



CHAPTER  
7

# Balancing Nationalism and Sectionalism

CHAPTER OBJECTIVE

INTERACT WITH HISTORY

TIME LINE

GRAPH

SECTION 1 Regional Economics Create Differences

SECTION 2 Nationalism at Center Stage

MAP

SECTION 3 The Age of Jackson

SECTION 4 States' Rights and the National Bank

VISUAL SUMMARY



# Balancing Nationalism and Sectionalism

## CHAPTER OBJECTIVE

*To identify economic differences among different regions of the United States, analyze Andrew Jackson's presidency, and describe the conflict over states' rights*

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# Balancing Nationalism and Sectionalism

## INTERACT WITH HISTORY

*The year is 1828. You are a senator from a Southern state. Congress has just passed a high tax on imported cloth and iron in order to protect Northern industry. The tax will raise the cost of these goods in the South and will cause Britain to buy less cotton. Southern states hope to nullify, or cancel, such federal laws that they consider unfair.*

*Would you support the federal or state government?*

### Examine the Issues

- What might happen if some states enforce laws and others don't?
- How can Congress address the needs of different states?
- What does it mean to be a nation?



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# Balancing Nationalism and Sectionalism

## TIME LINE

### The United States

- 1817 Construction begins on the Erie Canal.
- 1819 U.S. acquires Florida from Spain.
- 1820 James Monroe is reelected president. States agree to the Missouri Compromise.
- 1824 John Quincy Adams is elected president.
- 1828 Andrew Jackson is elected president.

### The World

- 1815 Napoleon is defeated at Waterloo.
- 1819 Simón Bolívar becomes president of Colombia.
- 1822 Freed U.S. slaves found Liberia on the west coast of Africa.
- 1824 Mexico becomes a republic.
- 1830 France invades Algeria.

*continued . . .*



# Balancing Nationalism and Sectionalism

## TIME LINE

### The United States

**1832** Andrew Jackson is reelected.

**1836** Martin Van Buren is elected president.

**1838** Removal of the Cherokee along the Trail of Tears begins.

**1840** William Henry Harrison is elected president.

### The World

**1833** British Parliament takes steps to end employment of children under nine years of age.

**1837** Victoria becomes queen of England.

**1839** Opium War breaks out in China.

# Regional Economics Create Differences

## KEY IDEA

*The North and the South developed different economic systems that led to political differences between the regions.*

OVERVIEW

ASSESSMENT

# Regional Economics Create Differences

## OVERVIEW

### MAIN IDEA

The North and the South developed different economic systems that led to political differences between the regions.

### WHY IT MATTERS NOW

Different regions of the country continue to have differing political and economic interests today.

### TERMS & NAMES

- mass production
- Henry Clay
- National Road
- Tariff of 1816
- Eli Whitney
- cotton gin
- Erie Canal
- interchangeable parts
- Industrial Revolution
- American System

# Regional Economics Create Differences

## ASSESSMENT

1. Describe the economic systems of the North and the South with regard to both agriculture and manufacturing.

Economics	
North	South
<b>Agriculture</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• small farms</li> <li>• local markets</li> <li>• local labor</li> </ul>	<b>Agriculture</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• large plantations</li> <li>• international cotton industry</li> <li>• slave labor</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturing</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• development of woven goods and large mills</li> <li>• local labor</li> </ul>	<b>Manufacturing</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• little industrialization</li> <li>• economy dependent on cotton</li> </ul>

*continued . . .*



# Regional Economics Create Differences

## ASSESSMENT

2. What shifts in population might be attributed to advances in technology and changes in regional economies during America's Industrial Revolution? **Think About:**

- the industrialization of New England
- agricultural changes in the South
- improvements in internal transportation systems

## ANSWER

Textile machinery—Farm workers moved to factories.

Cotton gin—Increased the use of African slaves

Transportation—The National Road and Erie Canal increased communication and economic growth.

*continued . . .*

# Regional Economics Create Differences

## ASSESSMENT

3. How was the American System expected to unite the nation's economic interests? Provide several examples.

## ANSWER

The industrial North would supply manufactured goods to the South and West. The agricultural South and West would supply grain, livestock, and cotton to the North. A national currency and improved transportation would aid in the exchange of goods.

*continued . . .*

# Regional Economics Create Differences

## ASSESSMENT

4. Do you think the invention of the railroad would hasten or slow the construction of new roads and canals? Why?

## ANSWER

Railroads may have slowed such construction because trains were faster, could cross more varied terrain, carry more goods per trip, and operate in severe weather.

# Nationalism at Center Stage

## KEY IDEA

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

OVERVIEW

ASSESSMENT

# Nationalism at Center Stage

## OVERVIEW

### MAIN IDEA

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

### WHY IT MATTERS NOW

Nationalism continues to affect such decisions as whether or not we should involve the country in foreign conflicts and what limits can be placed on business, communications, and other trade.

### TERMS & NAMES

- Adams-Onís Treaty
- nationalism
- *McCulloch v. Maryland*
- John Quincy Adams
- Monroe Doctrine
- Missouri Compromise

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# Nationalism at Center Stage

**ASSESSMENT**

1. Look at the chart below. For each of the three topics shown, give examples that illustrate the influence of nationalism.



