

## 6.1 - Government and Party Politics

### Vocabulary

Administration - staff of the executive branch

Precedent - act or statement that becomes an example, rule or tradition to be followed

Cabinet - group of senior officials appointed by the President that heads the executive departments and advises the President

Tariff - tax on imported goods

Loose construction - belief that the government has any power not forbidden by the constitution

Strict construction - belief that government is limited to powers clearly stated in the constitution

Whiskey Rebellion - 1794 uprising in western PA that opposed the federal excise tax on whiskey

Political party - organization of people that seeks to win elections and hold public office in order to shape government policy

Democratic Republican - led by Jefferson, one of the first political parties in the United States

### Introduction

In 1789, our nation's leaders had a ratified constitution that was clear on some points but vague on others. They had to decide what to do to make our country successful.

### Building the Federal Government

- The New Government had lots of probs
  - National debt of \$52 million from the national government and even more state debt
  - No navy and an army of only about 400 men
  - The Spanish closing off trade on the Mississippi River
  - British forts on our territory on the great lakes
- Electing a President - the electoral college unanimously George Washington as President
- John Adams is his vice president and he has a small **administration** of clerks
- There were few set rules to guide the administration
- Washington began setting important **precedents**/acts/statements that become traditions to be followed.
- Setting up the Judiciary - The Judiciary Act of 1789 established a system of courts.
  - 13 federal district courts (one for each state)
  - A six-member supreme court
  - Office of Attorney General
- Setting up the Cabinet - One of Washington's important precedents was the formation of a Cabinet.

### Hamilton's Plan Stir Debate

- Handling the National Debt - Where Thomas Jefferson and many anti-federalists supported a agricultural or agrarian society. Hamilton wanted to build a huge industrial economy to make \$\$\$.
- Hamilton also proposed new excise taxes and high **tariffs**.
- He also wanted to create the first National Bank
- Hamilton's Strategy - Hamilton's program was intended to redistribute wealth in two ways
  - Farmers -> \$ Merchants
  - South -> \$ North

### Opposing Hamilton

- The South didn't like the idea of taxes that would be taken from them and given to northern merchants.
- Interpreting the Constitution - Hamilton interpreted the Constitution broadly.
  - **Loose construction** vs. **Strict Construction**
- Compromise Over a National Capital - Jefferson & Madison insisted Hamilton was creating tyranny in the states. Jefferson made Hamilton move the capital further South. It was named after Washington.
- The Whiskey Rebellion - farmers were mad at Hamilton's tax. They did not want to pay taxes to help northern states. Hamilton quelled the rebellion by intimidation with over 12,000 troops.

## A Two-Party System Emerges

- Debating the Whiskey Rebellion - a new group rose in response to Hamilton and his Federalist party. This opposing party was known as the Democratic Societies. The Two sides gradually emerged as district political groups.
- Political Parties Compete for Power - The authors of the Constitution wanted to avoid organized political parties.
- Despite this, politicians eventually formed two parties.
  - The Federalists led by Hamilton and John Adams
  - The Democratic Republicans led by Jefferson and Madison
- Many still feared the Federalists would concentrate wealth and power in the hand of the elite.

	Federalists	Anti-Federalists
Led By Who		
For what type of Government		
For what type of Economy / Jobs		
For what interpretation of the Constitution		

## 6.2 - The Struggle Over Foreign Policy

### Vocabulary

Little Turtle - War Chief who lead winning attack against colonial expansion.

Battle of Fallen Timbers - 1794 battle in which federal troops defeated the Native Americans

French Revolution - republican uprising against the French monarchy that began in 1789.

John Jay - Federalist who helped write the Federalist Essays and negotiate peace deals for America.

XYZ Affair - diplomatic controversy in 1798 in which French officials demanded bribes of American negotiators.

Alien and Sedition Act - 1798 laws that allowed the gov. to imprison or deport aliens and to prosecute its critics.

Virginia and Kentucky Resolution - state resolutions passed in 1798 declaring the Alien and Sedition Acts unconstitutional

Aaron Burr - Vice President under Jefferson. Killed Alexander Hamilton in a duel.

## **Introduction**

By 1793, Britain and France had resumed war, and it became difficult for the United States to stay neutral.

Debate over America's response to a war and to a revolution in France affected the nation's foreign policy as well as its domestic structure.

