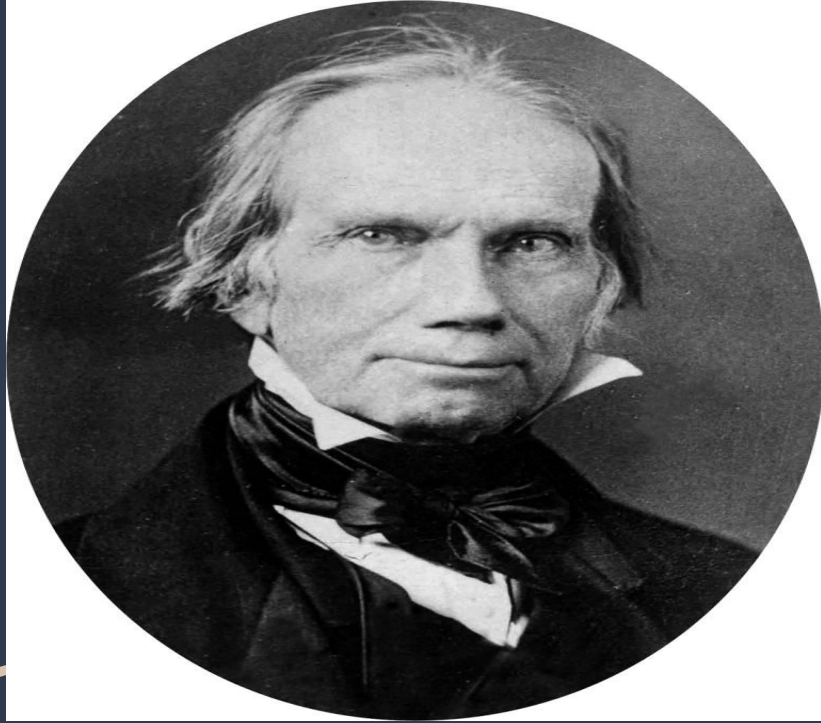


Nationalism vs Sectionalism

A dark blue diagonal shape, resembling a triangle or a wedge, is positioned at the bottom of the slide, extending from the left edge towards the right edge.

Nationalism

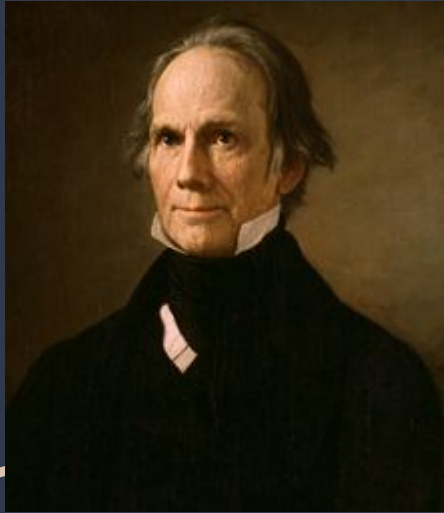


Henry Clay

In the early 1800s, the North began to industrialize and the South relied more on growing cotton. At the same time a rising sense of nationalism pulled people from different regions together.

Nationalism is a feeling of pride, loyalty, and protectiveness toward your country. The War of 1812 sent this feeling of nationalism through the country.

Nationalism



Henry Clay, a representative from Kentucky, was a strong nationalist. He presented a plan to President Madison to strengthen the country and unify its different regions. The plan was to help the country prosper and grow by itself, without foreign products.

The American System

3 Main Actions

- Establish a protective tariff - a tax on imported goods. It made European goods more expensive than American goods. It encouraged Americans to buy cheaper American-made products.
- Establish a national bank - This would promote a single currency, making trade easier. In 1816, Congress set up the Second Bank of the United States.
- Improve the country's transportation systems - Poor roads made transportation slow and costly.

The American System

Question #1:

How would the three parts of the American System help make the country self-sufficient?

Protective Tariffs

1828: The Tariff of Abominations was the name given by its southern opponents to the Tariff of 1828. It was designed to protect American industry from cheaper British commodities. Opposition to the rise of taxes on raw materials, like cotton and tobacco, in the South rose.

