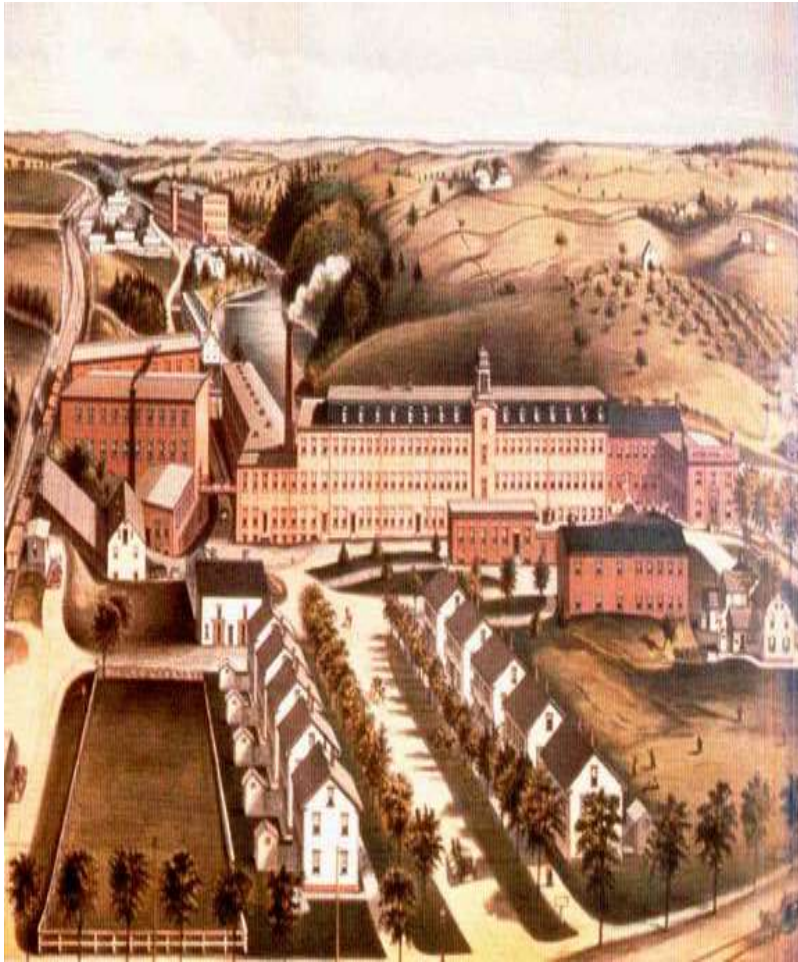


Chapter 7: Balancing Nationalism and Sectionalism

Section 1: Regional Economies Create Differences



The Rise of the Industrial North

- Manufacturing in North took off during the War of 1812
- Postwar Tariff of 1816 designed to protect “infant” American industries from being put out of business by British competitors
- Geographic advantage – Rivers power factories
- Large pool of cheap labor

The Industrial Revolution

- Samuel Slater
- Used his knowledge of British technology to build first steam-powered **textile** mill at Pawtucket, RI
- Mill produced cotton thread

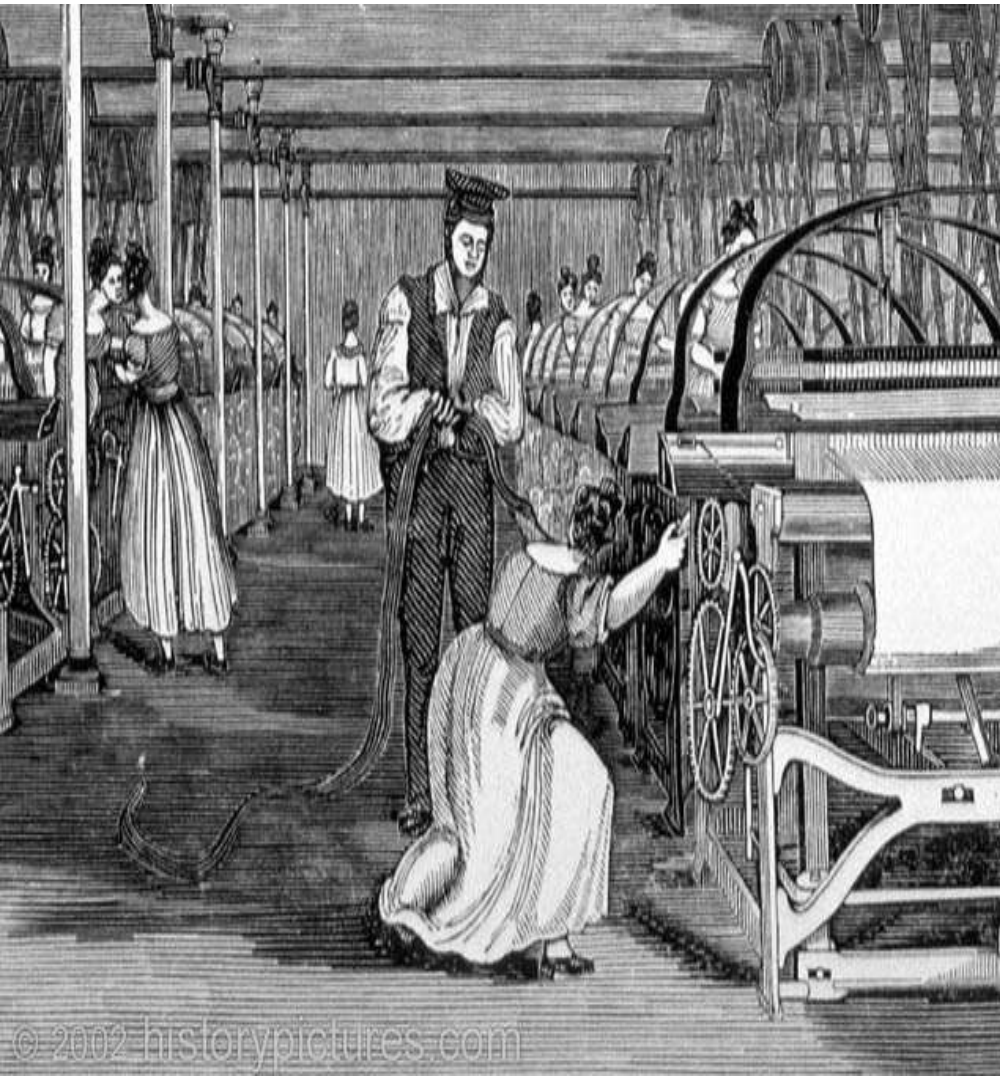


The Industrial Revolution

- Francis Cabot Lowell
- Founded first cloth-producing textile mill in 1813 at Waltham, MA.
- Lowell, MA.
 - Established the concept of the **factory town**
 - Factory staffed by single, young women
 - Workers lived in on-site dormitories



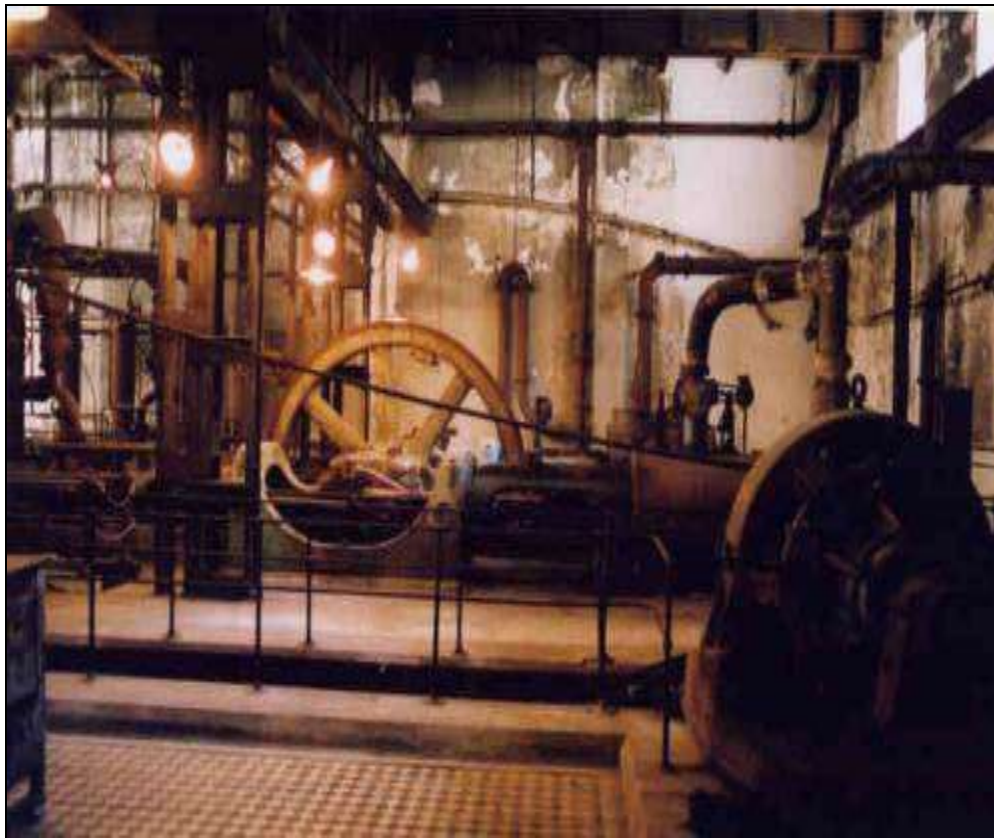
Women at work in a power loom mill



- Unlike 18th-century English mills, and later 19th-century Southern mills, the Lowell mills at first relied on farmers' daughters for labor.
- The city of Waltham built boarding houses for them, hired respectable matrons to supervise them during non-working hours, and regulated their lives through rules governing their hours, religious observances and morality.
- This paternalism was widely admired; the young women had a chance to earn money of their own, before returning to their villages to marry and raise families.
- Later Lowell mill workers were the wives and daughters of immigrants.

The Industrial Revolution ignited the Northern economy and brought about a "*complete revolution in domestic life and social manners*"

A chronic worker shortage led to the development of labor saving machinery and the employment of women in early factories.



75 Young Women
From 15 to 35 Years of Age,
WANTED TO WORK IN THE
COTTON MILLS!
IN LOWELL AND CHICOPEE, MASS.

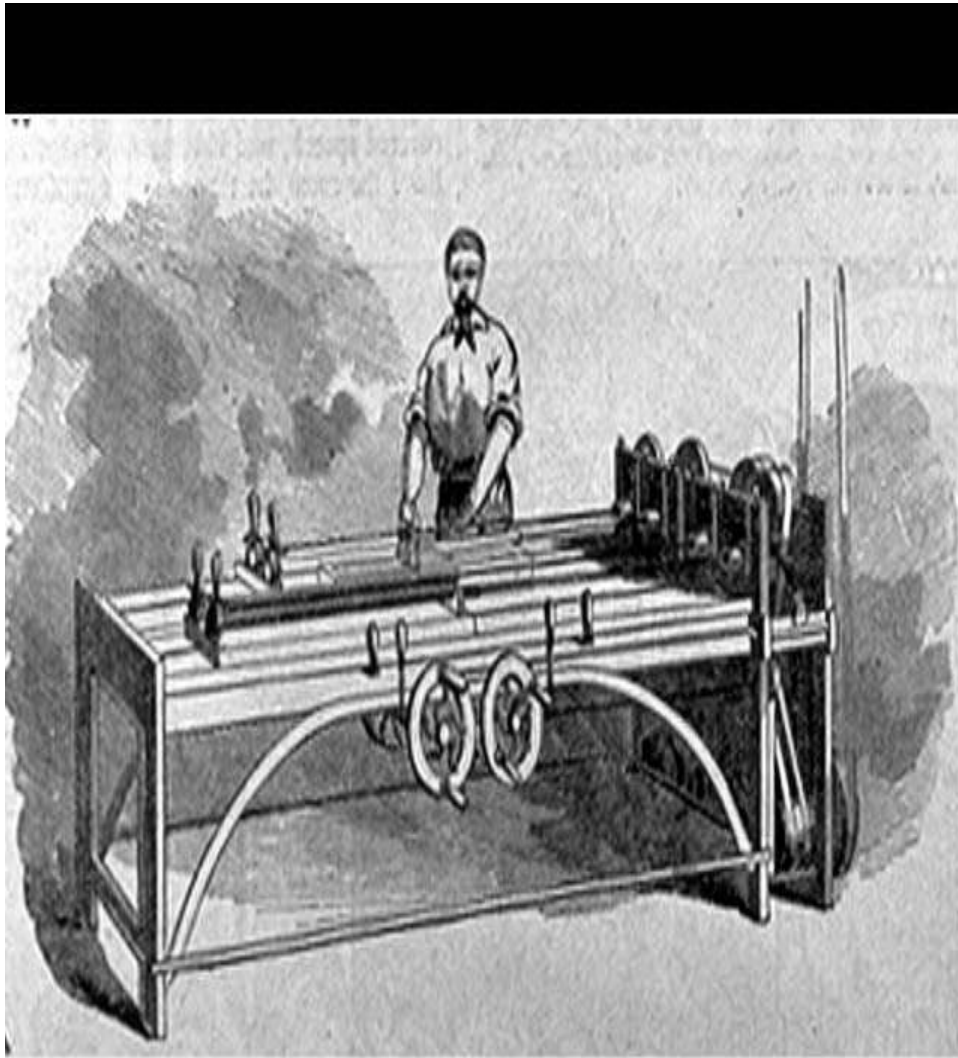


Interchangeable parts

- Eli Whitney
- Manufacture of identical parts separately by many workers
- increases efficiency of production and decreases the price of goods
- Increased demand for unskilled laborers who worked for very low wages

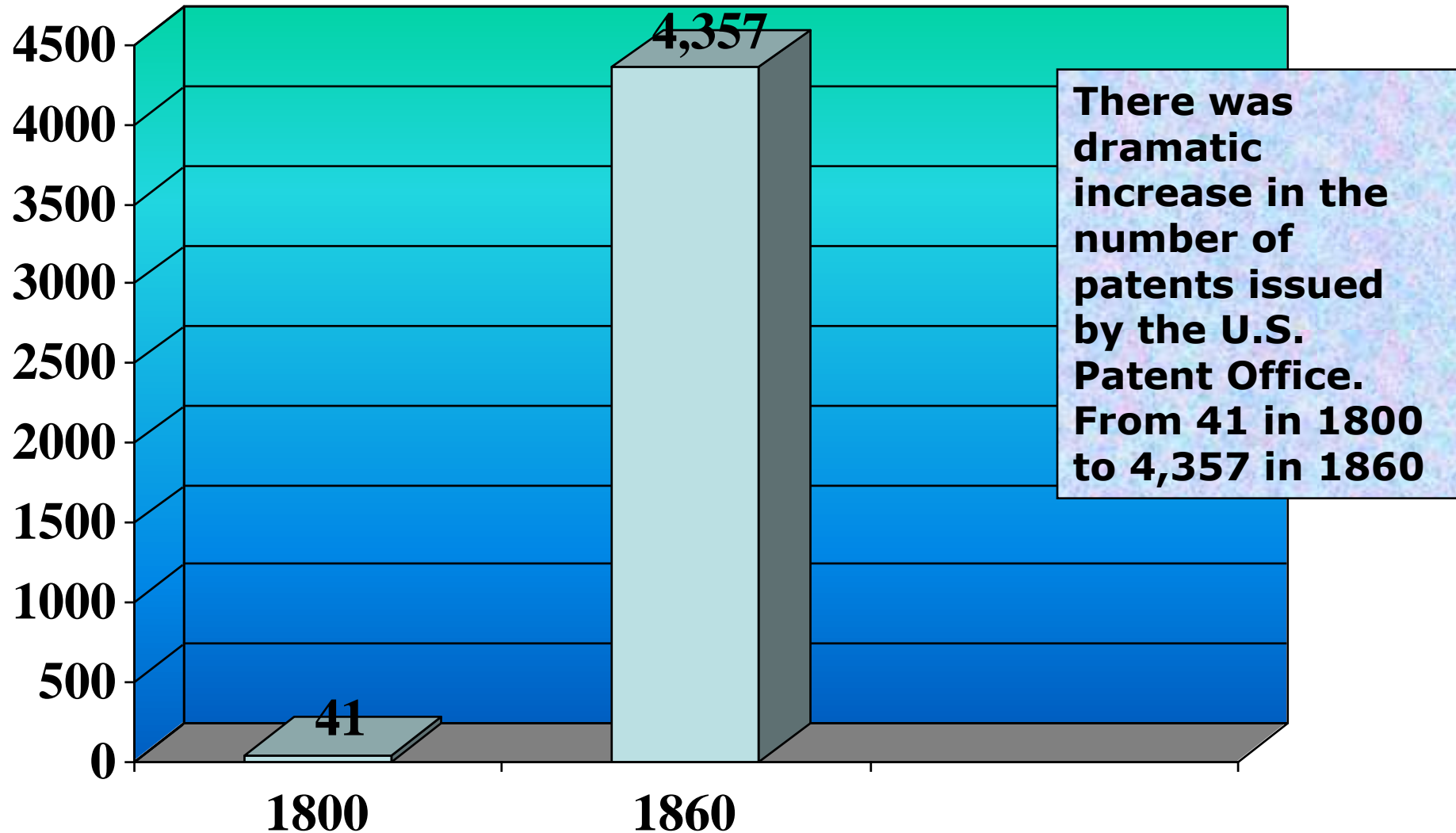


Boring rifle barrels at Springfield Armory in MA.



