Chapter 7
Balancing Nationalism and Sectionalism

Changes in manufacturing launch an Industrial Revolution. Slavery and other issues divide the North and South. Andrew Jackson has popular appeal but uproots many Native Americans.

Men looking over cotton.
Art, Edgar Degas.
Section 1
Regional Economies Create Differences

The North and the South develop different economic systems that lead to political differences between the regions.
Changes in Manufacturing

- By 1801, inventor Eli Whitney pioneers use of interchangeable parts
- **Interchangeable parts** are identical pieces used to assemble products
- Factory system: power-driven machinery, workers with different tasks
- **Mass production** is production of goods in large quantities
- **Industrial Revolution**—social, economic reorganization:
  - machines replace hand tools
  - large-scale factory production develops
  - result of manufacturing changes
Great Britain Starts a Revolution

• In 18th century, British first generate power from streams, coal
• Develop power-driven machines for mass production, build factories

The Industrial Revolution in the United States

• After independence, U.S. income primarily from international trade
• Embargo Act of 1807, War of 1812 blockade shut down trade, shipping
• Americans begin to invest in domestic industries
New England Industrializes

- Samuel Slater builds first thread factory in Pawtucket, RI (1793)
- Lowell, Appleton, Jackson mechanize all stages cloth making (1813)
- Build weaving factories in Waltham, MA and Lowell, MA
- By late 1820s, Lowell becomes booming manufacturing center
- Thousands—mostly young women—leave family farms to work in Lowell
Two Economic Systems Develop

Agriculture in the North
- Cash crops do not grow well in Northern soil and climate
- Farms in North smaller than South
- In Old Northwest, farmers raise 1 or 2 types of crops, livestock
  - sell farm products at city markets; buy other items
- Grains do not need much labor or yield great profit: need no slaves
- Northern slavery dying out by late 1700s
  - most Northern states abolish slavery by 1804

Cotton Is King in the South
- Eli Whitney’s cotton gin allows farmers to grow cotton for profit
- Great demand for cotton in Britain, growing demand in North
- Poor non-slaveholding farmers go west to cultivate cotton
- Plantation system established in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama
Slavery Becomes Entrenched

- Cotton hugely profitable; by 1820s, demand for slaves increases
- Increase in cotton production parallels increase in slave population
Clay Proposes the American System

Uniting the Nation’s Economic Interests

- Madison’s plan to unite country’s regions, create strong economy:
  1. develop transportation systems; make internal improvements
  2. establish protective tariff
  3. revive national bank
- House Speaker **Henry Clay** promotes plan as the **American System**:
  - North produces manufactured goods
  - South and West produce food, cotton
  - national currency, transportation facilitate trade
  - all regions sustain the others making U.S. economically independent
Erie Canal and Other Internal Improvements

• Railroads not yet in common use; first steam engine built 1825
• Many states build turnpikes, toll roads pay for themselves
• Federal government funds highways to connect different regions
• 1838, **National Road** extends from Cumberland, MD to Vandalia, IL
• Erie Canal links Hudson River to Lake Erie: Atlantic to Great Lakes
• Other states build over 3,000 miles of canals by 1837
Tariffs and the National Bank

- Madison proposes **Tariff of 1816** - tariff on imports
  - increases cost of foreign goods
  - people more likely to buy American goods
  - helps pay for improvements
- Northeast welcomes tariff; South, West resent higher prices
- Clay, Calhoun sway congressmen from South, West to approve
- Most leaders agree national bank, national currency benefit all
- In 1816, Second Bank of the United States chartered for 20 years
- James Monroe elected president (1816), begins “Era of good Feelings”
Nationalism exerts a strong influence in the courts, foreign affairs, and westward expansion in the early 1800s.
The Supreme Court Boosts National Power

Strengthening Government Economic Control
- *Gibbons v. Ogden*: federal government controls interstate commerce
- *McCulloch v. Maryland*: state cannot overturn laws passed by Congress

Limiting State Powers
- Marshall Court blocks state interference in business, commerce
- *Fletcher v. Peck*: voids Georgia law violating right to make contract
- *Dartmouth College v. Woodward*: state cannot interfere with contracts
Nationalism Shapes Foreign Policy

Territory and Boundaries

- **Nationalism**—national interests come before region, foreign concerns
- Secretary of State **John Quincy Adams** guided by nationalism
  - makes treaties with Britain on Great Lakes, borders, territories
- Spain ceded Florida to U.S. in **Adams-Onís Treaty** 1819
  - Spain also gave up claims to Oregon Territory
Nationalism Shapes Foreign Policy
• Rush – Bagot Agreement 1817
The Monroe Doctrine

- Spain, Portugal claim old colonies; Russia has trading posts in CA
- **Monroe Doctrine** (1823) warns Europe not to interfere in Americas
  - U.S. will not interfere with Europe

