

THE MISSOURI CONTROVERSY AND THE SOURCES OF SOUTHERN SECTIONALISM. pdf

1: The Missouri Compromise [www.enganchecubano.com]

In this unit, students will trace the development of sectionalism in the United States as it was driven by the growing dependence upon, and defense of, black slavery in the southern states.

Table of contents for The Confederate experience reader: Bibliographic record and links to related information available from the Library of Congress catalog. Contents data are machine generated based on pre-publication provided by the publisher. Contents may have variations from the printed book or be incomplete or contain other coding. United States Constitution, Excerpts on Slavery Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions Speeches of John C. Senate, and Essays Morgan, Slavery and Freedom: The American Paradox George Fitzhugh, Cannibals All! Southern Editorials on Sumner Caning The Dred Scott Decision, Southern Editorials on the Dred Scott Decision Barney, The Radical Effort Southern Editorials on Secession Declarations of Causes of Seceding States The Constitution of the Confederate States of America Rable, Establishing Political Legitimacy Songs of the Confederacy: Letter from David Pierson to William H. Pierson, April 22, Pierson, November 12, Letter from Shephard Pryor to his Wife, February 12, Gordon, Reminiscences of the Civil War The Emancipation Proclamation Essays Confederate Reaction to the Maryland Campaign Diary of Chaplain Thomas H. Letter of Lieutenant John W. Reminiscences of Sergeant James L. Letter from Benjamin Mobley to his Parents, August 25, Letter from Madison Kilpatrick to his Wife, October 17, Reminiscences of Sam R. Philip Burnham, The Andersonvilles of the North Letter from Louticia Jackson to Asbury H. Jackson, August 23, Reminiscences of James M. Letter from Henrietta E. Lee to General Hunter, July 20, Letters from Eva B. Southern Women in the Civil War Melvin Smith Reminiscences Daniel Heyward Trez evant Reminiscences Butler, December 10, Letter from John C. Chadwick, October 3, Letter from James C. Wild, September 13, Letter from Joseph Howard, January 30, Essays Female Slave Contrabands in the Civil War First Confederate Conscription Law, April 16, The Twenty Negro Law Act Regulating Impressments, March 26, Parthenia Hague, A Blockaded Family Escott, Fighting Against Disintegration Rable, Despair, Hope, and Delusion: Letter from Robert E. Lee to Governor Zebulon Vance, February Letter from William H. Lee to Jefferson Davis, May 4, Letter from John J. Walker, May 4, Enrollment of slaves in the Army, March 13, Farewell Address of Jefferson Davis Essays Robert Garlick Kean Diary Kate Cumming Diary Essays Why the South Lost the Civil War: Ten Historians Analyze Confederate Defeat Gallagher, The Confederate War: Constitutional Amendments 13, 14, and 15 Louisiana Black Codes Ferguson Decision Essays A New Perspective on the Civil War Ryan Poem, The Conquered Banner Scott Jaschik, Confederates Defeat Vanderbilt Scott Jaschik, Lost Cause at Vanderbilt Scott Jaschik, Lee Statue Vandalized Pamela Denney, Monumental Battle Chris Davis, Deconstruction Linenthal, Healing and History: The Dilemmas of Interpretation Essays A Persistent Legacy Confederate States of America -- History -- Sources. Confederate States of America -- History. United States -- History -- Civil War, Southern States -- Politics and government -- Sources. Southern States -- Social conditions -- Sources.

THE MISSOURI CONTROVERSY AND THE SOURCES OF SOUTHERN SECTIONALISM. pdf

2: Sectionalism - Wikipedia

The Missouri Controversy and Sectionalism in Congress and Sectionalism: From the Missouri Compromise to the Age of Jackson, ed. Paul Finkelman and Donald R. Kennon.

The Missouri Controversy 1. Origins--The Tallmadge Amendment When in the territorial legislature of Missouri petitioned Congress to be allowed to organize as a state, Rep. After fierce debate, it was adopted by the House of Representatives by a straight sectional vote, but later defeated in the Senate. The Missouri Compromise 1. Missouri Territory was authorized to organize for admission to the Union as a state without restriction as to slavery. Maine previously part of Massachusetts was admitted to the Union as a free state one in which slavery was prohibited , preserving the Senate balance between slave and free states. The remaining portion of Louisiana Territory, north and west of Missouri, was to be closed to slavery. When Missouri applied for formal admission as a state, it did so with a constitution which denied free blacks the right to reside in the state. Constitution, which guaranteed the citizens of each state the rights of citizenship in all states. The conflict was compromised by passage of an amendment requiring Missouri to declare that no enabling legislation would be passed under their constitution in violation of Art. Missouri Compromise The Missouri Compromise was an agreement passed in between the pro-slavery and anti-slavery factions in the United States Congress, involving primarily the regulation of slavery in the western territories. Prior to the agreement, the House of Representatives had refused to accept this compromise and a conference committee was appointed. The United States Senate refused to concur in the amendment, and the whole measure was lost. During the following session , the House passed a similar bill with an amendment, introduced on January 26, by John W. Taylor of New York, allowing Missouri into the union as a slave state. The question had been complicated by the admission in December of Alabama, a slave state, making the number of slave and free states equal. In addition, there was a bill in passage through the House January 3, to admit Maine as a free state. The Senate decided to connect the two measures. It passed a bill for the admission of Maine with an amendment enabling the people of Missouri to form a state constitution. Before the bill was returned to the House, a second amendment was adopted on the motion of Jesse B.

