I. On to Canada over Land and Lakes

• War of 1812:
  • Regular army ill-trained, ill-disciplined, and scattered
  • Had to be supplemented by even more poorly trained militias
  • Some generals were semi-senile heirlooms from Revolutionary War
  – Canada:
    • Important battleground because British forces were weakest there (see Map 12.1)

I. On to Canada over Land and Lakes (cont.)

– Canada:
  • America's offensive strategy poorly conceived
  • Missed by not capturing Montreal
  • Instead led a three-pronged invasion
  • Invading forces from Detroit, Niagara, & Lake Champlain were defeated soon after crossing Canadian border
  – By contrast:
    • British & Canadians displayed great energy
    • Quickly captured American fort Michilimackinac

I. On to Canada over Land and Lakes (cont.)

– Americans looked for success on water
– American navy did much better than army
– American craft were better than British ships
  • e.g., USS Constitution had thicker sides, heavier firepower, & larger crews

I. On to Canada over Land and Lakes (cont.)

• Control of Great Lakes was vital:
  – Energetic American officer Oliver Hazard Perry managed to build a fleet
  – Perry's victory on Lake Erie infused new life into American cause
  – Redcoats were forced from Detroit and Fort Malden and then
beaten at Battle of Thames (October 1813)

7 I. On to Canada over Land and Lakes (cont.)
• Despite successes, Americans by late 1814 were far from invading Canada:
  – Thousands of redcoat veterans began to pour into Canada from Continent
  – With 10,000 troops, British prepared for war in 1814 against New York, along lake-river route
  – Lacking roads, invaders forced to bring supplies over Lake Champlain waterway

8 I. On to Canada over Land and Lakes (cont.)
• American fleet, commanded by Thomas Macdonough, challenged British:
  – Desperate battle fought near Plattsburgh on September 11, 1814
  – Results of American victory were momentous:
    • British army forced to retreat
    • Macdonough saved upper New York from conquest
    • Affected concurrent negotiations of Anglo-American peace treaty in Europe

9

10 II. Washington Burned and New Orleans Defended
• A second British force of 4,000 landed in Chesapeake Bay area in August 1814.
• Marching toward Washington, they dispersed 6,000 militiamen at Bladensburg.
• Set buildings on fire, incl. Capitol & White House.
  –

11

12 II. Washington Burned and New Orleans Defended (cont.)
• Americans at Baltimore, however, held firm:
  • British hammered Fort McHenry, but unable to take city
  • Francis Scott Key inspired to write “The Star-Spangled Banner”
• A third British assault in 1814, aimed at New Orleans, menaced entire Mississippi Valley:
  • Andrew Jackson, fresh from victory at Battle of Horseshoe Bend
(see Map 12.5), in command

13 □ II. Washington Burned and New Orleans Defended (cont.)
- Jackson had 7,000 soldiers holding defensive positions.
- 8,000 British soldiers blundered badly:
  - Launched frontal assault on January 8, 1815
  - Suffered most devastating defeat of entire war
  - Lost over 2,000 killed and wounded in ½ hour
  - An astonishing victory for Jackson and his men
- News of American victory in Battle of New Orleans was great encouragement.

14 □ II. Washington Burned and New Orleans Defended (cont.)
- Jackson became a national hero.
- Peace treaty signed at Ghent, Belgium:
  - Ended war two weeks before Battle of New Orleans
  - U.S.A. fought for honor as much as material gain
  - Battle of New Orleans restored that honor
  - British retaliated with devastating blockade along America's coast

15 □ III. The Treaty of Ghent
- Tsar Alexander I of Russia proposed mediation in 1812:
  - His proposal brought 5 American peacemakers to Belgian city of Ghent in 1814
  - Group headed by John Quincy Adams
  - Confident from early military successes, British initially demanded a neutralized Indian buffer state in Great Lakes region, control of Great Lakes, & a substantial part of Maine

16 □ III. The Treaty of Ghent (cont.)
- Americans flatly rejected these terms and talks stalemated:
  - British reverses in upper New York and Baltimore made London more willing to compromise
  - England also preoccupied with redrafting map of Europe at Congress of Vienna (1814-1815) and eyeing still-dangerous France
  - Treaty of Ghent, signed on Christmas Eve, 1814 was essentially an armistice.
17 IV. Federalist Grievances and the Hartford Convention
   • New England extremists proposed secession or at least separate peace with Britain:
     – Hartford Convention:
       • Massachusetts, Connecticut, & Rhode Island sent full delegations
       • New Hampshire & Vermont sent partial delegations
       • 26 men met in secrecy for 3 weeks—Dec. 15, 1814 to Jan. 5, 1815—to discuss grievances
       • Only a few delegates advocated secession

