

1816-1848

# NATIONALISM AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



# Essential Question

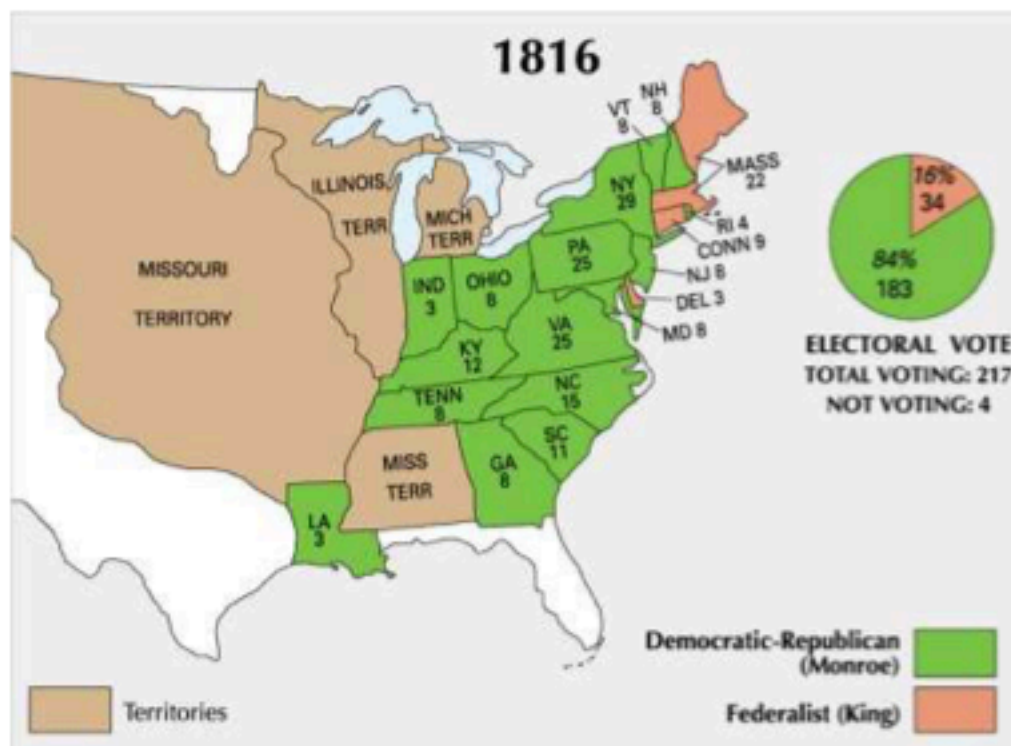
- Both nationalism and sectionalism increased during the Era of Good Feelings. How did both of these beliefs develop concurrently, and did one become of greater importance in the economics and politics of the period?





# The Era of Good Feelings

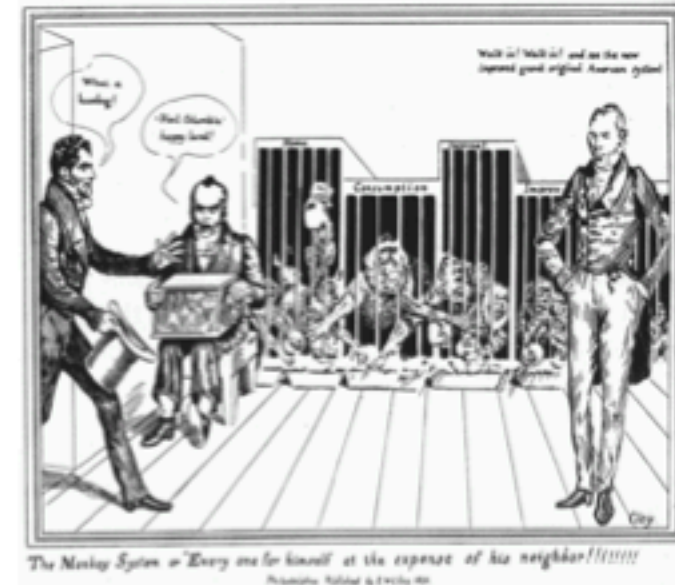
- Election of 1816
  - End of Federalists
  - Monroe only loses 1 electoral vote in 1820 (John Q. Adams)
- James Monroe
- Themes:
  - Nationalism
  - One party?
  - Manifest Destiny
    - Western & Economic Expansion



