

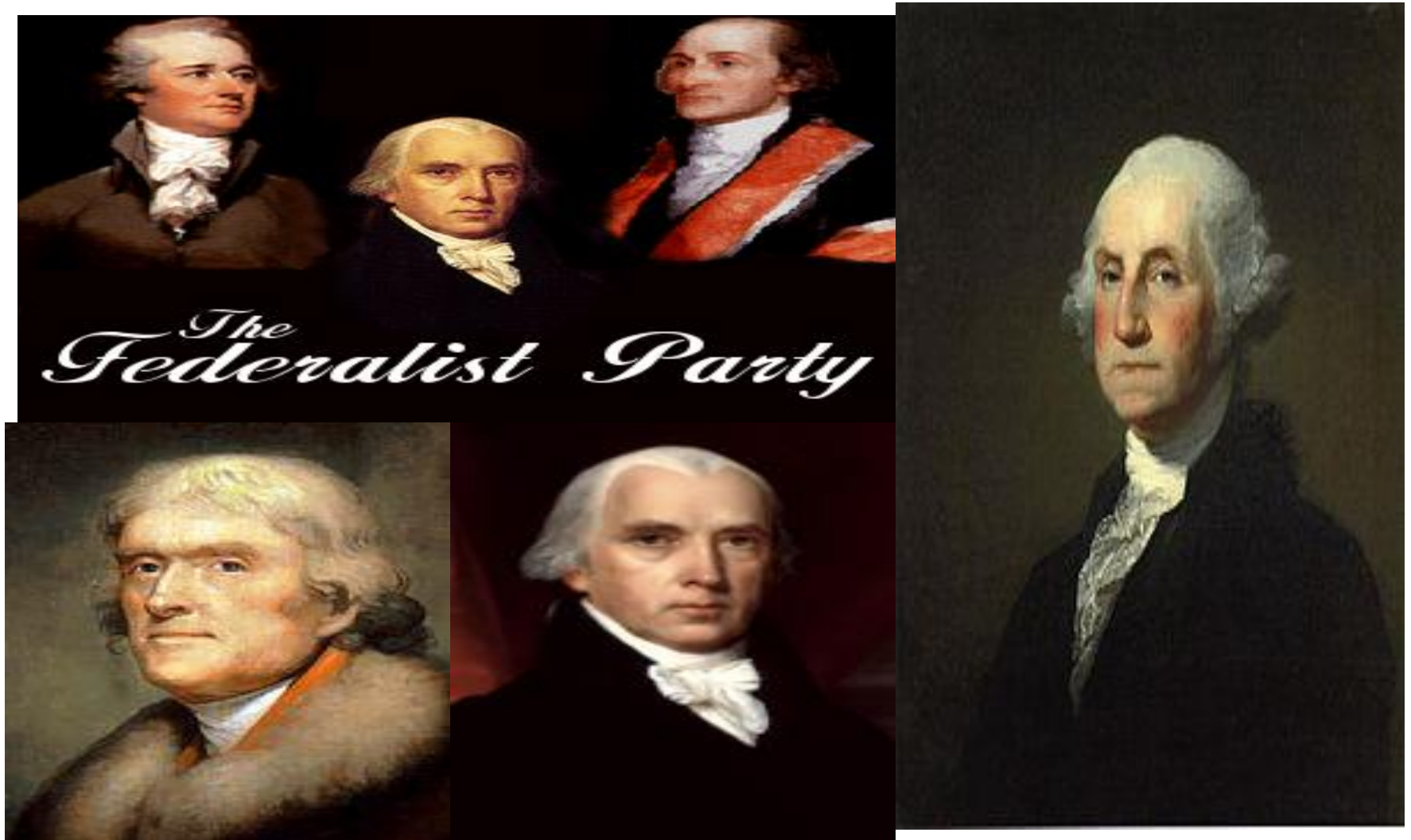
Chapter 6

Launching the New Nation



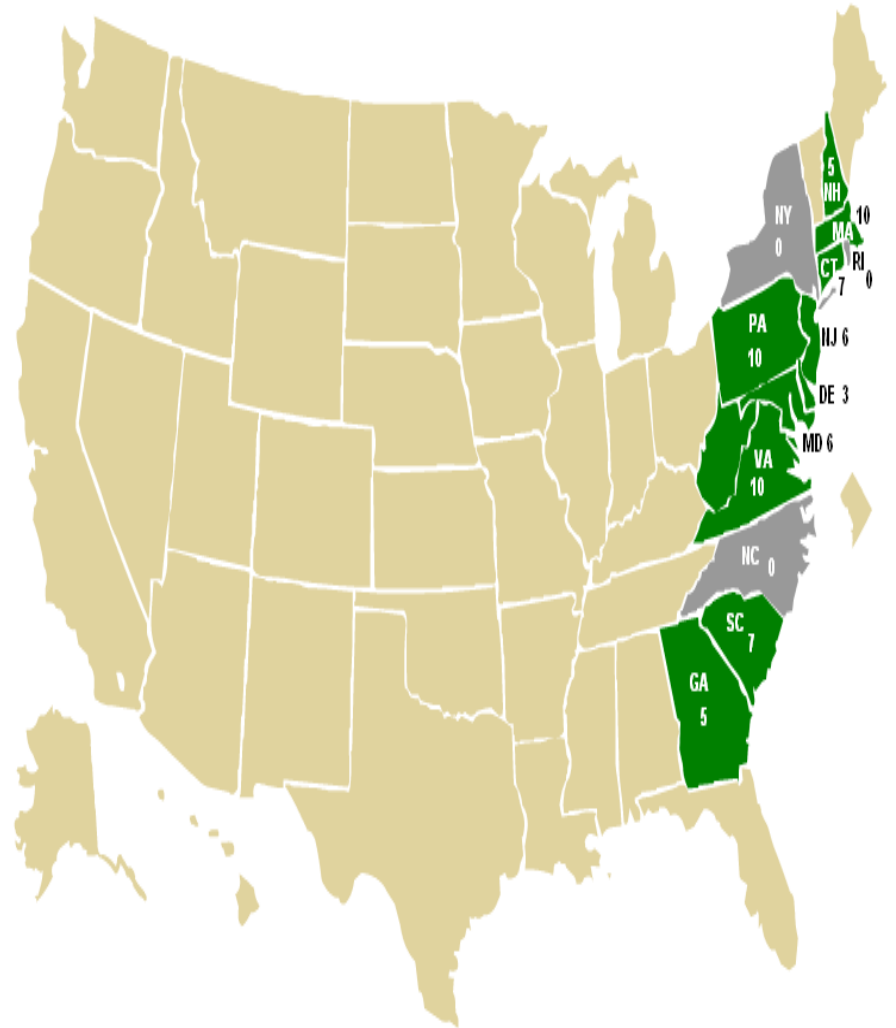
United States, 1790

Section 1: Washington Heads the New Government

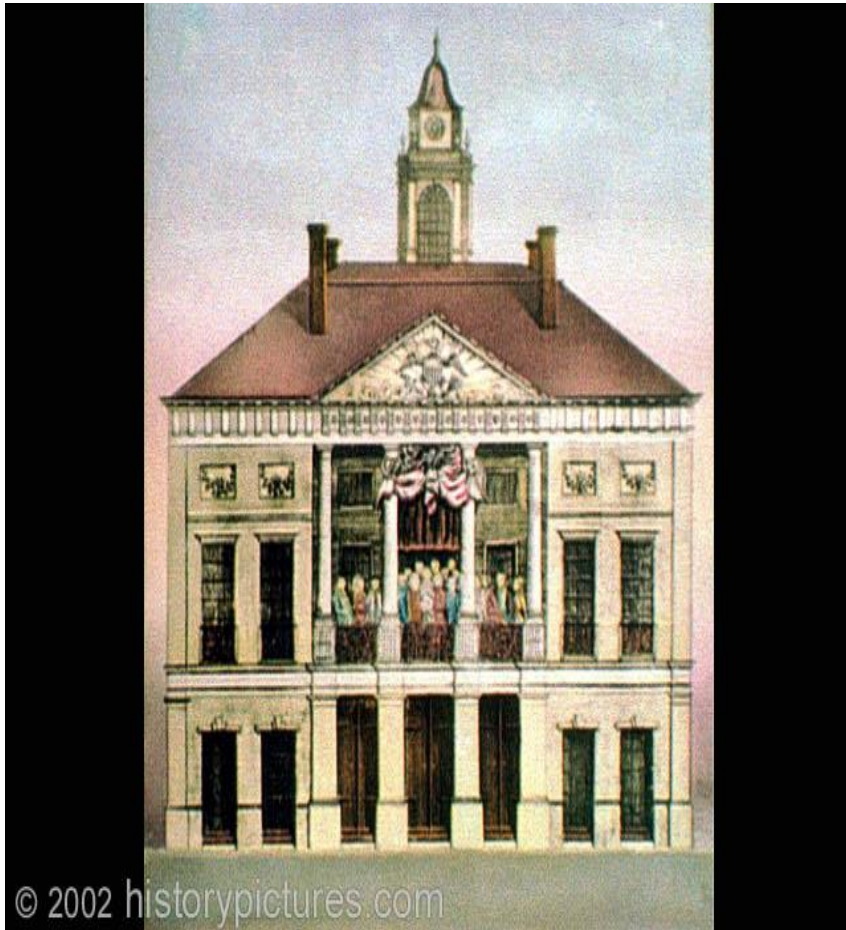


Washington wins the Presidency

- Prior to 1804, each Elector cast two votes for President, effectively doubling the votes cast
