

CHAPTER 9

Defining the Nation, 1801–1823

CHAPTER OVERVIEW

Chapter 9 covers the development of the United States from 1801 to 1823. These years witnessed continued competition between Federalists and Democratic-Republicans and the further development of democratic party politics. Newspapers, which were usually openly partisan, provided a forum for political discourse. Each party adopted an “official” newspaper to propagandize for its political ideology and to propagandize against the ideology, policies, and personalities associated with the opposing party. Politicians courted both voters, mostly consisting of white property-owning males, and non-voters. In addition, voters and non-voters alike actively participated in partisan rallies and parades.

After a peaceful transition of power from the Federalists to the Democratic-Republicans in 1801, the Democratic-Republicans began to implement their domestic governmental philosophy by cutting taxes, reducing the army and navy budgets, reducing the size of the national debt, and allowing the Alien and Sedition Acts to expire. Furthermore, they appointed fellow Democratic-Republicans to governmental offices and attacked Federalist control of the judicial branch of the government. The attack did not succeed. In fact, under the direction of Chief Justice John Marshall, the Supreme Court successfully claimed the power of judicial review, which allowed the Court to develop as a coequal branch of government.

While the Supreme Court expanded its powers and the powers of the central government, Jefferson, in the face of political reality and national interest, showed a willingness to alter his strict constructionist view of the Constitution. Seeing the possibility of doubling the size of the republic and removing major obstacles to future commercial growth, Jefferson accepted the idea of implied executive powers and agreed to the Louisiana Purchase. In the aftermath of the purchase, Jefferson commissioned Meriwether Lewis and William Clark to explore the area for both scientific and political purposes.

During these years, the United States also faced challenges from abroad to the principle of freedom of the seas. Eventually, caught between Great Britain and France—the two major warring powers in the Napoleonic wars—the United States found its independence and nationhood challenged, with the greatest challenge coming from Great Britain. The adoption of the policy of “peaceable coercion” by President Thomas Jefferson and President James Madison created a situation in which the use of federal power had a tremendous economic impact on the lives of individuals and on the future economic development of the country—an ironic development in light of Jeffersonian beliefs about the role of government in society. As disruptions to commerce caused by embargoes and war made domestic manufacturing more profitable, the number of cotton and woolen mills in New England grew from twenty in 1807 to more than two hundred by 1813. It was, in fact, in 1813 that a radical transformation of textile manufacturing occurred with the chartering of the Boston Manufacturing Company and the development of the Waltham (Lowell) system.

The policy of “peaceable coercion” did not bring an end to the humiliations experienced by the young republic at the hands of the British navy. Ultimately, because of continued affronts to its independence and because of the assertiveness of expansionists within the republic, the United States was drawn into the War of 1812. Lack of preparation for war, the presence of internal divisions, and the emergence of a pan-Indian movement in the Northwest could easily have spelled disaster for the nation. Instead, defeat

of the pan-Indian movement of Prophet and Tecumseh caused the collapse of Indian unity in the Old Northwest and ended effective Indian resistance to American expansion in that area, and England's preoccupation with war in Europe resulted in military stalemate with the United States and led to the status-quo antebellum Treaty of Ghent.

Despite the nature of the peace, the American victory at the Battle of New Orleans (fought after the signing of the peace treaty) caused most Americans to perceive the war as a major victory against the British and as a reaffirmation of the nation's independence, strength, and vitality. In fact, in the years immediately after the War of 1812, the United States experienced a mood of nationalism that manifested itself in a renewed feeling of confidence and assertiveness domestically and internationally. This nationalism and self-confidence brought the "Era of Good Feelings" and unleashed a period of economic and population growth and territorial expansion. Democratic-Republicans, facing only scattered opposition from a discredited Federalist party, accepted some Federalist principles. They helped expand federal power and foster national economic development by chartering the Second Bank of the United States and enacting protective tariffs. Chief Justice John Marshall also oversaw a Supreme Court that strengthened federal authority relative to state authority and used Federalist nationalism to protect the interests of commerce and capital. Moreover, under the brilliant leadership of John Quincy Adams as secretary of state, the nation was able once again to expand physically by peaceful means, and it unilaterally asserted its independence in the Western Hemisphere through the Monroe Doctrine. However, the physical expansion of the North into the Old Northwest and of the South into the Old Southwest led to North–South divisions over the question of statehood for Missouri and over the expansion of slavery into the territories.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Examine the development of political ideology and party politics in the early nineteenth century, and indicate the factors that led to the demise of the Federalist party.
2. Assess the Democratic-Republicans' attempts to implement their philosophy of government.
3. Discuss Jefferson's decision to purchase the Louisiana territory, and explain the political and economic impact of this decision on the United States.
4. Explain the goals and discuss the achievements of the Lewis and Clark expedition.
5. Examine the hostility between the United States and Shawnee Indians from 1801 through the war of 1812.
6. Examine, evaluate, and discuss the consequences of United States policies from 1801 to 1815 that were designed to protect America's trading rights and threats to American sovereignty.
7. Discuss the nature and scope of the decision by the United States to abolish the international slave trade.
8. Discuss the causes, course, and consequences of the War of 1812.
9. Explain the emergence of postwar nationalism, and discuss its impact on United States domestic policy.
10. By referring to specific cases, discuss the role of the Supreme Court under the direction of Chief Justice John Marshall in

