



I KNOW THERE IS A FOREST IN THERE SOMEWHERE...

Major eras/turning points/events in period 3?

ap.gilderlehrman.org

How do we get from major event to major event?

6 degrees of separation

What are the major 'topics' of period 3?

What ideas/issues do you think I have emphasized?
(how may these issues come up Friday/Monday??)



The First Federal Administration

Upon hearing the news Washington wrote...

- *About ten o'clock I bade adieu to mount Vernon, to private life, and to domestic felicity (happiness); and with a mind oppressed with more anxious and painful sensations than I have words to express, set out for New York... with the best dispositions (intentions) to render service to my country in obedience to its call, but with less hope of answering its expectations.*



The President Sets Precedent

- The 1st United States Congress voted to pay Washington a salary of \$25,000 a year—a large sum in 1789.
 - Washington, already wealthy, declined the salary, since he valued his image as a selfless public servant.
 - He ultimately accepted the payment, to avoid setting a precedent whereby the presidency would be limited only to independently wealthy individuals who could serve without any salary.
- Cognizant of being republican and not royal in his dress, actions, and addresses.



First Congress

- Judiciary Act of 1789: 13 federal Court districts
 - 3 circuit courts, 6 supreme court justices,
- James Madison: Speaker of the House
- Tariff Act of 1789: 5% duty on imports
- Bill of Rights
 - **1st Amendment** – Establishment Clause, Free Exercise Clause; freedom of speech, of the press, and of assembly; right to petition
 - **2nd Amendment** – Militia (United States), Sovereign state, Right to keep and bear arms.
 - **3rd Amendment**– Protection from quartering of troops.
 - **4th Amendment** – Protection from unreasonable search and seizure.
 - **5th Amendment** – due process, double jeopardy, self-incrimination, eminent domain.
 - **6th Amendment** – Trial by jury and rights of the accused; speedy trial, public trial, right to counsel
 - **7th Amendment** – Civil trial by jury.
 - **8th Amendment** – Prohibition of excessive bail and cruel and unusual punishment.
 - **9th Amendment** – Protection of rights not specifically enumerated in the Constitution.
 - **10th Amendment** – Powers of States and people.



Federal Hall, NYC, site of the first two sessions of this Congress (1789)



Congress Hall in Philadelphia, meeting place of this Congress's third session

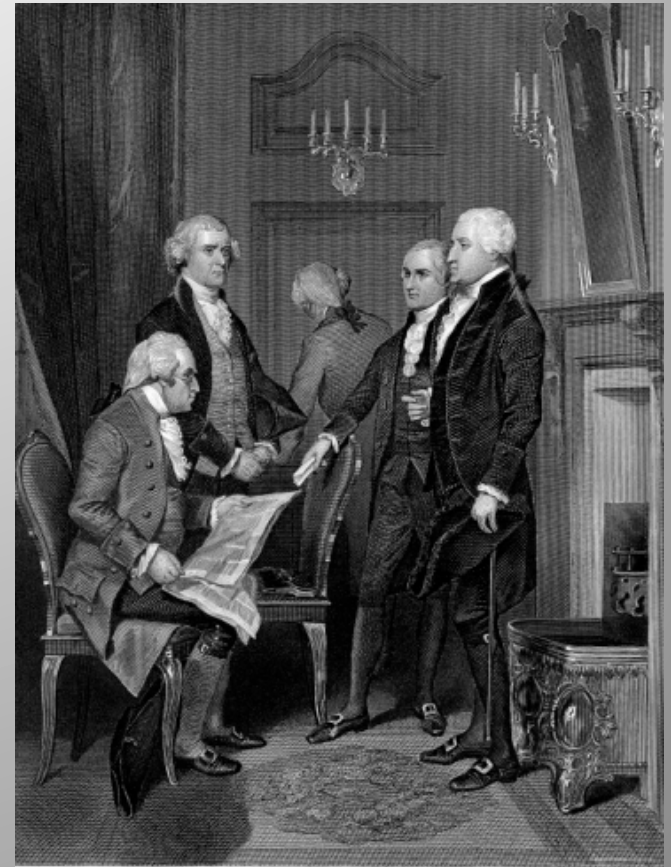
An Active Federal Judiciary

- The Judiciary Act of 1789 created the federal court system.
 - Organized the Supreme Court
 - Chief Justice, 5 other Judges
 - Federal District and Circuit Courts
 - Est. Attorney General position
- States maintained their individual bodies of law.
- Federal courts became the appeals bodies, establishing the federal system of judicial review of state legislation.