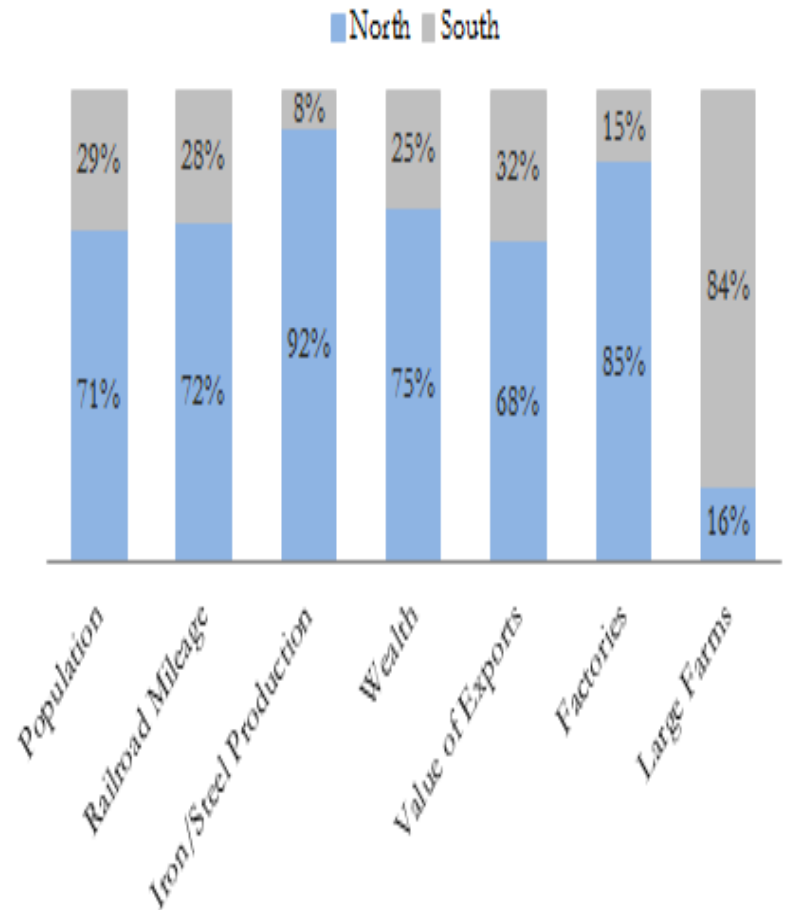
- Two characteristics came to symbolize the American manufacturing revolution in the first half of the 19th century. This armory epitomized the first, which was more than simply making identical and interchangeable parts.
- The system depended on the evolution of special machinery that mechanized and simplified each of the many tasks which a skilled craftsman would do by hand, and then the creation of gauges and patterns that management could use to enforce uniform habits on unskilled or semiskilled workers.
- The firearms business was one of the first in which there was a large enough demand to invest in the machinery necessary to set up such a system.

Yankee ingenuity: resourcefulness and experimentation led to whole new industries being created. A Yankee is someone who lives in the northern states, especially New England.



Agriculture in the North

- The northern soil and climate favored smaller farmsteads rather than large plantations
- By 1860, one quarter of all Northerners lived in urban areas.
- Between 1800 and 1860, the percentage of laborers working in agricultural pursuits dropped drastically from 70% to only 40%.
- Slavery had died out, replaced in the cities and factories by immigrant labor from Europe.



The Agricultural South

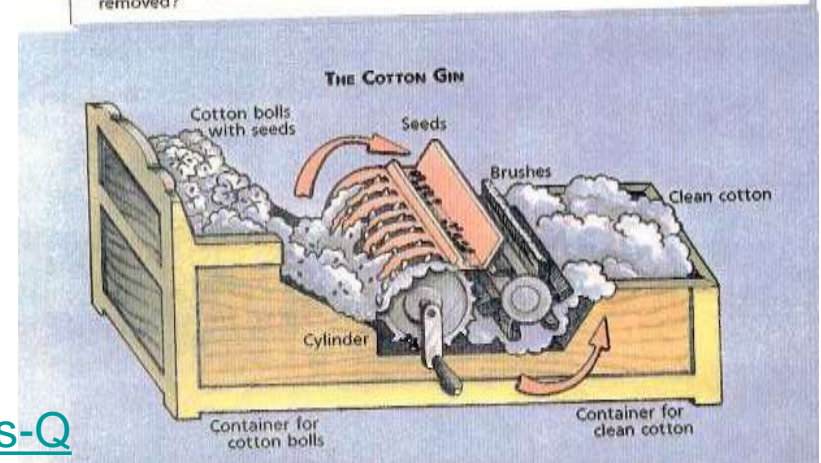
- Cotton reinvigorates slavery
 - Boost in production makes cotton leading export in the U.S.
 - Invention of the **cotton gin** by Eli Whitney in 1794
 - Westward expansion – lands of the Deep South = ideal cotton-growing climate
 - Industrialization – textile mills demand cotton

The Cotton Gin

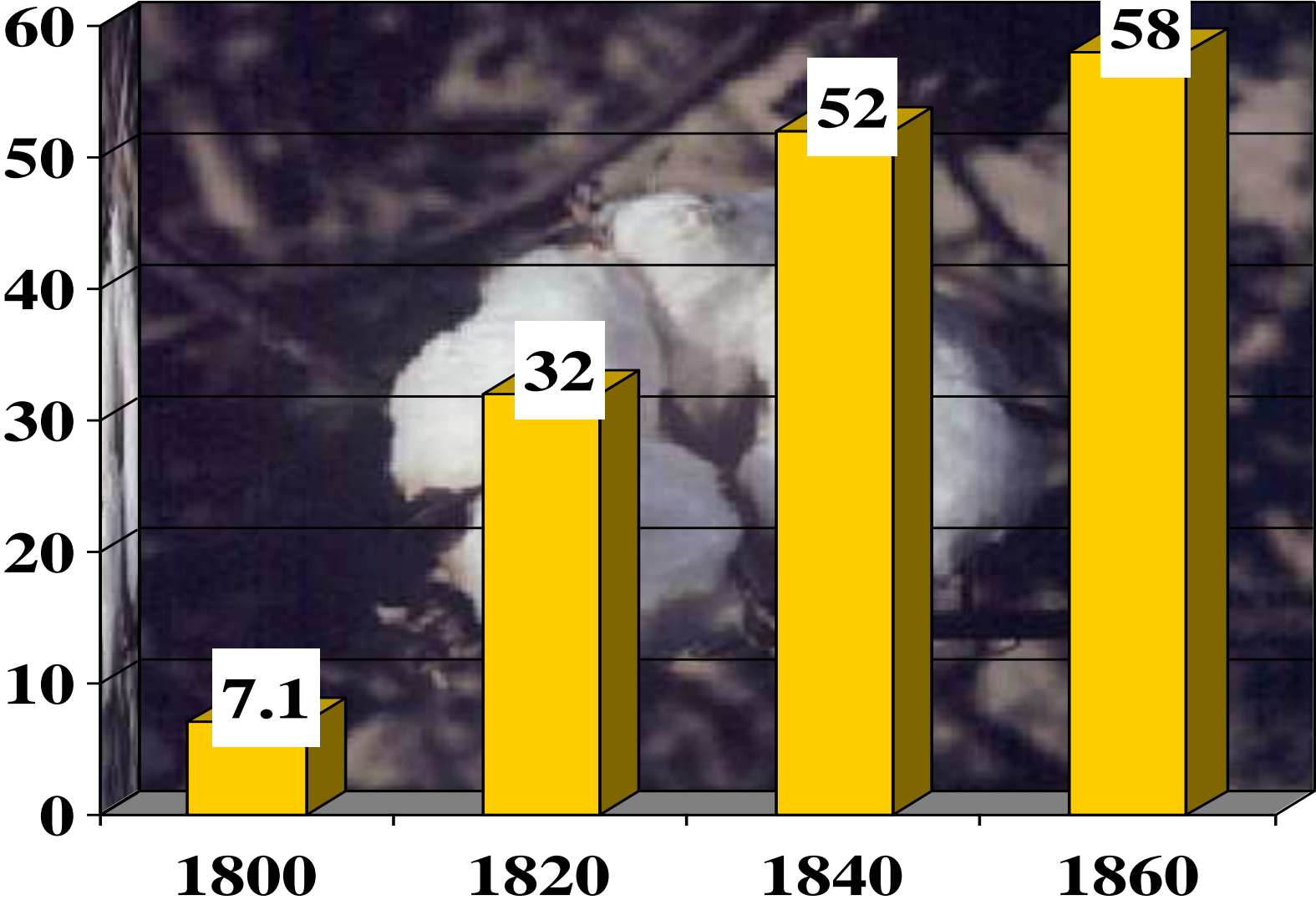
- Invented by Eli Whitney in 1794, it was designed to remove cotton from its seeds.
- Prior to its invention, separating cotton fibers from its seeds was a labor intensive and unprofitable venture
- With its invention, processing cotton became much cheaper, and cotton as a cash crop became so important it became known as “King Cotton”
- However, the invention also had the by-product of increasing the number of slaves needed to pick the cotton

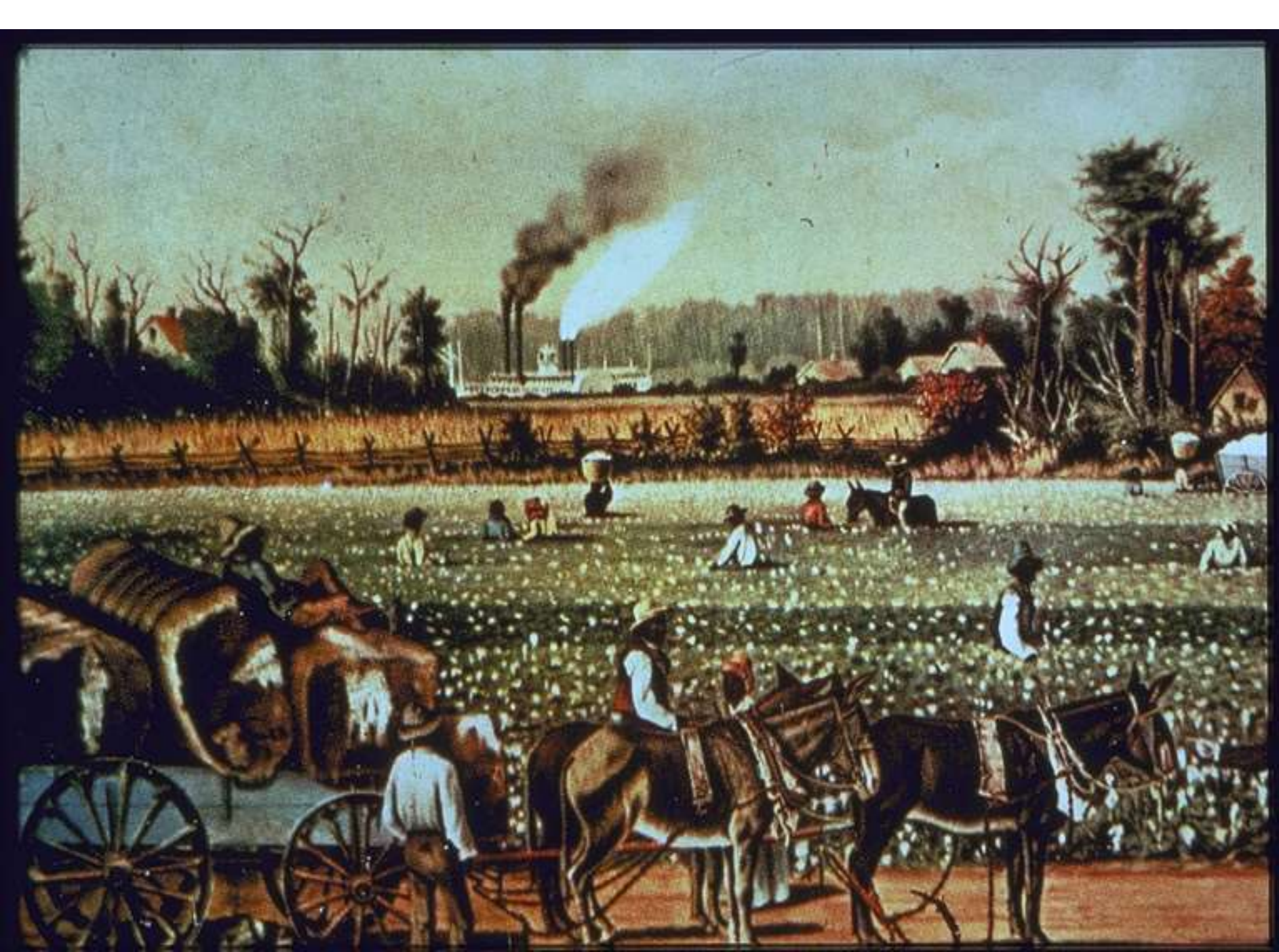


This diagram shows how the cotton gin worked. Hooks on the cylinder removed the seeds from the cotton.
▶ Did the cotton go through the brushes before or after the seeds were removed?



