

Nationalism: A New National Identity



Section 1: American Foreign Policy
Section 2: Nationalism & Sectionalism



Section 3: American Culture

Key Terms & People:

President James Monroe - 5th President of the US

Adams-Onis Treaty - 1819 settled all border disputes between US & Spain

Monroe Doctrine- statement of American policy warning Europeans to not interfere with the Americas

American Foreign Policy



Section 1

Sec 1: American Foreign Policy

Florida

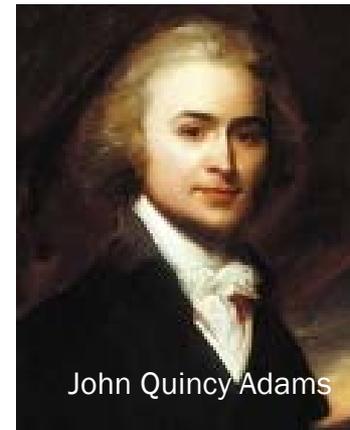
- John Q Adams Diplomatic action
- Monroe & Jackson military action
- 1st Seminole War
- Adams-Onis Treaty

Monroe Doctrine

- Simon Bolivar & the Mexican Revolution
- Great Britain gaining foothold in Latin America
- Protect American interests in Latin America = Monroe Doctrine

The United States Gains Florida

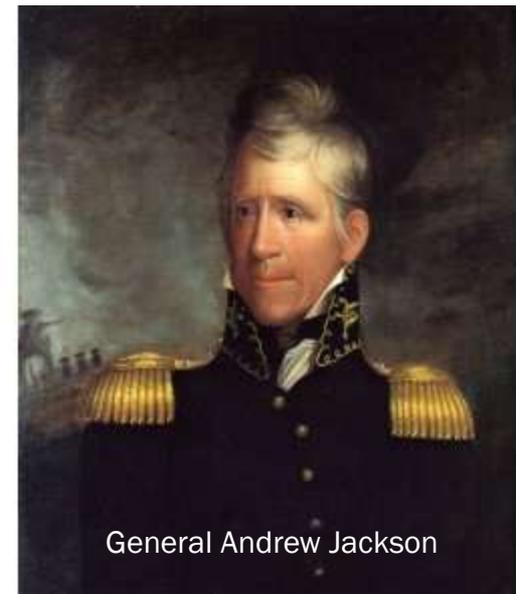
- ✎ US & Spain dispute the Southern Border of Florida
- ✎ Secretary of State John Quincy Adams and Spanish Ambassador Luis de Onis tried to work out an agreement
- ✎ President Monroe sent General Andrew Jackson to Florida to secure the border
- ✎ In April 1818 General Jackson invaded Florida (without orders) to attack the Seminole Indians



John Quincy Adams



Luis de Onis



General Andrew Jackson



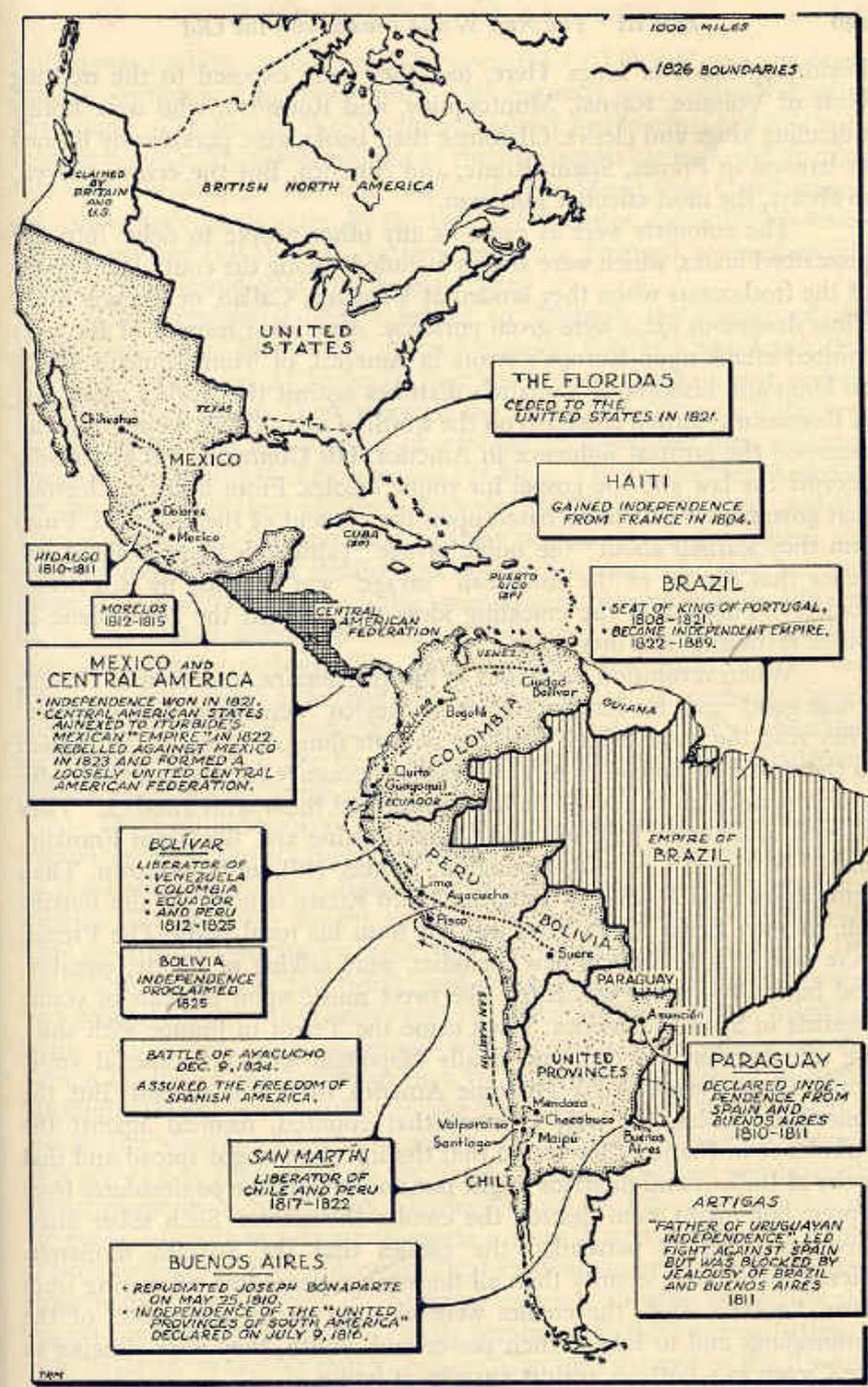
- ✎ Jackson started The First Seminole War
- ✎ Jackson took over many Spanish Forts
- ✎ Spanish knew they could not take back forts so agreed to the Adams-Onis Treaty

