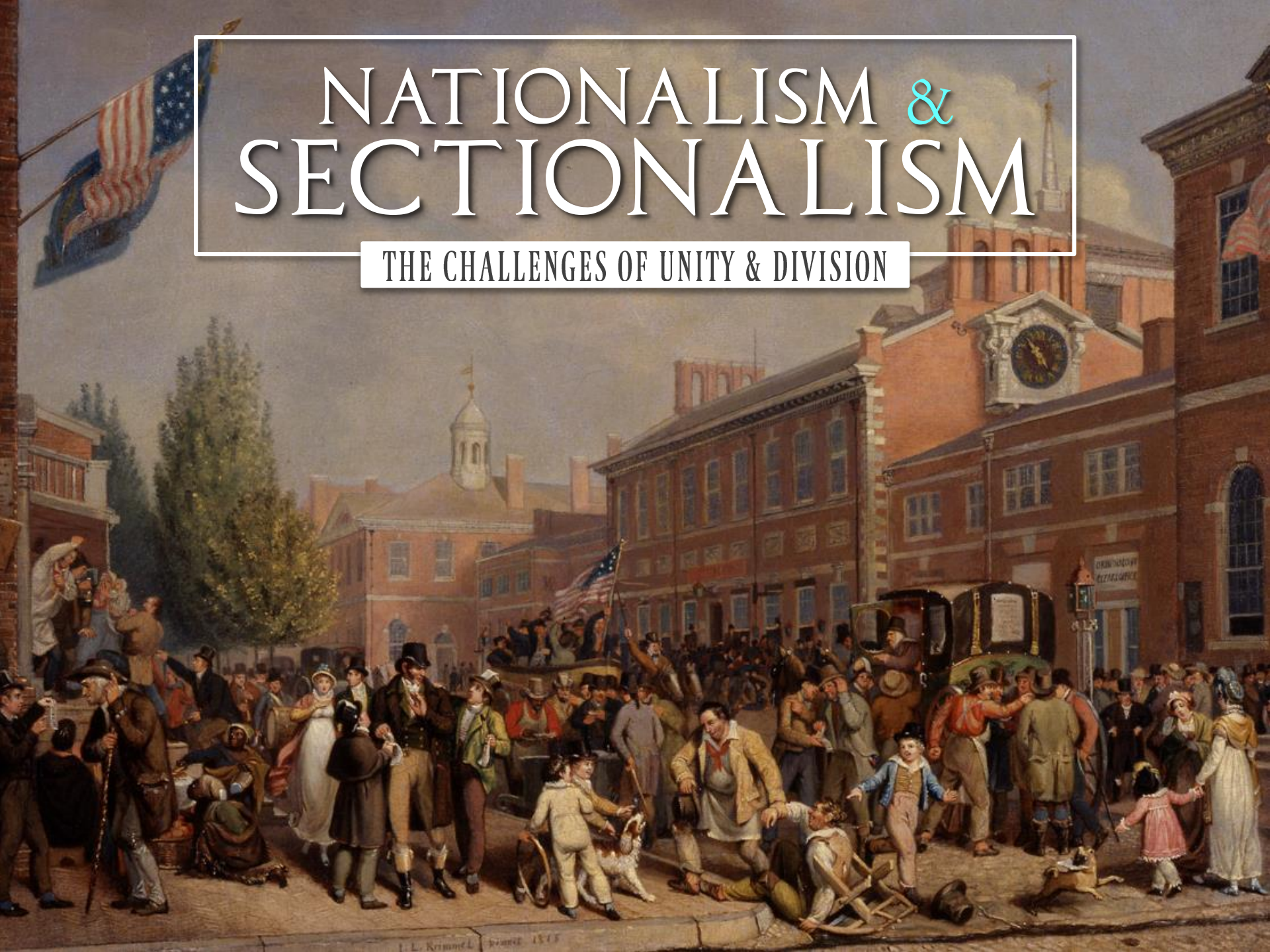


NATIONALISM & SECTIONALISM

THE CHALLENGES OF UNITY & DIVISION





NATIONALISM

**NATIONAL INTERESTS
AHEAD OF REGIONAL CONCERNS**

SECTIONALISM

LOCAL & REGIONAL

INTERESTS AHEAD OF

NATIONAL CONCERNS



A detailed 19th-century painting depicting a large social gathering in a park. In the background, a large, circular, domed building with multiple windows stands on a hill. The foreground is filled with people in period clothing: men in top hats and frock coats, women in long dresses and bonnets, and children. Some are seated at a table with food, while others are standing and talking. Two dogs are running in the lower right. The scene is set in a lush, wooded park with tall trees. A dark rectangular box with a white border is superimposed over the middle of the image, containing the word "NATIONALISM" in white capital letters.

NATIONALISM

WAR OF 1812


HELPED PROPEL & CREATE



PATRIOTISM



POLITICAL
UNITY



ECONOMIC
EXPANSION

A blue-tinted historical illustration of a large crowd of people, some on horseback, in a public square or street.

**DEMOCRATIC-
REPUBLICANS**



U.S.

A purple-tinted historical illustration of a crowd of people, including a child in the foreground, in a public square or street.

FEDERALISTS

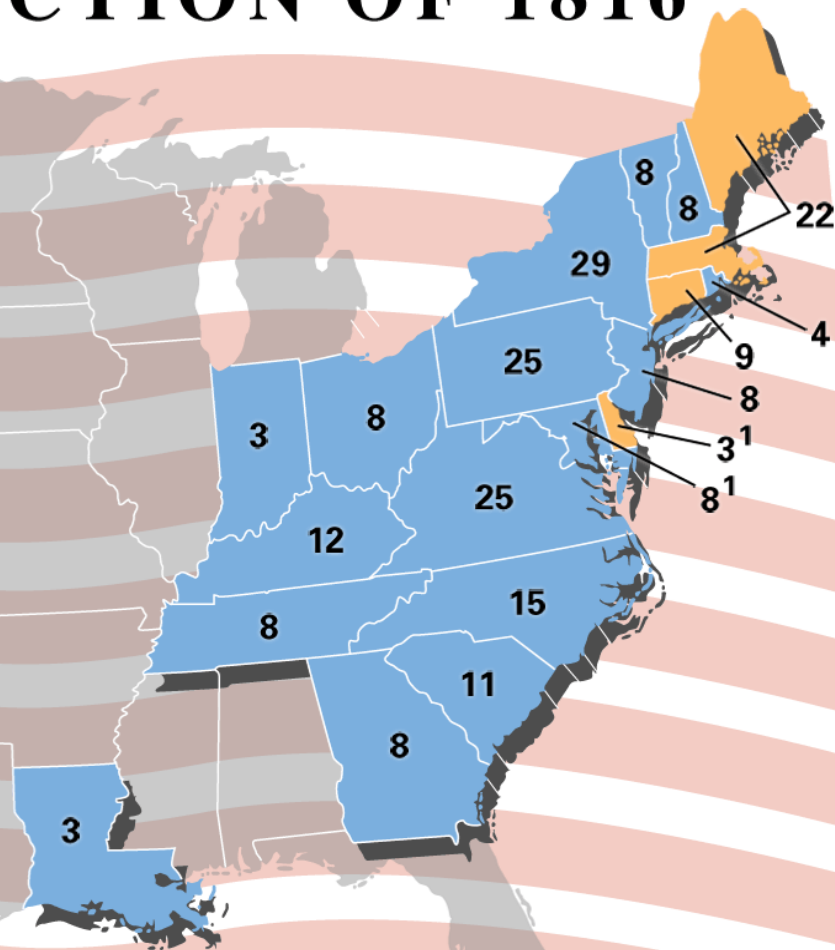
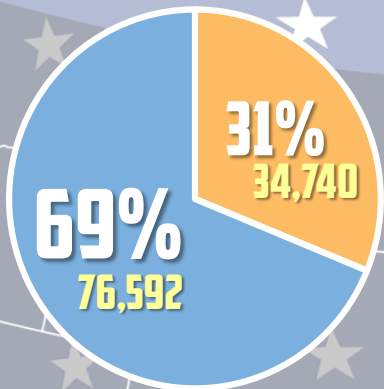
A colorful historical illustration of a battle scene from the War of 1812, showing soldiers on horseback and on foot, with flags and smoke.