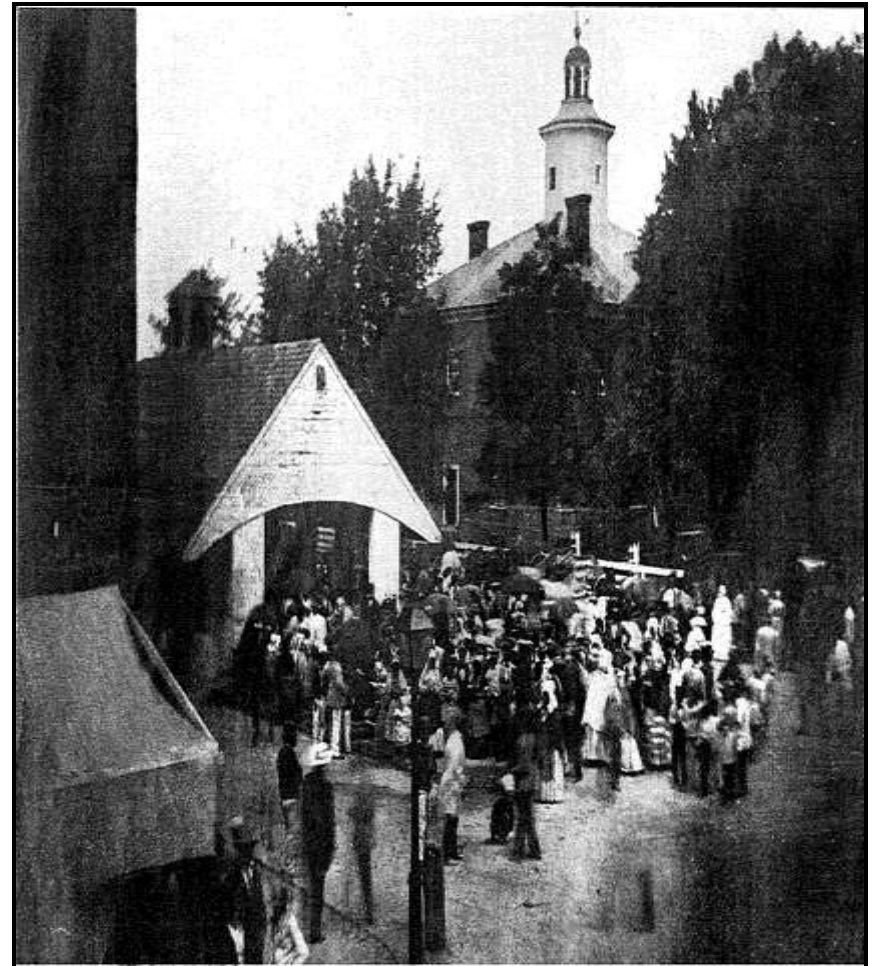
COTTON AS % OF U.S. EXPORTS 1800-1860





Slavery Becomes Entrenched

- Increased demand for slaves = rising prices for them
- By 1860s a healthy male slave cost \$1800
- Four million slaves (1/3 of the population) live in South by the 1860s



The North and South develop along different lines

NORTH	SOUTH
Diverse economy based on industry and agriculture	Economy based on agriculture
Large cities undergoing rapid urbanization	Mainly rural with a few cities
Massive immigration strengthened the economy	Few immigrants
Favored federal spending on internal improvements and wanted high tariffs	Opposed federal spending on internal improvements and wanted no tariffs
The Northeast was economically linked with the Midwest	Sought to expand by creating more slave states
Economy based on free labor	Economy based on slave labor

Clay's American System

- Founded on belief that the federal government should actively promote economic growth. Consisted of three parts:
 - **Tariff of 1816** – Nation's first protective tariff
 - National Bank
 - **Internal Improvements** – Madison vetoes proposal to use federal dollars for building projects in states as unconstitutional

Early Transportation Routes, 1776-1840

0 200 Miles
0 200 Kilometers

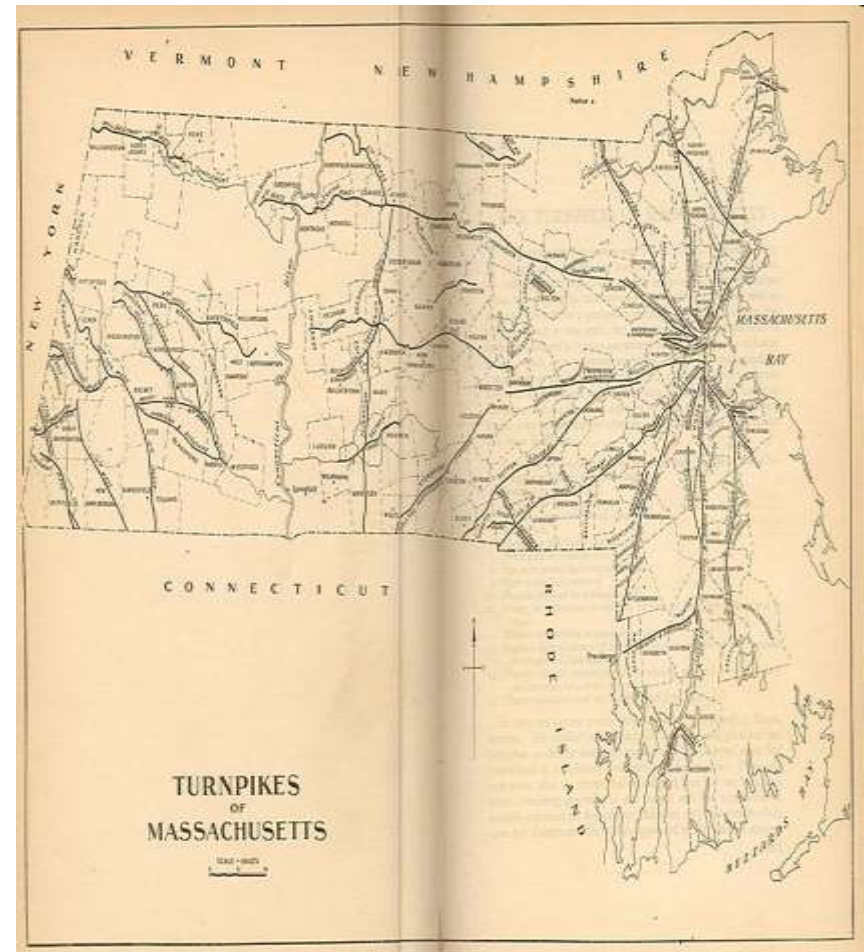


©GeoSystems

 National Pike	 Wilderness Road	 Zane's Trace
 Canal	 Natchez Trace	

Connecting the Nation

- **Turnpikes**
 - Toll roads w/gated entrance
 - Most prove unprofitable & inefficient
- **National Road**
 - Federally funded
 - Stretched from Cumberland (Md.) to the Ohio River (West. Virginia)



Connecting the Nation

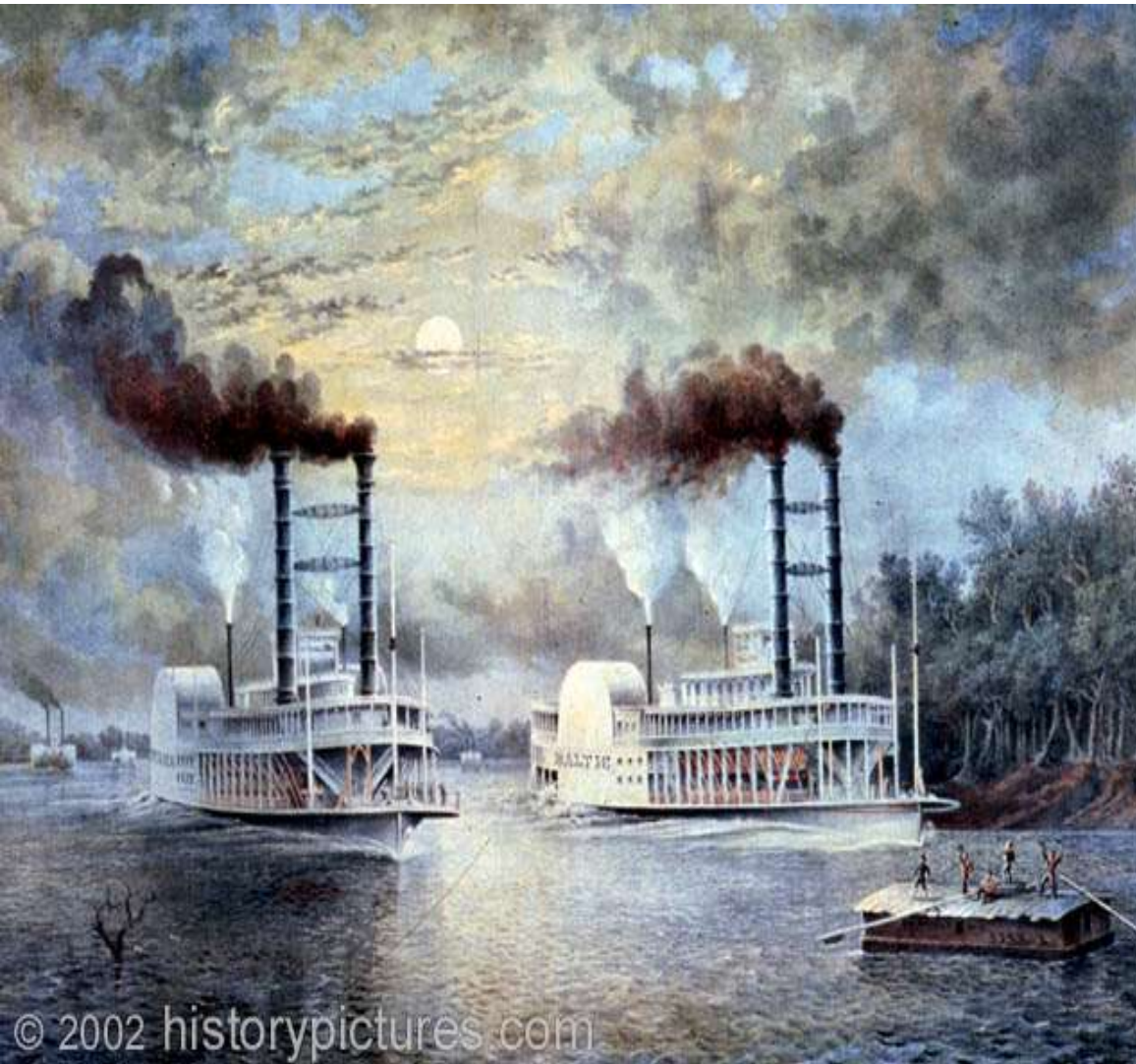
- Steamboats
- Robert Fulton's *Clermont*
= first commercially successful steamboat
- Dramatically speeds upstream travel
- Increased commerce along Mississippi River



The Olive was built in Smiths Falls in 1875 by William O'Mara. Although very much a "freighter" it became a popular excursion boat in the 1890s.

- National Archives of Canada

A steamboat race on the Mississippi river



- Steam power continued to be an important component of an inland transportation network tied into the Mississippi system.
- The number of steamboats in service continued to grow throughout the 1830s and 1840s.
- Between 1811 and 1880, nearly 6,000 steamboats were built on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.
- In St. Louis, 3,184 steamboat arrivals were recorded in 1852.

American canals built between 1790 and 1850



- The great commercial success of the Erie Canal inspired many others.
- Pennsylvania built a 395-mile canal between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.
- Ohio developed a series of canals which linked the Ohio river to Lake Erie; in the 1840s.
- Illinois funded a canal to link Chicago and the Great Lakes with the Illinois and Mississippi rivers.
- All of these canals played important roles in moving manufactured goods and raw materials, and in linking regional economies within the nation.

Chesapeake and Ohio (C&O) Canal.



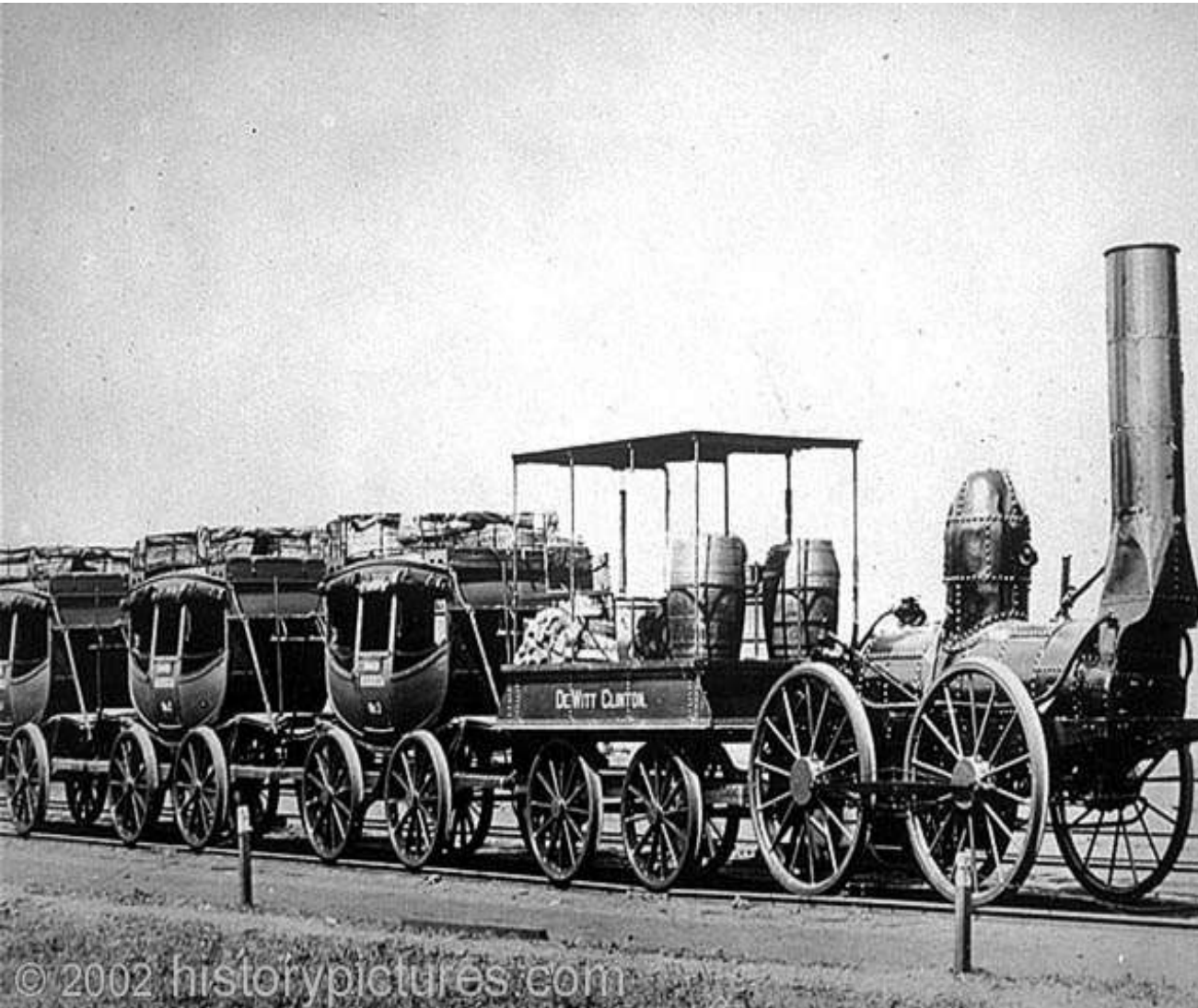
- 1828, Maryland constructed this canal in an attempt to link the Chesapeake Bay and the port of Baltimore with the Ohio river.
- Reaching 185 miles westward from Georgetown, the 74 locks of this canal raised boats 605 feet above sea level.
- Irish laborers were the principal source of construction manpower; wages averaged \$10 a month, and by 1829 more than 3000 Irish had emigrated to Maryland to work on the canal.
- Construction was halted at Cumberland in 1850, far short of the original goal, because by then railroads were providing more efficient and less costly-to-construct transportation across the mountains.