Washington's Cabinet: 1789

- Washington proved an able administrator. An excellent delegator and judge of talent and character, he talked regularly with department heads and listened to their advice before making a final decision.
- In handling routine tasks, he was "systematic, orderly, energetic, solicitous of the opinion of others ... but decisive, intent upon general goals and the consistency of particular actions with them."
— Leonard White



Washington's Cabinet

- Secretary of War: Henry Knox
- Secretary of Treasury: Alexander Hamilton
- State of State: Thomas Jefferson
- Attorney General: Edmund Randolph

*Vice President: John Adams

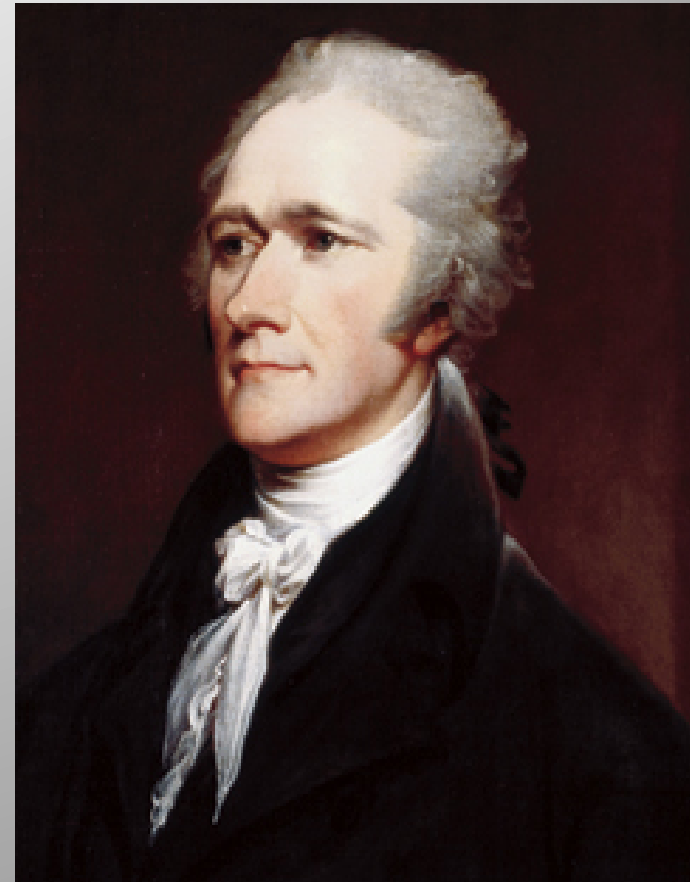
Washington rarely consulted Adams, relegating him to insignificance, thereby inaugurating a long-standing tradition of vice presidential irrelevance.

“My country, has in its wisdom contrived for me the most insignificant office that ever the invention of man contrived or his imagination conceived.”