THE MISSOURI CONTROVERSY AND THE SOURCES OF SOUTHERN SECTIONALISM. pdf

3: explain the Missouri Controversy? | Yahoo Answers

To teach this lesson about the seeds of American sectionalism, four activities are provided below: two on the Missouri Compromise and two on the Nullification Crisis. Review the activities, then locate and bookmark websites and primary documents that you will use.

There are class notes, numerous Supreme Court case summaries and information on how to write a research paper inside. Sectionalism plagued the land. Instead of looking at the nation as a whole, regional separatism took hold. Southerners, westerners and northerners began to identify themselves regionally and not as Americans. The regional differences that had served to build America now threatened to destroy it. When Monroe articulated his vision of an "American System" he saw the parts of the nation working together as a whole. From colonial times there were differences in geography that gave rise to variations in culture and economy. The northern regions of the nation tended to focus on trade, shipping and manufacturing. The southern regions of the nation tended to focus on agriculture and the mid Atlantic region blended both. As the nation expanded westward new states like Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio were largely agricultural but yet still stuck to northern and southern ways of life. These geographic and economic differences spurned cultural differences as well. The merchants of the north were accustomed to a faster paced lifestyle while the plantation owners of the south played the role of the gentleman farmer. The leisurely lifestyle of the south did not extend, however, to the working farmhands and slaves that supported the plantation lifestyle of the southern aristocracy. As the different regions began to define themselves, political issues came to the forefront. Wishing to support domestic manufacturing northern politicians endorsed a series of protective tariffs. The first tariff passed in was relatively mild but the second passed in was much more severe. Southern states called it the "Tariff of Abominations" and demanded the right of nullification. Calhoun while the Webster-Hayne debates raged in the Senate. The split over the tariff and nullification was so fierce that it even led to a violent attack on Senator Charles Sumner on the floor of the senate. Eventually Congress passed, and the President signed, a bill called the Force Bill that authorized the use of the military to compel states to pay the tariff. The bitterest battle of all however, was fought over the issue of slavery. Cotton was essential to the southern economy, as they used to say; "cotton is king!". As cotton production grew, so did slavery. Southern states, fearing the north would eventually try to abolish their "peculiar institution," knew they needed to maintain control of the Senate. In order to do so, as the nation expanded west, the South needed to ensure that states entered the union as slave states. The north, on the other hand, wanted the opposite. When Missouri entered the Union in the nation attempted to settle the issue with the creation of the Missouri Compromise. The compromise, however, would not last long. When California asked for admission as a free state in the Missouri Compromise would have bisected the state. The Compromise of allowed California to enter as a free state but only after allowing a popular vote on slavery in Nevada and New Mexico. If that did not signal the death knell for the Missouri Compromise then the Kansas-Nebraska Act surely did. The act allowed for a popular vote, known as "popular sovereignty" in the Kansas and Nebraska territories. A mini civil war broke out in Kansas as pro slave supporters clashed with "free soilers.

THE MISSOURI CONTROVERSY AND THE SOURCES OF SOUTHERN SECTIONALISM. pdf

4: The Missouri Controversy: A Critical Moment in Southern Sectionalism | Nottingham Trent University

Setting a reading intention helps you organise your reading. You can filter on reading intentions from the list, as well as view them within your profile.. Read the guide —.

The Missouri Compromise Henry Clay was first elected to the Senate in 1806, before his 30th birthday. This was against the rules set up in the Constitution that stipulated 30 as the youngest age for a Senator. Most white Americans agreed that western expansion was crucial to the health of the nation. But what should be done about slavery in the West? The contradictions inherent in the expansion of white male voting rights can also be seen in problems raised by western migration. The new western states were at the forefront of more inclusive voting rights for white men, but their development simultaneously devastated the rights of Native American communities. Native American rights rarely became a controversial public issue. This was not the case for slavery, however, as northern and southern whites differed sharply about its proper role in the west. The incorporation of new western territories into the United States made slavery an explicit concern of national politics. Balancing the interests of slave and free states had played a role from the very start of designing the federal government at the Constitutional Convention in 1787. The crucial compromise there that sacrificed the rights of African Americans in favor of a stronger union among the states exploded once more in 1820 when Missouri petitioned to join the United States as a slave state. In 1820, the nation contained eleven free and eleven slave states creating a balance in the U. The debate in Congress over the admission of Missouri was extraordinarily bitter after Congressman James Tallmadge from New York proposed that slavery be prohibited in the new state. The debate was especially sticky because defenders of slavery relied on a central principle of fairness. How could the Congress deny a new state the right to decide for itself whether or not to allow slavery? If Congress controlled the decision, then the new states would have fewer rights than the original ones. Henry Clay, a leading congressman, played a crucial role in brokering a two-part solution known as the Missouri Compromise. First, Missouri would be admitted to the union as a slave state, but would be balanced by the admission of Maine, a free state, that had long wanted to be separated from Massachusetts. Second, slavery was to be excluded from all new states in the Louisiana Purchase north of the southern boundary of Missouri. People on both sides of the controversy saw the compromise as deeply flawed. Nevertheless, it lasted for over thirty years until the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 determined that new states north of the boundary deserved to be able to exercise their sovereignty in favor of slavery if they so choose. Democracy and self-determination could clearly be mobilized to extend an unjust institution that contradicted a fundamental American commitment to equality. The Missouri crisis probed an enormously problematic area of American politics that would explode in a civil war. As Thomas Jefferson observed about the Missouri crisis, "This momentous question, like a fire-bell in the night, awakened and filled me with terror. African Americans obviously opposed slavery and news of some congressional opposition to its expansion circulated widely within slave communities. Denmark Vesey, a free black living in Charleston, South Carolina, made the most dramatic use of the white disagreement about the future of slavery in the west. Vesey quoted the Bible as well as congressional debates over the Missouri issue to denounce slavery from the pulpit of the African Methodist Episcopal church where he was a lay minister. Along with a key ally named Gullah Jack, Vesey organized a slave rebellion in 1822 that planned to capture the Charleston arsenal and seize the city long enough for its black population to escape to the free black republic of Haiti. The rebellion was betrayed just days before its planned starting date and resulted in the execution of thirty-five organizers as well as the destruction of the black church where Vesey preached. Slaveholders were clearly on the defensive with antislavery sentiment building in the north and undeniable opposition among African Americans in the south. As one white Charlestonian complained, "By the Missouri question, our slaves thought, there was a charter of liberties granted them by Congress. Westward American Expansion This site offers a good summary of the beginning of westward American migration. Be sure to check out the maps found on the page showing various routes taken west.

