1 **The Emergence of a New Nation**
Constitution, Washington, Adams, Jefferson, and Madison
THE FOUNDING OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC

AP United States History
Updates made in-unit 9/2010

2 **Early Problems**
- Brief re-cap of lab activity
- Civic Virtue in action – government, society, even arts & architecture
  - See images in Keene's *Visions of America* (2010)
- The Articles of Confederation
  - Successes
  - Weaknesses
  - Evidence of needed adjustments?

3 **Early Government Information**
The information on the following slide is replaced by our activity in the lab.

4 **Problems with the Articles**
- No power to regulate commerce
- No power to tax: tax quota, but had to ask
- No power to command or coerce
- States did not follow Treaty of Paris
- Duties between states
- Foreign Problems: Britain and Spain
- Paper Money, Large debts from War
- Breaking Point: Shays Rebellion, Massachusetts 1786-7 (will discuss momentarily)

5 **Annapolis Convention**
- Early attempt to discuss the problems of the Articles
- First… George Washington's Mount Vernon Estate, Virginia (1785)
- Annapolis, Maryland (1786): five states
- Agree to meet again in Philadelphia, Pa.
- Shays Rebellion leads the states to take these measures seriously

6 **Constitutional Convention**
- Philadelphia, May 25 to Sept. 17, 1787
- Convention of "demigods"?
- Original purpose?
- Rhode Island: only state not to send delegates
- Secret meetings
- Commitment to Republicanism

7 **George Washington (VA)**

8 **Benjamin Franklin (PA)**

9 **Gouverneur Morris (PA)**

10 **John Dickinson (DE)**

11 **Alexander Hamilton (NY)**

12 **James Madison (VA)**

13 **"The Box"**

14 **The Issues**
- Scrap the Articles? Why was this necessary?
- Representation
  - Virginia and New Jersey Plans
  - Solved by the Great Compromise

- Slavery: 3/5ths Compromise & 1808 end to slave trade
- Commercial Compromise
- The Presidency

15 **Dynamics of Compromise**
- Three branches of government, independent yet dependent
- Separation of powers
- Safeguards against the mobs!
  - Federal judges appointed for life
  - President indirectly elected by Electoral College
  - Direct vote only for House (Senate elected by state legislatures – changed later)

16 **Battle for Ratification**
- Needed 9 of 13 states
- Federalists vs. Anti-Federalists
- *The Federalist Papers*: Hamilton, Madison, Jay
- Dragging the debate: Virginia & New York

17 **What else to know?**
- Know the Articles – what do they mean? (Read the Constitution)
- Example:
  - Article I: Legislative Branch
  - Etc…

18 **The Bill of Rights**
- Compromise to guarantee ratification
- Drafted by James Madison
- Protections of liberty (principles of the Revolution)
- Amendments 1-8: Personal Liberties
- Amendment 9: Rights not enumerated
- Amendment 10: Powers not delegated by the Constitution are guaranteed to the states

19 **Separation of Church and State?**
- Misconceptions on the first amendment
- Washington's National Day of Prayer and Thanksgiving
- Historiography

20 **Judiciary Act of 1789**
- Passed by the First Congress
- Created federal courts and the Supreme Court
- John Jay, first Chief Justice, U.S.S.C.
- Office of the Attorney General (non-cabinet at the time): Edmund Randolph

21 **Washington & Adams Years**

The following slides will be conducted via a group seminar.

22 **Washington's Presidency**
- Unanimous election by Electoral College
- Procession from Mt. Vernon to NYC
- Formal title? How to address the President?
- Oath of Office April 30, 1789
- Established a cabinet

23 **Hamilton's Financial Program**
- Pay off the national debt at face value
- Protect the new (young/infant) industries and collect adequate revenues at the same time by imposing tariffs on imports
- Create a national bank
  - Hamilton vs. Jefferson on the BOTUS
  - Strict or loose constructionist?
  - Hamilton wins the argument – BOTUS established

24 **Whiskey Rebellion**
- Excise tax on whiskey as part of Hamilton's program
- Rebellion in western Pennsylvania: TEST OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT
- 13 - 15,000 (?) soldiers led by President Washington and Alexander Hamilton

25 **Beginnings of Political Parties**
- Result of the reaction to Hamilton's program: funding, assumption, excise tax, bank, Whiskey Rebellion
- Parties emerge from Jefferson and Madison's organized opposition
- First Party System: useful?
- See Table on page 208-Kennedy
- Federalists and Democratic Republicans

