

Washington to Jefferson

Precedents of the President- Establishing what it means to be Mr. President

What are some of the qualities you think are important for a president to have? \_\_\_\_\_

Presidential \_\_\_\_\_

- Served only two terms
- Accepted the title of Mr. President
- Created the Cabinet - Consulting of department heads in order to make decisions; part of the "unwritten Constitution"
  - Secretary of State -- Thomas Jefferson
  - Secretary of the Treasury -- Alexander Hamilton
  - Secretary of War -- Henry Knox

Bill of Rights

- One of first priorities facing the new government
  - Antifederalists had sharply criticized the Constitution for not having one.
  - Many states had ratified under the condition that one be included.
- Bill of Rights -- First ten amendments to the Constitution adopted in 1791.

Judiciary Act of \_\_\_\_\_

- Organized the federal court system
  - Chief Justice John Jay + five associate justices
  - Organized federal district and circuit courts
  - Allowed for the enforcement of national laws within each state
- Established the office of attorney general (4<sup>th</sup> cabinet position)

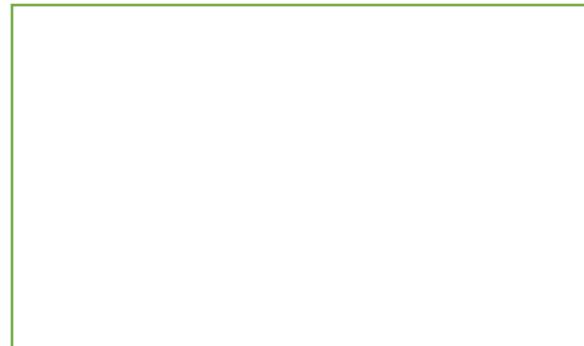
Washington's Foreign Policy

- \_\_\_\_\_: Declared the nation neutral in the conflict between France and Great Britain.
  - Threatened prison for any American providing assistance to any country at war
- Jay's Treaty: \_\_\_\_\_ with Britain; \_\_\_\_\_ war and increased 10 years of peaceful trade.
- \_\_\_\_\_: Treaty with Spain; defined the boundaries of the U.S. and Spanish FL, and guaranteed navigation rights on the Mississippi River.

Effects on Foreign Trade Economy

This graph shows how completely the American shipping boom was tied to European events. Exports surged when Britain and France were at war and America could take advantage of its neutral status. Exports slumped in the brief period of European peace from 1803 to 1805 and plunged following the Embargo Act of 1807 and the outbreak of the War of 1812.

(Re-Draw and label the graph in the box to the right)



Hamilton's Financial Plan

- Revolution left America in severe financial debt
- Alexander Hamilton's economic philosophy
  - Report on \_\_\_\_\_ (1790)
    - Fiscal policies to favor the wealthy → lend \$ to the government → \$ would trickle down to the masses
  - Report on Manufactures (\_\_\_\_\_)
    - Advocated promotion of a factory system in U.S. so the nation could exploit its \_\_\_\_\_ and strengthen capitalism.
- Hamilton's financial plan became the cornerstone of America's financial system

**Memory Aid for Hamilton's Financial Plan: BE FAT**

- Bank of the United States
- \_\_\_\_\_
- Funding at Par
- Assumption of \_\_\_\_\_
- Tariffs

A- Assumptions of State Debt

- Would \_\_\_\_\_ states to the federal government
  - States with huge debt were delighted (esp. Mass.)
  - States with less debt or no remaining debt were \_\_\_\_\_

- Compromise through " \_\_\_\_\_" ("You scratch my back, I'll scratch yours")
  - Federal government would assume all state debt
  - South would get new federal district (Washington D.C.)

F- Funding at Par

- Purpose: \_\_\_\_\_ national credit
- Function: Taking in Revolutionary War bonds and issuing new ones at the face value of the old bonds.
  - Wealthy investors bought up the cheap bonds in rural areas
  - \_\_\_\_\_ desperate for cash;

sold unknowingly

T & E- Tariffs and Excise Taxes

- \_\_\_\_\_ (customs/import duties): Source of revenue for paying the national debt [tax on foreign goods]
  - Help protect infant industries
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Taxes: Taxes paid for a specific good (usually a luxury item)
  - Whiskey tax

B- Bank of the United States

- A national bank for the Treasury to deposit surplus monies
  - 20 year charter
  - Seen as necessary to stabilize and improve the nation's credit
- Government would print urgently needed \_\_\_\_\_, providing a sound & stable national \_\_\_\_\_

**Bank of the United States**

| <u>Arguments for the BUS</u>  | <u>Arguments Against the BUS</u>  |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>_____ –Broad interpretation of the Constitution           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"necessary and proper clause"/"elastic clause" – Expands Congress' implied powers</li> </ul> </li> <li>Bank would be " _____" to store collection of taxes &amp; trade monies (both in Constitution)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strict construction - strict interpretation of the Constitution</li> <li>Fears of a huge central bank           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wealthy would benefit at the expense of farmers</li> <li>Bank located in North; _____ suspicious</li> </ul> </li> </ul> |