- a. establishing the Supreme Court as an equal branch of government in theory and in practice,.
 - b. in the strengthening of federal authority relative to state authority, and
 - c. in the use of Federalist nationalism to protect the interests of commerce and capital.
11. Indicate the objectives of J.Q. Adams as Secretary of State, and discuss the extent to which he was able to achieve his objectives.
 12. Review the circumstances that led to the Monroe Doctrine, and discuss its significance.
 13. Discuss the factors that contributed to industrial development in the U.S. between 1790 and 1823.
 14. Examine the issues in the debate over statehood for Missouri and cite the provisions of the Missouri Compromise.

IDENTIFICATION AND SIGNIFICANCE

After studying Chapter 9 of *A People and a Nation*, you should be able to identify *and* explain fully the historical significance of each item listed below.

- Identify each item in the space provided. Give an explanation or description of the item. Answer the questions *who*, *what*, *where*, and *when*.
- Explain the historical significance of each item in the space provided. Establish the historical context in which the item exists. Establish the item as the result of or as the cause of other factors existing in the society under study. Answer this question: *What were the political, social, economic, and/or cultural consequences of this item?*

1. the “Revolution of 1800”
2. President Thomas Jefferson
3. Democratic-Republican frugality

4. Albert Gallatin

5. Federal District Judge John Pickering

6. Supreme Court Justice Samuel Chase

7. Chief Justice John Marshall

8. *Marbury v. Madison*

9. the theory of judicial review

10. the Burr-Hamilton Duel

11. the Louisiana Purchase

12. the Lewis and Clark expedition

13. York and Sacagawea

14. Eli Whitney

15. the Burr conspiracy and trial

16. the presidential election of 1804

17. Prophet

18. Tecumseh

19. the battle of Tippecanoe

20. the impressment of American sailors

21. the Non-Importation Act

22. the Embargo Act

23. the presidential and congressional elections of 1808

24. the Non-Intercourse Act of 1809

25. the War of 1812

26. the War Hawks

27. Dolley Madison

28. the invasion of Canada

29. the British naval blockade

39. the Hartford Convention

40. Madison's nationalist program

41. the Second Bank of the United States

42. the Tariff of 1816

46. the National Road

47. the Erie Canal

48. Robert Fulton

49. the "Era of Good Feelings"

43. *McCullough v. Maryland*

44. James Madison

51. John Quincy Adams

52. the Monroe Doctrine

53. the boom and bust cycle

54. the Panic of 1819

55. Missouri's petition for statehood

56. the Missouri Compromise

IDEAS AND DETAILS

Objective 1

1. As secretary of the treasury, Albert Gallatin's ultimate goal was to
 - a. equalize income among Americans by increasing taxes on the wealthy.
 - b. increase military spending in order to defend the southern and western borders of the U.S. against a hostile Spain.
 - c. use tax revenues to aid struggling domestic industries.
 - d. completely retire the national debt.

Objective 1

2. After the election of 1800, where did the Federalists still have power?
 - a. the Executive
 - b. the House of Representatives
 - c. the Senate
 - d. the Judiciary

Objective 1

3. The failure of the Senate to convict Supreme Court Justice Samuel Chase
 - a. caused a split within the Democratic-Republican Party.
 - b. led to legislation requiring federal judges to take annual mental competency tests.
 - c. preserved the independence of the Supreme Court.
 - d. caused anger among the voters and led them to return control of the Senate to the Federalists.

