

Study Guide



Chapter 7, Section 4

For use with textbook pages 257–260

GROWING SECTIONALISM

KEY TERMS AND NAMES

Missouri Compromise agreement for admitting Maine to the Union as a free state and Missouri as a slave state (page 258)

Henry Clay Speaker of the House of Representatives who helped pass the Missouri Compromise in the House (page 258)

“favorite son” man who enjoyed the support of leaders from his own state and region (page 258)

William Crawford candidate in the presidential election of 1824 who represented the South (page 259)

American System political platform in the election of 1824 that favored the national bank, the protective tariff, and nationwide internal improvements (page 259)

“corrupt bargain” accusation that Henry Clay won votes for John Quincy Adams in the House of Representatives’ vote for president in the election of 1824 in exchange for a cabinet post (page 259)

Democratic-Republican political party formed by supporters of Andrew Jackson (page 259)

mudslinging political campaign in which candidates criticize each other’s personalities and principles (page 260)

DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

Have you ever had a disagreement with someone and just could not seem to resolve your differences? Did you try to compromise, or give something up in order to get something else in return? Compromise has been an important problem-solving tool in our country’s history.

The last section described the economy and society of the South during the 1800s. This section discusses the growing differences between the North and the South.

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ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the chart below to help you take notes. Each candidate in the election of 1824 was a “favorite son” and had certain issues that certain regions favored. Name the candidates and the region that supported them, and then describe the issues they favored.

Election of 1824	
Candidates and Region That Supported Them	Issues
1.	2.
3.	4.
5.	6.
7.	8.

READ TO LEARN

- **The Missouri Compromise** (page 257)

In 1819 the Union had 11 free states and 11 slave states. Missouri applied for statehood as a slave state. This set off the divisive issue as to whether slavery should expand westward. Admitting any new state, either slave or free, would upset the balance in the Senate and start a struggle for political power.

While Congress tried to settle the question of slavery in Missouri, Maine applied for statehood. The Senate decided to combine Maine’s request with Missouri’s. The result was the **Missouri Compromise**. It called for admitting Maine as a free state and Missouri as a slave state. An amendment was added to the compromise that prohibited slavery in the Louisiana Purchase territory north of Missouri’s southern border. **Henry Clay** of Kentucky was in charge of the vote in the House of Representatives, which accepted the compromise.

A new problem developed that threatened the compromise. The Missouri constitutional convention added a clause to the proposed state constitution prohibiting free African Americans from entering the state. This threatened the final approval of Missouri’s admission to the Union. Henry Clay solved the problem by getting the state legislature to agree that they would not honor the spirit of the clause’s wording.

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9. What were the provisions of the Missouri Compromise?

• The Election of 1824 (page 258)

Sectional differences over beliefs and policies were part of the election of 1824. All four candidates in the presidential election of 1824 were from the Republican Party. They all were **"favorite sons,"** or men who had the support of leaders from their own state and region. Henry Clay of Kentucky and Andrew Jackson of Tennessee represented the West. John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts was the favorite son of New England. **William Crawford** of Georgia was the favorite son of the South.

Crawford ran on the principle of states' rights and strict interpretation of the Constitution. Clay favored the national bank, the protective tariff, and nationwide internal improvements. His platform was known as the **American System**. Adams wanted internal improvements. Jackson did not discuss specific issues. Instead, he ran on his heroism at the Battle of New Orleans.

Jackson won the popular vote. No candidate, however, won a majority in the Electoral College. The House of Representatives had to vote to select the president out of the three candidates with the highest number of electoral votes. Clay had the least electoral votes, so he was eliminated. Clay, who was Speaker of the House, had great influence there. He threw his support to John Quincy Adams. Adams won the House vote.

Jackson's nephew and others accused Clay of winning votes for Adams in return for a cabinet post. Adams and Clay were accused of making a **"corrupt bargain."** Adams and Clay said they had done nothing wrong. Jackson's supporters opposed the Adams presidency. They took the name **Democratic-Republicans** to point out their differences with Adams's party, the National Republicans. The Democratic-Republicans later shortened their name to Democrats.

10. Who were the candidates in the election of 1824, and what issues did they favor?

• The Presidency of John Quincy Adams (page 259)

In his first message to Congress, President Adams proposed a program of nationalist legislation. The program included internal improvements, a national university, astronomical observatories, and funding for scientific research. Many lawmakers saw Adams's plan as a renewal of his father's Federalist principles. The legislators did not think it was right to spend tax-

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payers' money on such projects. Adams was granted money only to improve rivers and harbors and for extending the National Road to the west.

11. Why did Congress turn down President Adams's proposed program of nationalist legislation?

• **The Election of 1828** (page 260)

John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson were the presidential candidates in the election of 1828. The campaign turned into **mudslinging**. The candidates criticized each other's personalities and principles. Adams claimed that Jackson was not fit to be president. Jackson said he was the candidate of the common man. He said that Adams was an out-of-touch aristocrat. Jackson reminded voters of the alleged "corrupt bargain" between Adams and Clay in the election of 1824. He claimed that this proved Adams was untrustworthy.

Jackson won the popular vote and the electoral vote in the election of 1828. Many voters who supported him were from the West and South. They were rural and small-town men who thought Jackson would represent their interests.

12. What were the issues in the election of 1828?
