

8-2 – Nationalism and Sectionalism- Pages 264-269

Essential Question: *How did a rising sense of national unity allow some regional differences to be set aside and national interests to be served?*

Main Idea 1:

Growing nationalism led to improvements in the nation’s transportation systems.

- _____ : feelings of _____ and _____ to a nation
- Henry _____ proposed the _____ System: a series of _____ to make America _____ self-sufficient.
- National _____ to provide a single _____, and improved _____ and _____ funded by a _____ tariff.
- By creating a _____ on _____ goods, Henry Clay made a _____ to the U.S. _____ to _____ the building of new _____ and _____.
- Some in _____ felt such _____ were not _____ by the Constitution.
- Clay _____ that possible _____ for the _____ justified _____ action.
- Congress _____ with _____.

Henry Clay

- Served as a U.S. _____ from _____, a senator, the Speaker of the House, and _____
- Supported _____
- Developed the _____ System
- Dedicated to _____ the _____
- Initiated the _____



Roads and Canals

Roads

- _____ was first _____ built _____
- Dense, thick _____ presented a physical _____ that _____ builders of the _____.
- Begun in _____ in 1815, stretched to _____ by 1850

Canals

- Americans tried to make _____ transportation easier by building _____.
- Erie Canal ran from Albany to Buffalo in _____, allowing _____ and _____ to move between _____ and _____ on Lake Erie
- _____ of Erie Canal provided _____ for future _____

The Era of Good Feelings

- Era of Good Feelings: time of _____, _____, and _____ during 1815–1825
- National unity _____ by two Supreme Court _____ that _____ federal power

- *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819) asserted _____ powers of _____, allowing for creation of _____
- *Gibbons v. Ogden* (1824) said _____ could not _____ with power of _____ to regulate _____ trade
- The _____ in the *McCulloch v. Maryland* and the *Gibbons v. Ogden* cases _____ the _____ of national _____ in the United States.
- These cases _____ the _____ of the _____ government.

Main Idea 2:

The Missouri Compromise settled an important regional conflict.

- Sectionalism, or _____ between different _____, threatened the _____.
- Missouri applied to enter _____ as _____ state, which would change _____ between _____ and _____ states
- Initial compromise _____
- _____ proposed _____ in 1820
- Missouri entered as _____
- Maine would join _____ as a _____ state, preserving _____ between _____ and _____ states
- Missouri Compromise _____ a _____ between _____ and _____ states.
- It was _____ to _____ to keep the number of _____ and _____ states _____ in the case of the Missouri Compromise.
- The hope was it would _____ regional _____ from _____ the nation.
- The Missouri Compromise _____ to the eventual _____ of _____.
- It _____ slavery in _____ and territories _____ of Missouri's southern _____.
- Slavery would be _____ in any _____ states or _____ north of 36°30'.
- Disagreements between the _____ and _____ over _____ continued.

Main Idea 3:

The outcome of the election of 1824 led to controversy.

- _____ won the _____ vote but did not have enough _____ votes.
- The House of Representatives was _____ by the _____ to choose the _____.
- The House of Representatives chose _____ as president in the _____ of _____.
- Jackson's _____ claimed _____ had made a "_____ " with _____.
- Accusations _____ after _____ made _____ secretary of state.
- _____ weakened _____ support.