# Nationalism

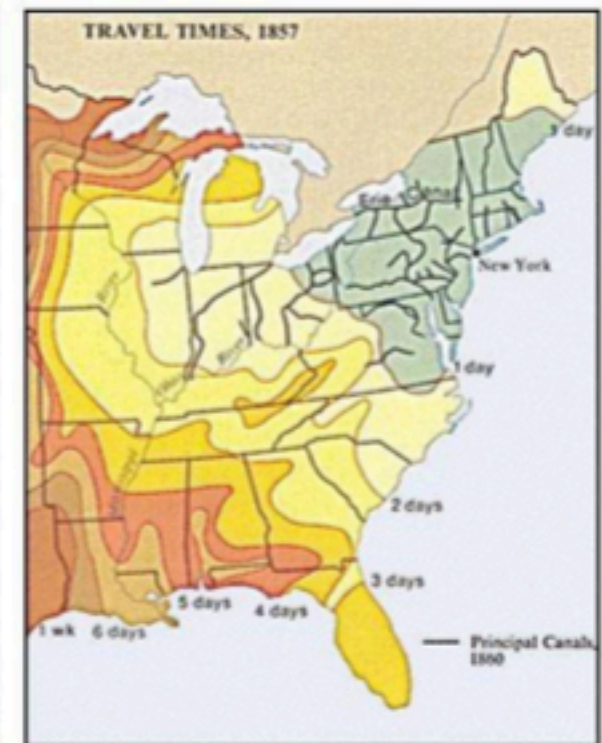
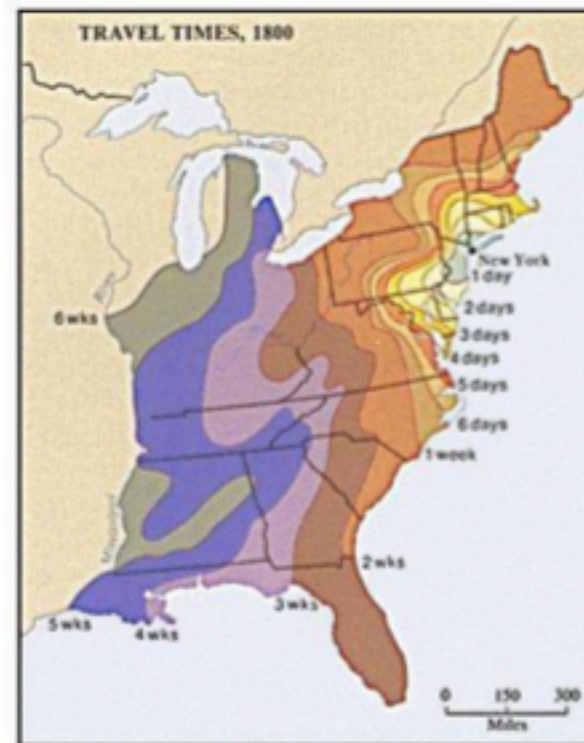
- Cultural
  - ↳ Nationalism & Patriotism emerge in art, literature, and education
- Economic
  - Interstate Commerce (see Gibbons vs. Ogden)
    - Clay's American System
    - Tariff of 1816 - raised taxes for sole purpose of protecting American manufacturing
    - Panic of 1819 - 2<sup>nd</sup> BUS - tightened credit - banks closed, unemployment, bankruptcies, debtors, foreclosure on western farms
- Political
  - Split in the Democratic-Republican Party
- Judicial - Marshall Court - central government strength
  - **Marbury vs. Madison**
    - Established principle of judicial review (enforced checks and balances)
  - *Fletcher v. Peck* (1810) - 1<sup>st</sup> time state law declared unconstitutional - contracts
  - *Dartmouth v. Woodward* (1819) - privately chartered vs. public
  - ***McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819)**
    - 2<sup>nd</sup> BUS - in MD, could not tax federal institution
    - Established implied power of judicial branch
  - ***Gibbons v. Ogden* (1821)**
    - Extended federal government's ability to regulate interstate commerce to avoid monopolies

1. Build Infrastructure: roads & canals (internal improvements)
  - debate over constitutionality
2. Protective Tariffs
3. National Bank: 2<sup>nd</sup> BUS



