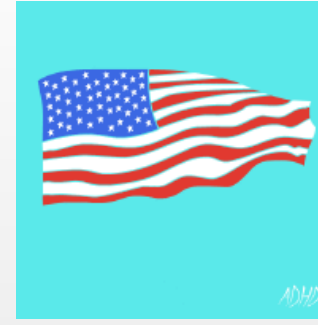
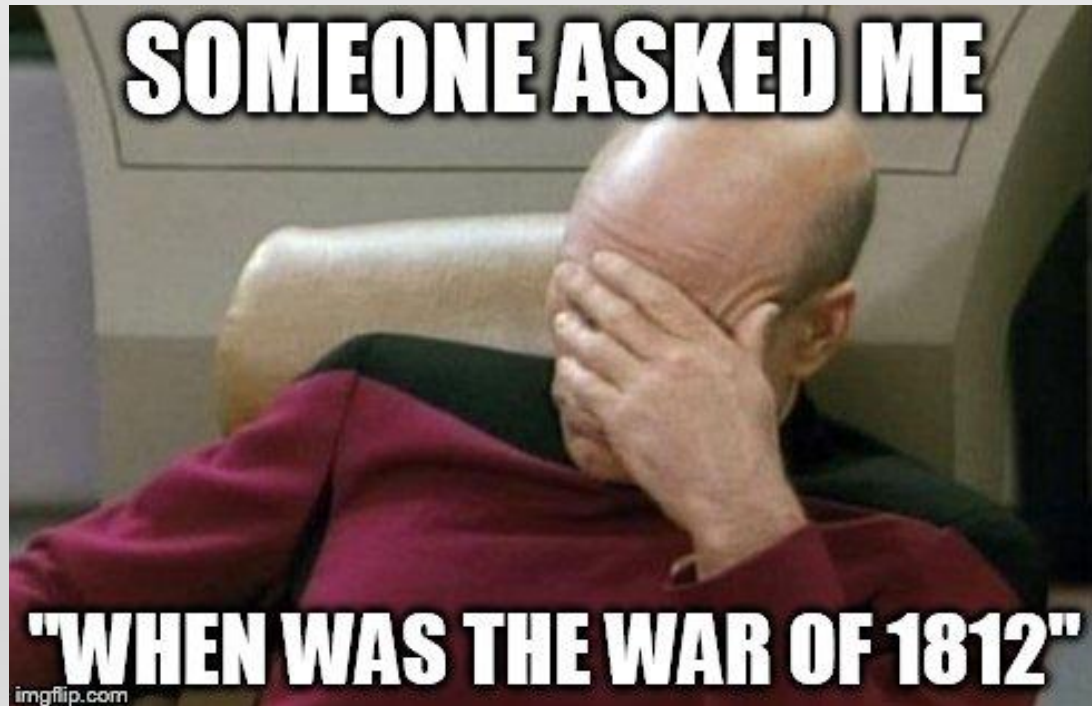


APUSH



Chapter 12: Second War of Independence and Rise of Nationalism



On to Canada over Land and Lakes

- Americans tried to invade Canada but fought off.
- Then tried by sea and were more successful.
 - Oliver Hazard Perry: captured a British fleet in Lake Erie.
- General Harrison's army overtook the British at Detroit and Fort Malden



Oliver H. Perry



Washington Burned and New Orleans Defended

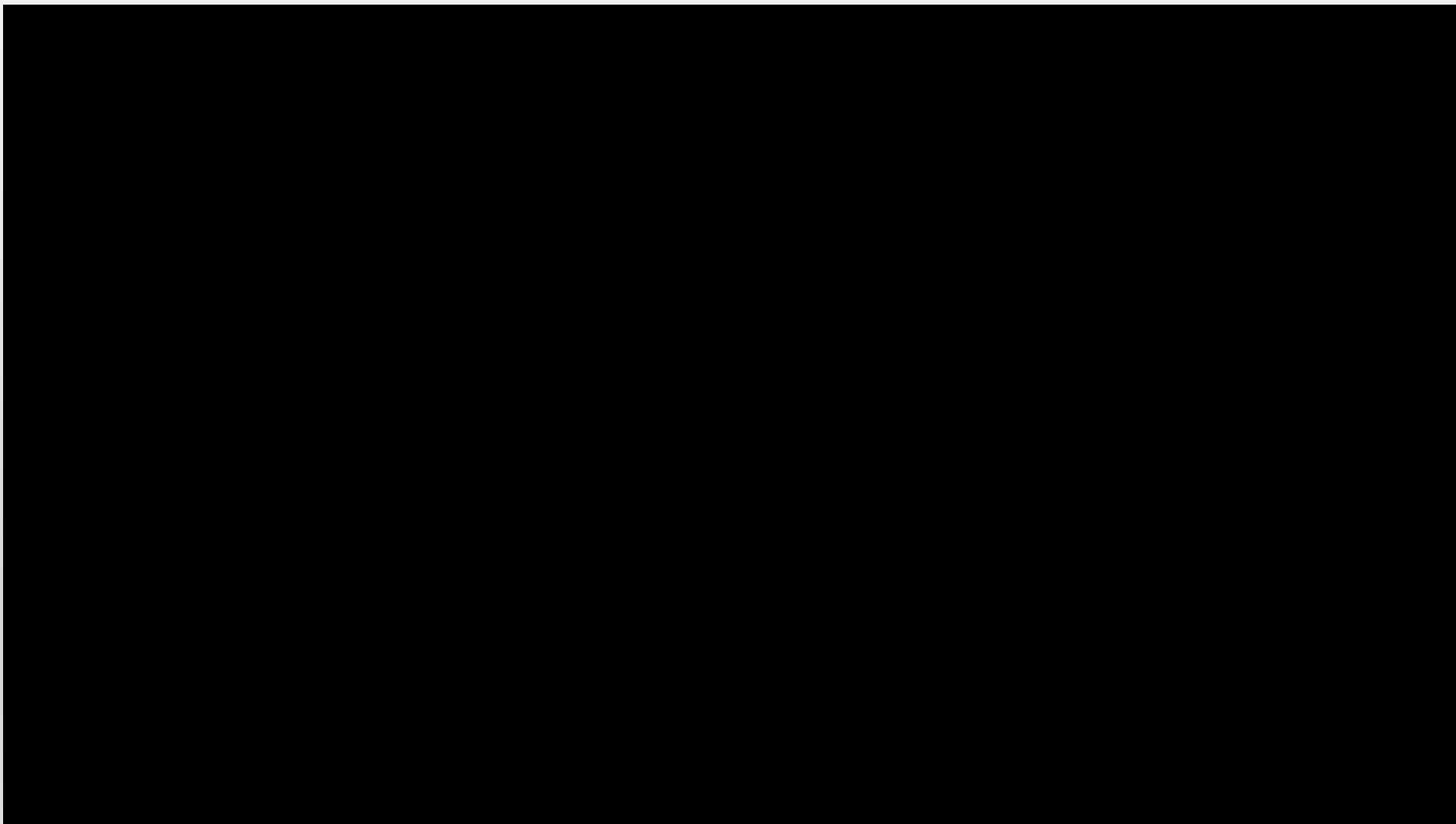
- British attacked Washington D.C. **Burned the White House and Capitol Building.**
- Francis Scott Key: American prisoner watched the British fleet bombard Fort McHenry; wrote the "Star Spangled Banner."



