**SECTION 1 Rise of Nationalism**

### Nationalism Takes Root

- Much of the new nationalism in the United States sprang from the country’s success in the War of 1812.
  - It confirmed U.S. independence from Europe and showed that the nation ________________
  - The war stirred a new sense of ________________, or national pride and loyalty.
- In 1816 the Republicans nominated ____________________________ to the Presidency and easily defeated his Federalist opponent.
  - The ____________________________ Party had collapsed due to their opposition of the war.

### Relations with Great Britain

- Monroe was faced with fixing Foreign Policy issues....
- After the War of 1812 the U.S. and Britain continued to ________________ on the Great Lakes.
- **Idea of Disarmament:** ________________ Agreement (1817): pact limiting naval power on the Great Lakes for the U.S. and Britain.
- **Convention of 1818:** (Fight over ________________) an agreement between the U.S. and Britain that established the U.S.-Canada border at the 49th parallel west to the Rocky Mountains and joint occupation of Oregon County.

### Relations with Spain

- Settling border disputes with U.S. neighbors to the south proved more difficult...
- 1810 a group of American settlers sparked a revolt by occupying a ________________ in West Florida (Baton Rouge)
  - They tore down a Spanish ______ and replaced it with one representing “The Republic of West Florida”
    - He declared that the area should have been included in the Louisiana Purchase, therefore it belonged to the ________________
    - Monroe sends U.S. troops to this area and by the end of the War of 1812 controlled most of ____________________________
- At the same time many of Spain’s colonies in Central and South America were revolting. In order for Spain to try to stop these independence movements, Spain sends their ____________________________ to Latin America.
- ________________ saw this reduction of Spanish forces as a chance for the U.S. to gain control over the rest of Florida.
- Americans complained that the ________________ (American Indians) were crossing the border to raid U.S. towns.
- President Monroe gave General ____________________________ command of a force to stop the Indian raids.
- **First Seminole War:** Jackson’s troops crossed over into ____________________________ and also began seizing Spanish forts in the Area.
- Eventually U.S. troops controlled virtually every ____________________________ in East Florida.
- Publicly, Monroe declared that Jackson had acted on his own, without presidential authority. He did not want a war against Spain.
Spain was given an ____________, they must guarantee that they could control the Seminole or else it must cede East Florida to the U.S.

- Because Spain __________ its forces in Europe and Latin America, they had no alternative.
- ______________________________ (1819): Agreement in which Spain transferred East Florida to the United States.

The Monroe Doctrine

- By the early 1820’s most of Spain’s Latin American colonies had launched ________________.
  - U.S. citizens tended to support these rebellions, many of which were inspired by the American Revolution.
- One of the greatest Latin American revolutionaries was __________________________ of Venezuela. He helped win independence for his own country in 1821.
- President Monroe and other U.S. officials realized that the independence of these new Latin American nations was not secure. Monroe knew that other European powers hoped to seize control of the unstable new republics.
- President Monroe wrote to __________________________ “We would view an interference [in Latin America] on the part of the European powers as an attack on ourselves.”
- ______________________________ (1823): President James Monroe’s statement that the United States would not interfere in existing European colonies in Latin America but would consider any new attempt to regain former colonies or establish new ones in the Western Hemisphere an act of hostility.
  - Reaction to the doctrine was ________________. While most of the country received it with applause, some members of Congress worried that Monroe’s statement would drag the nation into foreign wars.

Section 1 Review Activity: Place in Chronological Order.

 ► ______ The United States and Britain signed the Rush-Bagot Agreement, which limited each country’s naval presence on the Great Lakes.

 ► ______ Republican James Monroe was elected president.

 ► ______ President James Monroe warned that the United States would not tolerate any new colonies on the American continents.

 ► ______ General Andrew Jackson became commander of a force to stop Indian raids in East Florida. The conflict became known as the First Seminole War.

 ► ______ President Monroe wrote a letter to Thomas Jefferson, in which he wrote, “We would view an interference [in Latin America] on the part of the European powers as an attack on ourselves.”

 ► ______ Britain and the United States agreed to share fishing rights in the waters between the United States and Canada.