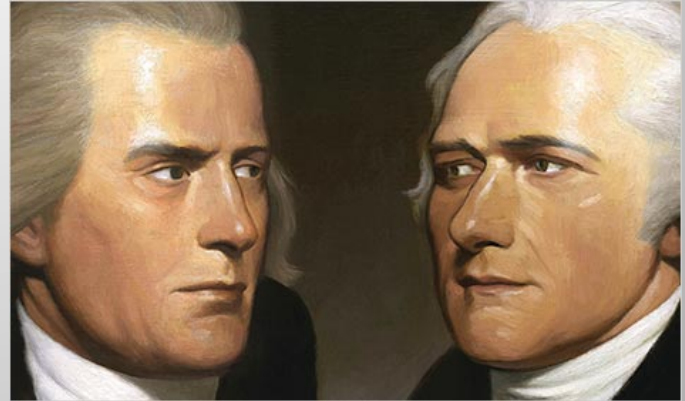


Hamilton's Controversial Fiscal Program

- In 1790, Secretary of Treasury Alexander Hamilton submitted a series of financial proposals:
 - Establish our credit worthiness
 - Assume the debt of our states
 - Create a national debt
 - Create a Bank of the US
 - A Whiskey Tax
 - Imposing a Tariff
- The debate of Hamilton's loose construction and Jefferson's strict construction strained the Federalist coalition.



The COMPROMISE



- Keep points 1-4, get rid of 5
- Place our capital in the south
 - (More on the Capital Later)

1. Establish our credit worthiness (Internationally)
 - Assume the debt of our states
2. Create a national debt
3. Create a Bank of the US
4. A Whiskey Tax
5. ~~Imposing a Tariff~~

First Bank of the United States

- The Bank Act, chartered a central bank for a term of twenty years, on February 25, 1791.
- Establishment of the Bank was included in a three-part expansion of federal fiscal and monetary power (along with a federal mint and excise taxes)
 - Hamilton believed a central bank was necessary to stabilize and improve the nation's credit, and to improve handling of the financial business of the United States government under the newly enacted Constitution.



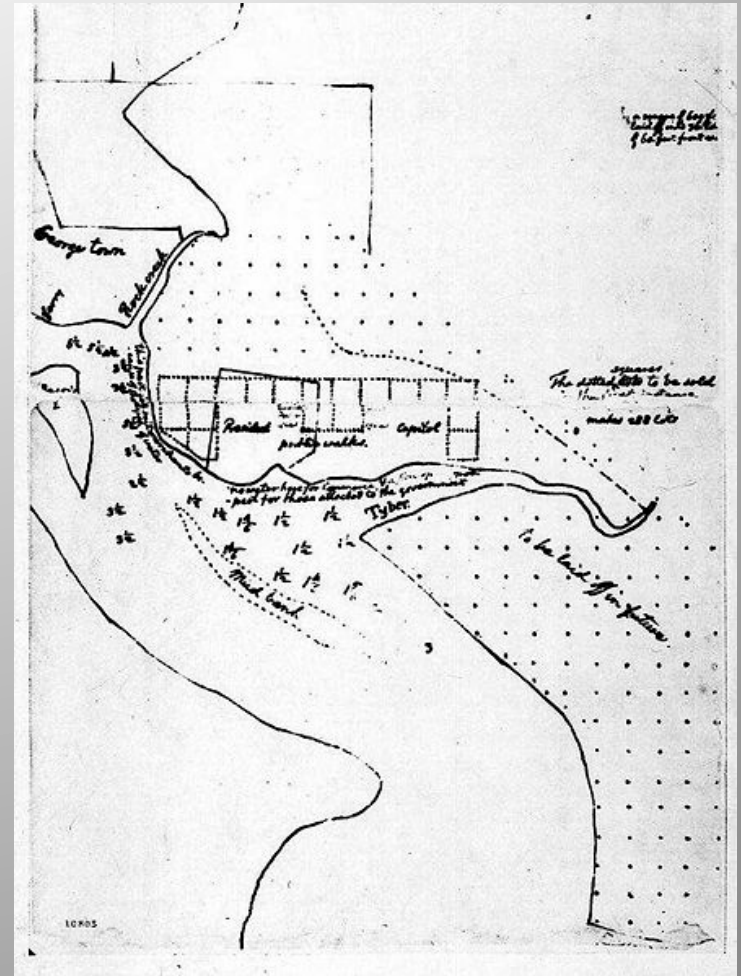
Two coins from the first decade of the federal republic illustrate political controversies of the period.



