**MADISON, MONROE, AND QUINCY ADAMS**

James Madison, James Monroe, and John Quincy Adams were the Presidents of the United States between 1809 and 1829. The most important national and foreign events which occurred during their administrations are summarized on these pages.

Directions: For each presidential administration, complete the sentences by filling in the spaces with the appropriate words, names, and terms from the list.

**James Madison (1809-1817)**

Nationalism State more expensive Battle of Tippecanoe

Blockade Canada American ships cheap

National Road War Hawks electoral votes second term

Washington, D.C. neither side Northwest Territory Congress

Chief Tecumseh secede Mr. Madison’s War federal

Francis Scott Key Conestoga wagons Oregon Battle of New Orleans

1809: James Madison, a Democratic-Republican, was inaugurated as the 4th President. He won 122 (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to 47 for the Federalist candidate, Charles C. Pinckney.

1810: The census showed the population of the United States had grown to 7,200,000.

1811: John Jacob Astor established a fur-trading post near the mouth of the Columbia River in (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1811: The (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ government started building the National, or Cumberland, Road. It became the main route of settlers migrating west during the first half of the 1800s. The National Road began at Cumberland, Maryland, reached Wheeling, Virginia, in 1818, and was extended to Vandalia, Illinois, by the 1840s. Main coaches, (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and herds of cattle traveled over the crushed stone surface of the highway. Western farmers used the (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to trade with the East.

1811: General William Henry Harrison defeated the Shawnee Indians in the (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The Americans blamed the British for arming the Indians and encouraging (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to attack settlers in the Northwest Territory.

1812: Louisiana was admitted to the Union as the 18th state.

1812: President Madison, like Thomas Jefferson before him, was unsuccessful in getting Great Britain and France to stop seizing (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Great Britain and France were fighting a war in Europe, and both wanted to prevent the other from importing American goods. The British were especially guilty of interfering with American trade. Anger toward Great Britain was further aroused by the suspected British involvement in the Indian attacks in the Northwest Territory. (9) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Congress, led by John C. Calhoun and Henry Clay, spoke out in favor of a war they thought would lead to the capture of British Canada and Spanish Florida. Spain at the time was an ally of Great Britain. President Madison asked (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to declare war on Great Britain. Congress approved the declaration, and the War of 1812 began.

1812: President Madison was elected to a (11) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He defeated Mayor De Witt Clinton of New York by an electoral vote margin of 128 to 89.

1812-1814: The war of 1812 was fought between the United States and Great Britain. American forces gained control of the lakes along the Canadian border, but failed to capture (12) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The British blockaded the Atlantic coast, and ended shipping by the New England states. British troops marched into (13) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and set fire to the President’s house, the Capitol, and other government buildings. The British then moved to Baltimore, but failed to capture the city. (14) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ witnessed the bombardment of Fort McHenry, which guarded Baltimore, and was inspired by the American victory. He wrote a poem which became *The Star-Spangled Banner*, the U.S. national anthem.

1814: Representatives from five New England states attended the Hartford Convention to express their opposition to (15) “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,” as they called it. The British (16) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had cut off American foreign trade, which was mostly carried on by New England merchants and shippers. Leaders of the Federalist Party condemned the war, called for changes in the Constitution to weaken the powers of the federal government, and threatened to (17) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (withdraw) from the Union.

1814: Both the United States and Great Britain had suffered heavy losses in the War of 1812. Peace talks led to the signing of the Treaty of Ghent. (18) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ won the war, and no territory changed hands. Before a copy of the treaty, which was signed at Ghent, Belgium, reached the United States by boat, the (19) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was fought. American soldiers under General Andrew Jackson crushed a large British force. Jackson became a national hero, which later helped him when he ran for President.

1815: In the years following the War of 1812: (1) The American people felt a spirit of (20) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or pride in their country. Citizens from different states had fought and worked together against the British. They now began to think of themselves more as being citizens of the United States, rather than of their home (21) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (2) Countries in Europe developed greater respect for the United States. The U.S. had shown it was willing to fight to defend itself, if necessary. (3) Factories which had been built during the war turned out products that Americans had once bought from Great Britain. The Northeast became a center for manufacturing. (4) Because the Indians had been defeated on the frontier, large numbers of settlers crossed the Appalachians and made homes in the (22) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1816: Congress approved a protective tariff to prevent Great Britain from sending (23) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ manufactured goods to the United States. The tariff was a tax on imports. It raised the price of British products and allowed the new American factories, whose goods were (24) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to compete fairly with British manufacturers. The British had hoped to undersell Americans products, and drive U.S. factory owners out of business.

1816: Indiana became the 19th state.

