

Washington to Jefferson

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

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

- ⊙ Served only _____
- ⊙ Accepted the title of Mr. President
- ⊙ _____ - Consulting of department heads in order to make decisions; part of the “unwritten Constitution”
 - _____ -- Thomas Jefferson deals w/: _____
 - _____ -- Alexander Hamilton
 - Secretary of War -- Henry Knox

How many members are there today? _____

Bill of Rights

- ⊙ One of first priorities facing the new government
 - _____
 - Many states had ratified under the condition that one be included.
- ⊙ Bill of Rights -- First ten amendments to the Constitution _____.

Judiciary Act of 1789

- ⊙ _____
 - 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 _____

Washington’s Foreign Policy

- ⊙ Neutrality Proclamation of 1793: _____ between _____
 - Threatened prison for any American providing assistance to any country at war
- ⊙ Jay’s Treaty: _____; averted war and increased 10 years of peaceful trade.
- ⊙ Pinckney’s Treaty: _____; defined the boundaries of the U.S. and Spanish FL, and guaranteed _____.

Effects of Foreign Trade on U.S. Economy

<p>(insert or draw graph here)</p>	<p>This graph shows how completely the _____ was tied to European events. _____ when Britain and France were at war and America could take advantage of its neutral status. Exports _____ in the brief period of European peace from 1803 to 1805 and plunged following the _____ and the _____.</p>
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Hamilton’s Financial Plan

- ⊙ Revolution left _____
- ⊙ Alexander Hamilton’s economic philosophy
 - ⊙ *Report on Public Credit* (1790)

- Fiscal policies to favor the wealthy → _____ → \$ would _____.
- *Report on Manufactures* (1791)
 - Advocated _____ so the nation could _____.
- _____ became the cornerstone of America's financial system

BE FAT

- **Bank of the United States** (_____)
- **Excise Taxes** (_____)
- **Funding at Par**
- **Assumption of State Debts**
- **Tariffs-** (_____)

Assumption of State Debt

- Would obligate states to the federal government
 - _____
 - States with less debt or no remaining debt were unhappy
- Compromise through “_____” (“You scratch my back, I’ll scratch yours”)
 - _____
 - _____

Funding at Par

- Purpose: _____
- Function: Taking in _____ and issuing new ones at the face value of the old bonds.
 - _____
 - _____; sold unknowingly

Tariffs and Excise Taxes

- Tariffs (customs/import duties): Source of _____ [tax on foreign goods]
 - _____
- Excise Taxes: Taxes paid for a specific good (_____)
- Ex: Whiskey tax

Bank of the United States (BUS)

- A national bank for the _____
 - _____ (contract)
 - Seen as _____ and improve the nation's credit
- Government would print urgently needed paper money, providing a sound & stable national currency

Bank of the United States (BUS)

Arguments for the BUS (_____)	Arguments Against the BUS (_____)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ _____ of the Constitution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ “_____” ▪ AKA: “_____” – Expands Congress’ _____ ○ Bank would be “_____” to store collection of taxes & trade monies (both in Constitution) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ _____ of the Constitution ○ _____ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wealthy would benefit at the expense of farmers ▪ Bank located in North; South suspicious

The First Political Parties

<p>Federalists</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊙ _____; distrusted the common people ⊙ Supported _____ ⊙ Government should _____, not interfere with it ⊙ Pro-British 	<p>Democratic-Republicans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊙ _____ (middle class and yeoman farmers) ⊙ _____ ⊙ _____ ⊙ Pro-French
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The _____

- ⊙ _____
- ⊙ Washington _____-man army.
- ⊙ Significance: _____ could not succeed under the new Constitution

Adios Washington

- ⊙ Washington _____ (setting the precedent)
- ⊙ _____
 - Warned against _____
 - _____
 - Stresses the importance of religion and morality
 - Stresses the importance of stable public credit

George Washington

Dates in Office: 1789 - 1797

Nicknames: Father of Our Country

Political Party: "Federalist"

