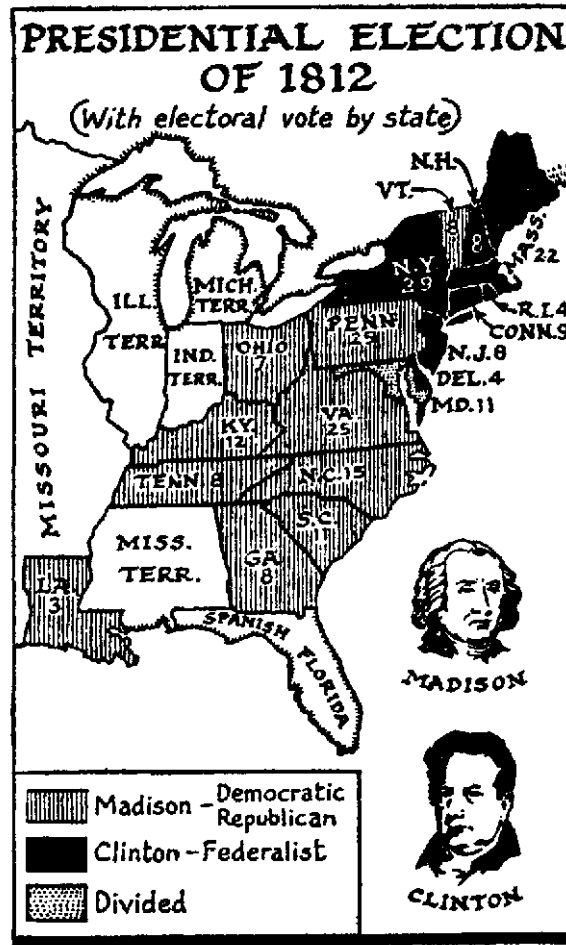


AP US History H-O-H

To what extent was sectionalism of greater importance than nationalistic sentiments expressed during the "Era of Good Feelings" in explaining both the economics and the politics of the period?

Document A



Document B

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong!"

Stephen Decatur, Toast given at Norfolk, Virginia, April, 1816.

Document C

Flag of the free heart's hope and home, By angel hands to valor given;
Thy stars have lit the welkin dome
And all the hues were born in heaven! Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us? With freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And freedom's banner streaming o'er us?

Joseph Rodman Drake, "The American Flag," early 19th-century poem

Document D

"But where is that wise and heroic country which has considered that our rights [as women] are sacred, though we cannot defend them? History shows not that country. Yet though history lifts not her finger to such a one, anticipation does. She points to a nation which, having thrown off the shackles of authority and precedent, shrinks not from schemes of improvement because other nations have never attempted them; but which, in its pride of independence, would rather lead than follow in the march of human improvement: a nation, wise and magnanimous to plan, enterprising to undertake, and rich in resources to execute. Does not every American exult that this country is his own."

Emma Hart Willard, Address to the New York State Legislature, 1819.

Document E

"Let it not be said that internal improvements may be wholly left to the enterprise of the states and of individuals. In a country so new and so extensive as ours, there is room enough for all the general and state governments and individuals in which to exert their resources. But many of the improvements contemplated are on too great a scale for the resources of the states or individuals; and many of such a nature that the rival jealousy of the states, if left alone, might prevent. They require the resources and the general superintendence of this government to effect and complete them.

John C. Calhoun, Speech to the U.S. House of Representatives. February 4, 1817.

Document F

	A	B	C
1	Votes in U. S. House, Tariff of 1816		
2		For	Against
3	South	23	34
4	Middle States	44	10
5	West [Ohio]	4	0
6	New England	17	10
7		88	54

Congressional Record, April 27, 1816

Document G

"Are we doomed to behold our industry languish and decay yet more and more? But there is a remedy, and that remedy consists in modifying our foreign policy, and in adopting a genuine American system. We must naturalize the arts in our country, and we must naturalize them by the only means which the wisdom of nations has yet discovered to be effectual-by adequate protection against the otherwise overwhelming influence of foreigners. This is only to be accomplished by the establishment of a tariff, to the consideration of which I am now brought ... The sole object of the tariff is to tax the produce of foreign industry with the view of promoting American industry. The tax is exclusively leveled at foreign industry."

Henry Clay. Speech in Congress, March 31, 1824.