WAR OF 1812

A sepia-toned historical illustration of a busy street scene with many people, including a dog in the foreground, and a large crowd in the background.

**DEMOCRATIC-REPUBLICANS
BECOME THE SOLE POLITICAL FORCE IN AMERICA**

ELECTION OF 1816



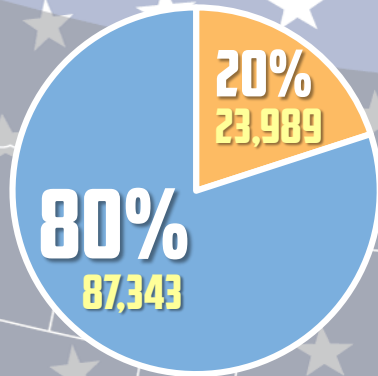
Monroe (Democratic-Republican)
183 electoral votes



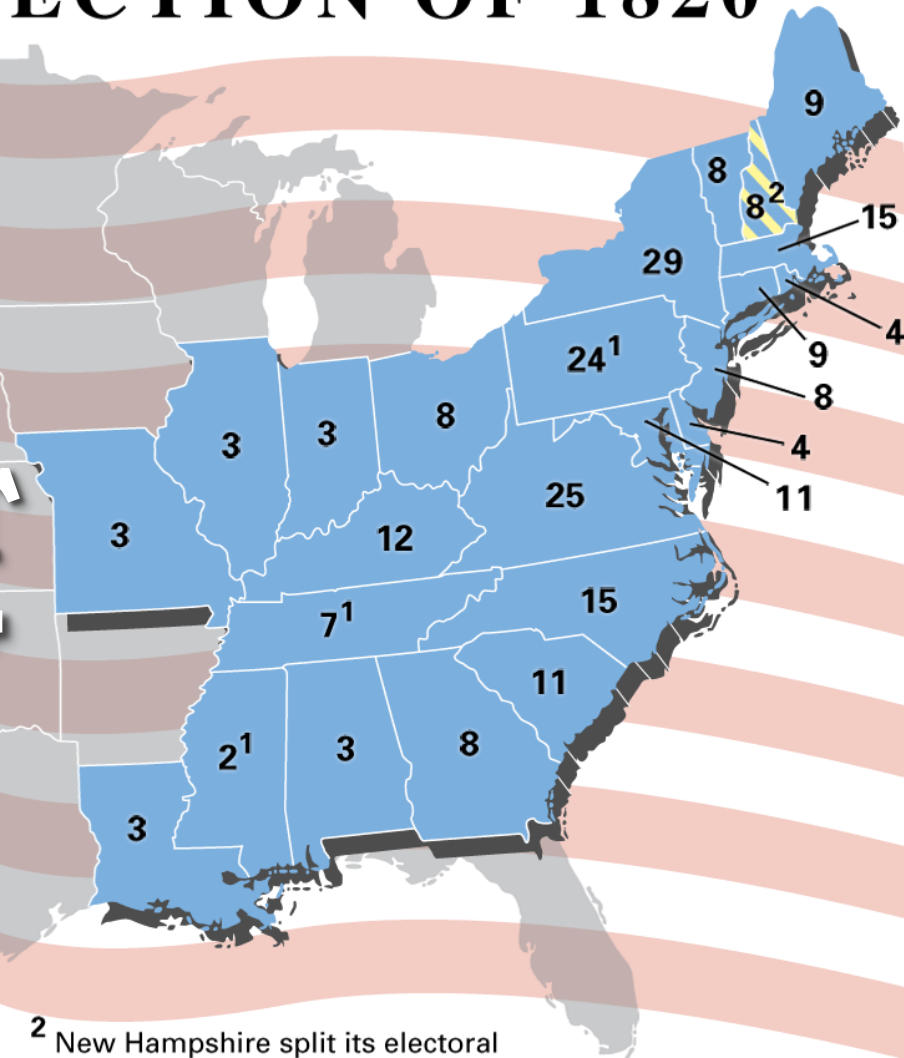
King (Federalist)
34 electoral votes

¹One Delaware elector and three Maryland electors did not vote.

ELECTION OF 1820



DEATH OF THE FEDERALIST PARTY



² New Hampshire split its electoral votes: Monroe 7, Adams 1.



Monroe (Democratic-Republican)
231 electoral votes



Adams (Independent-Republican)
1 electoral vote

¹ One elector each from Mississippi, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee did not vote.

ERA OF GOOD FEELINGS

PERIOD OF ALMOST COMPLETE POLITICAL,
SOCIAL, & ECONOMIC HARMONY

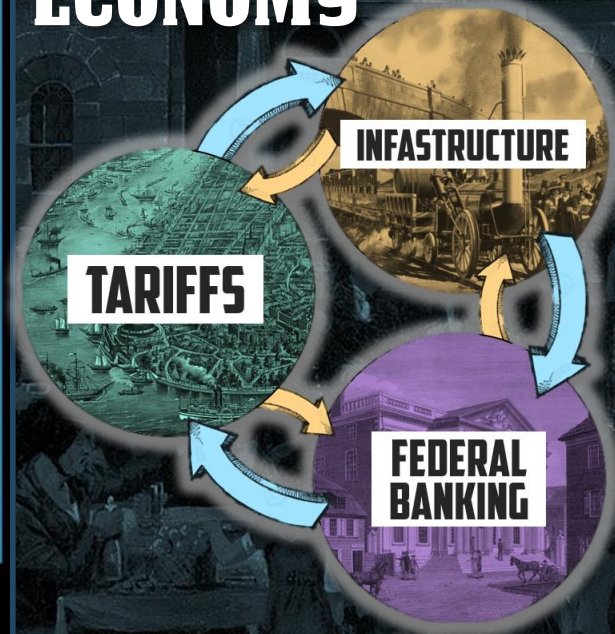




Industry and Agriculture in the North and South, 1860

AMERICAN SYSTEM

REGIONAL ECONOMIES WEAVING INTO A NATIONAL ECONOMY





The Monroe Doctrine

December 2, 1823

ELLOW-CITIZENS of the Senate and House of Representatives . . . At the proposal of the Russian Imperial government, made through the minister of the Emperor residing here, a full power and instructions have been transmitted to the minister of the United States at St. Petersburg to arrange by amicable negotiations the respective rights and interests of the two nations on the northwest coast of this continent. A similar proposal had been made by His Imperial Majesty to the government of Great Britain, which has likewise been acceded to. The government of the United States has been desirous, by this friendly proceeding, of manifesting the great value which they have invariably attached to the friendship of the Emperor and their solicitude to cultivate the best understanding with his government. In the discussions to which this interest has given rise and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, the occasion has been judged proper for asserting, as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers . . .

It was stated at the commencement of the last session that a great effort was then making in Spain and Portugal to improve the condition of the people of those countries, and that it appeared to be conducted with extraordinary moderation. It need scarcely be remarked that the result has been so far very different from what was then anticipated.

Of events in that quarter of the globe, with which we have so much intercourse and from which we derive our origin, we have always been anxious and interested spectators. The citizens of the United States cherish sentiments the most friendly in favor of the liberty and happiness of their fellowmen on that side of the Atlantic. In the wars of the European powers in matters relating to themselves we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy so to do. It is only when our rights are invaded or seriously menaced that we resent injuries or make preparation for our defense.

With the movements in this hemisphere we are of necessity more immediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the allied powers is essentially different in this respect from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective governments; and to the defense of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of their most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted.

We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States. In the war between these new governments and Spain we declared our neutrality at the time of their recognition, and to this we have adhered, and shall continue to adhere, provided no change shall occur which, in the judgement of the competent authorities of this government, shall make a corresponding change on the part of the United States indispensable to their security.

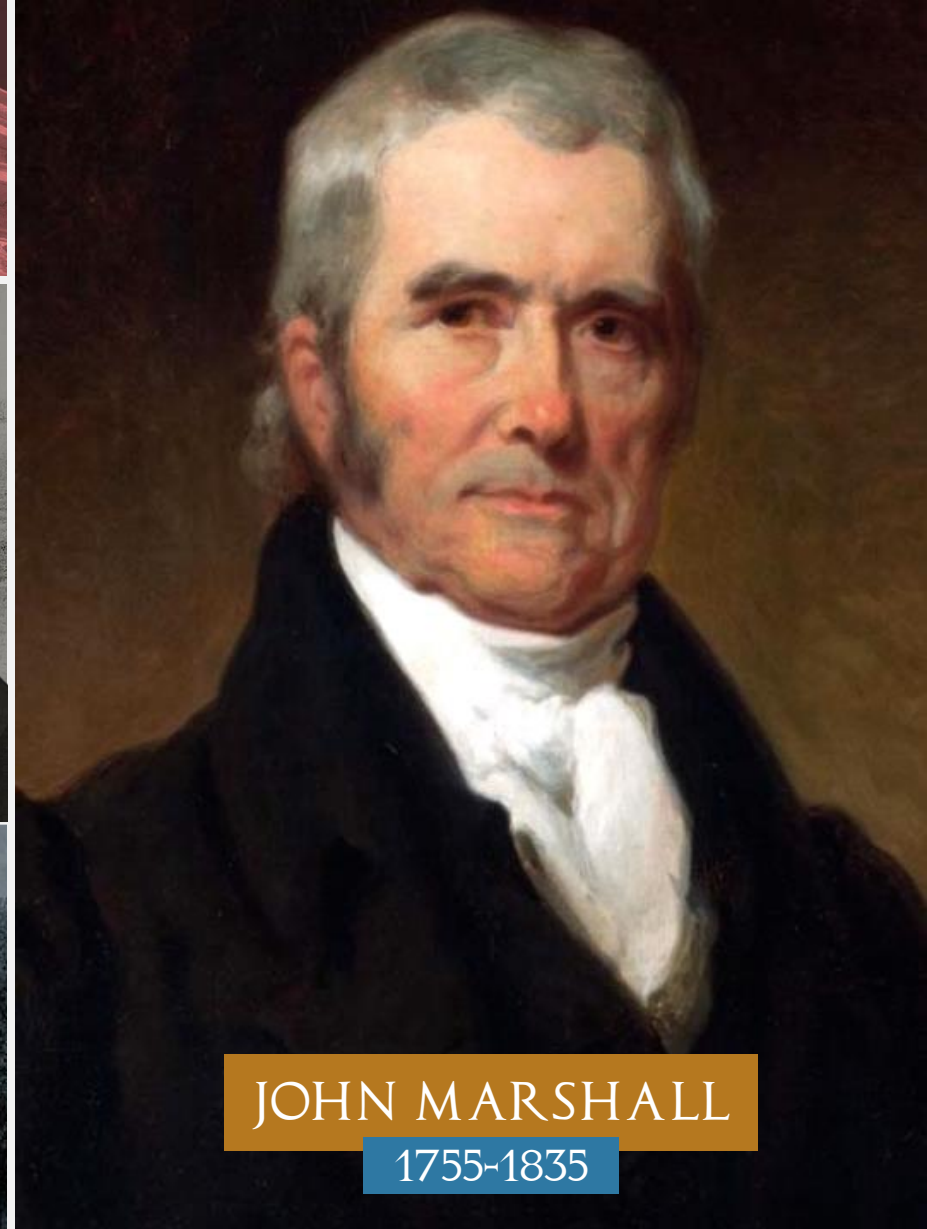
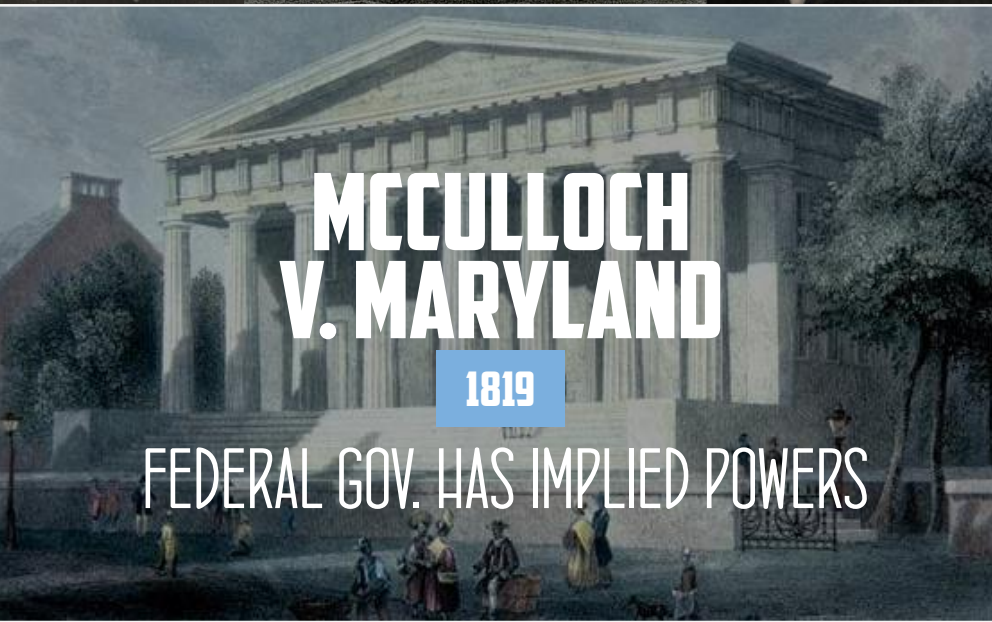
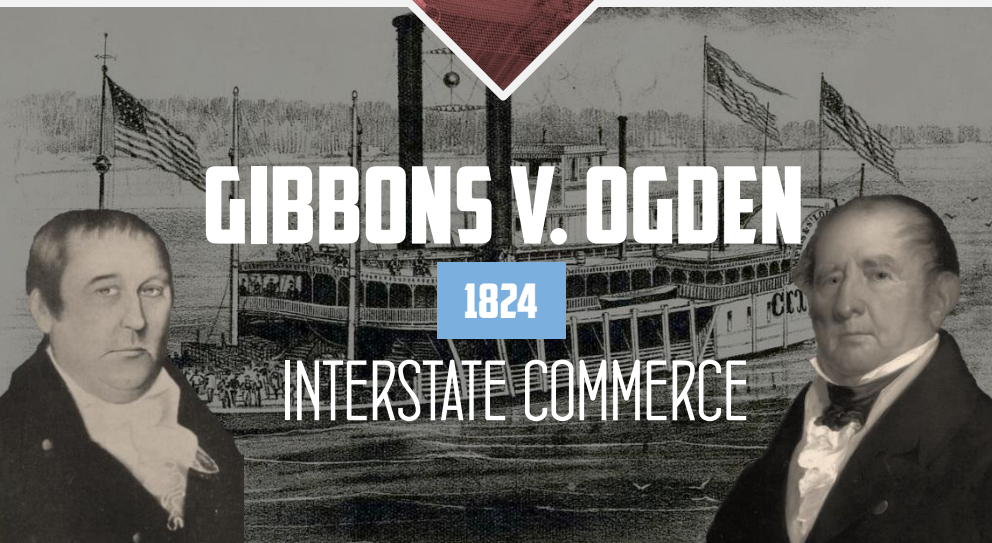
The late events in Spain and Portugal show that Europe is still unsettled. Of this important fact no stronger proof can be adduced than that the allied powers should have thought it proper, on any principle satisfactory to themselves, to have interposed by force in the internal concerns of Spain. To what extent such interpositions may be carried, on the same principle, is a question in which all independent powers whose governments differ from theirs are interested, even those most remote, and surely none more so than the United States. Our policy in regard to Europe, which was adopted at an early stage of the wars which have so long agitated that quarter of the globe, nevertheless remains the same, which is, not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of its powers; to consider the government de facto as the legitimate government for us; to cultivate friendly relations with it, and to preserve those relations by a frank, firm, and manly policy, meeting in all instances the just claims of every power, submitting to injuries from none.

