

4. How did the policies and programs of the two political parties change between 1800 and 1820?
5. Who were the opponents of Jefferson and Madison? What did they object to and why?
6. Explain the significance of Aaron Burr.
7. Trace the coming of the War of 1812 and the dispute historians have had over its causes.
8. What effects did the War of 1812 have on the economy and the culture of the United States? Was the war worth the costs?

### ANSWERS TO MULTIPLE-CHOICE AND TRUE-FALSE QUESTIONS

#### Multiple-Choice Questions

1-A, 2-A, 3-D, 4-C, 5-D, 6-C, 7-A, 8-D, 9-B, 10-A, 11-A, 12-B, 13-D, 14-C, 15-A

#### True-False Questions

1-F, 2-T, 3-T, 4-F, 5-T, 6-F, 7-T, 8-F, 9-F, 10-T, 11-T, 12-T, 13-F, 14-F, 15-T

# 10

## NATIONALISM AND SECTIONALISM

### CHAPTER OBJECTIVES

*After you finish reading and studying this chapter, you should be able to*

1. Explain the emergence of nationalism after the War of 1812 in the economy, the government, diplomacy, Supreme Court decisions, and politics.
2. Account for the outbursts of sectionalism in the era 1816–1828.
3. Explain the demise of the first political party system and analyze the shifting patterns of party principles in this era.
4. Explain the significant Supreme Court decisions of this time.
5. Account for the political rise of Andrew Jackson.

### CHAPTER OUTLINE

- I. Economic isolation
  - A. Postwar conditions
    1. Movement west
    2. Regional blocs
    3. Economic prosperity
    4. Madison's proposals
  - B. National Bank
    1. Effects of the expiration of the National Bank in 1811
      - a. State banks mushroomed
      - b. Hard money gravitated to New England
      - c. State banknotes declined in value
      - d. Absence of a central banking function

2. Proposal for a new National Bank
3. Support and opposition to the bank characterized
- C. Protective tariff
- D. Internal improvements
  1. Call for constitutional amendment
  2. State actions for internal improvements
  3. Calhoun's bill and its fate
  4. Status of internal improvements
- II. An era of political harmony
  - A. Election of 1816
  - B. James Monroe characterized
  - C. Monroe's cabinet
  - D. The election of 1820 and the demise of the first party system
- III. Diplomatic developments
  - A. Rush-Bagot Agreement of 1817 to limit naval forces on the Great Lakes
  - B. Convention of 1818
  - C. Acquisition of Florida
- IV. Portents of diminishing political harmony
  - A. Panic of 1819
    1. Speculative binge
    2. Easy credit
    3. State banks lent beyond their means
    4. National Bank added to speculative mania
    5. State-chartered banks forced to maintain specie reserves
  - B. The Missouri Compromise
    1. Early negotiations for Missouri's entry as a state
    2. Terms of the compromise
- V. Judicial nationalism
  - A. Court membership
  - B. Cases asserting judicial review
    1. *Marbury v. Madison* (1803)
    2. *Fletcher v. Peck* (1810)
    3. *Martin v. Hunters Lessee* (1816) and *Cohens v. Virginia* (1821)
  - C. Protection of contract rights in *Dartmouth College v. Woodward* (1819)
  - D. Curbing state powers in *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819)
    1. Nature of the case
    2. Assertion of loose construction
  - E. National supremacy in commerce, *Gibbons v. Ogden* (1824)
    1. Nature of the case
    2. The decision and its effects
- VI. Nationalist diplomacy
  - A. Negotiating Russia out of Oregon
  - B. The Monroe Doctrine

1. Impact of Napoleonic Wars on Latin America
  2. British efforts to protect Latin America
  3. The Monroe Doctrine asserted
  4. Reactions to the doctrine
- VII. One-party politics in 1824
- A. The candidates
  - B. The system for nomination
  - C. The issue candidates
  - D. Outcome of the race
  - E. Charges of "Corrupt Bargain"
- VIII. Presidency of John Quincy Adams
- A. Adams's character and plans
  - B. Adams's mistakes
    1. Political activities that hurt him
    2. Tariff of 1828
- IX. Election of 1828
- A. Opposition to Jackson
  - B. His appeal to different groups
  - C. Extension of suffrage in the states
  - D. Other domestic trends
  - E. Outcome of the election

### KEY ITEMS OF CHRONOLOGY

Bank of the United States chartered	1816
Tariff of 1816	1816
Election of James Monroe	1816
Era of Good Feelings	about 1816–1819
Rush-Bagot Agreement	1817
Transcontinental Treaty	1819
Acquisition of Florida	1819
Financial panic	1819
<i>Dartmouth College v. Woodward</i>	1819
<i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i>	1819
Missouri Compromise	1820
Monroe reelected	1820
Monroe Doctrine	1823
<i>Gibbons v. Ogden</i>	1824
Election of John Quincy Adams	1824
<i>South Carolina Exposition and Protest</i>	1828
Election of Andrew Jackson	1828

## TERMS TO MASTER

Listed below are some important people or terms with which you should be familiar after your study of this chapter. Identify each name or term.

