

Chapter 12:

“The Second War for Independence and the Upsurge of Nationalism”

1812 – 1824

On to Canada over Land and Lakes

- **The state of the US army in 1812:**
 - Poorly trained and disciplined
 - Supplemented by an even worse militia
 - Led by old generals from the Revolutionary War
 - * Navy only had 16 ships
 - * Army had fewer than 7,000 troops
- **Financially:**
 - The year before the war Republicans had shut down the Bank of the U.S. by refusing to renew its charter
 - This made it difficult for the U.S. to borrow money from banks since most private bankers were in the Northeast (opposed war and would not lend money)

On to Canada over Land and Lakes

Fighting in Canada:

- Despite the nation's military and financial weakness, Madison ordered the military to invade Canada
- American military leaders planned attacks from three directions:
 - From Detroit, Niagara Falls, and up the Hudson River valley toward Montreal.
- All three attacks failed

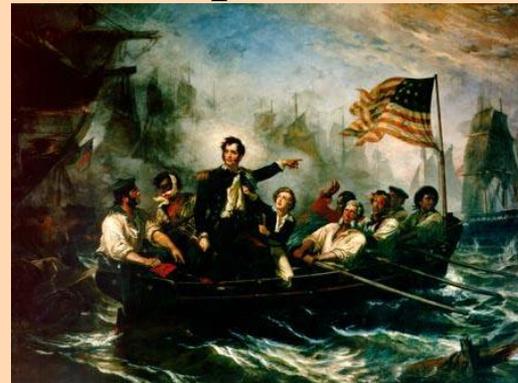
The Three U.S. Invasions of 1812



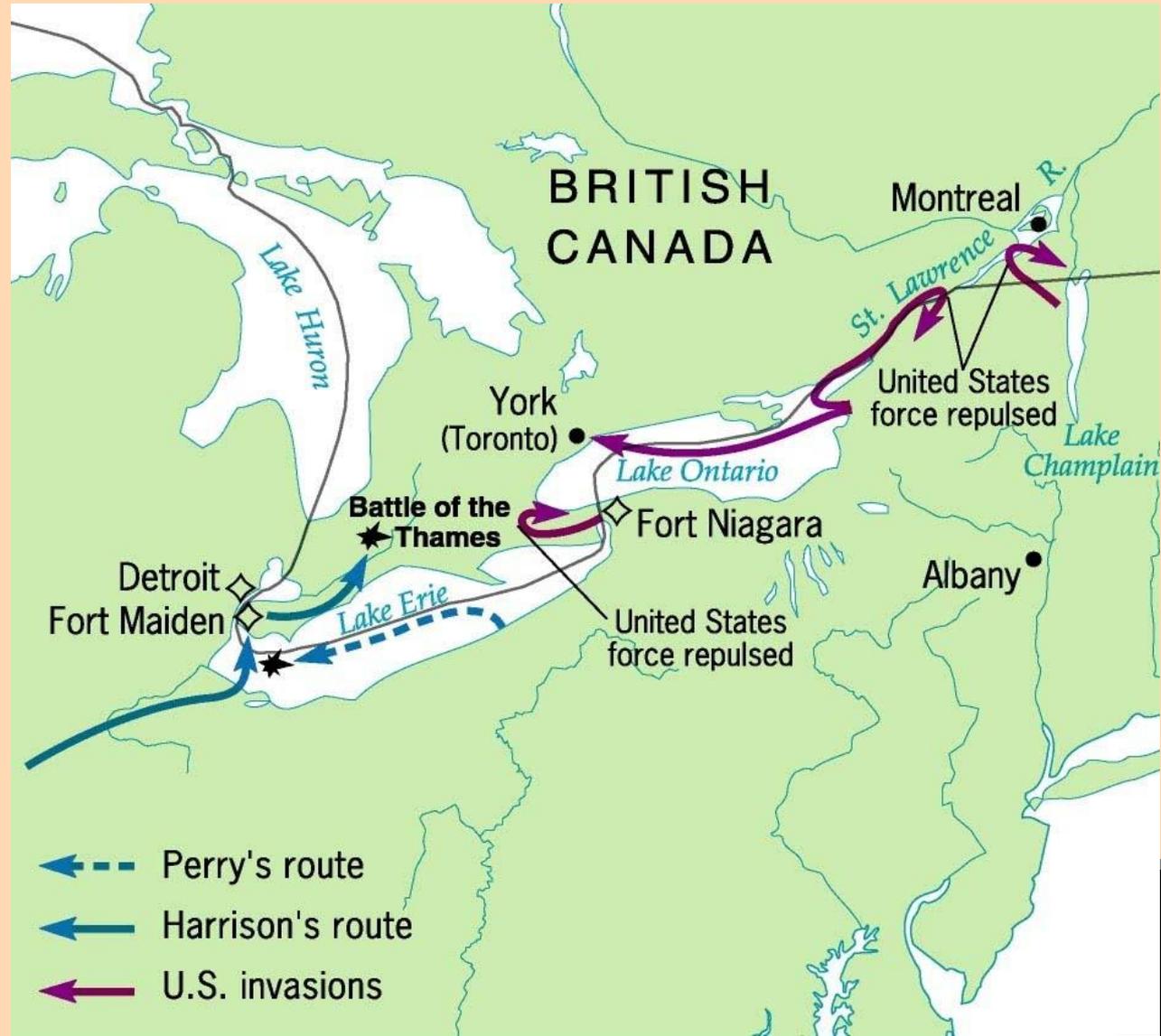
On to Canada over Land and Lakes

- In 1813 the 2nd group of US attacks on Canada are stopped by the British
- Control of the Great Lakes was very important during the war
 - September 1813 – **Oliver Hazard Perry** built ships on the shores of Lake Erie and captured a British force on the lake

“we have met the enemy and he is ours”



Campaigns of 1813



On to Canada over Land and Lakes

- US Navy during the war of 1812
 - US had fewer, but better ships than Britain
 - US had better crews (many on British ships had been pressed for service)
 - US had several important ships (especially the Constitution – “Old Ironsides”) with thicker sides and better guns than Britain

USS Constitution versus HMS Guerriere



Brilliant Victory!! Obtained by Commodore O. H. Perry Over the British Fleet on Lake Erie