 ► ______ Spain ceded East Florida to the United States because Spain could not guarantee they could control the Seminole, who had been attacking nearby U.S. towns.
SECTION 2 Challenges of Growth

The Economy

- During the War of 1812, ___________________________ and naval blockades all but stopped the flow of European products to the United States.
  - Americans had been forced to produce goods themselves. This gave U.S. ___________________________ a big boost.
- **PROBLEM:** Need for a ___________________________ of agriculture, commerce, and manufacturing.
- **PROBLEM:** By mid-1814 the war had ___________________________ the U.S. Treasury.
  - Congress had refused to recharter the Bank of the United States in 1811.
  - Government had to borrow and negotiate with many banks.
- **PROBLEM:** Wartime also highlighted the nation’s ___________________________ problems.
  - With British ships blocking sea trade, merchants had to transport goods over land. This slowed delivery and increased the cost of goods.

The American System: Introduction

- ___________________________: considered one of the most important politicians of the 1800’s. He was a U.S. Senator and a member of the House of Representatives. He became the Speaker of the House in 1811.
- Clay is most noted for his proposal to increase ___________________________ in the economy known as the... American System
- **American System:** plan developed by Henry Clay for raising ___________________________ to pay for internal improvements such as roads and canals.

This American System consisted of 3 features:

1. ___________________________: it called for a national bank to provide sound currency and free the government from having to borrow from many different banks.
2. ___________________________: A protective tariff to encourage industrial development
3. ___________________________: A national transportation system to unite northern manufacturers, western farmers, and southern planters.

**Clay explained that closer federal supervision of the economy would benefit all Americans.**

**He received support for much of his plan.**

EFFECTS OF THE PLAN

1. **NATIONAL BANK:** In 1816, a South Carolina representative introduced a bill to charter the ___________________________ of the United States.
2. **TARIFFS:** Tariff Act of 1816: federal law that placed a ___________________________ on most imported factory goods; increased conflict between the North and South. The south was upset because they relied on British imports.
3. **TRANSPORTATION:** The money that was raised by these tariffs would have been used for the national system of ___________________________
Transportation Revolution:

- Improving transportation remained a major concern. Before 1820 poor transportation made it difficult to sell manufactured goods and farm products between ________________.

- One of the ways to try to improve transportation was by building canals for boats to transport goods.
  - Erie Canal – ________________ mile long route
  - ________________ Road – Stretched from Maryland to West Virginia

- Another form of transportation that was developed at this time was the ________________

- Trains had one big advantage over ________________ - they could go anywhere that tracks would be laid.

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### Determining Your Horsepower Experiment

Every time you see a car commercial, you hear talk about how much horsepower a car has. Well, how much power does that mean? How does our power compare to that of a typical horse? During the early days of the Industrial Revolution in England, James Watt needed a way to explain to factory owners why his new invention the steam engine was better than the horses they used to power machines. To do so, he calculated the amount of work one horse could do in a minute and coined the term “horsepower”.

1. Where you surprised by your horsepower? Did you expect it to be higher or lower? Explain.

2. How long do you think you could sustain that horsepower?

3. How much horsepower do you think elite athletes can reach?

4. Why do you think Watt used horses to measure his machines power?

   **Watt used horsepower because he wanted to put his invention’s power in a way that was easily understood by factory owners. He estimated that a horse could turn a mill wheel 144 times in an hour (or 2.4 times a minute). The wheel was 12 feet in radius; therefore, the horse travelled $2.4 \times 2\pi \times 12$ feet in one minute. Watt judged that the horse could pull with a force of 180 pounds. This was then rounded to an even 33,000 ft·lbf/min that we used for this activity.**
Industrial Revolution

As markets grew, artisans could no longer keep up with ________________________. To produce enough goods, manufacturers reorganized the production process.

- ________________________: period of dynamic changes in manufacturing and production that began in Britain in the mid-1700s.
- Mass production: manufactured of large quantities of goods.
- At first British officials did not allow for their technology to be sold outside of Britain. However, eventually their ______________________ and brought back to the U.S. were a fortune was made. (Samuel Slater memorized the machine plans and traveled to the U.S. to create his own business)
- Interchangeable parts: process developed by ______________________ in the 1790’s that call for mass production by use of identical, replaceable parts.
- By 1818 all sections of the country were enjoying prosperity.