Objective 2

4. The case of *Marbury v. Madison* is important because the Court established its power to
 - a. force a particular action on the president.
 - b. judge the constitutionality of acts of Congress.
 - c. issue a writ of mandamus.
 - d. declare a state law unconstitutional.

Objective 3

5. Which of the following was true of the Louisiana Purchase?
 - a. It angered eastern merchants but pleased western farmers.
 - b. It opened the way for westward expansion across the continent.
 - c. It led to Jefferson's defeat in the 1804 election.
 - d. It caused Spain to ally with England against the United States.

Objective 3

6. Which of the following is true in reference to the Louisiana Purchase?
- Jefferson agreed to the purchase only after accepting a more flexible interpretation of the Constitution.
 - Jefferson was angered by the fact that Monroe and Livingston had agreed to the purchase.
 - Most Americans were angered over the purchase and thought the price too high.
 - Jefferson, as a strict constructionist, insisted on conferring with Chief Justice Marshall before agreeing to the purchase.

Objective 4

7. Which of the following proved to be invaluable as a guide and translator on the Lewis and Clark expedition?
- Toussaint L'Ouverture
 - Baptiste Charbonneau
 - Sacagawea
 - York

Objective 5

8. Which of the following is true of the *National Intelligencer* during the early nineteenth century?
- It vowed to remain nonpartisan in its coverage of political candidates and political campaigns.
 - Its sensationalist approach to coverage of political news alienated potential voters from the political process.
 - It became a tool of Hamilton and the Federalists in their attempts to discredit President Jefferson.
 - Beginning with Jefferson, it served as the official voice of Democratic-Republican administrations.

Objective 5

9. The facts of the Burr-Hamilton duel support which of the following conclusions?
- Dueling was still quite common in New York in the early nineteenth century.
 - The emergence of Younger Federalists created dissension within the Federalist Party.
 - Alexander Hamilton was an opportunist.
 - The political and the personal often converged.

Objective 6

10. Prophet's message to the Shawnees was that they should
- adapt to the white man's culture.
 - accept the Christian religion, especially the idea of an afterlife.
 - return to traditional Shawnee culture to achieve spiritual renewal.
 - turn to settled agriculture as a means of saving Indian culture.

Objective 7

11. As a result of the Embargo Act of 1807,
- Democratic-Republicans enthusiastically began to support the use of federal power.
 - the British agreed to negotiations with the United States on the question of impressment.
 - British warships were prevented from entering the Gulf of Mexico.

- d. exports fell dramatically, with the New England area being hit the hardest.

Objectives 5 and 7

12. Analysis of the vote in favor of a declaration of war against Great Britain in 1812 supports which of the following conclusions?
- a. Support for the war came largely from expansionists in the South and West.
 - b. Congressmen representing the shipping interests in the coastal states strongly supported the war, but the South and West were opposed.
 - c. Support for the war came primarily from the New England and southern states.
 - d. The vote demonstrated American unity on the eve of war.

Objective 8

13. Which of the following was a factor in the inability of the United States to launch a successful invasion of Canada in the War of 1812?
- a. Improper training in the use of new weaponry
 - b. An unusually brutal series of winter storms
 - c. The timid campaign waged by General William Hull
 - d. The failure to maintain proper supply lines

Objective 8

14. As a result of the War of 1812,
- a. the Democratic-Republicans suffered a resounding defeat in the 1812 elections.
 - b. the Federalist Party broadened its political base by gaining support in the South and West.
 - c. the development of domestic industry in the United States was hampered.
 - d. America's independence was reaffirmed and its resolve to steer clear of European politics was strengthened..

Objectives 5 and 8

15. The delegates to the Hartford Convention
- a. tried to find ways of attracting immigrants to the Federalist Party.
 - b. voted in favor of the secession of New England from the Union.
 - c. made proposals designed to preserve the political power of Federalist New England while reducing the political power of the increasingly Democratic-Republican South and West.
 - d. formally expressed their support for the Constitution in its original form.