- The Washington cent was proposed by Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton in 1792, in the hope of enhancing popular respect for the new government by having the president's bust impressed on coins in the manner of European kings.
- Congress defeated the plan, the opponents claiming it smacked of monarchy. The Liberty coin, issued by the Mint of the United States in 1795, when under the authority of Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson, features Liberty wearing a liberty cap and bearing a marked resemblance to the French Revolutionary icon Marianne.

Washington D.C.

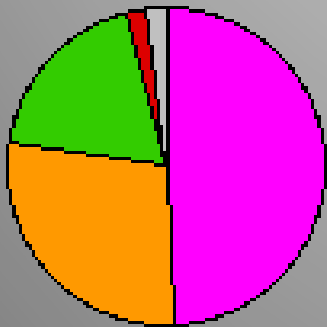
- On July 16, 1790, the Residence Act approved the creation of a capital district located along the Potomac River.
- As permitted by the U.S. Constitution, the District is under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States Congress and is therefore not a part of any U.S. state.



Sketch by Thomas Jefferson

1792 Election Results (16 states in the Union)

	George Washington	Virginia	Federalist	132	97.8%
	John Adams	Massachusetts	Federalist	77	57.0%
	George Clinton	New York	Democratic-Republican	50	37.0%
	Thomas Jefferson	Virginia	Democratic-Republican	4	3.0%
	Aaron Burr	New York	Federalist	1	0.7%
	Electoral Votes Not Cast	---	-----	6	4.4%



Total Number of Electors 132
 Total Electoral Votes Cast 264
 Number of Votes for a Majority 67

All those “running”
 were actually running
 for 2nd place and the
 hope to be VP

Domestic Issues: Whiskey Rebellion

- A tax protest in the United States beginning in 1791. Farmers who sold their grain in the form of whiskey had to pay a new tax which they strongly resented.
 - The tax was a part of treasury secretary Alexander Hamilton's program to pay off the national debt.
- On the western frontier, protesters used violence and intimidation to prevent federal officials from collecting the tax.
 - Resistance came to a climax in July 1794, when a U.S. marshal arrived in western Pennsylvania to serve writs to distillers who had not paid the excise.
 - The alarm was raised, and more than 500 armed men attacked the fortified home of tax inspector General John Neville.



Domestic Issues: Whiskey Rebellion

- With 15,000 militia provided by the governors of Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, Washington rode at the head of an army to suppress the insurgency.
 - The rebels all went home before the arrival of the army, and there was no confrontation.
 - About 20 men were arrested, but all were later acquitted or pardoned.
- The Whiskey Rebellion demonstrated that the new national government had the willingness and ability to suppress violent resistance to its laws. The whiskey excise remained difficult to collect, however.



Foreign Issues: International Conflicts

- Spanish and British hostility threatened the status of the United States in the West.
- The Spanish closed the Mississippi River to American shipping, promoted immigration, and forged alliances with Indian tribes to resist American expansion.
- Britain granted greater autonomy to its North American colonies, strengthened Indian allies, and constructed a defensive buffer against Americans
- Citizen Genet Affair – French ambassador recruited American volunteers & privateers to fight on behalf of the French in the wars with Spain and Britain.

US Proclamation of Neutrality

- The French Revolution was in full swing, and Jefferson and Hamilton were split
 - Francophile v Anglophile
- In 1793, Washington declared the nation *neutral* in foreign conflict between world powers... Especially France and Great Britain.
 - It threatened legal proceedings against any American providing assistance to any country at war