1832: Another protective tariff was passed on July 14, 1832 as a remedy for the conflict created by the 1828 tax referred to as the Tariff of Abominations. The remedial effects of the Tariff of 1832 was a compromise but failed to pacify Southerners leading to the Nullification Crisis.

Protective Tariffs

Lead to Nullification Crisis

The Nullification Crisis of 1832 centered around Southern protests against the series of protective tariffs (taxes) that had been introduced to tax all foreign goods in order to boost the sales of US products and protect manufacturers in the North from cheap British goods. The South, being predominantly agricultural, and reliant on the North and foreign countries for manufactured goods, saw the protective tariffs as severely damaging to their economy. During the administration of John Quincy Adams his Vice President, John C. Calhoun, had drafted the South Carolina Exposition, a document that declared the tariffs were unconstitutional that caused the Nullification Crisis bringing the sectional interests of the North and the South into open conflict for the first time.

National Bank

Citizens and government were divided on whether a National Bank was needed and even constitutional.

The First National Bank was largely successful, however it hurt the success of the state banks. Its charter was not renewed in 1811.

The Second National Bank was formed in 1816, but was very unsuccessful. It took until 1828 to become financially stable. Andrew Jackson became president and vetoed the renewal charter as he felt all national money should be in silver and gold. It folded in 1836.

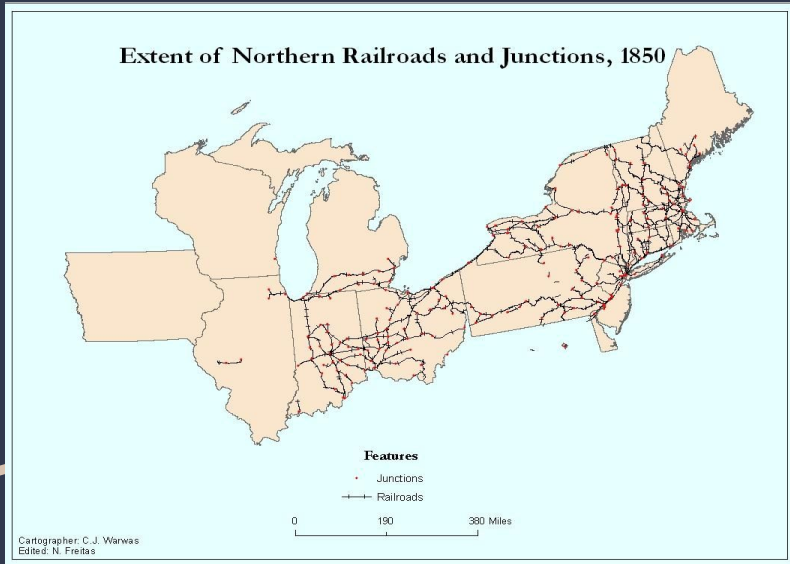
Both state and national banks were declared constitutional, but the pull back and forth made the economy difficult to stabilize until the Federal Reserve was formed in 1913.

Transportation: National Road



By 1841, the National Road, was the country's main east-west route. It went from Cumberland, Maryland to Vandalia, Illinois.

Transportation: Railroads



Around the 1830s, the nation began to use steam-powered trains for transportation. In 1830 there was only about 30 miles of railroad track in the U.S. By 1850 there was up to 9000 miles. Improvements in the railroad led to a decline in the use of canals.

Transportation: Water



Water transportation improved as well. The period of 1825-1850 is often called the Age of Canals. The Erie Canal was completed in 1825. This canal created a water route between New York City and Buffalo, New York. The canal opened the upper Ohio Valley and the Great Lakes region to settlement and trade. It also helped nationalism by bringing these two sections of the country together.

Trade stimulated by the canal helped New York City become the nation's largest city.

