

Ch. 12 Reading Guide: Second War for Independence and the Upsurge of Nationalism (pg. 226-245)

Learning Targets

Target # 1: I can identify examples of how the United States began to develop a modern democracy and a new national culture, and list examples of technology, agriculture, and commerce that began to shape regional identities, and list the political, social and economic issues faced by the U.S. as it expanded its borders.

Target # 2: I can explain (using historical thinking skills) how the United States began to develop a modern democracy and a new national culture, and explain (using historical thinking skills) examples of technology, agriculture, and commerce that began to shape regional identities, and describe the political, social and economic issues faced by the U.S. as it expanded its borders.

Big Ideas:

- America won another war against Britain and its allies, but not without showing a growing sense of regionalism among the American people.
- Henry Clay's 'American System' sought to bolster America's economic prosperity...much like Hamilton's plan had sought to do in previous decades.
- Territorial expansion, while seen as an American right, continued at a rapid pace, but not without its bumps that further sectionalized (divided) the American people.
- While the Federalists were aging out (literally) of the American political system, Chief Justice John Marshall (one of the last important Federalists) continued to expand the power of the national government, which in turn created tensions with supporters of states' rights.
- The resurgence of European monarchies led America to make bold 'statements' in regards to intervention and colonization in the western hemisphere.

Prediction Statement (50 words or less): What is one prediction you have about what you will learn based on the big ideas above?

Key Questions:

Washington Burned and New Orleans Defended (pg. 228-229)

Know: War of 1812, Battle of New Orleans, Washington D.C.

1. What was the significant outcome of Britain's 2nd attack in the War of 1812? (Chesapeake Bay)

2. What was the significant outcome of Britain's 3rd attack in the War of 1812? (New Orleans)

Treaty of Ghent (pg. 229-230)

Know: Treaty of Ghent, Tsar Alexander I, Henry Clay, John Q. Adams

3. Based on what was 'decided' between Britain & the U.S. in Ghent, Belgium...why was the War of 1812 considered a draw?

<p><u>Federalist Grievances & the Hartford Convention (pg. 230-231)</u> Know: Blue Light Federalists, Hartford Convention</p> <p>4. What demands were made by New England states in the Hartford Convention of 1814?</p> <p>5. What trend did New England states fear was occurring in the United States that prompted demands in the convention?</p>	
<p><u>The 2nd War for American Independence (pg. 231-232)</u> Know: Sectionalism, Andrew Jackson, William H. Harrison</p> <p>6. How were the following affected by the war with Britain?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Political figures (such as Jackson & Harrison) B. American manufacturing C. Native Americans 	
<p><u>“The American System” (pg. 233-234)</u> Know: Tariff of 1816, Henry Clay, Erie Canal</p> <p>7. How did Congress attempt to boost the post-war American economy? (1816)</p> <p>8. What were Henry Clay’s 3 key points in establishing a profitable U.S. economy? (see American System)</p>	
<p><u>Panic of 1819 and the Curse of Hard Times (pg. 235)</u> Know: Wildcat Banks, land speculation, Panic of 1819</p> <p>9. How was land speculation in the West a future problem for the national bank?</p>	
<p><u>Growing Pains of the West (pg. 235-236)</u> State admission, Land Act of 1820</p> <p>10. What factors encouraged immigration and continued westward expansion?</p>	

<p><u>Slavery & the Sectional Balance (pg. 236)</u> Know: Tallmadge Amendment, Peculiar Institution 11. Why did the South so greatly oppose the Tallmadge Amendment (1819)?</p>	
<p><u>Uneasy Missouri Compromise (pg. 236-240)</u> Know: Henry Clay, Missouri Compromise 12. How was the Missouri Compromise a middle ground for both Northern & Southern states?</p>	
<p><u>John Marshall & Judicial Nationalism (pg. 240)</u> Know: John Marshall, McCulloch v Maryland, Cohens v Virginia, Gibbons v Ogden 13. How did Chief Justice Marshall continue to exert/expand federal power (including that of the Supreme Court) over the states in the following cases from 1819-1824?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. McCulloch v Maryland (1819) B. Cohens v Virginia (1821) C. Gibbons v Ogden (1824) 	
<p><u>Judicial Dikes Against Democratic Excesses (pg. 240-241)</u> Know: Fletcher v Peck; Dartmouth College v Woodward 14. How did Chief Justice Marshall continue to uphold property rights in the following rulings from 1810-1819?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Fletcher v Peck (1810) B. Dartmouth College v Woodward (1819) 	
<p><u>Sharing Oregon & Acquiring Florida (pg. 241-243)</u> Know: John Q. Adams, Treaty of 1818, Andrew Jackson, Adams-Onis Treaty of 1819 15. How did the Adams-Onis Treaty (1819) expand the physical boundary of the U.S.?</p>	

Monroe & His Doctrine (pg. 243-244)

Know: Monroe Doctrine

16. Briefly summarize the following key points of the Monroe Doctrine:

- A. 'noncolonization'
- B. 'nonintervention'
- C. What will the U.S. do if Europe adheres to the Monroe Doctrine?

Summary Exit Ticket:

Periodization/Contextualization (2 parts)

In this chapter, the authors highlight ways in which the War of 1812 acted as a turning point in ushering a 'boom' period of relative success until the 1850s and 1860s.

#1) Analyze one example of how the conclusion of the War of 1812 brought about positive change for the United States in the period from 1812-1850.

#2) Analyze one example of how the conclusion of the War of 1812 brought about positive change for the United States in the period from 1812-1850.
