

Amsco Chapter 8

Period 4: 1800 - 1848

Chapter 8: Nationalism and Economic Development, 1816-1848 [150 - 166]

Due Date: Tuesday, October 24th

Madison: 1808-1816 Monroe: 1816-1824

The Era of Good Feelings

- Monroe presidency marked by spirit of nationalism, optimism, and goodwill
- Federalists faded away & Democratic-Republicans dominated politics
- Debates over tariffs, national bank, internal improvements, and public land sales, and beginning over slavery
- **James Monroe**
 - Fought in Revolutionary war and suffered through Valley Forge winter
 - Virginia politics, served as Jefferson's minister to Great Britain, and Madison's secr. of state
 - Virginia dynasty of presidents (all but John Adams MA from VA)
 - 1816: beat Federalist Rufus King (183-34)
 - 1820: Federalist party vanished, all electoral votes but one
 - Represented growing nationalism of americans
 - Acquired florida, agreed to Missouri Compromise, and adopted Monroe Doctrine
- **Cultural Nationalism**
 - Change of opinions in younger generation--fervent nationalists
 - Excited ab westward expansion
 - little interest in European politics after end of Napoleonic wars and War of 1812
 - Patriotic themes throughout society
 - Paintings of heroes of the Revolution
 - By Gilbert Stuart, Charles Willson PEale, and John Trumbull
 - Parson Mason Weems wrote biography of virtues of Washington (read widely)
 - Public schools included Noah Webster's spelling book
 - Basic ideas and ideals of nationalism and patriotism dominated most of 19th century
- **Economic Nationalism**
 - Political movement to support the growth of the nation's economy
 1. Subsidizing internal improvements (roads and canals)
 2. Protecting US industries from European competition
 - **Tariff of 1816**
 - Congress raised tariffs for the purpose of protecting US manufacturers from competition
 - First protective tariff in US history
 - War of 1812
 - Before war: Congress low tariffs on imports to raise gov revenue
 - During war: manufactures built factories to supply goods previously imported
 - After war: fear of Britain products taking back over industry
 - New England only section to oppose higher tariffs (b/c had little manufacturing)
 - Even South and West generally supported 1816 tariff, b/c believed that it was needed for national prosperity
 - **Henry Clay's American System**
 - Henry Clay: KT & leader in House of Reps
 - proposed method for advancing nation's economic growth
 - American system plan
 - Protective tariffs
 - promote US manufacturing, and raise revenue to build a national

Amsco Chapter 8 delves into the complexities of the period leading up to the American Revolution, focusing on the social, political, and economic factors that contributed to the colonies' growing desire for independence from British rule. This chapter explores the various events and ideologies that shaped the revolutionary spirit among the American colonists and examines how these developments laid the groundwork for a new nation.

The Road to Revolution

The journey towards revolution was not instantaneous; it was a gradual process influenced by various factors, including British policies, colonial reactions, and the emergence of revolutionary ideas. Understanding these dynamics is essential for grasping the significance of Amsco Chapter 8.

British Policies and Colonial Response

The relationship between Britain and its American colonies began to deteriorate due to a series of legislative acts and taxes imposed by the British government. These policies aimed to recoup debts incurred during the French and Indian War and maintain British control over colonial affairs. Key policies included:

1. The Stamp Act (1765): This was one of the first direct taxes levied on the colonies, requiring all legal documents, newspapers, and other printed materials to bear a tax stamp. The act was met with fierce opposition, leading to the formation of the Sons of Liberty and widespread protests.
2. The Townshend Acts (1767): These acts imposed duties on imported goods such as tea, glass, and paper. The colonial reaction included boycotts and increased unity among the colonies, as they organized resistance against what they viewed as oppressive measures.
3. The Tea Act (1773): Aimed at saving the struggling British East India Company, this act granted the company the right to sell tea directly to the colonies, undermining local merchants. The resulting Boston Tea Party was a pivotal act of defiance, showcasing colonial resistance to British authority.
4. The Intolerable Acts (1774): In response to the Boston Tea Party, British authorities enacted punitive measures that further restricted colonial autonomy. These acts galvanized colonial sentiment against Britain and prompted the formation of the First Continental Congress.

Colonial Unity and Resistance

As the British government continued to impose harsh measures, the colonies began to unite in their resistance efforts. The creation of intercolonial organizations and committees played a significant role in fostering a sense of shared identity among the colonies.