Francis
Scott
Key
→



Star Spangled Banner

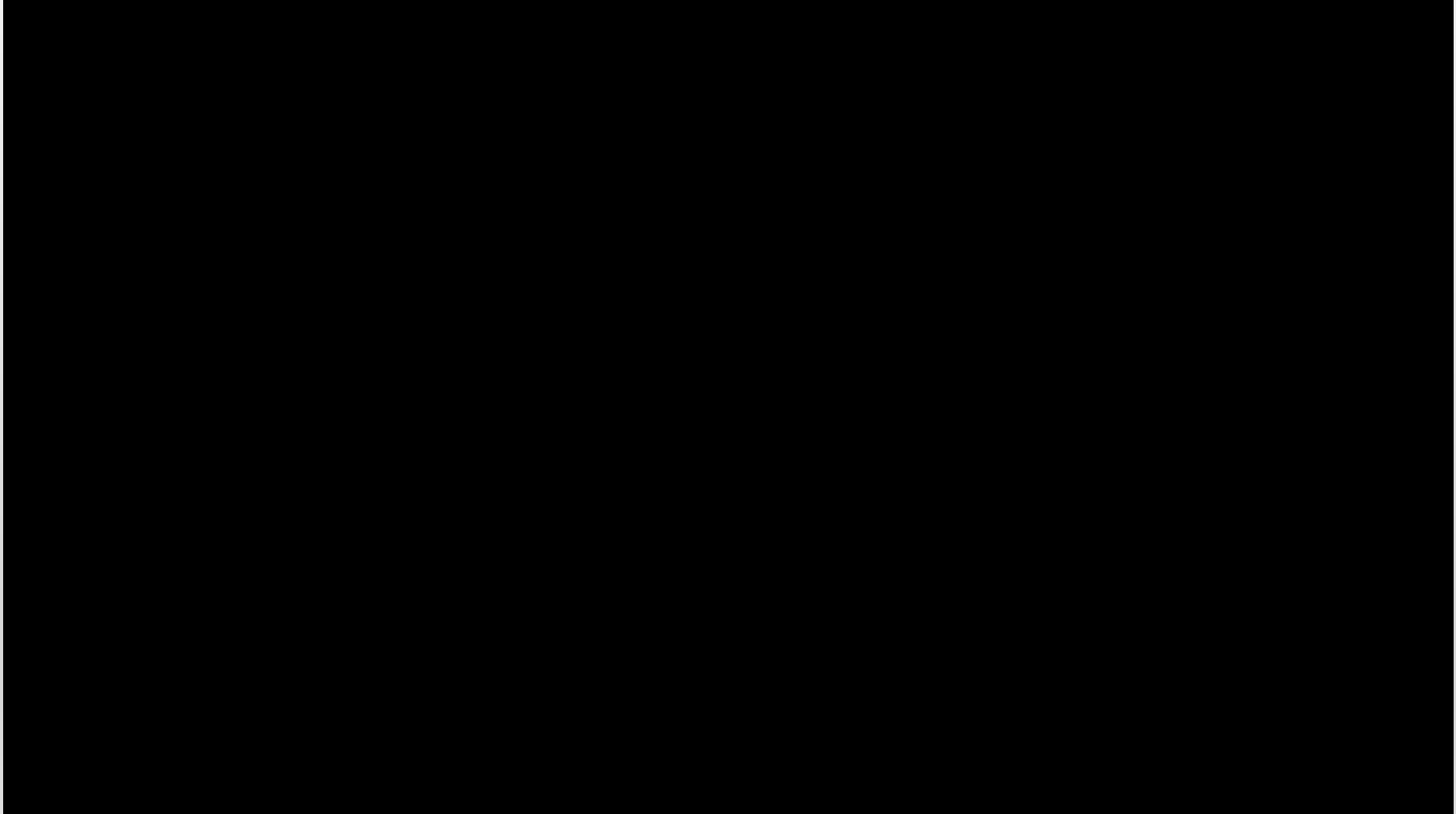


Washington Burned and New Orleans Defended

- Andrew Jackson defended New Orleans at the **Battle of New Orleans.** 



Defense of New Orleans



The Treaty of Ghent

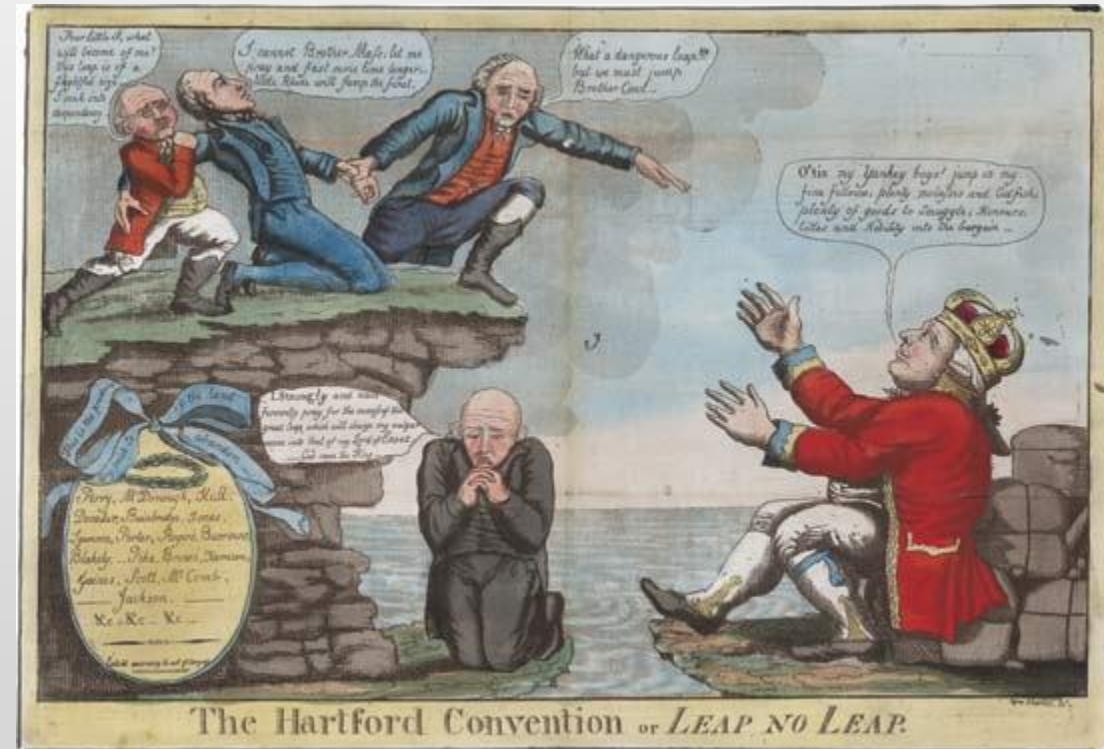
- Tsar Alexander I of Russia wanted peace - didn't want Britain to lose strength in the Americas (they were allies in Europe)
 - **Treaty of Ghent**, signed on **December 24, 1814**
- Fighting ended and conquered territory restored.