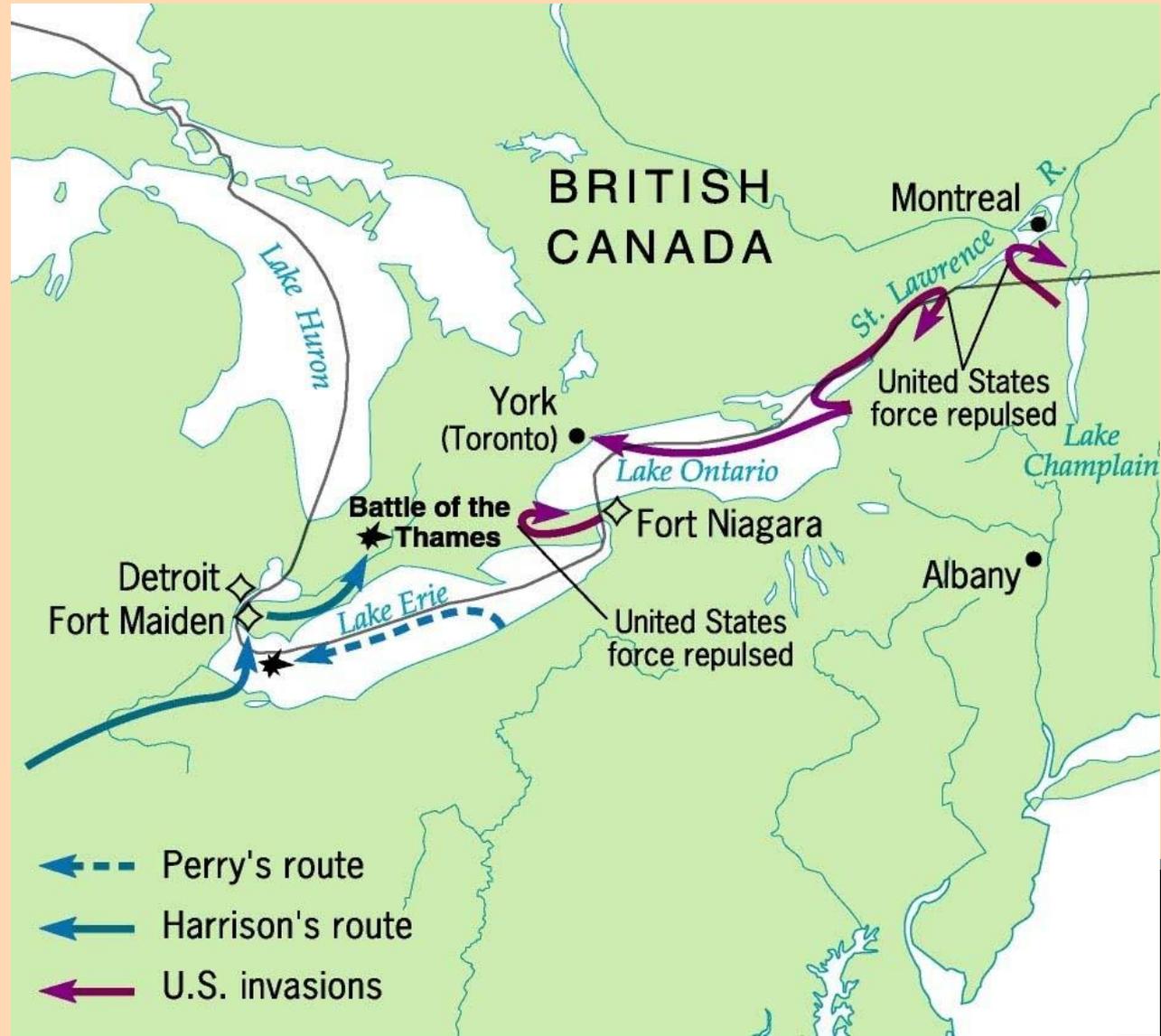


On to Canada over Land and Lakes

- After Perry's important victory, Britain was forced to retreat from Detroit and Fort Malden
- October 1813 – **Battle of Thames**
 - **General William Henry Harrison** pursued the retreating British and defeated them
 - Tecumseh was killed during this battle



Campaigns of 1813



On to Canada over Land and Lakes

- April 1814 – Napoleon defeated for the 1st time
 - Britain could now concentrate on fighting in the US
- Britain set up a tight blockade over the entire US coast by 1814
 - Started at the mid-Atlantic and move north and south from there

On to Canada over Land and Lakes

- September 1814 – Britain transported 10,000 troops down Lake Champlain for an attack on New York
 - A weaker US fleet under **Thomas Macdonough** barely defeated the British
 - Britain was then forced to retreat
 - This victory saved New York from attack and New England from possible secession



Washington Burned and New Orleans Defended

- August 1814 – 4,000 British troops landed in the Chesapeake area
 - 6,000 US militia were easily defeated at **Bladensburg**
 - Washington, DC was burned (including the Capitol and the WhiteHouse)

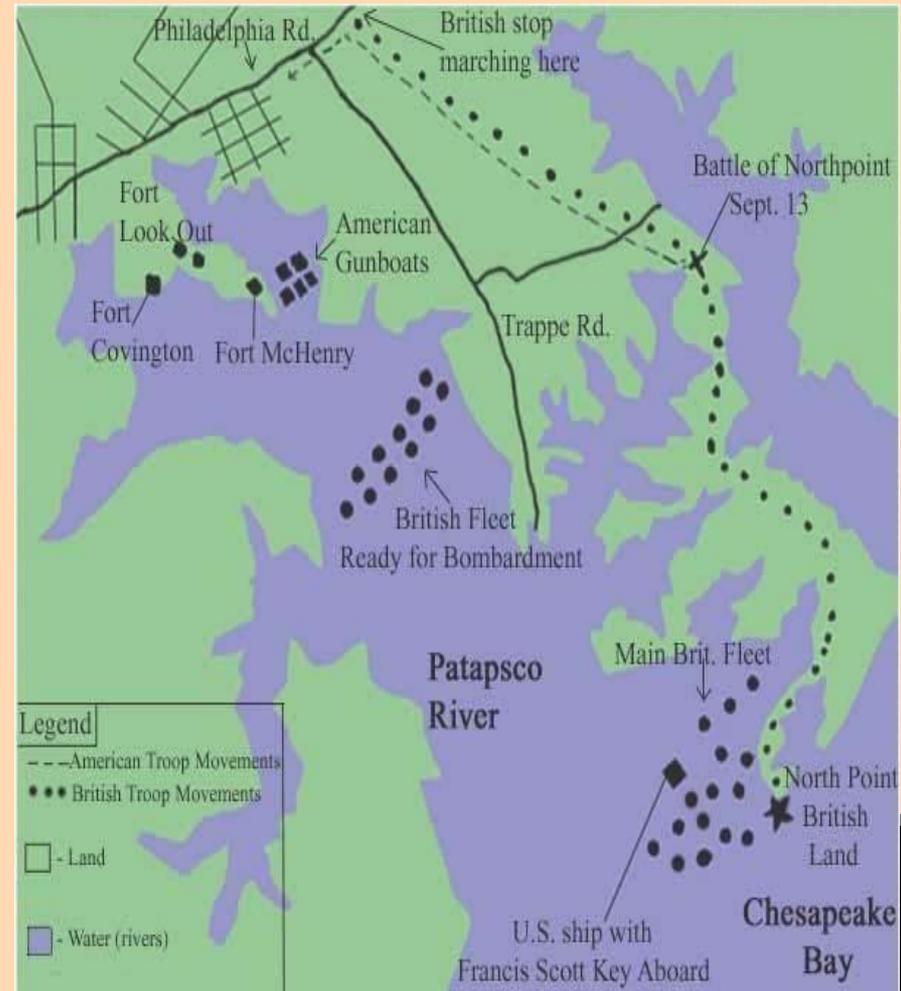


Washington Burned and New Orleans Defended

- **Fort McHenry** (at nearby Baltimore) did not surrender, despite heavy bombardment by British ships on September 13, 1814
- Fort McHenry inspired **Francis Scott Key** to write “**The Star Spangled Banner**”