- Spain gave East Florida to US
- US gave up claims to Texas
- US pay Spain \$5 Million in reparations



Monroe Doctrine

- ☞ Mexico becomes independent from Spain in 1821
- ☞ President Monroe & Sec of State J.Q. Adams were afraid that European nations would try to control Mexico & other new Latin American nations
- ☞ Came up with the Monroe Doctrine





Monroe Doctrine

- 1) The US would not interfere in the affairs of European nations.
- 2) The US would recognize & not interfere with colonies that already existed in North & South America.
- 3) The Western Hemisphere was to be off limits to further colonization by any foreign power.
- 4) The US government would consider any European power's attempt to colonize or interfere with nations in the Western Hemisphere to be a hostile act.

In other word: Keep the status quo or we'll take you out





KEEP OFF!

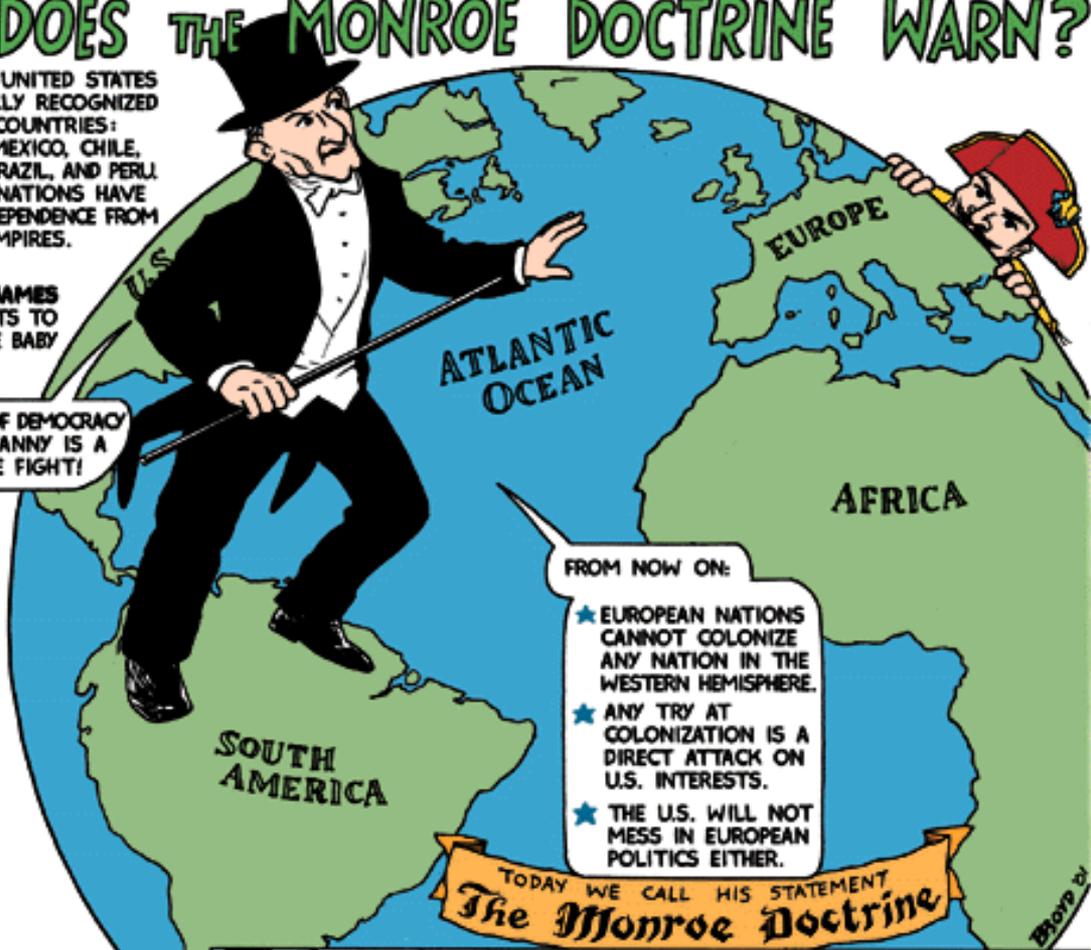
The Monroe doctrine must be repeated.

