

Launching the New Nation

Chapter six

Section 1: Washington Heads the New Government

Main Idea: President Washington transformed the ideas of the Constitution into a real government.

Do Now: George Washington became President in February of 1789. What do you think he needed to do to turn the Constitution into a working government?



Hint: What struggles was the nation facing?

The New Government Takes Shape

- George Washington was the first president of the new government.
- Although the constitution provided a strong foundation it was not a blueprint for governing.



Do Now: Who was a part of Washington's cabinet?
Who was his vice president?



Washington and Congress also created 3 executive departments

Department of State

- Foreign matters.
- Thomas Jefferson.

Department of War

- Military matters.
- Henry Knox.

Department of Treasury

- Financial matters.
- Alexander Hamilton.

- Attorney General. (4th after Judiciary Act)
- Edmund Randolph.
 - Head attorney for the country.

These dept heads/secretaries became the president's chief advisors, or **cabinet**.



Judiciary Act of 1789

- Organized federal district and circuit courts.
- Allowed state court decisions to be appealed to a federal court.
- Established the office of Attorney General.
- Organized the Supreme Court with a chief justice (John Jay) and 5 associates.

Hamilton and Jefferson Debate

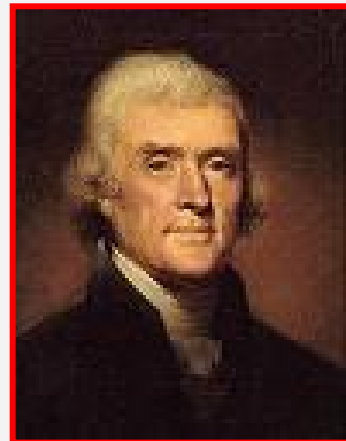
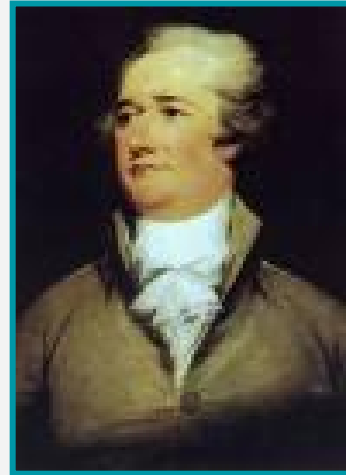
- Disagreed on the direction the nation should take.

- **Hamilton.**

- Strong central government.
- Economy that helped trade and industry
 - Backed by the north

- **Jefferson**

- Weak central government.
- Economy that favored the farmers.
 - Backed by the south and west



Hamilton's Economic Policy

- *Report on Public Credit* (1790)
 - Plan to shape fiscal policies of the administration to favor wealthier groups.
 - In return the wealthy would lend the govt. money.
 - Prosperity would trickle down to the masses.

Hamilton's plan:

■ Funding

- Govt to pay off all national debt by paying off all govt. bonds at “face value”
 - Major issue!
 - Soldiers had sold their bonds very cheaply and now whoever held them were being paid in full.

■ Assumption of state debts.

- Secret motive:
 - Obligate states to the Fed govt.
 - Broke states were happy (MA), states with less debt were unhappy (VA).

■ Tariffs.

- Source of revenue for paying off debt.
- Protect US industries.

Bank of the United States

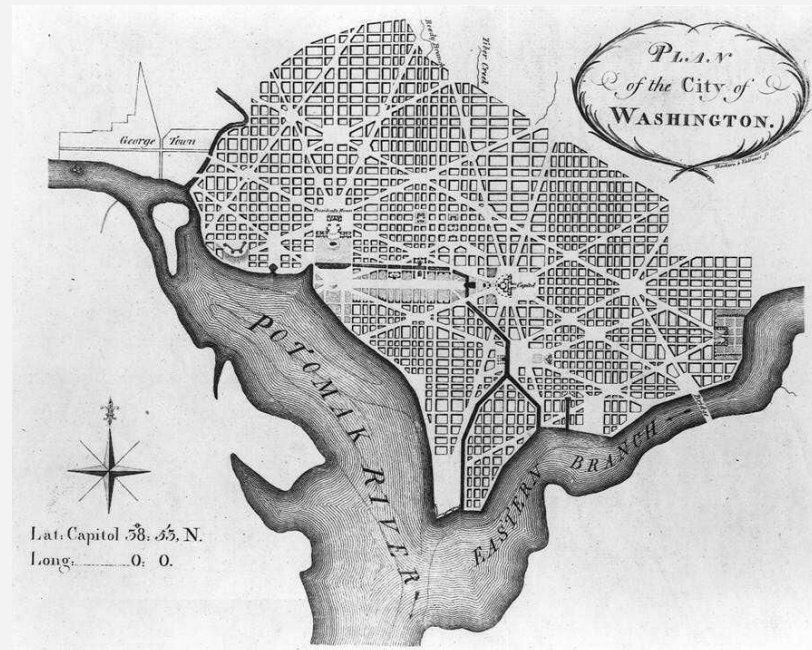
- Funded by the govt. and wealthy investors.
 - Print money.
 - Jefferson and Madison opposed the bank.
 - State banks could not compete.
 - Wealth over farmers.
 - Constitution did not say a bank could be created.
 - Began the debate between strict and loose interpretations of the Constitution.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Vy7FJJ_ud84

