

Warm-up for 6-1

Describe the structure of our school's student government. How does it represent the views and concerns of all students?

Chapter 6 – Launching the New Nation

Section 1 – Washington Heads the New Government

- ▣ Washington takes office w/ goal to create a working govt. (1789-1797)
- ▣ Judiciary Act of 1789- law est. federal court system
 - # of Supreme Court Justices (1 CJ & 5 associate justices)
 - state court decisions can be appealed to federal courts (federal law remains supreme)



- ▣ executive branch consisted of P & VP
- ▣ Congress creates/
Washington appoints
 - *Dept. of State- foreign affairs- (Secretary of State- Thomas Jefferson)*
 - *Dept. of War- military - (Henry Knox)*
 - *Dept. of Treasury- \$ - (Secretary of Treasury- Alexander Hamilton)*
 - *attorney general- chief lawyer for fed. govt.*
- ▣ Cabinet- advisors



left to right: Secretary of War Henry Knox, Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson, and Attorney General Edmund Randolph

Hamilton and Jefferson feud

- ❑ Hamilton planned to est. a national banking system to manage debt
- ❑ proposed fed. govt. assume debts of the states
- ❑ Southern states worried they would have to pay Northern states debts
- ❑ Bank of the United States- funded by the fed. govt. & private investors

Hamilton	Jefferson
-strong centralized govt. -govt. led by educated elite -commerce & industry	-strong state & local govt. -popular participation -economy based on farming



- ▣ James Madison opposed -unhealthy alliance between fed. and business interests
- ▣ Constitution had made no provision for it
- ▣ debate strict interpretation and loose interpretation
- ▣ elastic clause of Const. gave Congress power to carry out enumerated powers
- ▣ Hamilton suggests capital move from NYC to DC to win support from Southerners-moved in 1800

Article One of the United States Constitution,
section 8, clause 18:

“ The Congress shall have Power - To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.









Split in cabinet leads to political parties







▣ issue- power & size of the fed. govt. in relation to state and local govt.

1. Federalists- strong national govt.
2. Republicans- strong state govt. – later called Democratic-Republicans (today's Dem.)

▣ two-party system- well est.

TWO POLITICAL PARTIES

	FEDERALISTS	DEMOCRATIC-REPUBLICANS
Leader	Alexander Hamilton	Thomas Jefferson 
Background	Worked up from poverty	 Wealthy Virginian planter
Manner	Enjoyed debates, spoke & dressed well 	Spoke & dressed like everyday people
Economic Policy	 Manufacturers, merchants, & trade (like Britain)	Farmers, craft workers, rich plant owners 
Power of Federal Govt.	Federal government should have more power than states	States should have more power than federal government
Bank of U.S.	 Favored Bank —to collect taxes & pay bills	Opposed Bank —too much power to fed. gov.

	FEDERALISTS	DEMOCRATIC-REPUBLICANS
Foreign Ties	British—for trade 	France—first ally of U.S. (American Revolution) 
Alien & Sedition Acts	Expel dangerous foreigners (Alien Act) & put critics of the government in jail (Sedition Act) 	These acts violate the Constitution—freedom of speech & freedom of the press 
2nd Presidential Candidates	John Adams—President Thomas Pinckney—Vice Pres.	Thomas Jefferson—President Aaron Burr—Vice President
2nd President	 John Adams—President	Thomas Jefferson—Vice President
3rd President	None - Federalist party declines	 Thomas Jefferson—President Aaron Burr—VP

Whiskey Rebellion

- ▣ protective tariff- import tax on goods purchased from Europe
- ▣ Hamilton got greedy
- ▣ excise tax- tax on the production, sale, or consumption of goods within US
- ▣ western Pennsylvanian farmers refuse to pay tax
- ▣ 15,000 militiamen put down rebellion w/o a single death
- ▣ *important show of federal power in domestic affairs