But in regard to these (the American) continents circumstances are eminently and conspicuously different. It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness; nor can anyone believe that our southern brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interpositions in any form with indifference. If we look to the comparative strength and resources of Spain and those new governments, and their distance from each other, it must be obvious that she can never subdue them. It is still the true policy of the United States to leave the parties to themselves, in the hope that other powers will pursue the same course . . .

**NO EUROPEAN
INTERVENTION
IN WESTERN HEMPH.
AND
AMERICAN
ISOLATION**



SHAPING & STRENGTHENING JUDICIAL POWER



STRENGTHENING
THE NECESSARY & PROPER CLAUSE

A historical map of the United States, likely from the mid-19th century, illustrating the division between free and slave states. The map uses color-coding: red for free states and blue for slave states. States shown include Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. Major cities like New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and St. Louis are marked. The Great Lakes and the Atlantic Ocean are also visible. A large black box with the word 'SECTIONALISM' is superimposed over the center of the map.

SECTIONALISM

SLAVEHOLDERS
white inhabitants
are owners of slave
lands every branch
and wield its influence
perpetuation of the
Slaveholders in 1850
Holders of 1 d
Holders of 1 a
Holders of 2 a
Holders of 10
Holders of 20 a
Holders of 50 a
Holders of 100 a
Holders of 200 a
Holders of 300 a
Holders of 500 a
Holders of 1,000 a

Total number of

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATIVES

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Free States have a total of
144 members.

UN

16 F
populati

1817

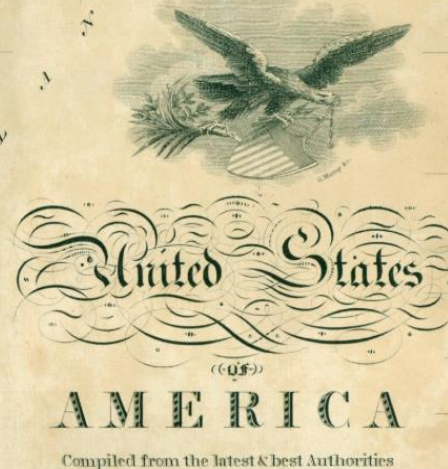
FREE
OR
SLAVE?

MISSOURI



11 FREE

11 SLAVE



1819

(R-NY)

TALLMADGE
AMENDMENT (1819)
GRADUAL EMANCIPATION

MASSIVE & INTENSE POLITICAL DEBATE

MISSOURI COMPROMISE 1820

MAINE
FREE

11 FREE

FREE

36° 30'