Objectives 3 and 4

16. In the Monroe Doctrine, the United States
- a. joined Great Britain in a pledge to protect the independence of the states of Latin America.
 - b. relinquished any future territorial ambitions in the Americas.
 - c. pledged to support the anti-Spanish revolutions in Cuba, Nicaragua, and Panama.
 - d. called for noncolonization of the Western Hemisphere by European nations.

Objective 5

11. The public's depth of feeling over the Missouri statehood issue stemmed primarily from
- a. fears raised in the debate about the political consequences of Missouri's admission to the Union.

- b. the possibility that repeal of the three-fifths compromise would be coupled with Missouri's admission to the Union.
- c. the passionate debate among whites over the morality of slavery.
- d. questions raised in the debate about the civil and political rights of African Americans.

Objective 6

18. In a market economy
- a. the quality of merchandise is emphasized above all else.
 - b. the growth of small, self-sufficient productive units is encouraged.
 - c. the gap between rich and poor is narrowed as income is equalized.
 - d. specialization is encouraged in agriculture, manufacturing, and finance.

Objective 2

19. The case *Gibbons v. Ogden* provides evidence that
- a. the Supreme Court seldom spoke with a unified voice and often reversed its decisions.
 - b. the frequency with which judges left and were replaced on the Supreme Court created confusion.
 - c. the Supreme Court at an early date established the right of states to revise corporate charters.
 - d. the Supreme Court under Chief Justice Marshall expanded federal powers over the economy by broadly defining interstate commerce.

Objective 7

20. In the case of *Charles River Bridge v. Warren Bridge*, the Supreme Court
- a. paved the way for state regulation of the banking industry.
 - b. for the first time declared a state law to be unconstitutional.
 - c. held that decisions by state courts were not subject to review by the Supreme Court.
 - d. ruled that ambiguous clauses in charter grants would be decided in favor of the public interest.

Objective 7

21. Government support and promotion of economic development were limited during the early nineteenth century primarily because of
- a. lack of funds.
 - b. the philosophy of limited government.
 - c. the strict-constructionist interpretation of the Constitution.
 - d. hostility by financiers toward government interference.
22. In the Monroe Doctrine, the United States
- a. joined Great Britain in a pledge to protect the independence of the states of Latin America.
 - b. relinquished any future territorial ambitions in the Americas.
 - c. pledged to support the anti-Spanish revolutions in Cuba, Nicaragua and Panama.
 - d. called for non-colonization of the Western Hemisphere by European nations.

23. As a result of the Panic of 1819
- farmers blamed bankers for their hardships.
 - the Federalist party regrouped and nearly defeated President Monroe in the 1820 election.
 - the nation experienced a renewed sense of unity and purpose.
 - the government enacted public works projects for urban workers.
24. The fight over the admission of Missouri to the Union
- resulted solely from the emotional feelings people had about slavery.
 - was of great political significance because Missouri's admission would disrupt the balance between slave and free states in the Senate.
 - raised questions and concerns about the civil and political rights of African-Americans.
 - raised the possibility that repeal of the 3/5ths compromise would be coupled with Missouri's admission to the Union.

ESSAY QUESTIONS

Objective 1

- Discuss the impeachment of Justice Chase and the significance of his acquittal.

Objectives 1 and 3

- Explain Jefferson's philosophy of government. How did the Louisiana Purchase fit into that philosophy?

Objective 4

- Explain the goals and discuss the achievements of the Lewis and Clark expedition.

Objective 6

- Discuss the ideas espoused by Prophet and Tecumseh to prevent further encroachment by whites on Indian territory and culture in the Old Northwest and South. How successful were Prophet and Tecumseh in achieving their goals?

Objective 7

- Discuss the reasons for the passage of the Embargo Act of 1807, and explain its consequences.

