

Chapter 7

Balancing Nationalism and Sectionalism

Changes in manufacturing launch an Industrial Revolution. Slavery and other issues divide the North and South. Andrew Jackson has popular appeal but uproots many Native Americans.



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Balancing Nationalism and Sectionalism

SECTION 1 Regional Economies Create Differences

SECTION 2 Nationalism at Center Stage

SECTION 3 The Age of Jackson

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Section-1

Regional Economies Create Differences

The North and the South develop different economic systems that lead to political differences between the regions.



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Section-1

Regional Economies Create Differences

Another Revolution Affects America

Changes in Manufacturing

- By 1801, inventor **Eli Whitney** pioneers use of interchangeable parts
- **Interchangeable parts** are identical pieces used to assemble products
- Factory system: power-driven machinery, workers with different tasks
- **Mass production** is production of goods in large quantities
- **Industrial Revolution**—social, economic reorganization:
 - machines replace hand tools
 - large-scale factory production develops
 - result of manufacturing changes



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Another Revolution Affects America {continued}

Great Britain Starts a Revolution

- In 18th century, British first generate power from streams, coal
- Develop power-driven machines for mass production, build factories

The Industrial Revolution in the United States

- After independence, U.S. income primarily from international trade
- Embargo Act of 1807, War of 1812 blockade shut down trade, shipping
- Americans begin to invest in domestic industries



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Another Revolution Affects America *{continued}*

New England Industrializes

- Samuel Slater builds first thread factory in Pawtucket, RI (1793)
- Lowell, Appleton, Jackson mechanize all stages cloth making (1813)
- Build weaving factories in Waltham, MA and Lowell, MA
- By late 1820s, Lowell becomes booming manufacturing center
- Thousands—mostly young women—leave family farms to work in Lowell



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Two Economic Systems Develop

Agriculture in the North

- Cash crops do not grow well in Northern soil and climate
- Farms in North smaller than South
- In Old Northwest, farmers raise 1 or 2 types of crops, livestock
 - sell farm products at city markets; buy other items
- Grains do not need much labor or yield great profit: need no slaves
- Northern slavery dying out by late 1700s
 - most Northern states abolish slavery by 1804



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Two Economic Systems Develop *{continued}*

Cotton Is King in the South

- Eli Whitney's **cotton gin** allows farmers to grow cotton for profit
- Great demand for cotton in Britain, growing demand in North
- Poor nonslaveholding farmers go west to cultivate cotton
- Plantation system established in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama

Slavery Becomes Entrenched

- Cotton hugely profitable; by 1820s, demand for slaves increases
- Increase in cotton production parallels increase in slave population



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Clay Proposes the American System

Uniting the Nation's Economic Interests

- Madison's plan to unite country's regions, create strong economy:
 - develop transportation systems; make internal improvements
 - establish protective tariff
 - revive national bank
- House Speaker **Henry Clay** promotes plan as the **American System:**
 - North produces manufactured goods
 - South and West produce food, cotton
 - national currency, transportation facilitate trade
 - all regions sustain the others making U.S. economically independent



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Clay Proposes the American System *{continued}*

Erie Canal and Other Internal Improvements

- Railroads not yet in common use; first steam engine built 1825
- Many states build turnpikes, toll roads pay for themselves
- Federal government funds highways to connect different regions
- 1838, **National Road** extends from Cumberland, MD to Vandalia, IL
- Erie Canal links Hudson River to Lake Erie: Atlantic to Great Lakes
- Other states build over 3,000 miles of canals by 1837



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Clay Proposes the American System *{continued}*

Tariffs and the National Bank

- Madison proposes **Tariff of 1816**—tariff on imports
 - increases cost of foreign goods
 - people more likely to buy American goods
 - helps pay for improvements
- Northeast welcomes tariff; South, West resent higher prices
- Clay, Calhoun sway congressmen from South, West to approve
- Most leaders agree national bank, national currency benefit all
- In 1816, Second Bank of the United States chartered for 20 years
- James Monroe elected president (1816), begins “Era of good Feelings”



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Nationalism at Center Stage

Nationalism exerts a strong influence in the courts, foreign affairs, and westward expansion in the early 1800s.



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Nationalism at Center Stage

The Supreme Court Boosts National Power

Strengthening Government Economic Control

- *Gibbons v. Ogden*: federal government controls interstate commerce
- ***McCulloch v. Maryland***: state cannot overturn laws passed by Congress

Limiting State Powers

- Marshall Court blocks state interference in business, commerce
- *Fletcher v. Peck*: voids Georgia law violating right to make contract
- *Dartmouth College v. Woodward*: state cannot interfere with contracts



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Nationalism Shapes Foreign Policy

Territory and Boundaries

- **Nationalism**—national interests come before region, foreign concerns
- Secretary of State **John Quincy Adams** guided by nationalism
 - makes treaties with Britain on Great Lakes, borders, territories
- Spain cedes Florida to U.S. in **Adams-Onís Treaty**
 - gives up claim to Oregon Territory



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Nationalism Shapes Foreign Policy *{continued}*