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vawDn4W9q8g>

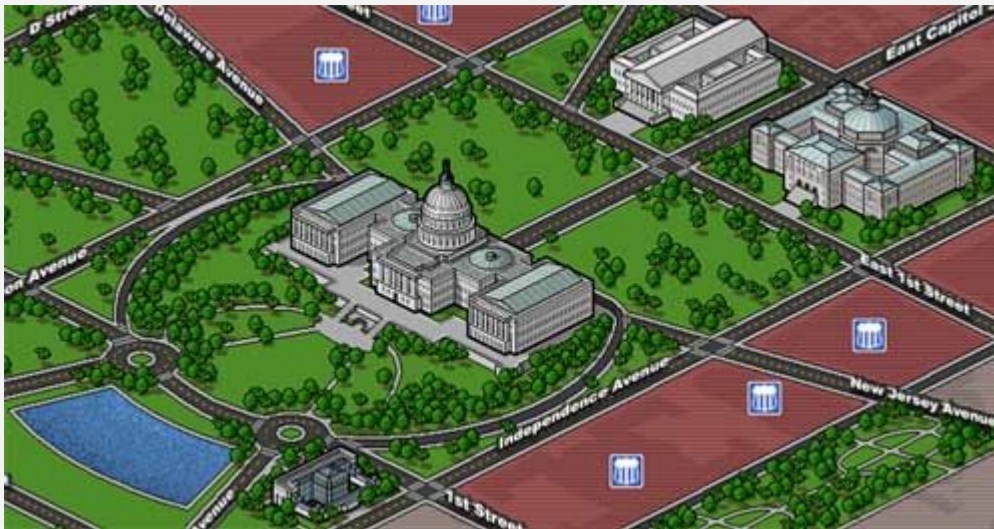
Approval?

- Hamilton's economic plan is approved after an agreement placing the nation's capital in the south.
- 1790, debt bill passed in Congress



Washington D.C.

- Pierre L'Enfant - designed the new capital
- Replaced by Andrew Ellicott - kept grand vision
 - Monuments, traffic circles, etc.



Whisky Rebellion, 1794

- South Western PA farmers were hit hard by the tax.
 - Torched buildings, feathered some revenue officers, talk of secession.
 - **Hamilton** convinced **Washington** to mobilize 15,000 troops to put down the rebellion.
- Significance:
 - Federal government showed it could ensure domestic tranquility.



Political Parties

- Founding fathers had never envisioned political parties
 - Jefferson and Madison organized opposition to Hamilton in Congress
- Hamiltonian Federalists
- Jeffersonian Republicans

The First Political Parties and Rebellion.

Federalist Party	Dem-Rep Party
Wealthy landowners, bankers etc.	Common people, small shopkeepers, and city workers.
Strong in the north, mainly in NE.	Strong in the South and West.
Believed in gov. for the “rich, well-born, and able.” Feared the common peoples role in gov.	Believed in strong leaders with a democratic gov meeting the needs of the common people.
Strong federal gov. and a loose interpretation of the Constitution.	State rights and a strict interpretation of the Constitution.
Supported Hamilton’s bank as it was beneficial to them.	Opposed to Hamilton's bank as it was harmful to them. (not in the Constitution either.)
Foreign affairs: favored Britain with its clear upper classes.	Foreign affairs: favored France where they revolted for equality.

Closer

- Why do you think John Jay was the head of the Supreme Court?

Credit Question

If you lived in the early 1800s, would you support the Federalists or the Democratic Republicans?