26 **Freneau's *National Gazette***
{Jeffersonian Democratic-Republicans}

27 **Fenno's *Gazette of the United States***
{ Federalists }

28 **Other Domestic Issues**
- Native Americans, Growth in the Ohio Valley, and the Treaty of Greenville
- New States:
  - US Constitution IV, Sec III.1 (had adopted same procedure from NW Ordinance of 1787)
  - Vermont, 1791
  - Kentucky, 1792
  - Tennessee, 1796

29 **Foreign Issues**
- French Revolution
- Problems with Great Britain on the seas and in the west
- Washington's Neutrality Proclamation (1793)
- "Citizen" Genêt Affair
- The Jay Treaty (1794)
- The Pinckney Treaty (1795)

30 **Washington's Farewell Address**
- Isolationism: do not get involved in European affairs
- Against "permanent alliances"
- Warns against political parties
- Warns against sectionalism
- SIG: Lasts as US policy… most times, not all!

31 **Planning a Capital City**
THIS SLIDE AND THE FOLLOWING SLIDES ARE NOT PART OF THE GROUP SEMINAR AND WILL BE COVERED SEPARATELY
- Residence Act of 1790 – 10 square miles on the Potomac River (VA/MD)
- District of Columbia (1799: Washington)
- Benjamin Banneker/Pierre Charles L'Enfant
- Roman style and public monuments

32 **Pierre Charles L'Enfant**
First Architect of the Capitol

33

34 **Albert Gallatin**
Front of U.S. Treasury Building
Picture taken 8/1/2005, Michael Broach, Washington, DC

35

36

37

38

39 **President John Adams**
- Why not President Alexander Hamilton?
- 71 to 68 win in Electoral College
- Thomas Jefferson, Vice President
- The XYZ Affair
- The Alien and Sedition Acts
- The Kentucky and Virginia Resolves

40 **(End Group Seminar material)**

Be sure to keep good notes on this material

41 **Election (Revolution) of 1800**
- Partisan Campaign: Jefferson vs. Pres. Adams
- How dangerous was this?
- Jefferson wins in Elec. Coll., 73 to 65
  - Problem: Burr
  - New York for T.J. – a switch of 250 votes = Adams
  - FLORIDA?
- How is it a revolution?

42 **A Magnificent Catastrophe**
- Thoughts…
- How the electoral college system worked then...
- Formation of political parties (and disciplined party alignment)

43 **The Providential Detection**

44 **President Thomas Jefferson**

- First Jefferson Administration a success
  - "moderation"
  - government officials – "few die, none resign"
- Midnight Judges and *Marbury v. Madison*
- Louisiana Purchase
  - Napoleon's problems?
  - Lewis & Clark Expedition
- Burr Conspiracies and duel with Hamilton
- "Death" to the Federalists?

45 **Changes to America in the 1800s**
- Post-Revolution Slavery
- Gabriel Prosser's 1800 Rebellion (Virginia)
- 1803 Revolution in San Dominique (Haiti)
- How does slavery change as a result of the revolutionary period? Where?
  - **Will discuss antebellum slavery in Unit 4
- American society in the new century
- Native American issues (should have been covered in group seminars)
- Jefferson on religion (1802 Danbury Baptists)
  - Ends practice of declaring days of prayer & thanksgiving

46 **T.J.'s Foreign Problems**
- Barbary pirates – 1803 / USMC
- Challenges to US Neutrality
- British 1806 Orders in Council
- Impressments
- Western problems are still unresolved since the Treaty of Greenville
- *USS Chesapeake – HMS Leonard* (1807)
- Embargo Act of 1807 – what a failure!

47 **Maddy!**

48 **President James Madison**
- Defeats Federalist candidate Charles Pinckney
- Non-intercourse Act of 1809
- Macon's Bill No. 2 (1810)
- Is Madison the dupe of Napoleon?
-

49 **Causes of the War of 1812**
- Free trade, free seas
- Problems on the frontier*
- War Hawks: Rep. Henry Clay (KY) and Rep. John C. Calhoun (SC)
- June 1812 Declaration of War
- Divisions?

50 **War of 1812 Military Campaigns**
- Failed invasion of Canada
- US Navy: Perry and Macdonough
- William Henry Harrison
- Chesapeake and burning of Washington (1814)
- Southern campaign and Andrew Jackson

51 **War of 1812, continued**
- Treaty of Ghent
- Hartford Convention
- New Orleans
- Why did the British give up this conflict?
- What is happening in Europe?

52 **War of 1812:**
Second War for Independence?
- Truly a "turning point" in American History
- New foreign respect for Americans: fought to resist grievous wrongs
- Emissaries gain respect abroad
- Sectionalism dealt a black eye (i.e. Federalists)
- War heroes: Harrison and Jackson
- Growth of Manufacturing: independent of Europe
- Americans turn to the West!

53 **Tecumseh**

54 **William Henry Harrison**

55 **Andrew Jackson**