The Monroe Doctrine

- Spain, Portugal claim old colonies; Russia has trading posts in CA
- **Monroe Doctrine** (1823) warns Europe not to interfere in Americas
- U.S. will not interfere with Europe



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Nationalism Pushes America West

Expansion to the West

- Most settlers go west for land, economic opportunity
- Possible to change jobs; Jim Beckwourth is trader, scout, rancher

The Missouri Compromise

- When territory's population reaches 60,000 may apply for statehood
- **Missouri Compromise**—preserves balance between slave, free states
 - Maine admitted into Union as free state, Missouri as slave state
 - divides Louisiana Territory at 36°30' line: slavery legal in south



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The Age of Jackson

Andrew Jackson's policies speak for common people but violate Native American rights.



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Section-3

The Age of Jackson

Expanding Democracy Changes Politics

Tension Between Adams and Jackson

- In 1824, **Andrew Jackson** wins popular but not electoral vote
- John Quincy Adams elected president by House with Clay's support
- Jacksonians claim Adams, Clay have struck a corrupt bargain
- Jacksonians form **Democratic-Republican Party**, block Adams's policies

Democracy and Citizenship

- Most states ease voting qualifications; few require property
- In 1828, numerous new voters help Jackson win presidency



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Jackson's New Presidential Style

Jackson's Appeal to the Common Citizen

- Jackson claims he is of humble origins, though in reality is wealthy
 - says Adams is intellectual elitist
- Jackson wins 1828 presidential election by landslide

Jackson's Spoils System

- Jackson limits appointees to federal jobs to four-year terms
- Uses **spoils system**—replaces former appointees with own friends
- Friends become primary advisers, dubbed “kitchen cabinet”



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Removal of Native Americans

Indian Removal Act of 1830

- Whites want to displace or assimilate Native Americans
- Jackson: only solution is to move Native Americans off their land
 - thinks assimilation cannot work
 - too many troops needed to keep whites out of native lands
- Congress passes **Indian Removal Act** of 1830
 - funds treaties that force Native Americans west
- Jackson pressures some tribes to move, forcibly removes others



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Removal of Native Americans {continued}

The Cherokee Fight Back

- Worcester v. Georgia—state cannot rule Cherokee or invade their land
- Some Cherokee try to continue court fight, minority favor relocation
- Federal agents sign treaty with minority; relocation begins
- By 1838, 20,000 remain; President Martin Van Buren orders removal

The Trail of Tears

- Cherokee sent west on **Trail of Tears**; 800-mile trip made on foot
- Cherokee are robbed by government officials, outlaws; thousands die



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States' Rights and the National Bank

Andrew Jackson confronts two important issues during his presidency—states' rights and a national bank.



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Section-4

States' Rights and the National Bank

A Tariff Raises the States' Rights Issue

The Nullification Theory

- British try to flood U.S. with cheap goods; tariff raised 1824, 1828
- Vice-president **John C. Calhoun** calls 1828 **Tariff of Abominations**
- Thinks South pays for North's prosperity; cotton prices low
- Calhoun devises nullification theory:
 - questions legality of applying federal laws to states
 - Constitution based on compact among states
 - state can reject law it considers unconstitutional
 - states have right to leave Union if nullification denied



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A Tariff Raises the States' Rights Issue *{continued}*

Hayne and Webster Debate States' Rights

- Senator Robert Hayne argues Southern view of tariff, states' rights
- Senator **Daniel Webster** of Massachusetts defends Union
- Jackson believes Union “must be preserved”; Calhoun resigns

South Carolina Rebels

- South Carolina declares 1828, 1832 tariffs null; threatens to secede
- Congress passes Force Bill: can use army, navy against S. Carolina
- Henry Clay proposes tariff that lowers duties over 10 years



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Jackson Attacks the National Bank

Jackson Opposes the Bank

- Jackson vetoes bill to recharter Second **Bank of the United States**
- Presents bank as privileged institution that favors the wealthy

Pet Banks

- Jackson puts federal money in state banks loyal to Democratic Party
- BUS president Nicholas Biddle unsuccessfully maneuvers to save bank

Whig Party Forms

- People unhappy with Jackson form **Whig Party**, back American System



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Van Buren Deals with Jackson's Legacy

Jackson's Legacy

- **Martin Van Buren** wins 1836 election with Jackson's support
- Pet banks print bank notes in excess of gold, silver they have
- Government demands specie (gold, silver) to pay for public lands
- Rush to exchange paper money for specie, banks stop taking paper
- **Panic of 1837**—bank closings, collapse of credit system:
 - people lose savings, businesses bankrupted
 - more than a third of population out of work
- Van Buren tries unsuccessfully to solve economic problems



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Van Buren Deals with Jackson's Legacy *{continued}*

Harrison and Tyler

- Whig **William Henry Harrison** beats Van Buren in 1840 election
- Harrison enacts Whig program to revitalize economy
- Dies one month later; succeeded by vice-president **John Tyler**
- Tyler opposes many parts of Whig economic plan



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