1. Bank of the United States
2. bank notes
3. specie
4. Tariff of 1816
5. internal improvements
6. Daniel Webster
7. Henry Clay
8. John C. Calhoun
9. hemp
10. National Road
11. James Monroe
12. Era of Good Feelings
13. Rush-Bagot Agreement
14. Andrew Jackson
15. Panic of 1819
16. Missouri Compromise
17. Great American Desert
18. John Marshall
19. Dartmouth College v. Woodward
20. McCulloch v. Maryland
21. Gibbons v. Ogden
22. Monroe Doctrine
23. American System
24. "Corrupt Bargain"
24. John Quincy Adams
26. Martin Van Buren
27. Tariff of 1824
28. South Carolina Exposition and Protest
29. Rachel Jackson

## VOCABULARY BUILDING

Listed below are some words or phrases used in this chapter. Look in the dictionary for the meaning of each term you do not know.

- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| dispersion     | revoke        |
| slave (v.)     | inflation     |
| scruples       | mania         |
| decree         | embezzle      |
| insuperable    | extinction    |
| caucus         | mulatto       |
| rawboned       | construe      |
| abstention     | sanction      |
| oblivion       | impair        |
| rapprochement  | unilateral    |
| intrigue       | flounder (v.) |
| skirmish       | pedantic      |
| panhandle (n.) | bastion       |
| reparation     | scurrilous    |
| disavow        | franchise     |

## EXERCISES FOR UNDERSTANDING

When you have finished reading the chapter, answer each of the following questions. If you have difficulty, go back and reread the section of the chapter related to the question.

## Multiple-Choice Questions

Select the letter of the choice that best completes the statement.

1. In the early 1800s, the trinity of economic nationalism consisted of
  - A. a national bank, a protective tariff, and internal improvements.
  - B. a powerful supreme court, a protective tariff, and a large navy.
  - C. a national university, a large army and navy, and a national bank.
  - D. a system of roads and canals, a national university, and a strong military.
2. In the 1816 vote on the Bank of the United States,
  - A. Clay, Calhoun, and Webster all supported it.
  - B. Clay, Calhoun, and Webster all opposed it.
  - C. Clay and Calhoun supported it but Webster opposed it.
  - D. Clay and Calhoun opposed it but Webster supported it.
3. President James Monroe's veto in 1817 effectively
  - A. stopped federal support of internal improvements.
  - B. killed the Bank of the United States.
  - C. prevented the extension of slavery.
  - D. blocked the use of a tariff to raise money.
4. The last of the revolutionary generation to serve as president was
  - A. Thomas Jefferson.
  - B. James Madison.
  - C. James Monroe.
  - D. John Quincy Adams.
5. The United States was able to acquire Florida easily because of
  - A. conflicts between Britain and Florida.
  - B. Spain's desire to keep the area from falling into Cuban hands.
  - C. the lack of Spanish control over the area.
  - D. the success of the Battle of New Orleans.
6. The Panic of 1819 was set off by
  - A. the controversy surrounding the Missouri Compromise.
  - B. the policies of the Bank of the United States.
  - C. fighting with Indians and the Spanish in Florida.
  - D. a collapse in cotton prices.

7. The Missouri Compromise of 1820
  - A. outlawed the foreign slave trade and declared slavery an evil.
  - B. banned slavery from all of the Louisiana Purchase territory.
  - C. ended the slave-state/free-state balance in the U.S. Senate.
  - D. admitted Missouri as a slave state.
8. The “fireball in the night” that awakened and filled Jefferson with terror was the
  - A. rising power of the Supreme Court.
  - B. issue of slavery.
  - C. Bank of the United States.
  - D. Monroe Doctrine and an expanding role in foreign affairs.
9. In *McCulloch v. Maryland*, John Marshall
  - A. endorsed a broad construction of the Constitution.
  - B. defended the supremacy of the Constitution.
  - C. argued that the states did not create the federal government.
  - D. all of the above
10. In *Gibbons v. Ogden*, the Supreme Court established national supremacy in
  - A. building internal improvement.
  - B. regulating interstate commerce.
  - C. controlling slavery in the territories.
  - D. enforcing private charters.
11. In settling the northwestern boundary of the United States, Secretary of State Adams had to negotiate with
  - A. Russia.
  - B. Canada.
  - C. Spain.
  - D. Indians.
12. James Monroe as president
  - A. had no opposition when he ran for reelection in 1820.
  - B. settled a number of border issues with Canada in agreements with Britain in 1817 and 1818.
  - C. developed the doctrine that aimed to keep European nations from interfering in Latin America.
  - D. all of the above
13. The election of 1824 was decided when
  - A. the House of Representatives chose Andrew Jackson.
  - B. John C. Calhoun backed Andrew Jackson.
  - C. Henry Clay supported John Quincy Adams.
  - D. Henry Clay, William Crawford, and John C. Calhoun endorsed Andrew Jackson.