Major Events:

- ⊙ First President under Constitution
- ⊙ Bill of Rights ratified
- ⊙ Neutrality Act
- ⊙ Judiciary Act
- ⊙ Jay and Pinckney's Treaties
- ⊙ Hamilton's Economic Plan
- ⊙ Whiskey Rebellion

John Adams – America's _____

Adams' Administration

- ⊙ Election of 1796 – Beats _____, Jefferson _____
 - Different _____!
- ⊙ War with France
 - French Revolution – Reign of Terror
 - Quasi-War with France
 - _____ - _____

XYZ Affair

- ⊙ _____ to France to deal with the impressment issue
- ⊙ France refused to meet with them
- ⊙ _____
- ⊙ Many Americans _____ over the poor treatment by the French
- ⊙ Adams negotiated with them instead, but it _____ as a powerful leader.

Alien and Sedition Acts (Act = LAW)

- ⊙ **Alien Act:** _____; trying to keep French immigrants from influencing American politics.
- ⊙ **Sedition Act:** Made it a _____ about the government or its officials.
- ⊙ Caused _____ between political parties, including an actual fight in Congress!
- ⊙ Destroyed the reputation of the Federalists

Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions

- ⊙ Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions
 - _____ (c)
 - Declared that the States had the right to _____ unconstitutional laws passed by Congress
- ⊙ Based on the Compact (social contract) Theory
- ⊙ Significance: _____ and ultimately _____.

John Adams

Dates in Office: 1797-1801

Nicknames: The Colossus of Independence, His Rotundity

Political Party: Federalist

Major Events:

- Quasi-War
- XYZ Affair
- Alien and Sedition Acts
- Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions
- Midnight Judges

Musical Interludes

What was the most controversial element of Hamilton's economic plan? What were the major arguments for and against it? _____

What events/characteristics caused John Adams to be a one-term president? _____

Thomas Jefferson – America's 3rd President

Crash Course U.S. History-

Election of 1800

“Whisper Campaign” by Adams:

- ⊙ *Jefferson had robbed a widow and her children of a trust fund*
 - False
- ⊙ *Jefferson fathered numerous mulatto children*
 - True-ish (Fathered a child with slave Sally Hemmings)
- ⊙ *Jefferson was an athiest*
 - False – he was a deist (faith + science; proof of a Supreme Being can be observed in nature)

Election of 1800

- ⊙ Jefferson defeats Adams
 - _____
 - The _____, earning him the nickname of “the Negro President”
- ⊙ Problem: _____
 - ⊙ Goes to HoR; _____

Revolution of 1800

- ⊙ _____
 - “...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”

- _____
- Led to the _____
- _____

Changes Made by Jefferson

- ⊙ _____
- ⊙ Reduced size of the Army
- ⊙ _____
- ⊙ Reduced _____
- ⊙ _____
- ⊙ _____

Judiciary Jumble

- ⊙ Judiciary Act of 1801: Created _____
 - Adams’ “_____”
 - Lifetime appointments = Federalists in positions of power for a long time
- ⊙ _____

The Most Important Case

- _____ and sued to have it delivered.
- _____ (_____)
- Established _____ (SCOTUS can review laws and the actions of the other branches in terms of their _____.)
- Decisions strengthen the federal government over the states

The Marshall Court

The Louisiana Purchase

- ⊙ Backstory: _____ BROKE! (why: _____)
- ⊙ _____
- ⊙ _____
- ⊙ _____

Mixed Reactions on Louisiana

- ⊙ TJ _____
 - Privately admitted _____
- ⊙ Widely supported by land-hungry Americans
- ⊙ _____
 - Argued for strict construction (ironic!)

- Too costly
- Worried that western lands would be loyal to D-R

Lewis and Clark... and Sacagawea too!