Economic Reversal

In late 1818 the Second Bank of the United States order state banks to demand repayment for ________________________. (All new businessmen were taking out loans!)

- Panic of 1819: ______________________ caused partly by the National Bank’s attempt to curb some policies of state banks.
- It caused a ______________________ of bank failures, falling land prices, and foreclosure.
**SECTION 3 Rise of Jacksonian Democracy**

**The Missouri Compromise**
- The debate over both slavery and Missouri’s economy increased in 1819, when the territory applied for statehood.
- The nation was then equally divided between slave states and free states (11 to 11).

**Missouri’s admission as a slave state would tip the balance in the Senate in favor of the south and give the South more power.**

To end the debate: Missouri Compromise (1820): Agreement proposed by Henry Clay that allowed Missouri to enter the Union as a slave state, Maine to enter as a free state, and banned slavery in the Louisiana Purchase north of the 36 30’ line (Missouri’s southern boundary).

**BUT IT WAS ONLY A TEMPORARY FIX 😢😢😢**

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**THE ELECTION OF 1824**

**Andrew Jackson:**
- Nicknamed “_________________” for his toughness
- Major General during the War of ______
- His supporters were eventually called the ___________________________
- Leads campaign against Seminole & Creek Indians

**John Quincy Adams:**
- Son of President __________________________
- Strong support in _________________________
- Favors internal improvements: National Road, __________________________

**Federalist Party _______________________
4 Democratic-Republicans run & No one receives majority
Goes to the __________________________
__________________________ is named the next President

**Results for Jackson:**
- Calls Adams victory a “__________________”
- Seen as a “man of the people”
- __________________________ removing property qualifications for voting.
JACKSON WINS NEXT ELECTION IN 1828!!

- Jackson’s political success reflected changes in American society caused in part by the _________________________.
  - The old social structure led by well-born individuals gradually gave way to a society based more economic success than on one’s _________________________.
- Jackson’s image as a “_________________” man reflected this new sense of economic opportunity.
  - Only ______________________ enjoyed full political rights at this time.
  - However, the dramatic expansion of political participation regardless of class was a break from trends in the rest of the world. This expansion was known as Jacksonian Democracy.
- Jackson continued to change the tone of politics.
  - Once in office, he rewarded his supporters by giving some of them government jobs.
- _________________________: politicians’ practice of giving government jobs to their supporters.
  - By rewarding political supporters with government appointments, politicians could ensure future support from the state branches of their party.
- Jackson also took steps to reform government bureaucracy by replacing public servants whom he judged “_______________________ or incompetent.”
  - He believed that those officials who stayed in public office too long often forgot that they were servants of the people.
- _________________________: periodic replacement of office holders.
- Jackson appointed to office those people whom he considered qualified.
  - He kept ________________________ workers regardless of their political party.
  - Previously, most politicians had believed that only the wealthy were qualified to serve in government.
  - Jackson believed that every American, regardless of ________________________ or economic class, was potentially as competent as any other.
RIDDLES:

1. “I was passed because white settlers wanted more and more lands for settlement.”

2. “I started when American Indians violently refused their removal orders.”

3. “I am the forced removal of the Cherokee from their lands in the east.”

4. “In my opinion, states have the right to disobey any act of Congress they think is unconstitutional.”

5. “I am an order instructing the Treasury to accept only gold or silver as payment for public land.”

6. “I began when a run on American banks coincided with an economic crisis in Great Britain.”

RISE OF THE WHIGS POLITICAL PARTY

• _________________ (Vice-president), who was Jackson’s handpicked successor, was elected president in 1836.

• He suffered a wave of public criticism over the nation’s mounting economic problems like the Bank Failures and the Panic of 1837 led to _________________ and a depression. This threatened his re-election bid in 1840. He did not win because of the New Whig Party.

Jackson’s opponents had created the _________________ in 1834.

• The economic crisis practically guaranteed the election of a Whig President.

• Whigs nominated war hero General William _________________.

• The Whigs presented their candidate as a _________________, “similar to Andrew Jackson.

• They portrayed Harrison, a rich landowner, as a simple, hardworking farmer who lived in a log cabin.

• The “packaging” of a candidate- emphasizing their image as much as or more than their ideas or abilities- had become standard practice.

• Harrison won the presidency but died 4 weeks after his inauguration of _________________.