THE MISSOURI CONTROVERSY AND THE SOURCES OF SOUTHERN SECTIONALISM. pdf

There are also some useful links at the bottom to pages on other expansion-related topics such as Lewis and Clark and the Donner Party. The African Methodist Episcopal Church The site is an introduction to the African Methodist Episcopal Church, established in to protest racial segregation in the church. Denmark Vesey, leader of a slave rebellion in , was a lay minister in the A. Be sure to read about the "Four Horsemen," the founders of the modern church, in the section entitled "Our History. There were a number of slave uprisings, some of which saw varying degrees of success.

THE MISSOURI CONTROVERSY AND THE SOURCES OF SOUTHERN SECTIONALISM. pdf

5: Sectionalism | www.enganchecubano.com

â€¢ Students will be able to explain American sectionalism in the early s. â€¢ Students will be able to cite the parameters of the Missouri Compromise and evaluate its effectiveness.

Its repeal would bring about conflict that would lead to the Civil War. Compromise Highlights Missouri applied for statehood on December 18, This created a problem because the Northern states refused to allow another slave state to join the Union. In , Maine applied for statehood. Then a compromise developed: Maine could join as a free state to balance out Missouri joining as a slave state. By , the compromise had been realized. First, Missouri and Maine would be admitted to the Union, one as slave and one as free. This compromise became viewed as sacred by both sides. In-Depth Missouri applied for statehood on December 18, Shortly after, John Tallmadge of New York presented an amendment that would require that Missouri abolish slavery as a condition for admission as a state. From here the debate began. The South felt that the U. The North felt that slavery was evil and should be restricted to the current slave states. In , Maine put in its application for statehood. Then a compromise developed. By , this compromise had been realized as two bills were passed. The first made Maine the 23rd state. This compromise was successful. Although some people continued to argue over slavery, most people began to view the compromise as sacred. Repeal Highlight The repeal of the Missouri Compromise through the Kansas-Nebraska Act was more impactful than the compromise itself, according to historian Robert Forbes. While the Missouri Compromise effectively settled the question of slavery from to , its repeal began the sectional conflict that eventually brought the nation into the Civil War. At the time, debates were occurring over where the transcontinental railroad would run. Illinois senator Stephen Douglas desired it to run through Chicago, and he needed Southern support. This would be no easy task. He achieved this by making a deal. He turned the Nebraska Territory into two states Nebraska and Kansas. With the passage of this bill the Missouri Compromise was effectively undone. Sanford, more famously known as the Dred Scott decision, that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional, officially opening up all new states to slavery. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise was more impactful, according to historian Robert Forbes, than the compromise itself. While it effectively settled the question of slavery from to , its repeal began the sectarian conflict that eventually brought the nation into the Civil War. Vocabulary Popular sovereignty - a doctrine, held chiefly by slave owners, that the people living in a territory should be free of federal interference in determining domestic policy, especially with respect to slavery Sectional - pertaining or limited to a particular section; local or regional.

THE MISSOURI CONTROVERSY AND THE SOURCES OF SOUTHERN SECTIONALISM. pdf

6: The Missouri Compromise | The Civil War in Missouri

This agreement settled the conflict which had arisen from Missouri's application for statehood. Missouri would enter as a slave state, Maine would join as a free state, and slavery would be prohibited in any new state north of Missouri's southern border (36°30'N latitude) Textbook p