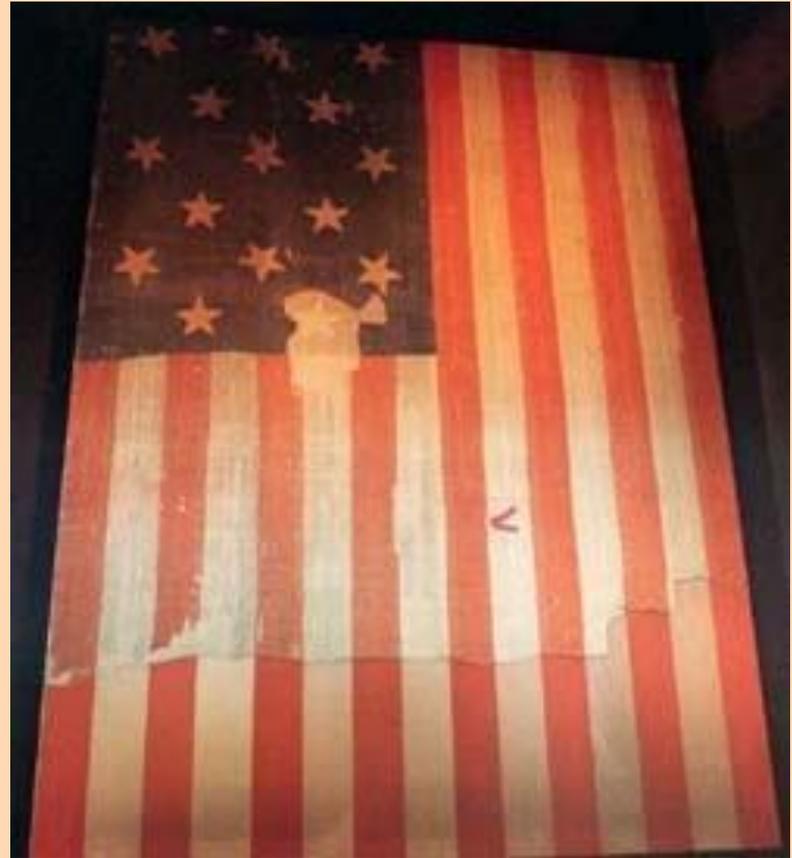


Fort McHenry and the Baltimore



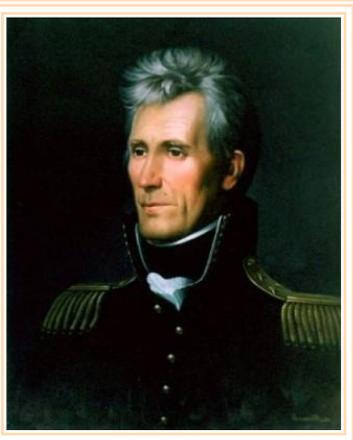
The Star-Spangled Banner

- O say, can you see, by the
dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hail'd at
the twilight's last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright
stars, thro' the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watch'd,
were so gallantly streaming?
And the rockets' red glare, the
bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof thro' the night that
our flag was still there.
O say, does that star-spangled
banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the
home of the brave?*



Washington Burned and New Orleans Defended

- 1814 – 1815 – Britain attacked at **New Orleans**
 - **Andrew Jackson** and 7,000 US soldiers defended this vital US port
 - January 8, 1815 – a British force of 8,000 made the mistake of a frontal assault on entrenched US shooters
 - Britain lost 2,000 men in 1/2 an hour (compared to 70 for the US)
 - This battle was fought 2 weeks after the Treaty of Ghent had been signed, ending the war; this news had not reached New Orleans in time



Jackson's Florida Campaigns



The Battle of New Orleans



The Treaty of Ghent

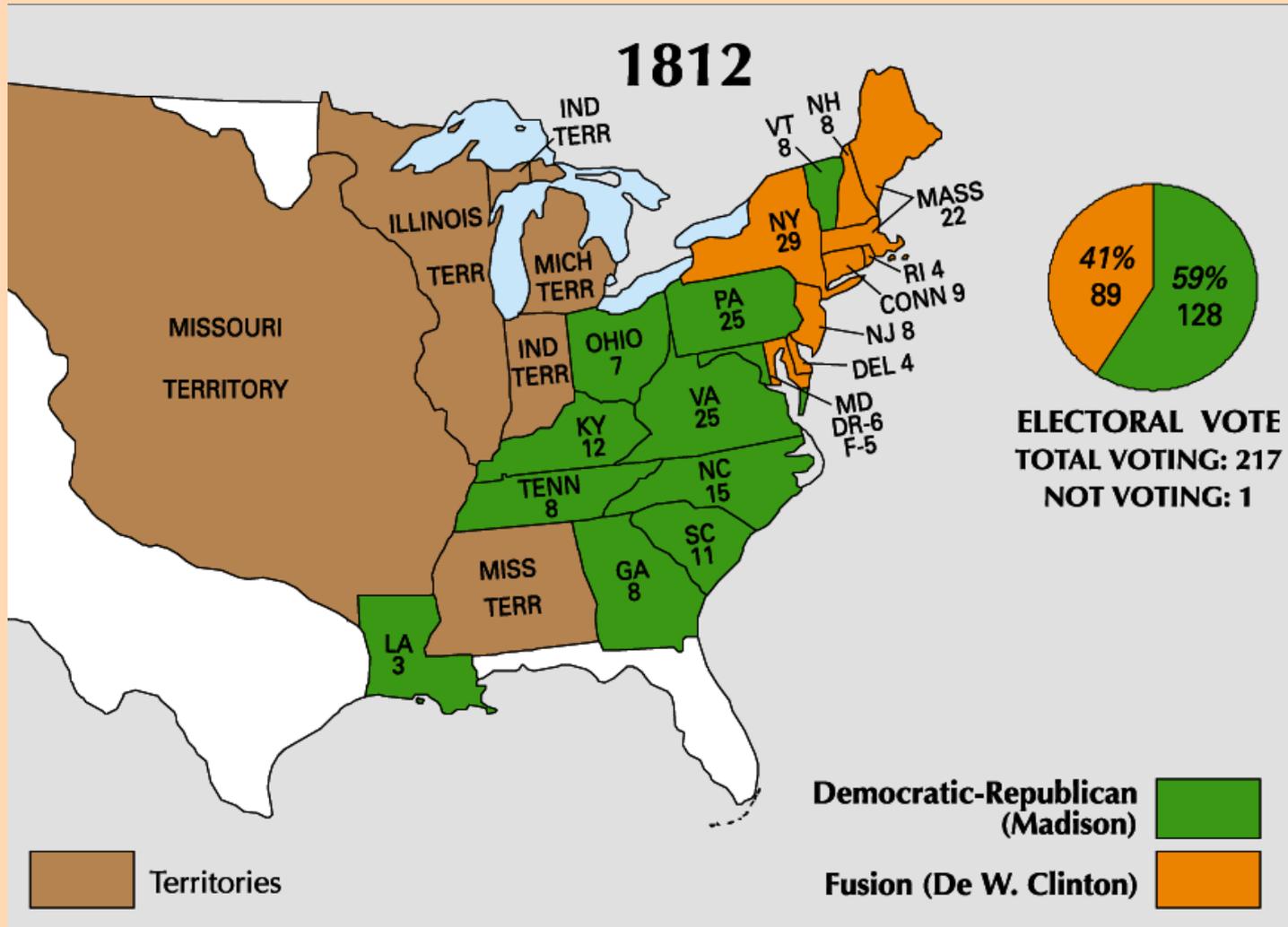
- Negotiations began in Belgian city of Ghent before the major battles of 1814
- Britain made strong demands
 - Wanted a neutral Indian buffer state in Great Lakes region (between the US and British Canada)
 - Control of Great Lakes and Maine (conquered by British)
 - Then, Brits lose in New York and Baltimore, and are more reasonable.
 - The **Treat of Ghent**, signed on December 24, 1814, was an armistice, acknowledging the draw in the war and ignoring any other demands of either side

