Chapter Eight: Varieties of American Nationalism and Economic Expansion
Impact of 1812 and Emerging Themes

Slavery becomes a more divisive issue as political power in congress becomes tied to slave states.

Neo-Federalism is a driving force behind a rapidly growing US economy.
The Changing Republican Party

Madison proposed (reluctantly) a changing stance by the Republican party. This new stance understood that manufacturers and factory workers were also important. By the end of the 1820s, Republicans were very similar to early Federalists.

Neo-Federalists and former members of old Jeffersonian Republicans formed a new direction in the party

The Western provinces were rapidly growing:
Indiana (1816)
Mississippi (1817)
Illinois (1818)
Alabama (1819)
Missouri (1821)
Neo-Federalism

Shift in the Republican party led by Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun and John Quincy Adams. They believed in national growth and expansion

Henry Clay - proposed the **American System** (Neo-Federalism). He argued that the US had become too dependent on exchanging raw materials for manufactured goods.

I. Protective Tariffs - to stimulate domestic manufacturing

II. A National Bank - common currency and loan money to establish businesses

III. Internal Improvements - financed by tariff revenues to create a national jurisdiction
Tariff of 1816

Proposed by New England states after the Embargo of 1807 and war of 1812 hurt trade/manufacturing economies. Western states backed the Tariff of 1816 as a means to expand their domestic market share.

Main Purposes were:
1. Fund internal improvements
2. Protect infant industries

The South was not in favor of the Tariff (feared Northern political domination in Congress and Northern economic dominance)
The Second Bank of the United States, 1816

Centralized Bank System with 20 year charter

Funding increased to $35 million

Created common banknotes for all the states although it could not forbid state banks from issuing notes.

Also responsible for loaning funds to create/increase American industries.

Common banknotes would promote an interstate trade network - something that would improve American businesses.
Internal Improvements

War of 1812 exposed the weak internal transportation network in the US as Britain cut off sea-trade.

Madison in favor of the National Road (just not national gov’t funding for it)

Bonus Bill of 1817 - proposed the National Bank distribute funds to the states. Vetoed by Madison as he felt local construction should be funded by local gov’t.
“Era of Good Feelings” - Monroe

Election of 1816 was non-eventful (landslide for Republicans)

Very little party bickering - hence the name of the era

Some Northern Republicans feared a “Virginia” dynasty when James Monroe was nominated but he won the election nonetheless.

The “death” of the Federalist party coincides with Monroe’s re-election in 1820.

Ironically Federalists failed to adapt and the Republicans made the necessary concessions
John Marshall = judicial review and balance of power

Marshall court lasts from 1801 to 1835

Brought prestige to the Supreme Court

**Marbury v. Madison, 1803** - establishes principle of judicial review

Marshall held a loose construction view regarding the constitution

Used the Court to review the constitutionality of congressional acts
The Marshall Court- necessary and proper clause

**McCulloch v. Maryland, 1819** - issue was regarding the constitutionality of the 2nd National Bank.

Marshall court rules that under the “necessary and proper” clause Congress has some discretion in using power (loose construction)

Article I Section 8 “to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper...”

Missouri Compromise

Admission of Missouri as a state raised concerns over congressional balance between N and S; morality of slavery and political posturing on the part of the “federalist party” were also concerns.

Missouri Compromise of 1820 -

1. Missouri was to be admitted as a slave state
2. Maine was to be admitted as a free state
3. Slavery would be disallowed in the northern portion of the land acquired in Louisiana Purchase 36’30

Tallmadge Amendment

All slaves born in Missouri after the territory became a state would be freed at the age of 25. Passed by House blocked in Senate
The Monroe Doctrine, 1823

Monroe Doctrine declares:

1. the Western Hemisphere was closed to further colonization

2. that the US will not intervene in European affairs

3. that the US will protest and intervene on European attempts to overthrow Western governments
The Monroe Doctrine

Reasons for the Monroe Doctrine:

1. Russian expansion along the Pacific Coastline (Oregon Territory)

2. Spanish attempts at reacquiring lost territory

3. Fear of a European vs. Latin America alliance.

4. American desires for territorial expansion
A Corrupt Bargain

The Election of 1824

The vote went to the House where Henry Clay swung his and Crawford’s supporters over to JQA side.