**James Monroe (1817-1825)**

South Mississippi Stephen Austin President Monroe

Great Britain Spain Maine European countries

Federalist Party Oregon inaugurated Canada

Florida Missouri Compromise territories

War of 1812 Era of Good Feeling public high school

Northeast Congress lawmaking

1817: James Monroe, a Democratic-Republican, was (25) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as the 5th President. Monroe had won 183 electoral votes to 34 for Senator Rufus King of New York, the Federalist candidate. Monroe’s years in office came to be known as the (26) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because the spirit of nationalism created by the War of 1812 led to overwhelming support for the President. The (27) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ did not even nominate a candidate to oppose Monroe when he ran for reelection in 1820. The Federalists had lost popularity for failing to support the nation’s efforts to win the (28) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1817: The United States and (29) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, in the Rush-Bagot Agreement, promised to keep warships out of the Great Lakes. They further agreed not to build forts along the boundary between the United States and (30)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1817: (31) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ became the 20th state.

1818: The Treaty of 1818, signed by the United States and Great Britain, set the boundary between the United States and Canada at the 39th parallel. The treaty also confirmed American fishing rights off the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador. It opened (32) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to settlers from both the United States and British Canada.

1818: (33) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ admitted Illinois to the United at the 21st state.

1819: For years, Seminole Indians from Spanish (34) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had crossed into Georgia and attacked American settlers. The Spanish were unable to keep the Indians under control. Florida also became a hiding place for runaway slaves. (35) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ordered Major General Andrew Jackson to end the Indian raids. Jackson chased the Indians into Florida, and captured several Spanish forts. Spain, realizing it was too weak to defend Florida, decided to sell it to the United States. The United States agreed to pay $5,000,000 to Americans who claimed (36) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ owed them money.

1819: Alabama became the 22nd state.

1820: The census showed that the population of the United States had reached 9,600,000.

1820: Congress adopted the Missouri Compromise of 1820, which said that: (1) Missouri would be admitted to the Union as a slave state (2) (37) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ would become a free state (3) land in the Louisiana Territory north of the 36°30’ line (except Missouri) would be closed to slavery. The (38) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ temporarily settled differences between the North and South over the issue of slavery in the (39) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. This agreement also kept the number of free states equal to the number of slave states. This was important because each state sent two senators to Washington to make laws which might favor one section of the country over another. Congress, the (40) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ branch of the government, was made up of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

1821: The first (41) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was established in Boston, Massachusetts.

1822: (42) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ led American settlers into Texas, which was then Mexican territory. The Mexican government had opened Texas to settlement, and was willing to sell land cheaply. Within 10 years, 20,000 Americans lived in Texas, including many who owned slaves.

1823: President James Monroe announced the Monroe Doctrine, in which he warned the European countries not to help Spain win back its colonies in Latin America. The Monroe Doctrine stated that: (1) (43) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were not to establish new colonies in North or South America (2) European countries should not interfere with the governments of independent nations in North and (44) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ American (3) the United States will not interfere in European affairs, or with existing European colonies in the Western Hemisphere.

1824: Congress raised tariff rates to protect factory owners in the (45) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from foreign competition.

**John Quincy Adams (1825-1829)**

Water land National Republicans Albany New York City

More majority Democratic Party raised most

Tariff Cabinet South Henry Clay Andrew Jackson

Different unpopular John Quincy Adams Northeast

1825: John Quincy Adams became the 6th President as a result of the controversial Election of 1824. Different opinions on the issues of the day cause the North, South, and West to support (46) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ candidates for the presidency. There were two candidates from the West – Henry Clay of Kentucky and Andrew Jackson of Tennessee. The South supported William H. Crawford of Georgia. (47) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Massachusetts was the candidate from the New England states. The electoral vote results were: Jackson 99, Adams 84, Crawford 41, and Clay 37. Since Jackson did not receive a (48) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the electoral votes, the House of Representatives had to choose between the first three men. This eliminated (49) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, who then threw his support to Adams and assured his election.

1825: The Democratic-Republican Party split into two groups. Followers of (50) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, who had received the (51) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ electoral votes, accused Adams and Clay of making a secret deal. They charged that Clay agreed to throw his support to Adams, in exchange for Adams giving him a (52) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ position. President Adams appointed him Secretary of State. Angry Jackson followers formed the (53) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and spent the next four years working against Adams. The President’s political friends became known as (54) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Adams’ administration met with little success because of opposition in Congress from the Democrats, and because he was personally (55) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1825: The Erie Canal was completed under the leadership of Governor De Witt Clinton of New York. The waterway connected the Hudson River near (56) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with Lake Erie at Buffalo. It took eight years to build. The Erie Canal made it possible to travel from the Atlantic Ocean to the Great Lakes by (57) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It became an important route for settlers traveling west, reduced freight costs between East and West, and made (58) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the busiest shipping and trading center in the United States. Other states in the Northeast and Middle West began building canals in order to provide a cheap means of transportation. Traveling or shipping goods by water was less expensive than by (59) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, because most roads were poorly constructed.

1828: Factory owners in the (60) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ favored high tariffs on imported goods. Tariffs (61) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the prices of manufactured goods from Great Britain and other countries. This enabled American manufacturers to sell (62) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ products to people in the United States. Southerners opposed the tariff because they no longer could buy cheaper foreign goods. In 1828, Congress passed a high (63) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which came to be known as the Tariff of Abominations. This law aroused bitter feelings in the (64) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.