**The First Political Parties- Political parties seemed disloyal and against the spirit of national unity**

| Federalists   | Anti-Federalists   |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rule by _____ class; distrusted the common people</li> <li>Supported a strong central government</li> <li>Government should foster business, not interfere with it</li> <li>_____</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rule by the _____ (middle class and yeoman farmers)</li> <li>Majority of power held by the states</li> <li>Were mostly _____</li> <li>Pro-French</li> </ul> |

**The Whiskey Rebellion**

- PA backcountry folks hard hit by Hamilton's \_\_\_\_\_
- Washington summoned the \_\_\_\_\_ of several states resulting in 13,000-man army.
- Significance: Washington's government showed another Shays'-type rebellion could not succeed under the new Constitution

**Adios Washington**

- Washington refused to accept a \_\_\_\_\_ term as \_\_\_\_\_
- Washington's Farewell Address
  - Warned against permanent foreign alliances (like treaty with France)
  - Warns against political parties
  - Stresses the importance of religion and morality
  - Stresses the importance of \_\_\_\_\_ public credit

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|--|--|--|
| <p><b>Dates in Office: 1789 - 1797</b></p> <p><b>Nicknames:</b> Father of Our Country</p> <p><b>Political Party:</b> "Federalist"</p> <p><b>Major Events:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>First President under Constitution</li> <li>Bill of Rights ratified</li> <li>Neutrality Act</li> <li>Judiciary Act</li> <li>Jay and Pinckney's Treaties</li> <li>Hamilton's Economic Plan</li> <li>Whiskey Rebellion</li> </ul> | <p><b>Dates in Office: 1797-1801</b></p> <p><b>Nicknames:</b> The Colossus of Independence, His Rotundity</p> <p><b>Political Party:</b> Federalist</p> <p><b>Major Events:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quasi-War</li> <li>XYZ Affair</li> <li>Alien and Sedition Acts</li> <li>Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions</li> <li>Midnight Judges</li> </ul> | <p><b>Dates in Office: 1801-1809</b></p> <p><b>Nicknames:</b> "Long Tom," "The Pen of the Revolution," or "The Negro President"</p> <p><b>Political Party:</b> Democratic-Republican</p> <p><b>Major Events:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revolution of 1800</li> <li>12<sup>th</sup> Amendment</li> <li><i>Marbury v. Madison</i></li> <li>Louisiana Purchase</li> <li>Lewis &amp; Clark expedition</li> <li>First Barbary War</li> <li>Embargo Act of 1807</li> <li>Non-Intercourse Act</li> </ul> |
|--|--|--|

- Ⓐ Election of \_\_\_\_\_ – Beats Hamilton and Jefferson, Jefferson named as VP
  - Different political ideologies = conflict!
- Ⓑ War with \_\_\_\_\_
  - French Revolution – Reign of \_\_\_\_\_
  - Quasi-War with France
  - Impressment
  - XYZ Affair

#### The XYZ Affair

- Ⓐ President \_\_\_\_\_ sent envoys to France to deal with the impressment issue
- Ⓑ France refused to meet with them unless they paid a “\_\_\_\_\_” (\_\_\_\_\_)
- Ⓒ Many Americans called for war over the poor treatment by the French
- Ⓓ Adams negotiated with them instead, but it hurt his credibility as a powerful leader.

#### Alien and Sedition Acts

- Ⓐ \_\_\_\_\_: Increased the amount of time to become a citizen to 14 years; trying to keep French immigrants from influencing American politics.
- Ⓑ \_\_\_\_\_: Made it a crime to print anything negative about the government or its officials.
- Ⓒ Caused massive conflict between political parties, including an actual fight in Congress!
- Ⓓ Destroyed the reputation of the Federalists

#### Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions

- Ⓐ Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions
  - Written by \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ in response to Alien and Sedition Acts
  - Declared that the States had the right to nullify (\_\_\_\_\_) unconstitutional laws passed by Congress
  - Based on the Compact (\_\_\_\_\_) Theory
  - Significance: Later used by southerners to support nullification and ultimately secession prior to \_\_\_\_\_.