Today, Scottish sectionalism is most strongly associated and advocated by the Scottish National Party SNP, which can be described as both sectionalism and separatist. In the United States[edit] Sectionalism in America refers to the different lifestyles, social structures, customs, and the political values of the North and the South. Sectionalism increased steadily in the 1800s as the North industrialized, urbanized and built prosperous factories, while the deep South concentrated on plantation agriculture based on slave labor, together with subsistence farming for poor whites who owned no slaves. Southerners defended slavery in part by claiming that Northern factory workers toiled under worse conditions and were not cared for by their employers. Defenders of slavery referred to factory workers as the "white slaves of the North". Meanwhile, Northern industrialists and workers benefited from the slave system, even as some Northern politicians and religious leaders denounced it. The South expanded into rich new lands in the Southwest from Alabama to Texas. Louisiana, so a South based on slavery was rural and non-industrial. On the other hand, as the demand for cotton grew the price of slaves soared, as slaves were considered imperative for the harvest and refinement of cotton. Historians have debated whether economic differences between the industrial Northeast and the agricultural South helped cause the Civil War. Some historians now disagree with the economic determinism of historian Charles Beard in the 1920s and emphasize that Northern and Southern economies were largely complementary. In the South, wealthy men owned all of the quality land, leaving poor white farmers with marginal lands of low productivity. Fears of slave revolts and abolitionist propaganda made the South militantly hostile to suspicious ideas. Republicans criticizing the Southern system of slavery would commonly cite the larger population growth of the Northern states, alongside their rapid growth in factories, farms, and schools as evidence of the superiority of a free labor system. The issue of accepting slavery in the guise of rejecting slave-owning bishops and missionaries split the largest religious denominations the Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian churches into separate Northern and Southern denominations. Farmers in the late 19th century, feeling exploited by railroads headquartered in the East, supported the Populist political movement. In Ukraine[edit] After the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991, Ukraine became its own unitary state, however, also containing regions heavily populated by Russians. Crimea is disputed by both Ukraine and the Russian Federation. In Canada[edit] In 1995, the province of Quebec started an independence movement from Canada, wanting to be an independent French-speaking nation. There were two referendums and for whether Quebec would stay as a province of Canada or become its own nation. Both of these referendums failed, keeping Quebec under governance of the Canadian government. In the north, the Canadian government had given the indigenous Inuit throughout the Northwest Territories and Nunavut certain amount of self-governance, allowing them to maintain their cultural practices. Further reading[edit] McPherson, James. American Expansion and the Origins of the Deep South. Stamp, The Imperiled Union: Essays on the Background of the Civil War p 10; Woodworth, ed. The American Civil War: Turner, Beard, Parrington

THE MISSOURI CONTROVERSY AND THE SOURCES OF SOUTHERN SECTIONALISM. pdf

7: Missouri Compromise | HistoryNet

Missouri Controversy, "On the whole, the Missouri question, as a constitutional one, amounts to the question whether the condition proposed to be annexed to the admission of Missouri would or would not be void in itself, or become void the moment the territory should enter as a State within the pale of the Constitution.

Facts, information and articles about Missouri Compromise, one of the causes of the civil war Missouri Compromise summary: The Missouri Compromise of was an effort by the U. Senate and House of Representatives to maintain a balance of power between the slaveholding states and free states. The slaveholding states feared that if they became outnumbered in Congressional representation that they would lack the power to protect their interests in property and trade. Northern states opposed it, feeling that Southern slaveholding states held too much power already. The Constitution allowed states to count each slave as three-fifths of a person for purposes of determining population, and therefore, the number of Congressional representatives the state was entitled to. This had given the South an advantage in Congress. Southerners migrating into that region took their slaves with them under the guise of indentured servitude, which was legal in the area. Northerners, most of whom favored "free states" in which slavery was prohibited, feared slavery would become de facto in the states carved from the Northwest Territory. The admission of Missouri, which came from lands obtained through the Louisiana Purchase and lay outside the Old Northwest, added to their fears of the expansion of slavery. Representative Jame Tallmadge, Jr. The first prohibited any further importation of slaves into Missouri; the second required gradual emancipation for the slaves already there. The House passed his amendments, along strictly regional voting lines, but the Senate, where representation of free and slaveholding states were balanced, rejected it. Congressional debates on the issue raged for a year until the District of Maine, originally part of Massachusetts, sought statehood. Henry Clay of Kentucky, the Speaker of the House, maintained that if Maine were to be admitted, then Missouri should be, too. From this came the notion that states be admitted in pairs, one slave and one free. Thomas of Illinois proposed an amendment allowing slavery below the parallel 36 degrees, 30 minutes in the vast Louisiana Purchase territory, but prohibiting it above that line. That parallel was chosen because it ran approximately along the southern border of Missouri. Though the compromise measure quelled the immediate divisiveness engendered by the Missouri question, it intensified the larger regional conflict between North and South. It served notice to the North that Southerners not only did not intend for slavery to end, they wanted to expand its presence. For nearly 30 years, the compromise worked, with two states being admitted together, one slave, one free. Then, in , California was admitted as a stand-alone free state, upsetting the balance 16"15, in exchange for a Congressional guarantee no restrictions on slavery would be placed on the territories of Utah or New Mexico and passage of the Fugitive Slave Act, which required citizens of all states to return any runaway slaves to their masters. In , the U. Supreme Court ruled Congress had no right to prohibit slavery in territories, as part of the decision in the Dred Scott case. The Kansas-Nebraska Act of repealed the dividing line for slavery in the Louisiana Purchase area. But with all the good that the Louisiana Purchase brought to the United States, it also presented the growing country with a difficult and painful question: Should the states created out of that land be slave or free? Louisiana had been carved out and accepted as a slave state in , but no other territory had petitioned Congress for statehood out of the purchase lands until Missouri did so in , also wanting to enter the Union as a slave state. That request threatened to unsettle a delicate balance of 11 slave and 11 free states, a balance both sides found necessary for maintaining equal representation in the Senate. The fledgling abolitionist movement saw a chance to bring its cause to the foreground, and the issue of slavery in Missouri was thrown before the House of Representatives in February when James Tallmadge of New York proposed an amendment to ban slavery within the boundaries of the new state. Tallmadge also advocated gradual emancipation for the thousands of chattels already living there. That amendment set off contentious debates within the House and brought the issue of slavery into the national spotlight once again, after the topic had been comparatively quiet

