

8-2 – Nationalism and Sectionalism- Pages 264-269

Essential Question: *How did a rising sense of national unity allow some regional differences to be set aside and national interests to be served?*

Main Idea 1:

Growing nationalism led to improvements in the nation's transportation systems.

- **Nationalism:** feelings of **pride** and **loyalty** to a nation
- Henry **Clay** proposed the **American System:** a series of **measures** to make America **economically** self-sufficient.
- National **bank** to provide a single **currency**, and improved **roads** and **canals** funded by a **protective** tariff.
- ★ By creating a **tariff** on **foreign** goods, Henry Clay made a **change** to the U.S. **economy** to **finance** the building of new **roads** and **canals**.
- Some in **Congress** felt such **improvements** were not **permitted** by the Constitution.
- Clay **argued** that possible **gains** for the **country** justified **federal** action.
- Congress **agreed** with **Clay**.



Henry Clay

- Served as a U.S. **representative** from **Kentucky**, a senator, the Speaker of the House, and **secretary of state**
- Supported **nationalism**
- Developed the **American System**
- Dedicated to **preserving** the **Union**
- Initiated the **Missouri Compromise**

Roads and Canals

Roads

- ★ **Cumberland Road** was first **federally** built **road**
- ★ Dense, thick **forests** presented a physical **obstacle** that **hindered** builders of the **Cumberland Road**.
 - Begun in **Maryland** in 1815, stretched to **Illinois** by 1850

Canals

- Americans tried to make **water** transportation easier by building **canals**.
- Erie Canal ran from Albany to Buffalo in **New York**, allowing **goods** and **people** to move between **East Coast** and **towns** on Lake Erie
- **Success** of Erie Canal provided **incentive** for future **canal building**

The Era of Good Feelings

- Era of Good Feelings: time of **peace**, **prosperity**, and **progress** during 1815–1825



Name _____ Date _____ Period _____

- ★ National unity **strengthened** by two Supreme Court **decisions** that **reinforced** federal power
- *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819) asserted **implied** powers of **Congress**, allowing for creation of **national bank**
- ★ *Gibbons v. Ogden* (1824) said **states** could not **interfere** with power of **Congress** to regulate **interstate** trade
- The **decisions** in the *McCulloch v. Maryland* and the *Gibbons v. Ogden* cases **strengthened** the **feeling** of national **unity** in the United States.

Main Idea 2:

The Missouri Compromise settled an important regional conflict.

- Sectionalism, or **disagreements** between different **regions**, threatened the **Union**.
- Missouri applied to enter **Union** as **slave** state, which would change **balance** between **free** and **slave** states
- Initial compromise **rejected**
- **Henry Clay** proposed **Missouri Compromise** in 1820
- Missouri entered as **slave state**
- Maine would join **Union** as a **free** state
- ★ Missouri Compromise **preserved** a **balance** between **free** and **slave** states.
- It was **important** to **politicians** to keep the number of **free** and **slave** states **balanced** in the case of the Missouri Compromise.
- ★ The hope was it would **prevent** regional **conflicts** from **dividing** the nation.
- The Missouri Compromise **contributed** to the eventual **abolition** of **slavery**.
- ★ It **prohibited** slavery in **states** and territories **north** of Missouri's southern **border**.
- Slavery would be **prohibited** in any **new** states or **territories** north of 36°30'.
- Disagreements between the **North** and **South** over **slavery** continued.



Main Idea 3:

The outcome of the election of 1824 led to controversy.

- **Andrew Jackson** won the **popular** vote but did not have enough **electoral** votes.
- The House of Representatives was **required** by the **Constitution** to choose the **winner**.
- ★ The House of Representatives chose **John Quincy Adams** as president in the **Election** of 1824.
- Jackson's **supporters** claimed **Adams** had made a "**corrupt bargain**" with **Henry Clay**.
- Accusations **grew** after **Adams** made **Clay** secretary of state.
- **Controversy** weakened **Adams's** support.

