4. What was McCulloch v. Maryland about?
5. What year did the “Corrupt Bargain” take place?

6. What was the compromise of 1833 and why was it important?
7. What was the Eaton Affair?
8. What was Jackson’s “Kitchen Cabinet”? 
9. What was the name of the post-war nationalism that followed the War of 1812
10. What led to Jackson’s sweeping victory in the 1828 election?
King Andrew

Jackson’s Top Ten

10. Andrew Jackson was the first President from a state west of the Appalachian Mountains.

9. Andrew Jackson was the first Tennessean to serve in the U.S. House of Representatives.

8. Andrew Jackson was the first territorial Governor of Florida.

7. Andrew Jackson was the first person to serve as a U.S. Representative, Senator, and President.
6. Andrew Jackson exercised his **veto** power **12 times** as President, more than all of his predecessors combined.

85 **Jackson’s Top Ten**

5. Andrew Jackson was the first President to articulate that as President he **represented** all the people and the will of the **majority** must govern.

4. Andrew Jackson helped found and was the first U.S. President to represent the **Democratic Party**.

3. Andrew Jackson is the only U.S. President to be **censured** by the U.S. Senate. The censure (**official criticism**) was **cancelled** in the last year of his presidency.

86 **Jackson’s Top Ten**

2. The first **assassination** attempt on a sitting U.S. President occurred on January 30, 1835, when Robert Lawrence failed to slay Andrew Jackson.

1. Andrew Jackson was the only President in American History to pay off the national debt and leave office with the country in the black.

87 **Unit #4 Quiz #2 – Period 3**

- What was the “Second Great Awakening”?  
- Who was Joseph Smith?  
- Who wrote “Last of the Mohicans” (considered one of the first great American Novels)?  
- What was the name of the movement that said, “Every person possesses an inner light that can illuminate the highest truth and put him or her in direct touch with God, or the “Oversoul”?  
- Who won the Presidential Election of 1836?

88 **Unit #4 Quiz #2 – Period 5**

- What was the “Second Great Awakening”?  
- Who was Brigham Young?  
- Who wrote “The Legend of Sleepy Hallow” (considered one of the first great American Novels)?
• Unflinching feminists met at ______, ______ in a memorable Woman’s Rights Convention (1848). The defiant Elizabeth Cady Stanton read a “Declaration of Sentiments,” which in the spirit of the Declaration of Independence declared that “all men and women are created equal.”

• Who won the Presidential Election of 1836?