Give two examples to support your answer. Make sure one example is related to domestic issues and one example is related to foreign affairs.

Class Activity: Recruitment Posters

- You will create a recruiting poster that might have been used by either the Federalist or Democratic-Republican party.
 - Choose the party you would have been part of and try to convince others why they should join.
 - CW grade.
 - Due at the end of class.

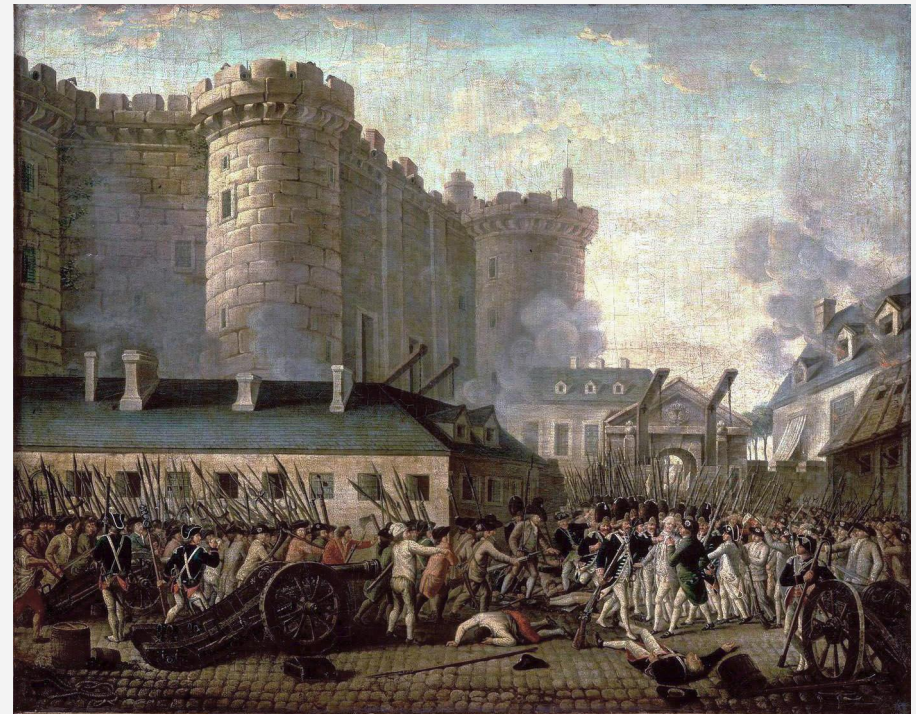
President Obama's Farewell Address

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RpUOFv2SHL8>

- President Obama outlined some of his achievements during his farewell address.

Section 2: Foreign Affairs Trouble the Nations

Main idea: Events in Europe sharply divided American public opinion in the late 18th century.



Opener

- Pinckney's Treaty gave the United States
 - A. control of the Florida territory.
 - B. the right to navigate the Mississippi River.
 - C. most-favored nation status with Spain.
 - D. the right to limited trade with British colonies.

Impact of the French Revolution

- Issue separating Federalists and Republicans
- **Reign of Terror**
- War between Britain and France
 - Who would the US support?

NEUTRAL

Citizen Edmond Genet

- French diplomat who tried to gain American support
 - Bypassed Washington
 - Violation of American neutrality



- Frustrated by attacks, Jefferson resigned

Jay Treaty (1794)

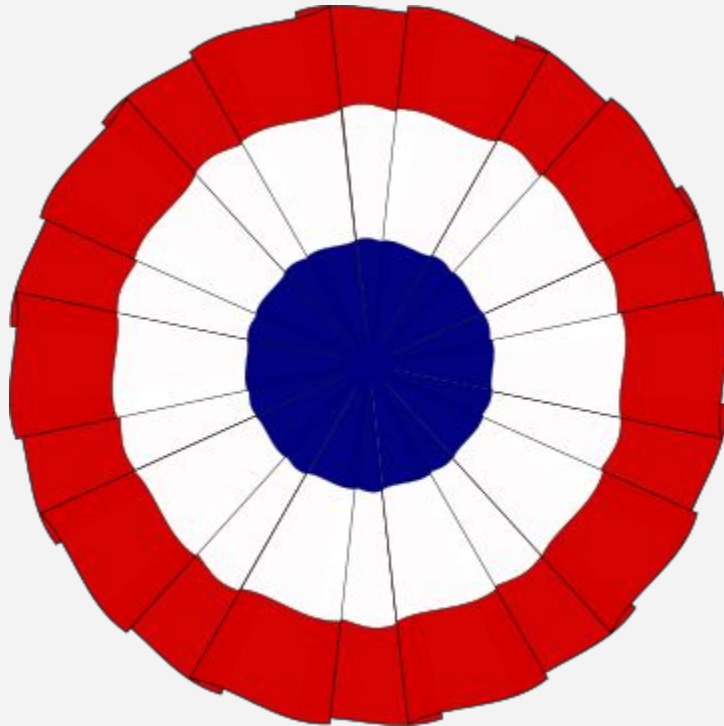
- Background:
 - British forts on American soil
 - Sold weapons to Native Americans
 - Seized over 300 American ships
 - Impressed US sailors into service
- Federalists were unwilling to go to war
 - 75% of customs taxes were from British imports
 - Jeffersonians wanted an embargo