Treaty of Ghent agreement

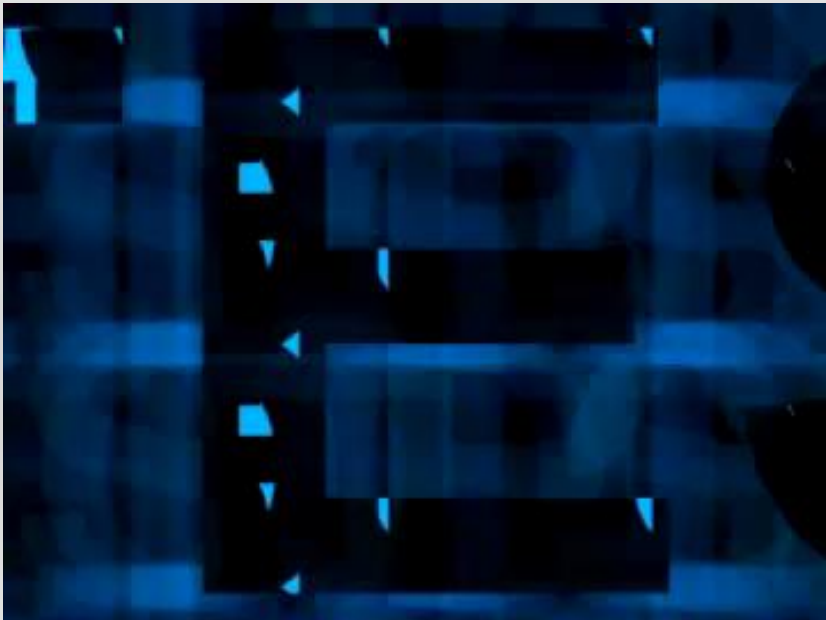
Federalist Grievances and the Hartford Convention

- **Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island** discussed grievances. **Hartford Convention**'s final report demanded:
 - Financial assistance.
 - 2/3 vote in Congress before war could be declared, new states admitted, or embargos could be placed on other countries.
 - Abolition of slavery and the 3/5 clause.
 - One-Term presidency and prohibition of successive presidents from the same state
- **Death of the Federalists.**



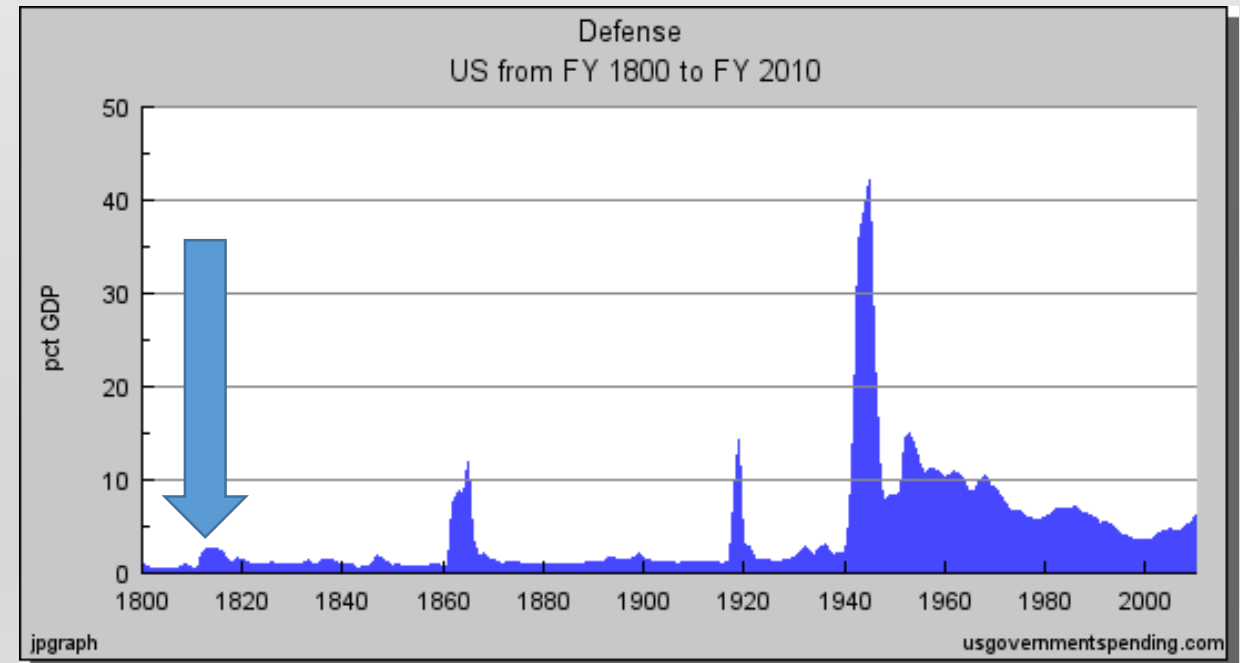
The Second War for American Independence

- The **War of 1812** showed America would defend its beliefs.
- **Rush-Bagot Agreement (1817)** between America and Great Britain – limit armament in Great Lakes



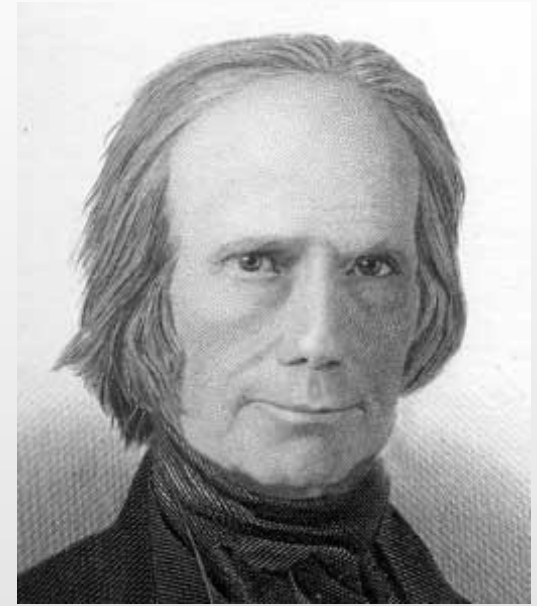
Nascent Nationalism

- Rise of American Nationalism
- Army and navy expanded and the Bank of the United States revived in 1816.



