

## NATION: The Missouri Compromise of 1820

# Missouri Compromise Draws Line on Slavery

Washington, D.C., 1820

Congress talked about it for a long time, but the North and the South now have a compromise on slavery. [In a compromise each side gives a little and each side gets a little.]

The question was, "Should Congress let Missouri become a state?" The Missouri territory had slavery. If Missouri became a slave state, there would be more slave states than free states.

The North did not want Missouri to become a state. In 1819, there were 11 slave states and 11 free states. Each state sent two senators to Congress. So the North and the South had the same number of votes in the Senate. But adding Missouri as a slave state would give the South two more votes.

Then **Henry Clay** came up with a compromise. He pointed out that Maine also wanted to become a state.

So he offered this plan:

- Let both Missouri and Maine become states. Maine would be a free state. Missouri would be a slave state.

### Presidential Line-up

#### James Monroe

- elected president No. 5 in 1817
- served two terms (1817-1824)
- his terms in office were called the "Era of Good Feelings"
- Made the Monroe Doctrine

#### John Quincy Adams

- elected president No. 6 in 1824
- served 1825-1828
- son of former president John Adams

- Set a line across the U.S. at 36°30' north latitude. South of this line, territories that became states could have slaves. North of this line, territories that became states could not have slaves.

This compromise is keeping both the North and the South happy. But it makes sectionalism stronger. **Sectionalism** is a belief that the country should be run in small parts, or sections.

The people who believe in sectionalism want laws that are good for their part of the country. They do not want to obey laws that go against their way of life.

For example, the North wants tariff laws. These laws are good for businesses in the North. The South wants to keep slaves. Slaves make money for Southern farmers.

**The Missouri Compromise** helped keep the North and South from fighting over slavery. Here is a look at what the Compromise did:

Sets up a rule to balance each new free state with a new slave state.

Keeps the North and South equal in power.

36°30' parallel marks the line between slave states and free states.

Maine is admitted to [comes into] the U.S. as a free state.

Missouri is admitted to the U.S. as a slave state.

**WHAT IS DECIDED**

- Missouri is admitted to the U.S. as a slave state. It is legal to own slaves here.
- Maine is admitted to the U.S. as a free state. It is *not* legal to own slaves here.
- The Louisiana Territory north of the 36°30' parallel is closed to slavery forever.

## NATION: Internal Growth

### GROWTH IN AMERICA

#### Industry



#### New Borders New States



#### Postal Service



#### Population



#### American System



The U.S. is **growing internally** [within its borders] in land, people, goods, and services.

## THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

There's a change! Factories are using machines to make goods. Machines work faster than people, so more goods are being made. People are calling this time the Industrial Revolution. **Industrial Revolution** means to use more machines and fewer people.

Workers used to make goods at home. Now the workers are running the machines in the factories.

Many goods being made at one time by machines in factories is called **mass production**. For example, with mass production, a factory can make many pairs of shoes in one day. A person making shoes by hand could take one week for one pair of shoes.

■ **Samuel Slater** built the first cloth factory in the U.S. People used to weave cloth at home. Now people are working in the cloth factory.

■ **Eli Whitney** invented [made] the cotton gin. The cotton gin is a machine that takes the seeds out of the cotton. People used to do this work by hand. More cotton can now be cleaned, so more cotton is being planted. Southern farmers want slaves to work these plantations [huge farms]. They do not have to pay the slaves.

## NEW BORDERS

Peace comes to the border between Canada and the United States by the:

■ **Rush Bagot Agreement, 1817:** The U.S. and England agreed to take most of their guns and warships off the Great Lakes.

■ **Treaty of 1818:** The U.S. and England set the border between Canada and the U.S. at the 49th parallel.

The United States gets Florida from Spain by the:

**Adams-Onís Treaty, 1819.**

The borders of the Louisiana Territory are set.



#### New states are added:

- Vermont (1791)
- Kentucky (1792)
- Tennessee (1796)
- Ohio (1803)
- Louisiana (1812)
- Indiana (1816)
- Mississippi (1817)
- Illinois (1818)
- Alabama (1819)

## POSTAL SERVICE

The **postal service** was set up to let people send letters and other mail to each other. It gives the people of the U.S. a way to send messages and packages to people far away.



## POPULATION

The number of people in the United States has almost doubled in the past 20 years. This is called **population growth**.

1800: 5.3 million

1820: 10 million



## AMERICAN SYSTEM

Congress makes a three-way plan. This plan is called the American System. In the American System, all parts of America become richer. Now America can grow by itself. It does not need to buy goods from England and France and China. In the **American System** [the three-way plan]:



■ Congress sets up a **national bank** [run by the federal government]. Now all the states will use the same kind of money. For example, a penny in New York will be the same as a penny in Virginia. When all the states use the same money, they can buy and sell goods back and forth.

■ Congress puts a **tariff** [tax] on goods being sent to America from other countries. Then it will cost more to buy these goods. Goods made in America will cost less. So Americans will buy the products American business people make. Business people will get rich. They will have more money to buy wheat, cotton, wood, and corn from Western farmers. Then Western farmers will get rich, too.

