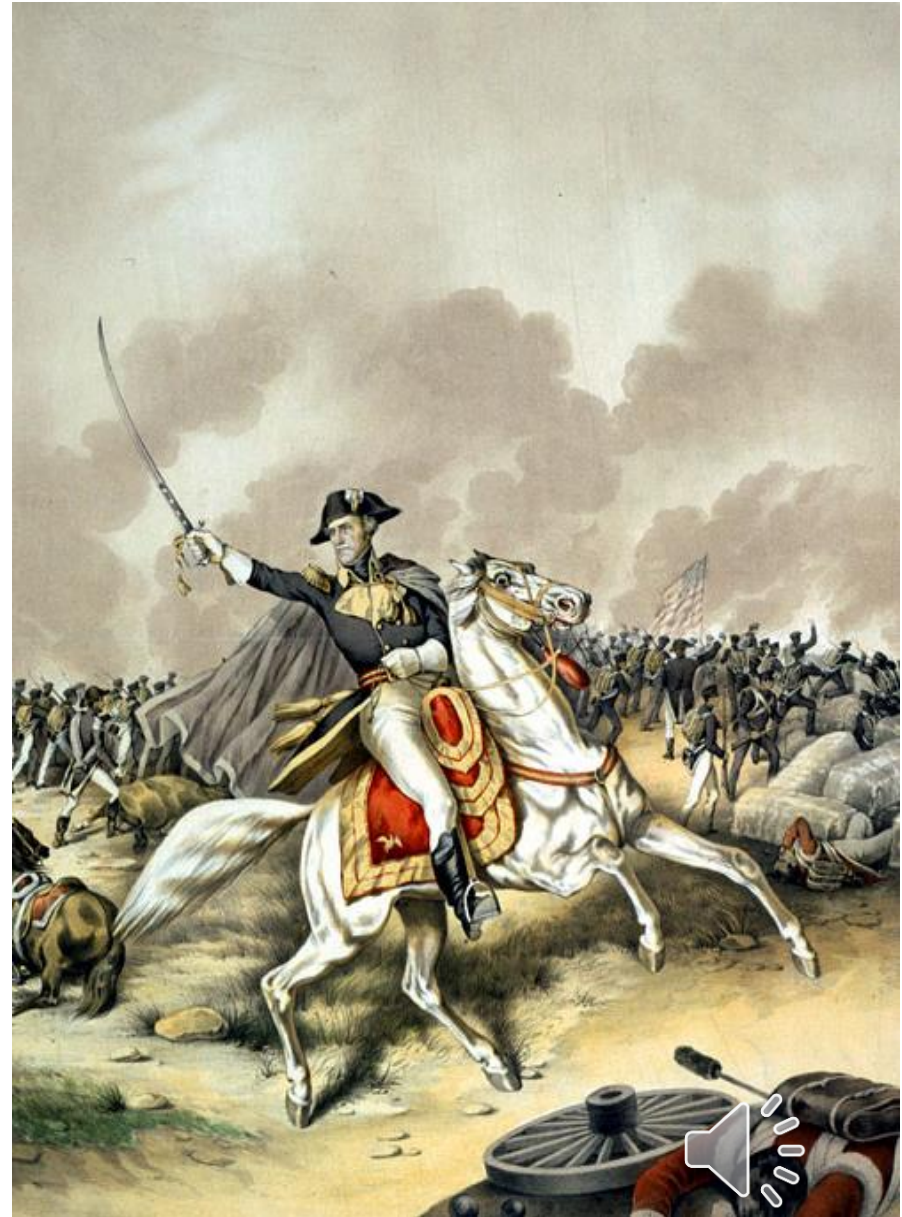


Effects of the War of 1812: Nationalism and the Monroe Doctrine



Following the War of 1812...

