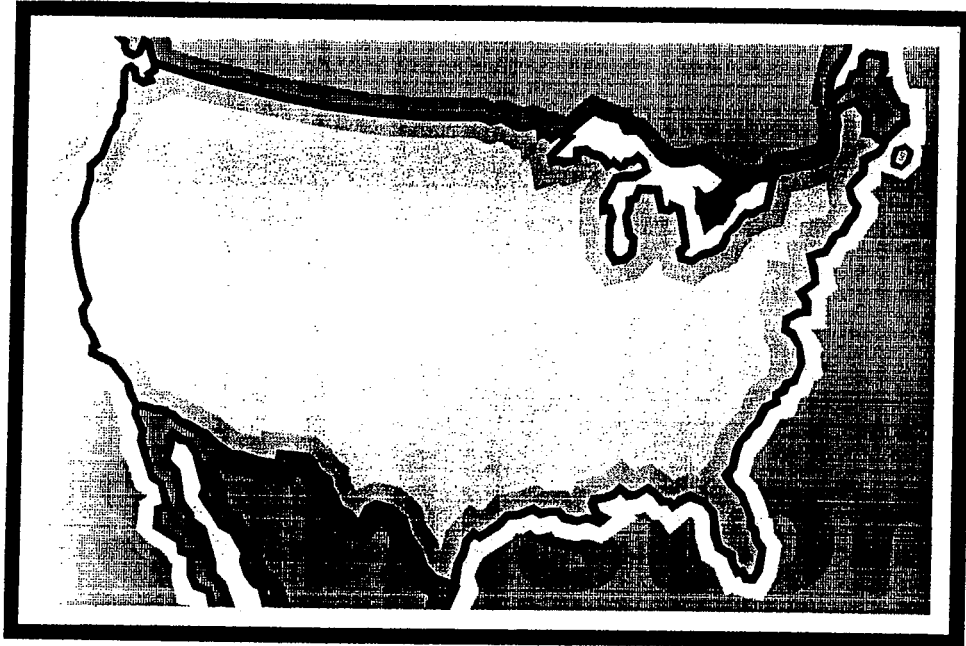


US History



Chapter 7: Balancing Nationalism and Sectionalism 1815-1840

Section 1: Regional Economies Create Differences

Section 2: Nationalism at Center Stage

Section 3: The Age of Jackson

Section 4: Jackson, States' Rights, and the National Bank

Henry Clay Proposes American System

- Plan to Economically UNITE Nation as North and South develop different Economies becomes Needed
- 1815 President Madison plans Making US Self-Sufficient
 - Develop Transportation Systems + Internal Improvements
 - Establish Protective Tariff
 - Resurrect National Bank
- Henry Clay + John C. Calhoun Promote Madison's Plan as the AMERICAN SYSTEM To UNITE the Nation's Economic Interests
- A nationally accepted Currency + Improved Transportation booms Economy

Need to Balance Nationalism + Sectionalism

- Because Regional Economics created differences between North + South, there became need to balance Nationalism + Sectionalism IN order to Keep Nation United
- THE NORTH Industrializes NOT South
- Britain Starts Industrial Revolution with New Sources of energy
- Fast moving Water + Coal develop Power driven Machinery to mass produce goods such as Textile
- Mass Production or production of goods in large quantities created the Factory System of machinery + laborers assigned to different tasks
- Becomes INDUSTRIAL Revolution as Machines Replace Hand Tools

◦ 1825 Erie Canal ("Big Ditch") 363 miles LINKS Hudson River to Lake Erie

◦ 1838 National Road Connects Maryland to Illinois

◦ Many States Built Turnpikes or Roads that Collect Tolls

◦ 1st Steam locomotive built IN 1825

ERIE Canal + National Road



King Cotton in South

- Eli Whitney's Invention of 1793 Cotton Gin (Cotton Engine) which cleaned seeds from Cotton
- Farmers could plant more cotton and clean it faster but needed bigger labor force to harvest it.
- By 1820 plantation system booms in "King Cotton" South.

The NORTH INDUSTRIALIZED

- Two Events Change US Source of Income from International trade to Manufacturing
 - ① Jefferson's Embargo Act 1807
 - ② War of 1812
- Both Turn US attention to development of Domestic Industries + halted Foreign trade by U.S.
- 1801 Eli Whitney demonstrated First Musket made of Inter-changeable parts or parts that are exactly alike
- 1793 Sam Slater starts Mechanized Textile Factory

Two Economic Systems Develop

- Cash Crops did not grow well in North
- Changing Economic Conditions made North Invest their Capital into Factories
- South was still gaining profits from Cotton + had little Incentive to Industrialize
- Result: 2 Distinct Economies Develop

Agricultural NORTH

- Smaller Farms Than SOUTH
- grew crops requiring little labor
- grew 1 or 2 crops + NOT Self-Sufficient
-) Required little slave labor