18

19 IV. Federalist Grievances and the Hartford Convention (cont.)
   • Hartford Convention was not radical.
   • Convention's final report was moderate:
     • Demands reflected Federalist fears that New England was becoming subservient to South & West
     • Demanded financial assistance from Washington to compensate for lost trade
     • Proposed constitutional amendments requiring 2/3 vote in Congress before an embargo could be imposed, new states admitted, or war declared

20 IV. Federalist Grievances and the Hartford Convention (cont.)
   • Delegates sought to abolish 3/5 clause
   • To limit presidents to single term
   • To prohibit election of two successive presidents from same state—this aimed at “Virginia dynasty”
   – Three envoys carried demands to Washington:
     • Arrived just as news of New Orleans victory appeared
     • Hartford Convention was death of Federalist party
     • Federalists never again able to mount successful presidential campaign (see Map 12.2)

21

22 V. The Second War for American Independence
• War of 1812 a small war:
  – 6,000 Americans killed or wounded
• Globally unimportant, war had huge consequences for United States:
  – Other nations developed new respect for America’s prowess thanks to Perry & Macdonough
  – In diplomatic sense, conflict could be called 2nd War for American Independence

23 □ V. The Second War for American Independence (cont.)
• Sectionalism dealt black eye.
• Federalists were most conspicuous casualty.
• War heroes emerged—Jackson and Harrison—both later became president.
• Abandoned by British, Indians forced to make terms as best they could.
• In economic sense, war bred greater U.S. independence via increased manufacturing.

24 □ V. The Second War for American Independence (cont.)
• Canadian patriotism increased by war.
• Many felt betrayed by Treaty of Ghent:
  • Aggrieved by failure to secure Indian buffer state or even mastery of Great Lakes
  • Rush-Bagot agreement (1817) between Britain & U.S.A. limited naval armament on Great Lakes
  • Border fortifications later removed
  • United States and Canada came to share world’s longest unfortified boundary—5,527 miles

25 □ VI. Nascent Nationalism
Most impressive by-product of war was heightened nationalism (nation-consciousness or national oneness):
• America may not have fought war as one nation, but it emerged as one nation
• Washington Irving and James Fenimore Cooper attained international fame as American writers
• Revised Bank of United States approved by Congress in 1816
• New national capital began to rise in Washington
VI. Nascent Nationalism (cont.)

- Army expanded to ten thousand
- Navy further covered itself with victory in 1815 when it beat piratical plunderers of North Africa

VII. “The American System”

- Nationalism manifested itself in manufacturing:
  - Patriotic Americans took pride in factories
  - British tried to crush U.S. factories in marketplace
  - Tariff of 1816—Congress passed first tariff:
    - Primarily for protection, not revenue
    - Rates were 20 to 25% of value of dutiable imports
    - High protective trend started

VII. “The American System” (cont.)

Nationalism highlighted by Henry Clay’s plan for developing profitable home market:
- His American System:
  - Strong banking system provide easy credit
  - Protective tariff for eastern manufacturing
  - Network of roads and canals, especially in Ohio, would meet great need for better transportation

Spending for this plan conflicted with Republican constitutional scruples.

VI. “The American System” (cont.)

Congress voted in 1817 to distribute $1.5 million to states for internal improvements:
- President Madison vetoed measure as unconstitutional
- Individual states had to fund their own construction, incl. Erie Canal, completed in 1825
• Jeffersonian-Republicans rejected direct federal support for intrastate internal improvements
• New England strongly opposed it because would further drain away population and create competing states in West

VIII. The So-Called Era of Good Feelings
• James Monroe nominated for presidency in 1816:
  – Last time a Federalist would run
  – Monroe an experienced, levelheaded executive
  – Emerging nationalism cemented by Monroe’s goodwill tour in 1817
  – Boston newspaper announced “Era of Good Feelings”

VIII. The So-Called Era of Good Feelings (cont.)
• Era of Good Feelings:
  – Considerable tranquility and prosperity did exist in early Monroe years
  – But also a troubled time:
    • Extensive debate over tariff, the bank, internal improvements, and sale of public lands
    • Sectionalism was growing
    • Debate over slavery was growing

