

Unity and Sectionalism

(Red Book Ch.12 Lesson 3, p.358-365)

Growth and Expansion - Why does conflict develop? _____

National Unity

Cause and Effect - Complete the chart to explain how these issues were resolved in the early 1800s.

Cause	Effect
Many Americans bought British goods because they were higher quality and had a lower price than goods made in the United States.	
	The Missouri Compromise admitted Missouri to the United States as a slave state and Maine as a free state. It also banned slavery in the rest of the Louisiana Territory north of the southern boundary of Missouri.
Conflicts arose regarding states' rights and the federal government.	

Critical Thinking - Explain why westward expansion created a clash between sectional interests in Missouri.

Foreign Affairs

Summarizing - What were the results of the Convention of 1818? _____

Explaining - Why was there a dispute over control of West Florida between Spain and the United States? _____

Explaining - Why was General Andrew Jackson ordered to enter Spanish Florida? _____

Describing - How did General Andrew Jackson's action contribute to the United States gaining control of Florida?

Identifying - Under what treaty did Spain finally give up Florida to the United States? _____

Describing - How did Spain lose power in its empire in the Americas? _____

Analyzing - What was the Monroe Doctrine and why was it important? _____

Explaining - What event led President Monroe to issue his warning statement? _____

Why We Need a Protective Tariff

Before the War of 1812, the United States was dependent on other countries, especially Great Britain, for manufactured goods. The war cut off the supply of British goods and helped stimulate American manufacturing. After the war, the British again began offering inexpensive manufactured goods. As a result, new American companies cried out for protection against European competition. The following newspaper editorial from the Niles Weekly Register supports a protective tariff and predicts what will happen to American factories without tariff protection.

Read the editorial and answer the questions that follow.

The Waltham [Massachusetts] manufactory is the largest, and probably, the most prosperous in the United States. . . . When foreign . . . writers tell us, your country is not fit for manufactures, we can, with pride, tell them—look at Waltham. . . . It would give me much pleasure to seat myself on an eminence near Waltham with some honest anti-tariffite, and for one day watch the motions of all the in-comers and out-goers at the village and factory;—to take a note of what they brought in and took out—to ask the passing farmer what he took to market, the price he obtained, what he brought home in exchange; to ask the fond mother who had been to see her children, whether their habits were industrious, frugal, moral—and how much of their earnings went to the comforts of their aged parents? I would ask one of the worthy mercantile proprietors, what effect it had on his commercial pursuits:—and I would cheerfully agree to give up all my tariff doctrines, if the answers of all would not be as I could wish. If my anti-tariff friend would not be convinced, I would put him this case—Suppose this fine factory should be destroyed by fire, and the proprietors should not rebuild it—we will suppose ourselves sitting on this same hill one year after the [factory was] in ruins, and the same farmer, the same mother and the same merchant, should all join us, and we should join in conversation, comparing the past with the present, the farmer's market, the mother's children, the merchant's business. . . . Every man of this description ought to go to Waltham, or some other manufactory, and imagine to himself the difference between a factory at work and a factory burnt. This is the mode of settling questions of political economy and national policy. . . . When [people] see the practical difference between a factory stopped and a factory active, the nation will cease to be divided and congress to be indifferent.

Source: Niles Weekly Register; June 23, 1821.

Analyzing Primary Sources

Identifying - In what ways does the author show how a protective tariff will benefit people in his town? _____

Expressing - How does the author illustrate that the town would be negatively affected if the factory was to close? _____

Describing - According to the editorial, what is the proper method for settling questions of economic and national policy? _____

Making Inferences - What is the purpose of the author's opening paragraph? _____
