AP American History Mrs. Scherer

Unit 3: Enrichment Project – 100 points Due: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**The Growth of American Nationalism through Art and Culture**

*In his 1837 lecture entitled “The American Scholar”, Ralph Waldo Emerson formulated the American “Intellectual Declaration of Independence”: “We have listened too long to the courtly muses of Europe. We will walk on our own feet; we will work with our own hands; we will speak our own minds.”*

This project will help you to pull together elements of emerging nationalism and interpret its significance as a turning point in national thought an action in the first half of the 19th century. Must be typed (except Part II may be hand drawn)

Part I: Political Developments

In a brief paragraph for each, explain how the following items contributed to a greater sense of independence and nationhood:

1. Louisiana Purchase
2. Embargo Act
3. War of 1812
4. John Marshall Supreme Court decisions
	1. McCulloch v. Maryland
	2. Dartmouth College v. Woodward
	3. Gibbons v. Ogden
5. Adams-Onis Treaty
6. Monroe Doctrine

Part II: Economic Developments

Research Henry Clay’s American System and then **create a visual to illustrate** how enactment of Henry Clay’s American System would help to unify New England, the South, and the West and create a self-sufficient, interdependent country. Be sure to give your illustration an appropriate and descriptive title. Can be done on 8 ½ x 11 piece of paper.

Example of a Visual to illustrate a concept.

Part III: Cultural Developments

1. ART: Find two examples of each of the following and write a brief statement beneath each grouping indicating how it illustrates the theme of “nationalism”
	1. Hudson River School (Thomas Cole or Asher Durand, for example)
	2. Rocky Mountain School (Thomas Moran or Albert Bierstadt, for example)
	3. Genre artists (William Sydney Mount or John Quidor, for example”
2. ARCHITECTURE: Find two examples of Thomas Jefferson’s architecture
3. (Monticello, University of Virginia, Virginia Capitol, for example) and beneath the picture explain why Jefferson believed Classical Revival was a more appropriate style than Georgian for public buildings in the new United States.