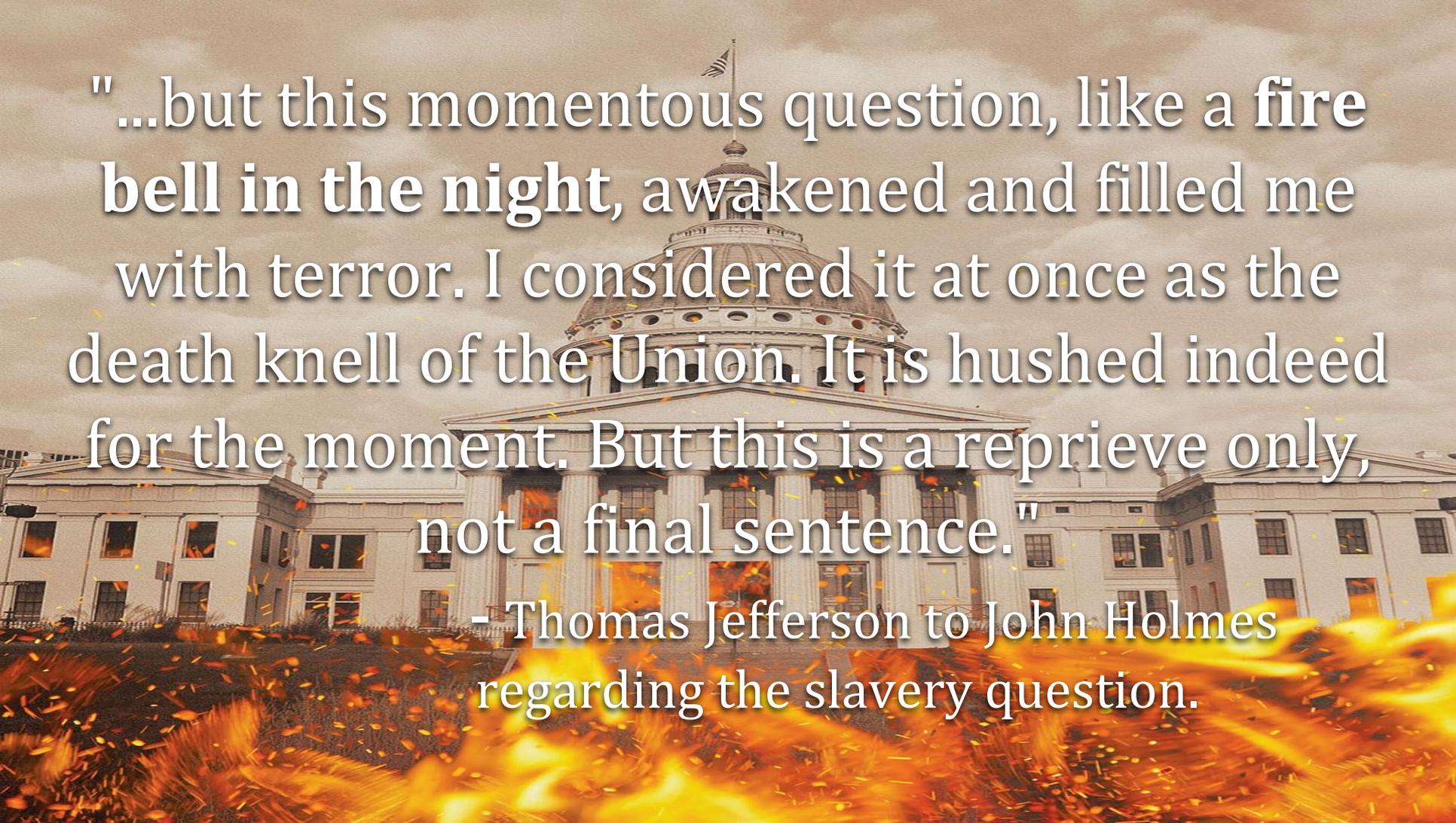
The background of the slide is a close-up, low-angle shot of the United States flag waving against a clear blue sky. The flag's stars and stripes are prominent, with the blue field of stars in the upper left and the red and white stripes filling the rest of the frame. The text is overlaid on the flag.