Jay Treaty cont.

- Washington sent John Jay to negotiate with Britain.
- Provisions:
 - Brits will remove forts, pay for seized ships.
 - USA must pay pre-Revolution debts owed to British merchants.
- Temporarily eased conflict with Great Britain.



- Jeffersonian outrage led to the creation of the Democratic-Republican Party.
 - Northern merchants would get paid back.
 - Southern farmers would be taxed more to pay for it.



Pinckney Treaty of 1795

- Relations with Spain:
 - Spain feared an Anglo-American alliance.
- **Provisions:**
 - Gave up its claims to land east of the MI River
 - Opened the MI to American trade, New Orleans Port
 - Established the northern border of Florida



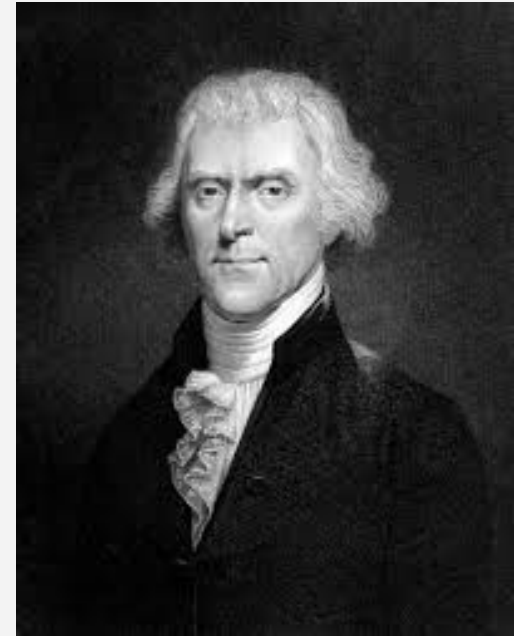
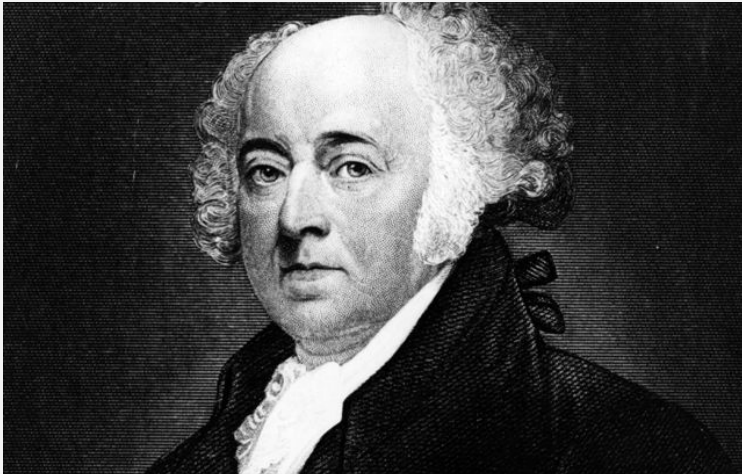
Native Americans Resist White Settlers

- Americans who settled in the NW territory (OH, MI, IN, IL, WI) had to deal with:
 - Miami Confederacy, 1790
 - Little Turtle
 - Battle of Fallen Timbers, 1792
 - “Mad Anthony”
 - Treaty of Greenville



Adams Provokes Criticism

- George Washington resigned after two terms.
 - John Adams (Federalist) was elected President in 1796
 - The 2nd place finisher becomes Vice President
 - Thomas Jefferson (Democratic-Republican)
- The election showed the dangers of **sectionalism**
 - Northerners voted for Adams
 - Southerners for Jefferson