Objectives 7 and 8

6. Explain why the United States and Great Britain went to war in 1812.

Objective 9

7. Cite the provisions of the Monroe Doctrine, and explain its significance.

Objective 15

8. Discuss the role of slavery in bringing about a North-South split, and explain the Missouri Compromise.

Multiple-Choice Answers

1.
 - d. Correct. Secretary of the Treasury Albert Gallatin acted to put President Jefferson's belief in limited government into practice. Therefore, while agreeing with Congress's repeal of all internal taxes, Gallatin drastically cut the army and navy budgets and moved to reduce the national debt from \$83 million to \$57 million. His ultimate intent was to retire the national debt completely by 1817.
 - a. No. Secretary of the Treasury Albert Gallatin did not recommend an increase of taxes on the wealthy and did not attempt to use tax policy to equalize income among Americans.
 - b. No. Secretary of the Treasury Albert Gallatin cut the army budget in half and cut the 1802 navy budget by two-thirds.
 - c. No. Secretary of the Treasury Albert Gallatin did not suggest using tax revenues to aid struggling domestic industries.
2.
 - d. Correct. Federal judges are appointed by the president with the advice and consent of the Senate. Furthermore, they are appointed for life. The nation's first two presidents (Washington and Adams) were Federalists and during their administrations Federalists controlled the Senate. Therefore, Federalists still controlled the judicial branch of government after the election of 1800.
 - a. No. Thomas Jefferson, a Democratic-Republican, was elected president in 1800; therefore, Democratic-Republicans, not Federalists, controlled the executive branch of government.
 - b. No. As a result of the 1800 election, Democratic-Republicans gained a majority in the House of Representatives.
 - c. No. As a result of the 1800 election, Democratic-Republicans gained a majority in the Senate.
3.
 - c. Correct. The Senate's failure to convict Justice Chase established that impeachment would not be used as a political tool. As a result, the independence of the Supreme Court from the executive and legislative branches was preserved.
 - a. No. The failure of Democratic-Republicans in the Senate to get the two-thirds vote necessary to convict Chase and remove him from office did not cause a split within Democratic-Republican ranks.
 - b. No. Requiring annual mental-competency tests for judges was not a consequence of the Senate's failure to convict Justice Chase.

- d. No. There is no indication that the Senate’s failure to convict Justice Chase caused widespread public disapproval. Furthermore, the Federalists did not regain control of the Senate in the next election.
4. b. Correct. In declaring that the Court, under the Constitution, did not have the power to issue a writ of mandamus, Chief Justice Marshall declared Section 13 of the Judiciary Act of 1789 unconstitutional. Thus the Court claimed the power to judge the constitutionality of acts of Congress.
- a. No. The Court held that it did not have the power under the Constitution to compel the president or the secretary of state to appoint Marbury to the position of justice of the peace.
- c. No. The Court held that it did not have the power under the Constitution to issue a writ of mandamus (a court order compelling Madison to appoint Marbury to the position in question).
- d. No. The Court was not dealing with state law in the case of *Marbury v. Madison*.
5. b. Correct. As a result of the Louisiana Purchase, the United States acquired 827,000 square miles of territory thus doubling the size of the United States and opening the way for westward expansion.
- a. No. Both eastern merchants and western farmers applauded the purchase because they would no longer have to worry about a hostile power controlling the port at New Orleans.
- c. No. Jefferson carried fifteen of seventeen states in the 1804 election for a total of 162 out of 176 electoral votes.
- d. No. The Louisiana Purchase did not lead to increased animosity between the United States and Spain and did not lead to an Anglo-Spanish alliance.
6. a. Correct. Before becoming president, Jefferson advocated a “strict-constructionist” view of the Constitution. Adherence to such a view led to doubts about the legality of the Louisiana Purchase, doubts that Jefferson overcame by accepting the broad view of implied powers.
- b. No. Although it would be true to say that the treaty agreed to by Livingston and Monroe presented Jefferson with a dilemma, it is a misstatement to say that Jefferson was angry over the treaty.
- c. No. If Jefferson was right in his belief that the voters would accept or reject the purchase on election day in 1804, then they accepted the purchase by reelecting Jefferson to the presidency and by returning a larger majority of Republicans to Congress.
- d. No. It is true that Jefferson believed in a narrow interpretation of the Constitution. However, he did not confer with Chief Justice Marshall, a Federalist who accepted the broad-constructionist point of view, before agreeing to the Louisiana Purchase.