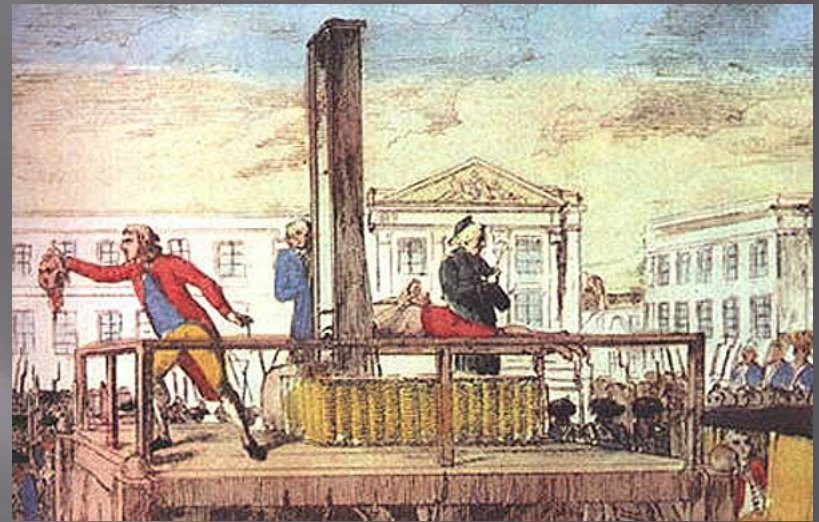
Warm-up for 6-2

How do students handle disputes with their friends? How do they handle disputes with their siblings? How do you think the U.S. government should handle disputes with other countries today?

Section 2 – Foreign Affairs

Trouble the Nation

- ▣ French Revolution erupted in 1793 when a group called Jacobins launched the Reign of Terror & beheaded Louis XVI
- ▣ alliance treaty of 1778 had been signed between U.S. & France
- ▣ American support split along party lines
- ▣ Washington issued a declaration of neutrality
- ▣ Edmond Genet-French diplomat that tried to recruit American support



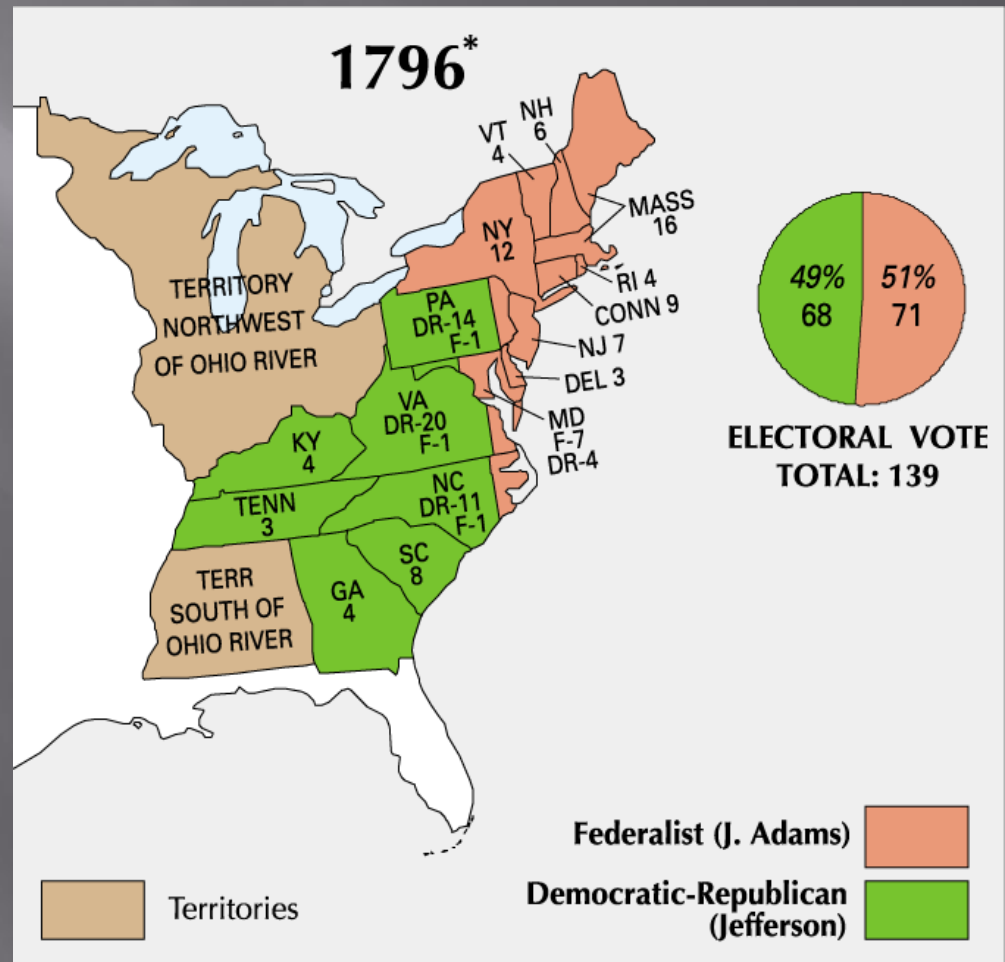
- ❑ Thomas Pinckney-U.S. minister to GB
 - Pinckney's Treaty of 1795/ Treaty of San Lorenzo
 - opened Mississippi River to US citizens
 - Spain recognized land claims
- ❑ British maintained forts in the NW territory- violation of treaty
- ❑ GB encouraged Native American resistance
- ❑ Little Turtle-chief of the Miami Ohio tribe won 2 major battles against the US
- ❑ Battle of Fallen Timbers- Miami Confederacy (Indians) defeated & signed treaty
- ❑ John Jay- chief justice of Supreme Court
- ❑ negotiates Jay's Treaty- British agree to evacuate forts
- ❑ British continue fur trade on American side of U.S. /Canada border



