

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.

1. Second Bank of the United States
2. "infant industries"
3. Francis C. Lowell
4. National Road
5. Black Belt
6. William Becknell
7. Rocky Mountain Fur Company
8. Jedediah S. Smith
9. "Great American Desert"
10. "Presidential Jubilee"
11. Tallmadge Amendment
12. Thomas Amendment
13. Fletcher v. Peck
14. Dartmouth College v. Woodward
15. McCulloch v. Maryland
16. Gibbons v. Ogden
17. Johnson v. McIntosh
18. Worcester v. Georgia
19. "King Caucus"
20. The American System
21. "tariff of abominations"
22. "coffin handbill"

MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

Circle the letter of the response which best answers the question or completes the statement.

1. Which of the following did not occur after the War of 1812?
 - a. Commerce revived and expanded.
 - b. An economic boom was followed by a disastrous bust.
 - c. All banking was left to the states.
 - d. Westward expansion accelerated dramatically.
2. After peace was restored, "infant industries" that prospered during the war:
 - a. were strong enough to withstand British competition.
 - b. expanded into foreign markets.
 - c. were competitive with foreign markets.
 - d. demanded that the government protect them from foreign competition.
3. After the war, the nation's most pressing economic need was:
 - a. access to foreign markets that were not open to our commerce.
 - b. a trained labor force to work in complex industries.
 - c. a transportation system that would provide manufacturers access to raw materials and markets.
 - d. a system by which worn-out soil could be reclaimed.
4. The second Bank of the United States could deal with the nation's currency problem by:
 - a. prohibiting state banks from issuing notes.
 - b. using its size and power to compel state banks to issue sound notes or go out of business.
 - c. using only gold and silver as currency.
 - d. dealing only with major land speculators.
5. According to "nationalists" in the government, "internal improvements" should be financed by:
 - a. a series of local, internal improvement taxes.
 - b. the national government.
 - c. the states in which the "improvements" are made.
 - d. private investors.
6. The administration of President James Monroe was called the "Era of Good Feelings" because:
 - a. it was a time of few factional disputes and partisan divisions.
 - b. there were no economic depressions.
 - c. most Americans were content to remain where they were.
 - d. the national bank successfully managed the economy.
7. Which of the following was not a reason for the "great migration" westward?
 - a. An increased population.
 - b. The end of Indian opposition to expansion.
 - c. The government "factor" system.
 - d. A shift from farming to industry in the West.
8. The Black Belt was:
 - a. the area where most were settled.
 - b. an area of dark, rotted limestone soil that was excellent for cotton.
 - c. a burned-over region in upstate New York.
 - d. the dark swamps of southern Georgia and northern Florida.
9. In the American mind of the 1820s the far west was seen as:
 - a. a great desert.
 - b. a wooded region like the Northeast.
 - c. a paradise on earth.
 - d. rich farmland ready to be settled.
10. The Panic of 1819:
 - a. brought a halt to western expansion for decades.
 - b. convinced the West that the national bank was a sound institution.
 - c. did little to change American attitudes toward growth and expansion.
 - d. removed the national bank as a political issue.
11. The Missouri crisis, which was settled by a compromise in 1820, was significant because it was a sign of sectional crisis and because it:
 - a. revealed how strong pro-slavery attitudes were.
 - b. revealed how deep anti-slavery attitudes were.
 - c. stood in such sharp contrast to the rising American nationalism of the 1820s.
 - d. involved most of the major politicians of the day.
12. John Marshall's influence on the Supreme Court was so great that he:
 - a. was able to get whomsoever he wanted appointed to the bench.
 - b. more than anyone other than the farmers themselves, molded the development of the Constitution.
 - c. was able to ignore the other justices.
 - d. could singlehandedly overturn acts of Congress.
13. The lasting significance of Gibbons v. Ogden was that it:
 - a. opened the way for steamboat travel on the Mississippi.
 - b. confirmed the state's right to regulate commerce.
 - c. made peace between the court and the Adams administration.
 - d. freed transportation systems from restraints by the states.
14. The decisions of the Marshall Court:
 - a. established the primacy of the federal government in regulating the economy.
 - b. gave strength to the doctrine of state rights.
 - c. destroyed what was left of Hamiltonian federalism.
 - d. opened the way for an increased federal role in promoting economic growth.
 - e. achieved a. and d.
 - f. achieved b. and c.

15. In its rulings concerning the Indian tribes, the Marshall Court held that:
- the national government, not the states, had authority.
 - Indians were citizens like everyone else.
 - Indians had the same status as slaves.
 - tribal lands belong to the states.
16. The charge of a "corrupt bargain" was raised when:
- Clay supported Adams for the presidency and was appointed secretary of state.
 - Jackson promised to reward his supporters if he won.
 - Adams won with the support of southern planters.
 - the Republican caucus threw its support to Adams.
17. Adams's nationalistic program, which was a lot like Clay's American System, was not funded because:
- the nation could not afford it.
 - business opposed it.
 - western interests opposed it.
 - Jackson's supporters in Congress voted against it.
18. In his victory in 1828, Jackson drew his greatest support from the:
- South and the West.
 - New England region and the Southeast.
 - Middle Atlantic states and the Old Northwest.
 - South and the Middle Atlantic states.