## **Conflict in the Ohio Valley**

- Although the US got lots of land to the west of the Appalachians from the Treaty of Paris, the British kept their forts on the American side of the Great Lakes.
- Hoping to limit American expansion into the NW territory, the British supplied the Natives with weapons to resist the settlers.
- In 1790, Native Americans led by the war chief Little Turtle defeated a small force sent by Washington.
- But the tide turned in 1794 when federal troops defeated the Natives at the Battle of Fallen Timber.
- This victory led to the Natives "accepting" his peace terms and vacating Ohio for settlers.

## **American Relations with Europe**

- Responding to the French Revolution - a republican uprising in France.
- America now saw France as their fellow republicans in a hostile world of aristocrats and kings.
- However, France got violent and began executing thousands of opponents.
- America was divided on how they felt about it.
  - The Democratic Republicans regretted the executions but still supported the French Republic
  - The Federalists thought the French were bloody anarchists along with the Anti-Federalists.
- Proclaiming Neutrality - If the United States entered the conflict, it could bankrupt the federal gov. due to our dependency on trade with Britain.
- In 1793 Washington issued a proclamation of American neutrality
- Signing Treaties with Britain and Spain - To avoid war with Britain, Washington sent Chief Justice, John Jay to negotiate a compromise with the British.
  - England would give up their forts on American soil and America would repay its war debts.
  - Washington & Federalists favored the compromise
  - The Democratic-Republicans denounced the treaty as a sellout
  - Congress narrowly ratified the treaty, keeping the peace.
- America also made a treaty with Spain guaranteeing American free shipping rights on the Mississippi.
- The Removal of British forts, victories over NAs, and secure access to New Orleans encouraged thousands of Americans to move westward.
- Washington's Farewell - Washington won re-election in 1792; but he declined to run again in 1796.
- He recognized that the young nation needed him to set an example by walking away from power, proving that he was no king.
- His voluntary retirement after two terms set a precedent honored by all Presidents until the 1940s.
- Many historians have concluded that without Washington's skillful leadership, the nation may not have survived the harsh tests of the early 1790s.
- In his farewell address, he warned to avoid "entangling alliances" that might lead to overseas wars.

## **The Parties Debate Foreign Policy**

- The Federalist candidate, John Adams, narrowly defeated Thomas Jefferson in the 1796 presidential election.
- Jefferson won the southern electoral votes, Adams carried most of the northern states.
- Adams Confronts Crisis with France - Adams was honest and dedicated but also stubborn and pompous.

- In 1778, feeling betrayed, France started seizing American merchant ships.
- Adams sent envoys to Paris to negotiate peace. But three French officials - known in code as X, Y, and Z - demanded humiliating terms, including \$250,000 in bribes.
- Called the X, Y, Z affair it roused public sentiment against France.
- The Alien and Sedition Acts - The Federalists exploited the war fever by passing the controversial Alien and Sedition Acts in 1798.
- The Alien Act authorized the President to arrest and deport immigrants who criticized the federal government.
- The Sedition Act made it a crime for citizens to publicly discredit the federal government.
- The federal government convicted ten men of sedition.
- The Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions - Jefferson and Madison passed a controversial resolve in response to the acts declaring them unconstitutional.
- To the left, Democratic-Republican Congressman Roger Griswold, one of the victims of the Sedition Act is being sentenced to prison time for his speech. He wins reelection while in his jail cell.



### The Election of 1800

- The election would decide the balance of federal powers and states' rights.
- By 1800, the Sedition Act had become very unpopular.
- Adams lost the heated election to Jefferson.
- Jefferson and his running mate, Aaron Burr, tied. The voters had meant for Jefferson to become President and Burr to become VP but because the Constitution did not then allow a distinction between electoral votes, the House of Representatives had to decide between the two.
- Hamilton, preferred Jefferson, so the federalist congressmen allowed Jefferson to become President.
- This peaceful transfer of power from one party to another set a valuable precedent.
- In 1804, the constitution was amended to require electors to vote separately for President and VP.
- Offended by Hamilton's criticism, Burr killed him in a duel in 1804.

U.S. Foreign Policy		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Native Americans	Britain	France
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## 6.3 - The Age of Jefferson

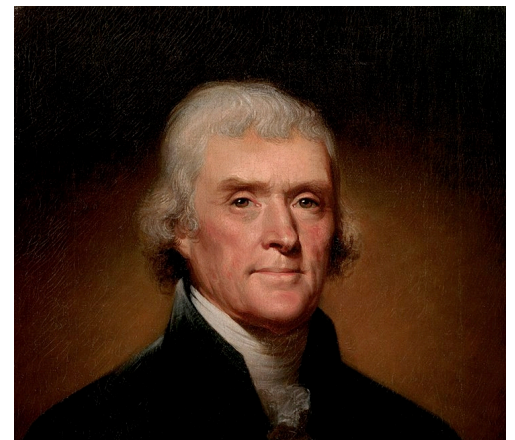
### Vocabulary

Bureaucracy - group of departments and officials that make up an organization, such as government

John Marshall - Federalist supreme court justice who increased the powers of the federal government and created judicial review.

