

Chapter 9 A New National Identity:

Focus on Themes This chapter is titled “A New National Identity” because it explains how the United States government established relations with European powers and how Americans developed a strong sense of national pride even as they struggled

with important state issues. You will learn about the Monroe Doctrine, the Missouri Compromise, the Cumberland Road project, and the rise of American music, literature, and public schools—events that changed the country’s **culture** and **politics**.

Focus on Reading As you read this chapter, you will find that some people supported the idea of using federal dollars to create new and better roads. Others, however, did not think federal dollars should be used that way. People who can only see one side of an issue or situation may become biased, or prejudiced against the opposite view.



Section 1: American Foreign Policy:

Rush-Bagot Agreement, p. 298

Convention of 1818, p. 298

James Monroe, p. 299

Adams-Onís Treaty, p. 299

Simon Bolívar, p. 300

Monroe Doctrine, p. 300

BUILDING BACKGROUND The War of 1812 left the United States stronger and more self-confident. The new nation had remained strong against a great European power. The United States then turned to diplomacy as a way to settle international issues.

Settling Disputes with Great Britain:

1. What issues did America and British Canada still have after the treaty of Ghent?
2. What was the result of this?

United States Gains Florida:

3. Who was threatening our southern border?
4. What groups of people were living there?
5. Who rose up against them?
6. What did the Adams Onis treaty do?

Monroe Doctrine:

1. What did Monroe fear?
2. What did the Monroe Doctrine do?
3. Four Points of the Monroe Doctrine:
4. Summarize the four points of the doctrine:
 - a. -
 - b. -
 - c. -
 - d. -

Main Ideas

1. The United States and Great Britain settled their disputes over boundaries and control of waterways.
2. The United States gained Florida in an agreement with Spain.
3. With the Monroe Doctrine, the United States strengthened its relationship with Latin America.

The Big Idea

The United States peacefully settled disputes with foreign powers.

Section 2: Nationalism and Sectionalism

nationalism, p. 302

Henry Clay, p. 302

American System, p. 302

Cumberland Road, p. 303

Erie Canal, p. 303

Era of Good Feelings, p. 303

sectionalism, p. 304

Missouri Compromise, p. 305

John Quincy Adams, p. 305

BUILDING BACKGROUND Peace, prosperity, and a growing country gave Americans a sense of national unity. In practical terms, building roads and canals also helped unify the nation. They made travel easier, linking people from different regions of the country. Nevertheless, some regional conflicts continued.

Main Ideas

1. Growing nationalism led to improvements in the nation's transportation systems.
2. The Missouri Compromise settled an important regional conflict.
3. The outcome of the election of 1824 led to controversy.

The Big Idea

A rising sense of national unity allowed some regional differences to be set aside and national interests to be served.

Growing Nationalism:

1. Define "Nationalism":
2. What is the American system?

Roads and Canals:

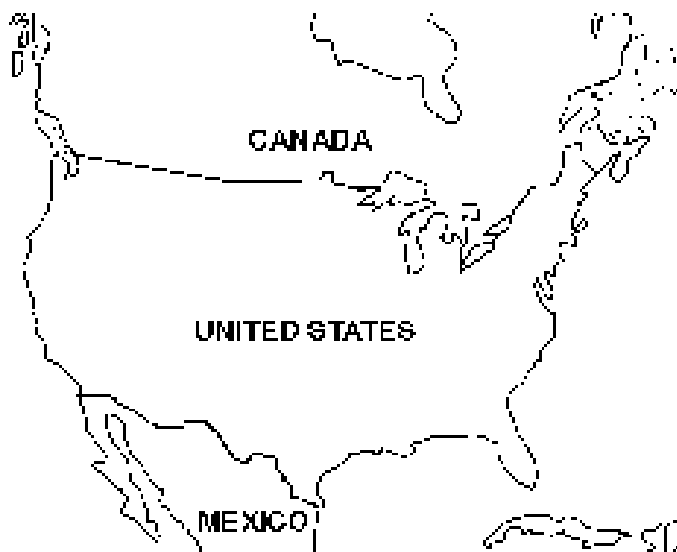
3. What were roads like in the United States?
4. What was "The Cumberland Road"?
5. What did the Erie Canal do?
6. Draw the Cumberland Road and Erie Canal on the map below:

Henry Clay

1777–1852

Known as the silver-tongued Kentuckian, Henry Clay was a gifted speaker. He became involved in local politics early in his life, and by age 29 he was appointed to the U.S. Senate. Throughout his career in the Senate, he was dedicated to preserving the Union. The Missouri Compromise and a later agreement, the Compromise of 1850, helped to ease sectional tensions, at least temporarily.

Analyzing Why did Henry Clay work for compromises between regions?



Era of Good Feelings:

- 7. What was The Era of Good Feelings?
- 8. Briefly summarize the following supreme court cases:

a. *McCulloch v. Maryland:*

b. *Gibbons v. Ogden:*

Missouri Compromise:

- 9. What is sectionalism?
- 10. What issue arose with Missouri’s request for statehood?
- 11. What did the Missouri Compromise do?

3 Conditions of the Missouri Compromise:

- 12. List the 3 conditions of the Compromise:
 - a. -
 - b. -
 - c. -

The Election of 1824:

- 13. Who won the popular vote?
- 14. Who decided on the presidency?
- 15. Who did they choose?
- 16. What was “the corrupt Bargain”?

Section 3 American Culture:

Washington Irving, p. 308

James Fenimore Cooper, p. 309

Hudson River school, p. 310

Thomas Cole, p. 310

George Caleb Bingham, p. 310

BUILDING BACKGROUND Until the early 1800s, Americans took most of their cultural ideas from Great Britain and Europe. But as American politics and the economy developed, so too did a new national culture. Writers and artists were inspired by American history and the American landscape.

Main Ideas

1. American writers created a new style of literature.
2. A new style of art showcased the beauty of America and its people.
3. American ideals influenced other aspects of culture, including religion and music.
4. Architecture and education were affected by cultural ideals.

The Big Idea

As the United States grew, developments in many cultural areas contributed to the creation of a new American identity.

Washington Irving:

1. Who was Washington Irving?
2. What message did his works include?
3. Give one example of his writing:

James Fenimore Cooper:

4. Who did James Fennimore cooper appeal to?
5. What were his stories about?

A New Style of Art:

6. What did the Hudson River School do?
7. Why would this be important?