WHO DOES THE MONROE DOCTRINE WARN?

By 1823, THE UNITED STATES HAS OFFICIALLY RECOGNIZED SOME NEW COUNTRIES: COLOMBIA, MEXICO, CHILE, ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, AND PERU. THESE NEW NATIONS HAVE DECLARED INDEPENDENCE FROM EUROPEAN EMPIRES.

U.S. PRESIDENT JAMES MONROE WANTS TO PROTECT THESE BABY REPUBLICS.

THE STRUGGLE OF DEMOCRACY AGAINST TYRANNY IS A WORLDWIDE FIGHT!



FROM NOW ON:

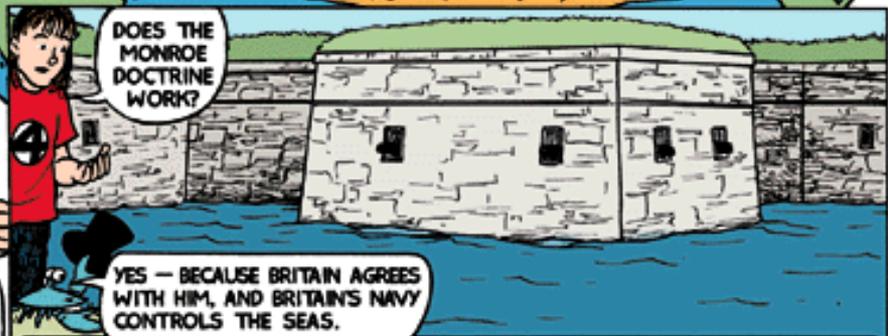
- ★ EUROPEAN NATIONS CANNOT COLONIZE ANY NATION IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.
- ★ ANY TRY AT COLONIZATION IS A DIRECT ATTACK ON U.S. INTERESTS.
- ★ THE U.S. WILL NOT MESS IN EUROPEAN POLITICS EITHER.

TODAY WE CALL HIS STATEMENT
The Monroe Doctrine

THOMAS JEFFERSON SAYS:



THIS IS THE BIGGEST DECLARATION SINCE I MADE THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE! MINE MADE US A NATION, THIS ONE SETS OUR COMPASS AND POINTS OUR COURSE.



AMERICA GETS STRONGER FROM MONROE'S VIEW OF THE WORLD. FORT MONROE IS BUILT TO PROTECT VIRGINIA DURING HIS PRESIDENCY HE LEAVES OFFICE IN 1824 AND DIES ON JULY 4, 1831 - THE LAST OF AMERICA'S REVOLUTIONARY LEADERS. **END.**

Key Terms & People:

Nationalism – feeling of pride and loyalty to a nation

Henry Clay- US Senator who proposed the American System & the Missouri Compromise

American System – a group of acts intended to make the US self-sufficient

Sectionalism – disagreements between different regions of the US

Missouri Compromise – settled the conflict over Missouri's entering the Union as a slave state