Document H

"I have favored this Missouri Compromise, believing it to be all that could be effected under the present Constitution, and from extreme unwillingness to put the Union at hazard. But perhaps it would have been wiser as well as a bolder course to have persisted in the restriction upon Missouri, till it should have terminated in a convention of states to revise and amend the Constitution. This would have produced a new Union of thirteen or fourteen States, unpolluted with slavery. with a great and glorious object to effect; namely that of rallying to their standard the other states by the universal emancipation of their slaves. If the union must be dissolved, slavery is precisely the question upon which it ought to break. For the present, however, this contest is laid asleep."

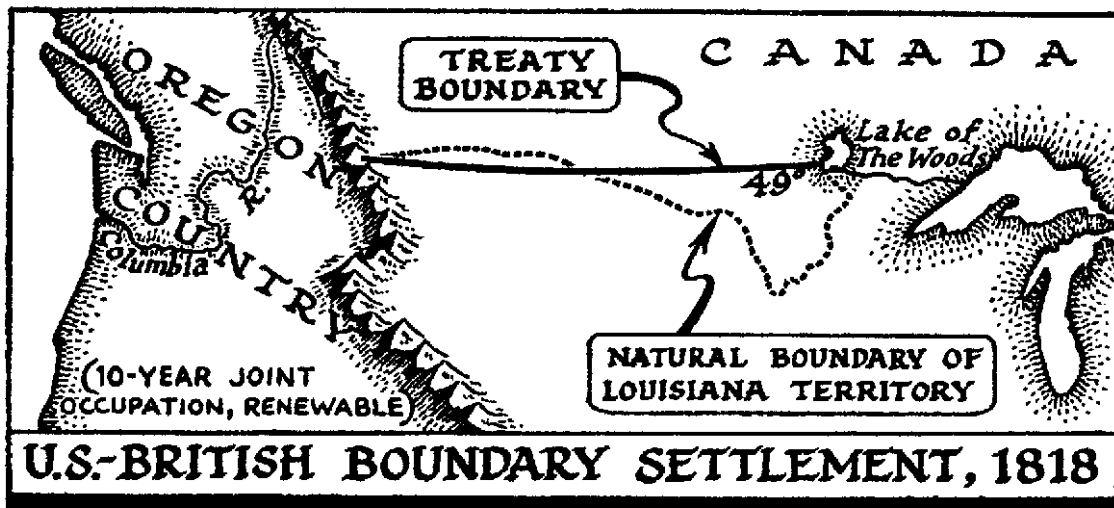
John Quincy Adams, Diary, March 3, 1820.

Document I

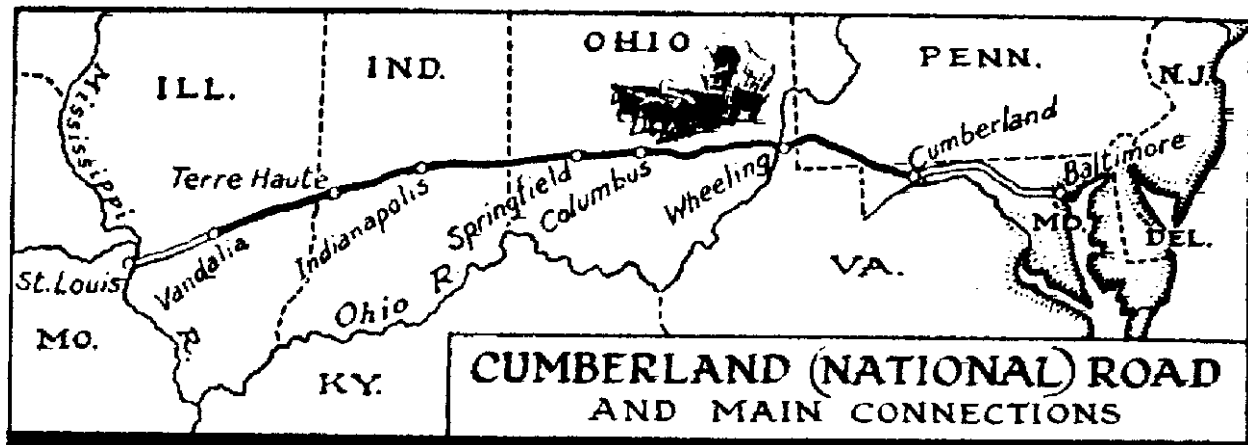
"But this momentous question, like a fire bell in the night, awakened and filled me with terror. I considered it at once as the knell of the union. It is hushed, indeed, for the moment. But this is a reprieve only, not a final sentence. A geographical line, coinciding with a marked principle, moral and political, once conceived and held up to the angry passions of men, will never be obliterated; and every new irritation will mark it deeper and deeper."