SLAVE

MISSOURI
SLAVE

11 SLAVE

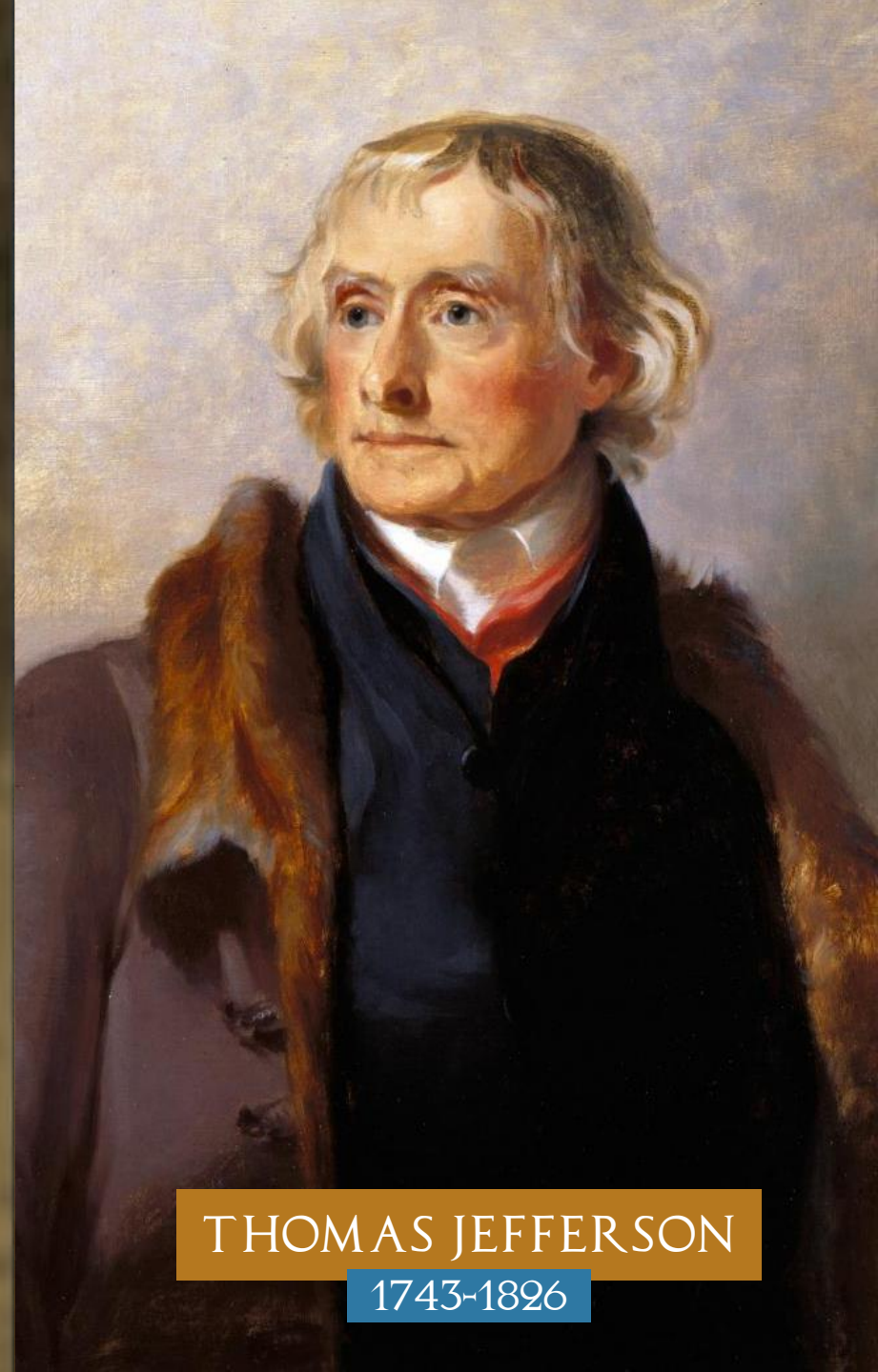
GREAT
COMPROMISER

HENRY CLAY

"THIS MOMENTOUS QUESTION, LIKE A FIRE BELL IN THE NIGHT, AWAKENED AND FILLED ME WITH TERROR. I CONSIDERED IT AT ONCE AS THE KNELL OF THE UNION. IT IS HUSHED INDEED FOR THE MOMENT. BUT THIS IS A REPRIEVE ONLY, NOT A FINAL SENTENCE....

[W]E HAVE THE WOLF BY THE EAR, AND WE CAN NEITHER HOLD HIM, NOR SAFELY LET HIM GO.... I REGRET THAT I AM NOW TO DIE IN THE BELIEF THAT THE USELESS SACRIFICE...BY THE GENERATION OF '76...IS TO BE THROWN AWAY BY THE UNWISE AND UNWORTHY PASSIONS OF THEIR SONS, AND THAT MY ONLY CONSOLATION IS TO BE THAT I LIVE NOT TO WEEP OVER IT."

*APRIL LETTER
TO JOHN HOLMES 1820*



THOMAS JEFFERSON

1743-1826



BREAKUP OF POLITICAL HARMONY

ELECTION OF 1824 & BEYOND

ELECTION OF 1824

WILLIAM G. CRAWFORD

SEC. OF TREASURY GA

H. CLAY

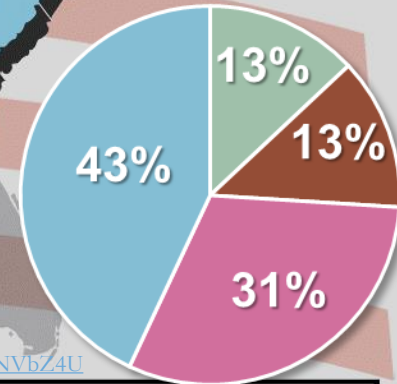
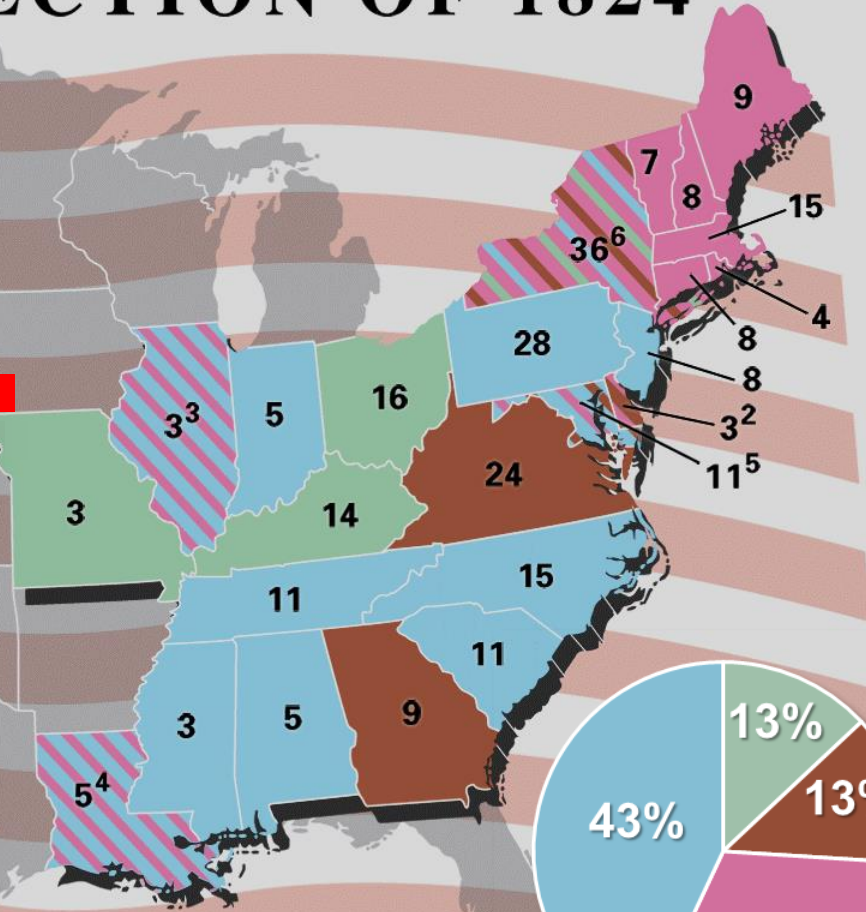
SPK. OF HOUSE KY

J. Q. ADAMS

SEC. OF STATE MA

A. JACKSON

WAR-HERO TN





<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=89d1yNVb24U>


Total Electoral:

261

Need: 131

 Jackson¹
99 electoral votes

 Adams¹
84 electoral votes

 Crawford
41 electoral votes

 Clay
37 electoral votes

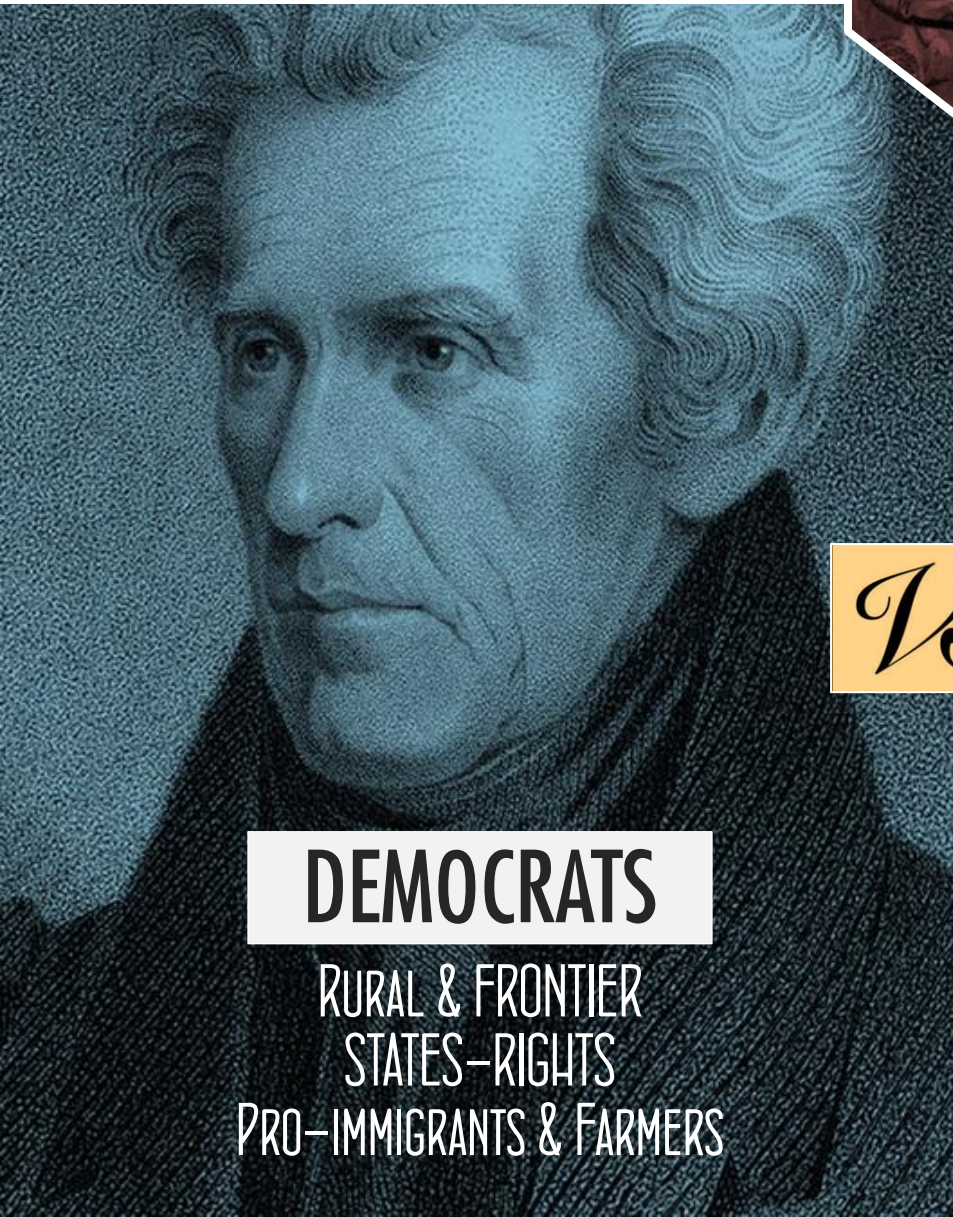
¹ None of the candidates received a majority of electoral votes. In accordance with the 12th Amendment, the House of Representatives elected the president, choosing Adams although Jackson led in electoral and popular votes.

² Delaware split its electoral votes: Crawford 2, Adams 1

³ Illinois split its electoral votes: Jackson 2, Adams 1

⁴ Louisiana split its electoral votes: Jackson 3, Adams 2

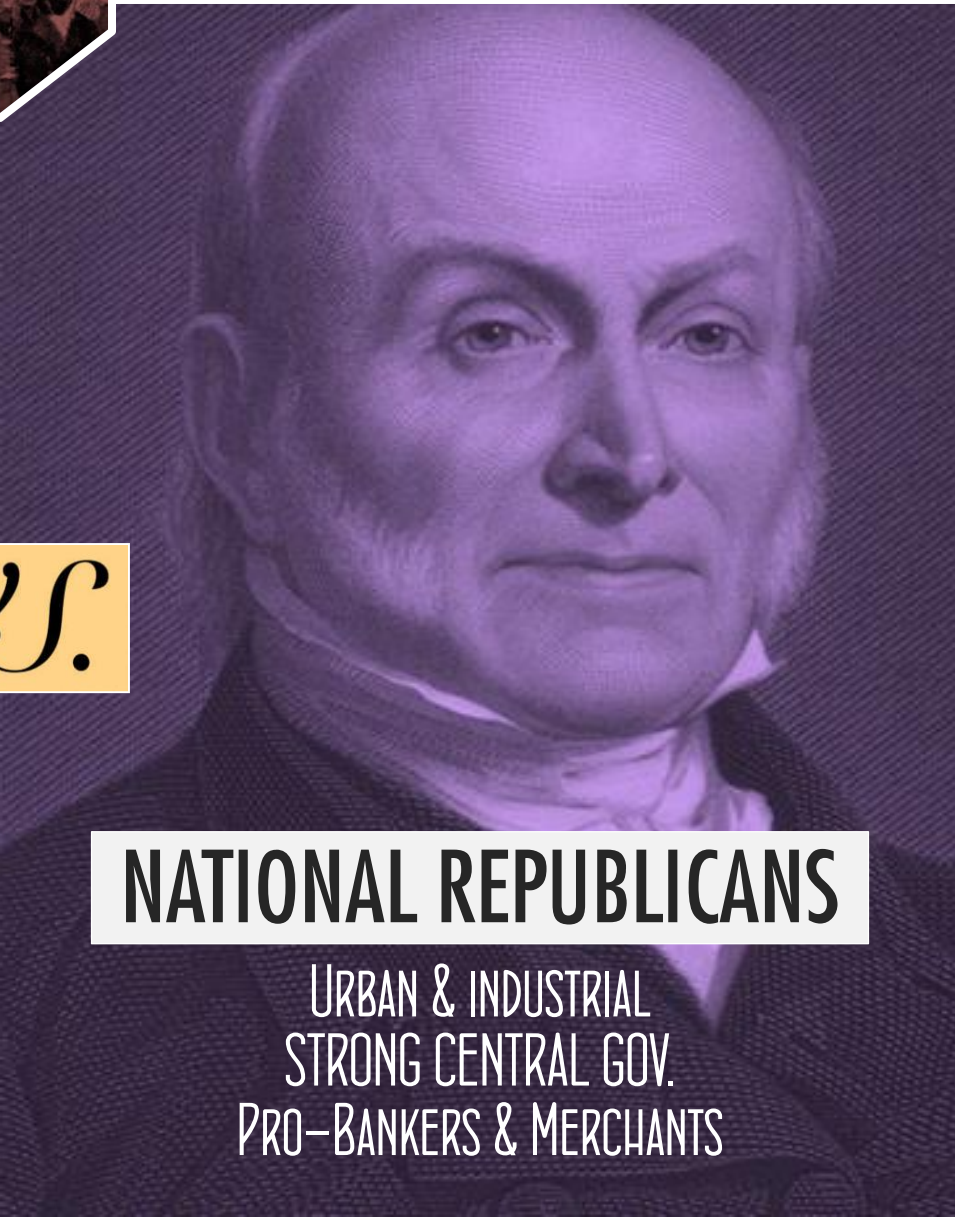
DEMOCRATIC-REPUBLICANS AFTER 1824



DEMOCRATS

RURAL & FRONTIER
STATES—RIGHTS
PRO—IMMIGRANTS & FARMERS

U.S.