Nationalism & Sectionalism



Section 3

Sec2: Nationalism & Sectionalism

☞ Growing Nationalism

- Henry Clay & the American System
- McCulloch v Maryland
- Gibbons v Ogden

☞ Roads and Canals

- Cumberland Road
- Erie Canal

☞ Era of Good Feelings

- 1815-1825

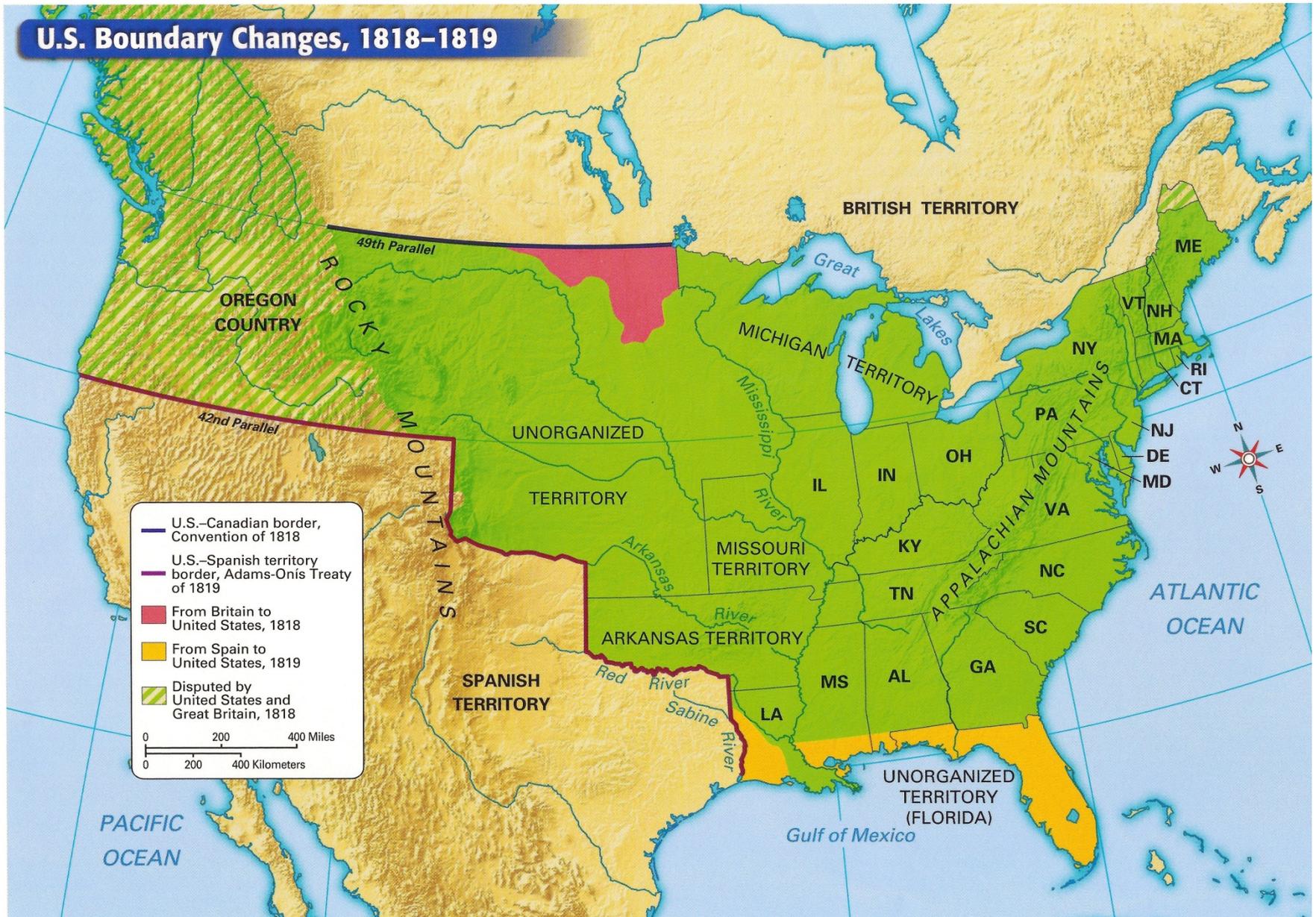
☞ Missouri Compromise (1820)