**Chapter 8:
Varieties of American
Nationalism**

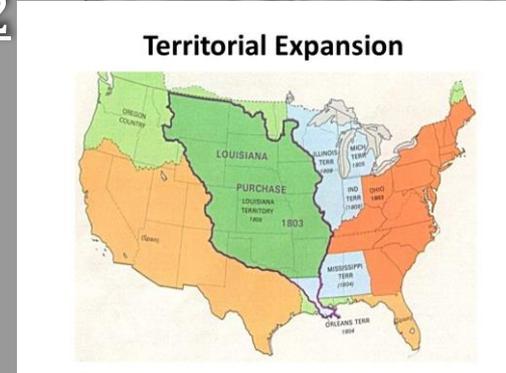


"...but this momentous question, like a **fire bell in the night**, awakened and filled me with terror. I considered it at once as the death knell of the Union. It is hushed indeed for the moment. But this is a reprieve only, not a final sentence."

- Thomas Jefferson to John Holmes
regarding the slavery question.

A Growing Economy: Boom to Bust

- Immediate economic growth following War of 1812
 - Territorial expansion
 - Stimulated growth of manufacturing by cutting off imports
- Disastrous bust in 1819
 - Showed that America needed to introduce stability to the expanding economy
 - Inadequate financial and transportation systems
 - Underlined a need for another national bank



Second Bank of the United States

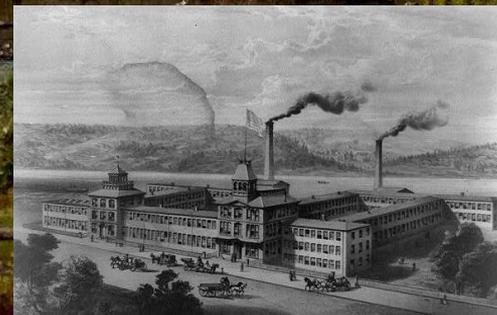
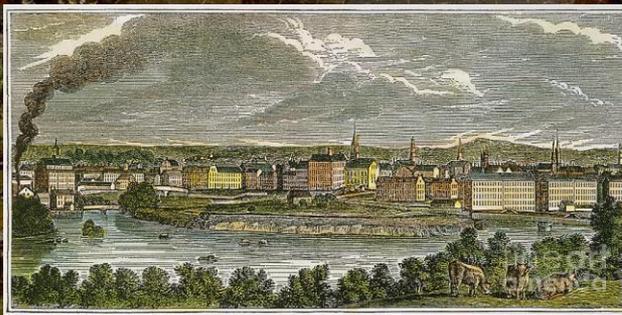
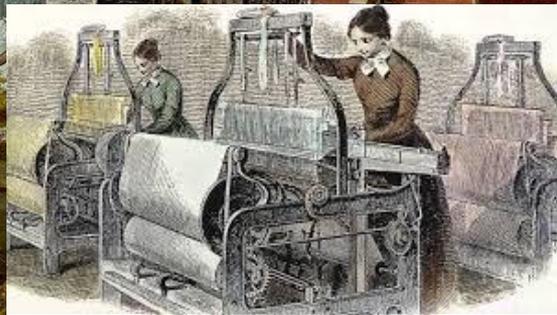
- Chartered in 1816
- **Solved the currency problem**
 - Previously, state banks circulated different notes that differed in values because they were not backed with silver and gold causing confusion and counterfeiting
- Unlike first BUS, **the second BUS had enough power and capital to dominate state banks**



A Growing Economy

Textile Industry

- Dramatic growth 1807-1815 in primarily New England
- **Francis Cabot Lowell** revolutionized industry
 - Brought power loom technology from England
 - Produced yarn and wove cloth in the same building
 - Shaped the early industrial workforce



Protective Tariff

- British undercut American competitors in hopes of recapturing lost markets
 - “Infant industries” cried that they needed more time to grow strong enough to withstand foreign competition.
 - In 1816 Congress passed a tariff law that effectively limited competition on a broad range of items
 - Faced criticism from agricultural interests, who were forced to pay higher prices for manufactured goods.