In spite of Jackson having the most popular votes he lost the Electoral vote
JQA and the Gag Rule

1. What were some of the obstacles preventing John Quincy Adams from getting slavery abolished at a national level? (Political, Economic, Social/Cultural)

2. Using the article and the textbook, give a few examples of growing support for abolitionism, compromise or events that highlighted the controversy of slavery at a national level.

3. Ultimately, what is your view of Adams? Should the idea of a ‘gag rule’ be utilized today given the current state of politics in Congress?
Western Farmers

The growth of agriculture was closely linked to westward movement.

As transportation networks increased, western farmers were able to adopt an agricultural system of product specialization known as “money crop”

“money crops” were sold on the national market and the income earned was used by farmers to buy manufactured goods.

Farmers were not self-sufficient
Factors encouraging migration

Dramatic increase in both migrants and immigrants

Most of the western settlers were farmers from the older states that had become overcrowded

Despite the difficult way of life, western migration was encouraged by making credit easy to acquire; removing Native Americans, and playing up the American view of movement west for success.

Transportation west was made easier through the use of turnpikes, railroads, and canals which were funded using a tiered system of local and national government
Beginnings of Fracture

JQA, secretary of state under James Monroe acted upon nationalist sentiment and pushed a weakening Spain to ceded Florida to the US

While negotiations were ongoing, Andrew Jackson, invaded Florida initiating a series of conflicts known as the Seminole War. Ultimately, the conflict would be settled with the *Adams-Onis treaty, 1819*

In addition, continued conflict over the constitutionality of the National Bank, unstable banking practices, unregulated land speculation and concerns over the expansion of slavery led to the *Panic of 1819*

End of King Caucus - 1824 All nominations done by states instead of parties.

National Republicans clamored for a national econ. reform

Democrats (Jacksonian's) argued the panic came from NE banking interests
Slavery and Cotton Kingdom

Eli Whitney, 1793 - invents the cotton gin which makes the cultivation of cotton valuable. Slaves can now process 50x more cotton per day

Cotton was a very cheap crop to purchase - therefore, plantation owners keep their costs low by using cheap slave labor to maximize their profit

By 1815, the South was extremely dependent on the cotton industry

Because of this - slave labor distinguished the south from the north and remained as the most significant issue between them as in the north the new Irish population had settled for work in cheap labor
1. Cotton balls are dumped into the hopper.

2. A crank turns the cylinder with wire teeth. The teeth pull the cotton past a grate.

3. Slots in the grate allow the cotton, but not its seeds, to pass through.

4. A second cylinder with brushes pulls the cotton off the toothed cylinder and sends it out of the gin.

Cotton Gin
NOTE: States with no indicated percentage of free blacks had a very small number, less than one percent.
Expansion of Cotton Industry

1820

1860
Survival of Slavery

As settlers from the Old South moved west - they brought with them the beliefs of the Old South as well.

**Nat Turner revolt**, 1831 - when revolt was over - members of congress were concerned over future slave rebellions.

Steps taken: Liberia established; emancipation of slaves was discussed

Slavery endured in the South during the 19c. mainly because it was profitable.

Africans in the South adapt to the institution of slavery by changing to varied conditions of treatment but they give reverence to protests such as Nat Turner’s rebellion
Rebellion killed 57 whites using knives and axes—men, women and children

Spared poor whites

Consequences -

- 55 slaves killed
- 200 slaves tortured

Solidified southern slave cruelty and reinforced stereotypes of African brutality
Value of Cotton Exports
As % of All US Exports

By 1840 cotton accounted for more than half of all U.S. Exports.
The Cruel Nature of Slavery