7. c. Correct. Sacagawea, a Shoshone, and her French-Canadian husband, Toussaint Charbonneau, were members of the “Corps of Discovery.” Sacagawea knew the languages of the mountain Indians and acted as guide and translator for the Lewis and Clark expedition.
- a. No. Touissant L’Ouverture led a slave revolt in the French colony of Saint-Domingue in 1793. L’Ouverture was not a member of Lewis and Clark’s “Corps of Discovery.”
- b. No. Jean Baptiste Charbonneau was born to Sacagawea and Toussaint Charbonneau on February 11, 1805. Although he was the youngest member of the “Corps of Discovery,” he did not act as a guide and translator.
- d. No. York was William Clark’s slave. He did not know the land or the languages of the Indians in the area explored by the Lewis and Clark expedition. Therefore, he did not act as a guide and translator for the “Corps of Discovery.”
8. d. Correct. Jefferson and other Democratic-Republicans understood how important it was to deep public opinion on their side. After President Jefferson persuaded the *National Intelligencer* to move from Philadelphia to Washington, the newspaper became the official voice of the Democratic-Republican administrations of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and John Quincy Adams.
- a. No. Samuel Harrison Smith, the founder of the *National Intelligencer* in 1800, did not vow that his newspaper would be nonpartisan in its coverage of political candidates and political campaigns.
- b. No. The newspaper’s approach to political news did not alienate potential voters from the political process. If anything, it tended to draw them into that process.
- c. No. The *National Intelligencer* did not become the tool of Hamilton and the Federalists.
9. d. Correct. Animosity between Hamilton and Burr led Hamilton, a Federalist, to back an anti-Burr Democratic-Republican faction in the 1804 New York gubernatorial race. As a result, Burr challenged Hamilton to a duel. These facts indicate that the political often converged with personal feelings and prevented the emergence of true political parties.
- a. No. Most states had outlawed dueling by 1804; and, even though New Jersey had not outlawed the practice, upon Hamilton’s death Burr was charged with murder in both New Jersey and New York. These facts do not indicate that dueling was still common in the early nineteenth century.
- b. No. Although divisions between Older and Younger Federalists did cause dissension within the Federalist Party, the Burr-Hamilton duel is not an example of such dissension.
- c. No. Although it may be true that Alexander Hamilton was an opportunist, the Burr-Hamilton duel does not provide evidence to support such an inference.

10. c. Correct. Prophet believed that the only way for American Indians to save themselves in the face of white encroachment was to return to traditional Indian ways.
- a. No. Prophet did not advocate that the Shawnees adapt to white American culture.
- b. No. Prophet was the leader of a religious revival among the Shawnees, but he did not advocate acceptance of the Christian religion.
- d. No. Although Prophet did not advocate abandoning settled agriculture, he did not see the acceptance of settled agriculture as the means by which Indians could save their land and culture from white encroachment.
11. d. Correct. As a result of the Embargo Act, exports fell some 80 percent in 1808. Mercantile New England was hardest hit by the resulting economic depression. By halting imports, the embargo also had the unintended effect of helping American manufacturing.
- a. No. Since many Democratic-Republicans were uneasy about the act because of its use of federal power, it cannot be said that they enthusiastically began to support federal power.
- b. No. The Embargo Act did not have a dramatic adverse economic impact on Great Britain and actually helped some British merchants. Therefore, the act did not have the intended effect of pressuring the British either to respect America's rights as a neutral nation or to stop the practice of impressment.
- c. No. The Embargo Act was not intended to keep British ships out of the Gulf of Mexico, and, in any event, the United States did not have the naval power necessary to accomplish such a feat.
12. a. Correct. The vote in the House and Senate indicated that there was a regional split in the United States over the declaration of war against Great Britain. Representatives from the coastal states opposed the war; expansionists (War Hawks) from the South and West favored the war.
- b. No. If interference with America's commercial rights as a neutral nation and impressment had been the main reasons for war, it is logical to assume that the nation's coastal shipping interests would have supported the war effort. But those interests did not support the war.
- c. No. The New England area opposed war out of the belief that war with Great Britain would severely damage American shipping interests.
- d. No. The vote in Congress indicated that Americans were divided concerning a declaration of war.
13. c. Correct. General William Hull waged a timid campaign into Upper Canada. His loss of Mackinac Island, Fort Dearborn, and Fort Detroit left the Midwest exposed to the enemy. In addition, many New Englanders did not support the War of 1812. As a result, it was difficult to raise an army in that area. Furthermore, militias in New England and New York often refused to fight outside their states. Therefore, this inability to raise an effective fighting force was another factor in the failure of the United States to launch a successful campaign against Canada.
- a. No. Evidence does not indicate that improper training in the use of new weaponry was a factor in the inability of the United States to launch a successful invasion of Canada in the War of 1812.
- b. No. Evidence does not indicate that a series of winter storms was a factor in the inability of the United States to launch a successful invasion of Canada in the War of 1812.
- d. No. Evidence does not indicate that the failure to maintain proper supply lines was a factor in the inability of the United States to launch a successful invasion of Canada in the War of 1812.

