



APUSH PRACTICE RQ 12

The Second War for Independence & The Upsurge of Nationalism (1812-1824)

1. In 1812, the United States went to war with:
(1) Great Britain, (2) France, (3) Spain, (4) Prussia,
(5) Holland.

- a. 1 only
- b. 1 and 2 only
- c. 1 and 3 only
- d. 1, 2, and 3 only
- e. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5

The point of this question and its answer is that while the United States had foreign policy issues with most of the nations listed above, they *only* went to war with England, which begs the question: WHY. This question is designed to get you to think about the many, varied, complex reasons the U.S. went to war with England in 1812.

2. During the War of 1812, the New England states

- a. supported the United States' war effort.
- b. allied themselves with Aaron Burr's rival government.
- c. lent more money and sent more food to the British army than to the American army.
- d. gave no support to anyone.
- e. allowed their state militias to fight wherever the U.S. government asked them to.

The U.S. was anything but united in the conflict against England, especially in Federalist New England where they had been battered by the Embargo (and where they actually refused to allow their state militias to be used to fight outside their state!). This disunity was further evidenced in the resolutions of the Hartford Convention.

3. In the Treaty of Ghent ending the War of 1812, the British agreed to stop fighting and to

- a. stop fighting with France in Europe as well.
- b. create an Indian buffer state for Canada in the Northwest.
- c. outlaw their practice of impressment.
- d. give the United States complete control of the Great Lakes.
- e. restore all territory that they had conquered during the war.

Status quo antebellum. The irony is that they got nothing they had fought (and, therefore a. is NOT the answer) for and yet a wave of nationalism occurred after the war. (Those of you that had the red category in our connections 1-pager Tuesday— do you see how the war itself could be considered an example of a more aggressive and therefore more nationalistic foreign policy?)

4. The resolutions from the Hartford Convention

- a. asked that DeWitt Clinton be instated as President.
- b. helped to cause the death of the Federalist Party.
- c. resulted in New England's "Blue Light" activities.
- d. called for Southern secession from the United States.
- e. supported the use of state militias against the British.

The talk of secession by some of the more radical Hartfordites (in New England and by only a radical group,

which is why c. is NOT the answer!) was the final nail in the coffin of the Federalist party who, after all the nationalism, patriotism and celebration following the war, looked weak, disloyal and unpatriotic.

5. American relations with Britain at the conclusion of the War of 1812

- a. became better than they had been previous to the war.
- b. led to another war within a generation.
- c. caused Canada to declare its independence from England.
- d. were better than they were at anytime except during the Second World War.
- e. were terrible, with each side hating and being suspicious of the other.

This is one of those "Did You Read?" questions. The answer seems like it should be e., but ironically, Great Britain and the U.S. eased tensions after this war as exemplified in the Rush-Bagot Agreement, the Webster-Ashburton Treaty and the Treaty of 1818. If you read, you knew this! :)

6. The outcome of the War of 1812

- a. led to the British defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo.
- b. was a decisive and brilliant victory for the United States.
- c. was an embarrassment to U.S. diplomacy.
- d. was a stimulus to patriotic nationalism in the United States.
- e. was a heavy blow to American manufacturing. **It's not e. because it actually helped it while trade was cut off (which is why Clay wanted to protect it with the Tariff of 1816). It certainly wasn't b.— they got their butt kicked (note the burned to the ground White House after the war!). It wasn't c.— the U.S. was able to negotiate an end to the war where they didn't lose anything. They should have lost some pride, but ironically they gained it! Which is why d. is the answer. Americans are interesting, aren't they?**

7. Post-War of 1812 nationalism could be seen in all of the following *except*

- a. the way in which American painters depicted the beauty of the American landscape.
- b. a revival of American religion.
- c. the emergence of American literature and authors such as James Fenimore Cooper and Washington Irving.
- d. the building of a more prestigious and beautiful national capital.
- e. an expanded American army.

You might not have realized the others happened (read, read, read!), but I'll bet the group that had

“Cultural Nationalism” did! There was no revival of religion.... yet. It’s coming. The Second Great Awakening shows up in 15 years and has PROFOUND consequences.

8. The Monroe Doctrine

a. was an expression of deepening American isolationism from world affairs.

- b. was met with great enthusiasm in Latin America.
- c. was capable of being enforced by the United States.
- d. was feared by the powers of Europe
- e. all of the above

The U.S. seems like they were “protecting” the young republics of the Western Hemisphere from European colonialism (if this had been true, b. would have been correct— this declaration only made Latin America suspicious... gee, I wonder why). The U.S. was still too weak militarily and too disunited to make c. a reality which is why d. is not the answer. The Monroe Doctrine was mostly a response to Russia’s incursions into the Oregon Territory, but it also represents a form of nationalism in that the U.S. was turning inward, thinking its future lie within the Western Hemisphere and not wanting to be linked to the nations of Europe. (Some have argued this was the U.S.’s announcement that they viewed the entire Western Hemisphere as their area of influence which likely made Canada think “Oh great...” and which the following countries should have paid attention to: Mexico, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, Alaska, Santo Domingo, the Philippines....)

9. The Treaty of 1818 with England

- a. ended the War of 1812.
- b. granted Canada full control of the Great Lakes.
- c. called for a 10 year joint occupation of the Oregon country by both Americans and the British.**
- d. forced all British out of the Oregon territory.
- e. gave control of Florida to the United States.

A far more aggressive foreign policy stance by the U.S. against Britain than had existed before and an example of nationalism.