The Treaty of Ghent

- Both sides agreed to stop fighting and restore conquered territory
- Neither side had defeated the other; neither side could impose its will on the other
- There was nothing about US grievances for which war had been fought, including:
 - British arming of the Indians
 - British violations on sea (seizing US ships, impressment of US soldiers)



The Election of 1812



Federalist Grievances and the Hartford Convention

- Problems in New England
 - Shippers and merchants made money during the war through illegal trade with Canada (the enemy of the US)
 - A minority proposed secession or a separate peace with Britain
 - “Blue Light” Federalists were rumored to flash lights on the shore to alert British ships to escapes of US ships

Federalist Grievances and the Hartford Convention

- December 15, 1814 to January 5, 1815 – the **Hartford Convention**
 - Secret meeting at Hartford, Connecticut called by Massachusetts
 - Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Vermont sent representatives
 - A few radicals talked of secession, but actual demands were moderate

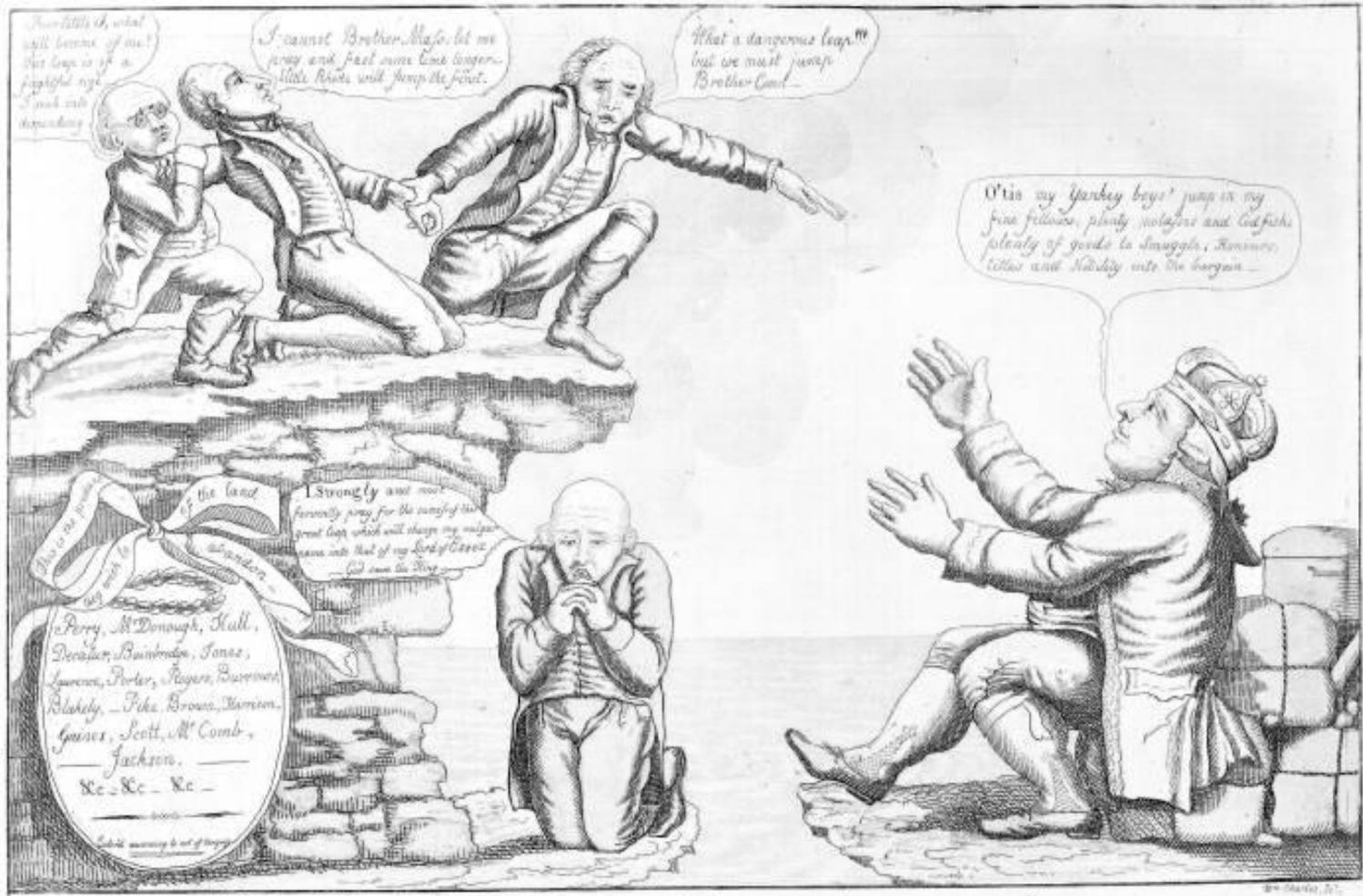
Federalist Grievances and the Hartford Convention

- Final report of the Hartford Convention
 - Demanded financial assistance from Washington for lost trade
 - Proposed that constitutional amendments require a 2/3 vote in Congress before an embargo could be imposed, new states admitted, or war declared
 - Other demands reflected Federalist fears that the South was too strong in national politics:
 - Abolish 3/5 clause, limit presidents to 1 term, and prohibit successive presidents from same state (because Washington, Jefferson, and Madison were all from Virginia)

Federalist Grievances and the Hartford Convention

- Hartford Convention representatives arrived in Washington after news of the Battle of New Orleans and Treaty of Ghent
 - US was focusing on its victory
 - New England's complaints seemed petty (and even treasonous)
 - Failure of the convention ended the strength of the Federalist party

Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island Contemplate Abandoning the Union and Leaping into the Waiting Arms of George III



The Hartford Convention or LEAP NO LEAP

The Second War for American Independence

- Globally, the War of 1812 was unimportant
 - European theater (against Napoleon) was far more important and involved many more men (and deaths)

The Second War for American Independence

- US showed it would fight when it was wronged
 - Other nations developed a respect for the US military
 - Strengthened US ambassadors with foreign nations
- Increased nationalism and decreased sectionalism
 - New England Federalists (associated with sectionalism) were destroyed as a party

The Second War for American Independence

- New war heroes
 - **Andrew Jackson** (Battle of New Orleans)
 - **William Henry Harrison** (various battles around the Great Lakes, especially Thames and Tippecanoe)
 - Jackson and Harrison both became president later

The Second War for American Independence

- **Indians**

- Deserted by the British after the war
- Forced to make peace with the US on the best terms possible; had to give up huge tracts of land north of the Ohio River

The Second War for American Independence

- **Manufacturing**

- Strengthened in the US because of the embargo and British blockade
- This made the US less dependent on factories in Europe

The Second War for American Independence

- **Continued conflict on the US-Canadian border**
 - Canadians expected the US to invade
 - Led to a small naval arms race on the Great Lakes after war
 - Ended with the **Rush-Bagot Treaty (1817)** which limited naval warships on the Great Lakes
 - Better relations with Canada led to a long demilitarized border by 1870s

Nascent Nationalism

- **Nationalism** – a spirit of national consciousness or national oneness
- America emerged from war as 1 nation, which showed in its national culture

Nascent Nationalism

- **Government and Nationalism**
 - The Bank of the United States was rechartered in 1816 (after being disbanded in 1811)
 - Washington, DC was rebuilt
 - The army was expanded to 10,000 men

