

# Study Guide



## Chapter 10, Section 3

For use with textbook pages 321–327

### UNITY AND SECTIONALISM

#### KEY TERMS

<i>sectionalism</i>	Loyalty to a region (page 322)
<i>internal improvements</i>	Federal, state, and privately funded projects such as canals and roads (page 322)
<i>American System</i>	Policies that benefited all sections of the country (page 324)
<i>disarmament</i>	The removal of weapons (page 326)
<i>demilitarize</i>	Without armed forces (page 326)
<i>court-martial</i>	To try by a military court (page 326)

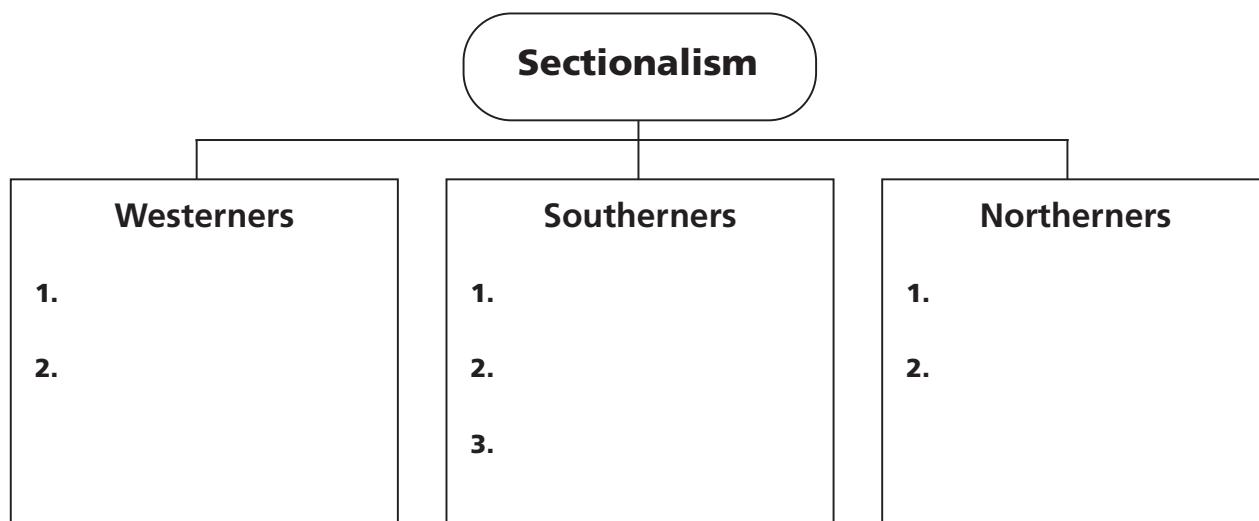
#### DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

In what section, or region, of the country do you live? What issues are important to your region?

In the last section, you read about the expansion of transportation systems, which led to westward settlement. This section focuses on the different interests of different regions and their representatives in government.

#### ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the chart below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about how sectionalism resulted from differences in economic activities and needs.



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## Chapter 10, Section 3 (continued)

### READ TO LEARN

- **The Era of Good Feelings** (pages 321–322)

Conflict and tension settled after the War of 1812. There were few political differences. James Monroe was elected president in 1816 and again in 1820, with very little opposition. America was united. Monroe, at his own expense, became the first president since Washington to tour the country. He was a popular president, even in formerly Federalist states. A Boston newspaper declared these years to be the “Era of Good Feelings.”

1. Why was the period after the War of 1812 called the “Era of Good Feelings”?

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- **Sectionalism Grows** (pages 322–324)

People in different regions, or sections, of the country had different needs and interests. These differences led to *sectionalism*, or a loyalty to one’s region. Conflicts between regions arose over national policies. The different sections of the United States disagreed on the issues of slavery, states’ rights, tariffs, a national bank, and *internal improvements*, or projects funded by the federal government, states, or private businesses.

When new states became part of the Union, sectional disagreements arose over the issues of slavery. Southerners and Northerners argued over whether Missouri and Maine, part of Massachusetts that applied for statehood, should become slave states. In 1820 the Missouri Compromise was reached. Missouri was admitted to the Union as a slave state, and Maine was admitted as a free state. Slavery was banned in the rest of the Louisiana Territory.

2. What differences ended the “Era of Good Feelings”?

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- **The American System** (pages 324–325)

In 1824 Henry Clay proposed an *American System*, policies that would benefit all sections of the United States. His proposal included a tariff to protect American industries from foreign competition, internal improvements such as roads and canals, and a national bank to establish one currency for all states and to lend money to build large businesses. Jefferson opposed the system, believing it would only benefit wealthy manufacturers in New England. Only a small part of Clay’s American System was approved. Congress approved some internal improvements and the Second National Bank, created in 1816.

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## Chapter 10, Section 3 (continued)

The Supreme Court contributed to the sectional and states' rights debates. It ruled that states could not interfere with federal institutions. It also ruled that states could not make laws that interfere with Congressional power over commerce between states. Their rulings favored the powers of the national government.

**3.** What was proposed in Clay's American System?

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• **Foreign Affairs** (pages 325–326)

Many Americans realized that peaceful relations with Britain and Spain were needed. After the War of 1812, agreements were reached between the United States and Britain. The Rush-Bagot Treaty of 1817 set limits on the number of naval ships each could have in the Great Lakes. It also called for the removal of weapons, or *disarmament*, along part of the border between the United States and British Canada. The Convention of 1818 determined the boundary of the Louisiana Territory between the United States and Canada. It also created a *demilitarized* border, a border that banned armed forces.

Both Spain and the United States claimed the rights to West Florida. America added parts of West Florida to the states of Louisiana and Mississippi in 1810 and 1812. When Andrew Jackson was asked to stop the Seminole raids on American territory from Florida, he went beyond his instructions and invaded Spanish East Florida. There Jackson took control of two Spanish forts. Spain wanted him punished.

Adams believed that Spain did not want a war, and that this might be a good opportunity to settle the Florida dispute. Spain and the United States reached an agreement. Under the terms of the Adams-Onís Treaty in 1819, Spain gave up East Florida and all claims to West Florida. The United States gave up all claims to Spanish Texas and paid Spain \$5 million in damages. Both the United States and Spain agreed on a border between the United States and Spanish lands in the West. The border included a large area of land in the Pacific Northwest. The United States now owned land from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific coast.

**4.** From what two treaties with Britain and Spain did the United States benefit?

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## Chapter 10, Section 3 *(continued)*

- **Latin American Republics** (*pages 326–327*)

The Spanish empire in the Americas included what is now the southwestern United States, Mexico and Central America, and all of South America except Brazil. Most of South America had won its independence from Spain by 1824.

Spain asked France, Austria, Russia, and Prussia for help in the fight against revolutionary forces in South America, which concerned the United States. President Monroe declared that the United States would oppose any new European colonies in the Americas. This declaration became known as the Monroe Doctrine. The Monroe Doctrine is still an important part of the foreign policy of the United States today.

**5.** What is the Monroe Doctrine?

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