**Chapter 12 Focus Question**

In what ways and to what extent was the Era or Good Feelings both, a period of nationalism and a period of sectional interest?

**Chapter 12 Objective Questions:**

1. What factors made the War of 1812 one of the worst-fought wars is US history?
2. Compared to the army and militia, how did the navy perform in the war of 1812?
3. Describe the US invasion of Canada.
4. Describe the British invasion of the US in 1814.
5. Who was the US commander in the Battle of New Orleans and why did the American victory not change the outcome of the war?
6. Why did Britain withdraw many of its early demands before concluding the Treaty of Ghent and what was decided in the aftermath?
7. What was the Hartford Convention, what resolutions were adopted, and what happened to the Federalist Party in the aftermath?
8. Although the War of 1812 had little global significance, what was the primary outcome of the war to the American people?
9. What was the Rush-Bagot agreement?
10. What was the reaction to the War of 1812 and the peace agreement at Vienna among the European powers?
11. Why was the period immediately following the War of 1812 called the Era of Good Feelings?
12. Why were authors such as Hawthorne and Irving and artist such as Stuart and Trumbull appreciated by Americans in the Era of Good Feelings?
13. What was the Hudson River School of art?
14. Why were many Republicans willing to accept a high protective tariff in 1816?
15. What was Henry Clay’s American System and which section whole-heartedly embraced it for the benefits they expected to gain?
16. Why did New England oppose Clay’s initial American System proposal?
17. What was the philosophical opposition of southern Republicans to the American System?
18. What caused the Panic of 1819 and what effect did it have on the Era of Good Feelings?
19. What were the problems associated with the Panic of 1819?
20. What was the Tallmadge Amendment and how did the South respond to the proposal?
21. What were the provisions of Missouri Compromise and how did the debate affect the Era of Good Feelings?
22. Did John Marshall prefer a strict or loose construction of the constitution in his judicial rulings?
23. What did John Marshall mean when he wrote that “the power to tax involves the power to destroy” and in which case did he make that statement?
24. How did the Marshall court rule in: Fletcher v. Peck; Dartmouth College v. Woodward; and Gibbons v. Ogden? How were these decisions in McCulloch v. Maryland? (Know that the information in questions 22-24 helps your understanding of the term*, judicial nationalism* and it also should help you understand Marshall’s belief in the sanctity of private property.)
25. How did the southerner settlers of Old Northwest compare to the northern settlers of that region?
26. Who was the most successful American diplomat of the Era of Good Feelings?
27. What was accomplished in the Treaty of 1818?
28. What was accomplished in the Adams-Onis or Florida Purchase Treaty of 1819 and how did Andrew Jackson play an important role in improving the US bargaining position?
29. Which nation proposed a joint policy with the US of declaring the New World to be off-limits for re-colonization in the wake of Spain’s loss of important parts of its empire and why?
30. Why did John Quincy Adams oppose to joint British-US policy of support for the independence of Latin American nations?
31. What was the Monroe Doctrine, could the US enforce it at the time it was created, and what was the reaction of Latin American republics to its announcement?
32. What boundary was established as the Southern limit of Russia’s claim in Alaska in the Russo-American Treaty of 1824?