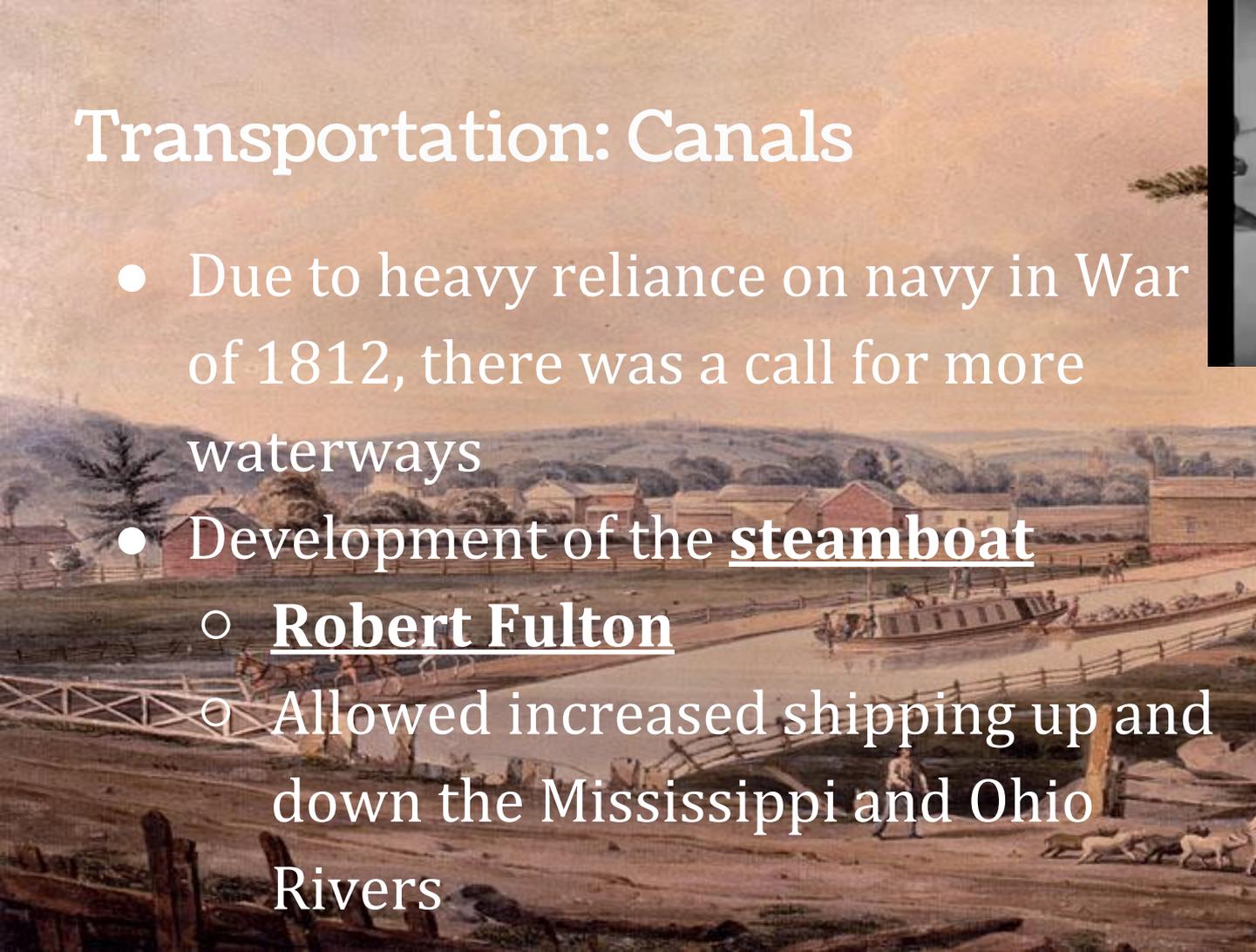
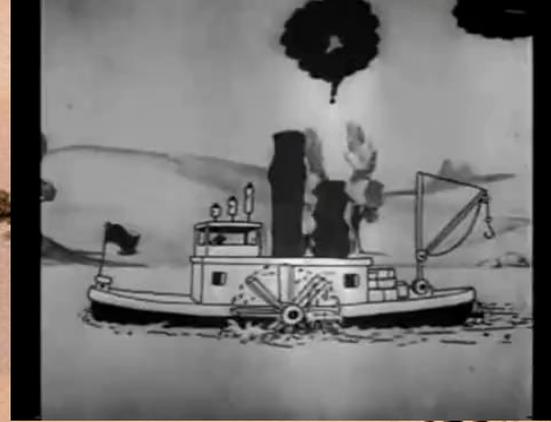
Transportation

