

1 ☐2 ☐ **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)

3 ☐4 ☐ **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

5 ☐ **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

6 ☐ **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 to Washington, they dispersed 6,000 militiamen at Bladensburg.
- Set buildings on fire, incl. Capitol & White House.

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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

26 ☐27 ☐ **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

28 ☐ **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

29 ☐ **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.

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30 ☐31 ☐ **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
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32 ☐33 ☐ **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”

34 ☐ **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

35 ☐36 ☐ **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

37 ☐ **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
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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

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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
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40 ☐ 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

41 ☐ **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

42 ☐ **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

43 ☐

44 ☐ **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).

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45 ☐

46 ☐ **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

47 ☐48 ☐49 ☐ **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

50 ☐ **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

51 ☐ **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

federal government

52 ☐ **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

53 ☐ **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

54 ☐ **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

55 ☐ **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

56 ☐57 ☐ **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

58 ☐ **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

59 ☐60 ☐ **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

61 ☐62 ☐ **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-Onís Treaty:

- Spain ceded Florida & claims to Oregon in exchange for Texas

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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.

69 ☐ **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

70 ☐

71 ☐ **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
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72 ☐