Connecting the Nation

- Railroads
- Construction in U.S. begins in 1820s
- Faster, cheaper, more efficient than boats
- Ends canal building boom
- 31,000 miles of track by 1860

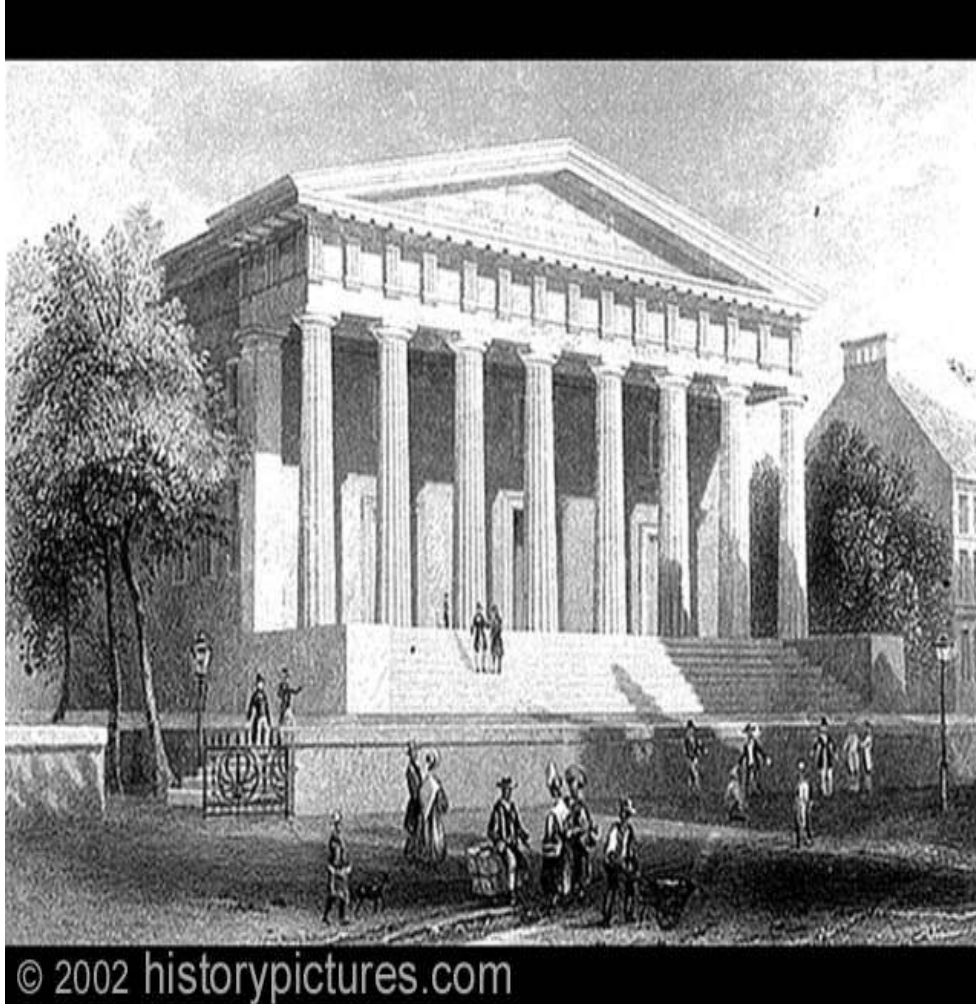


The *Dewitt Clinton*



- The *Dewitt Clinton*, built for the Mohawk & Hudson Railroad by the West Point Foundry,
- Made the 17-mile trip from Albany to Schenectady on August 9, 1831 in the then-unheard-of time of less than an hour.

Second Bank of the United States, at Philadelphia



- The period after the War of 1812 saw the renewal of several of Alexander Hamilton's plans for economic nationalism.
- The most important of these was the revival of a national bank, created with a 20-year charter, which was passed by Congress almost without opposition in 1816.

Section 2: Nationalism at Center Stage



1817 ADMINISTRATIONS of MONROE 1825

The infographic features a central map of the United States with several states highlighted and labeled with their admission years: Illinois (1818), Missouri (1821), Maine (1820), Alabama (1819), and Florida (1819). To the left of the map, it states 'Five States Admitted to the Union'. To the right, it notes '1819 Florida Purchased from Spain for \$5,000,000'. Below the map, there are several illustrations and text boxes: a Native American man in profile with a feathered headdress, labeled 'First Seminole War 1817-18'; a portrait of the Marquis de Lafayette, labeled 'Lafayette Visits the United States 1824'; a scroll on the left labeled '1823 Monroe Doctrine Announced'; a scroll on the right labeled '1820 Missouri Compromise'; and a steamship at the bottom labeled 'First Steamship Crossed Atlantic, 1819'.

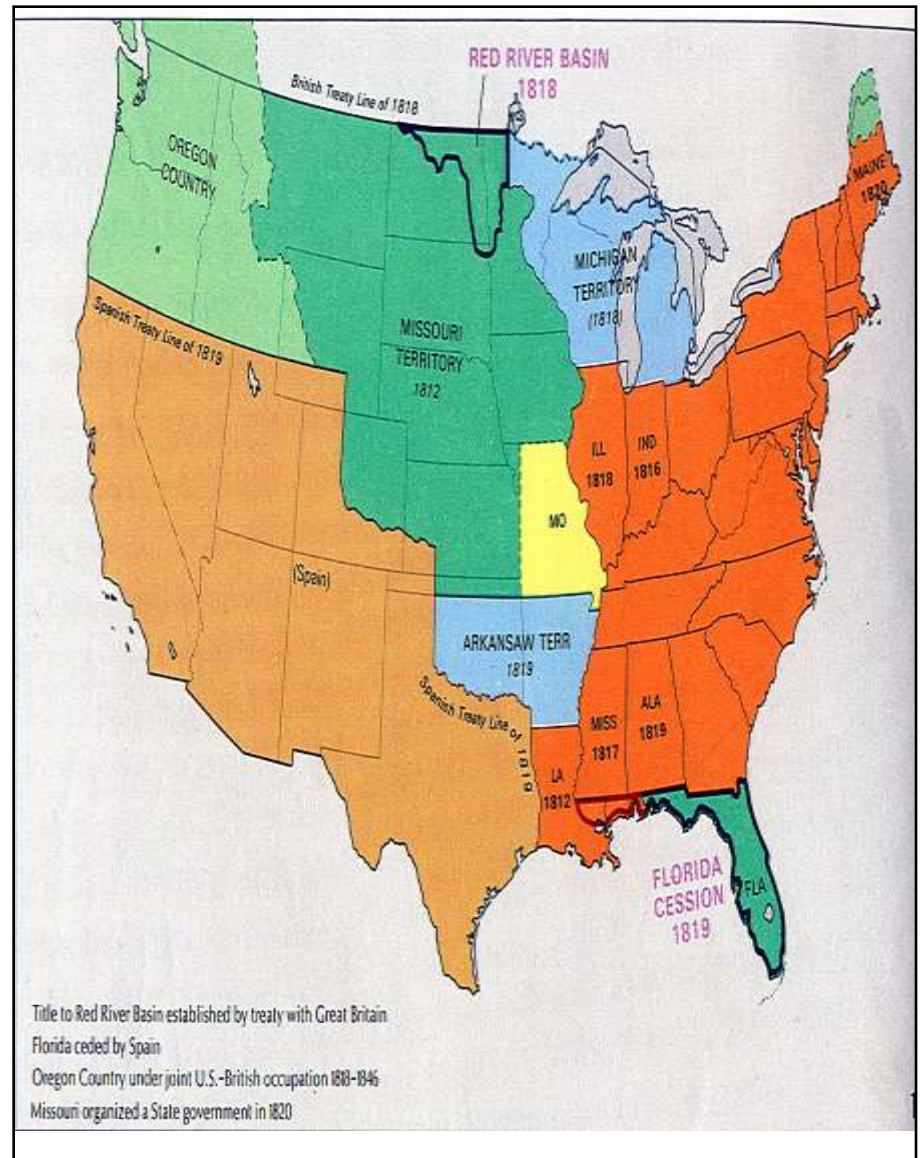


The Marshall Court

- Landmark cases strengthen the power of the federal government and limit state powers
 - *Marbury v. Madison* – est. power of “judicial review”
 - *Dartmouth v. Woodward* – limits states’ rights to meddle with private contracts
 - *McCulloch v. Maryland* – “the power to tax is the power to destroy”
 - *Gibbons v. Ogden* – “Steamboat case” affirms the power of the federal government to regulate interstate commerce

Foreign Affairs

- Adams-Onis Treaty – 1819
 - Seminole Indians provide safe haven for runaway slaves and launch cross border raids into the U.S.
 - Andrew Jackson gains control of Florida
 - U.S. issues ultimatum – control Indians or sell Florida.
 - Spanish elect to sell Florida to U.S.



U.S. territory 1820



- Territory of the United States in 1820, and the remaining claims of other nations. The Adams Onis Treaty in 1819 completed U.S. control of the land area east of the Mississippi.
- In the First Seminole War of 1816-18, Andrew Jackson had conducted raids in 1817 into Spanish-owned Florida.
- When Spain protested, Secretary of State John Quincy Adams challenged Spain for failing to control the Indians in Spanish territory.
- Spain became convinced that American annexation of Florida was inevitable, and agreed to cede it to the U.S. in exchange for an American promise to give up claims to Texas.

Foreign Affairs

- The Monroe Doctrine

- 1823 – Monroe's Secretary of State, John Quincy Adams develops isolationist stance on foreign policy
- U.S. fears European re-colonization of the Western Hemisphere
- States that the U.S. will stay out of European affairs, and Europeans should stay out of the Western Hemisphere
- U.S. assumes war-weary Europeans will not test policy

The Monroe Doctrine



UNCLE—THE BARS WILL STAND AS LONG AS YOU ARE GOOD.

—(Overland Leader)



MONROE DOCTRINE PROCLAIMED - 1823

Virginian James Monroe (1758-1831)



- The years after his election have been called "the era of good feelings," because overt party quarrels died out in the postwar nationalism that followed the War of 1812.

The Missouri Compromise

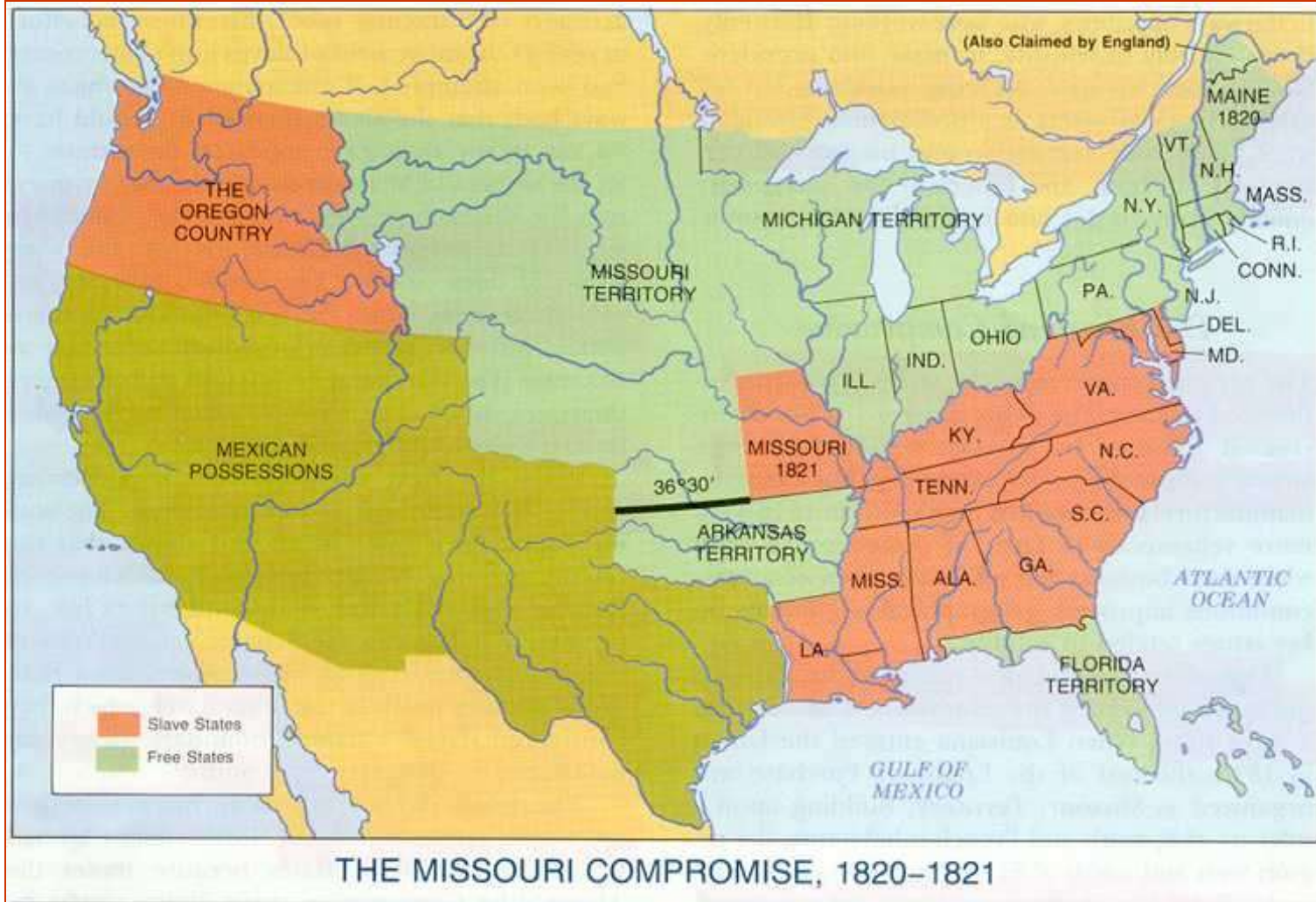
- 1819 – Missouri’s application for statehood threatens the balance between free and slave states in the Senate
- Congress unable to break deadlock as free-states block Missouri’s admission
- Henry Clay devises a compromise:
 - Missouri will come in as a slave state
 - Maine will come in as a free state

The Missouri Compromise

- 36'30 line is established
 - Closes the land north of the line to slaver
 - Applies to the territory acquired in the Louisiana Purchase, but makes no provisions for yet to be acquired territory