NATIONAL REPUBLICANS

URBAN & INDUSTRIAL
STRONG CENTRAL GOV.
PRO—BANKERS & MERCHANTS

THE ADAMS PRESIDENCY

1824-1828

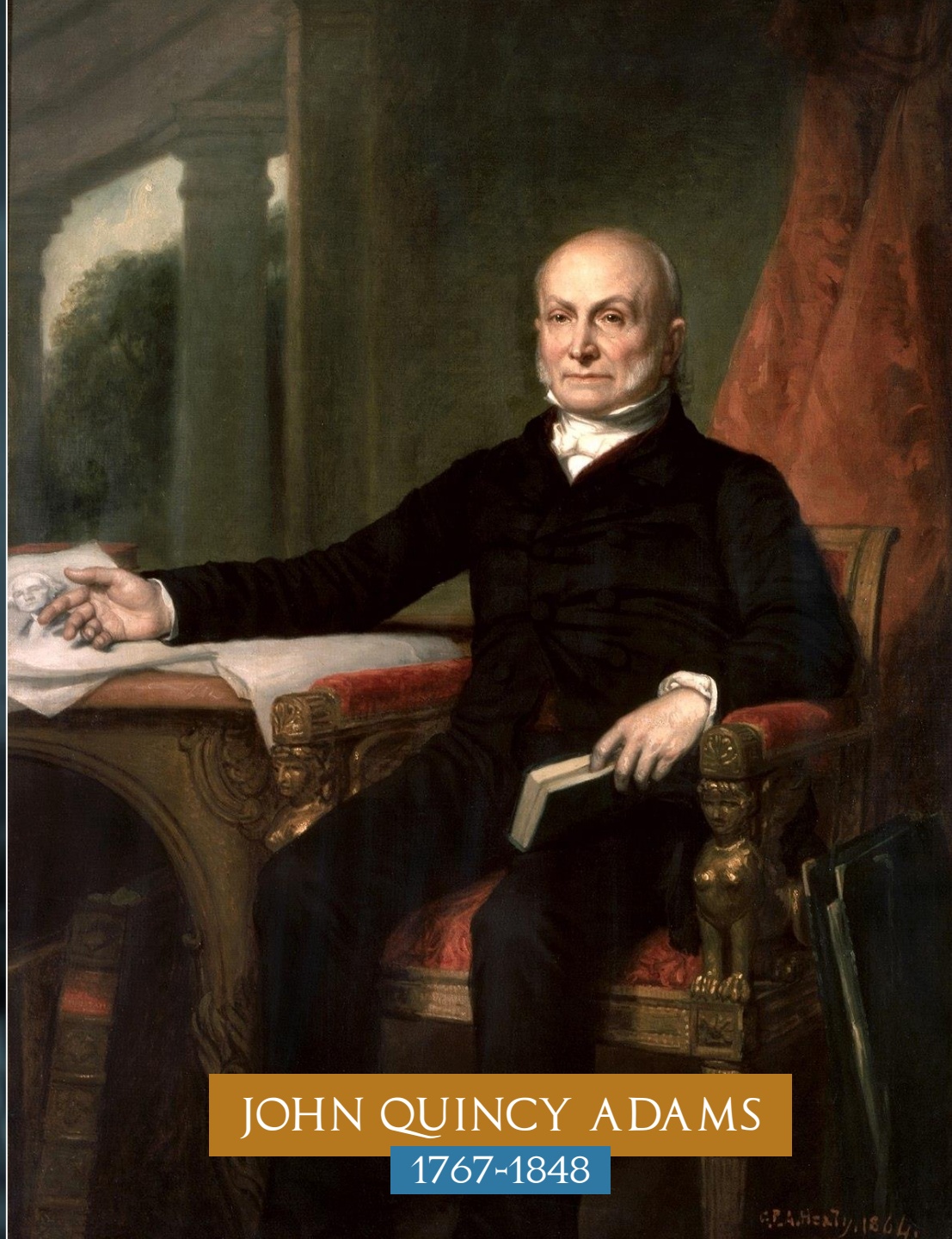
**INTERNAL
IMPROVEMENTS**

TARIFFS

**CONSIDERED
ELITIST & CORRUPT**

BARGAINED WITH NATIVES

**POLITICAL
POLARIZATION**

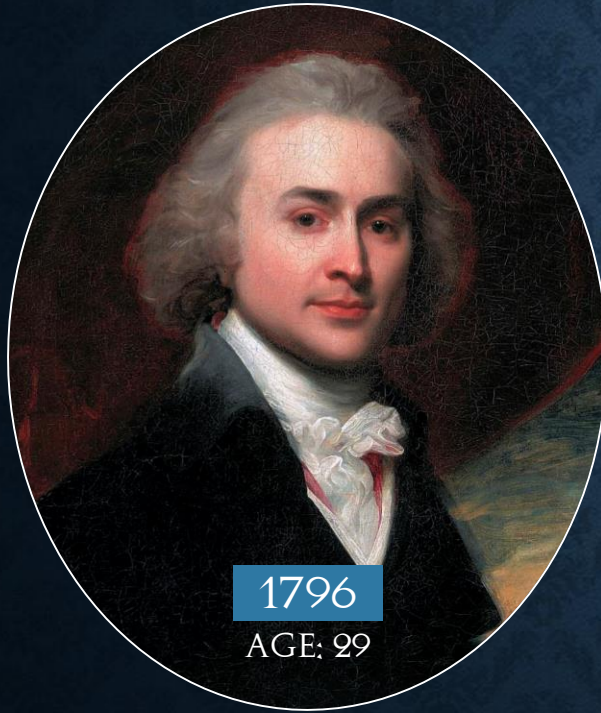


JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

1767-1848

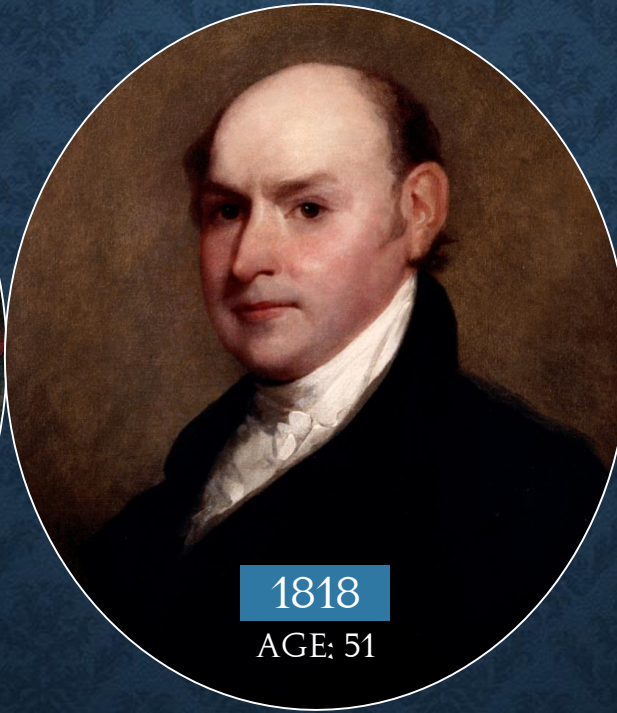
COOL TRIVIA
John Quincy
Adams WAS
THE FIRST
President
TO BE PHOTOGRAPHED