“The American System”

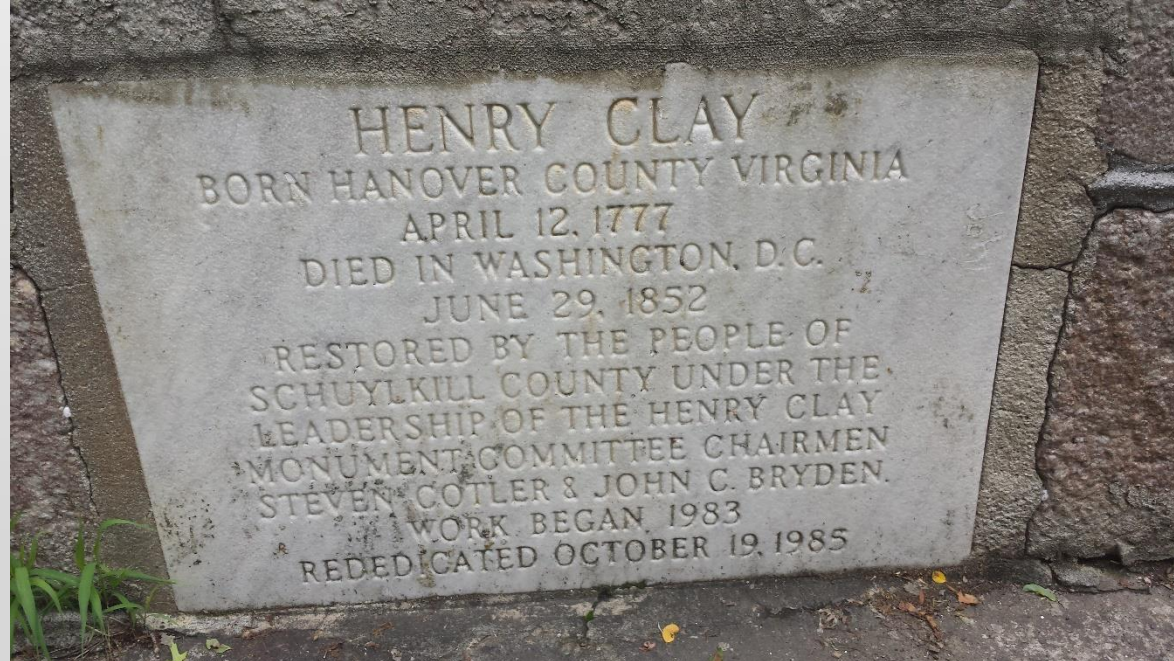
- **Tariff of 1816, protection for American companies.**
- Henry Clay - the **American System**.
 - 1) Strong banking system (for credit)
 - 2) Protective tariff (aid eastern manufacturers)
 - 3) Network of roads and canals (transport raw materials)



Henry Clay



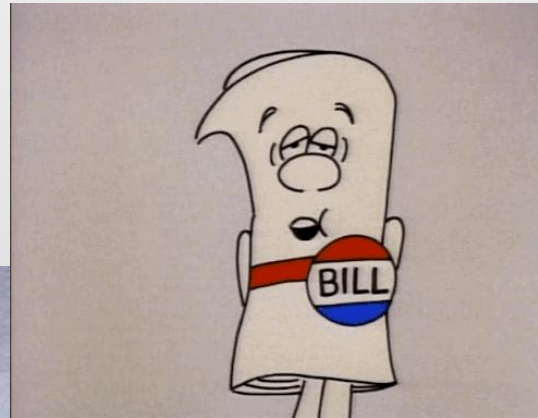
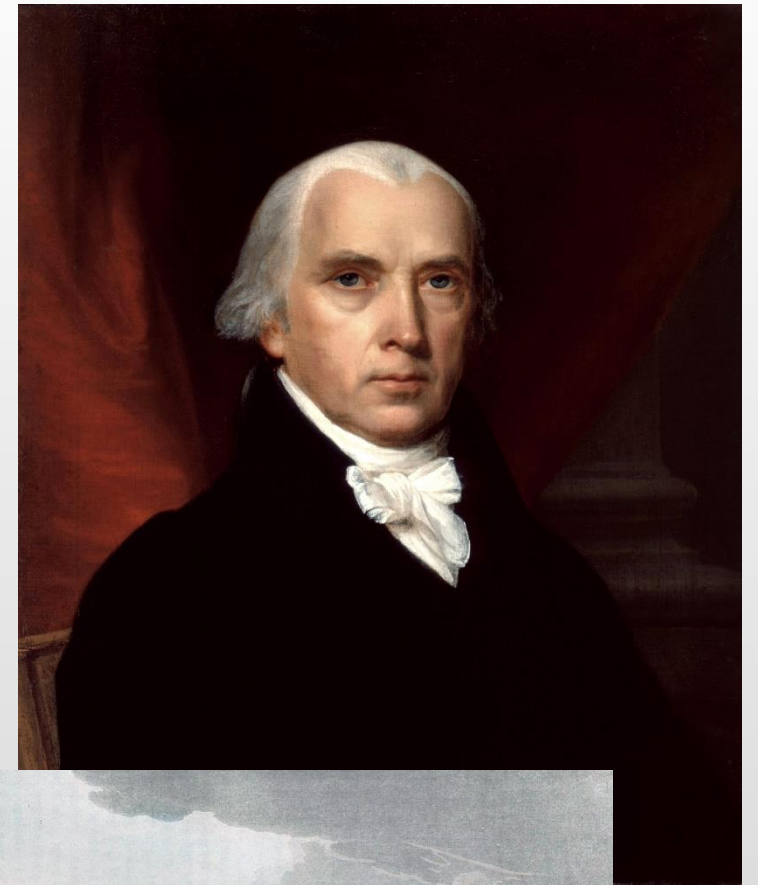
Henry Clay Monument (Pottsville, PA)



“The American System”

- President Madison vetoed a bill to give **states aid for infrastructure**, deeming it unconstitutional.

