

The North: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania

The South: Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Texas

The West: Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, California, Oregon

Sectional Characteristics

	<i>The North</i>	<i>The South</i>	<i>The West</i>
Geography	Good Harbors Water Power (rivers) Varied Climate Hilly, Rocky	Fertile Soil Warm Climate Navigable Rivers (Miss R.)	Varied Climate Mineral Deposits Fertile Soil
Population	17,500,000 Most urbanized region	9 million total 3.5 million African American Mostly Rural	5 million Mostly frontier or rural settlements Growing
Labor	Wage-based labor Factory workers - mechanization	Slave labor Yeoman farmers	Mixed labor (Wage earning, yeoman, slave)
Farming / Crops	Owner-worked farms with hired labor Mechanization Crops: wheat, corn, fruit	Slave-worked plantations Small owner-worked farms Crops: cotton, tobacco, indigo, cane sugar	Mixed farming Crops: wheat, corn
Occupations	Agriculture Manufacturing Trade Shipping Finance	One-crop economies	Agriculture Cattle ranching Trapping Mining
Theories of Government	Federalism Strong national government	States' Rights	Varied (popular sovereignty)
Tariff	Supported high protective tariff to encourage domestic manufacturing	Opposed high tariffs which raised the price of manufactured goods from Britain	Didn't have much opinion = it didn't really affect them that much
National Bank	Favored national bank and a "sound" financial system	Opposed a national bank because they supported state-run banks	Opposed the national bank if it meant the withdrawal of paper money from the economy and tight credit

Internal Improvements	Favored federal funding for roads, canals, bridges, etc. to make trade easier	Opposed federal funding since their way of life did not require them	Favored federal funding to improve transportation and communication
Public Land Theory	Supported high prices for public lands to prevent people from moving away which would mean a loss of labor in industries	Supported high prices to stop the drain on the Southern population which would affect representation in Congress	Wanted low [cheap] prices
Slavery	Opposed the extension of slavery into the territories	Southern dependence on cotton made slave labor vital to their economy	Varied – mixed opinion “popular sovereignty”

Sectional Leaders in the Senate (Post- War of 1812 to 1850)

Leader	Section	Accomplishments	
Daniel Webster (1782 – 1852)	North (Massachusetts)	Webster-Ashburton Treaty Webster-Hayne Debate Compromise of 1850	(NATIONALIST)
John C. Calhoun (1782 – 1850)	South (South Carolina)	American System Compromise Tariff of 1833 Nullification Texas Annexation	(NATIONALIST) (SECTIONALIST)
Henry Clay (1777 – 1852)	West (Kentucky)	“The Great Compromiser” Missouri Compromise of 1820 American System Compromise Tariff of 1833 Compromise of 1850	(NATIONALIST)