- Each Elector selected Washington with one of his votes, effectively making him unanimous choice for President.
- Two of 13 original Colonies (North Carolina and Rhode Island) had not ratified Constitution, and did not participate; New York did not choose Electors due to an internal dispute



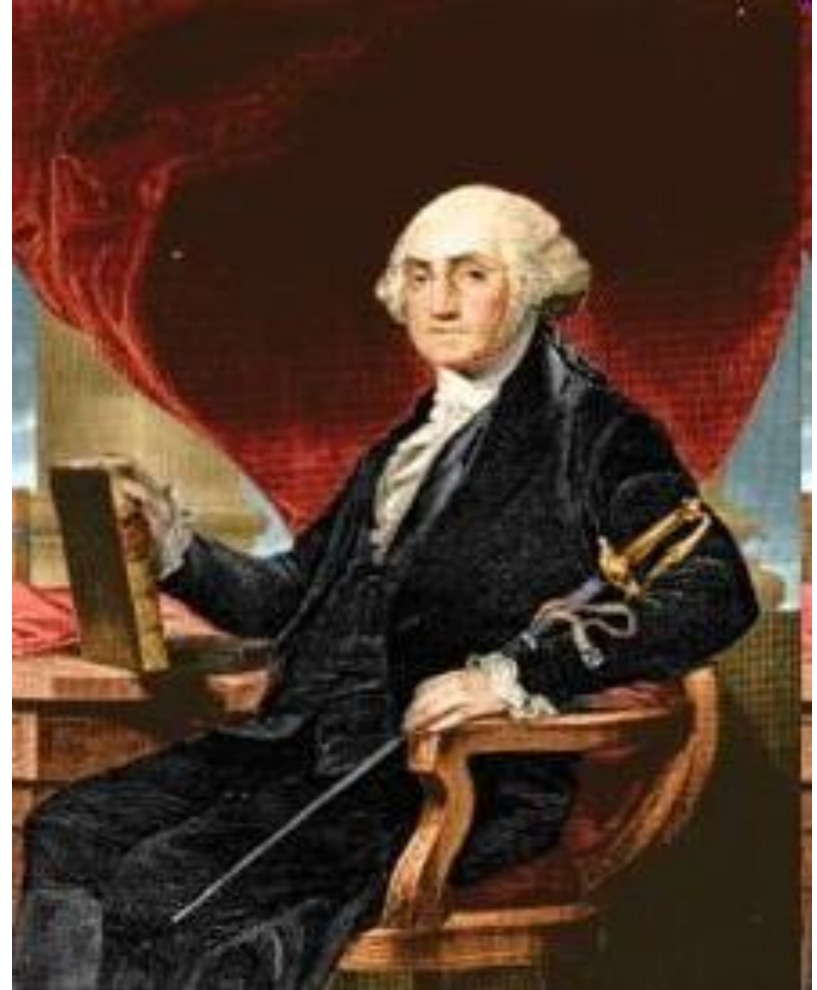
Washington's Inauguration



- The inauguration of George Washington as the first president of the U.S., on the balcony of Federal Hall in New York City on April 30, 1789.
- The Congress met in this building: the House of Representatives on the first floor, the Senate on the second, making it literally the “upper chamber.”
- Though he was our wealthiest president ever, he had to borrow money to travel to his own inauguration because his money was largely tied up in land and slaves.

