

# CHAPTER EIGHT

## VARIETIES OF AMERICAN NATIONALISM

### Objectives

A thorough study of Chapter Eight should enable the student to understand:

1. The effects of the War of 1812 on banking, shipping, farming, industry, and transportation.
2. The "era of good feelings" as a transitional period.
3. The causes of the Panic of 1819, and the effects of the subsequent depression on politics and the economy.
4. The arguments advanced by North and South during the debates over the admission of Missouri, and how they were to influence sectional attitudes.
5. The ways in which the status of the federal judiciary was changed by the Marshall Court, and how the Court's decisions altered the relationships between the federal government and the states and the federal government and business.
6. The reasons why President James Monroe announced his "doctrine" in 1823, and its impact on international relations at the time.
7. Presidential politics in the "era of good feelings," and how they altered the political system.
8. The frustrations experienced by John Quincy Adams during his term as president.
9. The reasons why Andrew Jackson was elected in 1828, and the significance of his victory.

### Main Themes

1. How postwar expansion shaped the nation during the "era of good feelings."
2. How it was that sectionalism and nationalism could exist at the same time and in the same country.
3. How the "era of good feelings" came to an end and a new two-party system emerged.

### TERMS, CONCEPTS, NAMES

Missouri Crisis  
Nationalism  
Sectionalism  
Second Bank of the United States  
"Internal improvements"  
Robert Fulton  
John C. Calhoun  
Old Northwest  
Plantation System  
Santa Fe Trail

Fur trade  
Era of Good Feelings  
James Monroe  
John Q. Adams  
Adams-Onis Treaty of 1819  
Transcontinental Treaty  
Andrew Jackson  
Panic of 1819  
Missouri Compromise  
Henry Clay

John Marshall  
*Fletcher v. Peck*  
*Darmouth v. Woodward*  
*Cohens v. Virginia*  
*McCullock v. Maryland*  
*Gibbons v. Ogden*  
Cherokee Nation v. Georgia  
Monroe Doctrine  
"New two party system"  
Tariff of Abominations  
Corrupt Bargain

# CHAPTER NINE JACKSONIAN AMERICA

## Objectives

A thorough study of Chapter Nine should enable the student to understand:

1. Andrew Jackson's philosophy of government and his impact on the office of the presidency.
2. The debate among historians about the meaning of "Jacksonian Democracy," and Andrew Jackson's relationship to it.
3. The nullification theory of John C. Calhoun, and President Jackson's reaction to the attempt to put nullification into action.
4. The supplanting of John C. Calhoun by Martin Van Buren as successor to Jackson, and the significance of the change.
5. The reasons why the eastern Indians were removed to the West and the impact this had on the tribes.
6. The reasons for the Jacksonian war on the Bank of the United States, and the effects of Jackson's veto on the powers of the president and on the American financial system.
7. The causes of the Panic of 1837, and the effect of the panic on the presidency of Van Buren.
8. The differences in party philosophy between the Democrats and the Whigs, the reasons for the Whig victory in 1840, and the effect of the election on political campaigning.
9. The negotiations that led to the Webster-Ashburton Treaty, and the importance of the treaty in Anglo-American relations.
10. The reasons why John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, and Daniel Webster were never able to reach their goal—the White House.

## Main Themes

1. How mass participation became the hallmark of the American political system.
2. The growing tension between nationalism and states' rights.
3. The rise of the Whig Party as an alternative to Andrew Jackson and the Democrats.

## TERMS, CONCEPTS, NAMES

Egalitarian	<b>The Bank War</b>	Henry Clay
"Democratization"	<b>Whigs</b>	"Noble savages" / "savages"
Alexis de Tocqueville	Maryville Road veto	"King Andrew I"
"Mass politics"	Nicolas Biddle	Whig party
King "Mob"	"Soft money" / "hard money"	Constituencies
Daniel Webster	Roger B. Taney	Anti-Mason
Doorites	<i>Charles Riverbridge v. Warren</i>	The Great Triumvirate
Political bosses	<i>Bridge</i>	William Henry Harrison
<b>Martin Van Buren</b>	Spoils system	Frederick Jackson Turner
Blackhawk War	Caucus	The Panic of 1837
<b>The Marshall Court</b>	Political convention	Pet Banks
"Five civilized tribes"	John C. Calhoun	"Specie circular"
Cherokees	Nullification	Log Cabin Campaign
<b>Trail of Tears</b>	Tariff	"Old Tippacano"
Removal Act of 1830	"Tariff of Abomination" 1828	John Tyler
Indian Territory	<i>The South Carolina</i>	The Caroline and Creole Affairs
<b>Cherokee Nation v. Georgia</b>	<i>Exposition and Protest</i>	The Aroostook War
<i>Worcester v. Georgia</i>	Peggy Eaton Affair	Webster-Ashburton Treaty
Seminole War	The Webster-Hayne Debate	Caleb Cushing
Osceola	Senator Thomas Hart Benton	The Treaty of Wang Hya

# CHAPTER TEN

## AMERICA'S ECONOMIC REVOLUTION

### Objectives

A thorough study of Chapter Ten should enable the student to understand:

1. The changes that were taking place within the nation in terms of population growth, population movement, urbanization, and the impact of immigration.
2. The importance of the Erie Canal for the development of the West and of New York City.
3. The changes that were taking place in transportation, business, industry, labor, and commerce as the full impact of the industrial revolution was felt in the United States.
4. The reasons why the Northeast and Northwest tended to become more dependent on each other, while the South became isolated from the rest of the nation in the 1840s and 1850s.
5. The vast changes taking place in the Northeast as agriculture declined while urbanization and industrialization progressed at a rapid rate.
6. The characteristics of the greatly increased immigration of the 1840s and 1850s, and the immigrants' effects on the development of the free states.
7. The reasons for the appearance of the nativist movement in the 1850s.
8. The living and working conditions of both men and women in the northern factory towns and on the northwestern farms.

### TERMS, CONCEPTS, NAMES

Mercantile economy	Samuel F.B. Morse	"Know Nothings"
Agrarian economy	Horace Greeley's <i>Tribune</i>	American Party
Market economy	Corporations	Turnpike Era
Free labor	The factory system	Steamboats
Factory system	Merchant capitalists	DeWitt Clinton
<b>Erie Canal</b>	Skilled artisans/unskilled	Hudson River
Nativism	workers	Baltimore and Ohio
<b>Native American Party</b>	Supreme Order of the Spangled	Interstate highways
Federal land grants	Banner	