James
Madison
→



Madison's Presidency

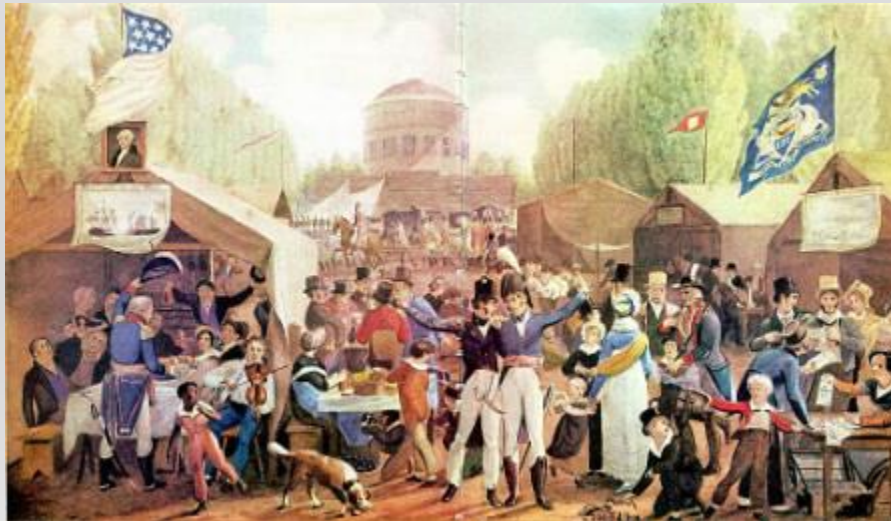


The So-Called Era of Good Feelings

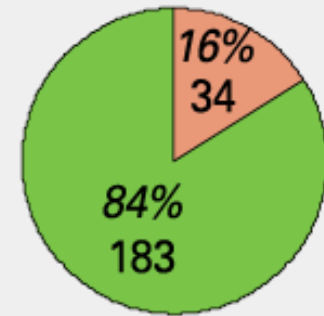
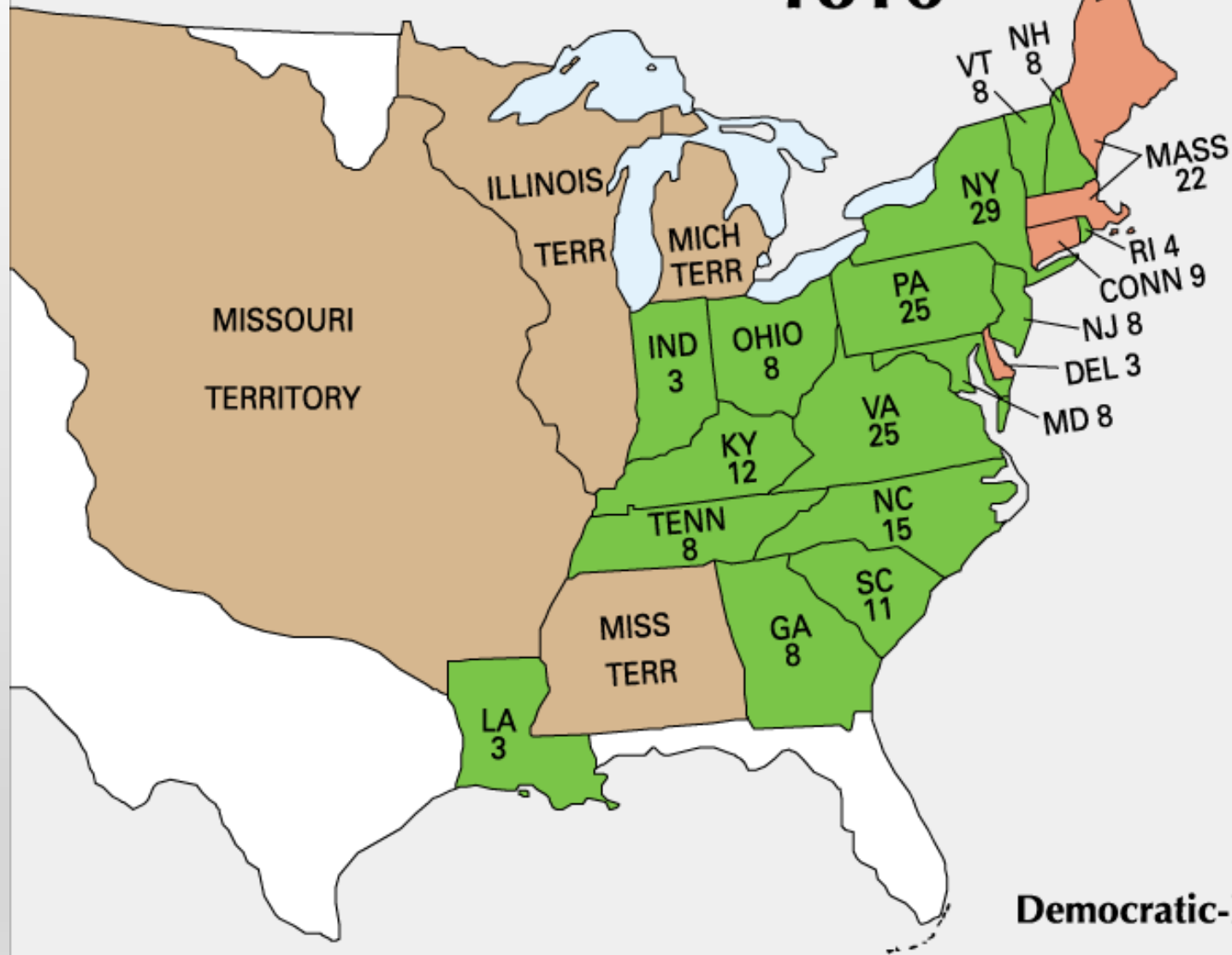
- Federalists ran a candidate for the last time in **1816**. Dem-Rep James Monroe won the election.
- The time during the administrations of President Monroe was known as the "**Era of Good Feelings**" - the 2 political parties were getting along.



James Monroe



1816



ELECTORAL VOTE
TOTAL VOTING: 217
NOT VOTING: 4

 Territories

Democratic-Republican
(Monroe)



Federalist (King)



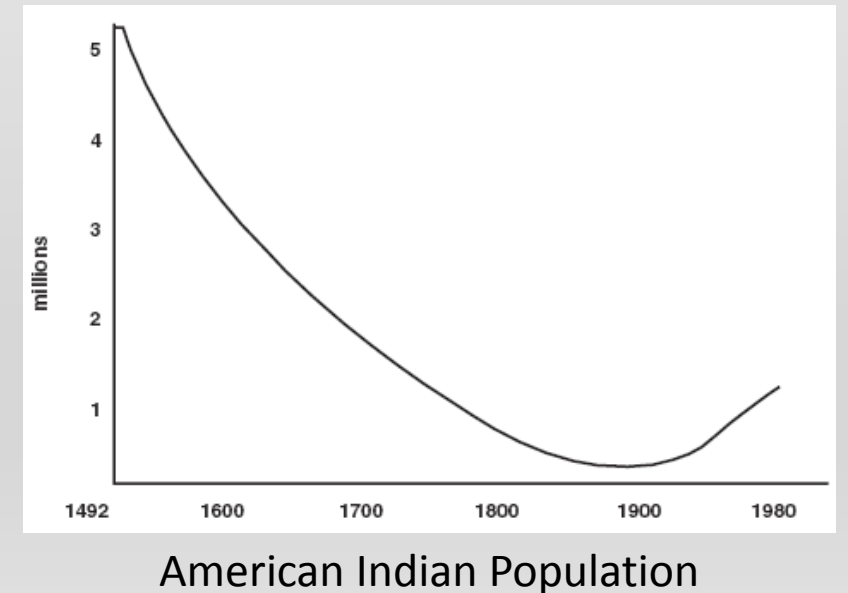
The Panic of 1819 and the Curse of Hard Times

- **Panic of 1819** - first financial panic since President Washington took office.
 - The main cause was **over-speculation** in frontier lands.
- The Bank of the United States hated by western farmers due to foreclosures.



