

**Nationalism**  
**vs.**  
**Sectionalism**

Unit 9

Lead Up To The Civil War

# What is Nationalism?

Defined - *A strong attachment to one's country which is superior to any loyalty to a smaller geographical unit*

Some elements of American Nationalism include:

- 1) a common language,
- 2) geographical unity, &
- 3) a sense of common history & tradition.

# Events That Increased American Nationalism:

- Winning the War of 1812
  - *(seen as the 2nd war for American Independence)*
- Henry Clay's American System
  - *Designed to link U.S. regions together economically*
- Manifest Destiny
  - *Expanded U.S. borders & increased territory*

# What is Sectionalism?

Defined - *A devotion to the interests of one particular region or state rather than to the best interests of the country as a whole*

By the mid 1800' s the U.S. could be seen as three distinct regions:

- 1.) The North
- 2.) The South
- 3.) The West

# Events That Increased American Sectionalism

- Abolitionist Movement
  - *Division over slavery (regional, economic, religious, political)*
- Tariff of Abominations (1828)
  - *Protective tariffs were seen to favor northern industry over southern agriculture*
- Nullification Issues
  - *VA & KY Resolves (1798-99) & Nullification Crisis (1831-32) - Do states have the right to not follow federal laws?*

# The Missouri Compromise

- In 1819, the Missouri Territory petitioned Congress for statehood.
- At the time there were 11 FREE states & 11 SLAVE states
- This means an EVEN BALANCE of representation in the U.S. Senate

# The Missouri Compromise

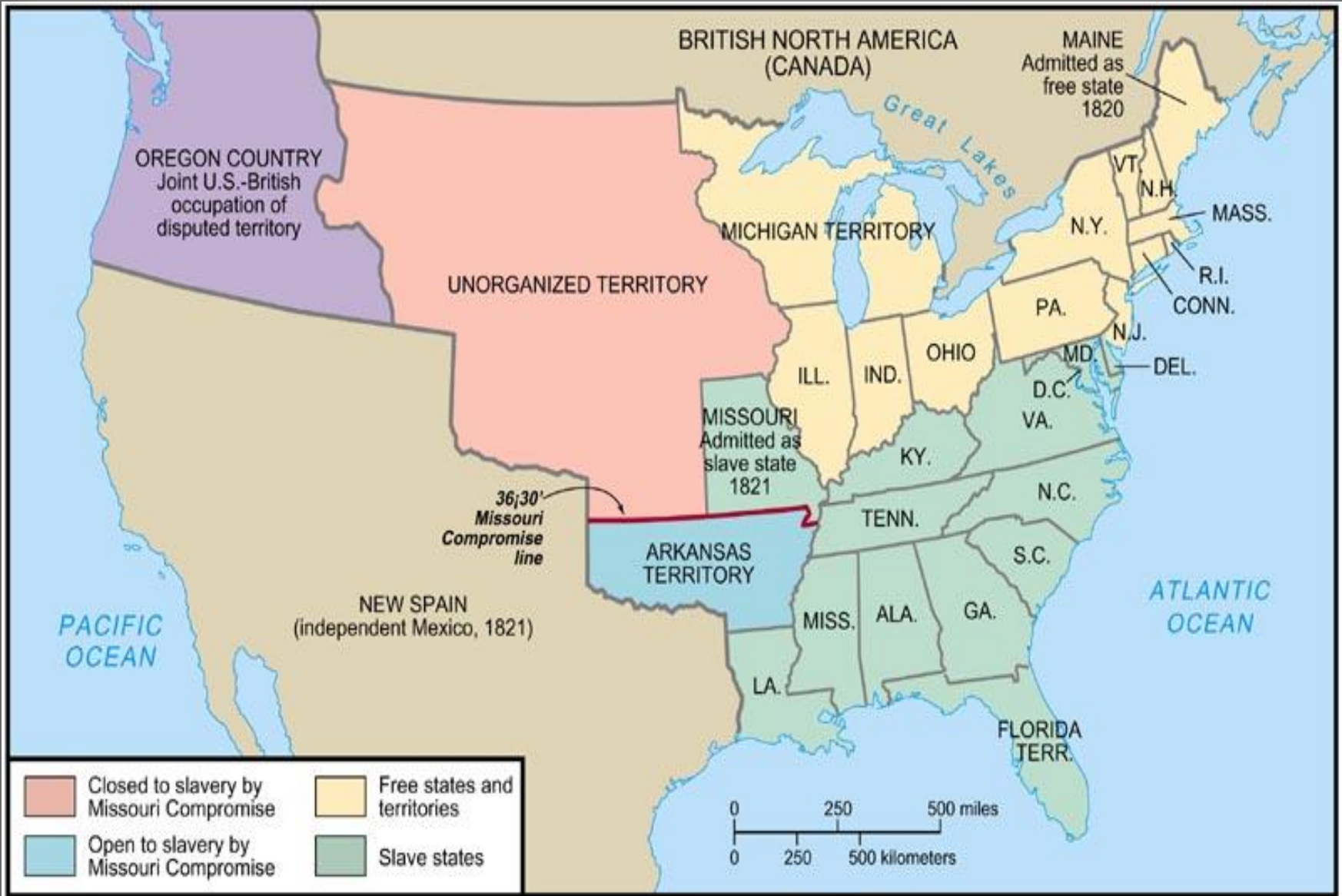
- The people of Missouri wanted the state to be added as a “slave state” - meaning that slavery would be legal.
- If this occurred, then the balance in the Senate would favor the Slave-owning states of the South
- (Attempts were made to try to limit the role of slavery in the new state but no settlement could be reached)