14. In 1828 the idea that a state could nullify an act of Congress was proposed by
  - A. John C. Calhoun.
  - B. Daniel Webster.
  - C. John Quincy Adams.
  - D. the dying Federalist party.

15. The presidential candidates in the 1828 campaign

- A. concentrated almost exclusively on the issues of internal improvements and the national bank.
- B. thoroughly debated the theories of nationalism.
- C. focused discussions entirely on the tariff and foreign affairs.
- D. engaged in personal attacks.

### True-False Questions

Indicate whether each statement is true or false.

1. “The Republicans out-federalized Federalism” means that the Republicans in the late 1810s supported a national bank and a protective tariff.
2. According to the 1810 census, the South had as many manufacturers as New England.
3. Internal improvements included a national university and a national bank.
4. Despite the fact that Congress seemed to support proposals for internal improvements, Monroe preferred that there be a constitutional amendment to ensure constitutional validity for such programs.
5. Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe all called for a constitutional amendment to authorize internal improvements.
6. The Era of Good Feeling extended from the end of the War of 1812 to the election of Jackson in 1828.
7. In 1816 James Monroe was elected president without opposition.
8. John Marshall declared that the “power to tax is the power to destroy.”
9. The decision in *McCulloch v. Maryland* restricted state control of interstate commerce.
10. The Monroe Doctrine developed after France seemed ready to conquer the old Spanish Empire in Latin America, most nations of which had declared their independence.
11. The expansion of the right to vote led to a more-informed electorate that made careful choices of candidates after listening to their rational appeals.
12. Henry Clay advocated the American System.

13. The “corrupt bargain” settled the presidential election of 1828.
14. John Quincy Adams’s administration was crippled from the beginning because his election united his foes.
15. The political party shifts of 1816–1820 resulted in a Federalist party that opposed a National Bank and loose construction of the Constitution.
16. The movement for manhood suffrage since 1800 had developed as a Western idea and spread gradually to the older coastal states.

### Essay Questions

1. When was the Era of Good Feelings and what does this title mean? Is it an accurate description?
2. The years from 1814 to 1828 yielded a mixture of strengthened nationalism and growing sectionalism in the United States. Explain the forces that were working in each direction, and assess the dominant trend by 1828.
3. How and why did Calhoun and Webster shift positions regarding national power?
4. Why was 1819 a crucial year in U.S. history?
5. How did the Supreme Court contribute to the growing nationalism of the early nineteenth century? Cite specific cases as examples.
6. Agree or disagree: John Marshall was more influential than any president between 1812 and 1828.
7. What were the terms of the Missouri Compromise, and what impact did it have on the nation?
8. What personal and political factors led to the election of Andrew Jackson in 1828?
9. Of the three presidents—Madison, Monroe, and John Quincy Adams—which was the most successful and which was the least successful? Explain.

### ANSWERS TO MULTIPLE-CHOICE AND TRUE-FALSE QUESTIONS

#### Multiple-Choice Questions

1-A, 2-C, 3-A, 4-C, 5-C, 6-D, 7-D, 8-B, 9-D, 10-B, 11-A, 12-D, 13-C, 14-A, 15-D

#### True-False Questions

1-T, 2-T, 3-F, 4-T, 5-T, 6-F, 7-F, 8-T, 9-F, 10-T, 11-F, 12-F, 13-T, 14-T, 15-T, 16-F

# 11

## THE JACKSONIAN IMPULSE

### CHAPTER OBJECTIVES

*After you finish reading and studying this chapter, you should be able to*

1. Explain the political controversy between Jackson and Calhoun.
2. Understand and explain the nullification controversy with South Carolina.
3. Understand and explain the bank war and its economic consequences.
4. Assess Jackson’s Indian policy.
5. Analyze and explain the emergence of the second political party system.
6. Assess the significance of Jacksonian democracy.

### CHAPTER OUTLINE

- I. Jacksonian presidency
  - A. Tempo of the nation in 1828
  - B. Issue of equality in the Jacksonian period
  - C. Inauguration
  - D. Jackson characterized
  - E. Appointments
  - F. Political rivalry between Van Buren and Calhoun
  - G. Jackson’s democratic concept of rotation in office
  - H. Peggy Eaton affair and its effects
- II. Policies of conflict with Calhoun
  - A. Internal improvements
    1. Justification of Jackson’s veto of Maysville Road Bill, 1830
    2. Attitude about other internal improvements