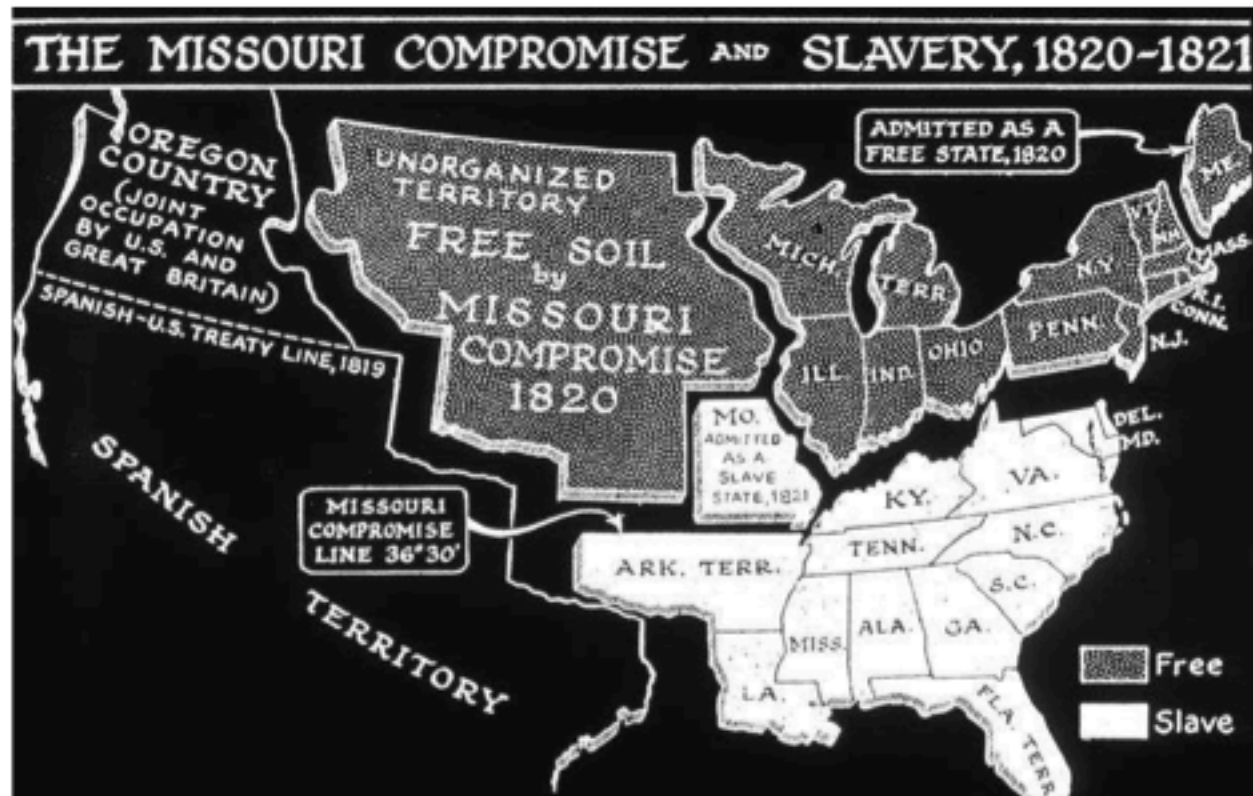
# Early Western Expansion

- Examples
  - Louisiana Territory
  - New Orleans Purchase
  - Missouri Compromise
  - Florida Purchase (Adams-Onis Treaty)
- Causes
  - Acquisition of Indian Land
    - Harrison & Jackson
  - Economic Pressures
    - Need for land - cash crops
      - Tobacco & cotton
    - Improved Transportation
      - Canals, roads, steamboats, RR's
    - Immigration
      - Irish & German
- Issues w/Western Expansion
  - "Cheap money" - easy credit from state banks
  - Cheap Land
  - Improved Transportation



# Missouri Compromise (1820)

- North-South Balance
  - Representation
  - Slavery
- Tallmadge Amendment
  - Prohibit further slavery in Missouri
  - Require gradual emancipation
- Clay's Proposals
  - Admit Missouri as slave-holding
  - Admit Maine as free
  - Prohibit slavery above 36°30'
- Results:
  - Nationalism vs. Sectionalism





# Foreign Affairs

- Canada
  - Rush-Bagot Agreement (1817)
    - Borders between British Canada & US
  - Treaty of 1818
    - Joint fishing rights, joint occupation of Oregon Country - 10 years, 49<sup>th</sup> parallel boundary
- Florida
  - First Seminole War (1817-1818)
  - Florida Purchase Treaty (Adams-Onís Treaty) (1819)
- **Monroe Doctrine (1823)**
  - Response to: Russian presence in Alaska, Spanish involvement in Latin America, ties w/British trade
  - Impact:
    - Declared US position in world affairs (although unenforceable)



# AMSCO pg 168 # 4 - 6

Questions 4-6 refer to the passage.