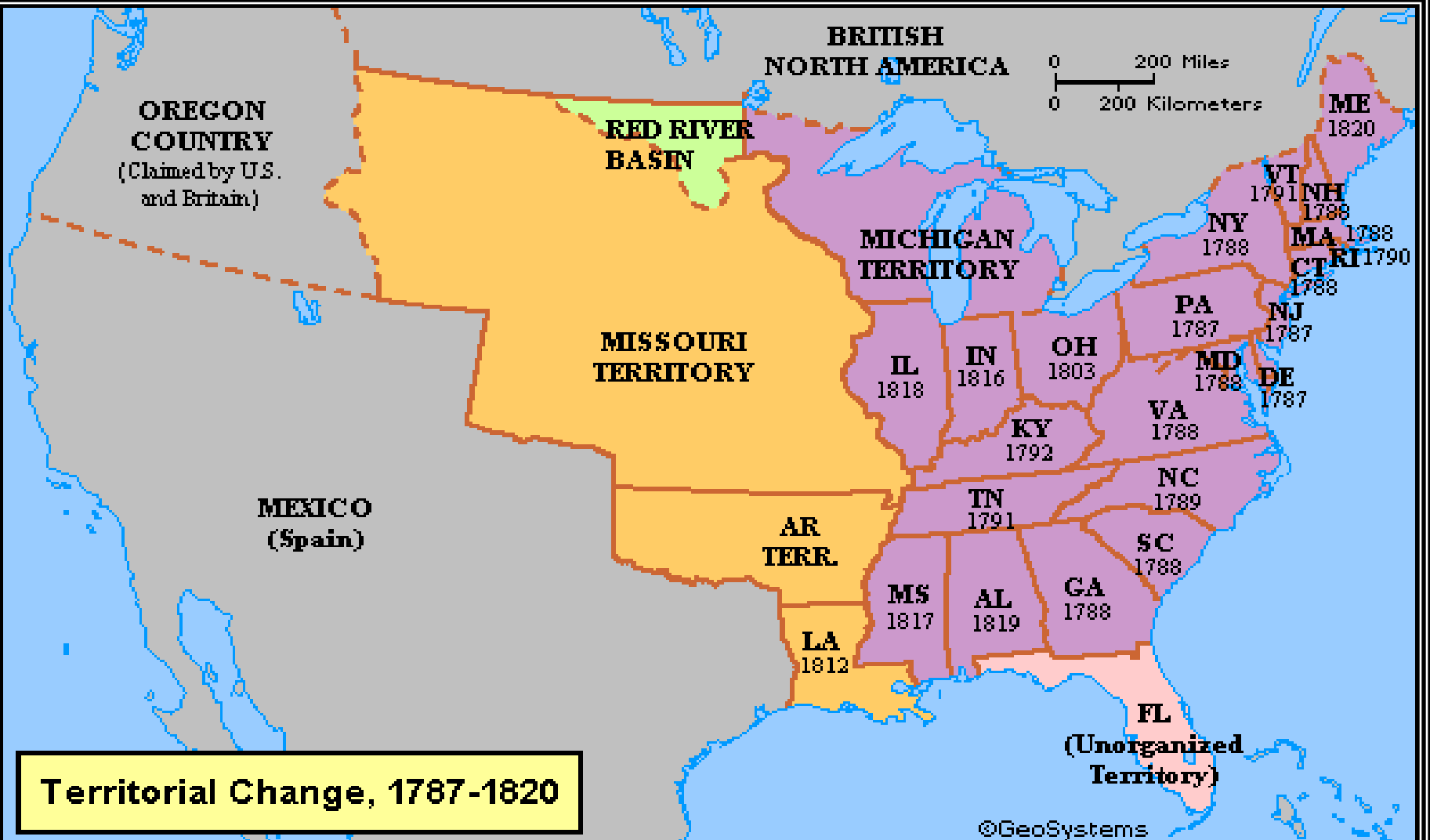
MISSOURI COMPROMISE, 1820

THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE ALLOWED MISSOURI TO ENTER THE UNION AS A SLAVE STATE WITH THE PROVISION THAT NO MORE SLAVE STATES COULD COME IN ABOVE THE 30* LATITUDE LINE.



MISSOURI COMPROMISE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE PAPERS

 United States in 1787	 Red River Basin 1818	 1796 = year admitted to Union
 Louisiana Purchase 1803	 Florida Territory 1819	



Territorial Change, 1787-1820

Section 3: The Age of Jackson



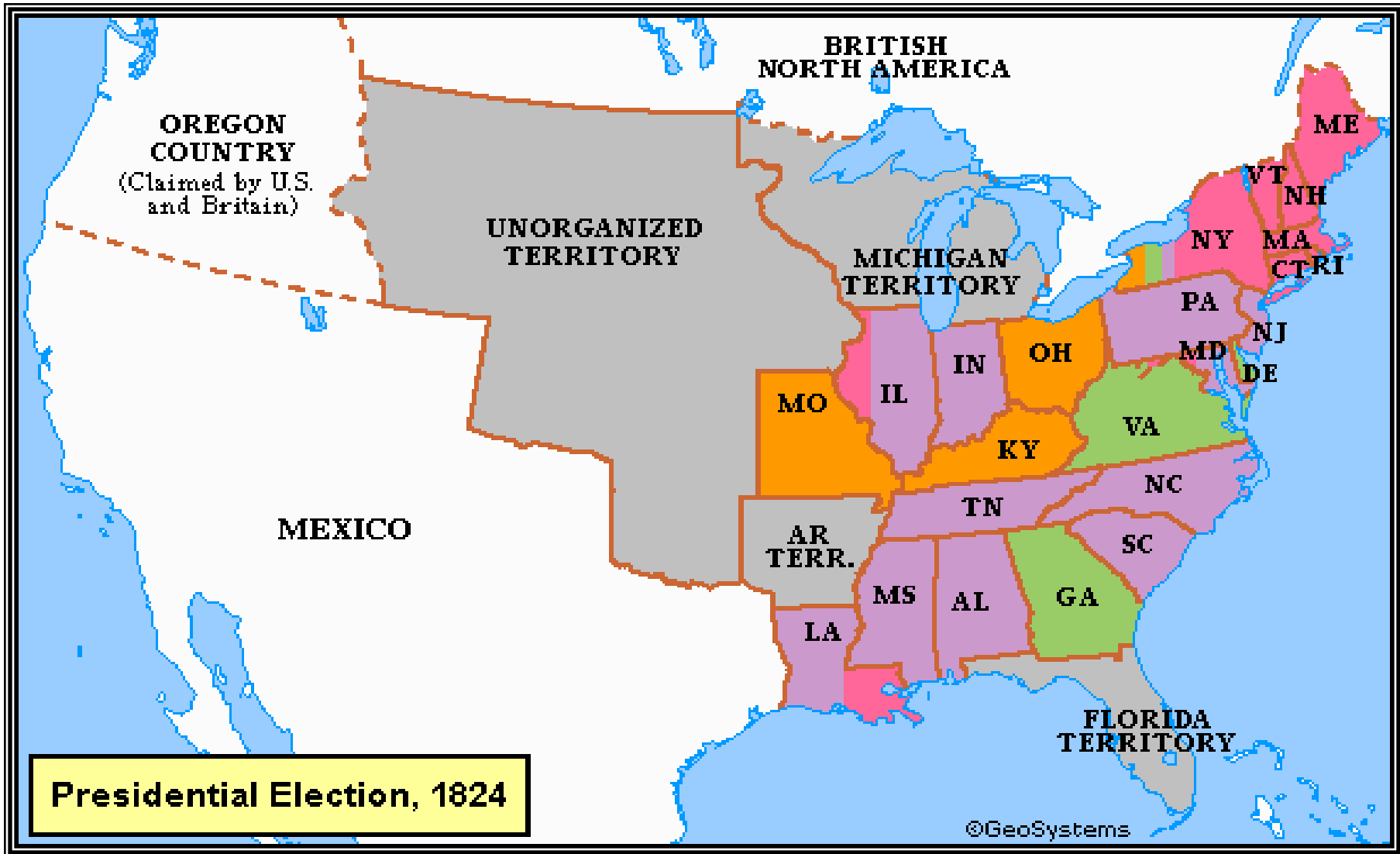
Andrew Jackson 1829-1837

John Quincy Adams 1825-1829








Election of 1824

- Monroe chooses not to run for reelection after serving two terms
- One-party system in place
- Democrats can not agree on candidate
- “Favorite son” candidates: Quincy-Adams Crawford, Clay, Jackson compete for regional votes



Presidential Election, 1824

©GeoSystems

	Jackson (no party) 99 Electoral Votes		Crawford (no party) 41 Electoral Votes		Non-voting Territories
	J. Q. Adams (no party) 64 Electoral Votes		Clay (no party) 37 Electoral Votes		

Election goes to the House

- Jackson won popular vote but failed to achieve an electoral majority
- House to decide among top 3 candidates
 - Quincy Adams wins with Clay's support
- The Corrupt Bargain
 - Quincy-Adams appoints Clay Secretary of State
 - Jackson's supporters cry foul
 - “Scandal” taints Quincy-Adams administration

<http://www.richardwarrenfield.com/elct-tst.htm>

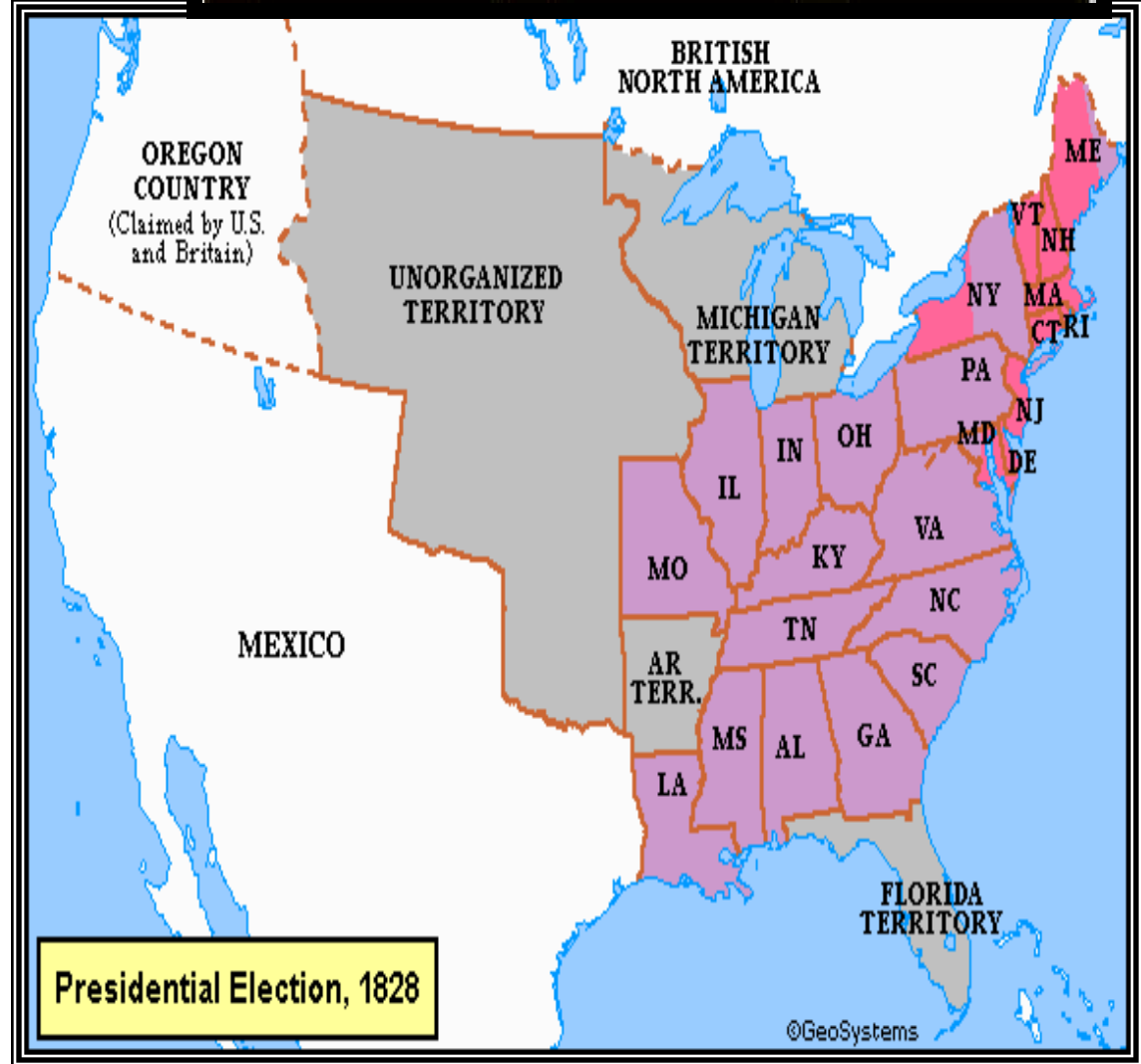
Changes in Democracy in the 1820s

- States begin choosing electors by popular vote
- Nominating conventions replace closed-door caucuses increasingly
- States re-write constitutions eliminating property-holding requirement for voting
- dawning of era of “universal white manhood suffrage”
 - 80% of eligible voters vote by 1840
 - Free-blacks, women, and Native Americans banned

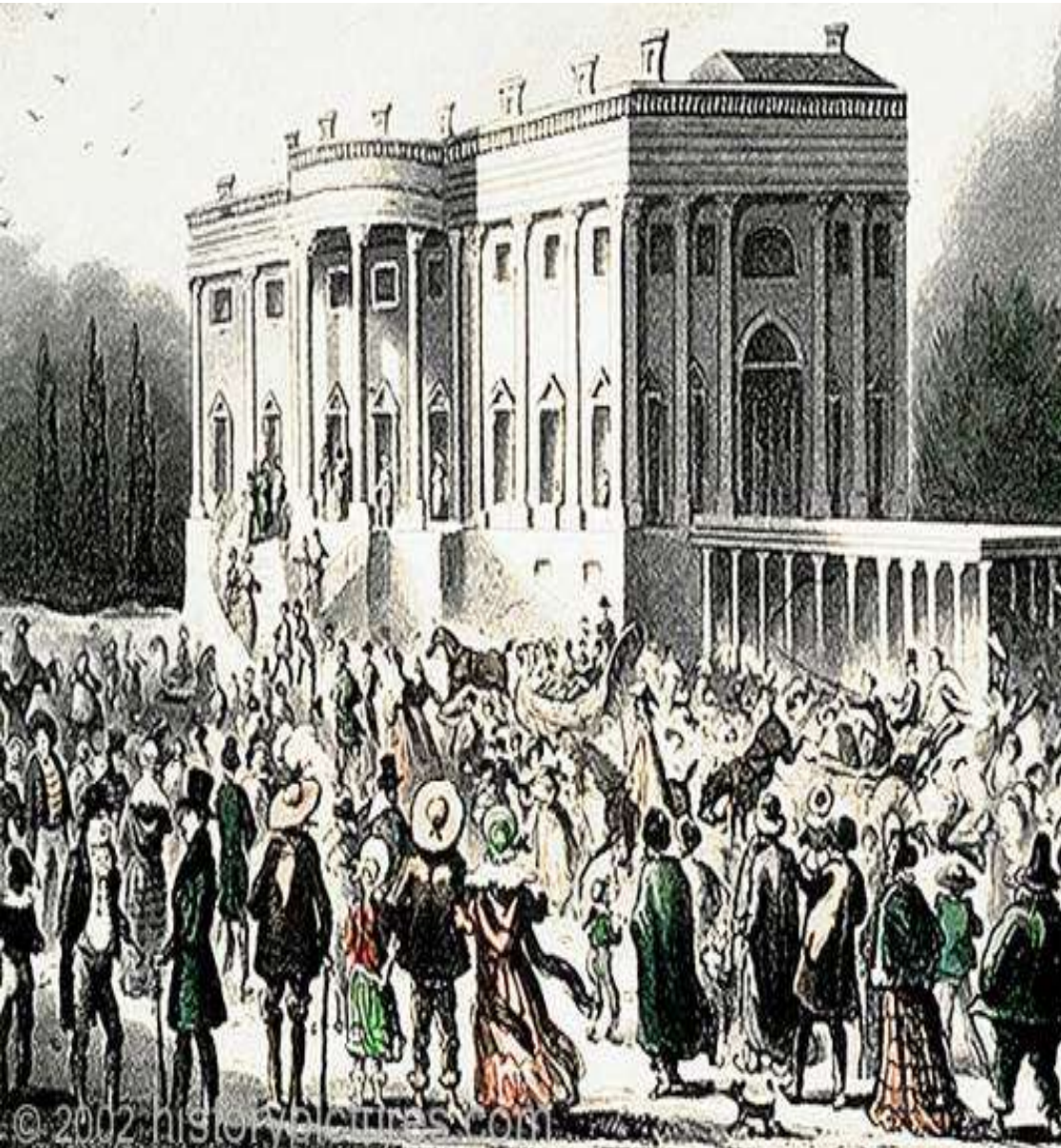
Election of 1828

- Jackson soundly defeats Quincy-Adams
- Reflects dawning of the age of the “common man”
- Rising political power of the West