- John Adams- 2nd President of the U.S. (1797-1801) - Federalist



- runner-up Jefferson becomes VP
- sectionalism-placing the interests of one's region above the nations
 - Southern states voted for Jefferson, Northern for Adams



Foreign problems arise

- ❑ French regard Jay Treaty as a violation and start seizing American ships
- ❑ Napoleon Bonaparte (5'6") re-est. French dominance in Europe
- ❑ XYZ Affair-1797 incident in which low-level French officials demanded a bribe of \$250,000 from U.S. diplomats
- ❑ provokes anti-French feelings
- ❑ Congress creates a Navy Dept. and fights an unofficial war for 2 yrs.



The cartoon below depicts a five-headed monster, representing the Directory that ruled France in 1797, demanding payment of a bribe from the three American representatives.]



- ❑ Alien & Sedition Acts- Federalists pass to reduce power of immigrant politicians
 - raised resident requirements
 - allowed Pres. to deport any alien deemed undesirable
 - set fines and jail terms for interference in govt. operations
- ❑ Virginia & Kentucky Resolutions sought nullification- to void
- ❑ * balance of power is still an issue between states and fed. govt.
- ❑ Washington dies in Dec. 1799
- ❑ death helps mend ties w/ France

Doctrines Presented in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1798

- States have fundamental rights that the federal government cannot abridge.
- The U.S. Constitution exists as a compact between the federal and state governments.
- States can nullify federal laws that they judge to be unconstitutional.



Warm-up for 6-3

Pretend you are President Jefferson and you are eager to explore territory acquired from the Louisiana Purchase. Create a set of instructions for the Lewis and Clark expedition.

