



The Growth of Nationalism

Textbook Chapter 10 pages 212-231

The Chapter in Brief

Fill in the blanks to form a summary of Chapter 10 in AMERICA IS.

In the years following the American Revolution, a new generation was taking over the United States. Many people were ready to go to war to protect American neutrality. The long European war between _____ and _____ had brought both prosperity and problems for the United States. Each side in the war tried to keep the United States from trading with the other. Americans were further angered by the British as they _____ sailors from American ships to serve in the British navy. In 1807, Congress passed the _____ Act, which forbade American ships from leaving for foreign ports. The act hurt American trade. Later, the United States cut off trade only with _____. This country was so hurt by the American boycott that it repealed its laws against American shipping.

Pressure for war came from those who wanted to protect American rights at sea. It was particularly strong in the _____ section of the United States. Some Americans wanted to take land from the _____ in the South, from the _____ in Canada, and from the _____ in the West. Settlers moving across the Appalachian Mountains were pushing Indians off their land. A chief of the Shawnee named _____ tried to unite all the Indians into a _____. This plan ended when _____ defeated the Indians at the Battle of _____. The Indian defeat at this battle was a major setback for _____ plans. Those members of Congress who blamed the British for the trouble with the Indians were called _____. In 1812, the United States declared war against Britain.

The war did not go well for the United States. American armies failed to launch a successful invasion of _____. In August 1814, the British attacked and burned

the city of _____ . A treaty was signed with the British in the year _____ . Before news of the treaty reached the United States, American forces under General Andrew Jackson won the Battle of _____ . Because of this, many Americans felt that they had won the War of 1812.

A strong spirit of _____ developed in the United States after the war. This was a feeling of pride in the nation as a whole and loyalty to its goals. In 1816, President James Madison called for a new _____ of the United States to aid the national economy, a new _____ to protect American manufacturing, and a system of _____ and _____ to link together all parts of the country. The United States displayed a strong national spirit when President James Monroe issued his _____ warning European countries to stay out of the Western Hemisphere. National pride was demonstrated in the literary works of _____ who wrote "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow" and _____ who wrote *The Last of the Mohicans*. Artists portrayed everyday activities of ordinary _____ . Architects constructed public buildings using the designs of ancient _____ and _____ to capture the spirit of a new and growing nation.