THE MISSOURI CONTROVERSY AND THE SOURCES OF SOUTHERN SECTIONALISM. pdf

since the late 18th century. Southerners adamantly fought the Tallmadge Amendment, protesting the imbalance of representation that having one more free than slave state would cause, as well as the unveiled threat on the institution so critical to the plantation economy. On the other side of the aisle, most Northern representatives were not abolitionists and cared little for slaves as people, but supported Tallmadge because they believed slavery posed a threat to the farm-and-industry economic model just beginning to take hold above the Mason-Dixon line. In mid-February, the Tallmadge Amendment passed the House by a vote of 82 to 78, but both the slavery ban and the emancipation proposals were defeated in the Senate. The issue remained at an impasse until December when Maine and Henry Clay, the Speaker of the House from Kentucky who owned slaves but had famously proclaimed that he was an American first and a Southerner second, entered the debate. Maine, up to that time a part of Massachusetts, wanted to enter as a free state, and Clay decreed that could not occur unless Missouri came in with slavery. Thomas suggested a proposal that would eventually be called the Missouri Compromise: The Thomas proposal was accepted in the Senate but defeated in the House, and ardent debate along sectional lines resumed in Congress. In early March, Congress finally agreed on what they called the Missouri Compromise. Many congressmen remained shaken by the controversy. Slavery had once again proved to be an issue that divided the nation along sectional lines. For 25 years the situation regarding territorial settlement remained relatively calm. Once more, Henry Clay had to step in to hammer out a compromise—and once more it would be only temporary, as more and more crises over slavery erupted. More Missouri Compromise Articles.

THE MISSOURI CONTROVERSY AND THE SOURCES OF SOUTHERN SECTIONALISM. pdf

8: The Missouri Compromise,

The Compromise of An increasingly popular "quick-fix" remedy to solving the issue of slavery was being discussed as began. The idea was to create new states from the territories acquired in and as soon as possible.

During the Revolutionary era, Americans already perceived that the thirteen colonies could be classed into three sectional categories: In the resulting Constitution of 1787, there was no formal recognition of sections. The Constitution conceived of the new nation as a federation of states, not sections. Growth of Sectional Identities During the early nineteenth century, sectional tensions mounted. New Englanders expressed increasing anxiety over the growing prominence of the western states and the policies of the Jefferson and Madison administrations regarding the Napoleonic conflict in Europe. Slow population growth owing to westward migration and an insecure economy dependent on international trade left New England vulnerable. In a pattern evident in future decades, perceptions of declining fortunes exacerbated sectionalism. Throughout American history, sectionalism seemed most significant in those sections that felt threatened, exploited, or oppressed. Sectionalism in the United States was primarily a defensive rather than an offensive stance. It was a raw nerve in the American identity; when irritated, it was felt sharply. During the second quarter of the nineteenth century, the South grew increasingly insecure and defensive about its cultural and economic interests and, most notably, its "peculiar institution" of slavery. The rapid population growth and industrialization of the North seemed to doom the South to an inferior and vulnerable status in the nation. Moreover, northern gains increased the political leverage of abolitionists who were dedicated to eliminating the slave system of the South. Meanwhile, in the states west of the Appalachians, a sense of sectional identity was emerging as residents recognized their special economic needs. Senate, three great spokesmen personified the sectional clash and became sectional heroes. Calhoun the statesman of the South. Each section rallied around its hero, yet until the s periodic sectional crises produced compromises that patched the rifts in the union and held the nation together for a few more years. The sectional balance collapsed in the s, as tensions between the slaveholding South and free labor North escalated and no compromise could ensure lasting peace. Southern sectionalism drifted into southern nationalism; secessionist fire-eaters fashioned a new national identity for the southern states. The Kansas-Nebraska Act , the Dred Scott Case , and the Lecompton controversy " were each landmarks along the road to disunion; each pitted northerners against southerners over the issue of westward expansion of slavery, creating differences that some deemed irreconcilable. After four years of fighting, the North triumphed, forever squelching southern designs for a separate nation. The union was preserved, but southern sectionalism remained powerful. White southerners abandoned the struggle for independence, yet they did not repudiate their "lost cause. The South was defeated, but not mollified, and the resentment and romance arising from the Civil War fueled southern sectionalism in future decades. Adding to the sectional resentment was the humiliation of Reconstruction. Northern military occupation of the South and rule by northern carpetbaggers and their black allies did little to bridge the sectional chasm between the North and white southerners. In the mind of white southerners, Reconstruction was proof that the North could not be trusted and the rebels of were correct: Following the withdrawal of federal troops from the South in 1877, sectional feelings did not diminish. For the following seventy-five years, the Republican party of Lincoln could make no substantial headway in the South, but remained a sectional party appealing only to the North and the West. The only political party with some following throughout the nation, the Democrats, remained in the minority for most of the period from 1877 to 1900. Thus the government of the nation was largely in the hands of leaders who could not win white southern support. The South remained an impoverished, conquered region in a nation dominated by the party of Abraham Lincoln and the Grand Army of the Republic. Western Discontent and Populism In the late nineteenth century, many westerners also grew increasingly resentful of their subordinate position within the nation. The silver mining states of the Rocky Mountain West joined with the Great Plains states in a sectional revolt against the perceived imperialism of eastern capitalists. These discontented