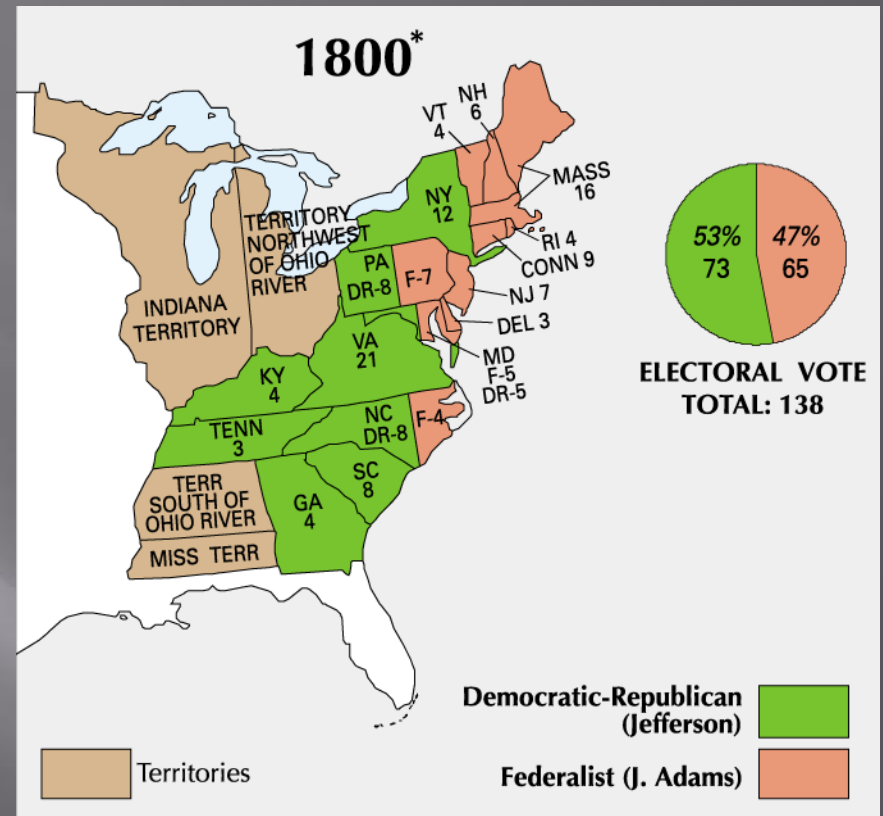
Section 3 – Jefferson Alters the Nation's Course

- ▣ Thomas Jefferson- 3rd President of US (1801-1809) - Democratic-Republican
- ▣ Aaron Burr- running mate of Jefferson
 - received same # of votes in electoral college as Jefferson
 - Alexander Hamilton persuaded Federalists to give majority to TJ
 - 12th amendment called for separate ballots for P & VP
 - kills Hamilton in duel



Presidency

- sought to shrink govt. and cut costs
- favored free trade
- 1st to take office in D.C.
- policies appealed to common people and farmers interested in western expansion
- Federalists views opposed and influence declined



Issues in the Supreme Court

- ❑ John Marshall- Chief Justice of the SC- Federalist appointed by Adams
- ❑ Judiciary Act of 1801- Adams increased federal judges by 16 (control decisions)
- ❑ midnight judges- Adams signed appointments on last day of administration
- ❑ arguments w/ Democratic-Republicans leads to Marbury v. Madison (new Secretary of State for TJ)
- ❑ Marbury was a midnight judge that did not receive official papers
- ❑ Marshall declared act of 1801 unconstitutional
- ❑ judicial review-ability of SC to declare acts of Congress unconstitutional



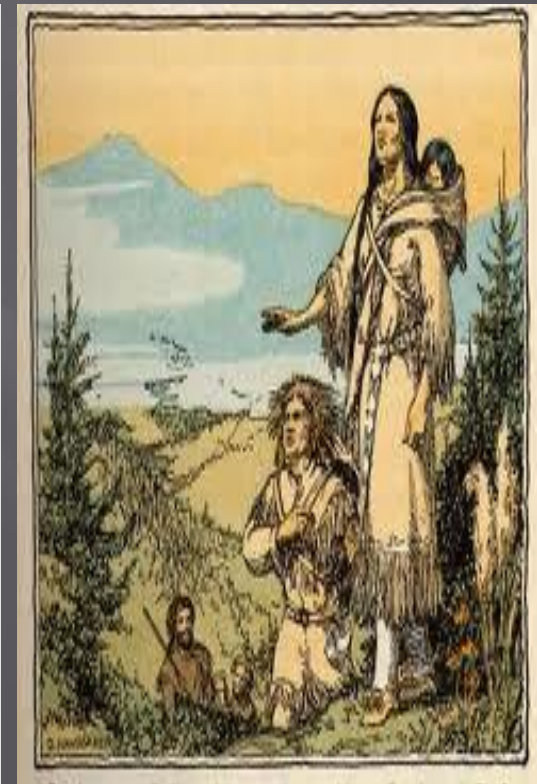
Louisiana Purchase-

- ❑ Napoleon persuades Spain to return Louisiana Territory in 1800
- ❑ America feared French motives and Jefferson sought to buy land
- ❑ Napoleon abandoned hopes for empire in Americas (focus in Europe)
- ❑ govt. purchased in 1803 for \$15 million (3 cents an acre)
- ❑ land extended from Mississippi River to Rocky Mts.
- ❑ thought to be unconstitutional by Jefferson, the Senate ratified the purchase



