9.2: Nationalism and Sectionalism

Nationalism	feelings of pride and loyalty to a nationcaused by successful negotiations with foreign powers
Henry Clay	 Supporter of nationalism believed we needed a strong national economy developed the American System
American System	 A series of measures intended to make the US economically self-sufficient Pushed for national bank Provide a single national currency Make interstate trade easier Protective tariff Improve roads and canals = unite the country
Cumberland Road	 first road built by the federal government Cumberland, Maryland to Wheeling, West Virginia Renamed National Road Expanded to Columbus, Ohio then Illinois
Erie Canal	 Albany to Buffalo (New York) British, German, and Irish immigrants dug canal by hand Connected Lake Erie and New York City
Era of Good Feelings	1815-1825 (James Monroe's Presidency)Time of peace, pride and progress
McCulloch v. Maryland	Allowed Congress to make the National Bank
Gibbons v. Ogden	• Said that states cannot interfere with the power of Congress to regulate interstate commerce
sectionalism	disagreements between different regionsheightened when Missouri asked to join the Union
Missouri Compromise	 Proposed by Henry Clay Missouri enters Union as slave state Maine enters Union as free state (maintains the balance of power) No slavery above the 36°30'N line
Election of 1824	 Andrew Jackson vs. John Quincy Adams Jackson wins popular vote, but not enough electoral votes HoR decides = chooses John Quincy Adams

John Quincy Adams

- Wins Election of 1824 with help from Henry Clay
- corrupt bargain
 - Henry Clay becomes Secretary of State
- Americans were not happy

Summary:

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