

Big Idea

Nationalism helped guide American foreign policy in the early 1800s.

Main Ideas

- Success in foreign affairs contributed to a growing sense of American nationalism.
- The Monroe Doctrine was a major shift in American Foreign Policy.

Growing Nationalism

Main Idea 1 - Success in foreign affairs contributed to a growing sense of American nationalism.

- Nationalism, or a feeling of pride and loyalty to a nation, grew in the 1800s
- The nation enjoyed a period of prosperity during the presidency of James Monroe. One newspaper called this time the "Era of Good Feelings."
- Americans were proud of winning the War of 1812.
- A series of treaties secured American borders. (Adams- Onis Treaty – Florida, Convention of 1818- Canada/US Border, Oregon Country)

Monroe Doctrine

Main Idea 2 - The Monroe Doctrine was a major shift in American foreign policy.

- Latin American countries declared independence from Spain.
 - Simon Bolívar led many of these revolutions.
 - The United States feared European countries would take control of newly free countries.
 - America supported these revolutions as they reminded us of when we fought for independence.

United States issued Monroe Doctrine on Dec. 22, 1823

- Warned European powers not to interfere in Americas
- Put Latin America in U.S. sphere of influence

The Monroe Doctrine: Four Basic Points

1. The United States would not interfere in the affairs of European nations.
2. The United States would recognize, and not interfere with, European colonies that already existed in the Americas.
3. The Western Hemisphere was to be off-limits to future colonization by any foreign power.
4. The United States would consider any European power's attempt to colonize or interfere with nations in the Western Hemisphere to be a hostile act.

Module 9, Lesson 2 Notes - Nationalism and Sectionalism

Big Idea

A rising sense of national unity allowed some regional differences to be set aside and national interests to be served.

Main Ideas

- Growing nationalism led to improvements in the nation's transportation systems.
- The Missouri Compromise settled an important regional conflict.
- The outcome of the election of 1824 led to controversy.

Main Idea 1

Growing nationalism led to improvements in the nation's transportation systems.

- Nationalism: feelings of pride and loyalty to a nation
- **Henry Clay** proposed the **American System**: a series of measures to make America economically self-sufficient.

3 parts:

- Establish a protective tariff (tax on foreign goods that would make them more expensive so people would buy American-made items instead)
- Establish a National Bank – single currency would make trade easier
- Improve country's transportation systems – roads, canals
 - Some in Congress felt such improvements were not permitted by the Constitution.
 - Clay argued that possible gains for the country justified federal action.
 - Congress agreed with Clay and passed his plan

Roads and Canals

Roads and Canals would speed up transportation, trade, and communication (especially over the Appalachian Mountains) They would unite the North, South, East and West.

Roads

- **Cumberland Road**, which also became known as the **National Road**, was first federally built road.
- Begun in Maryland in 1815, stretched to Illinois by 1850

Canals

- Americans tried to make water transportation easier by building canals.
- **Erie Canal** ran from Albany to Buffalo in New York, allowing goods and people to move between East Coast and towns on Lake Erie. (Great Lakes)
 - People and manufactured goods moved from New York to the Great Lake region and in turn farm products, timber and natural resources moved East.

- Travel time was reduced, and prices of goods fell so trade increase dramatically.
- Success of Erie Canal provided incentive for future canal building.

Supreme Court Rulings

- 2 major cases reflected nationalist feelings and strengthened the national government.
 - McCulloch v. Maryland – 1819
 - Supreme Court asserted the “implied” powers of congress allowing for the creation of the National Bank
 - Gibbons v. Ogden – 1824
 - Ruled that states could not interfere with the power of Congress to regulate interstate trade

Missouri Compromise

Main Idea 2

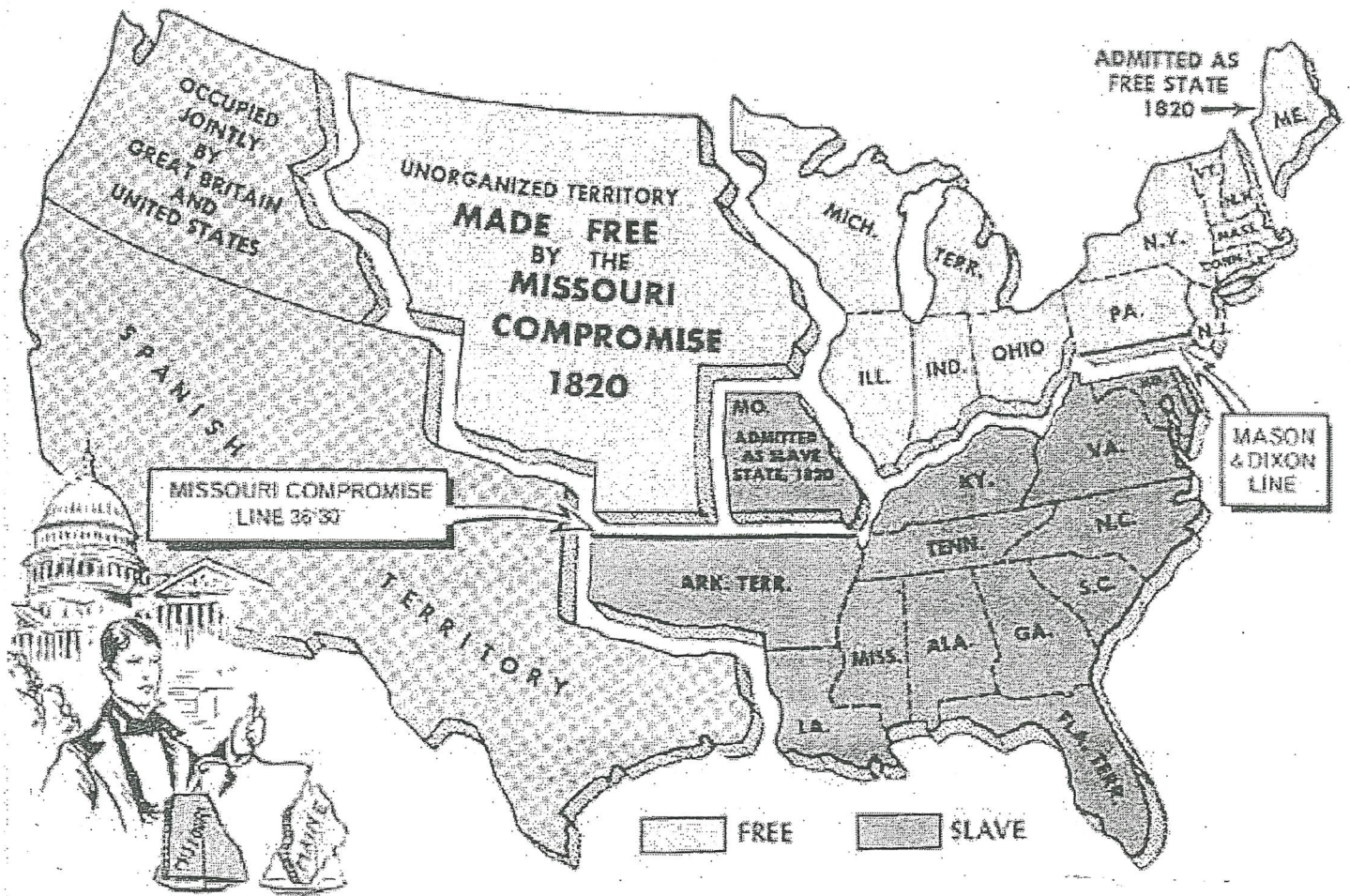
The Missouri Compromise settled an important regional conflict.