IX. The Panic of 1819 and the Curse of Hard Times
• 1819 economic panic descended:
  – Deflation, bankruptcies, bank failures, unemployment, & overcrowded debtor’s prisons
  – Factors contributing to catastrophe:
    • Over-speculation of frontier land
    • West hard hit when Bank of United States forced western banks to foreclose on farm mortgages

IX. The Panic of 1819 and the Curse of Hard Times (cont.)
Factors contributing to catastrophe:

• Over-speculation of frontier land
• West hard hit when Bank of United States forced western banks to foreclose on farm mortgages

IX. The Panic of 1819 and the Curse of Hard Times (cont.)

• Panic of 1819:
  – Hit poorer classes hard
  – Sowed seed of Jacksonian democracy
  – Called attention to inhumanity of imprisoning debtors
  – Agitation against imprisonment for debt resulted in remedial legislation in many states

38 □ X. Growing Pains of the West

• The West:
  – 9 states joined original thirteen between 1791 & 1819
  – To keep balance between North & South, states were admitted alternately, free and slave
  – Continuation of generation-old movement west:
    • Land was cheap
    • Eager newcomers from abroad
    • Tobacco exhausted land in South

39 □ X. Growing Pains of the West (cont.)

• Other causes of growing West:
  – Acute economic distress during embargo years
  – Indians in Northwest and South crushed by Generals Harrison and Jackson
  – New highways improved land routes to Ohio Valley (e.g., Cumberland Road, 1811)
  – 1811 first steamboat on western waters heralded new era of upstream navigation

40 □ X. Growing Pains of the West
X. Growing Pains of the West (cont.)
• West still weak in population and influence:
  – Allied with other sections to gain influence
  – Land Act of 1820 helped with access to land:
    • Can buy 80 acres at minimum of $1.25 an acre in cash
  – West demanded government fund transportation and slowly received it
  – West also frustrated by Bank of U.S. resistance to easy credit

XI. Slavery and the Sectional Balance
• North-South tensions over West revealed in 1819.
• Missouri petitioned for statehood:
  – Tallmadge amendment—
    • No more slaves could be brought into Missouri
    • Gradual emancipation of children born to slaves already there

XI. Slavery and the Sectional Balance (cont.)
• Roar of anger from slaveholding Southerners:
  – Saw Tallmadge amendment as threat to sectional balance and whole future of slavery
  – If Congress abolished peculiar institution in Missouri, it might do so in older states of South.
• A few Northerners protested evils of slavery:
  – Determined to prevent its spread into territories

XII. The Uneasy Missouri Compromise
• Clay broke deadlock with three compromises.
• Congress:
  – Admitted Missouri as slave state
  – Admitted Maine as free state
    • Kept balance between North and South
  – Prohibited slavery north of 36° 30’ line — southern boundary of Missouri (see Map 12.3).

XII. The Uneasy Missouri Compromise (cont.)
• Missouri Compromise lasted 34 years:
–Vital formative period in young Republic
–Preserved compact of states
–Exposed divisive issue of slavery in West
–Missouri Compromise and Panic of 1819 should have hurt Monroe's reelection in 1820
–Monroe received every electoral vote except one because Federalists so weak

XIII. John Marshall and Judicial Nationalism

• Supreme Court bolstered nationalism.
• *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819) strengthened U.S. government at expense of states:
  –Maryland attempted to destroy branch of Bank of United States by imposing tax on its notes
  –Marshall declared bank constitutional using doctrine of implied powers or loose construction
    • Increased federal authority when he denied right of Maryland to tax the bank

XIII. John Marshall and Judicial Nationalism (cont.)

• *Cohens v. Virginia* (1821) gave Marshall another opportunity to defend federal power:
  –Cohen brothers convicted by Virginia courts of illegally selling lottery tickets
  –They appealed conviction to Supreme Court
  –Court upheld conviction
  –Marshall asserted right of Supreme Court to review decisions of state courts in all questions involving powers of federal government

XIII. John Marshall and Judicial Nationalism (cont.)

• *Gibbons v. Ogden* (1824)
  –New York state granted monopoly of waterborne commerce between NY & NJ to a private concern
  –Marshall asserted Constitution conferred on Congress alone control of interstate commerce (see Art. I, Sec. VIII, Para. 3)
  –Struck blow at states' rights while upholding sovereign powers of
XIV. Judicial Dikes Against Democratic Excesses

- Marshall also protected property rights.
- Notorious case of *Fletcher v. Peck* (1810):
  - Georgia legislature granted 35 million acres in Yazoo River country (Mississippi) to private speculators
  - Next legislature canceled corrupt transaction
  - Court decreed grant a contract & Constitution forbids states from “impairing” contracts (Art. I. Sec. X, para. 1)
  - Protected property rights against popular pressures