XYZ Affair (1797)

- France began to interfere with American shipping (Jay Treaty)
 - During negotiations three French officials demanded \$250,000 to meet with Talleyrand.
- U.S. fought a Quasi-War against the French in the Atlantic and Caribbean
 - Peace eventually prevailed after Napoleon gained power



Alien and Sedition Acts of 1798

- Made it harder for immigrants to become citizens of America
 - From 5 to 14 years
- Fines and imprisonment for anyone who spoke out against the government
 - 10 republican editors were convicted

Domestic protest and Governmental repression

Virginia and Kentucky Resolution

- Jefferson and Madison - organize opposition
- Nullification

The Death of Washington

- 1799 – Died after catching a severe cold
- Washington's death improved relations with France
 - Napoleon - 10 days of mourning



Closer

- What were the major provisions of the Alien and Sedition Act?

Class Activity: Alien and Sedition Act Editorials

- You must write a one page editorial (an article in a newspaper or other periodical presenting the opinion of the publisher, editor, or editors.) about the passage of the Alien and Sedition Acts and the arrests of the Democratic-Republican newspaper editors.
 - You will be assigned one of the following roles:
 - Federalist
 - Immigrant
 - Democratic-Republican
 - How would your personality feel about the act.
- Failure to read aloud equals no credit.

John Adams Diary Entry

- Imagine you are John Adams on the last day of your Presidency. Write a diary entry as President Adams.
 - Entries must include:
 - His own opinion of the time he spent in office
 - Actionss as POTUS of which he is most proud
 - Actionss as POTUS which he may regret
 - His opinion of his political opponents
- When finished outline 6.3!

Jefferson Alters the Nation's Course

Objectives

1. Identify some of the significant changes brought about during the early years of Jefferson's presidency.
2. Provide examples of the declining power of the Federalists.
3. Summarize the importance of the Louisiana Purchase and the Lewis and Clark expedition.

Opener

The Election of 1800 was closely contested, and had an outcome that

- A. resulted in a tie of the popular vote between the two candidates.
- B. showed how the process of selecting the president was ideal.
- C. demonstrated how power cannot be peacefully transferred.
- D. resulted in a tie of the Electoral College votes between the two candidates.

Jefferson Wins the Presidential Election of 1800

- Jefferson (Democratic-Republican) and John Adams (Federalist) faced off again in the election of 1800.
- Jefferson defeated Adams by 8 electoral votes.
 - Aaron Burr, his running mate received the same number of electoral votes.
 - The House of Representatives had to decide who would be President.
 - Hamilton, who disliked Burr persuaded members of the house to vote for Jefferson.
 - The 12th Amendment was passed.
 - Electors would vote separately for president and VP

The Jefferson Presidency.

- **Jefferson** believed:
 - People should have greater control of the government.
 - Government should be simple and small.
- **Jefferson**:
 - Reduced the size of the federal army.
 - Reduced the influence of the national bank.

Prior to Adams' leaving Office

- Before leaving office, President Adams tried to pack courts with Federalist judges.
 - “Midnight Judges”
- Jefferson, upon taking office, ordered his secretary of state **James Madison** to withhold these appointments.
- **Marbury v. Madison** (1803) – Chief Justice John Marshall declared the appointment of the “midnight judges” was unconstitutional
 - Established the Supreme Court power of judicial review.
 - **Judicial Review** – The ability of the Supreme Court to declare a law unconstitutional



The United States Expands West

- During Jefferson's presidency, many more settlers moved west.
 - Populations in western territories grew quickly.
- In 1803 Jefferson purchased a large amount of land from France.
 - Louisiana Purchase
 - U.S. doubled in size.