 Jackson (Jacksonian Dem.) 178 Electoral Votes	 J. Q. Adams (Nat. Repub.) 83 Electoral Votes	 Non-voting Territories
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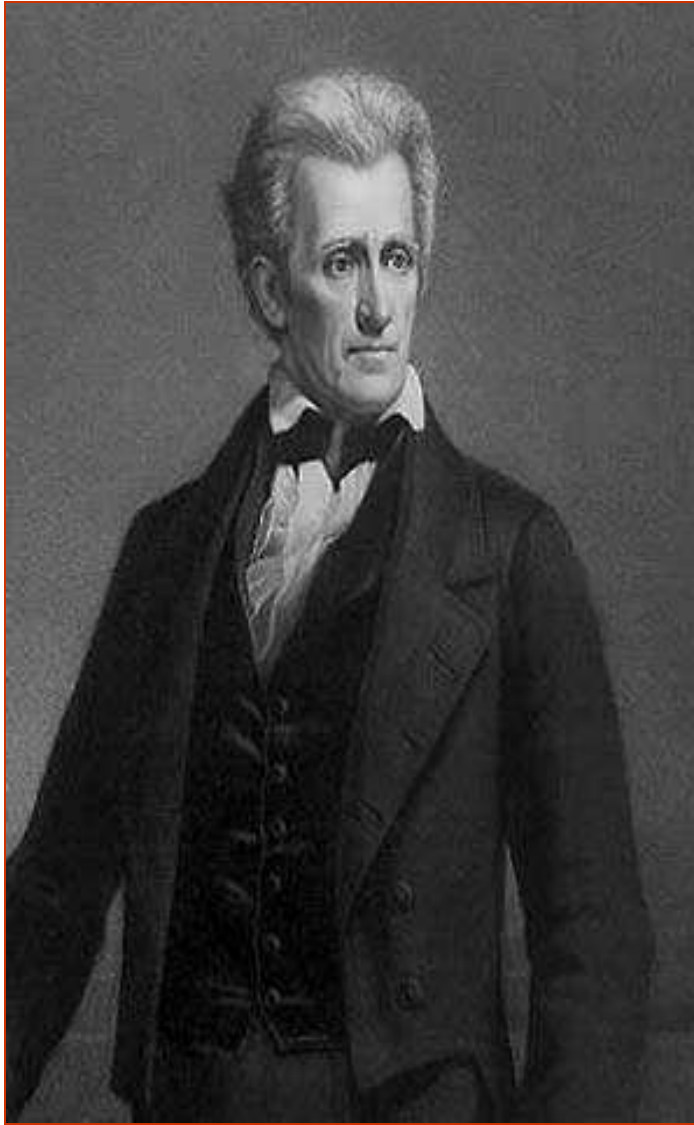


Jackson's levee at time of inaugural



- . A "levee" was traditionally a daytime reception held by an important person for other important people. George Washington had held distinguished "levees" in New York.
- At Andrew Jackson's inaugural in 1829, the White House was thrown open to men (and women) of all classes, and the crowd of 20,000 tracked mud onto the carpets, broke chairs by climbing on them to see the new president, and generally shocked genteel observers.
- Unlike the artist of this satirical sketch, the common people, who saw him as "their" president, admired Jackson for holding the "levee."

ANDREW JACKSON



- ❖ WAR HERO FROM THE WAR OF 1812
- ❖ FOUGHT THE CREEK AND SEMINOLE TRIBES IN FLORIDA WHICH HELPED SECURE THE POSSESSION FOR THE U.S.
- ❖ THE “COMMON MAN’S” PRESIDENT
- ❖ MAJOR ISSUES DURING HIS PRESIDENCY: NULLIFICATION, WHEN STATES TRIED TO IGNORE FEDERAL LAWS PERTAINING TO TARIFFS AN ISSUE THAT WOULD NOT BE RESOLVED UNTIL THE CIVIL WAR, JACKSON OPPOSED THE STATES; HIS REFUSAL TO RECHARTER THE NATIONAL BANK; NATIVE AMERICAN REMOVAL

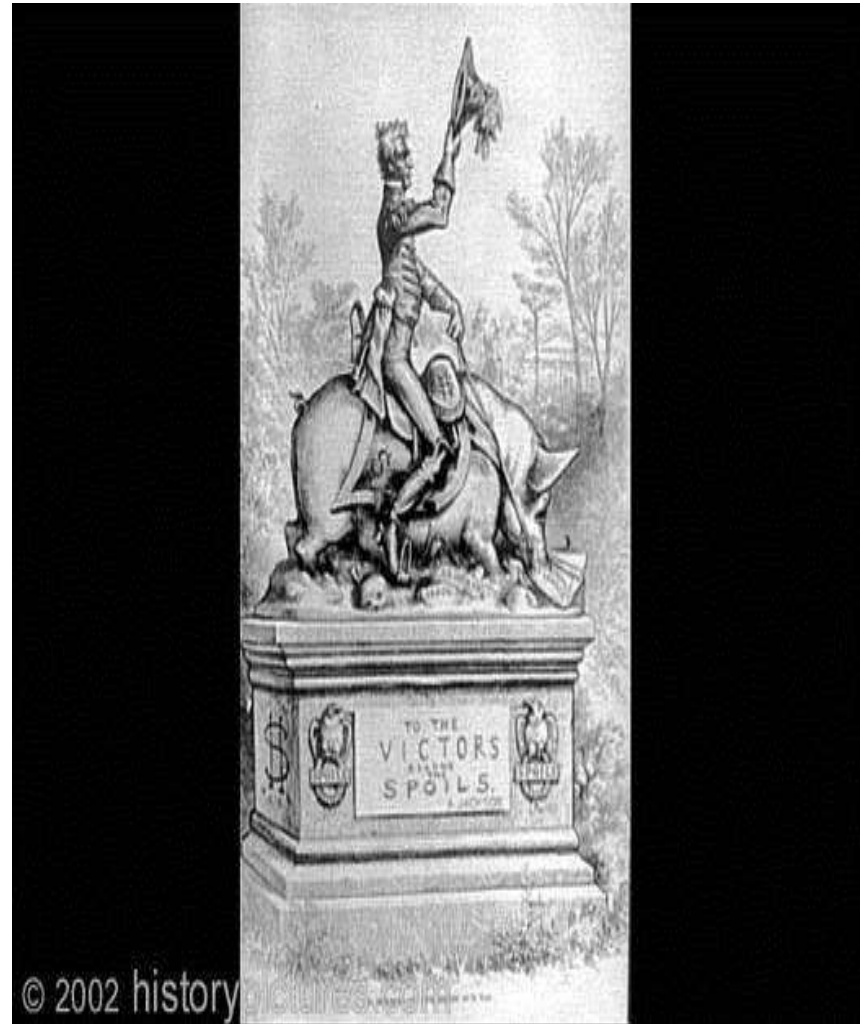
Rachel Jackson



- Andrew and Rachel confused the permission to sue with an actual declaration of divorce. They married in 1791, not realizing Rachel was still legally married.
- Robards finally sued for divorce in 1793 citing Rachel's "adultery" with Jackson.
- The Jacksons remarried in 1794, but the embarrassing and often malicious gossip persisted.
- Rachel Jackson died a few weeks before her husband's inauguration and Jackson blamed her early death on stress caused by the public discussion of their supposed immorality during the campaign.

The Spoils System

- Election turnouts depend on “getting out the vote out”
- Government jobs = incentives for local party managers
- Jackson’s philosophy = “to the Victor Belong the Spoils”
 - Equality of white men = qualification for office



Alabama

**Alabama
Indian Tribes**
Cherokee
Creek
Choctaw
Chickasaw



**Tennessee
Indian Tribes**
Mound Builders
Cherokee
Chickasaw
Chickamauga

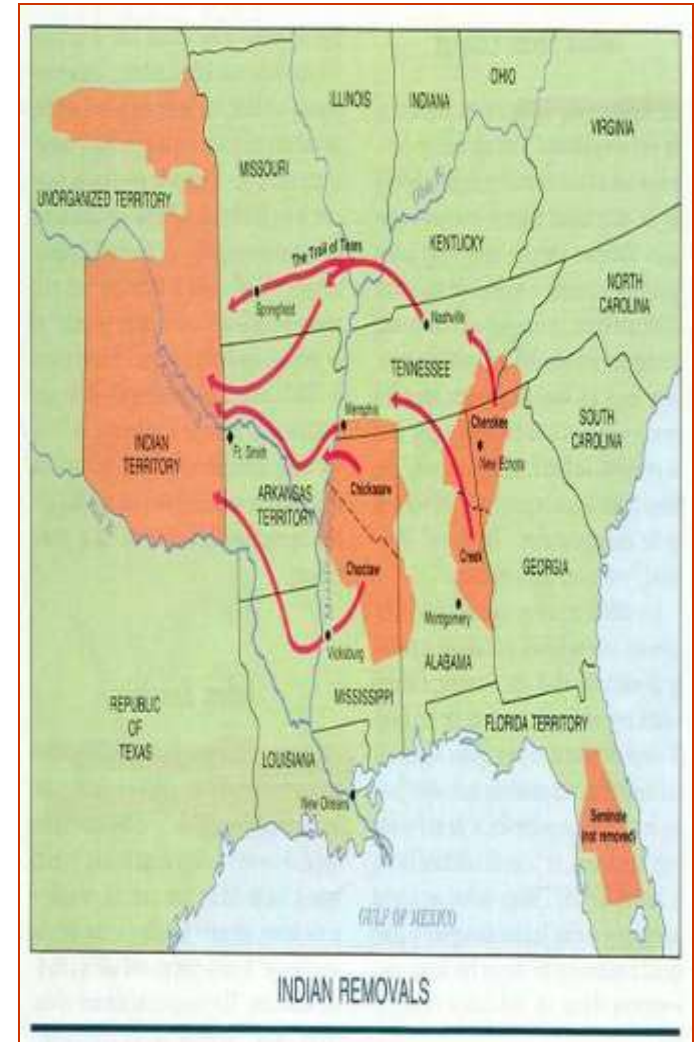


**Kentucky
Indian Tribes**
Cherokee
Delaware
Iroquois
Shawnee

**Mississippi
Indian Tribes**
Natchez
Chickasaw
Choctaw

Indian Removal

- Southerners clamor for removal of some 60,000 Indians in their region
- The “5 Civilized Tribes” & assimilation
- Indian Removal Act – 1830
 - Choctaw sign treaty & move
 - 1831: Federal troops remove Sauk and Fox from Ill. and Mo.
 - 1832: Chickasaw forced from Al. and Ms.

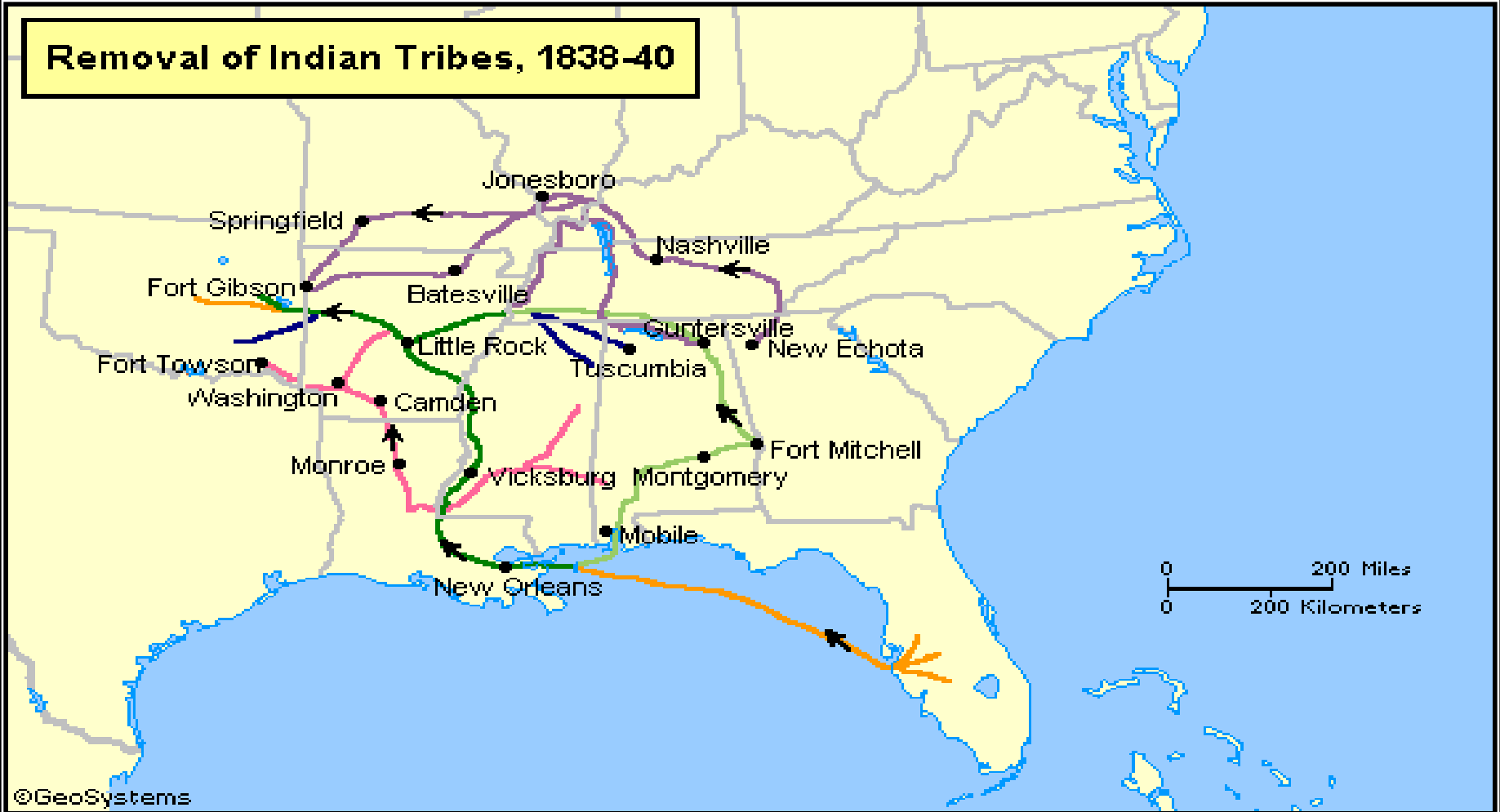


Rationale For Removal

- "Our conduct toward these people is deeply interesting to our national character. Their present condition, contrasted with what they once were, makes a most powerful appeal to our sympathies. Our ancestors found them the uncontrolled possessors of these vast regions. By persuasion and force they have been made to retire from river to river and from mountain to mountain, until some of the tribes have become extinct and others have left but remnants to preserve for awhile their once terrible names. Surrounded by the whites with their arts of civilization, which by destroying the resources of the savage doom him to weakness and decay, the fate of the Mohegan, the Narragansett, and the Delaware is fast overtaking the Choctaw, the Cherokee, and the Creek. That this fate surely awaits them if they remain within the limits of the states does not admit of a doubt. Humanity and national honor demand that every effort should be made to avert so great a calamity."
- *PRESIDENT ANDREW JACKSON, 1829, FIRST ANNUAL MESSAGE TO CONGRESS*

