

## 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

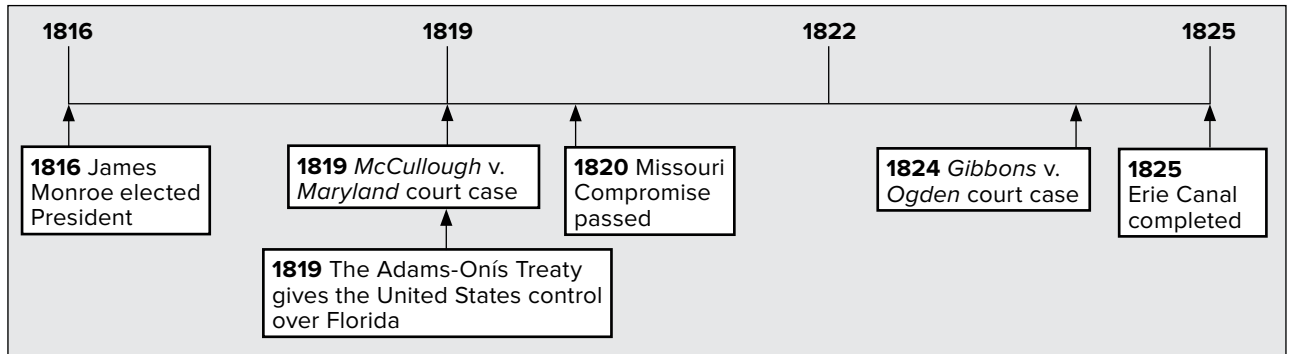
**sectionalism** rivalry based on the special interests of different areas

**monopoly** a market where there is only one provider

**interstate commerce** economic activity taking place between two or more states

**cede** to transfer control of something

#### When did it happen?



#### National Unity

When the War of 1812 ended, it brought the country closer together. The Federalist Party had grown weak. As a result, James Monroe, a Republican, easily won the election of 1816.

A Boston newspaper called these years the Era of Good Feelings. Many people were feeling loyalty to the nation, or nationalism. President Monroe was a symbol of these good feelings. Monroe and other Republicans wanted a strong federal government.

Henry Clay of Kentucky was a leader in the House of Representatives. Clay had an idea that he thought would help the nation grow. He called it the American System. He thought it would help the economy in each section of the country. He also wanted to give more power to the federal government. Clay's system called for higher tariffs and a new national bank. It also called for improvements, such as new roads, bridges, and canals.

Not all leaders in Congress agreed with Clay's ideas. Congress would not spend much money on the improvements. However, they did make some parts of the American System law.



#### Describing

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

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**Growth and Expansion**

**Lesson 3** Unity and Sectionalism, *Continued*

The First Bank of the United States ended in 1811. In 1816 Congress created the Second Bank. When the first bank closed, many state banks made mistakes. They gave out too many loans. This led to inflation. Inflation is a rise in prices. The Second Bank of the United States helped to control the money supply in the country. It also helped businesses to grow.

Many people in the United States bought goods from Britain after the War of 1812. The British goods were better than American goods. They cost less, too. The British wanted to flood the United States with their goods. They thought this would keep American companies from competing with them.

American business owners wanted to protect their growing companies. They wanted high tariffs. The Republicans passed a protective tariff in 1816. People selling foreign goods had to add the cost of the tariff to their prices. This made goods from other countries more expensive than American goods. As a result, people bought cheaper American-made goods. Congress passed more protective tariffs in 1818 and 1824. Southerners thought the tariffs helped Northern businesses but not theirs. The South did not have many factories. They did not want to pay higher prices for the goods they had to buy.

The disagreement over tariffs showed that **sectionalism** was growing. Sectionalism is the loyalty that someone feels to the place or region where he or she lives. People in the same area often have the same goals and interests.

In the early 1800s, there were three very different areas in the United States. The first area was the North. It was made up of New England and the Mid-Atlantic states. The second area was the South. It covered what is now the Southeast. The third area was the West. It was made up of the area between the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi River.

Each section of the country had a strong voice in Congress in the early 1800s. Henry Clay of Kentucky represented the West. John C. Calhoun of South Carolina spoke for the South. Daniel Webster of Massachusetts represented New England.

The Supreme Court made several decisions in the early 1800s that backed the powers of the national government over the states. In *Fletcher v. Peck* (1810), it said that courts could overrule decisions made by state governments if those decisions went against the Constitution. In *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819), the Court said that the state of Maryland could not tax the local office of the Bank of the United States. It said the bank was owned by the national government. The Court also ruled that the national bank was constitutional.



**Explaining**

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

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**Mark the Text**

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

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**Growth and Expansion**

**Lesson 3** Unity and Sectionalism, *Continued*



**Explaining**

4. What problem did the Missouri Compromise try to solve?

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**Reading Check**

5. How did the Supreme Court's decisions affect the power of the federal government?

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**Making Connections**

6. Why did some Americans disagree with Spain over the ownership of West Florida?

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In another case, the state of New York had given a **monopoly** to a business running ships between New York and New Jersey. A monopoly is total control of an industry. Under New York's law, no other operator could run steamboats on the same route. In that case, *Gibbons v. Ogden* (1824), the Supreme Court said that only Congress had the power to make laws for **interstate commerce**. Interstate commerce is trade between states.

In 1819 there was a clash between the North and 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 kept the number of slave and free states and the balance of power in the Senate equal.

The Missouri Compromise also addressed slavery in new territories. It created a line at the southern border of Missouri. The land south of Missouri would allow slavery. The land north of it would not. Still, the Missouri Compromise would not solve the problem of slavery for long. Northerners and Southerners continued to disagree over the issue.



**Foreign Affairs**

Some Americans believed the Louisiana Purchase included West Florida. West Florida was a strip of land between Louisiana and the present-day Alabama-Florida border. However, Spain governed this region.

