

5.6

Nationalism Influences Policies

As a Young Historian, I will be able to...

- **Analyze the causes and effects of nationalism on domestic policy during the years following the War of 1812.**
- **Describe the impact of nationalism on the nation's foreign policy.**
- **Summarize the struggle over the issue of slavery as the nation grew.**

The Influence of Nationalism on Domestic Affairs

Nationalism- Extreme loyalty & devotion to ones own nation

Democratic Republicans used Federalism to promote trade that helped industry & workers

Henry Clay- lead the nation for economic nationalism nationalism.

American System- Federal Program used to stimulate the economy with internal improvements to create a self-sufficient nation

Economic Policies

Re-establishment of the national bank was important to control nation's money supply & banking practices

John Marshall- Chief Justice of the Supreme court who favored a strong federal government & national economy

Marbury V. Madison- Power to review Congressional Acts of Congress & President to see if its constitutional

Fletcher V. Peck- State government had limited power to interfere in business contracts

Federal Powers

McCulloch v. Maryland- Federal law was superior to state law.

Cohens v. Virginia- Supreme Court could review state cases to involve the constitution

Gibbons v. Ogden- Allowed Congress to regulate interstate commerce

This allowed Big Business corporations to develop without fear of government interference

Boom and Bust

As enterprises became interconnected, the economy became subject to panics for booms and busts

Sometimes business would do well, other times it could CRASH AND BURN

Capitalism would be questioned as people were concerned about funding

Novelists & Art that showed nationalistic spirit would become very popular

American Expansion

John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State, hoped to reduce regional tensions & expand nation

1819- Spain sells Florida to the United States due to conflicts with the Seminoles

Andrew Jackson led a force into Florida to fight the tribes & seize Spanish forts

Adams-Onis Treaty- Ended Spanish claims to Pacific Coast Territory of Oregon.

Monroe Doctrine

**Written as a response to threats by European powers.
Especially south of the United States**

**Goal was that Europeans had no business meddling
with American republics, U.S. had no business
meddling with Europe**

**This document would become very important
throughout U.S. History**

“Keep the America countries free & protected!”

Missouri Compromise

Debate whether to let Missouri enter the country as a “slave state” North & South worried about power in Congress

Missouri Compromise- Territories south of Missouri line would be slave states, above would be free states

This was the first notice of tension between the North and South over the issue of slavery