*continued . . .*

# Nationalism at Center Stage

## ASSESSMENT

2. What short-and long-term goals might President Monroe have had in mind when he formulated the Monroe Doctrine in 1823? **Think About:**

- European nations' presence in the Western Hemisphere
- the influence of nationalism on foreign policy
- the nation's westward expansion

## ANSWER

- protect American trade
- diminish the power of Spain, Portugal, France, and Russia in the Western Hemisphere
- provide for national security
- encourage continuing U.S. territorial expansion in the Western Hemisphere

*continued . . .*

# Nationalism at Center Stage

## ASSESSMENT

3. What agreements did Congress reach that are regarded collectively as the Missouri Compromise? Why were they important at the time?

## ANSWER

Maine, Missouri admitted as free states; Louisiana split; slavery legal south of dividing line and banned north of it; sectional balance in Senate maintained; slavery issue settled temporarily

*continued . . .*



# Nationalism at Center Stage

## ASSESSMENT

4. From what you know about the Missouri Compromise and the controversy that preceded it, do you think the new spirit of nationalism in the United States was strong or fragile? Support your opinion.

## ANSWER

**Strong:** Loyalty to the Union prevailed over sectionalism; Northerners and Southerners maintained national unity.

**Fragile:** Missouri Compromise was temporary, limited in scope. Slavery issue still unresolved and divisive.

# The Age of Jackson

## KEY IDEA

*Andrew Jackson's policies spoke for the common people but violated Native American rights.*

OVERVIEW

ASSESSMENT

# The Age of Jackson

## OVERVIEW

### MAIN IDEA

Andrew Jackson's policies spoke for the common people but violated Native American rights.

### WHY IT MATTERS NOW

The land losses and persecution faced by Native Americans in the 1800s continue to be reflected in their legal struggles today.

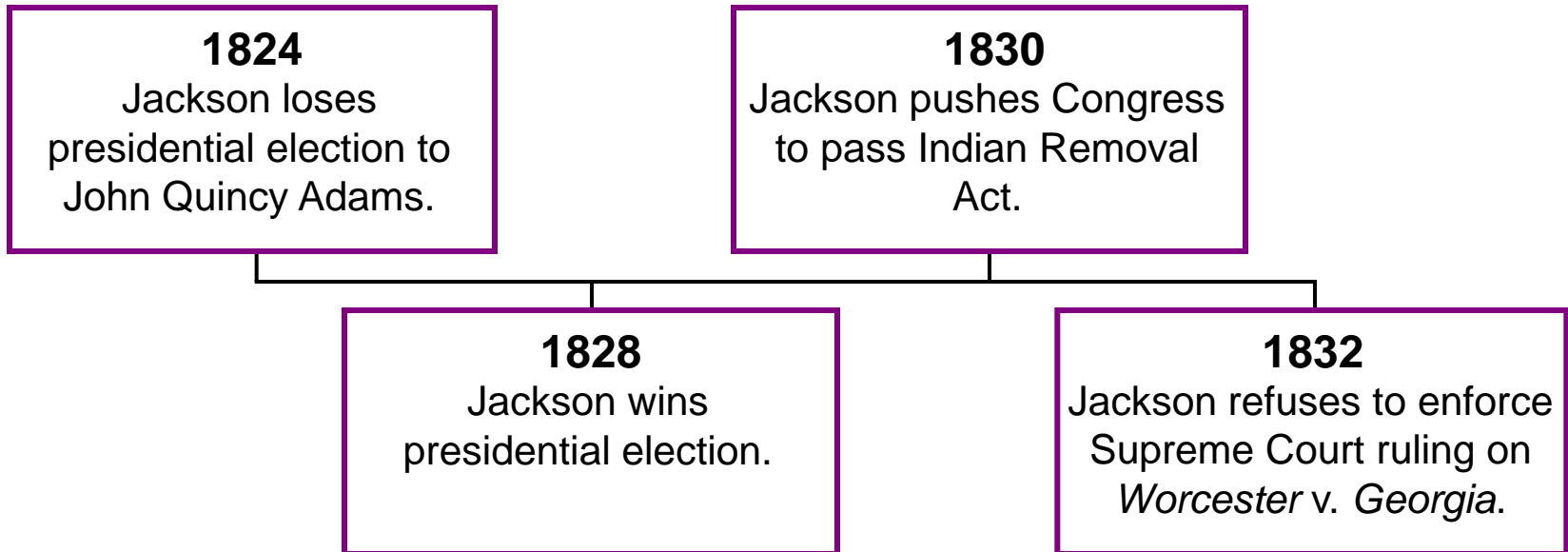
### TERMS & NAMES

- Indian Removal Act
- spoils system
- Democratic–Republican Party
- Andrew Jackson
- Trail of Tears

# The Age of Jackson

## ASSESSMENT

1. Look at the time line below. For each of the dates shown, list key events relating to Jackson's political career.



*continued . . .*

# The Age of Jackson

## ASSESSMENT

2. If you were a U.S. citizen voting in the 1828 presidential election, would you cast your ballot for John Quincy Adams or Andrew Jackson? **Think About:**

- each candidate's background and political experience
- each candidate's views of the national bank and tariffs
- where you might live—the South, the West, or New England

## ANSWER

Students who live in New England might vote for Adams because he represents their economic interests; students who live in the South or West might vote for Jackson because of his appeal to the common citizen.