- Americans feel extremely proud of themselves following the victory in the [War of 1812](#)
 - Eliminated organized native resistance east of the Miss.
 - Battle of Horseshoe Bend
 - Death of Tecumseh
 - Lack of political fighting
 - Federalist Party is no more after their opposition to the war
 - Confirms US independence
 - Sense of American identity
 - **Nationalism**
 - Feelings of pride and loyalty to the nation

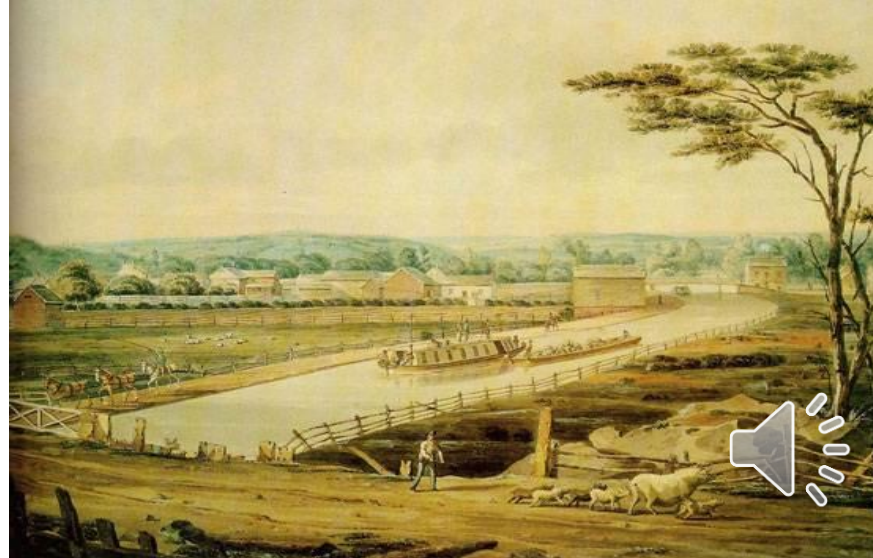


Ever since, folks have told stories about Davy. They tell about Davy riding a streak of lightning.



Economic Nationalism

- “American System”
 - Series of economic reforms to make the American economy more self sufficient and unite the nation
 - Protective tariff- to keep out European goods
 - Internal improvements- use money from tariffs for construction of roads and canals to unite nation
 - National Road
 - [Erie Canal](#)
 - Recharter of the Bank of the United States
 - Promoted by former War Hawk Henry Clay



Political Nationalism

- America's success in the War also encouraged people to trust the federal government more and the government asserted more of its power
 - Marshall Court
 - *Gibbons v. Ogden*
 - *McCulloch v. Maryland*
 - West Point
 - American military academy received more attention after the need for professional military officers became apparent