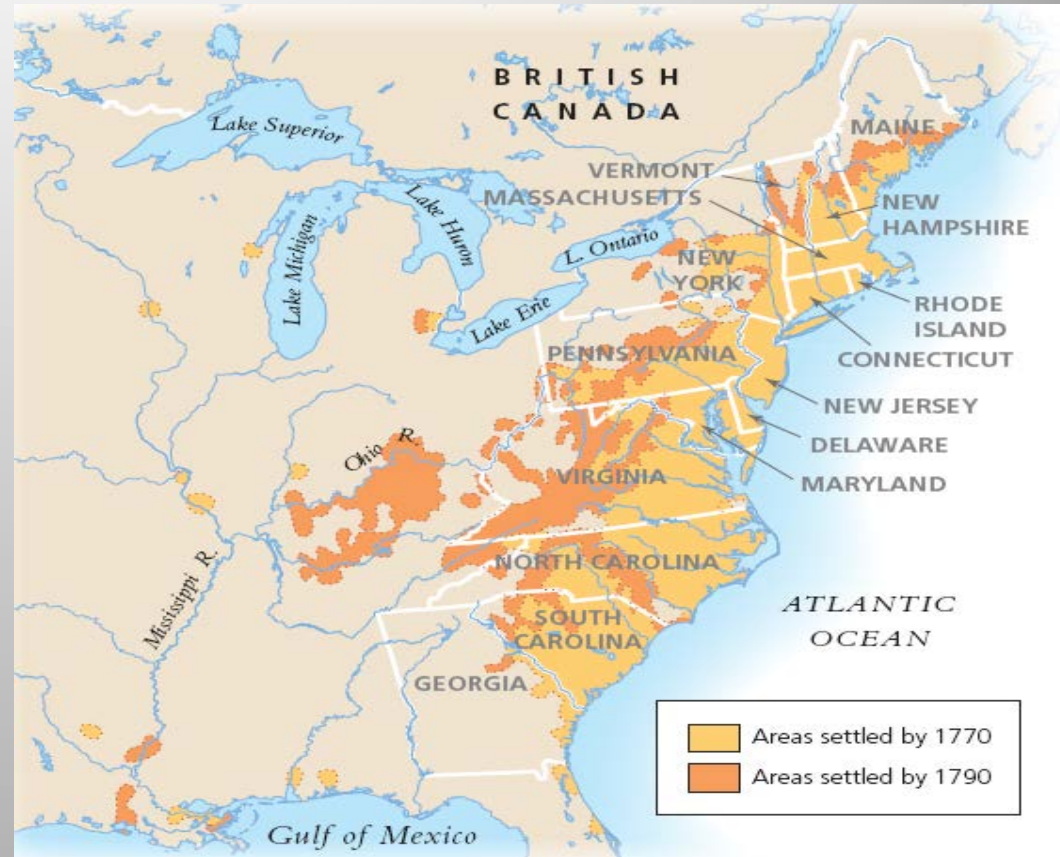
Foreign Issues: Treaties

- Jay Treaty
 - The treaty gained the primary American goals, which included the withdrawal of units of the British Army from pre-Revolutionary forts that it had failed to relinquish in the Northwest Territory of the United States.
 - The Americans were granted limited rights to trade with British possessions in India and colonies in the Caribbean in exchange for some limits on the American export of cotton.
- Pinckney's Treaty
 - Established intentions of friendship between the United States and Spain.
 - It also defined the boundaries of the United States with the Spanish colonies and guaranteed the United States navigation rights on the Mississippi River.



Foreign Issues: Expansion

- From 1770, American settlement moved across the Appalachians for the first time.
- The Ohio Valley became the focus of bitter warfare between Indians and settlers.



He led his followers in several major victories against United States forces in the 1790s during the Northwest Indian Wars, also called Little Turtle's War. In 1791, they defeated General St. Clair, who lost 600 men, the most decisive loss by the US against Native American forces ever. Little Turtle only sustained 40 casualties!

