

Study Guide



Chapter 7, Section 1

For use with textbook pages 240–244

AMERICAN NATIONALISM

KEY TERMS AND NAMES

Era of Good Feelings phrase used to describe James Monroe’s presidency because of the harmony in national politics (page 240)

John C. Calhoun Republican who proposed the Second Bank of the United States and sponsored a federal internal improvement plan (page 241)

revenue tariff tax on goods that provides income for the federal government (page 241)

protective tariff tax on goods to help domestic manufacturers by taxing imports to drive up their prices (page 241)

John Marshall Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court whose rulings helped establish a strong federal government (page 242)

Kinache Seminole leader who warned a U.S. general to stay out of Florida (page 243)

Adams-Onís Treaty treaty of 1819 that ceded all of Florida to the United States and finalized the western border of the Louisiana Purchase (page 244)

Quadruple Alliance alliance formed by the European countries of Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, Russia, and later France, in order to put down movements against monarchies in Europe (page 244)

DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

Do you think Americans today are patriotic? If so, how do Americans show their patriotism? If not, why do you think Americans lack patriotism?

In this section, you will learn about the feelings of patriotism and national unity developed by Americans after the War of 1812.

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ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the outline below to help you take notes. Many actions strengthened the federal government as a result of American nationalism after the War of 1812. Outline the main actions.

- I. Economic Nationalism
 - A.
 - B.
 - C.
- II. Judicial Nationalism
 - A.
 - B.
 - C.
- III. Diplomatic Nationalism
 - A.
 - B.

READ TO LEARN

• The Era of Good Feelings (page 240)

After the War of 1812, Americans had national pride. Americans had a greater feeling of loyalty toward the United States than toward their state or region.

The Monroe presidency is described as an **Era of Good Feelings**. It was a time of political harmony in the country. One reason for this was because the Republican Party was the only major political party that had any power. The Federalist Party had lost political influence and popularity because of their actions at the Hartford Convention.

4. Why did the Federalist Party lose political influence and popularity?

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- **Economic Nationalism** (page 241)

American leaders planned a program to bring the nation together. Their program had three main goals. These included creating a new national bank, protecting American manufacturers from foreign competition, and linking the country together through improvements in transportation.

In 1811 Republicans blocked the rechartering of the First Bank of the United States. State-chartered banks and other private banks loaned bank notes that were used as money. During the War of 1812, prices rose rapidly. The U.S. government had to pay high interest rates on the money it borrowed to pay for the war. In 1816 **John C. Calhoun** proposed the bill that was passed by Congress to create the Second Bank of the United States.

During the War of 1812, an embargo stopped Americans from buying British goods. When the war ended, low-priced British goods flooded American markets. This threatened to put American companies out of business. Congress passed the Tariff of 1816 to protect manufacturers from foreign competition. Earlier **revenue tariffs** provided income for the federal government. The Tariff of 1816 was a **protective tariff**. It helped American manufacturers by taxing imports to drive up their prices.

In 1816 Republican John C. Calhoun sponsored a federal plan to improve the transportation system in the United States. President Madison vetoed it. He said that spending money to improve transportation was not granted by the Constitution. Instead, private businesses and state and local governments paid for road and canal construction.

5. What were the three main goals of the program to bring the nation together?

- **Judicial Nationalism** (page 242)

Between 1816 and 1824, chief justice of the United States, **John Marshall**, helped unify the nation. He ruled in three cases that established the power of the federal government over the states.

In 1816 the Court decided in *Martin v. Hunter's Lessee* that the Supreme Court had the power to hear all appeals of state court decisions that involved federal laws and treaties. This decision helped establish the Supreme Court as the nation's court of final appeal.

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In 1819 the Court decided in *McCulloch v. Maryland* that the Second Bank of the United States was constitutional. The decision said that the “necessary and proper” clause meant that the federal government could use any method to carry out its powers, as long as the method was not expressly forbidden in the Constitution. Marshall also ruled that state governments could not interfere with an agency of the federal government exercising its specific constitutional powers within a state.

In 1824 the Court decided in *Gibbons v. Ogden* that the Constitution granted the federal government control over interstate commerce. The Court said that interstate commerce included all trade along the coast or on waterways dividing states. The state could regulate commerce within its own borders. This ruling made it clear that federal law had priority over state law in interstate transportation.

6. What was the effect of the Supreme Court rulings under Chief Justice John Marshall?

- **Nationalist Diplomacy** (page 243)

Nationalism in Congress and among voters in the United States influenced the nation’s foreign affairs. Under President Monroe the United States expanded its borders and became involved in world affairs.

In the early 1800s, many Southerners were angry with Spanish-held Florida. Runaway slaves fled there, knowing Americans were not allowed to cross the border to look for them. Also, the Seminoles in Florida, led by **Kinache**, raided American settlements in Georgia. Spain could not control its border, so many Americans wanted the United States to step in. In 1818 General Andrew Jackson captured Spanish settlements in Florida. He then removed the governor of Florida from power. Secretary of State John Quincy Adams pressured Spain to make a border treaty with the U.S. In the **Adams-Onís Treaty** of 1819, Spain ceded all of Florida to the United States. Spain also finalized the western border of the Louisiana Purchase.

Spain’s colonies began to rebel in 1809. By 1824 all of Spain’s colonies on the American mainland had declared their independence. In the meantime Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia (and later France) formed the **Quadruple Alliance**. These countries wanted to stop movements against

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monarchies in Europe. Members of the alliance, except Great Britain, discussed the possibility of helping Spain regain control of its overseas colonies. In response to this threat, President Monroe issued the Monroe Doctrine. This foreign policy said that the United States would prevent other countries from becoming involved in the political affairs of Latin American countries. The Monroe Doctrine became a long-term foreign policy of the United States.

7. What were the outcomes of the Adams-Onís Treaty and the Monroe Doctrine?