	Cherokee (Trail of Tears)		Creek		Present-day boundaries
	Chickasaw		Seminole		
	Choctaw		Converging routes		

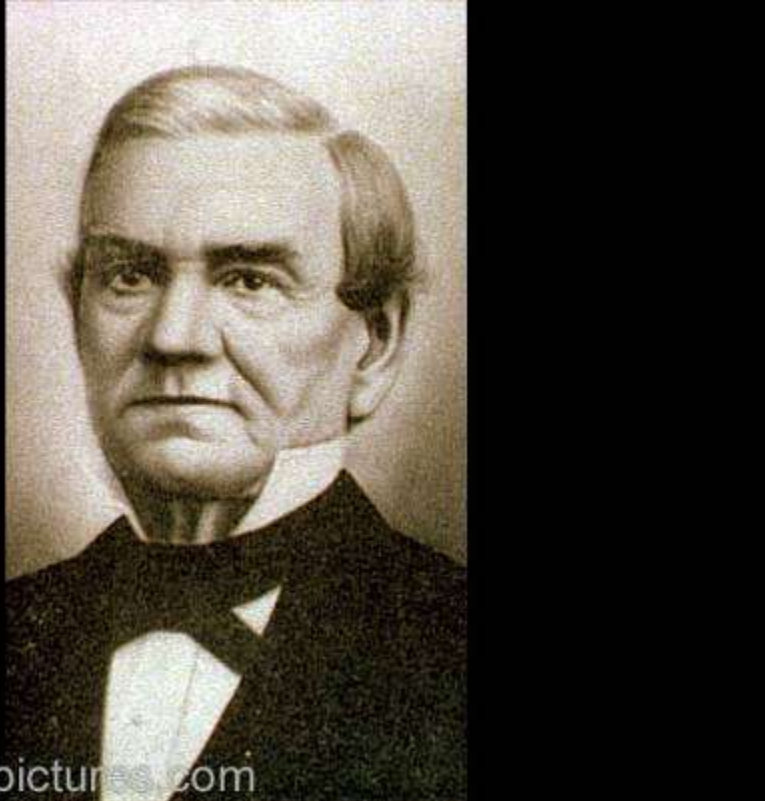
Removal of Indian Tribes, 1838-40



Cherokee Resistance and Removal

- Cherokee take their case to the courts
 - Cherokee = “domestic dependent nation”
 - *Worcester v. Georgia* – 1832 = win for Cherokee
 - “John Marshall has made his decision – let him enforce it” – Andrew Jackson
 - John Ross continues fight in state courts
 - 1835 – Treaty of New Echota signed by a group of corrupt tribal chiefs
 - Van Buren orders troops under Winfield Scott to Georgia to force their removal in 1836 in what history calls *The Trail of Tears*

John Ross, a Cherokee leader



- John Ross (1790-1866). Born in Tennessee of Scottish and Cherokee parents, Ross was a leader of the Cherokee.
- In the early 19th century, the federal government encouraged these peoples to abandon their hunting grounds and tribal government, and adopt commercial farming and republican forms of government.
- In 1827 the Cherokee established a constitution like that of the United States and elected Ross as their leader in 1828, a post he held until his death in 1866.

The Trail of Tears

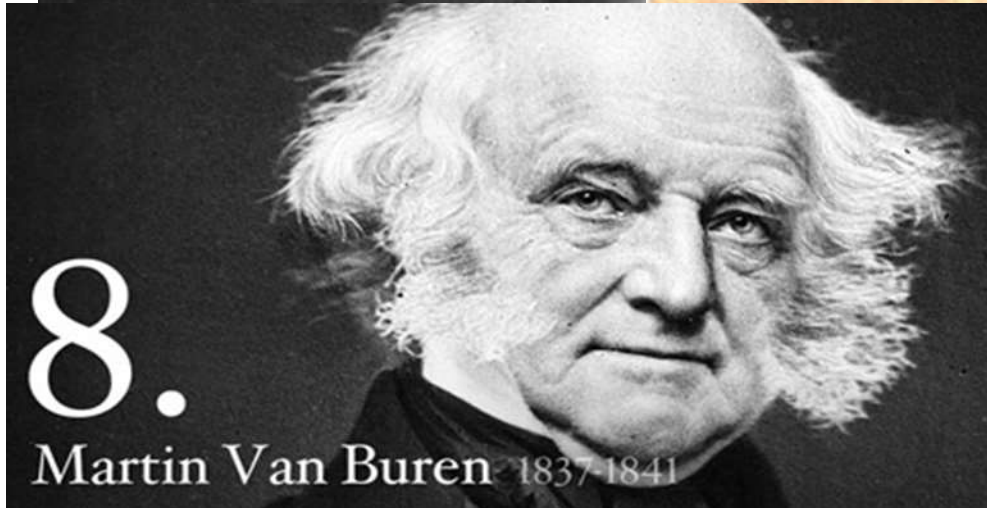
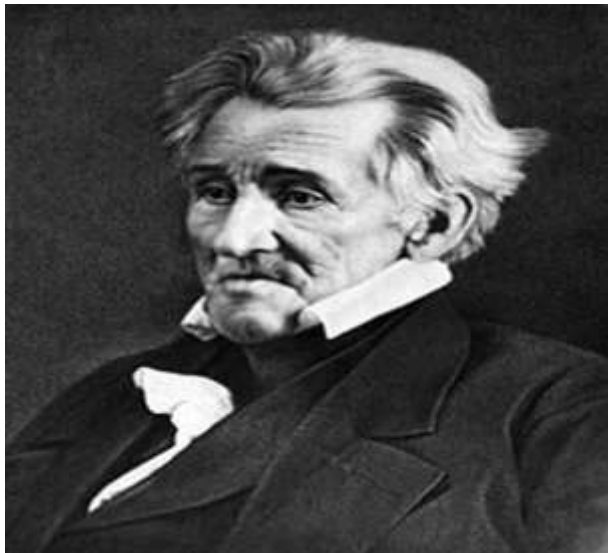
May 1838 to March 1839

In 1838, the United States government forcibly removed more than 16,000 Cherokee Indian people from their homelands in Tennessee, Alabama, North Carolina, and Georgia, and sent them to Indian Territory (today known as Oklahoma). The impact to the Cherokee was devastating. Hundreds of Cherokee died during their trip west, and thousands more perished from the consequences of relocation. This tragic chapter in American and Cherokee history became known as the Trail of Tears, and culminated the implementation of the Indian Removal Act of 1830, which mandated the removal of all American Indian tribes east of the Mississippi River to lands in the West.



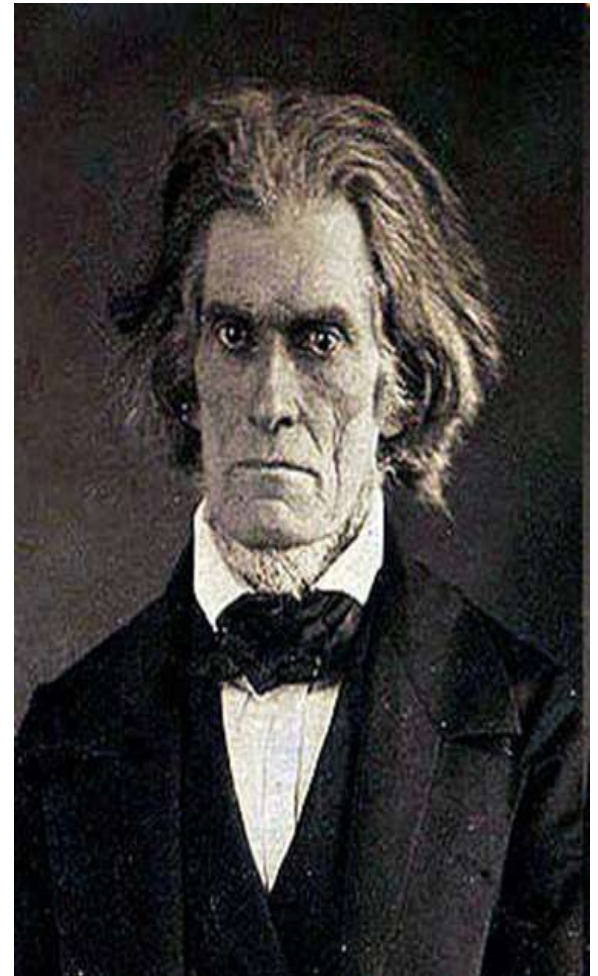
Remnant of the Trail of Tears

Section 4: States' Rights and the National Bank



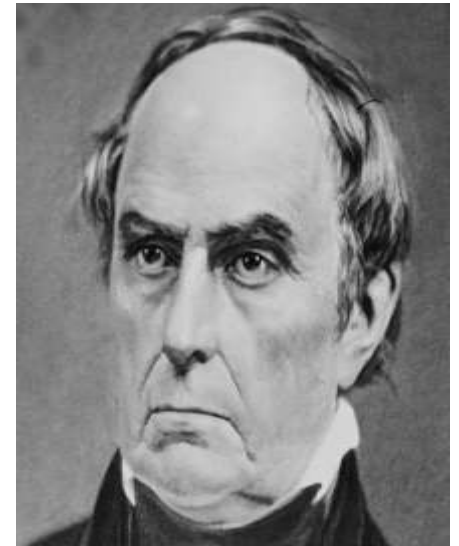
The Tariff and Nullification

- Tariff of Abominations – 1828
 - First protective tariff passed in 1816
 - South opposes tariff
 - Former nationalist, and V.P. John C. Calhoun pens “The Exposition and Protest of South Carolina”.
 - Argued for the “compact theory of government”
 - Argued for the rights of states to thus nullify unconstitutional federal laws.
 - Privately felt that failure to recognize states’ rights would justify secession



Webster-Hayne Debate

- January-February 1830 - Congress
- S.C. Senator Robert Hayne argues states' rights should prevail in tariff argument
- M.A. Senator Daniel Webster argues for supremacy of the federal govt.
 - No “middle course, between submission to the laws, when regularly pronounced constitutional, on the one hand, and open resistance, which is revolution, or rebellion, on the other.”



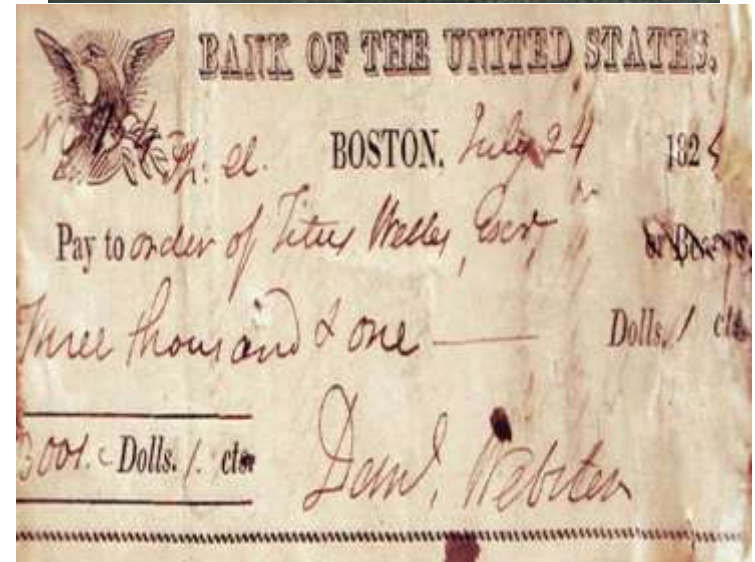
The Nullification Crisis

- 1832- Congress passed new tariff lowering rates of 1828 Tariff
- 1832 – “Nullies” emerge from the elections for the South Carolina legislature with a 2/3 majority
- 1832 – S.C. legislature calls for a state convention where they nullify the tariff. Also threatened secession should customs officials try to collect duties
- 1833 – Congress passes Force Bill
- Jackson threatens military action sending reinforcements to the state and preparing to send a larger army if needed
- 1833 – Congress passes Compromise tariff bill proposed by Henry Clay and crisis is defused, but issues remain.

<http://www.colbertnation.com/the-colbert-report-videos/423308/january-29-2013/gun-control---state-sovereignty---cliff-sloan>

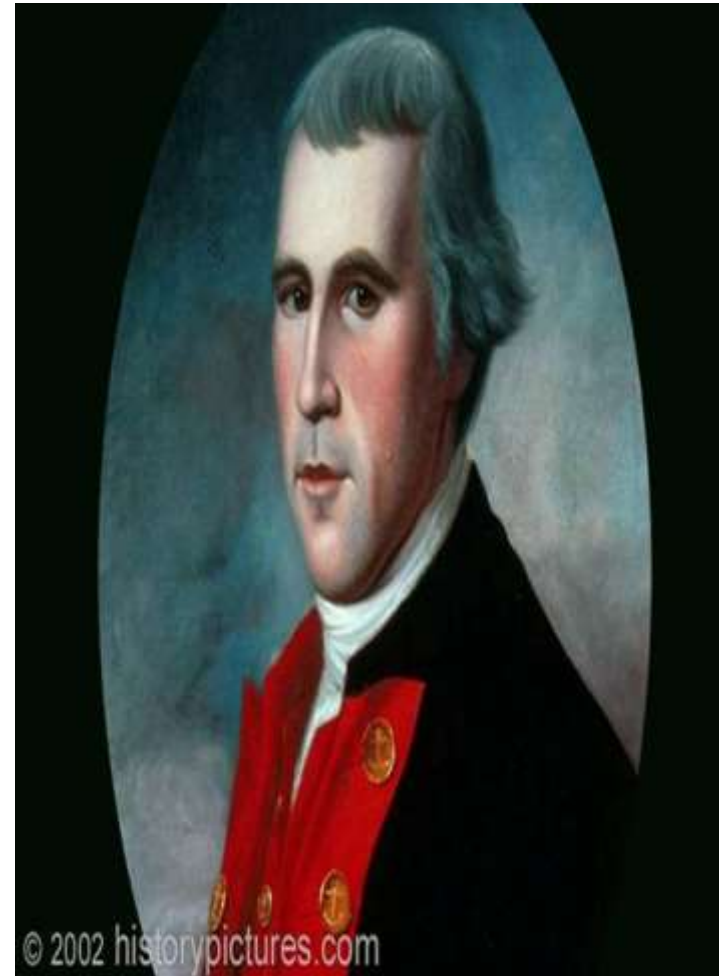
Jackson's War on the B.U.S.