- Sectionalism & the slavery issue

☞ Election of 1824

- Contested Jackson v JQ Adams
- House of Reps = Adams

U.S. Boundary Changes, 1818–1819





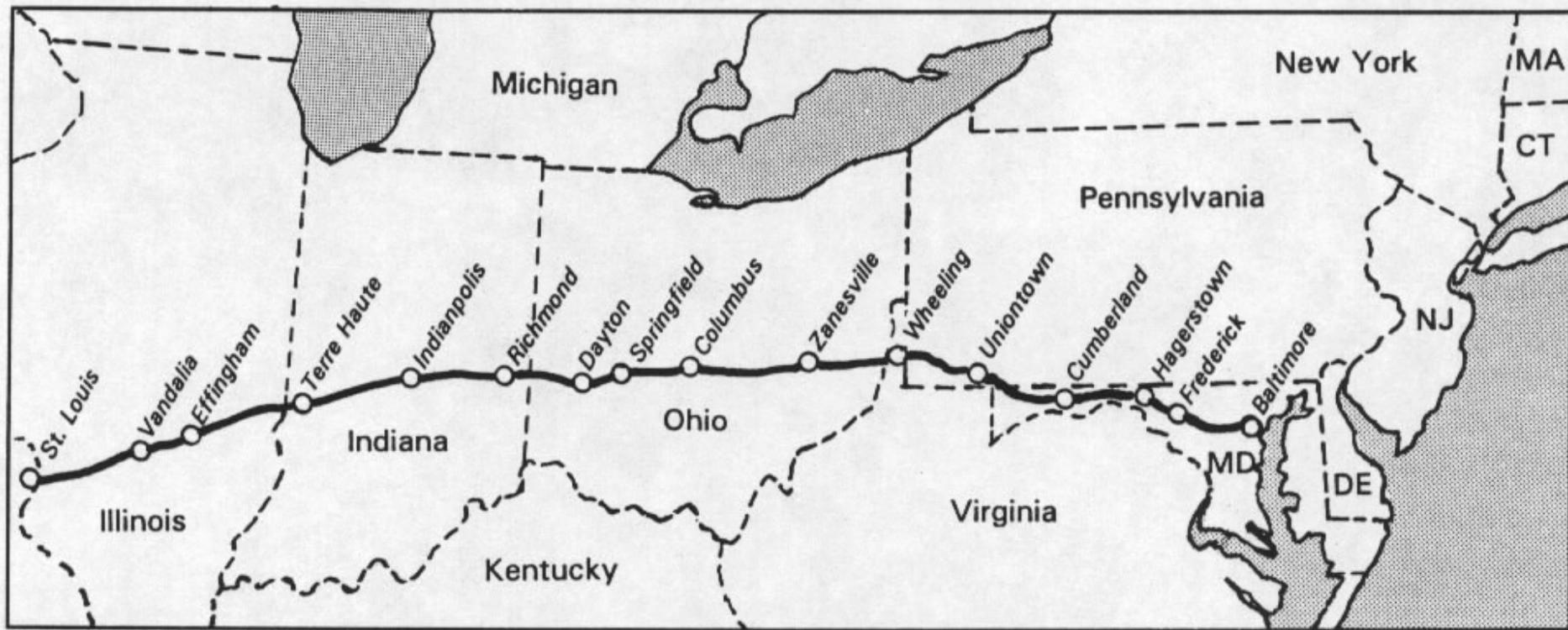
Growing Nationalism

- ∞ Henry Clay was a strong supporter of Nationalism
- ∞ NATIONALISM- feelings of pride and loyalty to a nation
- ∞ Clay developed a plan called the AMERICAN SYSTEM
 - Designed to help the nation's agriculture, commerce & industry become economically self-sufficient
 - America would not have to rely on other nations
- ∞ American System
 1. Tariff to protect & promote American Industry
 2. A national bank to foster commerce
 3. Federal subsidies for roads, canals & other internal improvements to develop agricultural markets

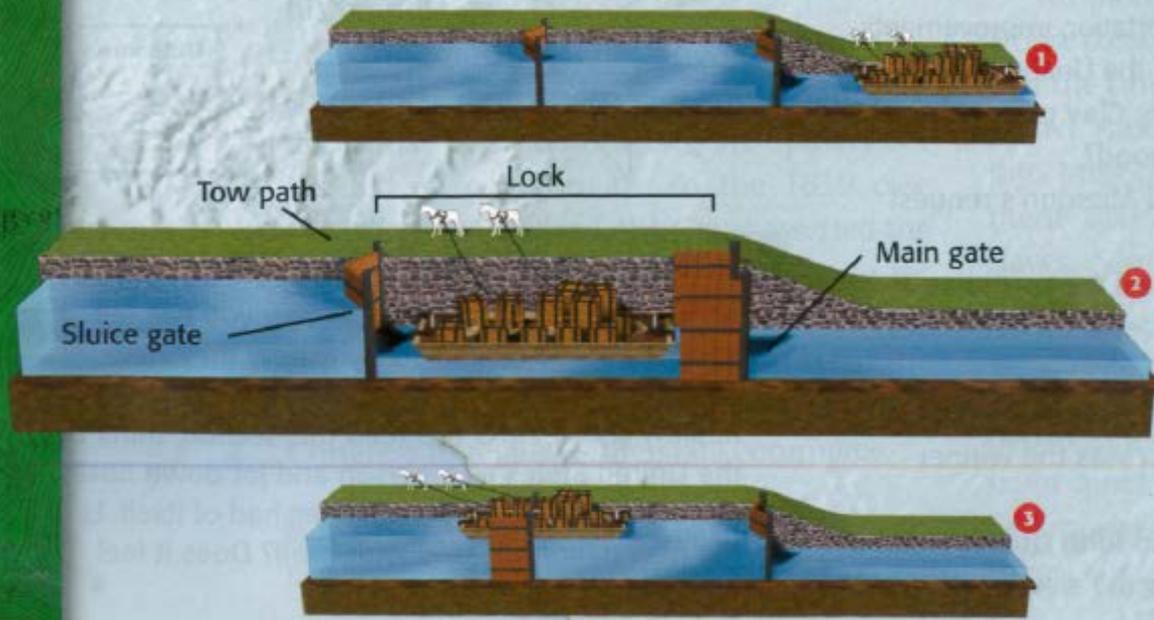
Cumberland Road



- ∞ First road built by the federal government
- ∞ Began in 1815 it ran from Cumberland Maryland to Wheeling, West Virginia (1818) and eventually reached to Illinois (1850)



The National Road, 1818-1838. The first section of the National Road was completed in 1818, from Baltimore to Wheeling. This route was also called the "Cumberland Road" and was soon the most heavily traveled highway in America. The grading and surfacing made it by far the most comfortable road to travel for its day. Stagecoaches and commercial wagon traffic was heavy, with teams of wagons carrying grain and produce from the interior to markets in the East, and manufactured products to the West. Many taverns and inns catered to travelers, where the latest news and politics were exchanged around the roaring fireplaces. The road was completed across Ohio by 1828, across Indiana by 1832, and completed to St. Louis in 1838. In the 1840s, the road was continued to Jefferson City, Missouri. The towns along the National Road grew rapidly and became some of the most important trading centers in America. Baltimore benefited the most as the eastern terminal of the National Road, rivaling New York, Philadelphia, and Boston as the prime seaport of the United States. The same general route of the old National Road is very close to U.S. Highway 40 and Interstate 70.