Federal Framework

- **The Executive**
 - **George Washington** unanimously elected by :
 - “only man for the job”
 - Adams elected V.P.
 - the **Cabinet**
 - Heads of:



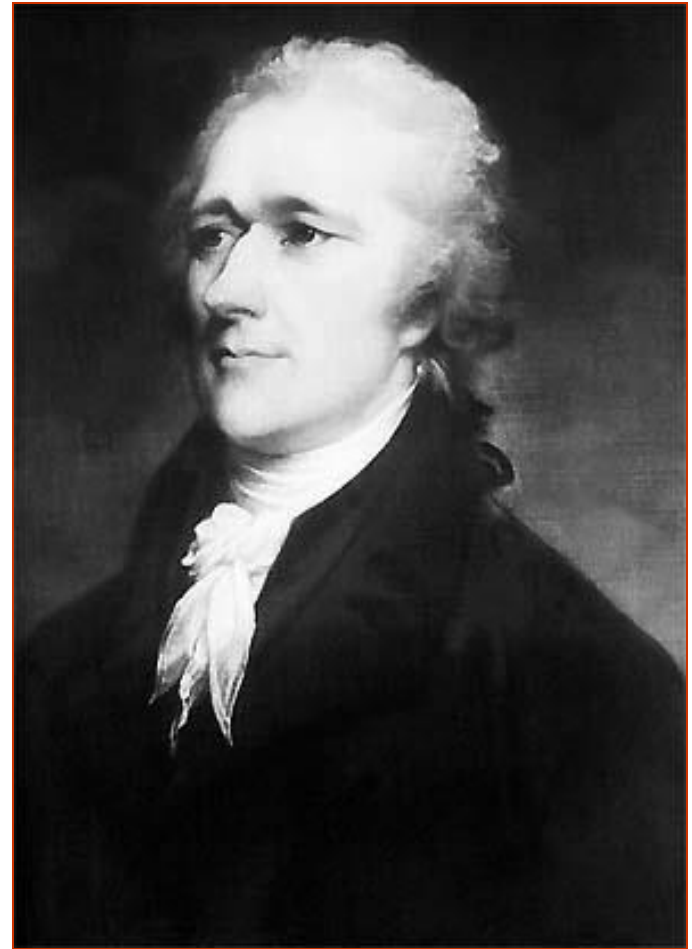
John Adams – Vice President



- ❑ Washington's vice president.
- ❑ Wished to achieve balance among the geographic sections of the country.
- ❑ After Washington's two terms as president, Adams became the second president of the U.S., in 1797.

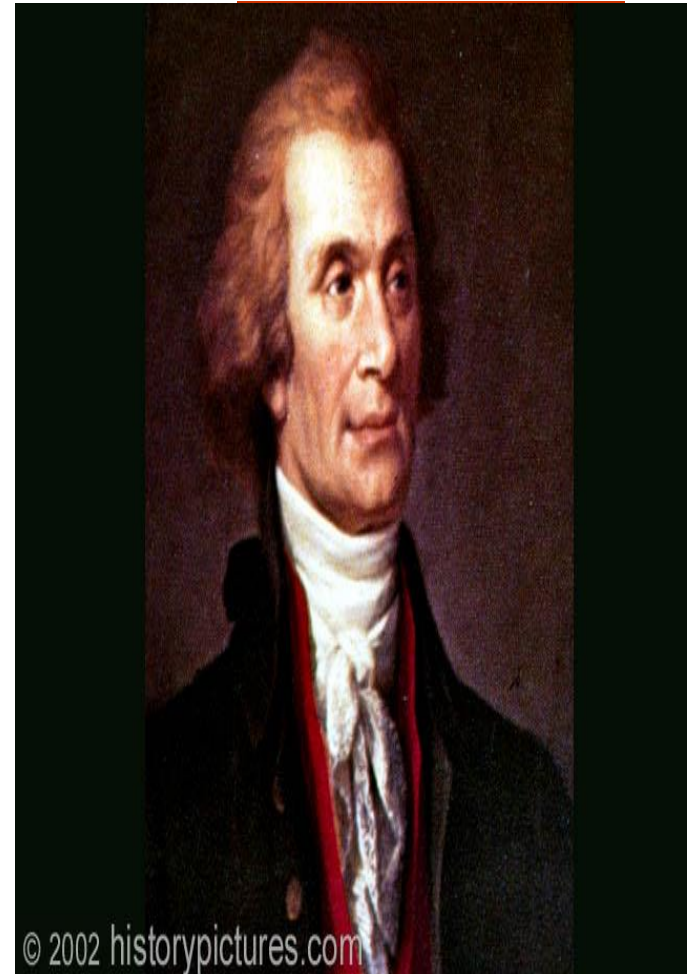
Alexander Hamilton – Secretary of the Treasury

