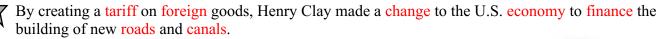
<u>8-2 – Nationalism and Sectionalism- Pages 264-269</u>

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.



- 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.