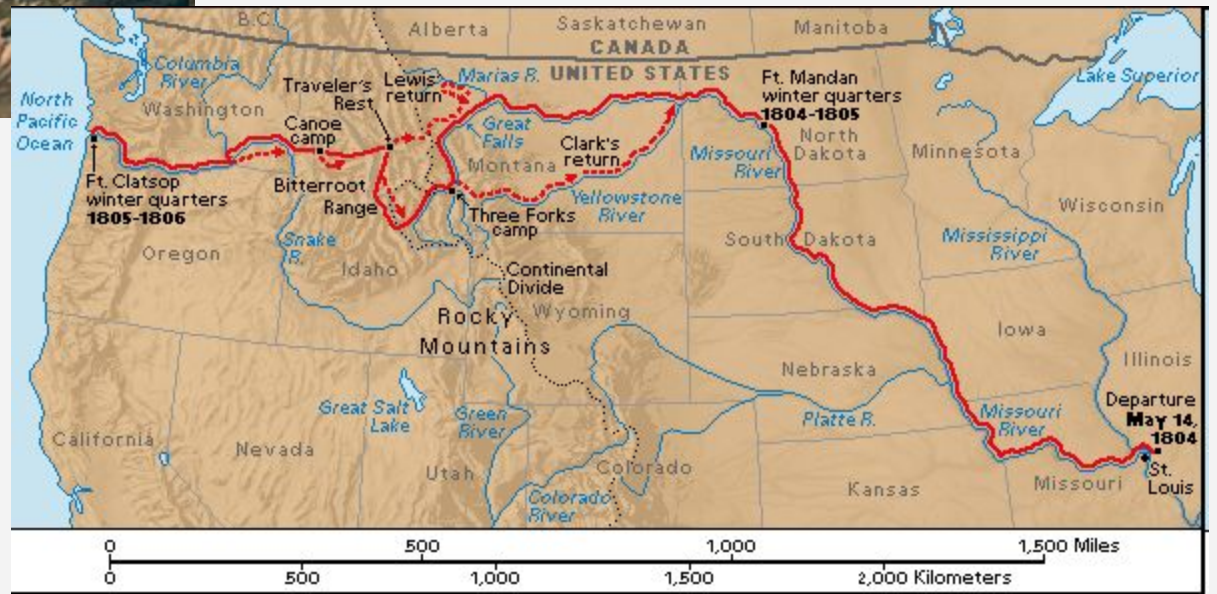
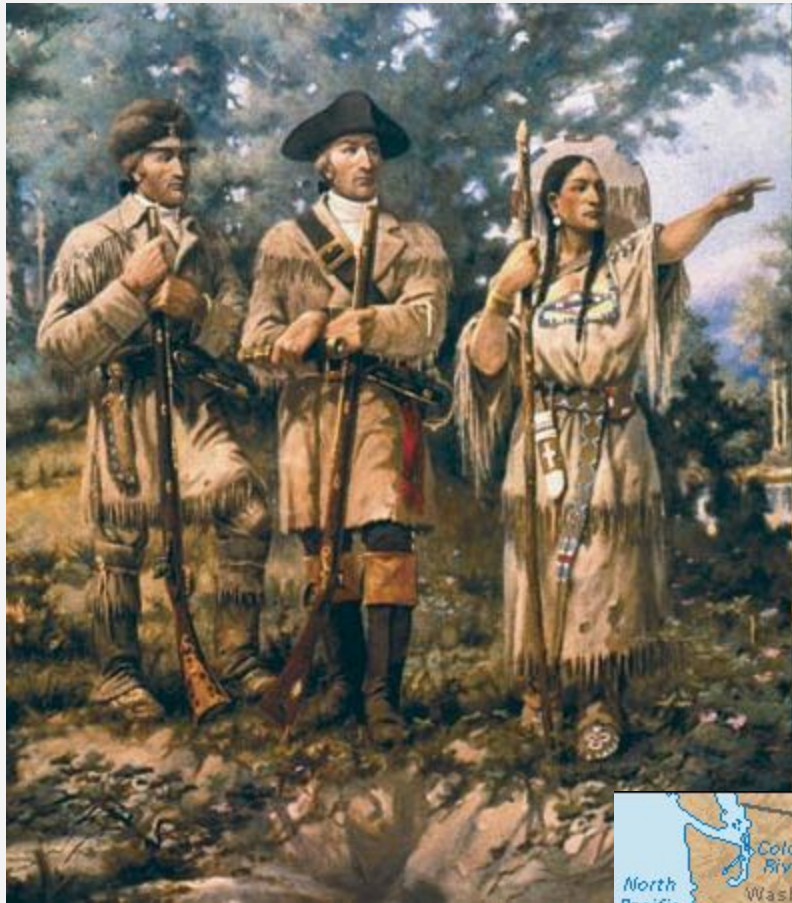


TERRITORY OF LOUISIANA 1803-1808

LOUISIANA PURCHASE TERRITORY
ceded by FRANCE to the UNITED STATES by
treaty of April 30, 1803, as asserted and
maintained by the American Government

Louisiana Purchase Expedition

- Jefferson sent Meriwether Lewis and William Clark to explore the new land.
 - Sacagawea.
 - Native American guide and interpreter.
- Paved the way for even greater settlement of the region.