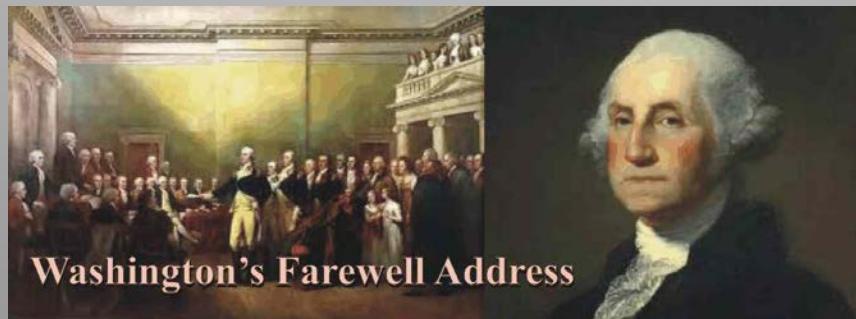
Foreign Issues: Expansion

- **Battle of Fallen Timbers (1794)** the American army defeats a confederation of Indians over tension in the Northwest Territory.
 - The Legion of the United States, 4,600 men, with Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians serving as his scouts.
 - The Indian forces, numbering about 1,500, were composed of Blue Jacket's Shawnees, Buckongahelas's Delawares, Miamis led by Little Turtle, Wyandots, Ojibwas, Ottawas, Potawatomis, Mingos, and a company of Canadian militiamen under Captain Alexander McKillop
- **Treaty of Greenville (1795)** 12 tribes cede much of present-day Ohio and Indiana to the U.S. government.
 - In exchange for goods to the value of \$20,000 (such as blankets, utensils, and domestic animals), the American Indian tribes ceded to the United States large amounts of land.



Farewell Address

- In his farewell address, Washington summed up American policy goals as:
 - Peace
 - Open Commercial Relations
 - Avoid partisan fighting
 - Avoid foreign entanglements: Friendship with All
 - NEUTRALITY IN CONFLICT!!!



G.W. Precedents for the Presidency

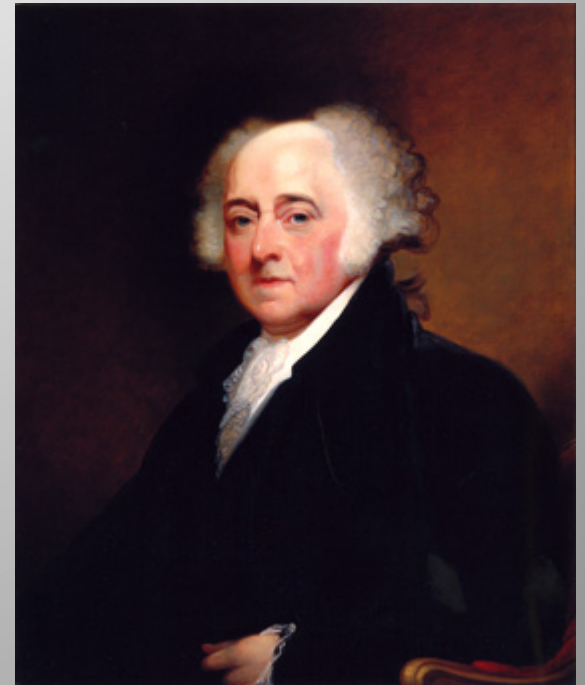
- Neutrality in Foreign Affairs
- 2-term Presidency (22nd Amendment)
- Use of Force To Enforce The Law (Whiskey Rebellion)
- Calling the Cabinet to Offer Advice
- How to address the President (Mr. President)

Factions Emerge








- The Whiskey Rebellion contributed to the formation of political parties in the United States, a process already underway.
- These coalitions shaped the election of 1796...
 - The Federalists
 - Hamilton & Adams
 - Trusted elite: classical republicanism
 - Promote manufacturing & commerce
 - Pro British
 - Strong central government
 - High tariff- Some internal improvement
 - Bank of the United States (BUS)
 - Strong Army and navy
 - Jeffersonian Republicans
 - Jefferson & Madison
 - Trusted the common man
 - Agricultural economy: yeoman farmer
 - Pro French: pro French Revolution
 - State's rights, local rule
 - Low Tariff, low internal improvements
 - Afraid of BUS
 - No standing army

The Rise of Political Parties

- During the debate over Jay's Treaty, shifting coalitions began to polarize into political factions.
- Hamilton's supporters claimed the title "Federalist."
- Thomas Jefferson's supporters called themselves "Republicans."
- These coalitions shaped the election of 1796