Lewis and Clark

- ❑ led an expedition commissioned by Jefferson
- ❑ goals-
 - route to the Pacific Coast
 - scientific info on plants and animals
 - meet and set up trade w/ Indians
- ❑ Sacajawea- Native American woman, served as interpreter and guide



Warm-up for 6-4

Describe one domestic or foreign relations issue that Washington, Adams, & Jefferson each faced while President.

Section 4 - The War of 1812

Setting the Stage

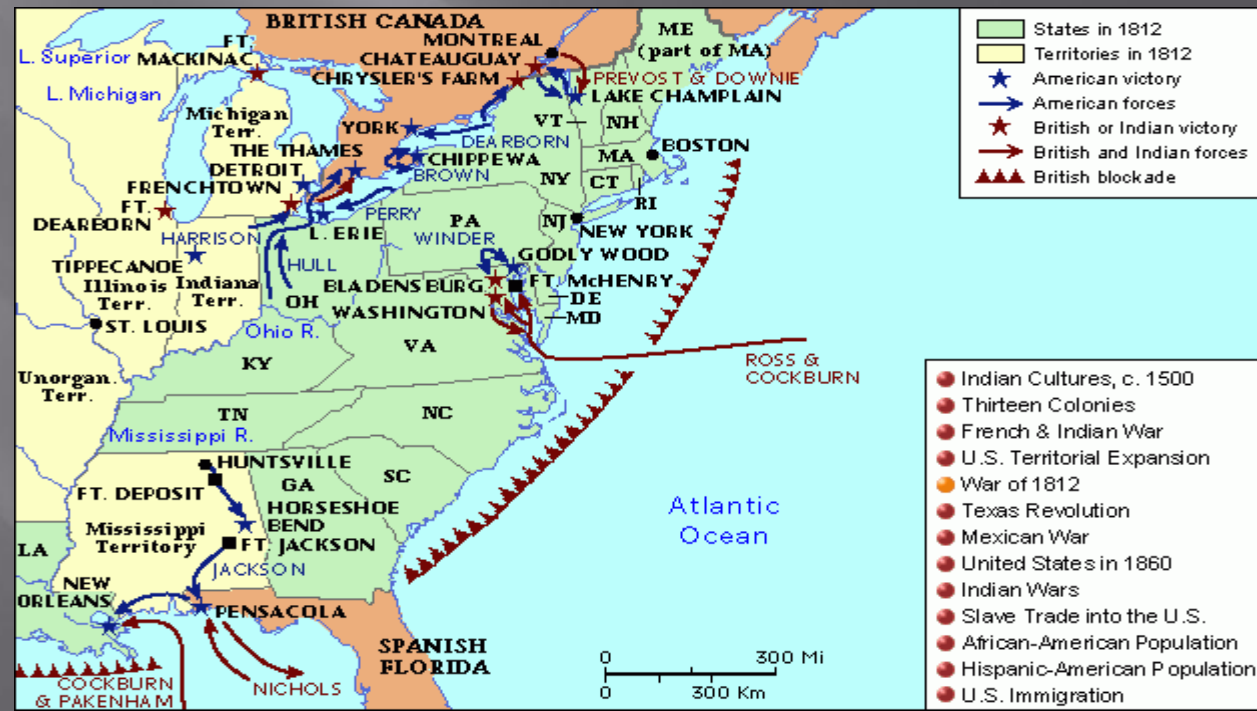
In Europe

- fighting between GB and France continue into Jefferson's 2nd term
- blockade-prevents ships from entering or leaving
- GB and France confiscate U.S. cargo
- impressment-seizing Americans and drafting them into the navy, done by GB
- embargo- ban on exporting products declared by U.S. in 1807

