

Name _____ Period: _____ Date: _____

Guided Notes: Nationalism and Sectionalism

After the _____, the nation was experiencing two totally different emotions:

Nationalism

Nationalism is: _____

I. The American System

A. This was promoted by _____

B. It stated that the following three things should occur in America:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____ including:
 - a. _____ a waterway connecting the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean completed in 1825
 - b. _____ which extended the Wilderness road all the way to Illinois

II. Politics

A. The "Era of Good Feelings" arrives with election of _____ in 1816.

- _____ Party dies down.

B. Supreme Court Cases help to unite the nation.

- _____ - Declared that a state could not tax the federal government
- _____ - Declared that only the federal government could control interstate commerce
- _____ - Chief Justice of the Supreme Court that worked in these court cases to make the nation stronger by having a stronger

III. Foreign Affairs

A. Spain

1. _____, 1819
2. Spain gives Florida to America, and Spain gives up its claims in the Oregon Country.

B. Britain

1. _____, 1817
2. Limited both countries naval forces on the Great Lakes and made the 49th parallel the official border between U.S. and Canada

C. Monroe Doctrine

Americans were worried about other nations coming in and dividing the land that the United States claimed or wanted to claim.

1. In 1823, President Monroe stated that the _____ was closed to further colonization from European nations and the United States would stay out of _____ Affairs. This was referred to as the _____.

Sectionalism

Sectionalism is: _____.

I. Economic Changes

A. The South

1. The South started to be defined as an area dedicated to _____ and _____.
2. The South's main concern was the _____.

B. The North

1. The North started to be defined as an area dedicated to _____ and _____.
2. The North's main concern was _____.

C. The West

1. The West started to be defined as a very individualistic area
2. The West's main concern was _____.

**** These differences led the three areas to clash with each other****

II. Slavery: The South needed it, the North hated it, and the West was open... there were not any rules defining whether or not new states would be slave states or not.

A. Missouri Compromise

1. in 1820, when Missouri became a state, they wanted to be a slave state. This would upset the balance in Congress of _____ free states and _____ slaves states. There was a debate to ban slavery altogether, but this was met with fierce resistance by the southern slave states
2. The compromise offered by _____ was called the _____, it had three parts:
 1. _____ would be admitted as a slave state
 2. _____ would be admitted as a free state.
 3. The Missouri Compromise Line was established:
 - a. 36° 30' North Latitude
 - b. Slavery was _____ north of this line and _____ south of it.