Sectionalism, or disagreements between different regions, threatened the Union. Economic and cultural differences in regions created divisions in the U.S.

- South – economy based on cotton farming and slavery
- Northeast – economy based on manufacturing and trade
- West – settlers wanted cheap land and strong transportation systems

In 1819 Missouri applied to enter the Union as a slave state, which would change balance between free and slave states. (There were 11 slave and 11 free states at the time)

- Initial compromise rejected (no new African slaves to area, slave babies born free)
- Henry Clay proposed Missouri Compromise in 1820
 1. Missouri would enter as slave state.
 2. Maine would join Union as a free state, preserving balance between free and slave states.
 3. Slavery would be prohibited in any new states or territories north of latitude 36°30'N.
- Disagreements between the North and South over slavery continued.



Election of 1824

Main Idea 3

The outcome of the election of 1824 led to controversy.

- Andrew Jackson won the popular vote but did not have enough electoral votes. There were 5 main candidates, no one got more than 50% of the electoral vote. (Jackson had 99, Adams 84, Crawford 41, Clay 37)
- The House of Representatives was required by the Constitution to choose the winner from the top two electoral vote getters
- With the help of Henry Clay (Speaker of the House who detested Jackson) they chose John Quincy Adams. The Kentuckian Clay forged an Ohio Valley-New England coalition that secured the White House for John Quincy Adams. In return Adams named Clay as his secretary of state, a position that had been the stepping-stone to the presidency for the previous four executives.
- Jackson's supporters claimed Adams had made a "corrupt bargain" with Henry Clay.
- Controversy weakened Adams's support across the country and in Congress.

Module 9.3 Notes - American Culture

Big Idea

As the United States grew, developments in many cultural areas contributed to the creation of a new American identity.

Main Ideas

- American writers created a new style of literature.
- A new style of art showcased the beauty of America and its people.
- American ideals influenced other aspects of culture, including religion and music.
- Architecture and education were affected by cultural ideals.

American Writers

Main Idea 1

American writers created a new style of literature.

Washington Irving

- Wrote about American history.
- Used satire to warn that Americans should learn from the past and be cautious about the future
- Combined European influences with American settings and characters

Maria Sedgwick

- Wrote historical fiction with interesting heroines

James Fenimore Cooper

- Focused on American characters and society
- Wrote stories about the western frontier and Native Americans
- Popularized historical fiction

A New Style of Art

Main Idea 2

A new style of art showcased the beauty of America and its people.

Early American artists had painted mainly portraits, but the new style of art involved painting landscapes that showed the history of America and the beauty of the land.

Hudson River School

- Emerged in 1830s
- Founded by landscape painter **Thomas Cole**
- Created paintings that reflected national pride and beauty of American landscape

Art in the 1840s

- The style of art began to change in the 1840s.
- Artists tried to combine images of the American landscape and scenes of people's daily lives.
- **George Caleb Bingham** traveled west to paint scenes of the American frontier, including trappers, traders, settlers, and Native Americans.

Religion and Music

Main Idea 3

American ideals influenced other aspects of culture, including religion and music.

- Religious revivalism swept the United States in the early and mid-1800s.
- Spirituals—songs based on text from the Bible—became popular in both African American and white folk-music traditions.
- Popular folk music reflected the unique views of the growing nation and rising nationalism. (songs based on Battle of New Orleans, Battle of Baltimore – National Anthem)

Architecture and Education

Main Idea 4

Architecture and education were affected by cultural ideals.

- American architects (including Thomas Jefferson) modeled buildings after the style of ancient Greece and Rome.
- Admired classical civilizations for their democratic and republican ideals
- Early American political leaders believed an educated populace was needed for democracy.
- The idea of state-funded public schools gained support.
- Massachusetts created a state board of education in 1837, and other states followed.