- Committees of Correspondence: These committees were established to facilitate communication between the colonies. They allowed for the exchange of ideas and strategies, uniting the colonial resistance against British oppression.
- First Continental Congress (1774): Delegates from twelve of the thirteen colonies convened in Philadelphia to discuss their grievances against the Crown. They sought to address their issues through a unified approach, leading to the adoption of the Continental Association, which called for a boycott of British goods.
- Second Continental Congress (1775): Following the outbreak of hostilities at Lexington and Concord, the Second Continental Congress convened. This congress took on the role of a de facto national government, managing the war effort and eventually adopting the Declaration of Independence in 1776.

Ideologies of Revolution

The revolutionary movement was not just a reaction to British policies; it was also fueled by emerging Enlightenment ideals and a growing belief in self-governance. The philosophical underpinnings of the revolution are critical to understanding the motivations behind the colonists' quest for independence.

Enlightenment Influences

The Enlightenment was an intellectual movement that emphasized reason, individualism, and skepticism toward traditional authority. Key thinkers such as John Locke and Jean-Jacques Rousseau influenced colonial leaders and activists.

1. John Locke: Locke's theories on natural rights—life, liberty, and property—became foundational to revolutionary thought. His assertion that governments derive their power from the consent of the governed resonated deeply with colonists who felt their rights were being violated.
2. Thomas Paine's "Common Sense" (1776): This pamphlet was pivotal in shifting public opinion towards independence. Paine's arguments were accessible and compelling, making the case for a break from British rule and the establishment of a democratic republic.
3. The Declaration of Independence (1776): Drafted primarily by Thomas Jefferson, the Declaration articulated the colonies' grievances and the philosophical justification for independence. It emphasized the importance of government accountability to the people and outlined the colonists' commitment to equality and liberty.

Social Changes and Revolutionary Sentiments

The revolutionary fervor was not limited to political ideology; it also reflected broader social changes within the colonies. The desire for independence was intertwined with emerging ideas about democracy, citizenship, and social equality.

- Emergence of a National Identity: The colonies began to see themselves as a collective entity rather than mere subjects of the British Crown. This sense of national identity was fostered through shared experiences, including the struggles against British policies and the formation of intercolonial alliances.
- Increased Political Participation: The revolutionary period saw a rise in political activism among various groups, including women and free African Americans. Although their roles were often marginalized, their contributions laid the groundwork for future movements advocating for equality and rights.
- The Role of Propaganda: Pamphlets, newspapers, and public speeches played a critical role in spreading revolutionary ideas. Figures like Samuel Adams and Patrick Henry used

rhetoric to galvanize support for independence and mobilize public sentiment against British rule.

Conclusion: The Legacy of Amsco Chapter 8

Amsco Chapter 8 provides a comprehensive overview of the factors leading to the American Revolution, highlighting the interplay between British policies, colonial resistance, and the emergence of revolutionary ideologies. The chapter illustrates how a series of events and ideas converged to create a powerful movement for independence. Understanding this period is essential for comprehending the foundations of American democracy and the enduring legacy of the revolutionary spirit.

As the colonies transitioned into a new nation, the ideals and struggles of this era would continue to influence future generations, shaping the course of American history and the ongoing quest for liberty and justice. The lessons learned during this tumultuous time remain relevant today, reminding us of the importance of civic engagement, the protection of rights, and the pursuit of equality.

Frequently Asked Questions

What are the main themes covered in Amsco Chapter 8?

Amsco Chapter 8 primarily addresses themes such as the evolution of political systems, social changes during the period, and the impact of economic developments on society.

How does Amsco Chapter 8 explain the role of government in economic growth?

The chapter discusses how government policies, including regulation and investment in infrastructure, play a crucial role in fostering economic growth and stability.

What key historical events are highlighted in Amsco Chapter 8?

Key historical events highlighted include significant political revolutions, economic crises, and social movements that shaped the societal landscape of the time.

What are the social changes discussed in Amsco Chapter 8?

The chapter examines social changes such as shifts in class structures, movements for civil rights, and the impact of industrialization on urbanization.

How does Amsco Chapter 8 address the concept of nationalism?

Amsco Chapter 8 explores the rise of nationalism as a powerful force in shaping political identities and movements across different nations during the period.

What role do cultural developments play in Amsco Chapter 8?

Cultural developments are portrayed as both reflections of societal changes and catalysts for new ideas, influencing art, literature, and public thought.

How are economic theories presented in Amsco Chapter 8?

Economic theories are presented as frameworks that explain the dynamics of trade, labor, and capital, highlighting their relevance to historical events and policies.

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