Political Nationalism

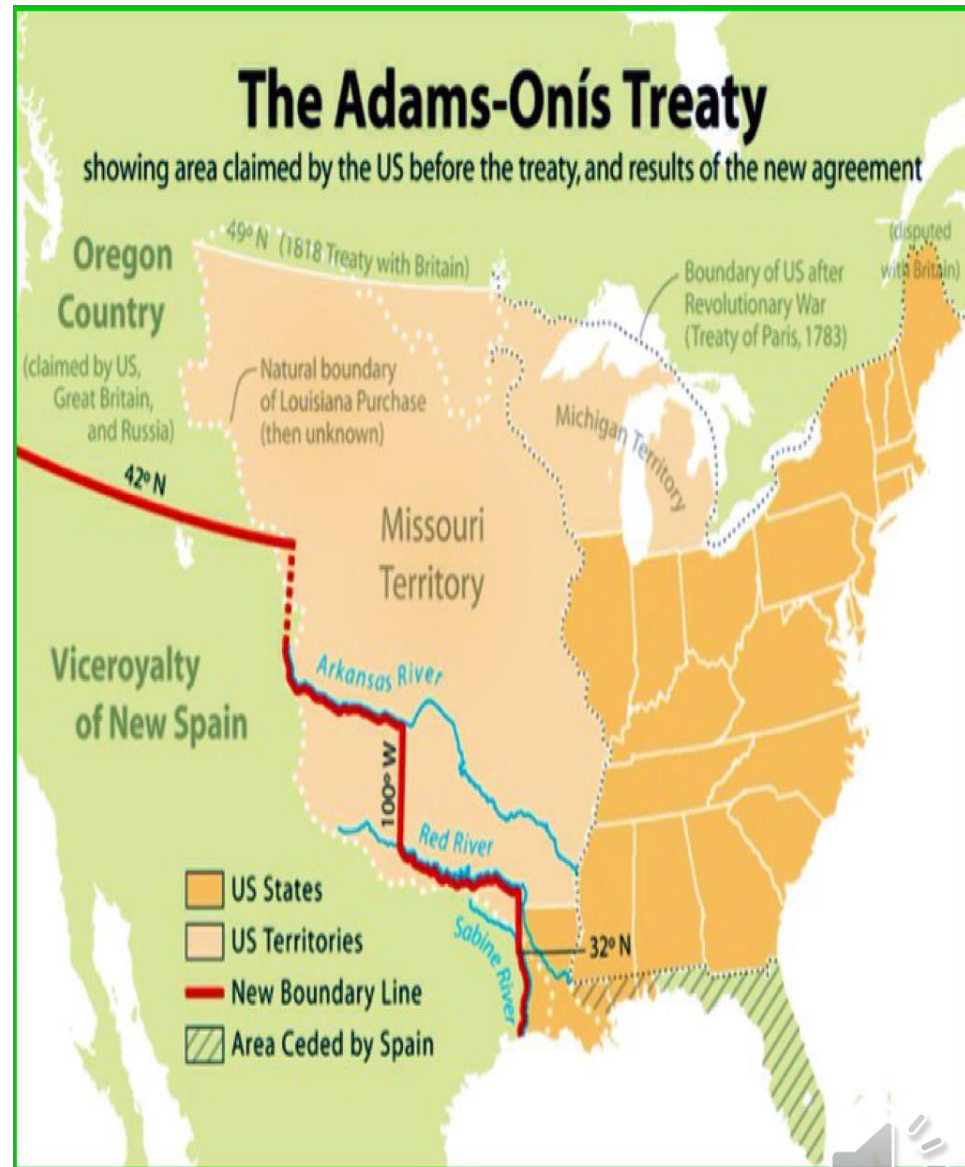
- America also began to assert itself as an equal amongst nations in international disputes
 - Seminole natives raided American settlements and then retreated into Spanish controlled Florida
 - President Monroe sent General Jackson to take control of Florida
 - Statement that the United States can run Spanish colonies better than Spain could