- Head of the largest department of the new government.
- Hamilton devised plans to revive the nation's economy which he detailed in a series of reports
- Hamilton's plans were designed to revive the nation's credit and strengthen the federal government



Thomas Jefferson – Secretary of State

- As Secretary of State, Jefferson dealt with foreign affairs.
- Jefferson and Hamilton, from being suspicious of each other.
- Hamilton who supported a strong central government, and Jefferson who advocated forcefully for states' rights, became openly antagonistic, and President George Washington was unable to reconcile them.
- In 1793, Jefferson left the cabinet.



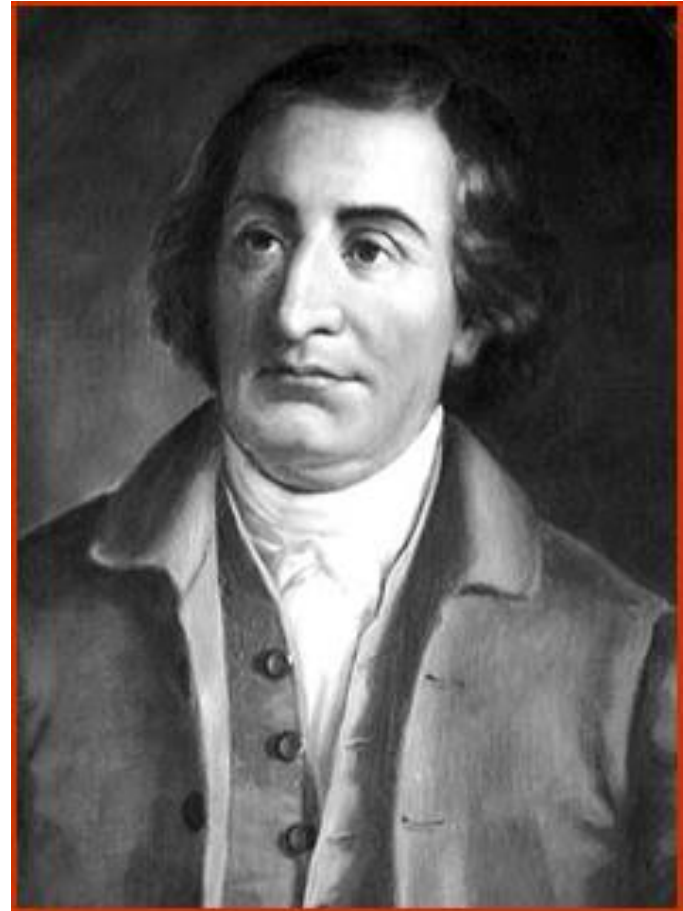
Henry Knox – Secretary of War

- Washington's artillery chief during the Revolution
- He commanded at West Point (1782-84) and was a founder (1783) of the Society of the Cincinnati. Knox was Secretary of War both under the Articles of Confederation and under the Constitution (1785-94).
- A conservative, he attempted to raise a force to oppose Shay's Rebellion, and he favored a strong federal government.



Edmond Randolph – Attorney General

- Chief legal officer for the United States (1789-94), he left that post to succeed Thomas Jefferson as Secretary of State.
- In 1795 the British captured dispatches of the French minister to the United States, which implied (falsely) that Randolph would welcome French money, whereupon President Washington forced his resignation. Randolph returned to the practice of law in Virginia, and many years passed before his name was entirely cleared



Martha Washington – First Lady



- Martha Washington (1731-1802), the wife of George Washington.
- Played an important role in the creating a sense of dignity and importance in the new government.
- A wealthy widow with two children when she married George in 1759, she had had much experience in the lavish entertainment of Virginia social life to bring to her new position as the first “First Lady.”

