

Politics and Regional Interests

Learning Objective 4.C: Explain how different regional interests affected debates about the role of the federal government in the early republic.

Regional Issues and Identity

KC-4.1.1.D: Regional interests often trumped national concerns as the basis for many political leaders' positions on slavery and economic policy.

- Economic Policy
 - Tariffs - use evolved from raising revenue to protecting industry (_____)
 - Regions with manufacturing benefit, revenue could be used for infrastructure in the West
 - _____ in 1828 escalates tensions between South Carolina and Federal Government
 - Land - Western settlers wanted cheaper land
 - Criticized Bank of U.S. for tightening credit and leading _____
 - _____ rampant, easier to speculate with state or local banks
- Slavery
 - Supported in the South and Southwest as southerners begin to migrate - soil in the east beginning to be exhausted
 - Northeast and Northwest had no use for it
- As _____ party waned there was greater diversity in what D-R supported

Clay's American System

KC-4.2.III.D: Plans to further unify the U.S. economy, such as the American System, generated debates over whether such policies would benefit agriculture or industry, potentially favoring different sections of the country.

- Clay's American System
 - Protective _____
 - Would protect industry and fund infrastructure
 - Bank of the United States
 - _____ chartered in 1816
 - _____ (infrastructure)
 - Regularly lost in Congress or vetoed
- Agricultural regions had less to gain, opposed it

Temporary Solutions to Slavery Question

KC-4.3.II.C: Congressional attempts at political compromise, such as the Missouri Compromise, only temporarily stemmed growing tensions between opponents and defenders of slavery.

- Admission of _____ could set precedent for states in the Louisiana Territory
- Introduction of the _____ put sectionalism on display
- Henry Clay brokers a compromise
 - Missouri admitted as a Slave State
 - _____ admitted as a Free State
 - Slavery will not be allowed in western states above the _____ line of latitude

Recap

- Sectionalism grew over Slavery and Economic disputes of Tariffs, Land and the Bank of the United States
- Clay's American System meant to help develop U.S. faster, not implemented fully
- The Missouri Compromise temporarily silences discord over the expansion of slavery

Part II

Short Answer Questions

Answer the following in AT LEAST three sentences.

1. Explain how different regional interests affected debates about the role of the federal government in the early republic.

A Northerner's View of Southern Slavery, 1821

Retrieved from: <http://ap.gilderlehrman.org/resource/northerner%27s-view-southern-slavery-1821?period=4>



Aurelia Hale to her sister Sarah, June 11, 1821. (Gilder Lehrman Collection)

Excerpt

When we entered Savannah we were astonished at the number of blacks; but now they have become quite familiar to us, We find it no inconvenience at all to be waited upon. I have one and sometimes two to attend me. And can find them sufficient employment.

I like their manner of living here, better than at the North they have a greater variety of dishes, and the most of them entirely different from ours. . . .

I designed to write you a long letter, but Mrs [S]ansom's Coach is wa[i]ting for us to ride. I will leave the remainder till I return; perhaps I shall get some new ideas. We ride in state I assure you, with blacks on all sides. One little Negro stands behind the Carriage; With a face shining like a glass bottle. To appearance as happy as if worth thousands.

1. Provide an attribution for the document.
2. Use the document to support the thesis: "Regional interests greatly affected the debate about the role of the federal government in the early republic."
3. Choose one of the analysis topics from HAPP and provide a 2 sentence analysis of the document.
4. Give an A-C-E response on a piece of outside evidence that is relevant to the document and topic of the thesis

John C. Calhoun Responds to Abolitionist Petitions in the Senate

Retrieved from: <https://teachingamericanhistory.org/library/document/slavery-a-positive-good/>

... Abolition and the Union cannot coexist. As the friend of the Union I openly proclaim it—and the sooner it is known the better. The former may now be controlled, but in a short time it will be beyond the power of man to arrest the course of events. We of the South will not, cannot, surrender our institutions. To maintain the existing relations between the two races, inhabiting that section of the Union, is indispensable to the peace and happiness of both. It cannot be subverted without drenching the country in blood, and extirpating one or the other of the races. Be it good or bad, [slavery] has grown up with our society and institutions, and is so interwoven with them that to destroy it would be to destroy us as a people. But let me not be understood as admitting, even by implication, that the existing relations between the two races in the slaveholding States is an evil:—far otherwise; I hold it to be a good, as it has thus far proved itself to be to both, and will continue to prove so if not disturbed by the fell spirit of abolition. I appeal to facts. Never before has the black race of Central Africa, from the dawn of history to the present day, attained a condition so civilized and so improved, not only physically, but morally and intellectually.

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