The Era of Good Feelings



James Monroe

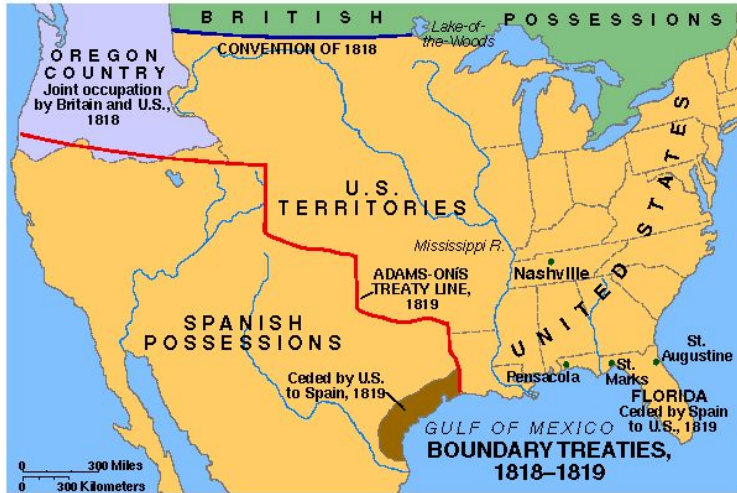
As nationalist feelings spread, people slowly started shifting their loyalty away from state governments and more towards the national government. James Monroe won the presidency in 1816. The Federalist party soon disappeared. With that, political differences gave way to what one person called "The Era of Good Feelings."

Era of Good Feelings

Question #2:

What do you think "The Era of Good Feelings" means?

National Boundaries:



The nationalist spirit also made U.S. leaders want to expand the country's borders. To get this done, they would have to reach agreements with Britain and Spain.

One agreement with Britain, set the 49th parallel as the U.S.-Canadian border as far west as the Rocky Mountains. U.S. relations with Spain were tense. The two nations disagreed on the boundaries of the Louisiana Purchase and who owned West Florida.

National Boundaries continued:



In 1817, President Monroe ordered General Andrew Jackson to stop Seminole raids on white settlements in Georgia, but to not confront the Spanish. Jackson followed the Seminoles into Spanish territory and claimed Florida for the U.S.

Monroe then ordered Jackson to withdraw but gave Spain a choice. They could police Florida or turn it over to the U.S. Spain decided to hand Florida over to the U.S. and also gave up claims to the Oregon Country.

Sectionalism



While nationalism was unifying the country, sectionalism was threatening to drive it apart. Sectionalism is loyalty to the interests of your own region or section of the country, rather than to the nation as a whole. Southerners were relying more on cotton and slavery. In the Northeast, wealth was based on manufacturing and trade. In the West, settlers wanted cheap land and good transportation.

Missouri Compromise



Sectionalism became a major issue when Missouri applied for statehood in 1817. People living in Missouri wanted to allow slavery in their state. At the time, the U.S. had 11 slave states and 11 free states. Adding Missouri would upset the balance of power in Congress.

For months the country argued over admitting Missouri as a slave state or free state. At the same time, Maine, which had been part of Massachusetts, also wanted statehood.

Missouri Compromise continued:

Henry Clay suggested that Missouri be admitted as a slave state and Maine as a free state. Congress passed Clay's plan, known as the Missouri Compromise. It kept the balance of power in Senate between slave and free states. It also called for slavery to be banned from the Louisiana Territory north of the parallel 36/30, Missouri's southern border.



Missouri Compromise

Question #3:

Why was it so important to Southerners to admit Missouri as a slave state?

Monroe Doctrine:



The nation felt threatened not only by sectionalism, but by events elsewhere in the Americas. Latin America had won their independence from Spain and Portugal. Some European monarchies planned to help Spain and Portugal regain their colonies. U.S. leaders feared that if this happened, their own government would be in danger. In December 1823, President Monroe issued a statement that became known as the Monroe Doctrine.

Monroe Doctrine continued:



Monroe said that the Americas were closed to further colonization. He also warned that European efforts to re-establish colonies would be considered "dangerous to our peace and safety." Finally, he promised that the U.S. would stay out of European affairs.

The Monroe Doctrine showed that the U.S. saw itself as a world power and a protector of Latin America.

Monroe Doctrine

Question #4:

What was the main message of the Monroe Doctrine and who was it directed towards?