■ Congress puts aside money to build roads to the West. Western farmers need roads. They want to send their extra crops to the Eastern states. They also want to get the goods that Eastern business people make.

## NATION: Close-Up on National Symbols

### Six Symbols Show Pride in America

America, 1816-1824

An "Era of Good Feelings" has come to America. Americans are happy with their government. Americans are making money in factories. Americans are moving west to settle. A

growing America is feeling good. Symbols picture this new love of one's country. Here is a look at some symbols that are becoming popular:



#### American Flag

- 13 red and white stripes stand for the first 13 colonies.
- White stars show the number of states now in the U.S.
- Nickname: "Old Glory," or "Stars and Stripes."

#### Uncle Sam

- Cartoon of a hard-working man who was very strong.
- Used in ads, posters.
- Has the same initials as the United States: U.S.



#### Bald Eagle



- Named the national bird in 1782.
- Seen on coins, stamps.
- Decorates things such as dishes, furniture, and pocket watches.

#### Liberty Bell

- Rang out for the first time on July 4, 1776, to celebrate the signing of the Declaration of Independence.
- Bell is only rung on very important days.



#### July 4th



- Birthday of America—the day the Declaration of Independence was signed in 1776.
- Reminds the nation each year of the sacrifices made during the American Revolution.
- 4th of July celebration includes picnics, parades, and fireworks.

#### Webster's Dictionary

- Book first came out in 1806.
- Book told how to say and spell words the American way.
- Helped every American to speak and spell the same way.



## NATION: The Monroe Doctrine

# President Monroe Tells Europe—No Trespassing!

Washington, D.C., 1823

Stay out! Leave America to the Americans!

This is President James Monroe's warning to Europe. The President told Congress that America has the right to stop any country that tries to set up new colonies in North America or South America.

This is America's new foreign policy [a plan that tells how to work with other countries]. People are calling this foreign policy "**The Monroe Doctrine.**" Americans are proud of their president for being tough with Europe.

Americans are becoming proud of their country, too. This new pride in their country is called **nationalism**.

Americans first saw themselves as a nation in the War of 1812. They fought together as a nation.

Other things are drawing people together, too. Americans have:

- Only one political party, the Republican party. This means most people agree on how the country should be run.

- A new **national bank**. Now there is one kind of money in all of the U.S.

- A new tariff [tax] on goods from other countries. So people are buying American goods.

- A new move to the west. People are leaving their old states. They are thinking of themselves as part of the U.S., not part of Virginia or Pennsylvania.

- New roads being built. These roads bring together people in the East with people in the West.

### Supreme Court Takes Power Away From States

Supreme Court, 1824

Chief Justice John Marshall is using the Supreme Court—to build a strong federal government. The states may cry but Marshall wants nationalism to grow. Here is a look at what Marshall is saying:

- The Supreme Court can stop state laws that are unconstitutional.

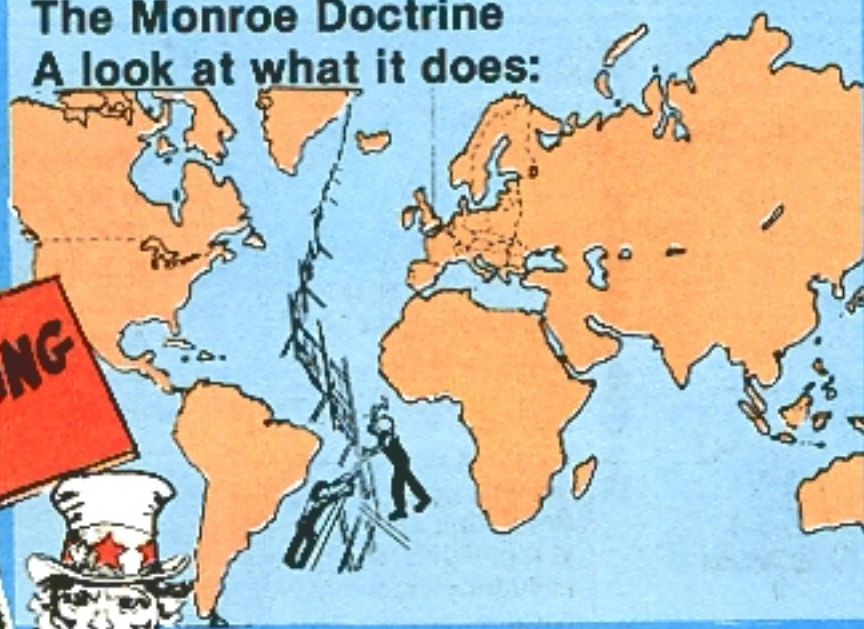
- The federal government can make rules for doing business between states.

- The federal government should have more power than states.

- The federal government can start a national bank—and no state can tax it.

### The Monroe Doctrine A look at what it does:

**1** The United States will stop Europe from starting any new colonies in North and South America.



**4** European countries are told not to start trouble in the **Western Hemisphere**. [the half of the world that contains North and South America.]

**2** The United States will stay out of Europe.

**3** The United States will let Europe keep the colonies it already has.