The War of 1812

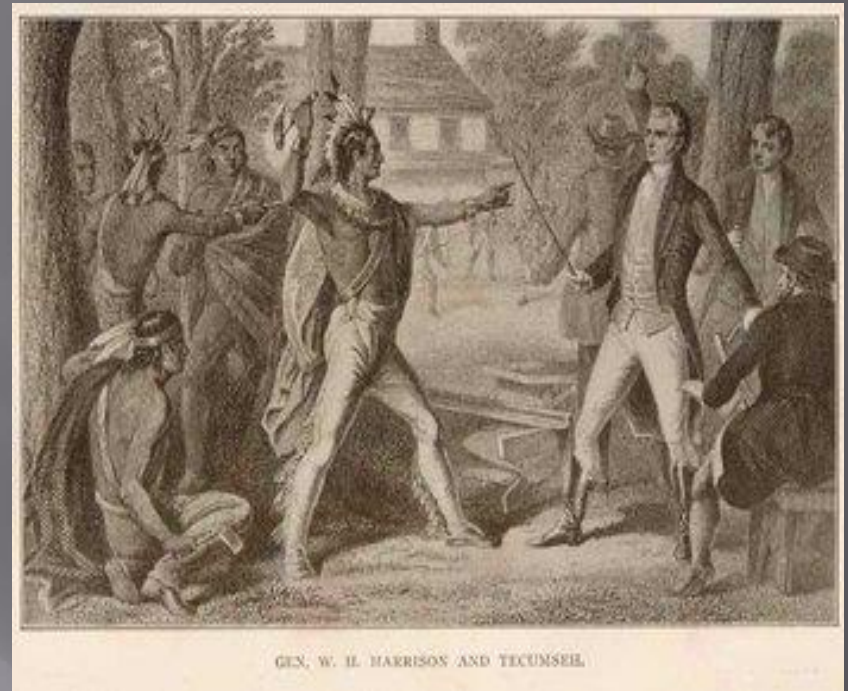


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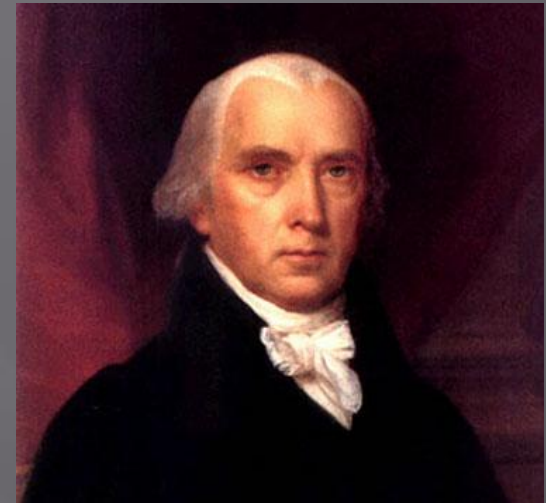


Western Territory

- ▣ William Harrison-(9th President) governor of Indiana Territory persuaded Native American chiefs to sign away 3 million acres to the govt.
- ▣ Tecumseh- Shawnee chief sought to form an Indian Confederacy
 - negotiated w/ GB for help
- ▣ later discovered Indians used arms from GB
- ▣ war hawks- young congressmen that called for war w/ GB
 - led by John Calhoun & Henry Clay



- ▣ James Madison- 4th President of the U.S. (1809-1817) – Democratic-Republican



War of 1812

- ▣ U.S. declares war w/ GB
- ▣ U.S. unprepared and suffers early losses
- ▣ Oliver Perry defeats GB on Lake Erie and retook Detroit
- ▣ w/ 16 ships, Navy outnumbered & GB places east coast under blockade
- ▣ (USS Constitution-frigate)
- ▣ British storm D.C. & burn Capitol and White House



Encarta Encyclopedia, Anne S.K. Brown Military Collection, Brown University Library

▣ Andrew Jackson- general from Tennessee (7th President)

- ends military power of Indians in the South
- defeated British at the Battle of New Orleans in 1815
- *war was already over

▣ Treaty of Ghent- declared an armistice- end of fighting

- did not address impressment or shipping rights
 - U.S. was eager to sign
- ▣ later treaties would reopen trade & set N boundary Louisiana Territory