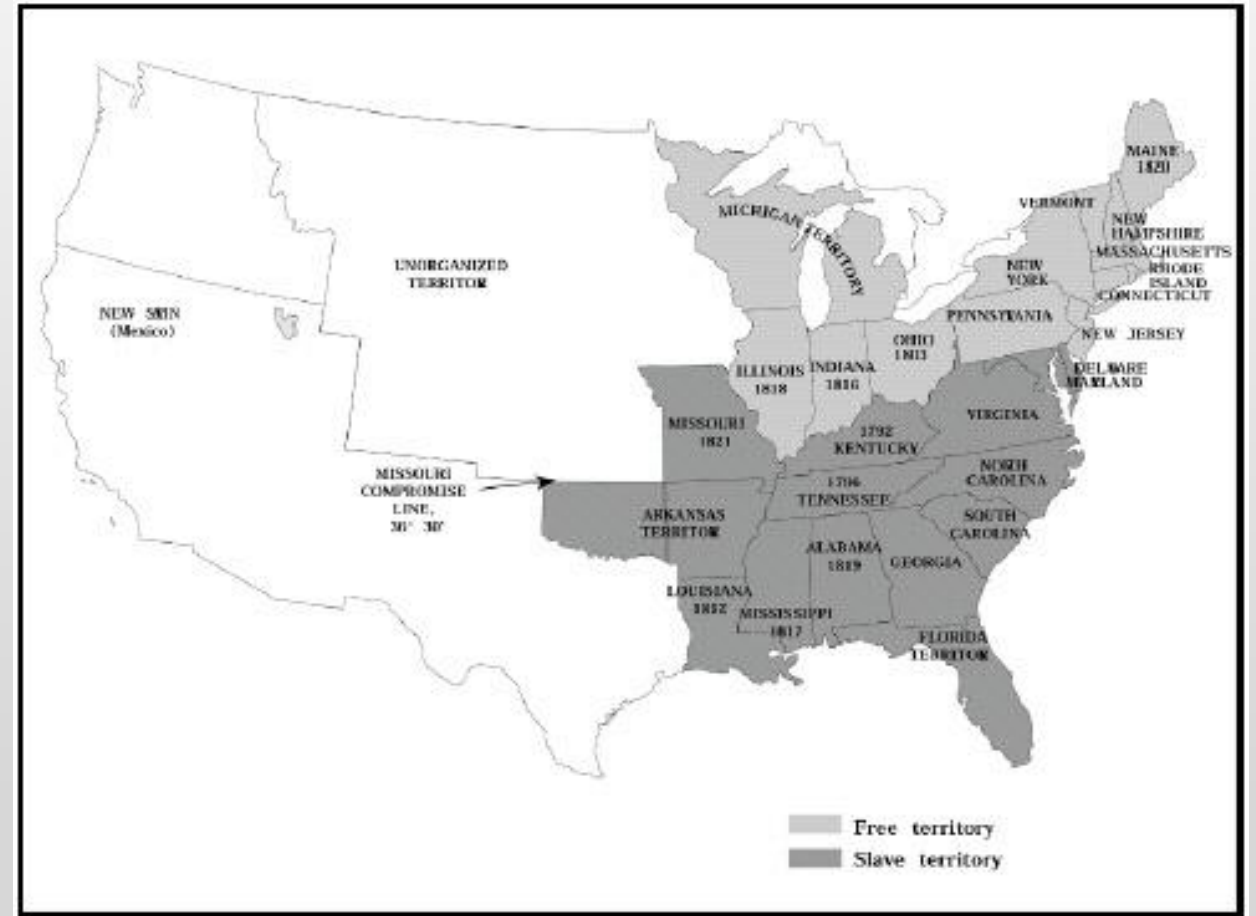
Growing Pains in the West

- Westward migration → cheap land, highways, and elimination of Indians.
- The **Land Act of 1820** offered a lot of land at a cheap price.



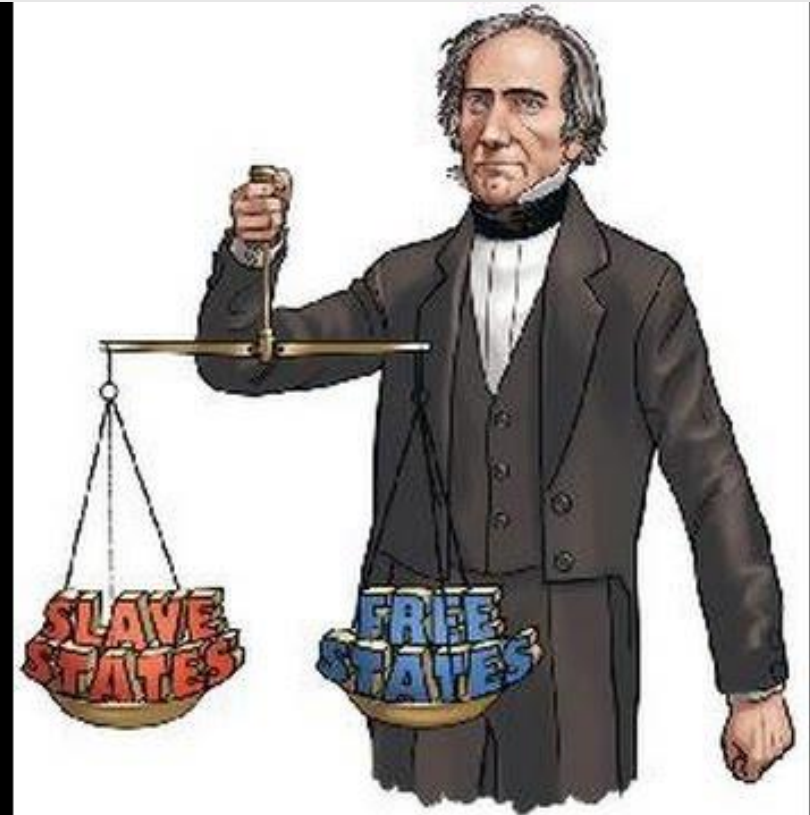
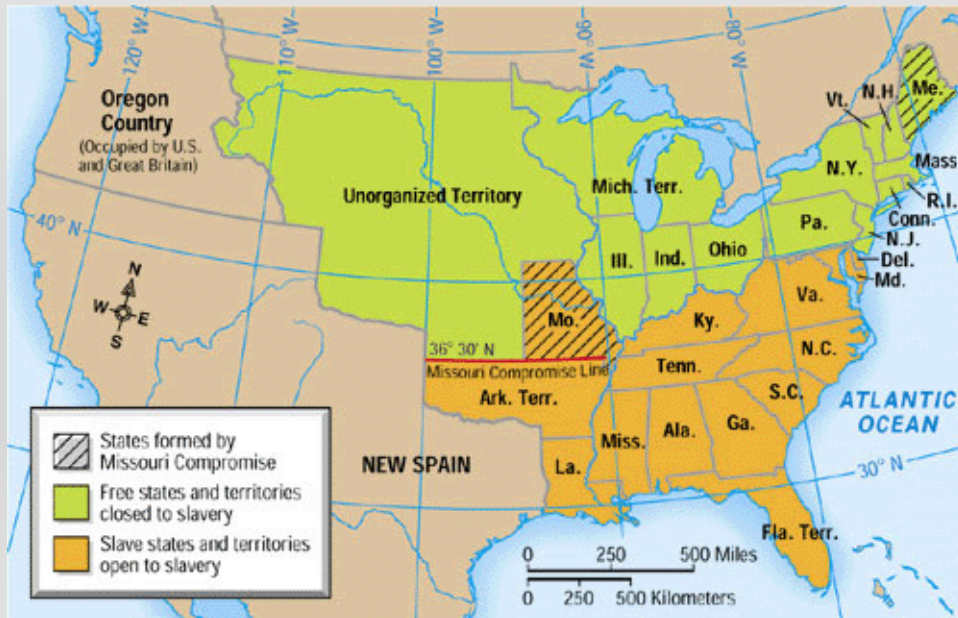
Slavery and the Sectional Balance

- The **Tallmadge Amendment** attempted to eliminate slavery but was defeated by the pro-slavery Senate.
- Peculiar Institution: slavery in the south.

