

Growth and Expansion

Lesson 3 Unity and Sectionalism

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

Why does conflict develop?

GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. *How did the country change after the War of 1812?*
2. *How did the United States define its role in the Americas?*

Terms to Know

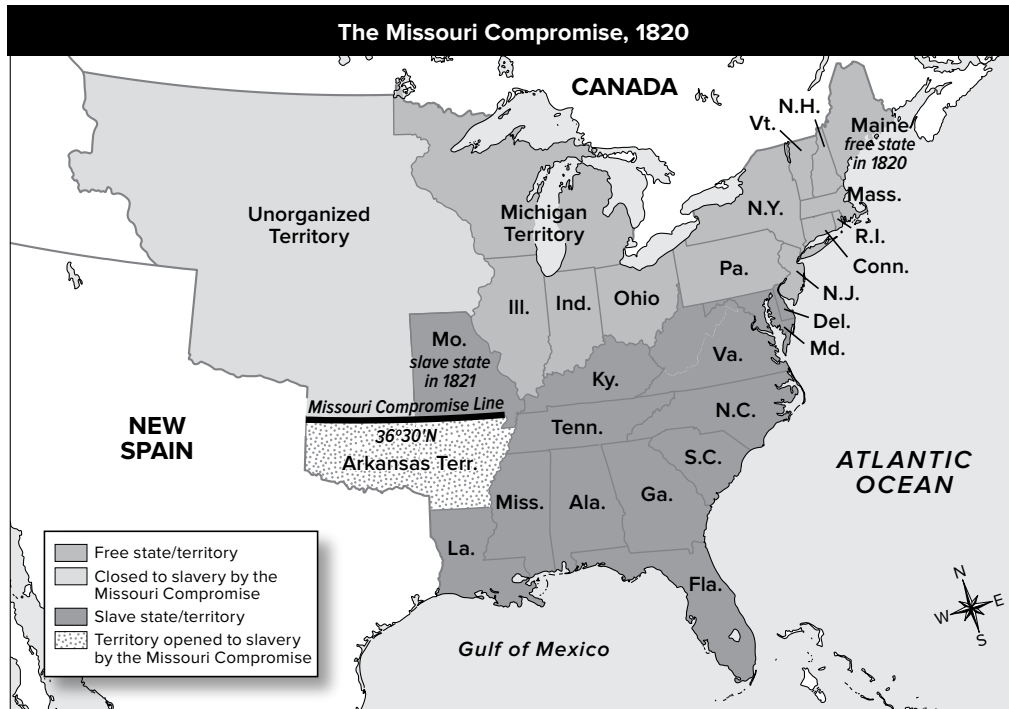
sectionalism rivalry based on the special interests of different areas

interstate commerce economic activity taking place between two or more states

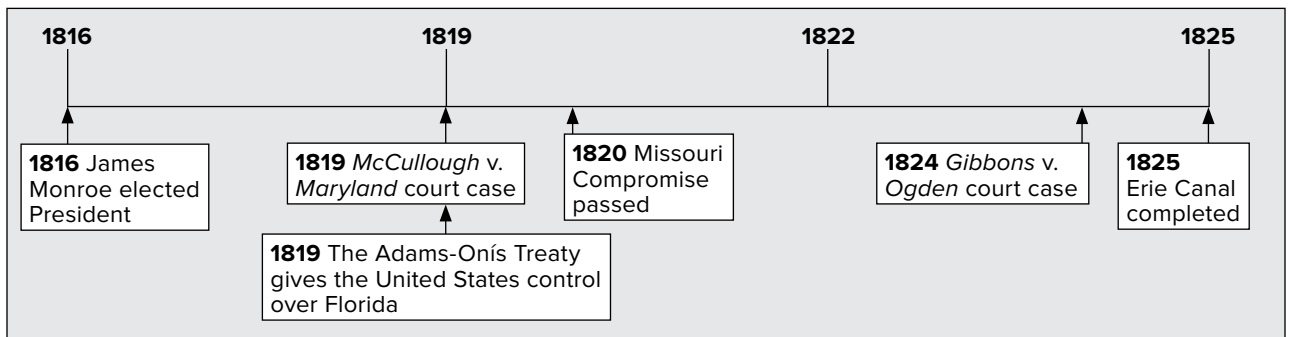
monopoly a market where there is only one seller

cede to transfer control of something

Where in the world?



When did it happen?



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Growth and Expansion

Lesson 3 Unity and Sectionalism, *Continued*

National Unity

A feeling of national unity grew in the United States after the War of 1812. James Monroe, a Republican, easily won the election of 1816 because the Federalist Party had become weak.

A Boston newspaper called these years the Era of Good Feelings. President Monroe was a symbol of these good feelings. Other feelings at the time were those of loyalty to the nation, or nationalism. The Republicans wanted a strong federal government.