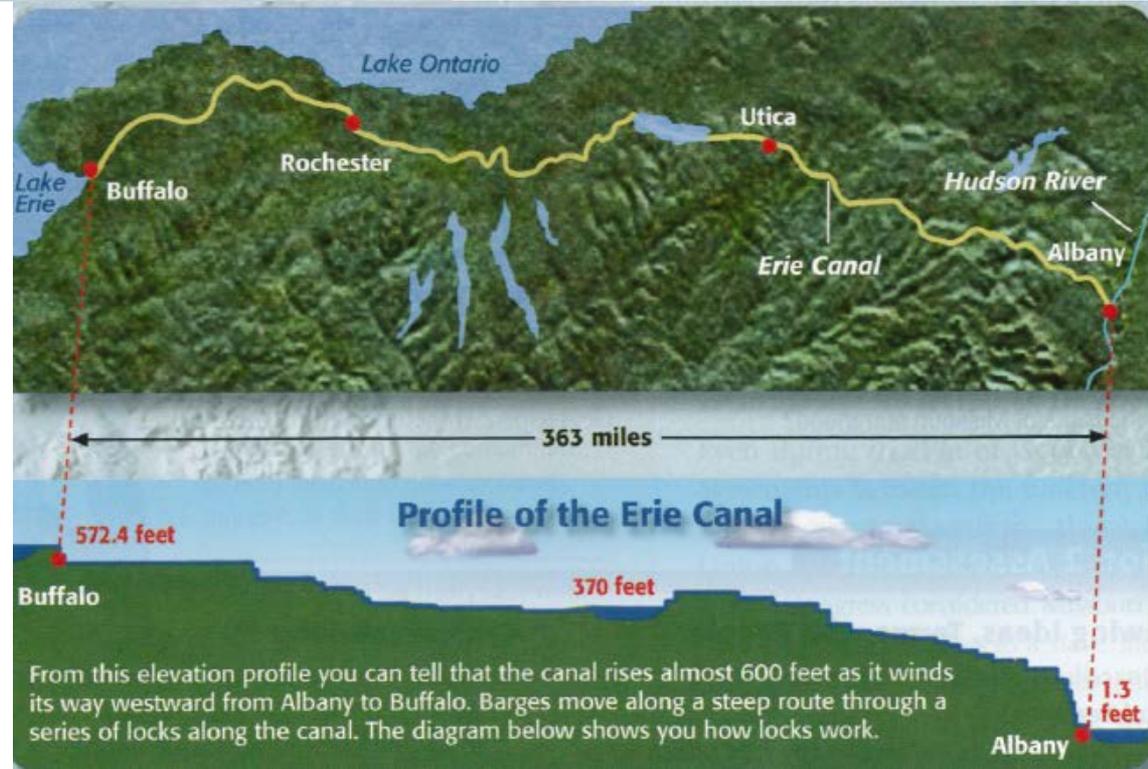


HOW Canal Locks WORK

- 1 The barge enters the lock through the main gate.
- 2 Water flows into the lock through the sluice gate to raise the boat to the next level.
- 3 The barge leaves the lock as mules help pull it across the water.

Erie Canal

- Ran from Albany to Buffalo NY
- Construction 1817-1825
- Built entirely by hand using shovels
- Led to rapid economic growth & a boom in canal building

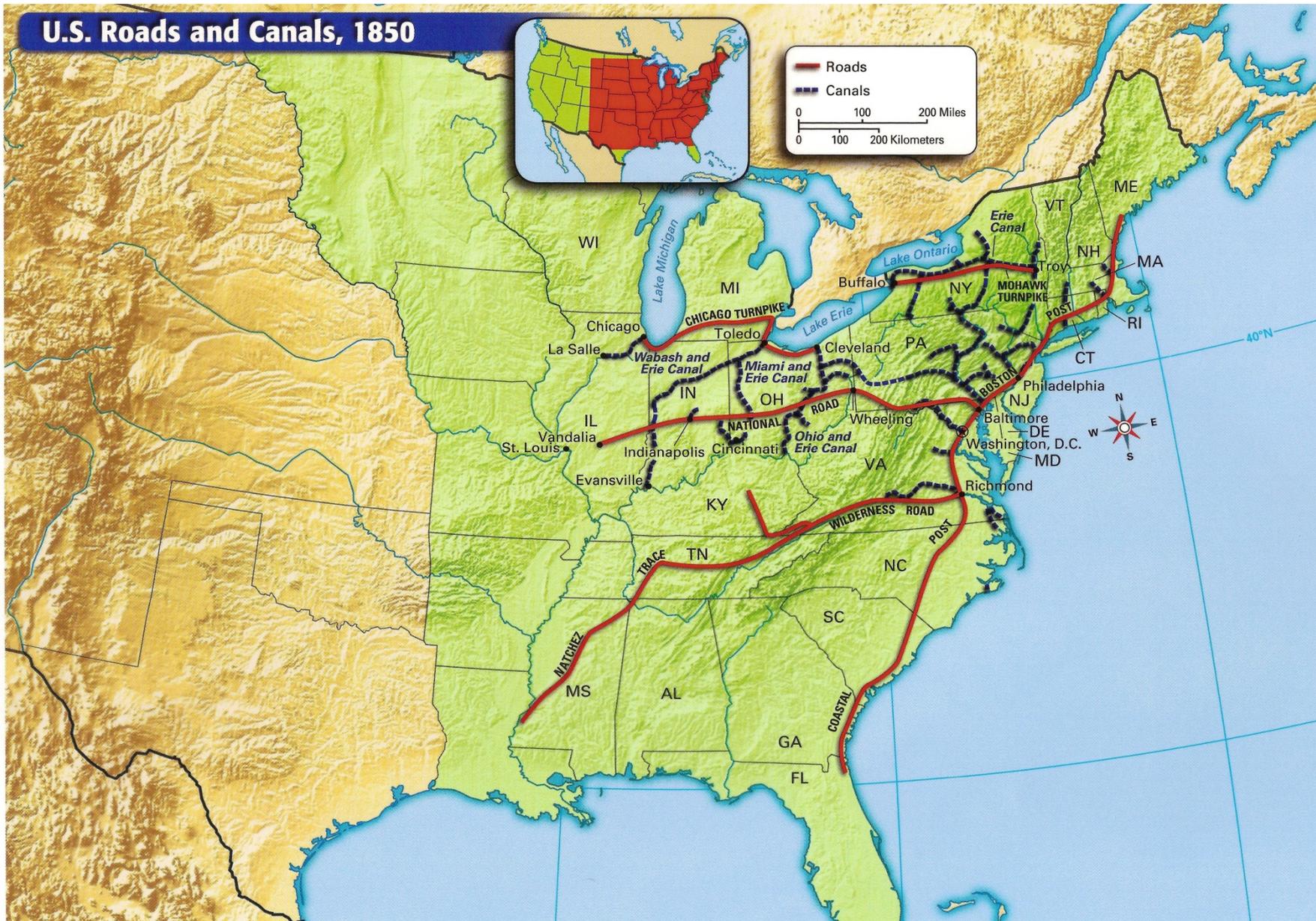
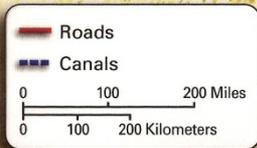