14. d. The United States was drawn into the war of 1812 as a result of the conflagration between England and France. Therefore, the war strengthened America’s resolve to steer clear of future European political conflicts. Furthermore, the war, sometimes called the Second War of American Independence, reaffirmed the independence of the young republic. This reaffirmation led, in turn, to a wave of American nationalism and self-confidence.
- a. No. Although the Federalists gained some congressional seats in the 1812 election, President Madison, a Democratic-Republican, won reelection against his Federalist opponent by 128 to 89 electoral votes. Therefore, the election cannot be classified as a “resounding Democratic-Republican defeat.”
- b. No. Federalist opposition to the war ultimately worked against the party. For example, look at the consequences of the Hartford Convention.
- c. No. American actions leading to the war and then the war itself caused European imports to decline dramatically. As a result, the domestic production of manufactured goods increased.
15. c. Correct. Aware that electoral strength was shifting to the South and West and that that area was a Democratic-Republican stronghold, the delegates to the Hartford Convention attempted to preserve the political power of Federalist New England by proposing radical changes to the Constitution. These changes included restricting the presidency to one term and requiring a two-thirds vote to admit new states to the Union.
- a. No. The delegates to the Hartford Convention did not attempt to find ways to attract immigrants to the Federalist Party. In fact, the Federalist tended to be anti-immigrant in their sentiments.
- b. No. Although a resolution of secession was presented at the Hartford Convention, moderate delegates prevented its passage. No. The delegates to the Hartford Convention proposed radical changes to the Constitution.
16. d. Correct. In addition to its demand that the nations of Europe not interfere in the affairs of independent Latin American states and to the pledge that the United States would not interfere in Europe’s existing New World colonies, the Monroe Doctrine also called for noncolonization in the Western Hemisphere by European nations.
- a. No. Some members of President Monroe’s cabinet argued in favor of a British proposal that the United States and Great Britain issue a joint declaration against European intervention in the Western Hemisphere. However, Secretary of State Adams rejected this approach in favor of a unilateral declaration.
- b. No. Although the United States pledged not to interfere in Europe’s existing New World colonies, the United States did not relinquish future territorial ambitions in North and South America.
- c. No. The United States pledged not to interfere in Europe’s existing New World colonies.
17. c. Correct. By 1819 many northerners believed that slavery was morally wrong, a belief supported by evangelists associated with the Second Awakening. Therefore, the emotional attitudes of whites toward slavery made the issue more divisive than it otherwise would have been and explain why people felt so deeply.
- a. No. Although the political balance between slave states and free states was definitely an issue in the Missouri debate, it was not the primary reason that people felt so deeply about Missouri’s application for statehood.

- b. No. Although some politically astute northerners disliked the three-fifths compromise and believed that it gave the South more power in the House than it should have, there was no attempt in the Missouri debate to repeal this compromise that was part of the Constitution itself.
- d. No. Few white Americans in the 1820s were concerned about the civil and political rights of African Americans. Therefore, this was not a major issue in the debate over the admission of Missouri to the Union.
- 18.d. Correct. As people began to concentrate on producing for the marketplace, they bought more items produced by other people. Therefore, as they became less self-sufficient, money became more of a necessity. This in turn led to specialization for the purpose of maximizing profits.
- a. No. Although there must be some concern about quality, this is not the most important factor in a market economy. See also the discussion of the emergence of protests by New England mill workers on
- b. No. In a market economy crops are grown and goods are produced for the marketplace rather than for the producers' own basic needs. Not only does such an economy encourage movement away from self-sufficient productive units, it encourages the growth of larger productive units as well.
- c. No. The information about boom-and-bust cycles and the impact of depressions on working-class families does not support the contention that a market economy closes the gap between rich and poor.
19. d. Correct. This case supports the conclusion that the Court, under Chief Justice Marshall, expanded federal powers over the economy by restricting the ability of the states to control economic activities within their borders. Therefore, as in *McCulloch v. Maryland* in which the Court upheld the constitutionality of the Second Bank of the United States, the Marshall Court upheld Federalist nationalism and Federalist economic views.
- a. No. The information concerning the Court clearly implies that the Court, especially under the leadership of Chief Justice Marshall, was unified and consistent in its views.
- b. No. The statement might be true in relation to the period between 1789 and 1801, when fifteen justices came and went, but this situation changed dramatically after John Marshall became chief justice in 1801.
- c. No. This case did not establish the right of states to revise corporate charters. In addition, in *Fletcher v. Peck* (1810) and in *Dartmouth College v. Woodward* (1819) the Court held that a state could not violate or revise contracts.
20. d. Correct. In speaking for the majority of the Court, Chief Justice Roger Taney focused on corporate privilege rather than on the right of contracts. In doing so, Taney ruled that ambiguous clauses in charter grants would be decided in favor of the public interest.
- a. No. Regulation of the banking industry was not an issue in the Charles River Bridge case.
- b. No. The Court declared a state law unconstitutional for the first time in the *Ware v. Hylton* case in 1796.
- c. No. In cases such as *Ware v. Hylton* (1796), the Court accepted the constitutionality of Section 25 of the Judiciary Act of 1789, which allowed appeals from state courts to the federal court system when certain types of constitutional issues were raised.
21. a. Correct. The major restraint on government promotion of the economy was financial rather than philosophical.