- Most important economic issue of the time
- Would allow connection of markets and expand the economy
 - But who would provide the roads?
- Leads to National Road
 - Ran from MD to VA; would expand to reach Ohio River (IL)
 - Federally Funded
 - Made transportation cheaper



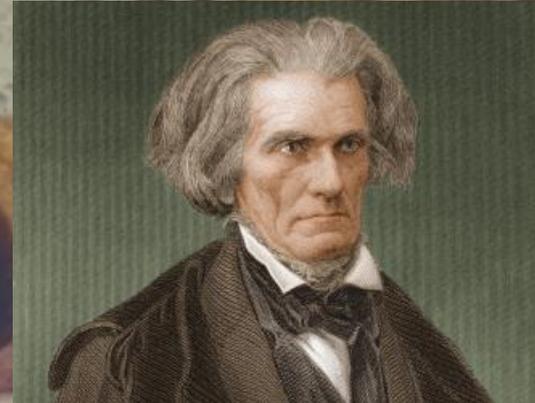
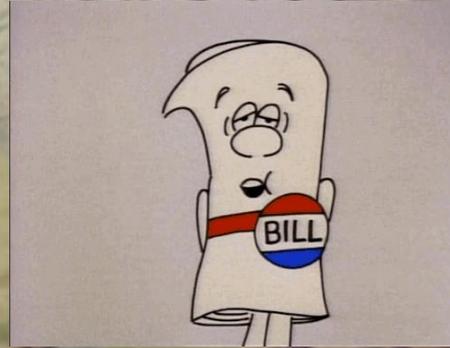
Transportation: Canals

- Due to heavy reliance on navy in War of 1812, there was a call for more waterways
- Development of the steamboat
 - Robert Fulton
 - Allowed increased shipping up and down the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers



Transportation

- John C. Calhoun proposed a bill where the funds owed to the government by the Bank of the US should be used to fund internal improvements
 - Roads and Canals
- Bill was vetoed by President Madison
 - Believed Congress lacked power to fund without amendment
- Canal and road construction was left to private businesses



Expanding Westward



- Reasons For Expansion

- 1) Growing population (5.3 to 9.6 million)

- 2) Increased need for farm lands

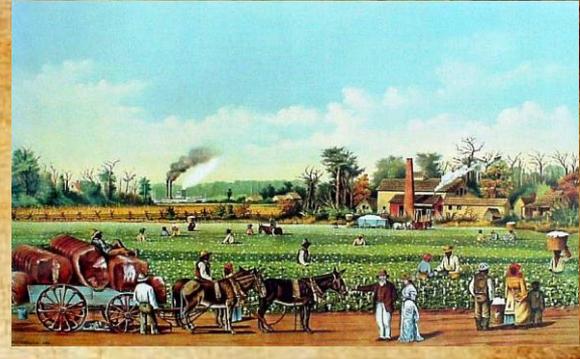
- 3) Less Native American Opposition

- a) War of 1812 diminished Native population

- b) Factor System created Native American dependence on Colonists; easy to control

Expanding Westward: The South

- Plantation System
 - Main crop was cotton and used slave labor
- Much of the South's land had been ruined from erosion and overplanting
 - Spread into the Black Belt
 - Alabama and Mississippi
- Expansion of slavery sparked sectionalism debates that eventually led to the Civil War



Expanding Westward

A painting depicting a woman in a white, flowing dress running through a landscape. She has a star on her forehead and is holding a book. The background shows a vast, open landscape with a train, a stagecoach, and a settlement in the distance under a sunset sky.