# The Missouri Compromise

In 1820, Henry Clay (KY) proposed what would be known as the *Missouri Compromise of 1820*. It had THREE (3) components...

- 1.) Missouri would enter the Union as a SLAVE state**
- 2.) Maine would join the Union as a FREE state**
- 3.) Slavery would be prohibited in any new territories or states formed north of 36° 30' N. Latitude(which was Missouri's southern border)**





**THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE, 1820-1821**

# The Missouri Compromise

*Is the Missouri Compromise an example of an event that led to increased Nationalism or increased Sectionalism?*

# The “Tariff of Abominations”

a.k.a

## The Protective Tariff of 1828

- In 1827, American manufactures were calling for a protective tariff on imported woolen goods.
- British companies were driving American companies out of business because their goods were made & sold at cheaper costs

# The “Tariff of Abominations”

a.k.a

## The Protective Tariff of 1828

- In 1828, Congress placed a high tariff on foreign imports. Southerners would come to call this the “*Tariff of Abominations*”

# The “Tariff of Abominations” a.k.a The Protective Tariff of 1828

- Many Southerners opposed the Tariff because they believed that it caused the price of goods, both imported & domestic to rise.
- It also made trade with Britain very difficult for the Southern states - their primary trading partner.

# The “Tariff of Abominations”

a.k.a

## The Protective Tariff of 1828

- John C. Calhoun (V.P at the time) drafted the *South Carolina Exposition and Protest* (he did this anonymously)
- This document encouraged the idea of “States’ Rights.”
- **States’ Rights Doctrine** - *the belief that because the states created the Constitution, then the power of the states should be greater than the power of the federal government*

# The “Tariff of Abominations” a.k.a The Protective Tariff of 1828

- In addition to the idea of states’ rights, Calhoun’s exposition also brought up the idea of NULLIFICATION. ( “nullify” - to reject)
- What followed was what came to be known as the “Nullification Crisis”
- Defined - *The dispute led by John C. Calhoun that said that states could ignore federal laws if they believed those laws violated the Constitution.*

# The “Tariff of Abominations”

a.k.a

## The Protective Tariff of 1828

- This was NOT the first time the idea of nullification had been brought up in the United States
- Thomas Jefferson & James Madison suggested a similar idea in their ***Virginia & Kentucky Resolutions***, (1798-99) which were written in response to the Alien & Sedition Acts



# *The Looming Question....*

*If a state DOES choose to NOT follow the laws of the federal government and the U.S. Constitution, then what????*

# The “Tariff of Abominations”

a.k.a

## The Protective Tariff of 1828

- In 1830, the debate over nullification reached the Senate floor.
- Robert Hayne (SC) and Daniel Webster (MA) argued over the issue in what has been referred to as the Webster-Hayne Debate.