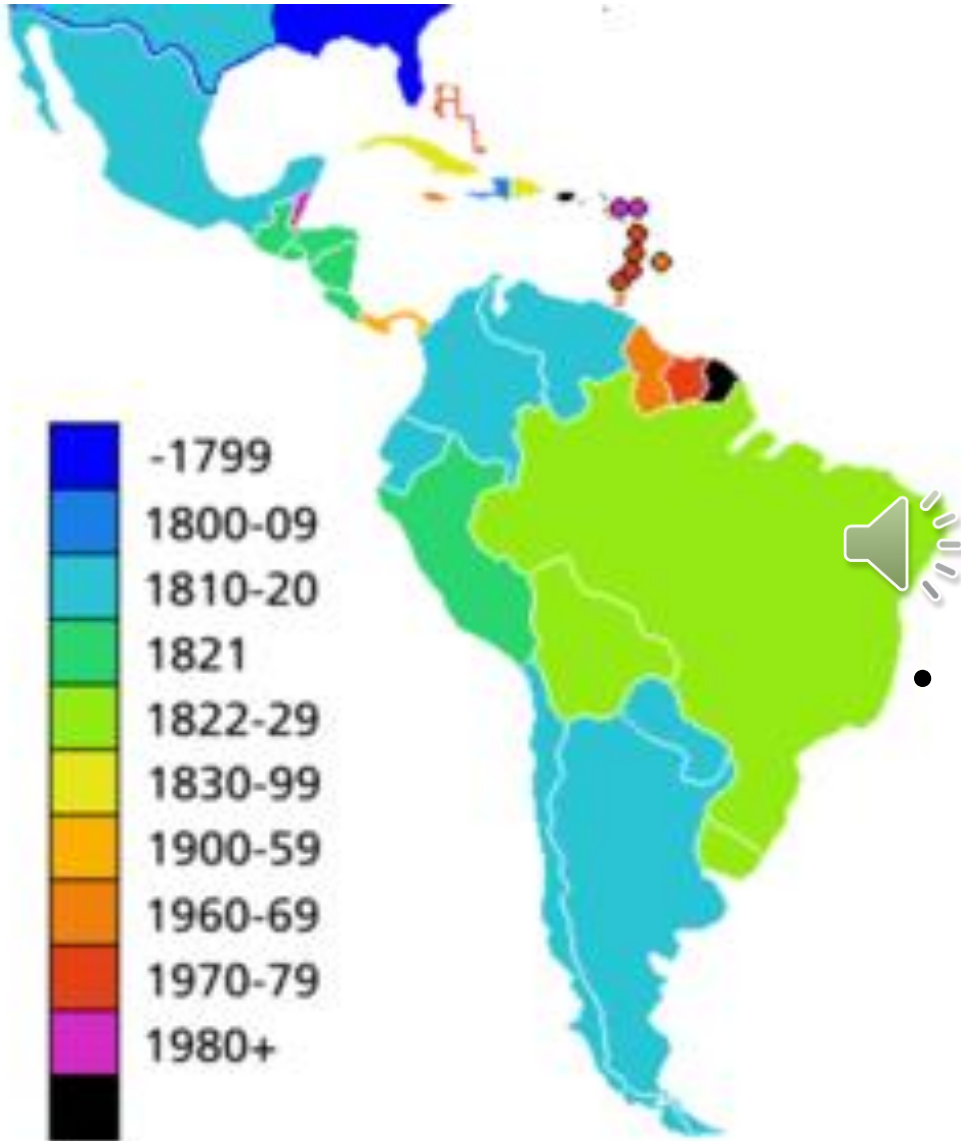
Political Nationalism

The borders of the U.S. are argued from a position of being equal to European nations.

- Rush-Bagot Agreement
 - Treaty with Great Britain to demilitarize the Great Lakes and establish the border between the U.S. and Canada
 - Today it is the longest undefended border in the world
- Adams-Onís Treaty
 - U.S. officially buys Florida and formalizes border between Louisiana Purchase and Spanish Mexico



Revolutions in Spanish America



According to the map to the left, when did most nations of South and Central America gain their independence? What about that time do you think made this possible?

- Many Spanish colonies broke away during the 1810-1820s since the fighting in Europe made it difficult for Spain to keep control over its large empire.

The Monroe Doctrine



- American leaders were worried when France promised to help Spain regain its lost colonies
 - Didn't like the possibility of European empires extending control of the Americas
 - Britain agreed with the U.S but only because with their advanced industry and large navy they wanted these areas open to trade



