[**Chapter 12 The Second War for Independence and the Upsurge of Nationalism**](http://apush3.tumblr.com/post/35863551466/chapter-12-the-second-war-for-independence-and-the)

1. All of the following were true of the American regular army on the eve of the War of 1812:

a. They were ill-trained and ill-disciplined.

b. They were widely scattered.

c. Most of the generals were leftovers from the Revolutionary War and lacked vigor and vision.

d. There was no burning national anger to unite them.

2. When the United States entered the War of 1812, it was militarily unprepared.

3. Canada became an important battleground in the War of 1812 because British forces were weakest there.

4. The performance of the United States’ Navy in the War of 1812 could be best described as much better than that of the army.

5. America’s campaign against Canada in the War of 1812 was poorly conceived because it split-up the military.

6. Perhaps the key battle of the War of 1812, because it protected the United States from full-scale invasion and possible dissolution, was the Battle of Plattsburgh.

7. British plans for their 1814 campaign did not include action in Florida.

8. The British attack on Fort McHenry inspired the writing of “The Star-Spangled Banner.”

9. The most devastating defeat suffered by the British during the War of 1812 took place at the Battle of New Orleans.

10. The Battle of New Orleans saw British troops defeated by Andrew Jackson’s soldiers.

11. The Battle of New Orleans unleashed a wave of nationalism and self-confidence.

12. One result of the American naval victories during the War of 1812 was a British naval blockade of the American coast.

13. At the peace conference at Ghent, the British began to withdraw many of its earlier demands for all of the following reasons:

a. Reverses in upper New York

b. A loss at Baltimore

c. Increasing war weariness in Britain

d. Concern about the still dangerous France.

14. The delegates of the Hartford Convention adopted resolutions that included a call for a Constitutional amendment requiring a two-thirds vote in Congress before war was declared.

15. The resolutions from the Hartford convention helped to cause the death of the Federalist Party.

16. From a global perspective, the War of 1812 was of little importance.

17. In diplomatic and economic terms, the War of 1812 bred greater American independence.

18. The outcome of the War of 1812 was a stimulus to patriotic nationalism in the United States.

19. The Rush-Bagot agreement limited naval armaments on the Great Lakes.

20. After the War of 1812, Europe returned to conservativism, illiberalism, and reaction.

21. One of the most important by-products of the War of 1812 was a heightened spirit of nationalism.

22. One of the nationally recognized American authors in the 1820s was Washington Irving.

23. Post-War 1812 nationalism could be seen in all of the following:

a. The way in which American painters depicted the beauty of American landscapes.

b. The building of a more handsome national capital.

c. An expanded army and navy.

d. Development of a national literature.

24. At the end of the War of 1812, British manufacturers began dumping their goods in America at extremely low prices.

25. The Tariff of 1816 was the first in American history that aimed to protect American industry.

26. Henry Clay’s call for federally funded roads and canals received whole-hearted endorsement from the West.

27. New England opposed the American System’s federally constructed roads because they would drain away needed population to the West.

28. Democratic-Republicans opposed Henry Clay’s American System because they believed that it was unconstitutional.

29. The Era of Good Feelings was a misnomer, because the period was a troubled one.

30. With the demise of the Federalist Party, the Democratic-Republicans established one-party rule.

31. The panic of 1819 brought with it all of the following:

a. Unemployment

b. Bank failures

c. Debtor’s prisons

d. Bankruptcies

32. One of the major causes of the panic of 1819 was overspeculation in frontier lands.

33. The western land boom resulted from all of the following:

a. It was a continuation of the old westward movement.

b. Land exhaustion in older tobacco states

c. Speculators accepted small down payments.

d. The frontier was pacified with the defeat of the Indians.

34. One of the demands made by the West to help it to grow was cheap money.

35. When the House of Representatives passed the Tallmadge Amendment in response to Missouri’s request for admission to the Union, the South thought that the amendment would threaten the sectional balance.

36. The first stage entirely west of the Mississippi River to be carved out of the Louisiana Territory was Missouri.

37. As a result of the Missouri Compromise, slavery was banned north of 36-30 in the Louisiana Purchase territory.

38. All of the following were results of the Missouri Compromise:

a. Extremists in both the North and South were not satisfied.

b. Missouri entered the Union as a slave state.

c. Maine entered the Union as a free state.

d. The balance between the North and South was kept even.

39. In interpreting the Constitution, John Marshall favored “loose construction.”

40. John Marshall uttered his famous legal dictum that “the power to tax involves the power to destroy” in *McCulloch v. Maryland*.

41. In *McCulloch v. Maryland*, *Cohens v. Virginia, and Gibbons v. Ogden*, Chief Justice Marshall’s rulings limited the extent of states’ rights.

42. People moved into the Old Northwest for all of the following reasons:

a. Better transportation

b. The Indian threat was gone

c. To achieve better social position

d. To get their own democratic community

43. Settlers from the South who moved into the Old Northwest territory were known as Butternuts.

44. When moving to the Old Northwest, settlers from the North wanted to do all of the following:

a. tame the land

b. tame the people

c. build canals

d. build roads

45. John Marshall’s rulings upheld a defense of property rights against public pressure in *Fletcher v. Peck*.

46. The United States’ most successful diplomat in the Era of Good Feelings was John Quincy Adams.

47. The Treaty of 1818 with England called for a ten-year joint occupation of the Oregon country by both American citizens and British subjects.

48. Andrew Jackson’s military exploits were instrumental in the United States gaining possession of Florida from the Spanish.

49. Spain sold Florida to the United States because it could not defend the area and would lose it in any case.

50. Britain opposed Spain’s reestablishing its authority in Latin American countries that had successfully revolted because the ports of these nations were now open to lucrative trade with Britain.

51. The doctrine of non-colonization in the Monroe Doctrine was a response to the apparent designs of the Russians in Alaska and Oregon.

52. At the time it was issued, the Monroe Doctrine was incapable of being enforced by the United States.

53. Latin America’s reaction to the Monroe Doctrine can best be described as unconcerned or unimpressed.

54. The Russo-American Treaty of 1824 fixed the southernmost limits of Russian occupation of North America at 54/40.

55. The Monroe Doctrine was an expression of the illusion of deepening American isolationism from world affairs.