XIV. Judicial Dikes Against Democratic Excesses (cont.)

- *Fletcher* enabled Court to assert right to void state laws conflicting with federal Constitution.
- *Dartmouth College v. Woodward* (1819):
  - College sued when New Jersey changed charter granted to college by king in 1769

XIV. Judicial Dikes Against Democratic Excesses (cont.)

- *Dartmouth College v. Woodward* (cont.):
  - Marshall ruled original charter must stand
  - It was a contract and Constitution protected contracts against state encroachments
  - *Dartmouth* decision safeguarded businesses from domination by states
  - Created future problem when corporations escaped needed public control

XIV. Judicial Dikes Against Democratic Excesses (cont.)

- If Marshall was Molding Father of Constitution, Daniel Webster was Expounding Father:
  - Expounded nationalistic philosophy
  - Challenged states’ rights and nullification
XIV. Judicial Dikes Against Democratic Excesses (cont.)

– Marshall's nationalistic decisions shaped U.S. history:
  • Buttressed federal Union
  • Created stable national environment for business
  • Checked excesses of elected state legislatures
  • Shaped Constitution along conservative, centralizing lines
counter to emerging democratic spirit of era
  • Through him, Hamiltonians partly triumphed

XV. Sharing Oregon and Acquiring Florida

• Anglo-American Convention (1818):
  – Permitted U.S.A. to share Newfoundland fisheries with Canada
  – Fixed vague northern limits of Louisiana along 49th parallel from
    Lake of the Woods (Minn.) to Rocky Mountains (see Map 12.4)
  – Provided for 10-year joint occupation of Oregon Country, without
    surrender of rights or claims of either America or Britain

XV. Sharing Oregon and Acquiring Florida (cont.)

• Semitropical Spanish Florida:
  – Americans already claimed West Florida, ratified by Congress in
    1812
  – Bulk of Florida remained under Spanish rule (see Map 12.5)
  – Uprisings in South America forced Spain to remove troops from
    Florida
  – Jackson secured commission to enter Spanish territory

XV. Sharing Oregon and Acquiring Florida (cont.)

– Exceeding his instructions, Jackson swept across Florida
  attacking Indians & any who assisted them
  – Monroe consulted cabinet and all wanted to discipline Jackson,
    except John Quincy Adams
• Florida Purchase Treaty (1819):
  – Also known as Adams-Onis Treaty:
• Spain ceded Florida & claims to Oregon in exchange for Texas

63

64 XVI. The Menace of Monarchy in America
• Autocrats of Europe:
  – Stated world must be made safe from democracy
  – Smothered rebellions in Italy (1821) & Spain (1823)
  – Americans were alarmed:
    • If Europeans interfered in New World, Republicanism would suffer irreparable harm
    • Physical security of United States, mother of democracy, would be endangered

65 XVI. The Menace of Monarchy in America (cont.)
• Russia's push from Alaska began when tsar in 1821 claimed jurisdiction over 100 miles of open sea to 51° (most of British Columbia)
• Russia had trading posts as far as San Francisco Bay
• American feared that Russia would block access to California, prospective U.S. window to Pacific

66 XVII. Monroe and His Doctrine
• England wanted U.S.A. to issue a joint pledge asserting territorial integrity of New World.
• Adams concluded a self-denying alliance with Britain would hamper American expansion and it was unnecessary.
• He suspected England would block any European intervention in South America.

67

68 XVII. Monroe and His Doctrine (cont.)
• Monroe Doctrine (1823):
  – In annual message to Congress, Monroe issued stern warning to Europe:
    • (1) noncolonization and (2) nonintervention
• Regarding Russia's advance in Northwest, he proclaimed era of colonization over
  • He warned against foreign intervention, esp. in south
  • European powers offended but could do little because of British navy.

XVIII. Monroe's Doctrine Appraised
• Russia relented even before Doctrine released
• Russo-American Treaty (1824):
  – Fixed Russia's southern line at 54° 40'— present south tip of Alaska panhandle (see Map 12.6)
• Monroe Doctrine might more accurately be called Self-Defense Doctrine:
  – Monroe concerned about security of his own country, not Latin America

XVIII. Monroe's Doctrine Appraised (cont.)
– Monroe Doctrine has never been greater than America's power to eject a trespasser
– It was never law—domestic or international
– Merely personalized statement of policy by President Monroe
– Expressed the post-1812 nationalism then energizing United States