Closer

- How was Jefferson different from John Adams?

Class Activity

- As we watch the video on Lewis and Clark you have to imagine you were accompanying them. Write journal entries describing people, plants, animals encountered; the land traveled; the dangers faced; and travel conditions experienced by the explorers.
 - Quiz grade.

Section 4: The War of 1812

Main Idea: War broke out again between the United States and Britain in 1812.

Do Now: What did the War of 1812 prove to Americans?



Uncle Sam

- Samuel Wilson
 - Meat packing industry
- Shipped to the Army
 - Stamped with “U.S.”



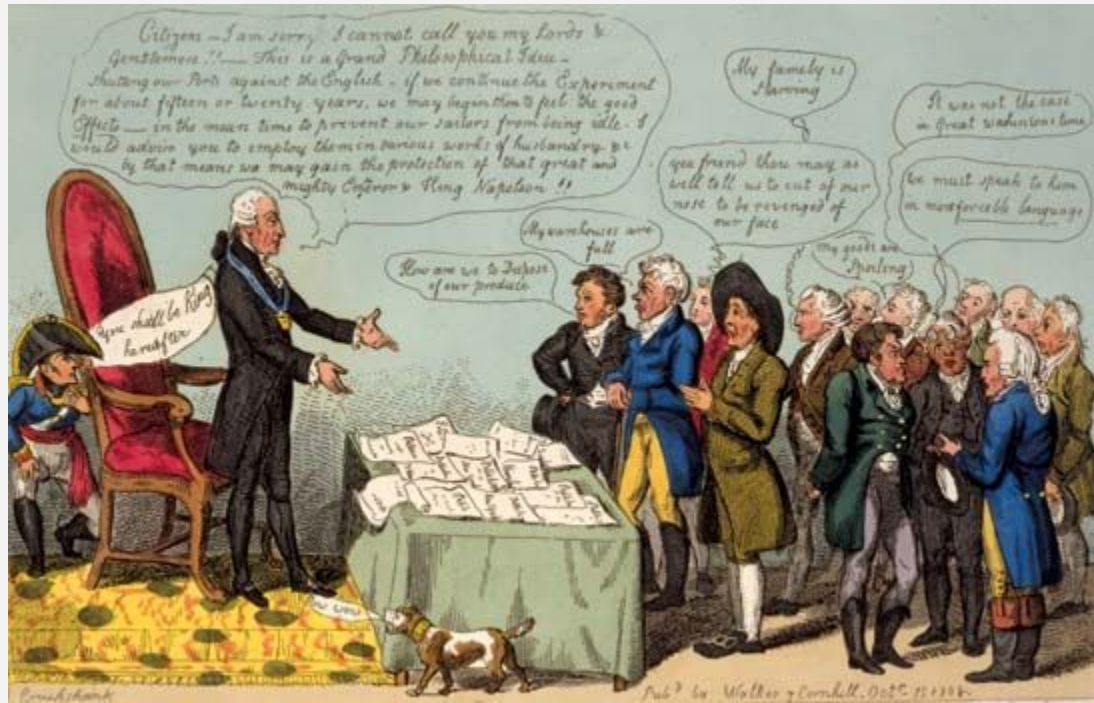
Complaints

- 1807 - 1,000 U.S. ships were confiscated (F & B)
- **Impressment**
 - seizing Americans
 - draft into British Navy
- **Chesapeake Incident**
 - June 1807