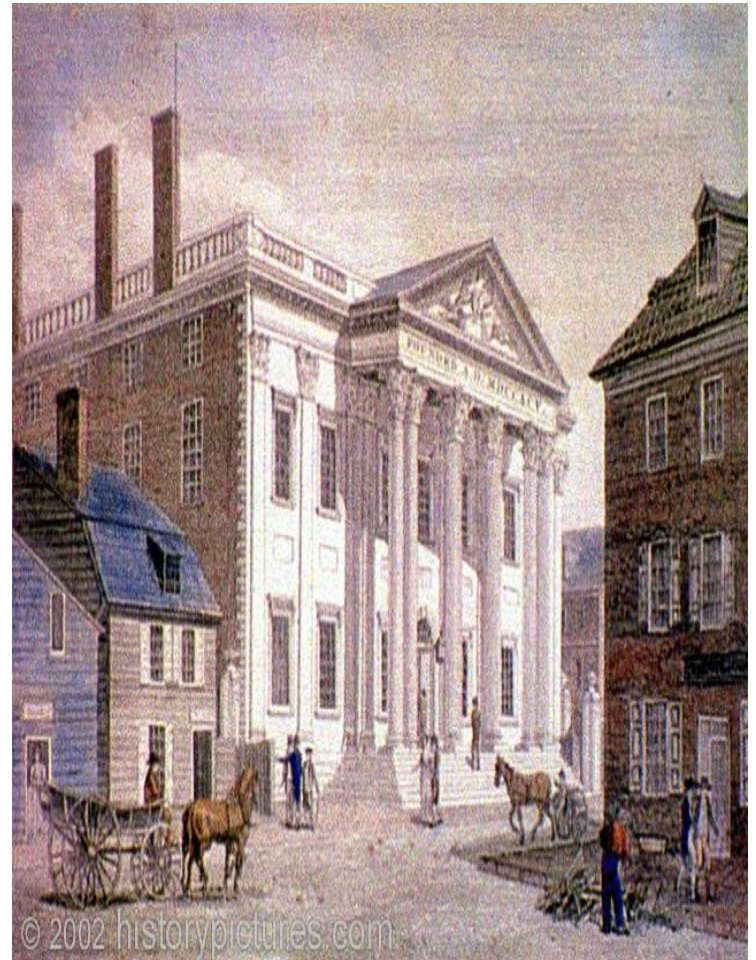
Federal Framework

- The Judiciary
 - Judiciary Act 1789
 - established 1 federal district court per-state, 3 circuit courts, and the office of the Attorney General
 - Supreme Court:



Hamilton's *Report on a National Bank*

- Purpose = Outlined plan to organize nation's finances.
- Functions:
 - Provide sound :
 - Lend :
 - Hold money for the government
 - Regulate :
- Structure
 - 1/5 owned by government = majority share holder
 - 4/5 owned by private investors



Hamilton's *Report on a National Bank*

- Battle Over the Bank
 - Was criticized for favoring the wealthy
 - Was criticized for being :
 - Hamilton defended its:
- Bank bill was passed by Congress in 1791
 - Bank proved to be a:

Hamilton's *Report on Public Credit*

- National debt stood at \$52 million.
- The federal government needed a way to pay its :
- Two part plan passed Congress in 1791
 - **Funding at Par** - Government asks bondholders to exchange old war bonds for new ones. Promises that new bonds:
 - **Assumption** – Federal government will:

Hamilton's *Report on Public Credit*

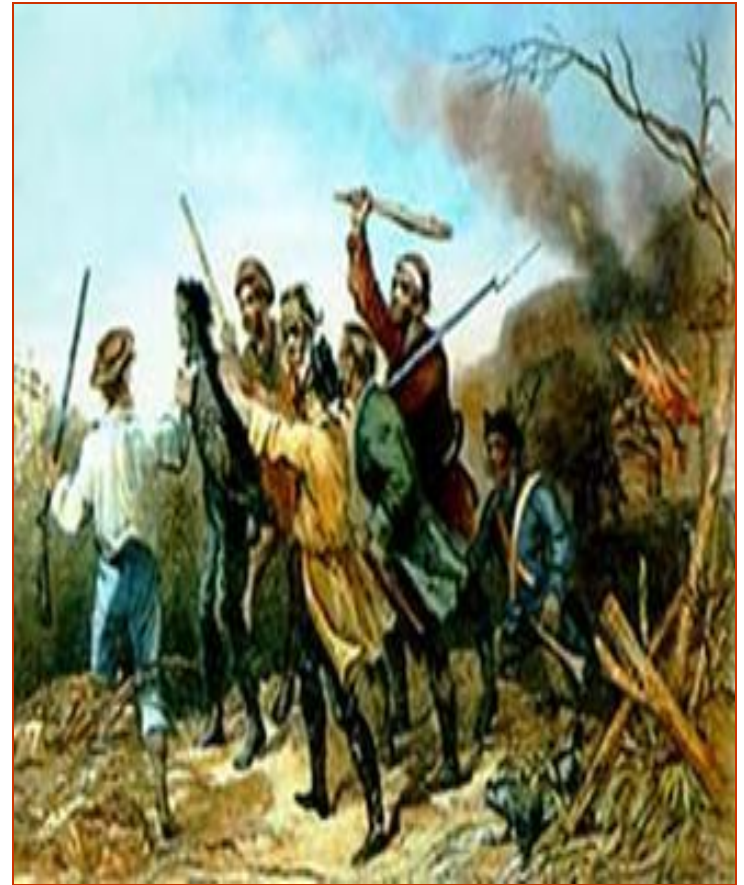
- Controversy over Hamilton's plans
 - Funding at Par: National Debt = National Blessing?
 - Hamilton had leaked word of plans to wealthy associates so they could:
 - Assumption
 - plan was opposed by states who had nearly paid their debts and :