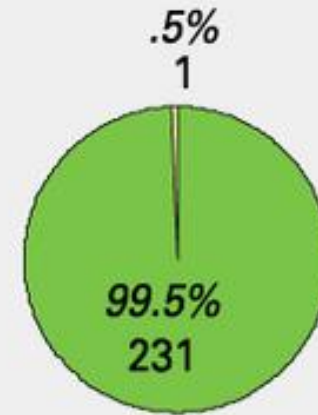
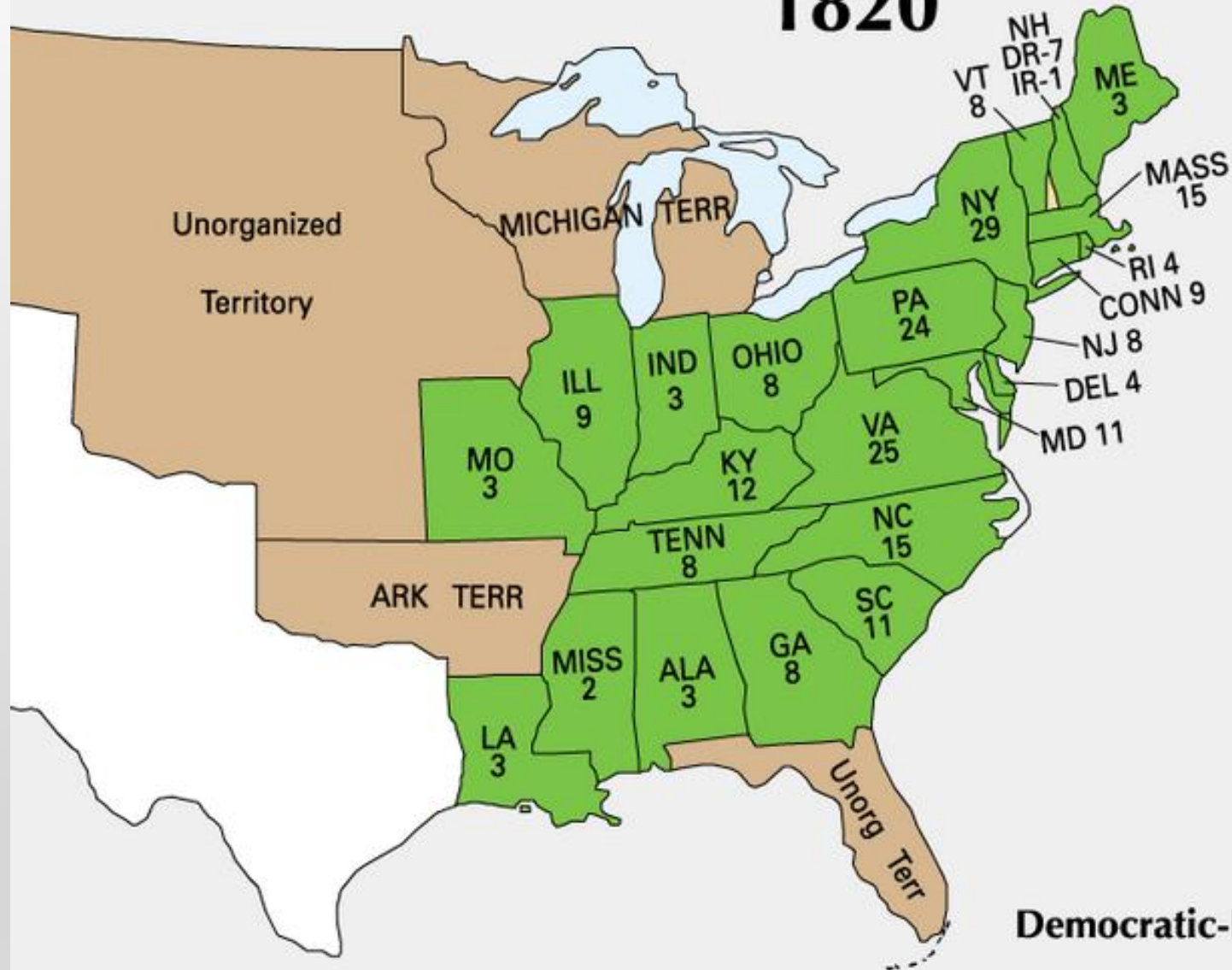


The Uneasy Missouri Compromise

- **Henry Clay** - Missouri Compromise. **Missouri** as a **slave state** and **Maine** as a separate, **free state**.
- Slavery forbidden in remaining territories north of the line of $36^{\circ} 30'$, except for Missouri.
- James Monroe was re-elected in **1820**.





1820



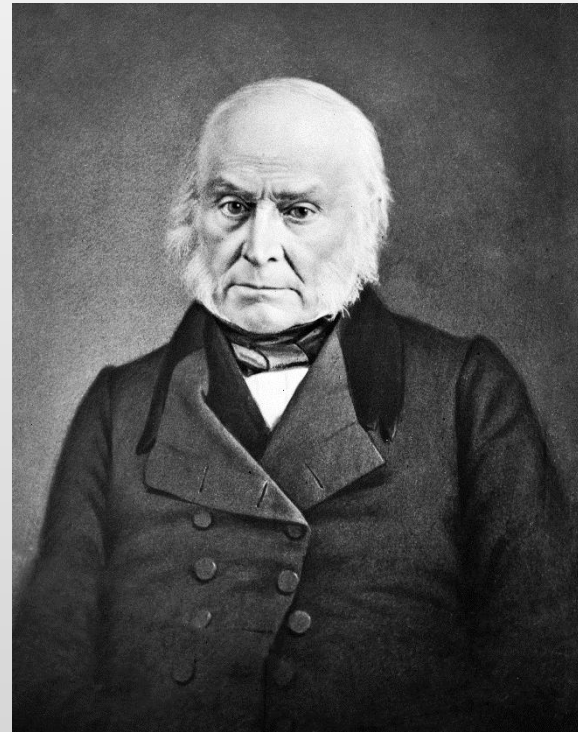
ELECTORAL VOTE
TOTAL VOTING: 232
NOT VOTING: 3

 Territories

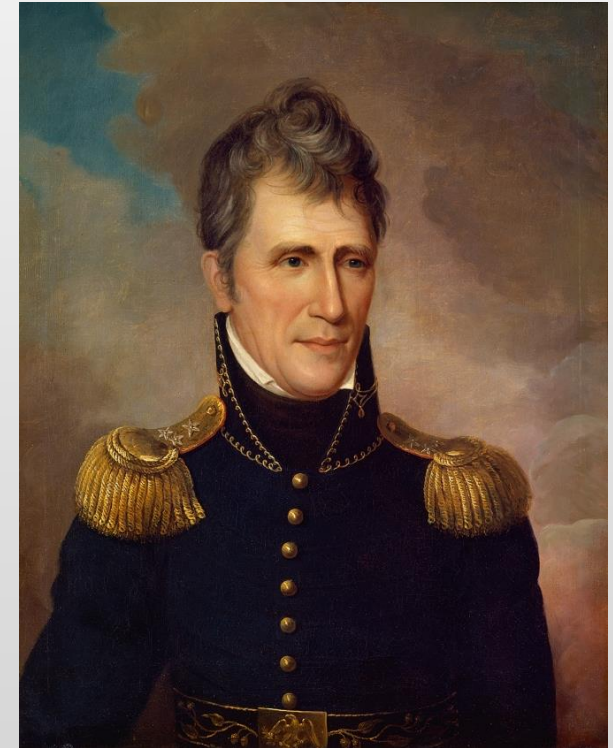
Democratic-Republican
(Monroe) 
Independent Republican
(J. Q. Adams) 