Extra Credit Opportunities- \_\_\_\_\_

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Bell Ringer- \_\_\_\_\_

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Election of \_\_\_\_\_

“Whisper Campaign” by Adams:

- Ⓐ Jefferson had robbed a widow and her children of a trust fund
  - \_\_\_\_\_
- Ⓑ Jefferson fathered numerous mulatto children
  - True-ish (Fathered a child with slave Sally Hemmings)
- Ⓒ Jefferson was an \_\_\_\_\_
  - False – he was a deist (faith + science; proof of a Supreme Being can be observed in nature)
- Ⓓ Jefferson \_\_\_\_\_ Adams
  - Most electoral support in South and West (agrarian)
  - The \_\_\_\_\_ Compromise gave the South more electoral votes, earning him the nickname of “the Negro President”
- Ⓔ Problem: Aaron Burr and Jefferson got the same number of electoral votes for President
  - Ⓐ Goes to HoR; SoTH Hamilton throws his support to TJ
- Ⓕ Jefferson emphasized unity in his \_\_\_\_\_ address
  - “...the minority possess their equal rights, which equal law must protect, and to violate would be oppression... We are all Republicans, we are all Federalists.”
- Ⓖ “Revolution of 1800”
  - Showed a peaceful transfer of power could exist
  - Led to the 12<sup>th</sup> Amendment
    - Separate \_\_\_\_\_ for Pres. and VP

Changes made by Jefferson

- Ⓐ Slashed Navy budget
- Ⓑ Reduced size of the \_\_\_\_\_
- Ⓒ Pardon \_\_\_\_\_
- Ⓓ Reduced citizenship back to 5 years
- Ⓔ \_\_\_\_\_ the whisky excise tax
- Ⓕ Successfully reduced the national debt while balancing the budget

Judiciary Jumble

- Ⓐ Judiciary Act of \_\_\_\_\_ : Created \_\_\_\_\_ new federal judgeships and other judicial offices
  - Adams’ “midnight judges”
  - Lifetime appointments = Federalists in positions of power for a long time
- Ⓒ Ignored by new Democratic-Republican Congress

The Most Important Case

- William Marbury learned his position was being shelved and \_\_\_\_\_ to have it delivered.
- *Marbury v. Madison*
  - Established the policy of \_\_\_\_\_ (SCOTUS can review laws and the actions of the other branches in terms of their constitutionality.)
  - Decisions strengthen the \_\_\_\_\_ government over the states

#### The Marshall Court

| Court Case | Decision and Result |
|------------|---------------------|
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|            |                     |
|            |                     |
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#### Louisiana Purchase

- Ⓐ Backstory: France is BROKE!
- Ⓐ Jefferson paid \$11.25 million for 828,800 square miles
- Ⓐ \_\_\_\_\_ the size of the U.S.!
- Ⓐ Control the Mississippi River
- Ⓐ Preserve an agrarian society for future generations

#### Mixed Reactions on \_\_\_\_\_

- Ⓐ TJ criticized for breaking from his "strict constructionist" views
  - Privately admitted it was \_\_\_\_\_
- Ⓐ Widely supported by land-hungry Americans
- Ⓐ Criticized by Federalists
  - Argued for strict construction (ironic!)
  - Too costly
  - Worried that western lands would be loyal to D-R

#### The Burr Conspiracy

- Ⓐ Angry about losing to TJ, Aaron Burr plans to seize MX from Spain to create a Western country (where he'd be president)
  - Tried for treason, but acquitted
  - Removed from TJ's second cabinet
- Ⓐ \_\_\_\_\_: A group of NE Federalist extremists who plotted to secede from the union.
  - Conspiracy exposed by Alexander Hamilton
  - Challenged to a duel by Burr

#### Jefferson's \_\_\_\_\_ Policy

- Ⓐ Barbary pirates the most feared
  - Ruthless
  - Enslaved or ransomed crews
  - Protected by N. African Muslim rulers
- Ⓐ US ships had been protected by \_\_\_\_\_ flag pre-Revolution

- Ⓐ Congress pays tribute to Barbary pirates (1784); price goes up.

#### The Barbary Wars

- Ⓐ \_\_\_\_\_ elected ⇒ Pasha of Tripoli demands \$225k in tribute ⇒ TJ refuses ⇒ Pasha declares war (cuts down flag of U.S. Consulate)
- Ⓐ TJ sends ships to defend American interests; informs Congress
- Ⓐ Congress authorized the President to instruct the Navy to seize all vessels and goods of the Pasha of Tripoli
- Ⓐ Wearied of the \_\_\_\_\_ and raids, and an American scheme to restore the former ruler to power, the Pasha signed a treaty ending hostilities on June 4, 1805.
- Ⓐ War between GB and \_\_\_\_\_
- Ⓐ French Continental System
- Ⓐ British Orders in Council
- Ⓐ American ships unable to trade with either nation
- Ⓐ Impressment: Forcible enlistment of sailors into a foreign navy
- Ⓐ Over \_\_\_\_\_ American sailors were impressed into British navy
- Ⓐ Embargo of \_\_\_\_\_: Cut off all trade to foreign countries
- Ⓐ Aimed to hurt GB and France
- Ⓐ Force them to respect our neutrality and stop impressments
- Ⓐ Had harmful economic consequences
- Ⓐ Northern shipping was immediately \_\_\_\_\_
- Ⓐ Southern planters had surpluses of crops
- Ⓐ Replaced by \_\_\_\_\_ – only forbade trade with France and England

-Re-Draw the Political Cartoon below