- Clay and Webster decide to make Bank a campaign issue
- Convince Biddle to reapply for charter four years early
- Believed Jackson would veto charter bill and thus lose critical support in the upcoming election of 1832



Role of the Bank of the United States

- Bank = private institution in which govt. is majority shareholder
- Bank serves as depository for nation's funds and issues hard currency
- Promoted economic health, but due to nature of its business provoked charges of criticism



Cartoon, "General Jackson Slays Monster."

□ "General Jackson Slaying the Many Headed Monster."

Jackson used the issue of the Second National Bank as his principal reelection theme in 1832.

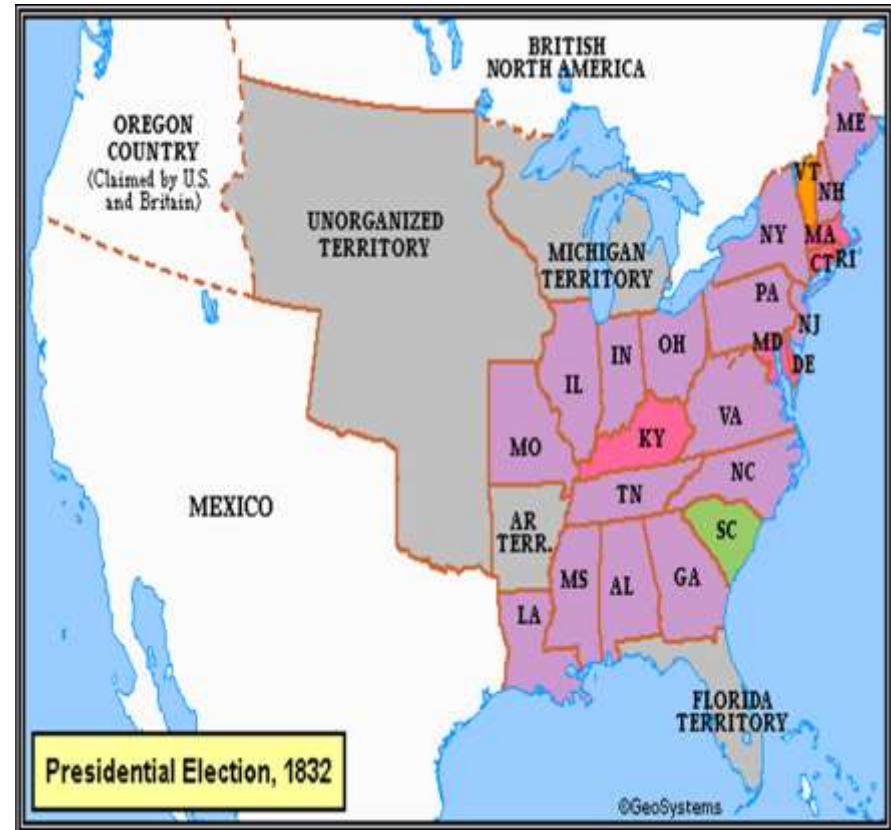
□ Jackson vetoed the recharter bill, and in the election called on the common people to join him in fighting the privileged "monster" corporation, which had branches in 22 states.

□ In this cartoon Jackson, aided by Martin Van Buren (center) his loyal vice president, wields his veto against the monster, whose heads represent the directors of the state branches.



Election of 1832

- Clay pushes bill through Congress, and Jackson uses cleverly worded veto to strike down the bill
- “The bank is trying to kill me, but *I will kill it*”
- Orders new Sec. of Treasury to begin placing all govt. funds in “pet banks”



 Jackson (Jacksonian Dem.) 219 Electoral Votes	 Floyd (Indep. Dem.) 11 Electoral Votes	 Non-voting Territories
 Clay (Nat. Repub.) 49 Electoral Votes	 Wirt (Anti-Masonic) 7 Electoral Votes	

"Uncle Sam's Pet Pups!"

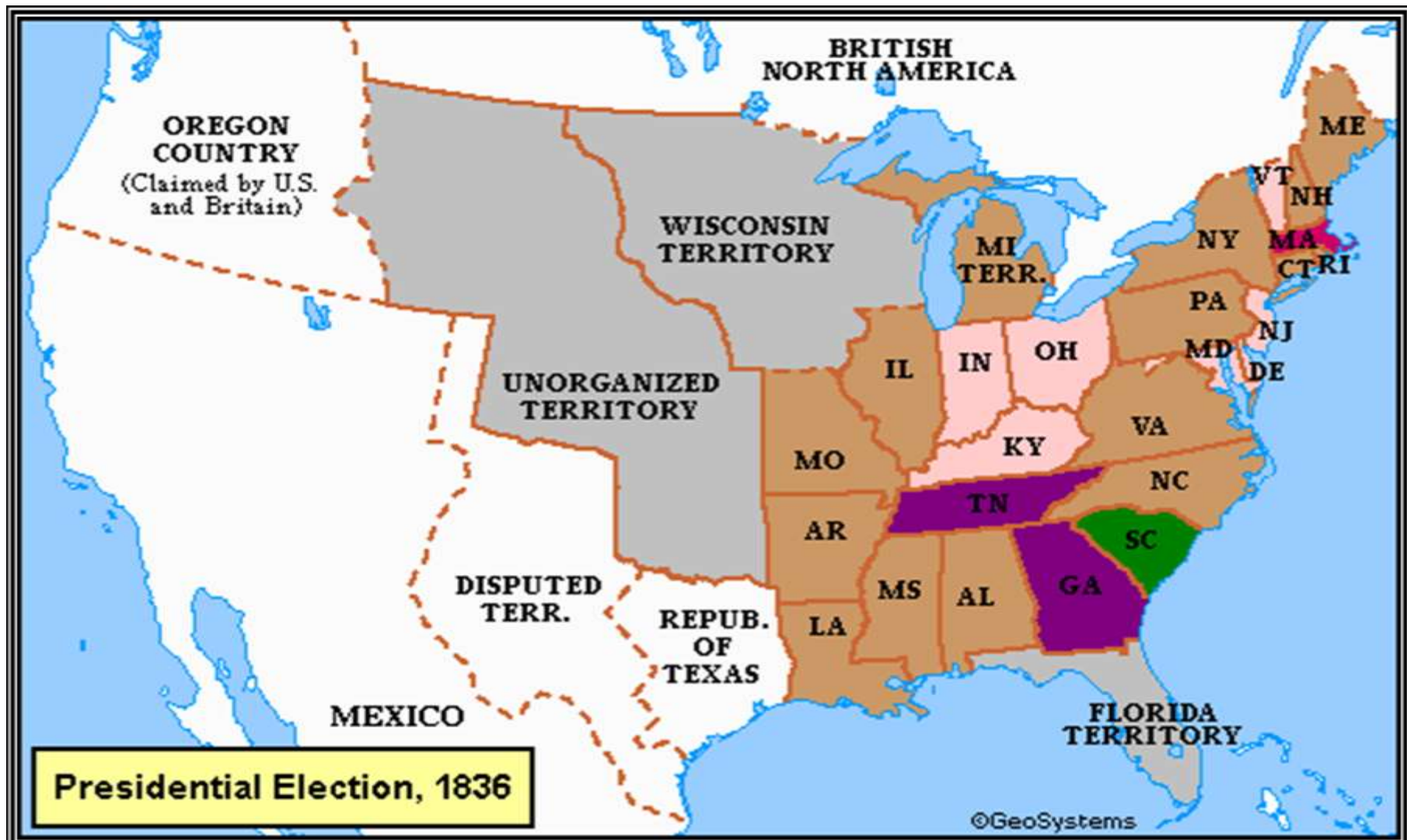








- When Jackson won reelection easily in 1832 insuring that the Bank would not be rechartered, he removed all federal funds from the Second Bank beginning in 1833.
- Twenty-three state banks, known as "pet" banks, were chosen as the depositories for these federal monies.
- With federal funds gone, Biddle had to call in the Bank's loans; the result was a severe recession in 1834, which Jackson supporters blamed on the Bank officers rather on their own shortsightedness.

Death of the Bank and Rise of the Whigs

- Bank goes out of business by 1841
- Political opponents form Whig party
- Diverse party united by hatred of Jackson
- Stood for:
 - Protective tariff
 - Federal funding for infrastructure
 - Resurrected Bank of U.S.

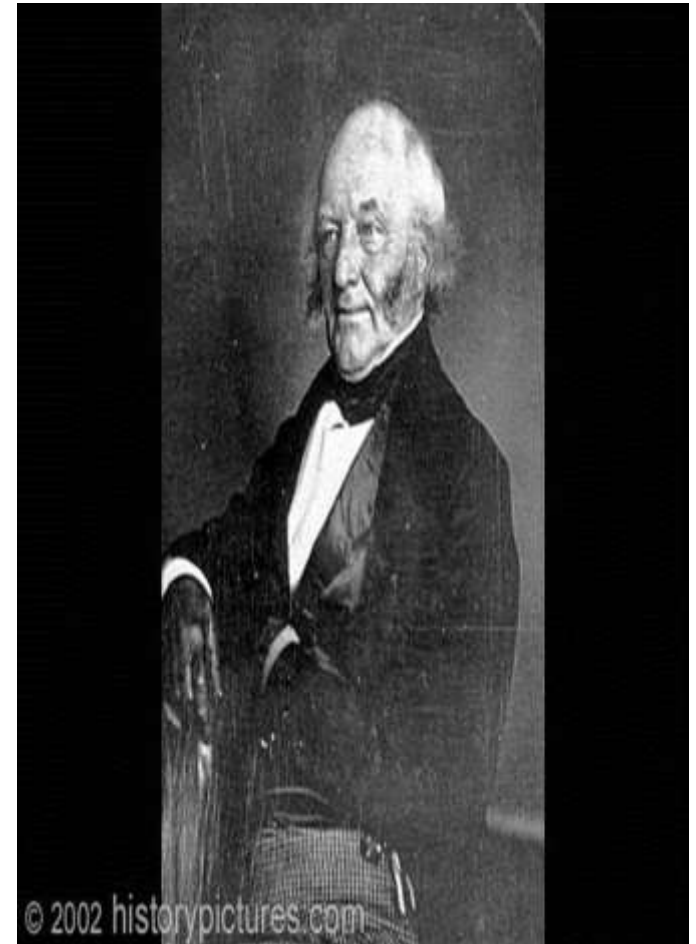




	Van Buren (Democratic) 170 Electoral Votes		White (Whig) 26 Electoral Votes		Magnum (Independent) 11 Electoral Votes
	W.H. Harrison (Whig) 73 Electoral Votes		Webster (Whig) 14 Electoral Votes		Non-voting Territory

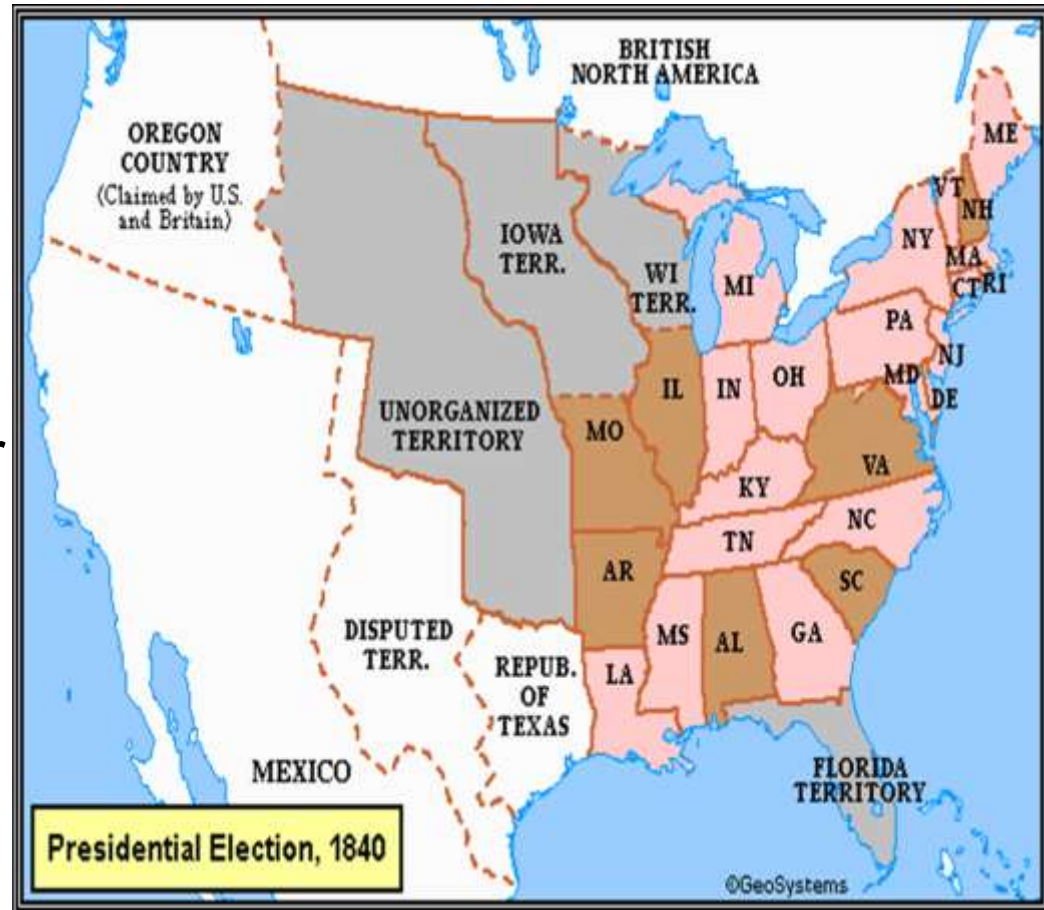
Troubled Tenure of Van Buren

- Van Buren = “handpicked successor” wins election in 1836
- “Pet banks” had become “wildcat banks”
 - Jackson issues “Specie Circular” to reign them in April, 1836
- Panic of 1837
 - Bank closures, bankruptcy, unemployment
- Van Buren’s policies worsen crisis



Tippecanoe and Tyler Too!

- Election of 1840 – Whig candidate W.H. Harrison defeats Van Buren with “Log Cabin and Hard Cider” strategy
- Harrison dies shortly after his inauguration
- John Tyler takes office as “His Accidency”



 W.H. Harrison (Whig) 234 Electoral Votes	 Van Buren (Democratic) 60 Electoral Votes	 Non-voting Territories
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