

III. Rise of Sectionalism

Aim: Why did Sectionalism grow in the United States?

Do Now: Answer the following questions based on the images below.

1. What symbolism is being used in the image?
2. What is the meaning behind the slogan “We owe allegiance to no Crown”?
3. What time period does the image represent? How do you know that?



Assignment: Read the passage and answer the questions.

The **INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION** had begun in Britain during the mid-18th century, but the American colonies lagged far behind the mother country. Nevertheless, the shift from hand-made to machine-made products spread to America.

Industrialization sped up manufacturing and improved reliability. Inventions and ideas caused dramatic changes in the way Americans labored in the 19th century. These changes would affect different regions of the young nation in different ways.

In New England industry was embraced, especially mechanized textile mills. In 1793 Samuel Slater built a textile factory in Pawtucket, RI. The most famous factory town was Lowell, Massachusetts. Young farm girls were recruited to operate the machines. The Lowell factory exemplified the changes that occurred in New England.

Eli Whitney's invention of the cotton gin set the South on a different course. The cotton gin made it possible for Southern farmers to grow cotton for a profit. Cotton was in great demand in England and increasing in the North. Anybody who supplied the factories with cotton would earn huge profits. By 1820 the new plantation system transformed the South into a booming Cotton Kingdom.

The differences between Southern and Northern life grew. The plantations of the South demand a large labor force. Slavery soared as cotton production increased. Meanwhile in New England, factory owners hired women and children to labor long hours in unsafe working conditions. The seeds of sectionalism were laid.

1. What was the Industrial Revolution?
2. What part of the US embraces industrialization?
3. What invention changed the Southern economy?
4. How did the labor force of the North and South Differ?

Assignment: Watch the [Presidents: John Q. Adams](#) (0 - 6:53) and answer the questions.

1. What seemed to be the stepping stone to becoming the President?
2. What did they do for the first time in the election of 1824?
3. What was the result of the electoral vote?
4. Why do people believe a deal was made?

Assessment: Analyze the document and identify the historical context.

<i>List of votes for Presidentof the United States, as counted in the presence of the two houses of Congress, in the Chamber of the House of Representatives on Wednesday the 9th of February, 1825</i>					Who:
States	For President				What:
	<i>Andrew Jackson of Tennessee</i>	<i>John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts</i>	<i>Willaim Crawford of Georgia</i>	<i>Henry Clay of Kentucky</i>	When:
<i>9. Maine</i>	.	9		.	Why:
<i>8. New Hampshire</i>	.	8	.	.	Before:
<i>15. Massachusetts</i>	.	15	.	.	During (Quote)?
<i>4. Rhode Island</i>	.	4	.	.	
<i>8. Connecticut</i>	.	8	.	.	After:
<i>7. Vermont</i>	.	7	.	.	
<i>36. New York</i>	1	26	5	4	
<i>8. New Jersey</i>	8	.	.	.	
<i>28. Pennsylvania</i>	28	.	.	.	
<i>3. Delaware</i>	.	1	2	.	
<i>11. Maryland</i>	7	3	1	.	
<i>24. Virginia</i>	.	.	24	.	
<i>15. North Carolina</i>	15	.	.	.	
<i>11. South Carolina</i>	11	.	.	.	
<i>9. Georgia</i>	.	.	9		
<i>14. Kentucky</i>	.	.	.	14	
<i>11. Tennessee</i>	11	.	.	.	
<i>16. Ohio</i>	.	.	.	16	
<i>5. Lousiana</i>	3	2	.	.	
<i>3. Mississippi</i>	3	.	.	.	
<i>5. Indiana</i>	5	.	.	.	
<i>3. Illinios</i>	2	1	.	.	
<i>5. Alabama</i>	5	.	.	.	
<i>3. Missouri</i>	.	.	.	3	
<i>261 Votes - Aggegate</i>	99	84	41	37	