“The American System”

- Americans were very proud of post war manufacturing
 - After the war, British manufacturers sold inventory in the US at below cost to get rid of excess inventory and stop the spread of factories (and competition) in the US
 - **Tariff of 1816** passed which put a 20% – 25% rate on imports
 - The first tariff raised primarily for protection, not revenue

“The American System”

- **Henry Clay’s “American System”**

- * DESIGNED TO TIE NATION TOGETHER.
- * EACH SECTION SPECIALIZES THEN TRADES
- * NORTH MANUFACTURING
- * SOUTH COTTON
- * WEST FOOD STUFFS
- * HIGH TARIFFS TO HELP NORTHERN INDUSTRY
- * REVENUES USED TO BUILD ROADS & CANALS

“The American System”

- Many around the country wanted government-financed roads
- Attempts to get federal financing for roads were blocked
- States were forced to carry out their own improvements
 - 1825 – the Erie Canal was completed by New York

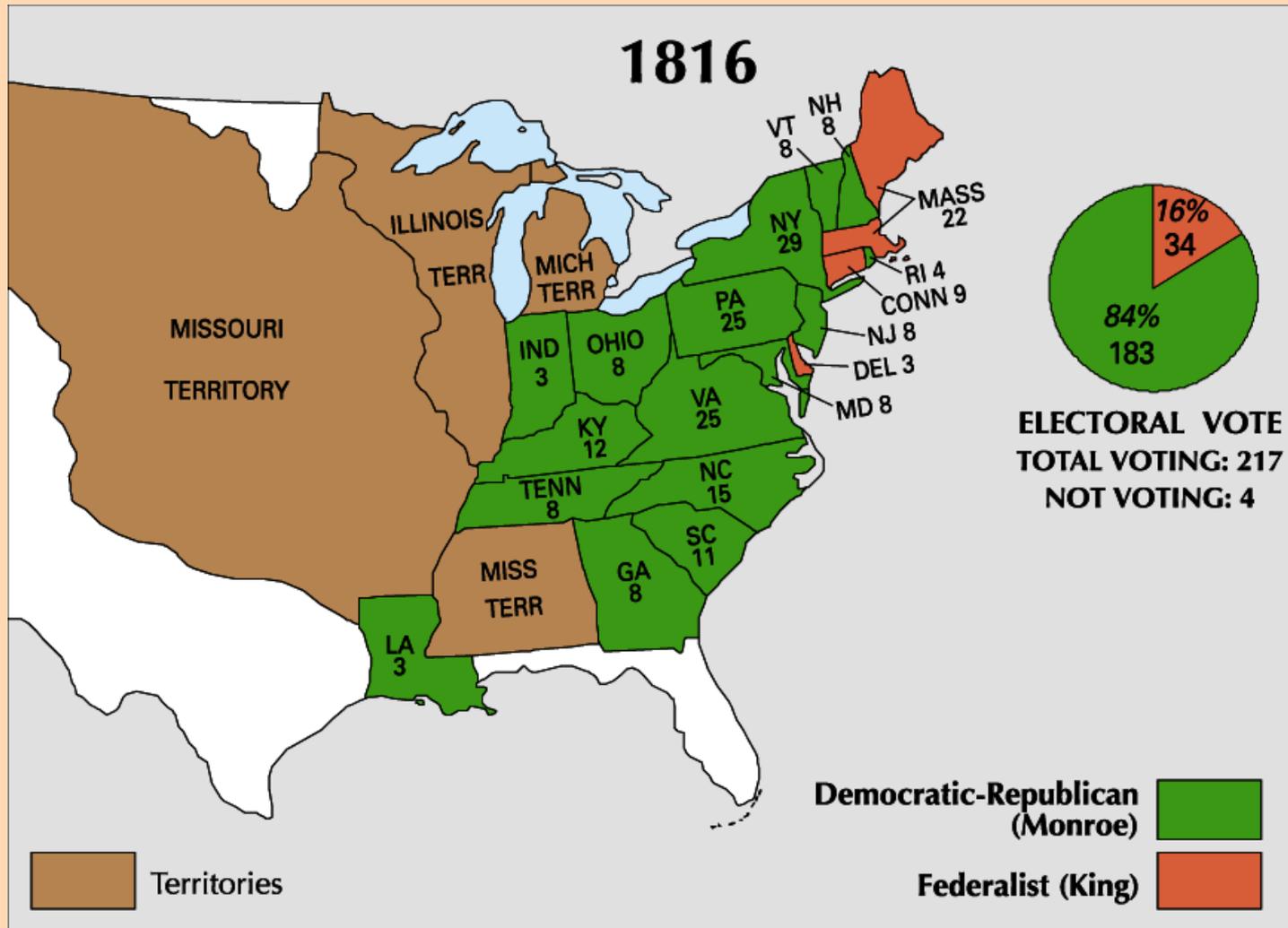
Erie Canal and Main Branches



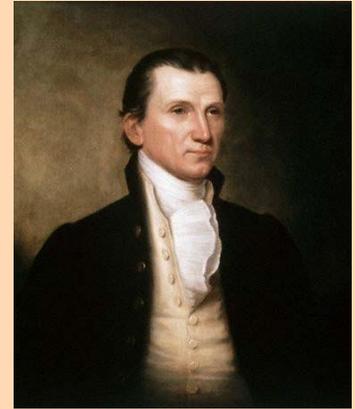
The So-Called Era of Good Feelings

- **Election of 1816**
 - **James Monroe** swept over weak Federalist opposition, 183 to 34 electoral votes
 - Madison's election continued the Virginia domination of the presidency
 - Federalist opponent **Rufus King** lost badly; he was the **last Federalist candidate** to run for president

The Election of 1816



The So-Called Era of Good Feelings



- **James Monroe**

- Least impressive of the first 8 presidents
 - Fought with Continental Army
 - Practiced law in Virginia.
 - Elected United States Senator
 - Helped negotiate the Louisiana Purchase.
- 1817 took goodwill tour of the US, pushing deep into politically hostile New England
 - Received warm welcome; newspaper called this the “Era of Good Feelings”

The So-Called Era of Good Feelings

- Why the era was not one of “good feelings” in reality
 - Prosperity and peace were there after the war
 - But difficult new issues appeared at the same time, including:
 - Tariff, Bank of the US, internal improvements, sale of public lands, sectionalism, conflict over slavery

The Panic of 1819 and the Curse of Hard Times

- 1819 – an economic panic occurred that brought deflation, depression, bankruptcies, bank failures, unemployment, soup kitchens, and debtors' prisons
- Why the panic occurred
 - A major cause of the panic had been over speculation in land prices, where the Bank of the United States fell heavily into debt.
 - The Bank of the US had helped cause this through easy lending and speculating itself
 - The West was especially hard hit, and the Bank of the U.S. was soon viewed with anger.

Growing Pains of the West

- By 1819 – 9 states had been added to the original 13
 - Most added alternately (free / slave) to preserve the balance between free and slave states

Growing Pains of the West

- Why the west expanded
 - Continuation of westward expansion since 1607
 - Cheap land (especially for European immigrants)
 - Increased immigration from Europe
 - Land exhaustion (because of tobacco)
 - Many speculators only required a small down payment to buy land
 - Economic problems for many during the embargo years
 - Defeat of the Indians in the North (Harrison) and South (Jackson) opened up large areas of land
 - Better transportation
 - Cumberland Road (Maryland to Illinois) and steamships

Cumberland (National) Road and Main Connections



Growing Pains of the West

- The West, still not populous and politically weak, demanded cheap acreage.
- 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 and slowly got cheap transportation as well.