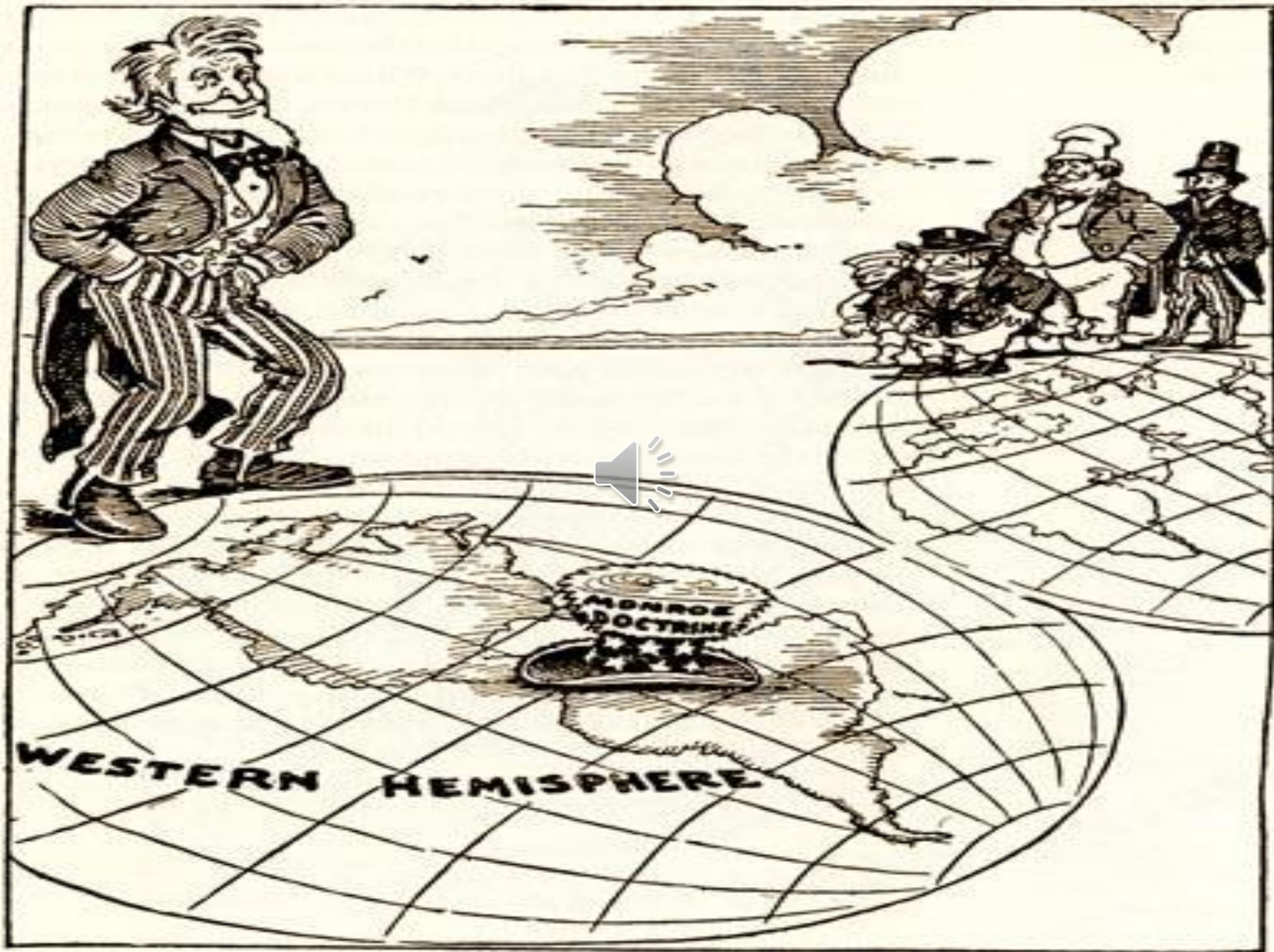
The Monroe Doctrine

- Monroe introduced his doctrine, which would shape American foreign policy for nearly a century
 1. Europeans are not allowed to settle any more colonies in the Americas
 2. Europeans should not interfere with new nations
 3. The U.S. will not interfere with any existing colonies or involve itself with the affairs of Europe

**In your own words
what does the
document say to
the European
powers?**







The Monroe Doctrine

- Essentially, the Monroe Doctrine is telling the European powers that the US will be the controlling factor in the Western Hemisphere and they need to stay out!

