

Identifies Period 4: 1800-1848

AMSCO Chapter 8, [American Yawp](#) Chapter 8

1. The Era of Good Feelings
2. *Primary Source: Fourth of July Celebration in Centre Square*
3. Economic Nationalism: Tariff of 1816, Henry Clay's American System
4. *Primary Source: Speech to the U.S. House of Representatives – John C. Calhoun*
5. Panic of 1819
6. Marshall's Supreme Court and Central Government Powers: *McCulloch v. Maryland*
7. *Primary Source: Majority Decision – McCulloch v. Maryland (excerpt)*
8. New Questions and Issues
9. The Missouri Compromise: Tallmadge Amendment, Clay's Proposals
10. *Primary Source: Excerpt from Editorial – Georgia Courier*
11. *Primary Source: Letter to John Holmes (excerpt)*
12. Canada: Rush-Bagot Agreement (1817), Treaty of 1818
13. Florida: Florida Purchase Treaty (1819)
14. The Monroe Doctrine
15. *Primary Source: Monroe Doctrine (excerpt)*
16. Transportation: Roads
17. Transportation: Canals
18. Transportation: Steamboats
19. Growth of Industry: Mechanical inventions, interchangeable parts
20. Growth of Industry: Corporations for raising capital
21. Growth of Industry: Factory system, Labor, Unions
22. Cotton and the South
23. Effects of the Market Revolution

Primary Sources

Fourth of July Celebration in Centre Square, John Lewis Krimmel, 1819



Excerpt from Speech to the U.S. House of Representatives, John C. Calhoun, 1817

Let it not be said that internal improvements may be wholly left to the enterprise of the states and of individuals. In a country so new and so extensive as ours, there is room enough for all the general and state governments and individuals in which to exert their resources. But many of the improvements contemplated are on too great a scale for the resources of the states or individuals; and many of such a nature that the rival jealousy of the states, if left alone, might prevent. They require the resources and the general superintendence of this government to effect and complete them.

John C. Calhoun,
Speech to the U.S. House of Representatives,
February 4, 1817

Majority Decision – *McCulloch v. Maryland*, 1819 (excerpt)

Source: Decision in *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819)

Has Congress the power to incorporate a bank? . . . In discussing this question, the council for the State of Maryland have deemed it of some importance, in the construction of the Constitution, to consider that instrument not as emanating from the people but as the act of sovereign and independent states. The powers of the general government, it has been said, are delegated by the states, who alone are truly sovereign; and must be exercised in subordination to the states, who alone possess supreme dominion. It would be difficult to sustain this proposition.

Excerpt from Editorial, *Georgia Courier*, 1827

. . . . Let us manufacture, because it is our best policy. Let us go more on provision crops and less on cotton, because we have had everything about us poor and impoverished long enough. This we can do without manifesting any ill nature to any of the members of the same great family, all whose earnings go to swell the general prosperity and happiness.

Much of our chagrin and ill nature on this subject may be justly, because truly, ascribed to a sense of shame which we of the Southern states feel, that we have been so long behind our Northern neighbors in the production of everything that substantially administers to the elegance or the comforts of life. It has been our own fault—not theirs. If we have followed a ruinous policy and bought all the articles of subsistence instead of raising them, who is to blame?

Let us change our policy, but without that spirit and those expressions which leave a festering sore in the hearts of those who should be brothers. . . . We have good land, unlimited waterpower, capital in plenty, and a patriotism which is running over in some places.

Georgia Courier, June 21, 1827

Letter to John Holmes, Thomas Jefferson, April 22, 1820

Source: Thomas Jefferson to John Randolph, April 22, 1820

[T]his momentous question, like a firebell in the night, awakened and filled me with terror. I considered it, at once as the [death] knell of the Union. It 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.

Monroe Doctrine, James Monroe, 1823

Our policy, in regard to Europe, which was adopted at an early stage of the wars which have so long agitated that quarter of the globe, nevertheless remains the same, which is, not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of its powers; to consider the government de facto as the legitimate government for us; to cultivate friendly relations with it, and to preserve those relations by a frank, firm, and manly policy, meeting, in all instances, the just claims of every power; submitting to injuries from none. But, in regard to those continents, circumstances are eminently and conspicuously different.

It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent, without endangering our peace and happiness; nor can any one believe that our Southern Brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition, in any form, with indifference. If we look to the comparative strength and resources of Spain and those new governments, and their distance from each other, it must be obvious that she can never subdue them. It is still the true policy of the United States, to leave the parties to themselves, in the hope that other powers will pursue the same course.