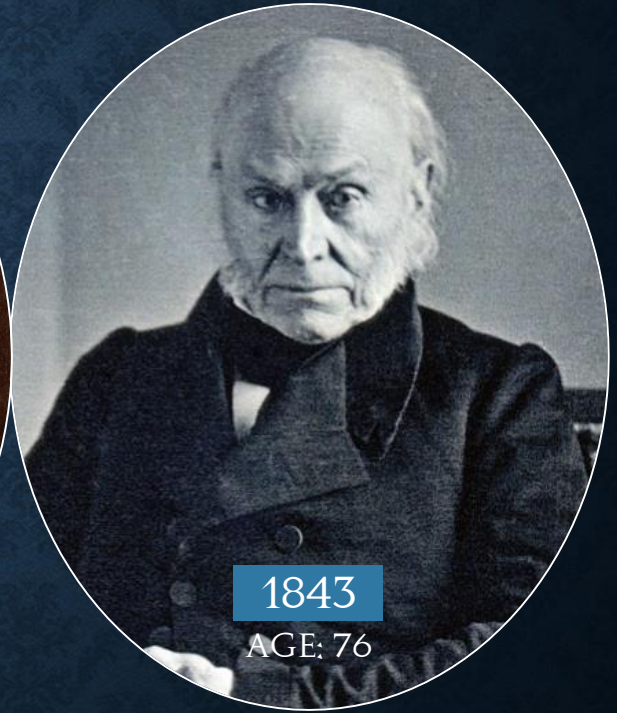
1796

AGE: 29



1818

AGE: 51

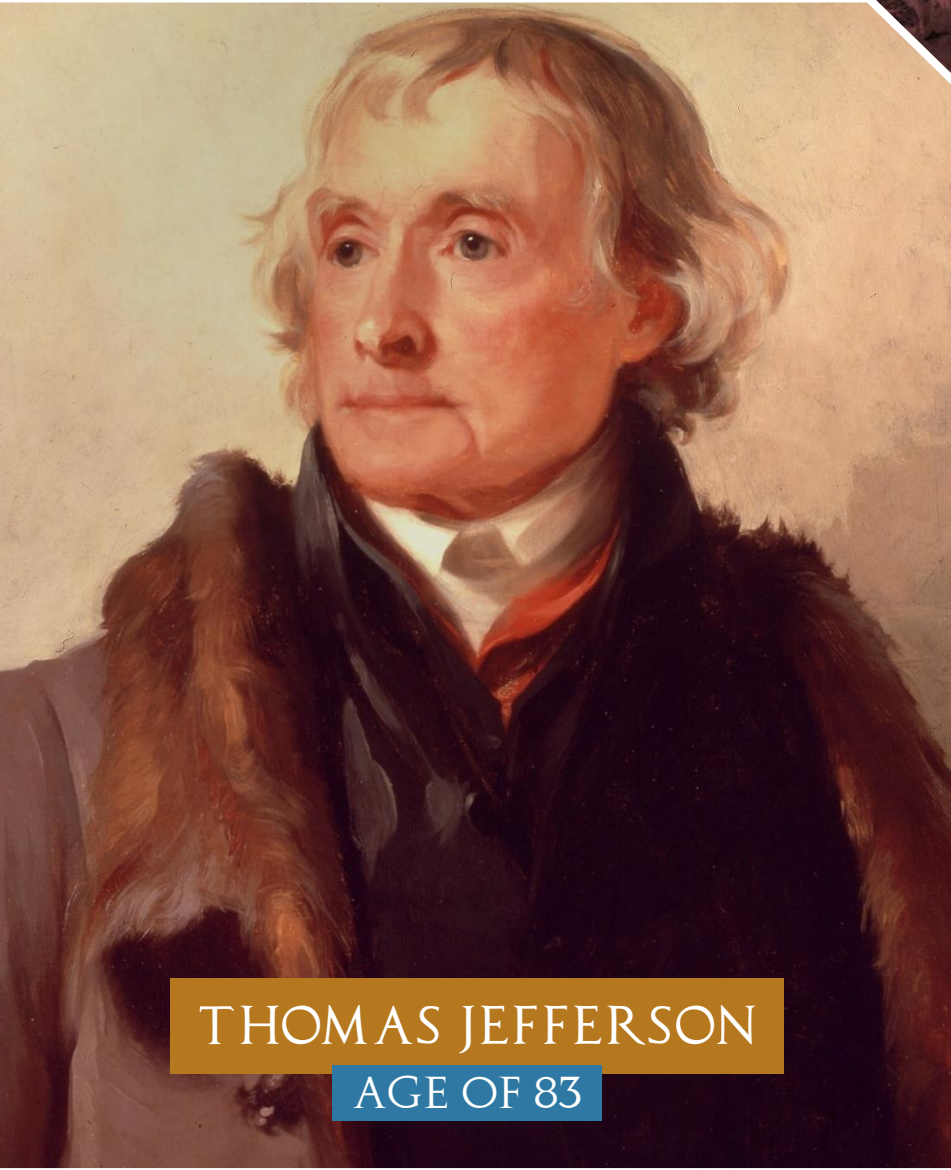


1843

AGE: 76

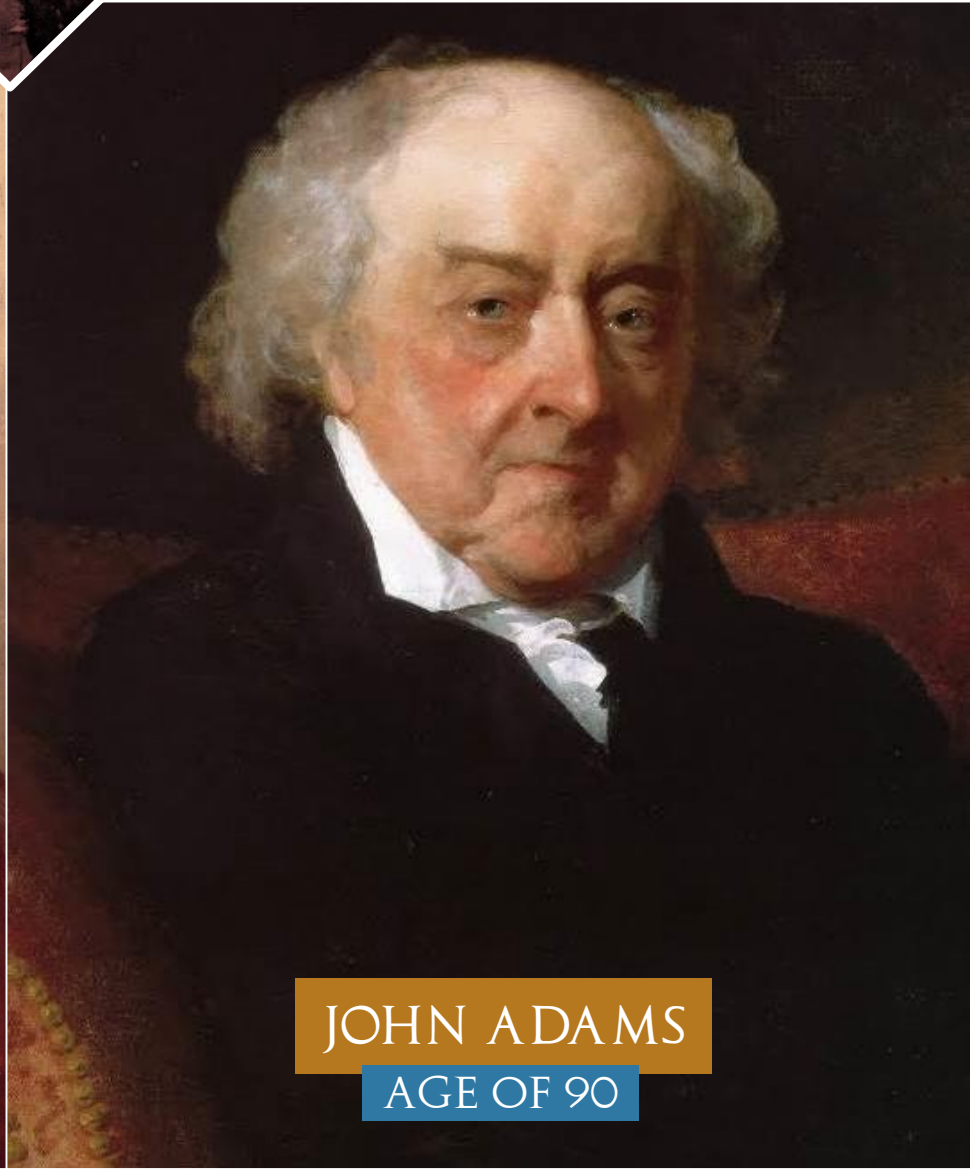
FOURTH OF JULY 1826

THE END OF A GENERATION



THOMAS JEFFERSON

AGE OF 83



JOHN ADAMS

AGE OF 90