1796 Election Results (16 States in the Union)

	John Adams	Massachusetts	Federalist	71	51.4%
	Thomas Jefferson	Virginia	Democratic-Republican	68	49.3%
	Thomas Pinckney	South Carolina	Federalist	59	42.8%
	Aaron Burr	New York	Democratic-Republican	30	21.7%
	Samuel Adams	Massachusetts	Federalist	15	10.9%
	Oliver Ellsworth	Connecticut	Federalist	11	8.0%
	George Clinton	New York	Democratic-Republican	7	5.1%
	Other	-	-	15	10.9%



Total Number of Electors	138
Total Electoral Votes Cast	276
Number of Votes for a Majority	70

1796 Election Results

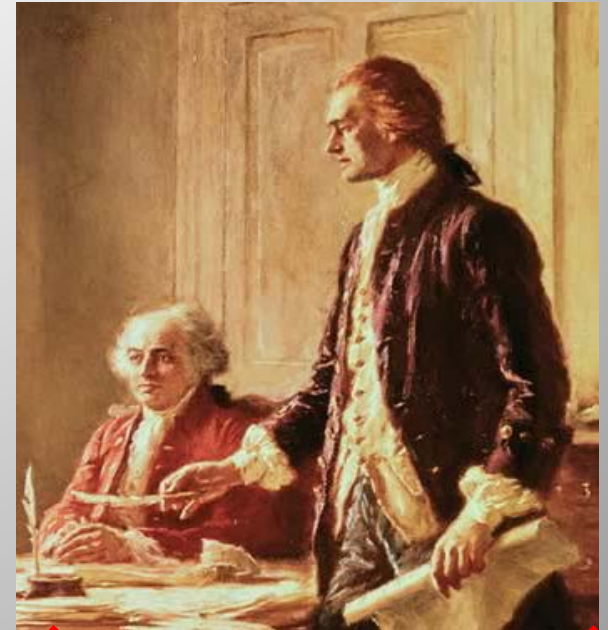
	Adams
	Jefferson

Despite their close friendship, Jefferson wrote that he and Adams were often separated by **"different conclusions we had drawn from our political reading."**



Infighting for Adams

- Adams supports a republican government and has some respect for France... But
 - Similar, but not to the extent of his friend Thomas Jefferson
- The Cabinet supports Hamilton (Washington Loyalists)
 - Hamilton Sucks
- Respect for Adams is Crazy Low



Federalists = Jr. British

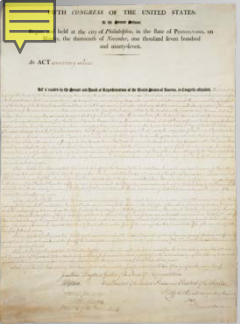
- Adams' term was marked by intense disputes over foreign policy, in particular a desire to stay out of the expanding conflict in Europe.
 - Hamilton and the Federalists favored Britain, while Jefferson and the Democratic-Republicans favored France.
- Adams hoped to continue Washington's policy of staying out of the European war.
- The French, viewing the US as allies to the British, began detaining and seizing American merchant ships on the high seas.



XYZ Affair

- The French were angered by the election of Adams
- French Intermediaries approached our commission to France and asked for \$250,000 cash and a \$10 million dollar loan to the nation in order to meet with Charles Talleyrand the French foreign minister.
 - Charles Pinckney, John Marshall, and Elbridge Gerry
- Outraged, the commission sent a report to Adams, who inserted the letters X, Y, and Z in place of the agents' names and forwarded the report to Congress. Congress and the public were angered at the attempted blackmail.





The Alien and Sedition Acts

- The Federalists pushed through the Alien and Sedition Acts that:
 - severely limited freedoms of speech and of the press; and
 - threatened the liberty of foreigners.
- Republicans organized as an opposition party.
- Federalists saw opposition to the administration as opposition to the state and prosecuted leading Republican newspaper editors.