Slavery and the Sectional Balance

- 1819 – Missouri requested admission as a slave state
 - Revealed sectional tension between the North (free) and South (slave) over control of the West
 - The House of Representatives passed the **Tallmadge amendment**
 - No more slaves could be brought into Missouri and provided for the gradual emancipation of children of slaves already there
 - Eventually defeated in the Senate

Slavery and the Sectional Balance

- Southern view of the sectional balance
 - In 1788, the North and South had been equal in population and wealth
 - 1788 – 1819 – the North grew more populous and richer
 - The North grew in strength in the House of Representatives
 - However, the North and South both had 11 states each in the Union, allowing for equality in the Senate
 - South could stop any Northern effort to stop expansion of slavery

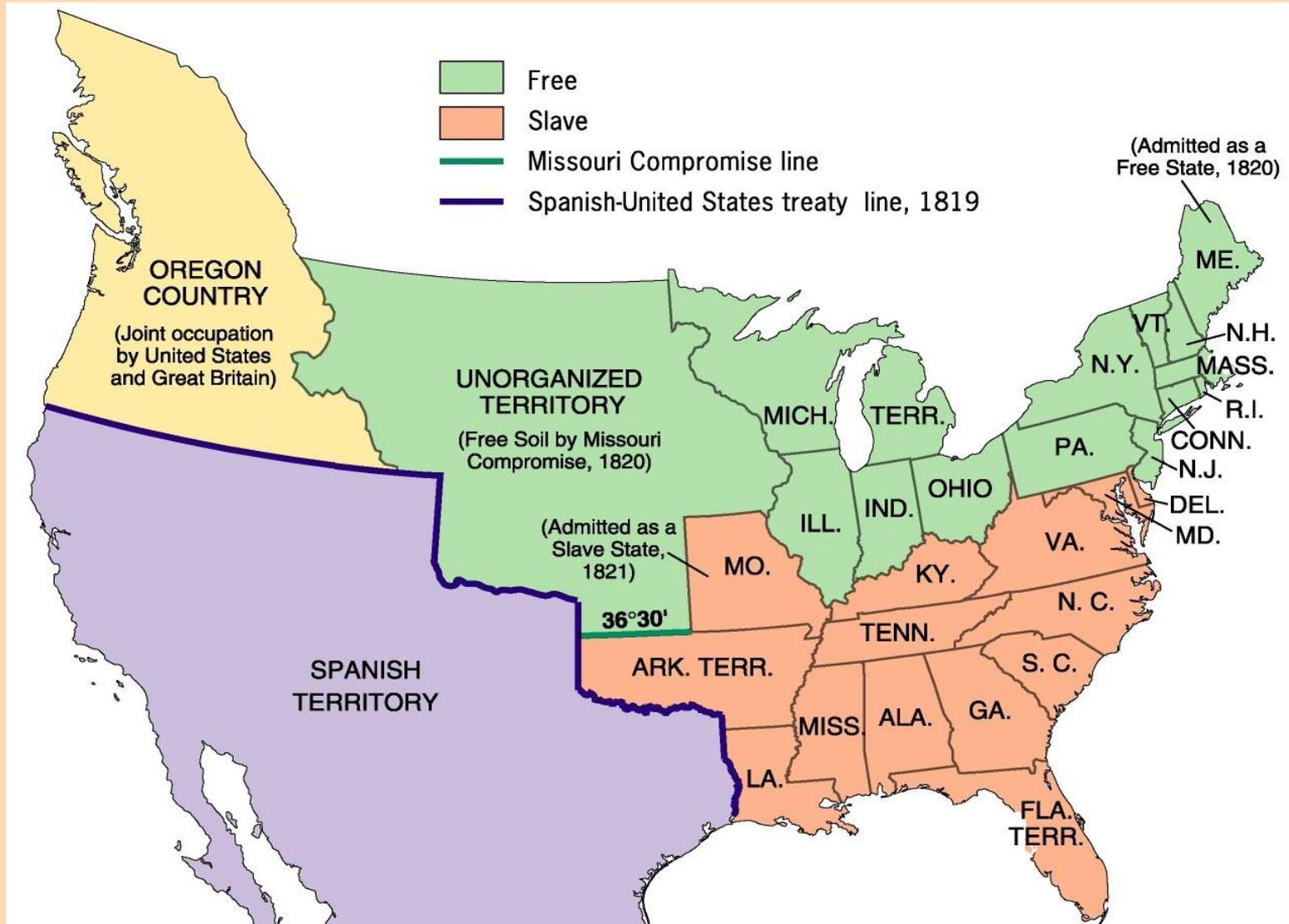
Slavery and the Sectional Balance

- South's concern over future of slavery
 - Tallmadge Amendment might set a precedent for rest of Louisiana Purchase area (because it was the first state to be carved entirely out of the Louisiana Purchase)
 - If Congress could stop slavery in Missouri, could it try to do the same in the South itself?
- North's concern over the future of slavery
 - Small (but loud) agitators began to question the morality of slavery; wanted to stop the spread of slavery into the territories

The Uneasy Missouri Compromise

- 1820 – collection of 3 compromises worked out (primarily by Henry Clay, representative from Kentucky)
 - Congress agreed to admit Missouri as a slave state
 - Maine (which had been part of Massachusetts) admitted as a free state to preserve the balance between slave and free states
 - Slavery prohibited above the 36° 30' line except for Missouri

The Missouri Compromise, 1820–1821



The Uneasy Missouri Compromise

- Gains and losses from the Missouri Compromise
 - The South won Missouri as a slave state
 - The North got the concession that Congress could forbid slavery in the remaining territories (in the future)
 - Separately, the North also got Congress to forbid slavery in the territory north of the 36° 30' line
 - The South accepted restrictions since prairie land in the West did not seem suited to slavery
 - Most southern congressmen still voted against the Compromise

