

**Co-op 3**  
**Weeks 6-7**  
**September 23, 2021**

**Accountability Questions:**

1. List the events that led to the War of 1812.
2. Look at the dates of the War of 1812. When was it fought?
3. Where were the major campaigns of the War of 1812 undertaken, and why in that region?
4. Who was Simón Bolívar? When did he live? What events in his early life prepared him to be a leader for independence movements in South America?

BONUS/OPTIONAL/HONORS LEVEL: Questions on the Congress of Vienna

5. When and where was the Congress of Vienna held?
6. Who attended?
7. What was the purpose of the Congress of Vienna?
8. Define these terms:
  - Concert of Europe
  - Balance of power
  - Quadruple Alliance
  - Holy Alliance
  - Liberal sentiment
  - Dynastic goals
  - Buffer state
  - Compensation of territories (compensatory territories)

**Thinking Questions:**

1. How did the process of going to war in 1812 expose deep sectional (meaning, geographic sections of the country) and political divisions within America?
2. In Week 4, we noted that Jefferson preferred to rely on the services of local militia rather than keep a large standing army. What did the campaigns to invade Canada show about this military strategy?
3. Write a brief summary of South American history before 1800 from your unaided memory. Include the pre-Columbian period, the Age of Exploration, and the Colonial Age. Who lived in South America, and who controlled whom during these periods? What were the basic dates for these three periods?
4. Prepare to discuss Bolívar's first military campaign as a general in 1813. Sherwell says that it distinguished Bolívar as one of the greatest generals in history. Do you agree? Support your opinion with specific evidence and/or reasons.

BONUS/OPTIONAL/HONORS LEVEL:

1. List the unifying goals that were shared by the "Big Four"—Austria, Britain, Russia, and Prussia (but not France).
2. The diplomats who wielded real power at the Congress had the biggest armies and had contributed the most to Napoleon's defeat. List what each of these countries wanted to gain for themselves at the Congress of Vienna.

Austria

Britain  
Russia  
Prussia  
France

3. Note that there were three major issues to be resolved at the Congress. For each of these (listed below), what goals did each of the Big Four and France have? For each question, what was the final solution reached at the Congress?

The Polish question: Should there be a new Poland created? If so, who would give up the land, and who would control the new state?

4. Returning students will remember our definition of the term “nationalism” from their earlier studies. (If you don’t know the meaning of this term, look it up in a dictionary or on the Internet.) What does it mean in general, and what did it mean to Americans immediately after the War of 1812 ended?

How did congressional Republican leaders change their outlook and policies as a result of the nationalistic fervor that followed the War of 1812?

What was Henry Clay’s American System? How was it the quintessential example of the new nationalistic focus?

How far was Clay able to advance his American System during Madison’s administration? (Note both the advances gained and the limitations to Clay’s vision during this period.)

The German question: Napoleon had wiped away centuries-old minor states and principalities and combined them into the Confederation of the Rhine. What should be done now? Return to old ways? Make a new German state?

The Italian question: Napoleon had leveled old political states and put his brother on the throne in Naples. He had seized lands from the pope. What was to be done with Italian lands?

*Amazing Grace in the Life of William Wilberforce, by John Piper*

*This week’s assignment focuses our attention on the grace of God in William Wilberforce. While Piper refers to a few events in Wilberforce’s life, the bulk of the reading centers on the role of Christian doctrines in fueling Wilberforce’s amazing perseverance and productivity.*

*If we have time, we will discuss some of this in class. No specific preparation is needed.*

#### **Timeline Dates:**

**1809-1817 James Madison is president**

**1811 Harrison wins the Battle of Tippecanoe against Tecumseh (you just should know those wonderful words - Tippecanoe and Tecumseh!!)**

**1812 - United States declares war on Great Britain**

**1814 - British burn DC**

**1814 - “The Star-Spangled Banner” written**

**1814 - Treaty of Ghent signed**

**1814 - Bolivar made dictator of Columbia**

**1814 - Congress of Vienna meets**

**1815 - Andrew Jackson wins Battle of New Orleans after peace treaty already signed**

**1819 - Bolivar becomes president of the Gran Colombia**

**1821 - Panama declares independence and joins Gran Colombia**

**1822 - Peru declares independence**

1825 - Ecuador joins the Gran Colombia

1825 - Bolivia declares its independence

**Suggested Readings:**

The Early American Republic, by Paul Johnson (973) p.43 (start at “Toward War”)-53, 137-141 (stop at “Commerce and Law”)

Antebellum America: 1784- 1850, edited by William Dudley (973) p. 113-126

**CHURCH HISTORY:**

Amazing Grace in the Life of William Wilberforce, by John Piper, chapters 4-6 (whole book if didn't start last week) (Week 2 of 2)

Amazing Grace video - William Wilberforce (my suggestion)

Simón Bolívar, the Liberator, by Guillermo Sherwell, introduction and chapters I-V (Week 1 of 3)

The Revolutionary Era, 1789-1850, by Charles Breunig and Matthew Levinger (940) p. 173-190 (stop at “Romantic Culture”)

**OPTIONAL:**

The Congress of Vienna: A Study in Allied Unity: 1812-1822, by Harold Nicolson (940) chapters 1-8 (Week 1 of 3)