1813 Lowell Textile Mills (Mass.)

- Lowell, Appleton, Jackson start Weaving factory with Female labor + By late 1820's Lowell becomes Manufacturing Center

Nationalism Moves West

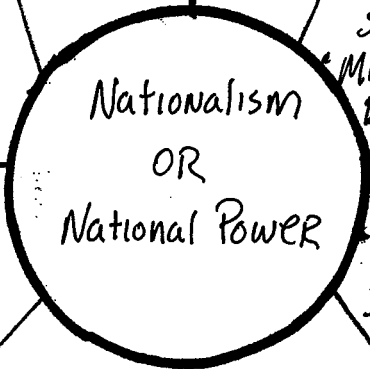
- As Adams + Monroe made Policies that expanded US territories Settlers brought Regional Issues such as Slavery
- Missouri's territory Pop Reached 60,000 + eligible for Statehood.
- By 1818 10 Free + 10 Slave States
- Southerners expected Missouri to be Slave State Congress amended statehood Bill to require Missouri to free Slaves
- Meanwhile Alabama + Illinois admitted as Slave + Free
- Now 11 Free + 11 Slave States

- Jefferson said "We have wolf by ear and we can neither hold him or let him go" = Slavery
- Slavery illegal North of the Line
- Slavery legal South of 36° 30' North latitude
- Rest of Louisiana Territory Split into 2 spheres of Interest
- Now 12 slave + 12 Free States
- Missouri admitted as Slave State
- Maine admitted as Free State
- Henry Clay Creates Compromise

Missouri Compromise

Supreme Court Boosts National Power

- Court Rules in favor of Federal govt in 2 disputes with State power
- ① Gibbons v Ogden helped Insure Fed govt has power to Regulate Interstate Trade
- 1808 Robert Fulton gets NY Charter for Exclusive Rights to Hudson River or Monopoly
- He grants license to Aaron Ogden to run Steamboat Service NY to NJ
- Ogden takes Thomas Gibbons to Court to stop him from running same service
- Court Rules Ogden's Exclusive Rights by NY was illegal only Feds could
- ② 1819 McCulloch v. Maryland, Court Rules States can't overturn laws passed by Congress
- Maryland levied heavy tax to force National Bank to fail. "Power to Tax is Power to Destroy"



The Monroe Doctrine

- 1815 Spain + Portugal defeat Napoleon
- Both want to Reclaim their Latin American Colonies
- Russia in Alaska establishes trading posts in California + threatens trade with China
- 1823 Monroe's Message to Congress warns outside World Not to create Colonies in Western Hemisphere + US would not Interfere with European Affairs

Rush-Bagot + Adams Onis

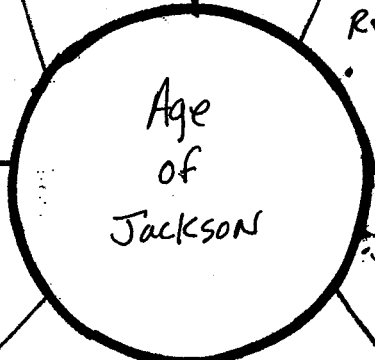
- Adams worked under President Monroe
- Prioritized Security of Nation + Expansion
- 1817 Rush-Bagot Treaty with Britain reduced their Great Lakes fleet + demilitarized the Canadian Border + Shared Oregon Territory for 10 Yrs.
- 1819 Adams-Onis Treaty with Spain allows US to claim Florida and Spain gave up its claim to Oregon Territory

Other Cases Limiting State Power

- ① 1810 Fletcher v. Peck, Court Nullifies Georgia Law that violated Individual's Constitutional Right to enter into Contracts
- ② 1819 Dartmouth College v. Woodward declared that state of New Hamp. could not revise the original Charter it granted to the College's Trustees in Colonial times.
- A Charter was a Contract + Constitution did not permit states to Interfere with Contracts

Marshall + Adams

- Chief Justice Marshall guided decisions Increasing Fed Power
- SEC. OF STATE John Quincy Adams Establish foreign Policy guided by Nationalism OR National Interests placed ahead of Regional Concerns.