“With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling . . . by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States. . . .

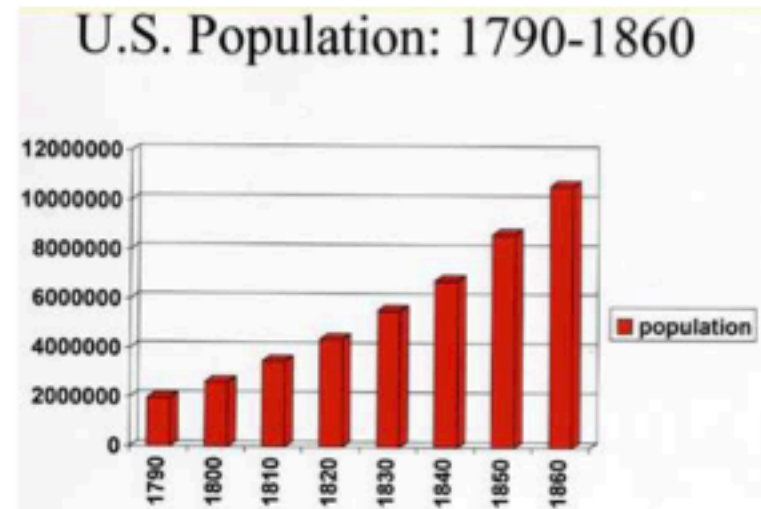
“Our policy in regard to Europe . . . which is not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of its powers . . . but in regard to those continents [the Americas], circumstances are eminently and conspicuously different. It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness; nor can anyone believe that our southern brethren if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord.”

—James Monroe, The Monroe Doctrine, 1823



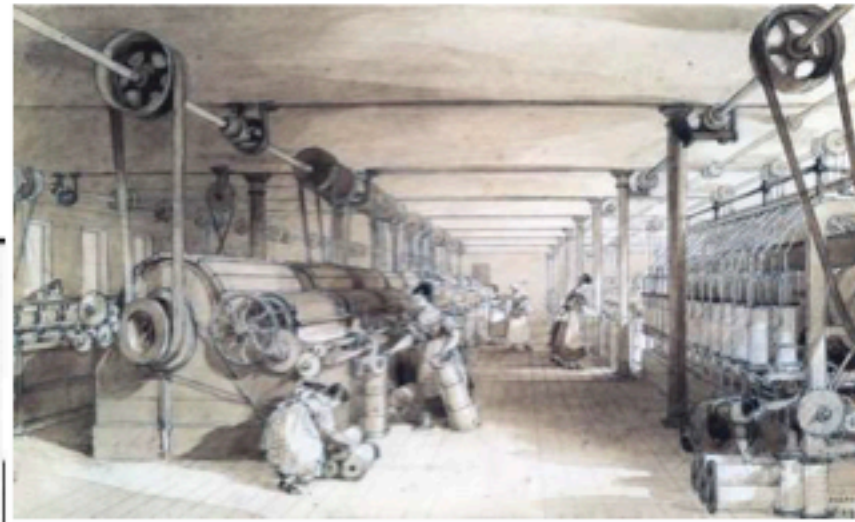
# Economic Nationalism

- Population Growth
  - Doubling every 25 years
- Transportation
  - Roads (turnpikes)
    - National (Cumberland)
  - Canals (who did they benefit?)
    - Erie Canal
  - Steamboats
    - Fulton's Clermont (1807)
  - Railroads
    - Largely private lines



# Economic Nationalism (con.)

- Industrial Growth
  - Mechanical inventions
    - Interchangeable parts & the cotton gin (Whitney)
    - Water powered spinning machines
  - Factory and Mill System
    - Samuel Slater
      - NE Emerges as industrial center
    - Labor
      - Immigrants
      - Women & children
        - » Lowell System
      - Weak early unions
- Commercial Agriculture
  - Cheap land & credit
  - Improved transportation
  - Birth of “king cotton”



# Effects of the Market Revolution

- Social
  - Increased standard of living
  - Immigrants & Nativism
  - Women
    - Cult of domesticity vs. women in the workplace
    - Decreasing family size
  - Mobility
    - Increasing wealth gap
  - Slavery
- Economic
  - Cottage → Market System
  - Rise of Capitalism
- Continued Western Expansion
- Political
  - Second party system created
    - Better economy=more voter interest
  - Renewed Sectional Struggles
  - Reemergence of States' Rights