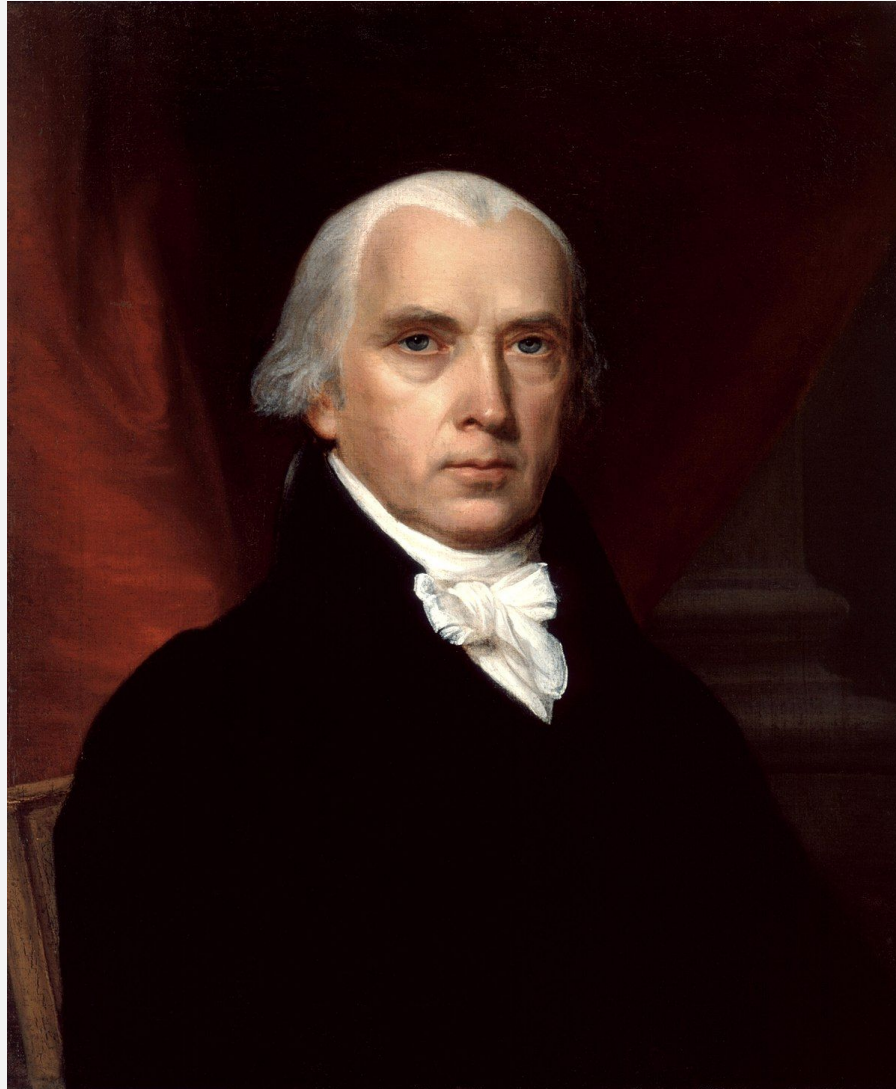


American Response

- Jefferson declared an **Embargo**
- Embargo Act of 1807
 - Purpose = economically hurt other nations

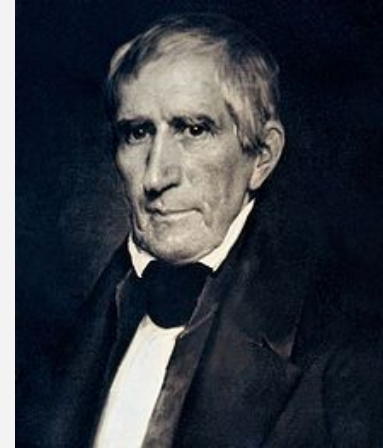


James Madison (1809-1817)



Tecumseh's Confederacy

- **William Henry Harrison**
 - Bribe N.A.'s for land
- Shawnee Tribe Chief,
Tecumseh
 - Confederacy of all Natives to fight off "White civilization"
 - Sought help from Britain



"The Great Spirit gave this great land to his red children"

The War Hawks

- November 1811 - Shawnee attack of Harrison
- Battle of Tippecanoe - retaliation
 - Prophetstown burned to the ground
- War Hawks
 - Young Congressmen from the South and West
 - Wanted to declare war on Britain

"On to Canada!"



Causes of the War of 1812

1.	2.
3.	4.

Which cause is more important and why?

The War of 1812

- War in Canada
 - Detroit captured by the British
 - Failed to take Montreal
 - Oliver Hazard Perry - won against fleet on Lake Erie
 - Native Americans on both sides



- War in the Sea
 - Young U.S. Navy
 - Blockade on Chesapeake and Delaware Bay



British Burn the White House

- 1814 - British burning towns all across the Atlantic



Battle of New Orleans

- General Andrew Jackson
- Horseshoe Bend - destroyed Native forces in the South
- January 8th, 1815
 - Post war battle
 - Battle of New Orleans



Treaty of Ghent

- Christmas 1814 - British and Americans sign an **armistice**

The British and Americans worked out problems in the years to come...

- 1815 - Commercial Treaty
- 1817 - Rush-Bagot Agreement
- 1818 - 49th Parallel
- Oregon territory - ten year joint occupation