- Fur Trade
 - Jacob Astor's Fur Trade Company
 - Operated and expanded westward into and past the Great Lakes region
 - Overall the fur trade market weakened as they depend too much on the eastern market economy
- Exploration
 - Stephen Long led a small troop of men to explore and chart western lands
 - Zebulon Pike labeled the west "The Great American Desert"

Era of Good Feelings (1815-1825)

Causes:

- Expanding economy
- Growth of white settlement in the **West**
- Creation of new states
- The spirit of nationalism



Era of Good Feelings

End of the First Party System

- 1816 - Republican **James Monroe** becomes president
 - No serious opposition
 - Continues the “Virginia Dynasty
 - Federalist party was essentially dead
- Embarks on a “**Goodwill Tour**” where he toured America to foster nationalism
- His presidency was an “Era of Good Feelings” but only on the **surface**
 - Wanted non-partisan politics in America
 - **Diverse cabinet** - members from all regions and political parties

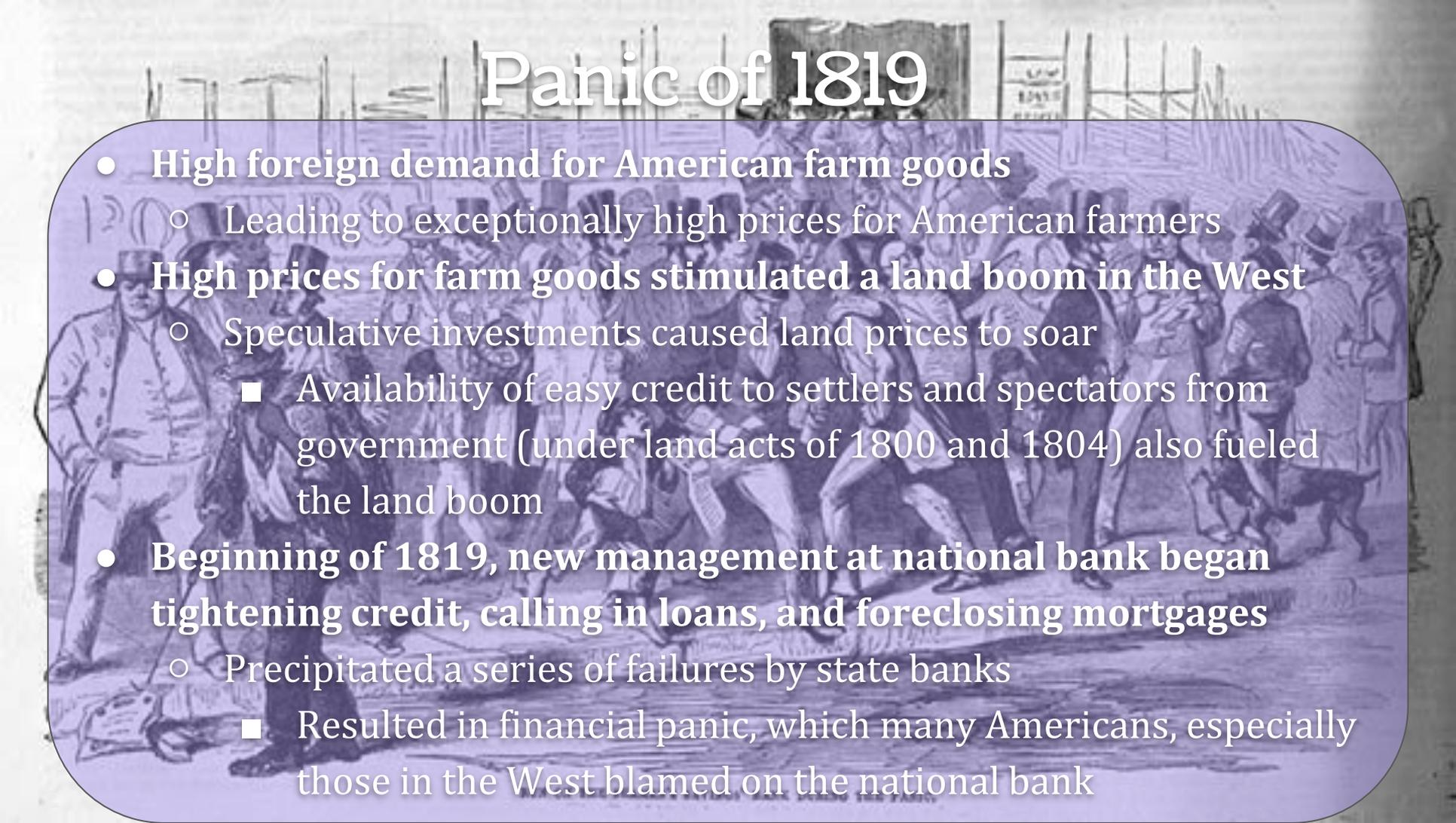


John Quincy Adams

- Secretary of State under James Monroe
 - Nationalist
- Annexation of Florida
 - Seminole war - Andrew Jackson led raids into Florida claiming that he was stopping seminole indians
 - Demonstrated the force of the US to the Spanish
 - Negotiation between US and Spanish minister led to Adams-Onis Treaty which gave the US all of Florida in exchange for US claims on Texas



