

## Chapter 8: Varieties of American Nationalism

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- **The Growing Crisis Over Slavery**
  - Threatened the unity of nation “like a fire bell in the night” (Jefferson)
  - Missouri Compromise 1820
- Strong Nationalism
  - Growing American economy
  - Federal government asserted nationalism
  - Memory of Revolution, veneration of Constitution
  - Belief that America was special
  - Fourth of July celebrations
  - Jefferson and John Adams died within hours of each other

### A Growing Economy

#### *Banking, Currency, and Protection*

- **Postwar Issues**
  - War of 1812 exposed inadequate domestic transportation and financial systems
  - Underlined need for another national bank
    - Large number of state banks
      - Numerous bank notes made business difficult
      - Integrity not guaranteed
- **Second Bank of the United States**
  - Chartered by Congress in 1816
  - Had more capital than First Bank
  - Could pressure state banks to be honest
- Growth of manufacturers
- **Growth of the Textile Industry**
  - Cloth weaving initially done by family handlooms
  - Lowell textile mill
    - Developed power loom
    - Combined spinning and weaving in single factory
    - Revolutionized American manufacturing industry
- **A Protective Tariff**
  - Passed in 1816 to protect American industry from British competition
    - British sold goods below cost to recapture American markets
  - Caused farmers to have to pay higher prices for manufactured goods

#### *Transportation*

- **Government-Funded Roads**
  - National Road built from Maryland to Ohio using money from sale of public lands
  - Pennsylvania paid private company to extend Lancaster pike to Pittsburgh

- Transportation costs across mountains lower than ever despite high tolls
- Steamboats
  - Steam-powered shipping began before war
  - Became most common form of transportation on Mississippi
  - Stimulated agricultural economy of the South
- Vetoing Internal Improvements
  - Madison wanted Constitutional amendment to establish transportation networks
  - Calhoun introduces internal improvements bill
  - Passed by Congress but vetoed by Madison because Congress did not have the authority w/out a Constitutional amendment

## Expanding Westward

### *The Great Migrations*

- Reasons for Westward Expansion
  - Overpopulation
    - Agricultural lands in the east all taken up
    - Spread of plantation system and slave labor limited new opportunities for new settlers
  - West becoming more attracted to settlers
  - The Factor System
    - Government supplied goods to the tribes at cost
    - Drove Canadian traders out and made natives easier to control

### *The Plantation System in the Southwest*

- Cotton growing
  - Old South losing fertility from erosion and overplanting
  - Farmers sought fresh land to grow cotton for ever increasing market
- Cotton and the Expansion of Slavery
  - Small farmers arrived to make small clearings
  - Wealthier planters bought off farms while original settlers moved west
  - Wealthy planters brought slaves with them

### *Trading and Trapping in the Far West*

- Mexican market
  - Mexico opened trade with United States after gaining independence
  - American merchants dominated trade, displaced Mexican and Indian traders
  - Mexico lost its markets in its own colony
- Astor's American Fur Company
  - John Jacob Astor established Astoria at mouth of Columbia River in Oregon
  - Whites began competing with Indians as trappers
  - Rocky Mountain Fur Company
- The Fur Trade and the Market Economy

- Trappers dependent on market economy
  - Bounded economically or logistically to merchants
- Most trappers coexisted with Indians
  - Jedediah S. Smith led forays into Mexican territories

### ***Eastern Images of the West***

- Americans ignorant of actual condition of west
- **Stephen Long's Expedition**
  - Stephen commissioned by War Department to search for source of Red River
  - Labeled Great Plains the "Great American"

## **The "Era of Good Feelings"**

### ***The End of the First Party System***

- **The Virginia Dynasty**
  - Presidency since 1800 all Republicans from Virginia
  - James Monroe elected in 1816
- Monroe entered favorable circumstances
  - No Federalist opposition
  - No international threats
- Included north/south, east/west, and Federalists/Republicans in his cabinet
- **Monroe's Goodwill Tour**
  - Greeted everywhere with enthusiasm
  - "era of good feeling" had arrived

### ***John Quincy Adams and Florida***

- John Quincy Adams believed in promotion of American expansion
- Wanted to annex entire Florida peninsula
- **The Seminole War**
  - Andrew Jackson to "adopt the necessary measures" to stop Indian raids
  - Used orders as excuse to invade Florida
    - US had the right to defend itself
    - Spain unwilling or unable to curb the threats
    - Demonstrated that US could easily take Florida by force
- **Adams-Onís Treaty of 1819**
  - Spanish minister Luis de Onís realized he had to come to terms
  - Spain cedes Florida to US, give up claim to land north of 42<sup>nd</sup> parallel
  - US to give up claims to Texas

### ***Panic of 1819***

- Followed period of high foreign demand for American farm goods
- Rising prices of farm goods stimulated a land boom
- Available credit fueled land boom

- **Boom and Bust**

- Banks began calling in loans, foreclosing mortgages
- State bank failures, financial panic
- Six years of depression
- Warned of rapid growth and expansion would destabilize nation