Sharing Oregon and Acquiring Florida

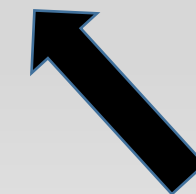
- John Quincy Adams: Secretary of State to James Monroe.
- Spain forced to remove troops from **Florida**. General Andrew Jackson - **punish the Indians and recapture the runaways.**
- **Florida Purchase Treaty of 1819** - Spain ceded Florida and Spanish claims to Oregon for America's claims to Texas.



John Quincy Adams



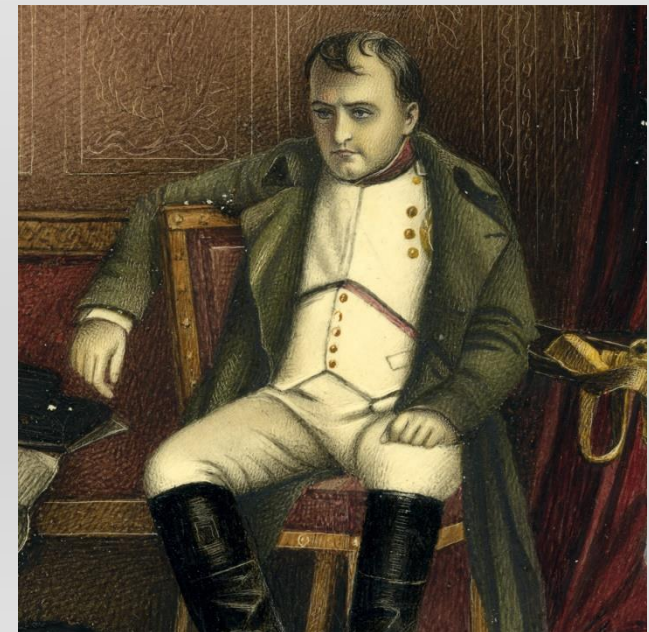
Andrew Jackson



1824 Presidential Candidates

Sharing Oregon and Acquiring Florida

- After Napoleon's defeat in 1815, Europeans wanted to completely **eliminate democracy**.
- Britain wanted a **joint declaration with America** renouncing any interest in acquiring Latin American territory.



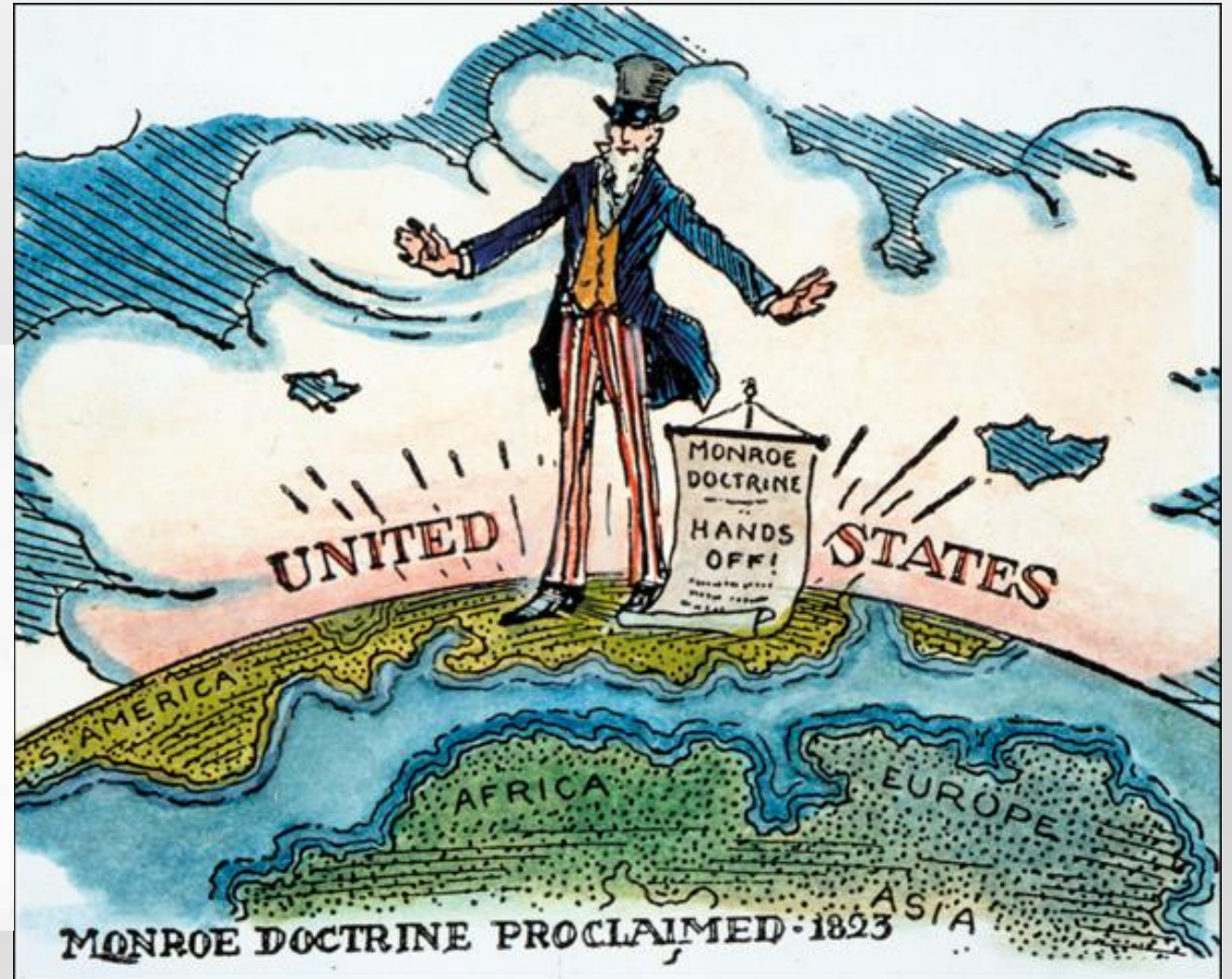
Monroe and His Doctrine

- Secretary Adams thought Britain feared America would threaten their Caribbean possessions.
- **Monroe Doctrine (1823):** President Monroe's warning to the European powers
 - - Era of colonization in the Americas was over.
 - - Warning against foreign intervention.



Monroe's Doctrine Appraised

- The **Europeans powers were offended** by the Monroe Doctrine.



Monroe's Presidency