THE MISSOURI CONTROVERSY AND THE SOURCES OF SOUTHERN SECTIONALISM. pdf

westerners found their hero in the Nebraskan William Jennings Bryan. Securing both the Democratic and the Populist nominations for President in 1896, Bryan was able to combine unreconstructed white southerners and bitter westerners in an alliance that frightened eastern business leaders. In a series of essays written during the first three decades of the twentieth century and collected in *The Significance of Sections in American History* in 1923, Turner argued, "Our politics and society have been shaped by sectional complexity and interplay not unlike what goes on between European nations" p. Sectionalism was the preeminent factor explaining American history, and Turner conceived of the national government as "a League of Sections, comparable to a League of Nations" p. Moreover, he did not perceive a decline in sectionalism. According to Turner, "Congressional legislation will be shaped by compromises and combinations, which will in effect be treaties between rival sections" p. In other words, the future, like the past would produce Clays, Calhouns, and Websters, sectional spokespersons who would achieve ascendancy through their ability to accommodate sectional interests and yet preserve the national union. During the early twentieth century, however, the forces of sectionalism seemed less troublesome. The Populist revolt collapsed, and Americans rallied behind Theodore Roosevelt, a New Yorker who had once ranched in the Dakotas and projected the image of both eastern patrician and western cowboy. The North abdicated any responsibility for southern blacks, leaving white southerners in charge and avoiding a sectional clash over race. Cultural Regionalism A cultural regionalism, however, was simmering during the 1890s, and in the 1920s it came to a boil. Following the stock market crash of 1929, southerners and midwesterners rose in revolt against the Northeast and its cultural dominion. Wall Street had long been a symbol of northeastern domination, and now this hated symbol was in disrepute as it seemingly dragged the nation into its worst economic crisis. Dedicated to maintaining the rural traditions and identity of the South, the twelve agreed that Southerners had to be on guard against the homogenizing influences of industrialization. In their statement of principles, the twelve affirmed "a Southern way of life against what may be called the American or prevailing way," and they summed up the distinction between the South and America as a whole in the phrase "Agrarian versus Industrial. This culminated in two large volumes by Odum: *The Preferred Term for the New Focus on Southern Roots and Culture* was regionalism. But in his regionalist classic *The Attack on Leviathan*, Donald Davidson, one of the Nashville twelve, admitted that this was "really sectionalism under another name. The Texas historian Walter Prescott Webb, however, was not squeamish about the term and unabashedly wrote of the persistent sectionalism in the United States and of the economic enslavement of the South and West by the North. With a strong sense of southern distinctiveness and a foreboding of change in the southern way of life, the regionalists south of the Mason-Dixon line were, in fact, raising once again the standard of sectionalism and asserting that the South was indeed different, a world apart from the industrialized North. Regionalism, however, was not confined to the South. During the 1920s, *The Midland*, a literary journal based in Iowa, led a revolt against the dominance of the New York publishing world, urging young writers to remain in the Midwest, record the life of their region, and eschew the debilitating commercial influence of eastern publishers. In the 1930s, a triumvirate of midwestern artists, Grant Wood, Thomas Hart Benton, and John Steuart Curry, won fame for canvases that depicted the life and landscape of their native region. Their art was self-consciously midwestern, the creation of men in overalls working along the Wapsipinicon River rather than on the banks of the Hudson. Ironically, the federal government proved a formidable ally of the regionalists. Grant Wood himself favored the creation of federally funded schools in the various sections of the country to teach artists to express their regional heritage and culture. The centralizing federal government was, then, deemed an instrument for making Americans aware that they were not only Americans, but, for example, southerners or midwesterners as well, with a regional baggage from the past that should not be jettisoned. Economic Sectionalism During the 1890s, 1920s, and 1930s, regionalism fell from favor. As the nation united to combat first fascism and then Communism and as millions abandoned the farm for the factory and office, the appeal of agrarian roots and regional folklore diminished. Whereas cultural regionalism attracted less attention, political and economic sectionalism heated up. The post-World War II clash over racial segregation pitted the North against a defensive South, and the southern crusade to