Cherokee Exodus

- 1835 Federal agents declare the minority who favored relocation were the true representatives
- They sign Treaty of New Echota + give 8 million acres for 5 million dollars + land.
- By 1838, 20,000 remain + President Martin Van Buren orders forced removal
- Gen Winfield Scott leads the removal

- Most die en route
- Mostly on foot
- 1838 Cherokee forced on 800 mile trip

Trail of Tears

Andrew Jackson vs. John Q. Adams

- 1824 ELECTION
- Jackson wins popular vote but lacked majority of electoral votes
- House decides with Henry Clay's influence who disliked Jackson for lack of experience
- Also Adams supported Clay's American System
- Jackson calls it a "Corrupt Bargain" after Clay becomes Sec of State
- Jackson leaves Republican Party + forms Democratic Republican Party OR Today's Democratic Party
- During Adams's term states ease voting requirements + increase voting population

The Cherokee Fight Back

- Cherokee tried to win justice through US legal system
- 1832 Worcester v. Georgia
- Court ruled that Georgia was NOT entitled to regulate the Cherokee nor invade them
- Jackson refused to obey decision

Jackson's Appeal to Common Man

- 1828 Election
- Jackson claims Adams was elitist + portrays himself as humble man
- He was wealthy plantation owner
- "Old Hickory" Jackson's nickname
- Jackson's Spoils System replaced office holders loyal to Adams with those loyal to him
- "Kitchen Cabinet" were his primary advisors

Indian Removal Act 1830

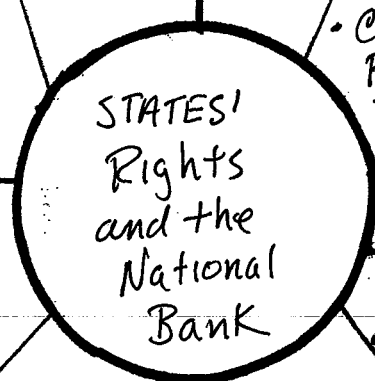
- Jackson thought assimilation would NOT work because of the large # of troops needed to protect settlers
- "5 Civilized Tribes" = Cherokee, Choctaw, Creek, Seminole, + Chickasaw of Southeastern Tribes
- Jackson wants to move natives further west

Jackson + States' Rights

- Fed Govt provided funds to negotiate treaties to force natives to move west
- Jackson believed removal policy was based on rights of states to govern their own boundaries

Removal of Natives

- Settlers held 2 attitudes
- Some wanted to displace the natives
- Some wanted to convert natives to Christianity + assimilate them to American culture



Tariff Raises States' Rights Issue

- Tariff History
- After War of 1812, British Companies want to Flood US Markets with Inexpensive goods + destroy American Competitors.
- 1816 Congress passes Tariff and Increases it in 1824 + 1828
- Nullification Theory or Right to nullify or Reject a federal law
- Tariffs Forced South to Buy more Expensive Northern goods
- V.P. John C. Calhoun Calls Tariffs "Tariff of Abominations"
- Calhoun was in political dangerous position because he had loyalty to South + was building career as Nationalist Spokesperson

Hayne + Webster Debate

- Issue is Tariff question + underlying States' Rights Issue 1830
- Robert Hayne (Sc.) vs Daniel Webster (Mass)
- 1832 Calhoun Resigns
- Jackson Runs for Re election with former Sec of State Martin Van Buren

South Carolina Rebels

- 1832 Another Tariff passed
- SC declares it Null + Void + threatens to Secede or withdraw from the Union
- Jackson Was Furious even though he was Southerner and Slave holder
- Jackson threatens to hang Calhoun
- Jackson Persuaded Congress to Pass Force Bill to use Force
- Clay Create Compromise to gradually Reduce Tariffs

Jackson Attack National Bank

- 1832 He vetoed the bill to Recharter Bank
- The 2nd Bank's charter was not due to expire until 1836 But Clay + Webster introduced Renewal to make it a Campaign Issue.
- They underestimated the public's dislike for the Bank + Jackson's political Skill

Biddle Fights Back

- Bank calls in or demands Repayment of all loans + refused New Loans
- Hoped it would frustrate Public
- Pressure from Businessmen forced Biddle to adopt generous loan policy
- By 1836 Charter Expires + 2nd Bank became just another Philadelphia bank - goes out of business in 5 yrs

Pet Banks

- Jackson argued Bank was privileged
- Federal Taxes were deposited into it.
- Bank had unfair advantage over State Banks
- Bank President Nicholas Biddle gave lower rate loans to Congressmen than Average Citizen
- Jackson orders Sec of Treasury to put all Govt funds into certain banks loyal to Democratic Party called "Pet Banks"

- Becomes Known as "His Accidency"
- Whigs put him on Ballot to get Southern vote
- VP John Tyler oppose many Whig ideas + refuses to Implement them
- Month after Inauguration Harrison Dies of Pneumonia
- 1840 Election Whig Party Wins then William H. Harrison Beats Van Buren for President

Harrison + Tyler

- 1834 Democratic Party members upset w/Jackson Including Webster, Clay + John Q Adams form new Political Party → WHIGS
- Whigs backed American System Tariffs, Federal Roads, Currency
- 1836 Jackson's V.P. Martin Van Buren defeats Whigs for presidency
- Panic of 1837 - Pet Banks become Wild Cat Banks because they print Bank Notes in excess of gold + silver
- Making the Bank Notes nearly worthless
- Van Buren tried reducing Federal Spending + use gold + silver only
- It fails