10. In *McCulloch v. Maryland*, *Cohens v. Virginia*, and *Gibbons v. Ogden*, Supreme Court Justice John Marshall’s rulings limited the extent of

- a. presidential power.
- b. states’ rights.**
- c. judicial review.
- d. federalism.
- e. the Constitution.

In favor of the power of the U.S. Government— a move showing a new feeling of Judicial Nationalism and showing Marshall as an original Federalist (before they switched policy positions) who favored a strong central government.

11. The result of the Missouri Compromise was

- a. extremists in both the North and the South were satisfied with the result.
- b. Missouri entered the Union as a free state.
- c. Maine entered the Union as a slave state.
- d. sectionalism in the United States was reduced.
- e. none of the above.**

Why the other choices are WRONG is the most important part of this question. Extremists on both sides of the slavery issue were PISSED about this. They felt like the

other side was inflexible. Anti-slavery groups flourished on one side, southern states began to be worried and be interested in states’ rights over unity and nationalism. Maine entered as a free state and Missouri was allowed to be slave. Know what e/se the Missouri Compromise did too for your RQ!

12. The most nationalistic area of the United States after the War of 1812 was

- a. the Northeast.
- b. New England.
- c. the West.**
- d. the South.
- e. none of the above.

War Hawks, Henry Clay, etc. Definitely NOT New England! And, after the Missouri Compromise, definitely NOT the South!

13. New England opposed the American System’s federally constructed roads primarily because

- a. they cost too much money.
- b. the Democrat-Republicans favored them.
- c. canals were a far superior means of transporting materials and goods.
- d. they would drain away needed population to the West.**
- e. none of the above

And they DID, thus making New England even less relevant and powerful!

14. The Era of Good Feelings

- a. was characterized by the absence of any problems in political, social, or economic life.
- b. was a troubled period for the United States.**
- c. was a period of two-party rule in government.
- d. marked a temporary end to national sectionalism.
- e. none of the above.

You knew this if you read! Do you know why all the other answers are incorrect?

15. The Tariff of 1816 was the first in American history to

- a. have the full support of Congress.
 - b. be supported by the President.
 - c. ever be enacted.
 - d. to impose taxes and duties on foreign imports.
 - e. that aimed to protect American industry.**
- The Hamiltonian tariff did this, but it wasn’t the primary purpose of it. It was designed to bring in money. The Tariff of 1816 is the first to strictly protect manufacturing by blocking foreign imports.**

16. One of the most important by-products of the War of 1812 was

- a. the emergence of Edgar Allan Poe as an American writer.
- b. a resurgence of the Federalist Party.
- c. increased economic dependence on Europe.
- d. a heightened spirit of nationalism.**
- e. a renewed commitment to states’ rights.

Sorry this is a repeat of a theme from an earlier question.

17. Basing your choice on your knowledge of the *McCulloch v. Maryland* case, select the quotation that is most likely to be a part of that decision.

a. **“Let the end be legitimate, . . . within the scope of the Constitution, and all means which are appropriate, . . . which are not prohibited... are constitutional.”**

b. “My construction of the Constitution is ... that each department is truly independent of the others and has equal rights to decide for itself what is the meaning of the Constitution.”

c. “The authority, therefore, claimed by Congress... appears not to be warranted by the Constitution. . . .”

d. “... the right of property in a slave is distinctly and expressly affirmed in the Constitution.”

e. “The claim of the police power would be a mere pretext come another and delusive name for the supreme sovereignty of the state to be exercised free from constitutional restraint.”

I don't really like this question as this wasn't the main point of this decision. What I want you to know about *McCulloch v. Maryland* is: (a) it expanded the power of the national/federal government over the states; (b) it said the in areas where the powers of the national/federal government and the state governments collide, the NATIONAL/FEDERAL government will be supreme (asserting the “Supremacy Clause” in the Constitution) and (the one this question refers to, © it reasserted the “necessary and proper” or “elastic clause” of the Constitution which allowed Congress to imply certain powers for itself (in this case, the National Bank) to carry out it's written/enumerated powers (which original Federalists had argued with the creation of the first U.S. Bank and Jefferson argued with the Purchase of Louisiana). Whew... that's a hard one!

18. John Marshall's opinions as a member of the Supreme Court were characterized by a

a. **tendency to assert federal supremacy.**

b. strict construction of the Constitution.

c. tendency to protect human rights at the expense of private property rights.

d. reliance on Jeffersonian principles.

e. preference for States' rights.

As explained in a previous answer. So NOT b. or e.!

19. Which of the following is the *least* associated with the shaded territory in the map above?

a. the Treaty of 1818

b. the Monroe Doctrine

c. American nationalism

d. the “American System”

e. U.S. expansion

It would be nice if I included a map, wouldn't it? :)

It was a map of the Oregon territory, which made the answer a. (but it COULD also be b AND e!.... do you know why? And, I can even think of a way it could be c. and e. related to roads... can you?) Wow... what a bad question!

20. Which of the following was *not* proposed at the Hartford Convention?

a. abolition of the Constitution's 3/5's clause.

b. a required 2/3's vote to declare war and admit new states to the Union.

c. a prohibition against two successive presidents from the same state.

d. the impeachment of Thomas Jefferson as President.

e. a restructuring of the elements of the Constitution which decided representation and the balance of power in the Congress.

The important point of this question is that you know the *other* choices all were. (Jefferson wasn't even President anymore anyway.)