## Sectionalism and Nationalism

### *The Missouri Compromise*

- Missouri applied for statehood
  - Already had slavery
- Tallmadge Amendment
  - Prohibit further introduction of slaves into Missouri
  - Gradual emancipation
- New states had come in pairs, one from south and one from north
  - Missouri would upset balance
- Missouri Compromise
  - Southerners threatened to block the admission of Maine if northerners blocked admission of Missouri as slave state
  - Maine admitted as free state, Missouri admitted as slave state
  - Amendment banned slavery north of Missouri's southern border
- Preserved Union for the moment

### *Marshall and the Court*

- John Marshall served from 1801 to 1835
- Strengthened judicial branch and increased power of federal government
- *Fletcher v. Peck (1810)*
  - Defended inviolability of contracts
  - Contracts could not be repealed even if corruption was involved
- *Dartmouth College v. Woodward (1819)*
  - Corporation charters counted as contracts, inviolable
  - Restricted power of state governments to limit corporations
- *Cohens v. Virginia (1821)*
  - Affirmed constitutionality of federal review of state court decisions
  - State courts must submit to federal jurisdiction
- **Confirming Implied Powers**
  - *McCulloch v. Maryland (1819)*
    - Upheld constitutionality of United States
    - State attempted to drive Bank of the United States out of business through taxing and prohibition
    - Government had constitutional right to charter Bank
    - Power to tax involved "power to destroy"

- *Gibbons v. Ogden (1824)*
  - Congress had power to regulate interstate commerce
  - State monopolies void
- **Establishing Federal Primacy**
  - Protected corporations and other private institutions from local governments
  - Highly nationalistic decisions to promote growth of strong, unified, and economically developed United States

### ***The Court and the Tribes***

- *Johnson v. McIntosh (1823)*
  - Tribes had a basic right to their tribal lands that preceded all other American law
  - Individual American citizens could not buy or take land from tribes
  - Only federal government could obtain land from tribes
- ***Worcester v. Georgia (1832)***
  - Only federal government could regulate access of US citizens to Cherokee country
  - Tribes were sovereign entities that had the right to remain free from the authority of state governments (like other states)
- Marshall decisions defined a place for Indian tribes within American political system
  - Tribes had basic property rights and not subject to authority of state governments
  - Federal government had ultimate authority over tribal affairs
    - Limited to obligation to protect Indian welfare

### ***The Latin American Revolution and the Monroe Doctrine***

- **Revolution in Latin America**
  - America had profitable trade with Latin America
  - US believed success of anti-Spanish revolutions would strength US's position
- US declared neutrality in Spain's war w/ its colonies
  - Actions revealed US were trying to help colonies
  - Sold ships and supplies to revolutionaries
  - Was the first nation to recognize the new countries
- **The Monroe Doctrine**
  - In 1823, Monroe declared that the Americas are no longer subject to colonization
  - **American Fears**
    - Doctrine emerged out of fear that Spain's European allies would attempt to retake its lost empire
    - Adams feared that Britain wanted to take over Cuba
  - Established idea of America has dominant power in Western Hemisphere

## The Revival of Opposition

- Federalists ceased to exist after 1816
- Republican Party was the only organized force in national politics
- **New Political Divisions**
  - Mirrored schism that produce first party system
  - Republicans beginning to resemble Federalist regimes

## The “Corrupt Bargain”

- **End of the Caucus System**
  - Presidential candidates were nominated by caucuses of two parties
  - 1824, “King Caucus” overthrown
    - Republicans nominated Crawford, Secretary of Treasury
    - State legislatures and mass meetings elected other candidates
      - John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State
      - Henry Clay, Speaker of the House
        - “American System”
        - Called for great home market for factory and farm producers w/ high protective tariffs, strong national bank, and internal improvements
    - Andrew Jackson, war hero
  - **Election of 1824**
    - Jackson had most popular electoral and popular votes
    - No one had a majority
    - 12<sup>th</sup> amendment called for House of Representatives to choose among top three candidates
    - Clay supported Adams
    - Adams won election in the House
  - Adams names Clay as Secretary of State
    - Secretary of State seen as stepping stone to Presidency
    - Jacksonians outraged

## The Second President Adams

- Adams pursued American System-like policy
  - Mostly blocked by Jacksonians
- Diplomatic frustrations
  - Sent delegate international Panama conference w/ Simón Bolívar
  - Southerners did not want white Americans mingling with black delegates from Haiti
  - Delegation delayed until it missed the conference
- Adams lost contest with State of Georgia
- **Tariff of Abominations (1828)**
  - New England wool makers complained of British underselling them

- Administration had to accept duties on other items to win support from middle and western states
- Angered everyone, who had to pay higher prices for raw materials

### ***Jackson Triumphant***

- Election of 1828
  - National Republicans
    - Supported John Quincy Adams
    - Supported economic nationalism
  - Democratic Republicans
    - Called for assault of privilege and widening of opportunity
- Jackson Triumphant
  - Champion of democracy would restore liberty to the people and the economy
  - “era of the common man”