Panic of 1819

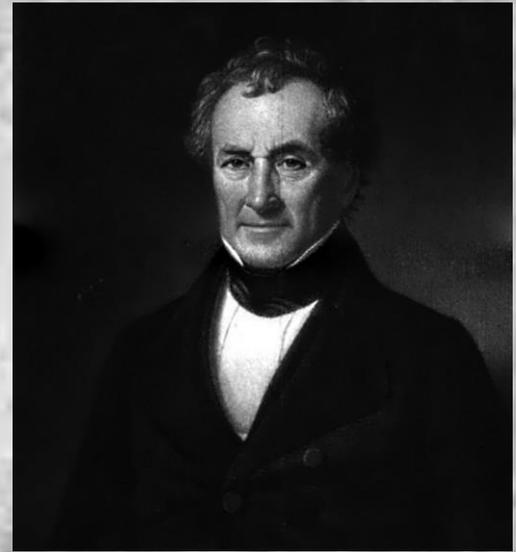


- **High foreign demand for American farm goods**
 - Leading to exceptionally high prices for American farmers
- **High prices for farm goods stimulated a land boom in the West**
 - Speculative investments caused land prices to soar
 - Availability of easy credit to settlers and spectators from government (under land acts of 1800 and 1804) also fueled the land boom
- **Beginning of 1819, new management at national bank began tightening credit, calling in loans, and foreclosing mortgages**
 - Precipitated a series of failures by state banks
 - Resulted in financial panic, which many Americans, especially those in the West blamed on the national bank

Sectionalism and Nationalism

Tallmadge Amendment

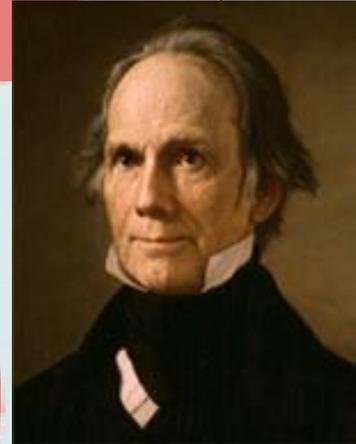
- Proposed by James Tallmadge
- **Missouri** admitted to the union in 1819
 - Slavery was well established
- Amendment **prohibited** the introduction of new slaves and would gradually **emancipate** current slaves
- **CONTROVERSIAL**
 - If Missouri was free, it would **upset the balance between the 11 free states and 11 slave states**



Sectionalism and Nationalism

Missouri Compromise

- Proposed by Henry Clay to solve slavery controversy
- **Missouri would enter the union as a slave state and Maine would enter as a free state**
- Maintained the balance between free and slave states
- **Prohibited slavery** in the rest of the Louisiana Territory North of the 36'30' parallel
- **Revealed strong feelings of sectionalism**



John Marshall and the Court

- Chief Justice of the United States (1801-1835)
- Strengthened judicial branch and the federal government and weakened state governments