- b. No. The philosophy of limited government did not severely limit government promotion of the economy. Even the Democratic-Republicans recognized that government promotion of the economy could create an environment in which there was more opportunity for individual freedom.
- c. No. Jefferson and his fellow Democratic-Republicans adopted a strict-constructionist view of the Constitution. However, the reality of governing caused Democratic-Republicans to become more flexible and to modify this belief to some extent. Therefore, the Democratic-Republicans' interpretation of the Constitution did not severely limit government promotion of economic development.
- d. No. Financiers generally agreed on the goal of economic growth, realizing they would be strengthened as a result. Furthermore, as the private sector grew stronger, entrepreneurs looked less to government for financial support.
22. d. Correct. In addition to its demand that the nations of Europe not interfere in the affairs of Latin American states and to the pledge that the U.S. would not interfere in Europe's existing New World colonies, the Monroe Doctrine also called for non-colonization in the Western Hemisphere by European nations.
- a. No. Some members of President Monroe's cabinet argued in favor of a British proposal that the United States and Great Britain issue a joint declaration against European intervention in the Western Hemisphere. However Secretary of State Adams rejected this approach in favor of a unilateral declaration.
- b. No. Although the United States pledged not to interfere in Europe's existing New World colonies, the U.S. did not relinquish future territorial ambitions in North and South America.
- c. No. The United States pledged not to interfere in Europe's existing New World colonies.
23. a. Correct. The Second Bank of the United States reacted to the Panic of 1819 by reducing loans, thus tightening the money supply. Many state banks, owing money to the national bank, failed. This caused economic hardships for indebted farmers, and they perceived the bankers as hostile to their interests.
- b. No. President James Monroe ran unopposed in the 1820 election. Monroe received 231 electoral votes, with one vote being cast by a "stray" elector for John Quincy Adams.
- c. No. The Panic of 1819 proved to be divisive. As a result, it is one reason for the reemergence of sectionalism, and it sowed the seeds of the Jacksonian movement.
- d. No. The government in 1819-1820 did not believe in the modern practice of federally sponsored public works projects.
24. b. Correct. Missouri applied to enter the Union as a slave state in 1819. At the time there were 11 free states and 11 slave states. Therefore, Missouri's admission to the Union as a slave state would disrupt the political balance between slave states and free states, giving slave states a 2 vote majority in the Senate. To northerners, this was a major issue in the Missouri debate.
- a. No. By 1819 many northerners believed that slavery was morally wrong, a belief supported by evangelists associated with the Second Great Awakening. Therefore, northern whites did have

emotional feelings about slavery. However, it would be a mistake to say that the fight over Missouri's application for statehood resulted *solely* from these feelings.

c. No. Few white Americans in the 1820's were concerned about the civil and political rights of African-Americans. Therefore, this was not a major issue in the debate over the admission of Missouri to the Union.

d. No. Although some politically astute northerners disliked the 3/5ths compromise and believed that it gave the South more power in the House of Representatives than it should have, there was no attempt in the Missouri debate to repeal this compromise that was part of the Constitution itself.