Judicial review - power of the Supreme Court to decide whether the acts of a president or laws passed by Congress are constitutional

Marbury v Madison - 1803 Supreme Court case that established the principles of judicial review



Louisiana Purchase - 1803 purchase from France by the United States of the territory between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains

Lewis and Clark Expedition - 1804 expedition sent by President Jefferson to explore the newly-acquired Louisiana Purchase

Barbary War - war between the Barbary States and the United States

Impressment - policy of seizing people or property for military or public services

Embargo - official ban or restriction on trade

## Introduction

The Democratic Republicans took control of the government

- Presidency
- Majority in Congress
- Majority in most state governments

The Federalists would never reclaim national power.



## Pursuing Republican Principles

- Jefferson considered his election a “revolution” because he set out to do things quite differently from his predecessors, who had copied the style of the British monarchy.
- New Government Policies - Jefferson encouraged congress to abandon the Alien and Sedition Acts as well as hated taxes on stamps, land and alcoholic drinks.
- gov. cutbacks, taxes from foreign trade, & sale of lands decreased national debt from 80 -> 57 million.
- A Change in Style - from displays of wealth/aristocracy (federalists) -> common man style (jefferson).

## John Marshall's Supreme Court

- John Adams appoints Federalist John Marshall to the supreme court before the end of his presidency.
- Marshall and Jefferson are cousins with opposing views / political enemies.
- Marshall's participates in > 1,000 court decisions more than any Supreme Court Justice in history.
- Marshall's Four-Part Legacy
  - Judicial Review
  - Federal Laws > State Laws
  - Loose Construction of Constitution / Implied powers of the federal government
  - “Sanctity of contracts” (limited state governments power)
- *Marbury v. Madison* - William Marbury (Judge in DC/Federalist) vs. James Madison (secretary of state)
- John Adams (federalist) appointed Marbury before he left office; however Madison refused to give Marbury his appointment papers.
- John Marshall's decision allowed Madison judicial review to deny Marbury's appointment
- Bcuz of John Marshall we accept that the Supreme Court will review the constitutionality of federal law.
- Establishing important Precedents - loose construction.



## The Nation Expands

- The population was doubling every 25 years. Therefore, the nation needed 2x land every generation.
- Eyeing the Louisiana Territory - Jefferson originally thought he could conquer Spain's territory.
- However, Napoleon Bonaparte (France) comes in and forces Spain to give them the land first.
- Jefferson considers an alliance with England to fight France.
- The Louisiana Purchase - Without a French army to occupy Louisiana, and needing money to fight the British, Napoleon decided to sell all of the Louisiana Territory.

- The Territory nearly doubled the size of the US for only \$15 million.
- However, Jefferson admits he had “done an act beyond the Constitution” breaking strict construction
- Jefferson sends Meriwether Lewis and William Clark to explore the new territory, The men were guided much of the way by a Shoshone women, named Sacajawea, and her husband.

### **Jefferson’s Foreign Troubles**

- Fighting the Barbary War - The Barbary States of North Africa - Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli - were seizing American ships and sailors. Washington and Adams had paid for immunity to this piracy. However, Jefferson sends in the small navy to win peace in 1805. Ending the Barbary War.
- Entering the Re-export Trade with France - causes a boom for the American economy.
- US emerges as Britain's greatest commercial trade competitors.
- Facing British Impressment - Britain desperately needed sailors for their huge fleet of ships.
- By 1812, about 6,000 American-born citizens had been impressed for the harsh duty of serving on British warships.
- Many Americans were outraged.
- Jefferson Asks for an Embargo - We did not have a large enough navy to question Britain.
- As an alternative to war, Jefferson persuades Congress to declare an embargo, suspending trade by ordering American ships to stay in port.
- He thought the embargo would hurt this British but they just traded elsewhere (South America).
- Instead it hurt American traders / sailors / and farmers.
- Jefferson lifts the embargo just before he retired from the presidency in 1809.
- He was succeeded by his good friend James Madison.

## **6.4 - The War of 1812**

### **Vocabulary**

Tecumseh - Native American leader who tried to rally NAs against American expansion.