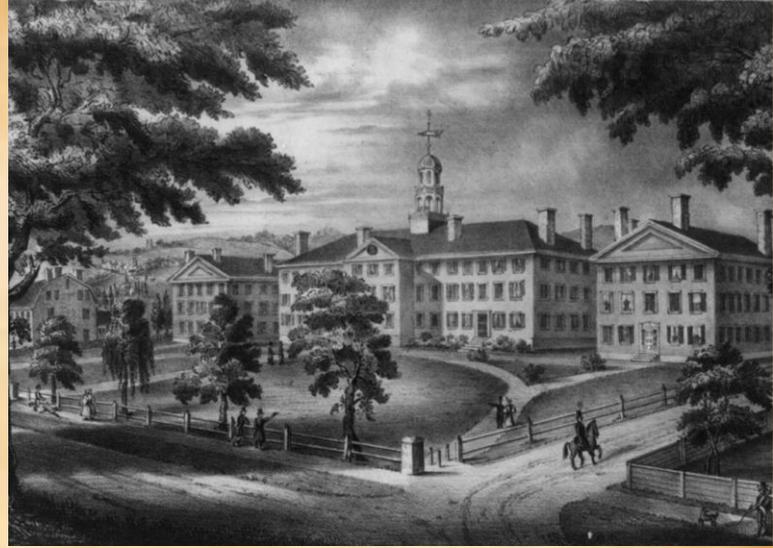
Marbury vs Madison

- At the end of John Adams' presidency, the Jefferson's new Secretary of State James Madison refused to deliver a judicial commission to Marbury and 17 other new appointments
- Ruling: in favor of Marbury, 1st time a congressional act was determined as unconstitutional
- **established the principle of judicial review**

John Marshall and the Court

Dartmouth College vs Woodward

- The King of England granted Dartmouth College a charter
- New Hampshire wanted to convert it into a state university
- Ruling: in favor of Dartmouth, determined that a charter was a contract between the king and the trustees
 - The contract was still valid even though the United States was no longer a royal colony
 - **Restricted the ability for state governments to control corporations and expanded the meaning of contract clause**



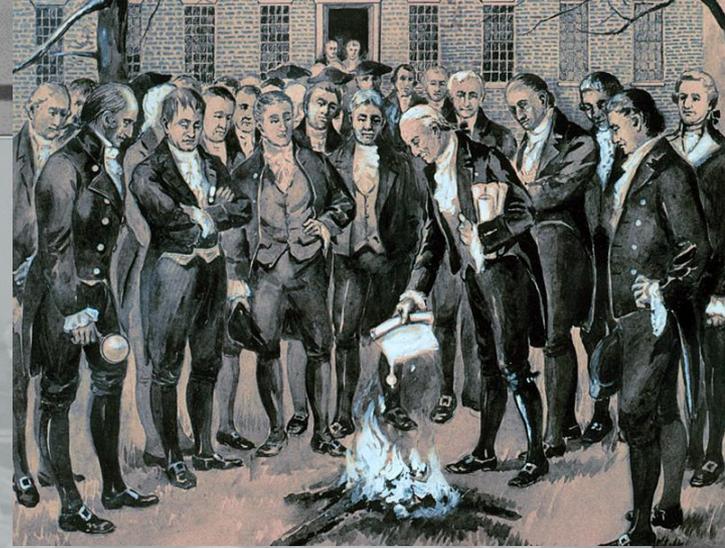
Marshall and the Court

Fletcher vs Peck

- Over land frauds in Georgia - Yazoo Land Company
- Ruling: defended inviolability of contracts
 - Land grant is a valid contract that cannot be repealed under any circumstances

Cohens vs Virginia

- Ruling: affirmed the constitutionality of federal review of state court decisions
 - Gave power to courts and federal government



Marshall and the Court

Mcculloch Vs Maryland

- Upheld constitutionality of National Bank
 - Necessary and proper clause
- State of Maryland did not have the power to tax the Bank of the US
- “The power to create involves the power to protect & the power to tax involves the power to destroy”

Gibbons vs Ogden

- New York granted Ogden exclusive rights to the Hudson River
- Established federal control over interstate commerce

Marshall and the Courts

Johnson v. McIntosh

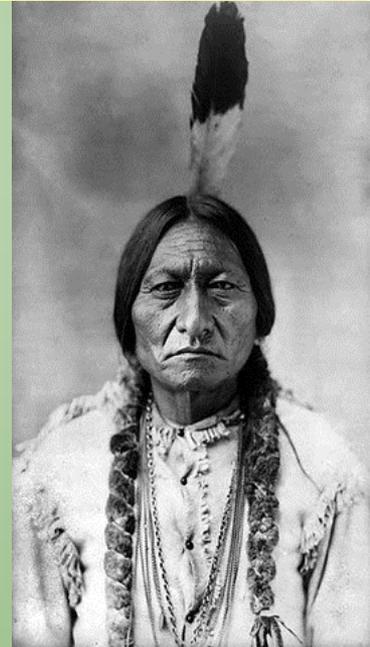
- ❖ Leaders of Illinois and Pinakeshaw tribes had sold parcels of their land to a group of white settlers (including Johnson)
 - A government treaty ceded the tribal territory that included those parcels
- ❖ Government granted homestead rights to new white settlers (among them McIntosh) on the land claimed by Johnson
- ❖ Marshall's ruling avored the United States
 - **Established that tribes had basic right to their tribal land that preceded all other American laws**
 - **Only the federal government could take back land**