President James Monroe
Expansion to the West

- Most settlers go west for land, economic opportunity
- Possible to change jobs; Jim Beckwourth is trader, scout, rancher

The Missouri Compromise

- When territory’s population reaches 60,000 may apply for statehood
- **Missouri Compromise**—preserves balance between slave, free states
  - Maine admitted into Union as free state, Missouri as slave state
  - divides Louisiana Territory at 36°30’ line: slavery legal in south

Does this solve the issue of slavery?
Andrew Jackson’s policies speak for common people but violate Native American rights.
Expanding Democracy Changes Politics

Tension Between Adams and Jackson
- In 1824, Andrew Jackson won popular but not electoral vote
- John Quincy Adams elected president by House with Clay’s support
- Jacksonians claim Adams, Clay have struck a corrupt bargain
- Jacksonians form Democratic-Republican Party, block Adams’s policies

Democracy and Citizenship
- Most states ease voting qualifications; few require property
- In 1828, numerous new voters help Jackson win the election
Jackson’s New Presidential Style

Jackson’s Appeal to the Common Citizen
• Jackson claimed he was of humble origins, though in reality was wealthy - said Adams is intellectual elitist
• Jackson won 1828 presidential election by landslide

Jackson’s Spoils System
• Jackson limited appointees to federal jobs to four-year terms
• Used spoils system - replaced former appointees with own friends
• Friends became primary advisers, called “kitchen cabinet”
Indian Removal Act of 1830

- Whites wanted to displace or assimilate Native Americans
- Jackson: only solution is to move Native Americans off their land
  - thought assimilation cannot work
  - too many troops needed to keep whites out of native lands
- Congress passed **Indian Removal Act** of 1830
  - funds treaties that force Native Americans west
- Jackson pressured some tribes to move, forcibly removes others
By 1840, about 15,000 Cherokee had been forcibly moved 800 miles west on routes afterward called the Trail of Tears. On the Trail of Tears they suffered from cold, hunger, and diseases such as pneumonia, tuberculosis, smallpox, and cholera. About one-fourth died.

Nearly 15,000 Creek, many in manacles and chains, were moved from Alabama and Georgia to the Canadian River in Indian Territory in 1835.

By 1834, about 14,000 Choctaw had relocated along the Red River under the terms of the Indian Removal Act of 1830. About 7,000 remained in Mississippi.
The Cherokee Fight Back

- *Worcester v. Georgia* - state cannot rule Cherokee or invade their land
- Some Cherokee try to continue court fight, minority favor relocation
- Federal agents sign treaty with minority; relocation begins
- By 1838, 20,000 remain; President Martin Van Buren ordered removal

The Trail of Tears

- Cherokee sent west on *Trail of Tears*; 800-mile trip made on foot
- Cherokee were robbed by government officials, outlaws; thousands died
Andrew Jackson confronts two important issues during his presidency—states’ rights and a national bank.
The Nullification Theory

- British try to flood U.S. with cheap goods; tariff raised 1824, 1828
- Vice-president John C. Calhoun calls 1828 Tariff of Abominations
- Thinks South pays for North’s prosperity; cotton prices low
- Calhoun devises nullification theory:
  - questions legality of applying federal laws to states
  - Constitution based on compact among states
  - state can reject law it considers unconstitutional
  - states have right to leave Union if nullification denied
Hayne and Webster Debate States’ Rights

- Senator Robert Hayne argues Southern view of tariff, states’ rights
- Senator Daniel Webster of Massachusetts defends Union
- Jackson believes Union “must be preserved”; Calhoun resigns

South Carolina Rebels

- South Carolina declares 1828, 1832 tariffs null; threatens to secede
- Congress passes Force Bill: can use army, navy against S. Carolina
- Henry Clay proposes tariff that lowers duties over 10 years
Jackson Opposes the Bank
• Jackson vetoes bill to re-charter Second Bank of the United States
• Presents bank as privileged institution that favors the wealthy

Pet Banks
• Jackson puts federal money in state banks loyal to Democratic Party
• BUS president Nicholas Biddle unsuccessfully maneuvers to save bank

Whig Party Forms
• People unhappy with Jackson form Whig Party, back American System
Van Buren Deals with Jackson’s Legacy

Jackson’s Legacy

- Martin Van Buren wins 1836 election with Jackson’s support
- Pet banks print more bank notes than they have of gold, silver
- Government demanded specie (gold, silver) to pay for public lands
- Rush to exchange paper money for specie, banks stop taking paper
- Panic of 1837—bank closings, collapse of credit system:
  - people lost savings, businesses bankrupted
  - more than a third of population out of work
- Van Buren tried unsuccessfully to solve economic problems
Harrison and Tyler

- Whig William Henry Harrison beat Van Buren in 1840 election; “Tippacanoe and Tyler too!”
- Harrison enacted Whig program to revitalize economy
- Died one month later; succeeded by vice-president John Tyler
- Tyler opposed many parts of Whig economic plan