Henry Clay of Kentucky was a leader in the House of Representatives. Clay proposed the American System to help the economy in each section of the country, and also to increase the power of the federal government. Clay's system called for higher tariffs, a new national bank, and internal improvements such as new roads, bridges, and canals.

The First Bank of the United States ended in 1811. In 1816, Congress created the Second Bank of the United States. After the First Bank closed, many state banks made poor business decisions. They made too many loans. There was too much money around. This caused prices to rise. The Second Bank of the United States controlled how much money was available. It helped American businesses grow.

After the War of 1812, many people purchased goods from British factories. The British goods were better than American goods. They cost less, too. Britain hoped they could keep Americans from competing with them. They sent a lot of their products to America.

American manufacturers wanted to protect growing industries. They wanted high tariffs. The Republicans passed a protective tariff in 1816. This encouraged people to buy American-made goods.

Southerners did not like the tariffs. They felt the tariffs protected the Northern manufacturers. The Southerners felt forced to pay higher prices.

Most Americans felt loyal to the region where they lived. Now this feeling was stronger. Each section of the country had different goals and interests. These differences are called **sectionalism**.

Each section of the country had a voice in Congress. Henry Clay spoke for the West. John C. Calhoun of South Carolina spoke for the South. Daniel Webster of Massachusetts spoke



Describing

1. What was the mood of the country after the War of 1812?



Explaining

2. Why was it necessary to create a Second Bank of the United States in 1816?



Mark the Text

3. Underline the text that describes Southerners' feelings about tariffs. Why did they feel this way?

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Defining

4. Underline the text that defines *monopoly*. What did the Supreme Court decide about interstate commerce?

Reading Check

5. What problem did the Missouri Compromise try to resolve?

for the North. Each leader tried to protect the interests of his own section of the country.

The Supreme Court made decisions that backed the power of the national government. In *Fletcher v. Peck* (1810), the Court decided that courts could overrule decisions of a state's government if the decisions went against the Constitution. In *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819), the Court ruled that a state could not tax property of the national government. In *Gibbons v. Ogden*, the Court ruled that only Congress could make laws governing **interstate commerce**, or trade between states. In this case, the state of New York had granted a **monopoly** to a steamship operator. He was running ships between New Jersey and New York. A monopoly is sole control over an industry. People who supported states' rights did not agree with the Court's rulings.

In 1819 there was a clash between the North and the South. Missouri wanted to enter the Union as a slave state. Congress disagreed. Henry Clay came up with a plan to solve this disagreement over slavery. The Missouri Compromise called for Missouri to be admitted as a slave state. Another new state, Maine, would be a free state. This meant that there would still be an equal number of slave and free states. This kept a balance of power in the Senate. Neither side could change the laws governing slavery.

The Missouri Compromise also dealt with slavery in the rest of the Louisiana Territory. The land south of Missouri could allow slavery, and the land north of it could not.

Foreign Affairs

Americans had a lot of pride in their country following the War of 1812.

In 1817, Britain and the United States made an agreement called the Rush-Bagot Agreement. It called for each country to limit the number of war ships on the Great Lakes.

The Convention of 1818 was an agreement between the United States and Britain. It set the boundary of the Louisiana Purchase between the United States and Canada at the 49th parallel. It made a secure border without armed forces. Americans got the right to settle in the Oregon Country

The United States had a dispute with Spain over parts of Florida. Spain controlled Florida. The United States claimed that

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West Florida was part of the Louisiana Purchase. They argued that it belonged to the United States.

In 1810 and 1812, Americans took control of West Florida to Louisiana and Mississippi. Spain took no action. In 1818 General Andrew Jackson was ordered to stop Native American raids from East Florida. He invaded West Florida and continued into East Florida. He captured several Spanish forts. The Spanish realized they were not strong enough to hold on to Florida. The Adams-Onís Treaty was signed in 1819. In the treaty, Spain **ceded**, or gave up, Florida. At the same time, Spain was losing power in Mexico. In 1821 Mexico finally gained its independence.

Simón Bolívar won independence from Spain for the present-day countries of Venezuela, Colombia, Panama, Bolivia, and Ecuador. José de San Martín won freedom from Spain for Chile and Peru. By 1824, Spain had lost control of most of South America.

In 1822 several European countries talked about a plan to help Spain take back its American colonies. President Monroe did not want more European involvement in North America. In 1823 he issued the Monroe Doctrine. It said that European powers could no longer set up colonies in North America and South America.

////// Glue Foldable here ///////////////

Check for Understanding

List the three parts of Henry Clay's American system.

What helped bring about feelings of sectionalism in the United States?



Describing

6. What was the result of the Adams-Onís Treaty?



Reading Check

7. Why did President Monroe issue the Monroe Doctrine?



8. Place a two-tab Foldable to cover Check for Understanding. Write the title *After the War* on the anchor tab. Label the two tabs *American System* and *Foreign Affairs*. List two things you recall about each. Use the Foldable to help answer Check for Understanding.