1. The **Naturalization Act** extend the duration of residence required for aliens to become citizens of the United States from five years to fourteen years.
2. The **Alien Act** authorized the president to deport any resident alien considered "dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States."
3. The **Alien Enemies Act** authorized the president to apprehend and deport resident aliens if their home countries were at war with the United States of America
4. The **Sedition Act** made it a crime to publish "false, scandalous, and malicious writing" against the government or certain officials.



The Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions

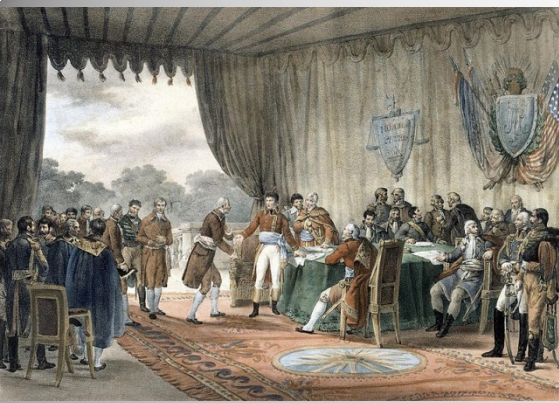
- The Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions were political statements drafted in 1798 and 1799, in which the Kentucky and Virginia legislatures took the position that the federal Alien and Sedition Acts were unconstitutional.
 - The resolutions argued that the states had the right and the duty to declare unconstitutional any acts of Congress that were not authorized by the Constitution.
- In doing so, they argued for states' rights and strict constructionism of the Constitution. The Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions of 1798 were written secretly by Vice President Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, respectively.
- “a power not delegated by the Constitution, but on the contrary, expressly and positively forbidden by one of the amendments” - Madison

Quasi-War with France

- The Quasi-War began in July 1798 and was fought at sea by warships and armed merchant ships. While there was no formal declaration of war, the conflict escalated with more French seizures of American merchant ships, American seizure of French merchant ships, and the abrogation of the Franco-American Alliance



Peace in 1800



- The **Convention of 1800** established, among other things:
 - That "[t]here shall be a firm, inviolable, and universal peace, and a true and sincere Friendship between the French Republic, and the United States of America" .
 - That all prior agreements between the two countries concerning alliance and mutual trade were no longer operative.
 - That each was to return public ships captured in the war.
 - The free passage for all goods (except material to declared enemies) and passports.
 - That each nation was to give the other the equivalent of "Most Favored Nation" trade status .
 - That in the case of future wars between the countries, merchants and citizens would have six months to remove themselves and dispose of their assets in the other country. Individuals' assets would not be frozen in future conflicts.
 - That privateers would have to enter sureties to cover any unlawful damage inflicted in the future.
 - That French fishing rights off Newfoundland and the Gulf of Saint Lawrence were to be guaranteed .
- Unfortunately for President Adams, the news did not arrive in time to help him secure a second term in the 1800 presidential election.

John Adams: The 2nd President



- [Tom Hanks & David McCullough](#) 2min
- [The Making Of...](#) 20 min
- [A Closer Look...](#) 9 min

The American Identity

https://www.google.com/search?q=john+trumbull&safe=strict&espv=2&biw=1024&bih=643&stick=H4slAAAAAANgVuLUz9U3MKyITzMEANBQdhwNAAAA&source=lnms&tbm=isch&sa=X&ved=0CacQ_AUoAmoVChMlviH2eGeyAIVEk2SCh10Hw9h

- John Trumbull Paintings (\$2 Bill)
- History of the American Revolution – Mercy Otis Warren
- Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin
- Benjamin Banneker – Almanac
- The US Flag (13 to 15 with Vermont & Kentucky)
- Phillis Wheatley (colonial)



If you feel like that was a lot of information...it was

- Where to go for clarification:
 - Crash Course US History #9
 - US Pageant Chapter 10
 - Amsco Chapter 7
 - AP.gilderlehrman.org/period3
 - Apushreview.com (just a teacher with powerpoints and videos reviewing key ideas in the frameworks)