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 country
 - _____
 - _____
- ⊙ Essex Junto: A group of _____
 - _____
 - Challenged to a duel by Burr

July 11th 1804

Jefferson's Foreign Policy

- ⊙ Barbary pirates the most feared
 - Ruthless
 - Enslaved or ransomed crews
 - Protected by N. African Muslim rulers
- ⊙ US ships had been protected by British flag pre-Revolution
- ⊙ Congress pays contribute to Barbary pirates (1784); price goes up.

The Barbary Warships

- ⊙ Jefferson elected ⇒ Pasha of Tripoli demands \$225k in tribute ⇒ TJ refuses ⇒ Pasha declares war (cuts down flag of U.S. Consulate)
- ⊙ _____
- ⊙ Congress authorized the President to instruct the Navy to seize all vessels and goods of the Pasha of Tripoli
- ⊙ Wearied of the blockade and raids, and an American scheme to restore the former ruler to power, the Pasha signed a treaty ending hostilities on June 4, 1805.

Marines are created

Jefferson's Foreign Policy

- ⊙ _____
 - French Continental System
 - British Orders in Council
 - _____
- ⊙ _____
 - Over _____ were impressed into British navy
- ⊙ _____
 - Aimed to hurt GB and France
 - Force them to _____
 - Had _____
 - ⊙ _____
 - ⊙ _____
- ⊙ Replaced by _____

Embargo Act of 1807- (red-draw or insert image in)

Thomas Jefferson

Dates in Office: 1801-1809

Nicknames: “Long Tom,” “The Pen of the Revolution,” or “The Negro President”

Political Party: Democratic-Republican

Major Events:

- Revolution of 1800
- 12th Amendment
- *Marbury v. Madison*
- Louisiana Purchase
- Lewis & Clark expedition
- First Barbary War
- Embargo Act of 1807
- Non-Intercourse Act

2018 AP® US HISTORY FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

UNITED STATES HISTORY

SECTION I, Part B

Time—40 minutes

Directions: Answer Question 1 and Question 2. Answer either Question 3 or Question 4.

Write your responses in the Section I, Part B: Short-Answer Response booklet. You must write your response to each question on the lined page designated for that response. Each response is expected to fit within the space provided.

In your responses, be sure to address all parts of the questions you answer. Use complete sentences; an outline or bulleted list alone is not acceptable. You may plan your answers in this exam booklet, but no credit will be given for notes written in this booklet.

“Although eighteenth-century America was predominantly a rural, agricultural society, its seaboard commercial cities were the cutting edge of economic, social, and political change. . . . In America, it was in the colonial cities that the transition first occurred from a barter economy to a commercial one. . . . The cities predicted the future. . . . Urban people, at a certain point in the preindustrial era, upset the equilibrium of an older system of social relations and turned the seaport towns into crucibles of revolutionary agitation.”

Gary B. Nash, historian, *The Urban Crucible*, 1986

“The colonist’s attitudes toward civil uprising were part of a broader Anglo-American political tradition. In the course of the eighteenth century, colonists became increasingly interested in the ideas of seventeenth-century English revolutionaries . . . and the later writers who carried on and developed this tradition. . . . By the 1760s . . . this . . . tradition provided a strong unifying element between colonists North and South. It offered, too, a corpus of ideas about public authority and popular political responsibilities that shaped the American revolutionary movement. Spokesmen for this English revolutionary tradition were distinguished in the eighteenth century above all by their outspoken defense of the people’s right to rise up against their rulers.”

Pauline Maier, historian, *From Resistance to Revolution*, 1991

1. Using the excerpts above, answer (a), (b), and (c).
 - a) Briefly describe ONE major difference between Nash’s and Maier’s historical interpretations of the origins of the American Revolution.
 - b) Briefly explain how ONE specific historical event or development from the period 1754 to 1800 that is not explicitly mentioned in the excerpts could be used to support Nash’s argument.
 - c) Briefly explain how ONE specific historical event or development from the period 1754 to 1800 that is not explicitly mentioned in the excerpts could be used to support Maier’s argument.