THE MISSOURI CONTROVERSY AND THE SOURCES OF SOUTHERN SECTIONALISM. pdf

lure northern industries embittered equally defensive northerners. New England sent Freedom Riders south of the Mason-Dixon line to dismantle the southern structure of racial separation; at the same time southern governors headed north on industry-hunting trips, dedicated to bagging Yankee factories for their perennially poor states. Meanwhile, a booming West was attracting people and business and challenging the traditional preeminence of the East. By the s, commentators were writing of the Sun Belt and Rust Belt , the former comprising the rising South and West and the latter composed of the declining Northeast and Midwest. In a reversal of fortunes, those sections that had traditionally complained of economic colonialism now enjoyed the advantage, whereas the Northeast and Midwest were losing assets. Bankrupt cities in the Northeast and Midwest likewise bewailed the lack of federal aid, and by the s the once imperial financial capital of New York City seemed more in need of help than Mississippi or Montana. Conclusion Though sectional divisions had not disappeared, they commanded less attention from historians. Like his beloved Midwest, Frederick Jackson Turner had fallen from favor, and academic historians of the late twentieth century were more likely to focus on the divisions wrought by race, class, or gender rather than on sectional clashes or differences. In fact, as racial segregation disappeared from the South and both the South and West became wealthier and more urbanized, some observers noted a decline in sectionalism. Supposedly the mass media, and especially television, was creating an increasingly homogenized America. Despite such superficial signs of homogeneity, the nation remained divided sectionally, and life in the Berkshires was not identical to that in the Ozarks , nor was Birmingham a clone of Boston. In the presidential elections of the s and , the nation divided sectionally with the South, the Great Plains, and the Rocky Mountain states lining up behind the Republican candidate and the Northeast and Pacific Coast opting for the Democrat. In fact, the sectional alliances in the election of were remarkably similar to those of , with William Jennings Bryan country backing George W. The regions had reversed their partisan allegiances, but in as in the map of the United States was not a political checkerboard with Republican and Democratic states distributed in regular intervals across the nation. Instead, there were broad sections of Republican strength and of Democratic strength. There may have been some gender gap in politics, but there was a greater gap between New York and Nebraska, between Massachusetts and Mississippi. At the close of the twentieth century, there was a "New South," with racially integrated institutions and more tailored suits and fewer overalls, but southern Baptism remained a powerful force, differentiating southerners from Yankees. Easterners still viewed the vast interior of the nation as flyover country, an expanse of corn inhabited largely by farmers. And many westerners still flocked to rodeos, resented federal control of their wide-open spaces, and regarded easterners as effete dudes. Sectional biases persisted, and most Americans still regarded themselves not only as belonging to the larger nation, but also as residents of a section—southerners, westerners, midwesterners, or easterners. All Over the Map: Johns Hopkins University Press, The Selling of the South: The Southern Crusade for Industrial Development, â€” University of Illinois Press, The Attack on Leviathan: Regionalism and Nationalism in the United States. University of North Carolina Press, Revolt of the Provinces: The Regionalist Movement in America, â€” Sectional Crisis and Southern Constitutionalism. Louisiana State University Press, Sectionalism and Civil War, â€” The Development of Southern Sectionalism, â€” The Significance of Sections in American History.

THE MISSOURI CONTROVERSY AND THE SOURCES OF SOUTHERN SECTIONALISM. pdf

9: Sectional crisis and Southern constitutionalism / Don E. Fehrenbacher. - Version details - Trove

The condition that Missouri should prohibit slavery by its constitution, and enter the Union virtually as a free State, a condition demanded by the previous and the present House, and the source of the whole controversy, was thus completely abandoned.

The economic program adopted by Congress, including a national bank and a protective tariff, reflected the growing feeling of national unity. The Supreme Court promoted the spirit of nationalism by establishing the principle of federal supremacy. But this same period also witnessed the emergence of growing factional divisions in politics, including a deepening sectional split between the North and South. A severe economic depression between and provoked bitter division over questions of banking and tariffs. Geographic expansion exposed latent tensions over the morality of slavery and the balance of economic power. It was during the Era of Good Feelings that the political issues arose that would dominate American politics for the next 40 years. The Panic of 1837 was a financial panic swept across the country. The growth in trade that followed the War of 1812 came to an abrupt halt. Unemployment mounted, banks failed, mortgages were foreclosed, and agricultural prices fell by half. Investment in western lands collapsed. The panic was frightening in its scope and impact. In Richmond, property values fell by half. In Boston, the figure was 3, For the first time in American history, the problem of urban poverty commanded public attention. In New York in 1837, the Society for the Prevention of Pauperism counted 8, paupers out of a population of 1,000,000. The next year, the figure climbed to 13, Fifty thousand people were unemployed or irregularly employed in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and one foreign observer estimated that half a million people were jobless nationwide. To address the problem of destitution, newspapers appealed for old clothes and shoes for the poor, and churches and municipal governments distributed soup. Baltimore set up 12 soup kitchens in 1837 to give food to the poor. The downswing spread like a plague across the country. In Cincinnati, bankruptcy sales occurred almost daily. In Lexington, Kentucky, factories worth half a million dollars were idle. In 1837, John C. Calhoun. The panic unleashed a storm of popular protest. Manufacturing interests called for increased protection from foreign imports, but a growing number of southerners believed that high protective tariffs, which raised the cost of imported goods and reduced the flow of international trade, were the root of their troubles. Many people clamored for a reduction in the cost of government and pressed for sharp reductions in federal and state budgets. By the time the panic was over. But it left a lasting imprint on American politics. The panic led to demands for the democratization of state constitutions, an end to restrictions on voting and office holding, and heightened hostility toward banks and other "privileged" corporations and monopolies. The panic also exacerbated tensions within the Republican Party and aggravated sectional tensions as northerners pressed for higher tariffs while southerners abandoned their support of nationalistic economic programs. The Missouri Crisis In the midst of the panic, a crisis over slavery erupted with stunning suddenness. It was, Thomas Jefferson who wrote, like "a firebell in the night. States south of this line were slave states; states north of this line had either abolished slavery or adopted gradual emancipation policies. West of the Mississippi, however, no clear line demarcated the boundary between free and slave territory. Representative James Tallmadge, a New York Republican, provoked the crisis in February 1820 by introducing an amendment to restrict slavery in Missouri as a condition of statehood. The amendment prohibited the further introduction of slaves into Missouri and provided for emancipation of all children of slaves at the age of 21. Voting along ominously sectional lines, the House approved the Tallmadge Amendment, but the amendment was defeated in the Senate. Southern and northern politicians alike responded with fury. Southerners condemned the Tallmadge proposal as part of a northeastern plot to dominate the government. They declared the United States to be a union of equals, claiming that Congress had no power to place special restrictions upon a state. John Randolph declared that "God has given us Missouri and the devil shall not take it from us. Senator Freeman Walker of Georgia envisioned "civil war Said Representative Tallmadge, "If blood is necessary to extinguish any fire which I have assisted to kindle, I can assure you gentlemen, while I