The Court and the Tribes

Worcester v. Georgia

- ❖ Georgia laws attempted to regulate access by U.S. citizens to Cherokee country
- ❖ Marshall claimed that only federal government has the power to do that
- ❖ Tribes were sovereign entities in the same way Georgia was a sovereign entity
 - Tribes had rights to property
- ❖ Formed the basis of what few legal protections Native Americans had.



Latin American Revolution

- America had begun to establish trade in Latin America and were becoming the primary trading nation in the region
- Spanish colonies began to rebel and started war with Spain
- **America declared Neutrality**
 - Still traded with Latin America and US became the first country to recognize 5 new territories
- Due to fear of foreign involvement in the the western hemisphere, the **Monroe Doctrine** was written



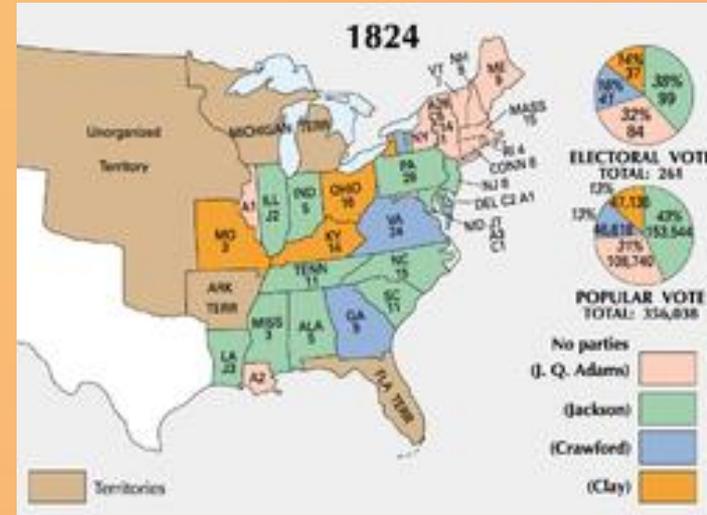
Monroe Doctrine

- Written by John Quincy Adams in 1823
- Stated that **Europe should not interfere in the western hemisphere**
- Any attempt to interfere with any nation in the Americas would be **seen as an act of hostility** towards the US
- Established the US as a dominant Western power



The “Corrupt Bargain”

- **Election of 1824:** between Andrew Jackson, John Quincy Adams, and Henry Clay
- Jackson received popular vote, but not majority
- **None of the candidates were able to secure a majority of the electoral vote**
- House vote was held to break the deadlock
 - Clay, speaker of the House, allegedly met Adams before the vote and convinced Congress to elect Adams
 - **Adams was elected president** and made Clay his Secretary of State
 - The “**Corrupt Bargain**” became a rallying cry for Jackson and his supporters, who felt that they had been cheated out of a presidency



The Second President Adams

- Adams faced political frustrations as angry Jacksonians in Congress blocked most of his actions



Tariff of Abominations (Tariff of 1828)

- Protective tariff that raised prices of imports to protect northern industry
- Favored North and angered South, aggravating sectional tensions



New Two Party System



Democratic Republicans

- Supported Andrew Jackson
- Assault on Privilege
- Widen opportunities for all
- Attracted remaining Federalists



National Republicans

- Supported John Quincy Adams
- Economic Nationalism
- Everything should continue the same as the years before it

Jackson Triumphant

- 1828 campaigns consisted of **harsh personal attacks** on both candidates
 - First **mudslinging** presidential campaign
 - Jackson accused Adams of being a gambler, adulterer, and of offering an American servant to the Czar of Russia (accurate)
 - Adams accused Jackson of being a murderer, slaver, and called his wife a bigamist (inaccurate)
- **Jackson won decisively**
- America entered the “**Era of the Common Man**”