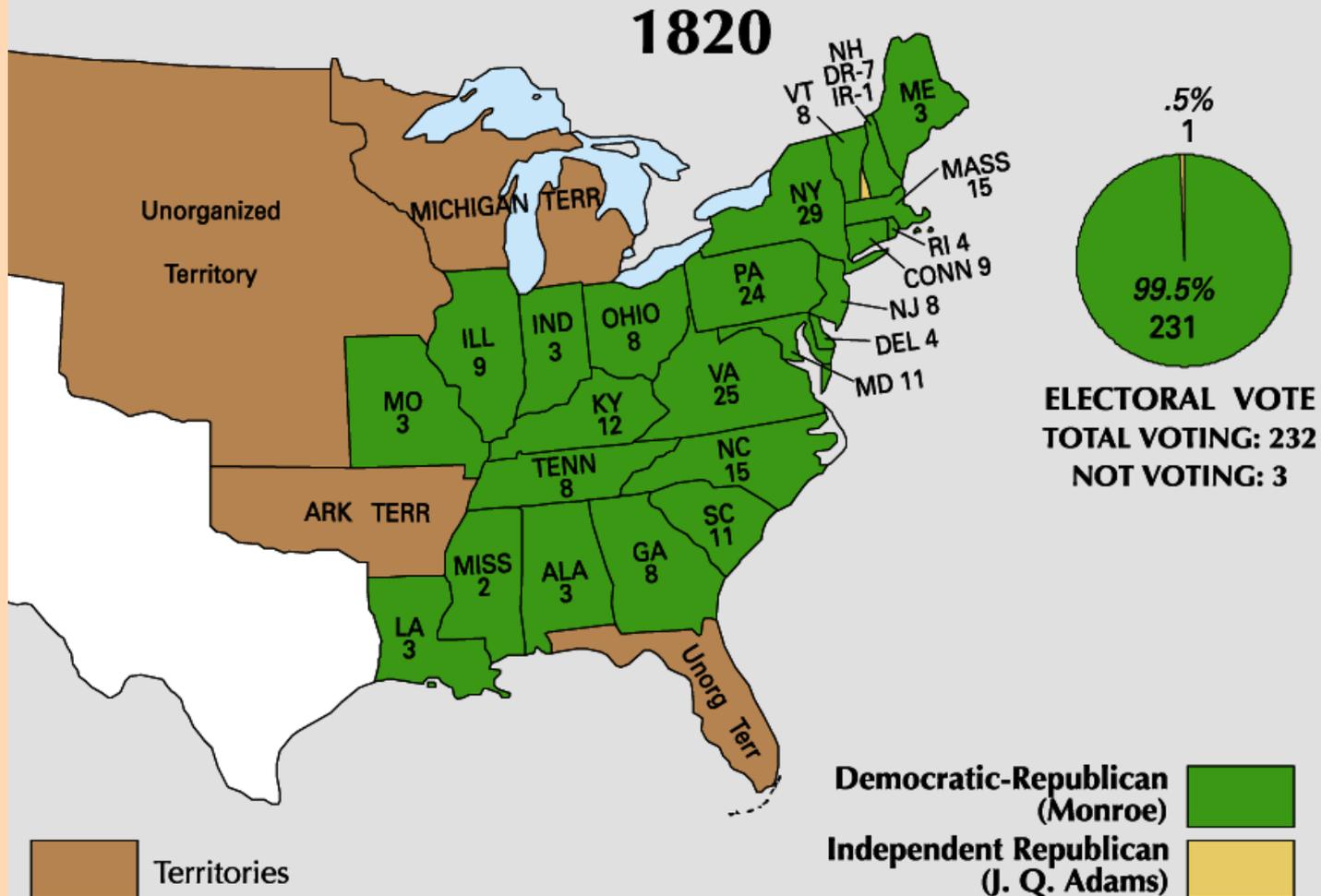
The Uneasy Missouri Compromise

- Effects of the Missouri Compromise
 - Neither side was completely happy, but the compromise lasted 34 years
 - Dispute over slavery predicted eventual Civil War
 - The morality of slavery was an issue that would not go away
 - Missouri Compromise avoided the issue of slavery; it did not resolve it

The Uneasy Missouri Compromise

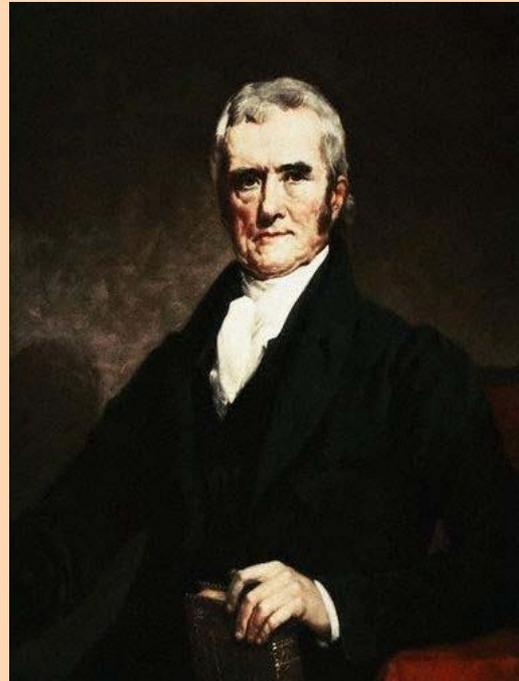
- Election of 1820
 - Monroe was popular despite the Panic of 1819
 - He was reelected against John Quincy Adams, 231 to 1 electoral votes
 - Federalists as a force in national politics were finished

The Election of 1820



John Marshall and Judicial Nationalism

- John Marshall's decisions on the Supreme Court reinforced the strong sense of nationalism after the War of 1812



John Marshall and Judicial Nationalism

- **McCulloch v. Maryland (1819)**
 - Involved an attempt by Maryland to tax a branch of the Bank of the US
 - Marshall ruled a state could not tax an agency of the federal government (the Bank)
 - Marshall declared bank constitutional, using the doctrine of “implied powers”

John Marshall and Judicial Nationalism

- **Cohens v. Virginia (1821)**
 - Cohens was found guilty of illegally selling lottery tickets by Virginia courts
 - The Supreme Court upheld Cohens' conviction
 - Marshall asserted the right of the Supreme Court to review decisions of state supreme courts in all questions involving powers of the federal government

John Marshall and Judicial Nationalism

- **Gibbons v. Ogden (1824)**
 - New York had granted a monopoly to a company to conduct commerce across the Hudson River to New Jersey
 - Marshall ruled that only Congress could regulate interstate commerce
 - Struck down the New York monopoly, opening commerce to other companies

Judicial Dikes Against Democratic Excesses

- John Marshall's decisions also reinforced a strong sense of property rights

Judicial Dikes Against Democratic Excesses

- **Fletcher v. Peck (1810)**
 - The Georgia legislature (after being bribed) granted 35 million acres in the Yazoo River area (Mississippi) to speculators
 - The next legislature cancelled the transaction
 - Marshall ruled that a legislative grant was a contract' the Constitution forbids state laws "impairing" contracts
 - Importance
 - An early assertion that the Supreme Court had power to invalidate state laws conflicting with the Constitution

Judicial Dikes Against Democratic Excesses

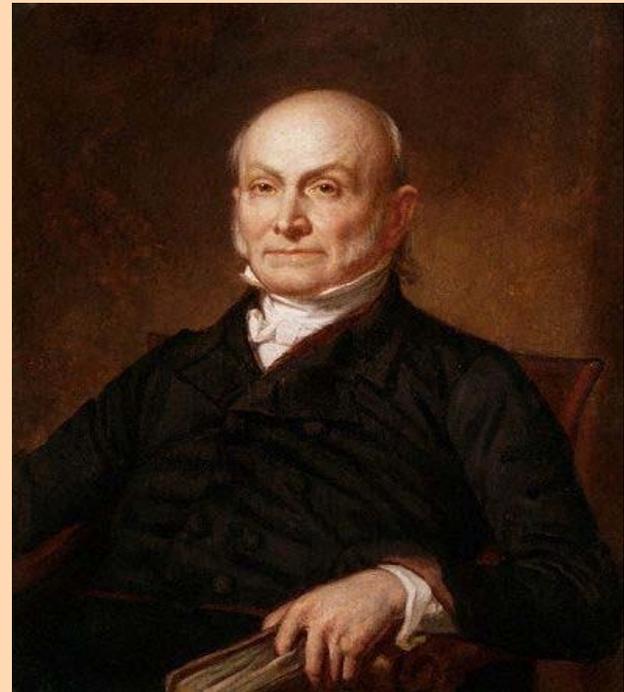
- **Dartmouth College v. Woodward (1819)**
 - College had been granted a charter by King George III in 1769
 - The New Hampshire legislature changed the charter
 - Dartmouth appealed the case to the Supreme Court
 - Marshall ruled that the original charter must stand because the Constitution protected contracts against infringement by states
 - Importance
 - Protected businesses against control by state governments