*continued . . .*

# The Age of Jackson

## ASSESSMENT

3. In your opinion, what factors set the stage for the Indian Removal Act? Support your answer. **Think About:**

- the attitude of white settlers toward Native Americans
- Jackson's justification of the Indian Removal Act
- why Jackson was able to defy the Supreme Court's ruling in *Worcester v. Georgia*

## ANSWER

- racial prejudice
- differences in lifestyle
- greed for the Indian lands
- white settlers' belief in their rights to the land

# States' Rights and the National Bank

## KEY IDEA

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

OVERVIEW

ASSESSMENT

# States' Rights and the National Bank

## OVERVIEW

### MAIN IDEA

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

### WHY IT MATTERS NOW

The conflict between states' rights and federal government control continues to flare up in such arenas as education, commerce, and law enforcement.

### TERMS & NAMES

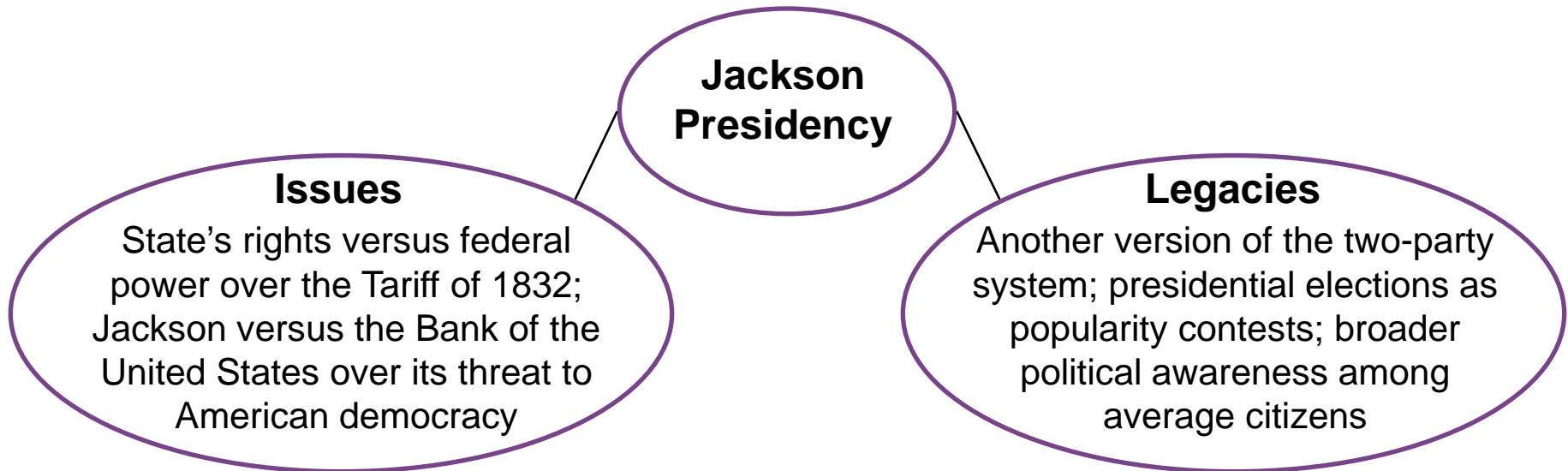
- Daniel Webster
- John C. Calhoun
- Martin Van Buren
- John Tyler
- Whig Party
- panic of 1837
- Tariff of Abominations
- Bank of the United States
- William Henry Harrison



# States' Rights and the National Bank

## ASSESSMENT

1. Look at the graphic to help organize your thoughts. List the key issues that Jackson confronted and the important legacies of his administration.



*continued . . .*

# States' Rights and the National Bank

## ASSESSMENT

2. In what ways do you think the tariff crises of 1828 and 1832 might be considered important milestones in American history before the Civil War? **Think About:**

- Calhoun's nullification theory
- the Hayne-Webster debate
- why Jackson pushed Congress to pass the Force Bill

## ANSWER

South Carolina's nullification of the tariffs of 1828 and 1832 might have escalated into a military conflict. The issue of states' rights would eventually be a major cause of the Civil War. Debates over the tariff produced important interpretations of the Constitution on the issues of states' rights.

*continued . . .*

# States' Rights and the National Bank

## ASSESSMENT

3. How do you think Jackson might have countered his critics' accusation that he was acting like a king? Support your answer.

## ANSWER

Jackson believed he served the best interests of the common people. Jackson might also contend that he used, not abused, the power of his office to preserve democratic principles.

*continued . . .*

# States' Rights and the National Bank

## ASSESSMENT

4. Compare the strategy William Henry Harrison used in the 1840 presidential campaign to strategies used in today's political campaigns. In what ways are they alike? Give examples.

## ANSWER

Students may use the 2000 Bush-Gore election as a fair comparison.