The Erie Canal



John William Hill, 1831

U.S. Roads and Canals, 1850



Missouri Compromise (1820)

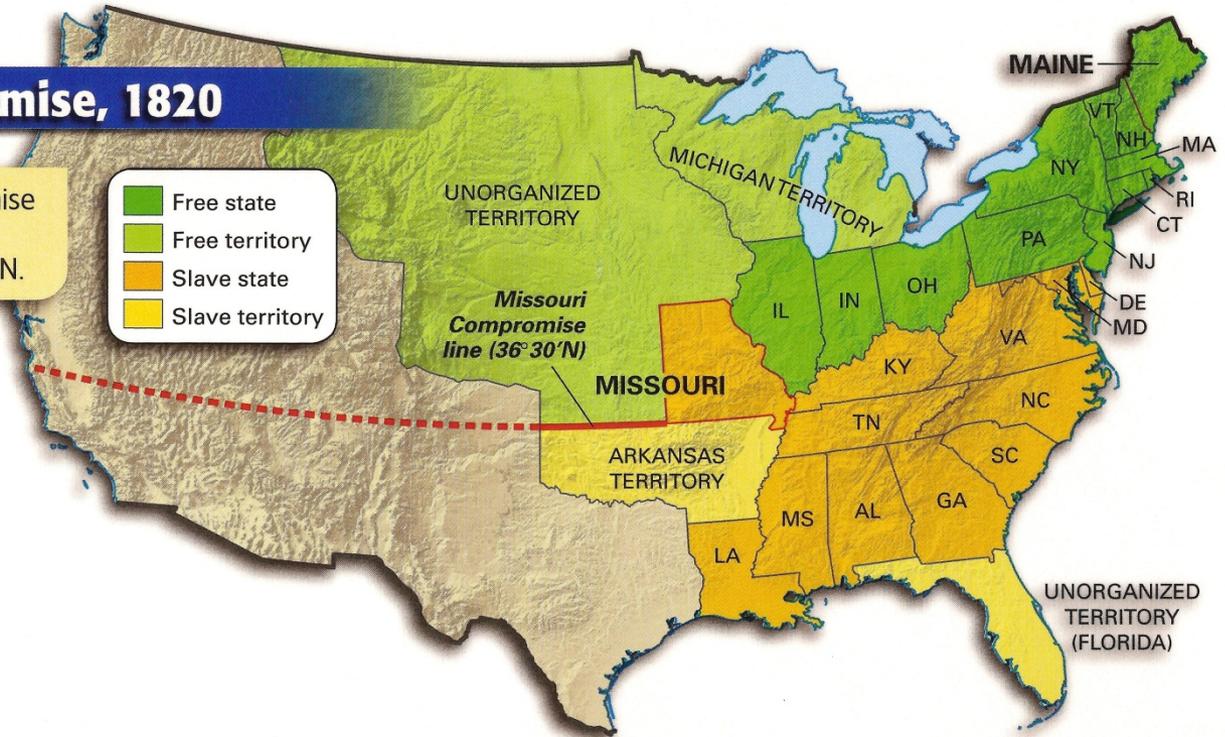
- ∞ 1819 Missouri wanted to enter the union as a slave state
- ∞ This would expand slavery into the state & possibly territories
- ∞ Would upset balance of power in the Senate
 - 11 free states & 11 slave
 - add Missouri = 12 slave states
- ∞ Henry Clay proposed the Missouri Compromise



The Missouri Compromise, 1820

The Missouri Compromise banned slavery in the region north of 36° 30'N.