Thomas Jefferson, Letter to Congressman John Holmes of Massachusetts, April 22, 1820.

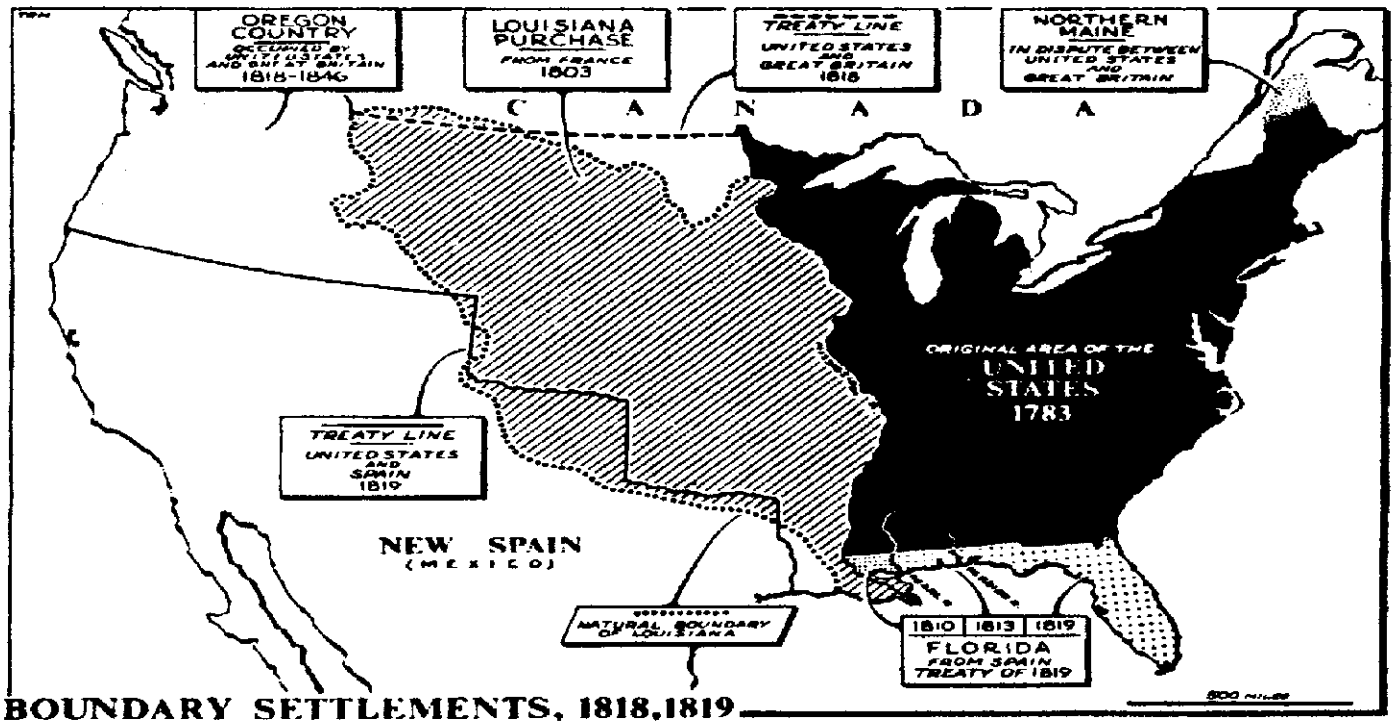
Document J



Document K



Document L



Document M

"Gentlemen now have an opportunity of putting their principles into practice. If they have tried slavery and found it a curse, if they desire to dissipate the gloom with which it causes their land, I call upon them to exclude it from the Territory in question. Plant not its seeds in this uncorrupt soil. Let not our children, looking back to the proceedings of this day, say of them, as they have been constrained to speak of their fathers, "We wish their decision had been different. We regret the existence of this unfortunate population among us. But we found them here; we know not what to do with them. It is our misfortune; we must bear it with patience. . .

Representative John W. Taylor's argument to the House for the Tallmadge amendment (1819)

Document N

Our policy in regard to Europe, which was adopted at an early stage of the wars which have so long agitated that quarter of the globe, nevertheless remains the same, which is, not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of its powers; to consider the government de facto as the legitimate government for us; to cultivate friendly relations with it, and to preserve those relations by a frank, firm, and manly policy, meeting in all instances the just claims of every power, submitting to injuries from none.

But in regard to those (American] continents, circumstances are eminently and conspicuously different. It is impossible that the Allied Powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness. Nor can anyone believe that our southern brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition in any form with indifference." Monroe Doctrine.