THE MISSOURI CONTROVERSY AND THE SOURCES OF SOUTHERN SECTIONALISM. pdf

regret the necessity, I shall not forbear to contribute my mite. They warned that the extension of slavery into the West would inevitably increase the pressures to reopen the African slave trade. This was not the first congressional crisis over slavery. In , a bitter dispute had arisen over whether Congress should accept antislavery petitions. In , a furor had erupted over a proposal to extend the Northwest Ordinance prohibition on slavery to Mississippi. In , a new uproar had broken out over a proposal to ban new slaves from immigrating to Louisiana. In and again in , Federalists had protested the three-fifths compromise, but never before had passions been so heated or sectional antagonisms so overt. In the Northeast, for the first time, philanthropists like Elias Boudinot of Burlington, New Jersey, succeeded in mobilizing public opinion against the westward expansion of slavery. Mass meetings convened in a number of cities in the Northeast. The vehemence of anti-Missouri feeling is apparent in an editorial that appeared in the *New York Advertiser*: The Senate narrowly voted to admit Missouri as a slave state. To preserve the sectional balance, it also voted to admit Maine, which had previously been a part of Massachusetts, as a free state, and to prohibit the formation of any further slave states from the territory of the Louisiana Purchase north of the 36th 30th north latitude. Henry Clay then skillfully steered the compromise through the House, where a handful of antislavery representatives, fearful of the threat to the Union, threw their support behind the proposals. A second crisis erupted when the Missouri constitutional convention directed the state legislature to forbid the migration of free blacks and mulattoes into the state. This crisis, too, was resolved by compromise. Missouri agreed not to abridge the constitutional rights of any United States citizens--without specifically acknowledging that free blacks were U. S. citizens. Compromise was possible in and because most northerners were apathetic to the Tallmadge Amendment and opponents of slavery were still disunited. Public attention was focused on the Panic of and the resulting depression. Leadership of the drive to restrict slavery in Missouri had been assumed by Presbyterian and Congregationalist churchmen, provoking widespread hostility from an anticlerical and anti-Federalist opposition. Southerners won a victory in , but they paid a high price. While many states would eventually be organized from the Louisiana Purchase area north of the compromise line, only two Arkansas and part of Oklahoma would be formed from the southern portion. If the South was to defend its political power against an antislavery majority, it had but two options in the future. It would either have to forge new political alliances with the North and West, or it would have to acquire new territory in the Southwest. The latter would inevitably reignite northern opposition to the further expansion of slavery. The Era of Good Feelings ended on a note of foreboding. Although compromise had been achieved, it was clear that sectional conflict had not been resolved, only postponed. Sectional antagonism, Jefferson wrote, "is hushed, indeed, for the moment. But this is a reprieve only, not a final sentence. A geographical line, coinciding with a marked principle, moral and political, once conceived and held up to the angry passions of men, will never be obliterated; and every new irritation will mark it deeper and deeper. The Missouri crisis, he wrote, is only the "title page to a great tragic volume.

THE MISSOURI CONTROVERSY AND THE SOURCES OF SOUTHERN SECTIONALISM. pdf

India infrastructure report 2017 Ad&d encyclopedia magica volume 3 Prisoners Of The Pit Looking at Edinburgh Labor economics derek laing Sermon preached in Kings chapel, November 22, 1835 Strasburgs Wonderful Clock, 49 Social Cognition During Infancy Concise history of hong kong David weber shadow of dom A practical theory of voussoir arches. By Prof. William Cain, C.E. Consumption of own production and cost of living indices Peter Hill The official Foxtail book Spiderwick chronicles book 3 The secretarys portable answer book Forest firefighter 2000 Import and Export Market for Transmission Shafts, Cranks, and Bearing Housings in Mexico Water in Exterior Building Walls Instructions for jury-men on the Commission of Sewers Batman The Dark Knight Archives, Vol. 2 Health information management textbook Medicine and anatomy The production of iron and steel in Canada during the calendar year 1913 Thomas (1226-1274). Italian theologian and scholastic philosophers. Suitecrm insert date report 9. Cupid in the cubicle: dangers of the / The trial of Frank James for murder Excavations at Salona, Yugoslavia, 1969-1972 V. 25-26. British Isles. Banking project Prealgebra (Curriculum Binders (Reproducibles)) Killing Steamboats The genetics of dyslexia : what is the phenotype? Albert M. Galaburda Gordon F. Sherman FireWire(R System Architecture Excavations at El Ashmunein 5, Pottery Self-fashioning of Disraeli Chapter 5 Learning to be / A measure of fame Latinos in the struggle for equal education Top 100 engineering colleges in india 2014