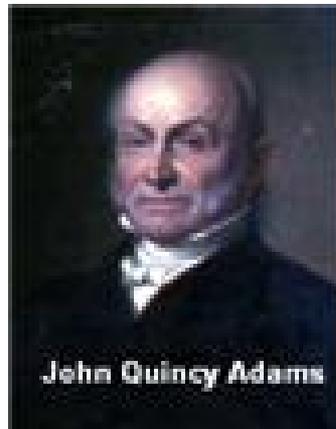
- Free state
- Free territory
- Slave state
- Slave territory



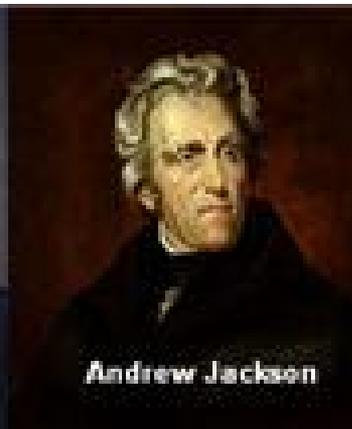
1. Missouri would enter the Union as a **SLAVE** state
2. Maine would join union as a **FREE** state
3. Slavery prohibited in:
 - ANY new territories
 - states formed North of the 36° 30' latitude

Election of 1824

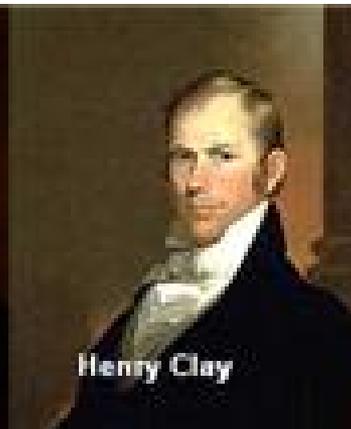
- Four Candidates: Adams, Jackson, Clay, Crawford
- Jackson wins popular vote, No majority in Electoral college
- John Quincy Adams wins in House of Representatives
- JQA became 6th president, makes Clay Secretary of State
- Jackson claimed Adams & Clay plotted to get Adams the Presidency
- Jackson called it a “corrupt bargain” & resigned his senate seat



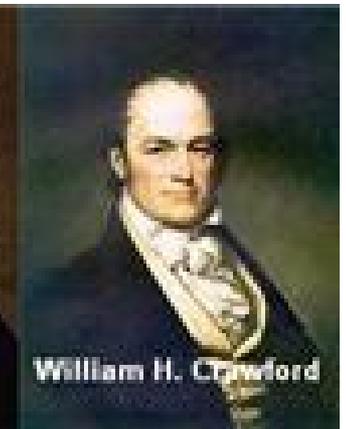
John Quincy Adams



Andrew Jackson



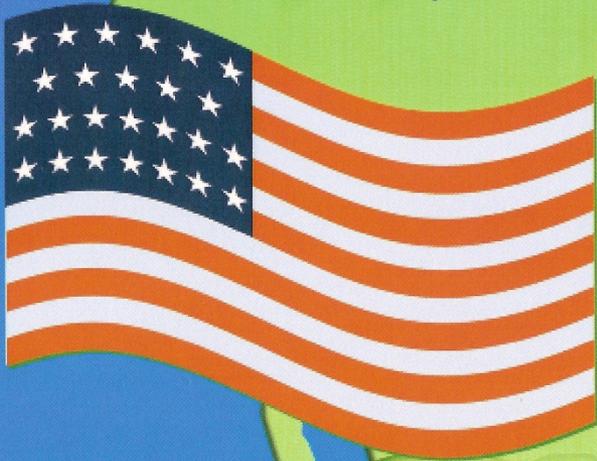
Henry Clay



William H. Crawford

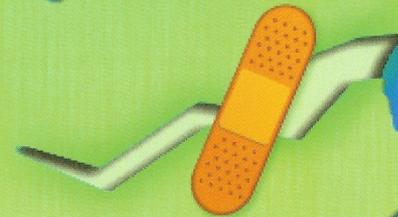
Nationalism

- New territory gained
- Monroe Doctrine
- American System
- Era of Good Feelings
- American culture



Sectionalism

- Opposition to American System
- Spread of slavery
- Missouri Compromise



Dump Slides

AMERICAN HOTEL

UNCLE SAM PROPRIETOR

E PLURIBUS UNUM



A PLEB INTO THE FUTURE—THE MONIE DOCTRINE TRIUMPHANT,

THE GREAT DOCTRINE OF MONIE DOCTRINE TRIUMPHANT, THE GREAT DOCTRINE OF MONIE DOCTRINE TRIUMPHANT, THE GREAT DOCTRINE OF MONIE DOCTRINE TRIUMPHANT.

Regions of the United States, Early 1800s



NORTH

- Economy based on manufacturing
- Support for tariffs—American goods could be sold at lower prices than could British goods



SOUTH

- Economy based on agriculture
- Opposition to tariffs, which increased the cost of imported goods



WEST

- Emerging economy
- Support for internal improvements and the sale of public lands

Sec3: American Culture

☞ American Writers

- Washington Irving – Rip van Winkle/Legend of Sleepy Hollow
- James Fenimore Cooper- Last of the Mohicans

☞ A New Style of Art

- Hudson River School-Thomas Cole
- Nature - John Audubon
- West – George Catlin, George Caleb Bingham

☞ Religion & Music

- Spirituals & revivals

☞ Architecture and Education

- Jefferson- Greek & Roman Revivalism
- 1837 State funded Education in Massachusetts