Battle of Tippecanoe - 1811 battle in the Indiana Territory where US troops defeated NAs.

War Hawks - members of Congress who pushed for war against GB beginning in 1810.

War of 1812 - war between the United States and GB.

Andrew Jackson - future 7th POTUS, earned fame as a war hero from Tennessee.

Francis Scott Key - wrote the Star-Spangled banner as he watched the defence of Fort McHenry in Maryland

The Star-Spangled Banner - poem written by Francis Scott Key (1814) that became the national anthem in 1931.

Battle of New Orleans - War of 1812 battle when the US defeated the British in 1815.

Treaty of Ghent - 1814 agreement that ended the War of 1812.

Hartford Convention - 1814 meeting of federalists from New England who opposed the War of 1812 and demanded constitutional amendments to empower their region.

### **Introduction**



Shortly after its founding, America is challenged in the War of 1812. Despite political divisions, Americans managed both to fight a war and to get the country back on track in the war's aftermath.

### Gearing Up for War

- Democratic-Republicans were embarrassed after the embargo act failed against the British.
- Replacing the Embargo - with the Nonintercourse Act (1809). We were waiting for one of the other countries to actively recognize American neutrality.
- Battling Native Americans - the shawnee Indian, Tecumseh, and his brother wanted to unite tribes against American expansion.
- They were angered by the government's repeated use of dishonest treaties to take their land.
- The Battle of Tippecanoe - Before the Natives could attack, American troops stormed along the Tippecanoe River and attacked their village, burning much of it to the ground.
- The War Hawks Demand War - they denounced the impressments of American sailors and British support for Native Americans. They pushed to attack British controlled Canada for start a war.

### War Breaks Out

- Madison urged Congress to declare war, even though the issue divides the nation because...
  - Humiliated with them interfering with American trade
  - Impressment of American sailors
  - & Britain supported Indian attacks on settlers
- The Invasion of Canada Fails - The prospect for a victory looked favorable, Jefferson (who advised Madison) assumed it was just a "matter of marching". His assumptions proved to be wrong.
- British & Indian forces in Canada and other places continue to out maneuver our poorly trained troops.
- Defeating the Native Americans - the small American navy performed somewhat decently
- Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee also has some significant military victories against NAs & Spain
- The British Invade - When Britain defeats Napoleon they head to America.
- British troops burn the White House and Capitol in revenge for some American arson in Canada.
- The British suffer defeat when they moved on to attack Baltimore. Lawyer Francis Scott Key celebrated the American victory by writing a poem that later became the national anthem known as the "Star-Spangled Banner".

### War's Aftermath and Effects

- The Americans won their greatest victory at the **Battle of New Orleans** in 1815.
- 71 casualties for America vs. 2,036 for British troops
- The bloodshed at New Orleans was especially tragic because it came two weeks after the Americans and the British had signed a peace treaty at Ghent in Belgium. Unfortunately, notifying the soldiers in North America took over a month because of the slow pace of sailing ships.
- The Americans failed to conquer Canada, the British failed to invade America.
- The Treaty of Ghent - weary of war, both sides agreed to a treaty that restored pre-war boundaries.
- The Treaty did not address the issue of neutrality or impressments.
- The Americans preferred to think of the conflict as a noble defense of the United States against British aggression.



- The Hartford Convention - After the War of 1812 and Jackson's victory in New Orleans, Americans experienced a surge of nationalism and a new confidence in the strength of their republic.
- The outcome discredited the Federalists, who looked weak for opposing the war.
- In December 1814, Federalists delegates from the New England states met at Hartford, Connecticut to consider secessions and making a separate peace with Britain.
- They demanded constitutional amendments designed to strengthen New England's political power.
- The demands from the delegates of the Hartford Convention, reached DC the same time as the treaty of Ghent did and it was embarrassing.
- They were mocked as defeatists and traitors. Madison ignored their demands and the voters punished the federalists in the elections that followed.
- The Nation Continues to Grow - As a result of us defeating NAs, millions of acres of southern land also opened up for settlement.
- The Union became bigger and stronger.
- Meanwhile, American settlers had been pouring into Spanish Florida, resulting in cross-border conflict among NAs, Americans and the Spanish.
- Fugitive slaves from the US, seeking sanctuary in Florida, added to the tension.
- Spain cede Florida to the US and denounces its claims to Texas, as part of the Adams-Onis Treaty signed in 1819.



Know the following city locations on a map:

- New Orleans
- Detroit
- Washington D.C.
- Fort McHenry
- Lake Erie