Judicial Dikes Against Democratic Excesses

- **John Marshall**
 - Increased power of the federal government
 - Decreased power of elected state legislatures, in spite of the national mood in favor of greater democracy

Sharing Oregon and Acquiring Florida

- Monroe and secretary of state **John Quincy Adams** teamed to bring nationalism to US foreign policy



Sharing Oregon and Acquiring Florida

- **Treaty of 1818** with Britain
 - Permitted the US to share Newfoundland fisheries with Canada
 - Northern limits of Louisiana set at the 49th parallel (from Minnesota to the Rocky Mountains)
 - 10-year joint occupation of Oregon country; under this agreement, Britain and the US did not give up their claims to Oregon

U.S.-British Boundary Settlement, 1818



Sharing Oregon and Acquiring Florida

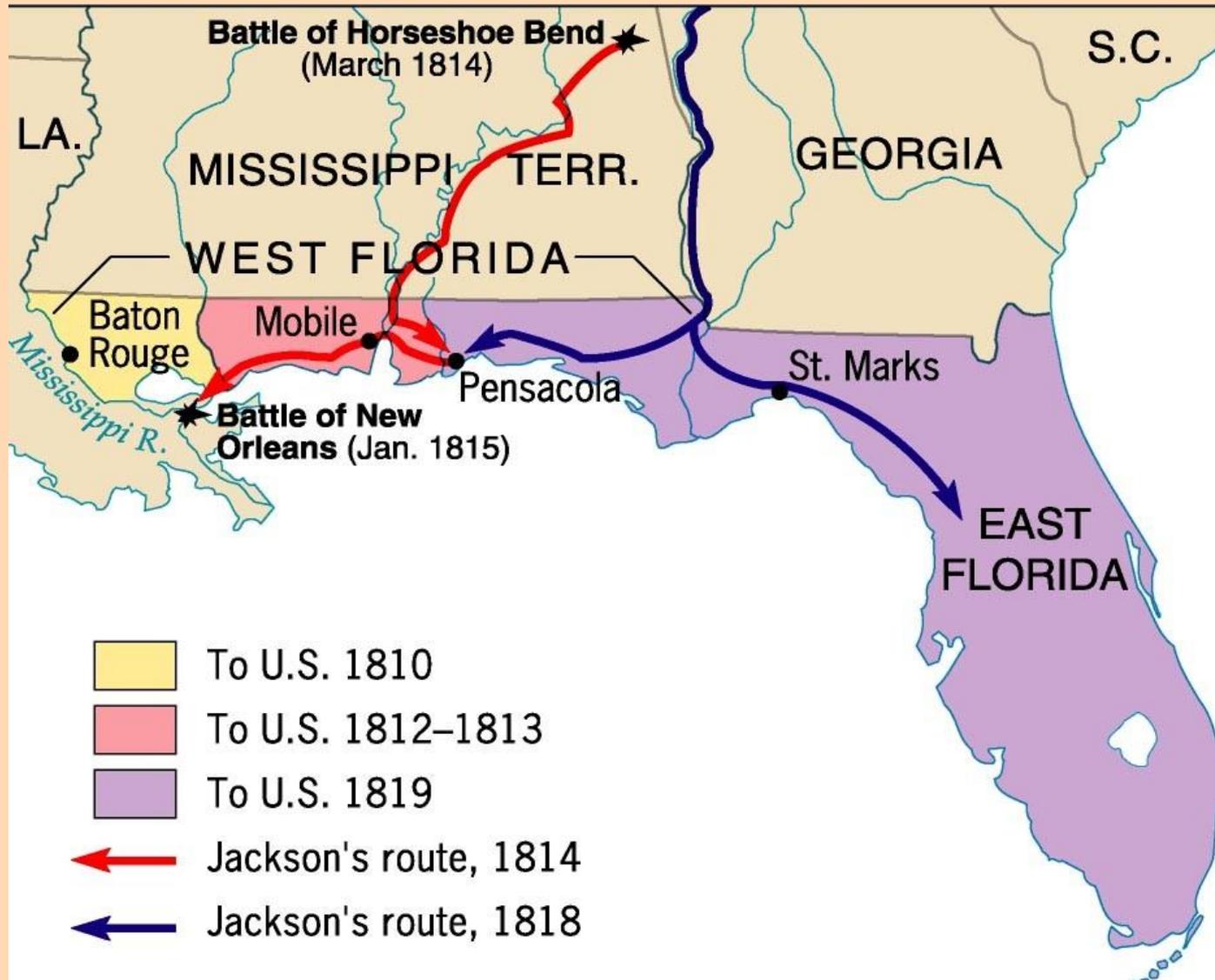
- **Florida**

- US believed Florida was destined to be part of the US
- 1810 – US settlers took over part of West Florida
- 1812 – 1813 – US took more of West Florida (around Mobile, Alabama) during the War of 1812 (when Spain was an ally of Britain)
- 1816 – 1818 – revolutions against Spanish rule in Argentina, Venezuela, Chile forced Spanish forces to leave Florida to put down rebellions

Sharing Oregon and Acquiring Florida

- Jackson then took the rest of Florida
 - Jackson used the pretext of Seminole Indians hiding fugitive slaves in Florida to get orders to attack Florida
 - His orders said he had to respect Spanish-controlled areas while there
 - 1818 – Jackson marched into Florida; he attacked the 2 most important Spanish posts in Florida (St. Marks and Pensacola) and deposed the Spanish governor

The Southeast, 1810-1819



Sharing Oregon and Acquiring Florida

- All of Monroe's cabinet except for nationalist John Quincy Adams wanted to discipline Jackson for disobeying orders
- **The Florida Purchase Treaty of 1819** in spite of this
 - Spain ceded Florida to the US and gave up claims to Oregon
 - US gave up claims to Texas
 - The line between Mexico and Louisiana was drawn up to the 42nd parallel, and then to the Pacific Ocean, dividing Oregon from Mexico

The West and Northwest, 1819-1824



The Menace of Monarchy in America

- * SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES REBEL AGAINST SPAIN
- * EUROPEANS THREATEN TO TAKE OVER.
- * **British Foreign Minister GEORGE CANNING** ASKS THE U.S. TO ISSUE JOINT STATEMENT W BRITAIN
- * JOHN QUINCY ADAMS TELLS MONROE TO ISSUE UNILATERAL STATEMENT.

Monroe and His Doctrine

- J.Q. Adams thought Britain was trying to stop future US expansion in the Caribbean (especially Cuba)
- Believed an alliance was unnecessary
 - European powers had no definite plans to invade Latin America
 - Even if they did, the British navy would stop them to protect its valuable trade with South America

Monroe and His Doctrine

- December 2, 1823 – the **Monroe Doctrine** announced by the president to Congress
 - **Noncolonization**
 - The colonial era was over in the New World; what Europe held they could keep, but they could not take more
 - Primarily directed against Russian expansion in Northwest
 - **Nonintervention**
 - Warned Europe to not interfere with new Latin American republics

Monroe's Doctrine Appraised

- Europeans offended by Monroe's declaration
 - Recognized that the US could not back up its doctrine with military might
 - The reality was that the British navy enforced the Monroe Doctrine
- Latin Americans recognized the US was looking after its own self-interest
 - It was defending itself against future invasion, not looking out for them

A “Live Wire”