Hamilton's Report on Public Credit

- Passage
 - Plan was passed in 1790 only a result of a “deal” engineered by Jefferson, Madison, and Hamilton
 - Madison agreed not to block plan's passage in Congress if Hamilton agreed to support a southern location (on the Potomac) for the nation's permanent capital.
 - By 1800 capital was moved to:

Whiskey Rebellion

- 1794 – Rural farmers protested Hamilton's:
- Pitchfork wielding farmers attacked tax collectors
- Washington responded by sending 12,000 strong militia to:
- Rebellion dissolved
- Washington sends strong message – challenges to the authority of the federal government:



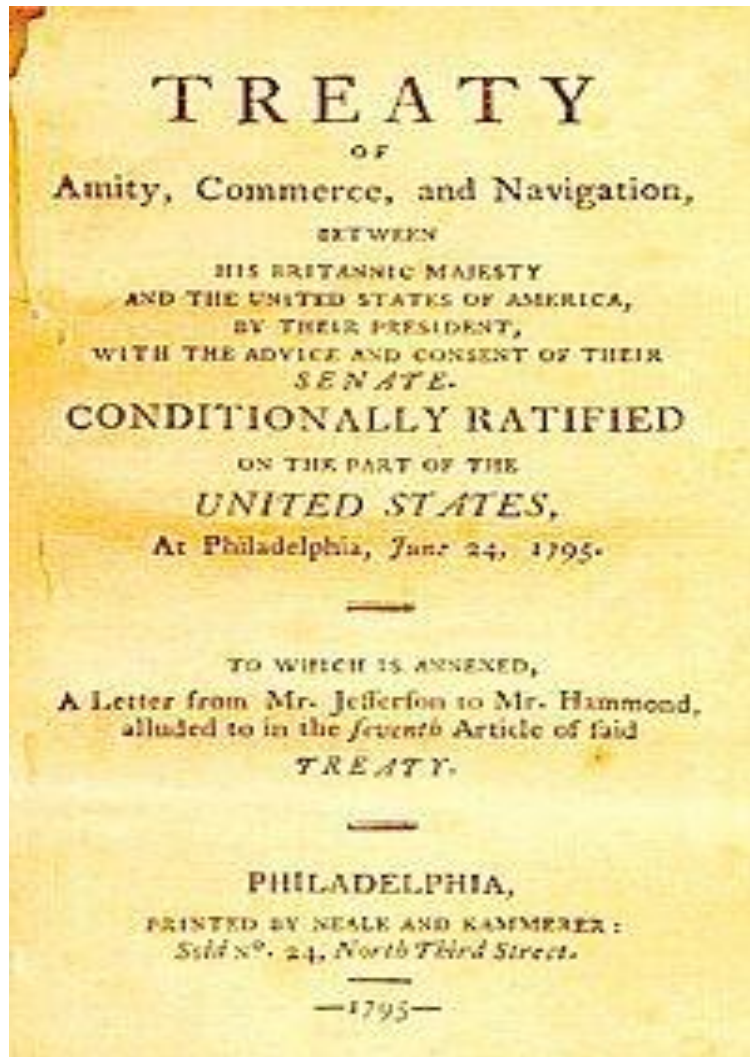
The Formation of Political Parties

- Opposition to Hamilton's plans, particularly the Bank, and Washington's suppression of the Whiskey rebellion solidify opponents of strong central government into:
- Thomas Jefferson and James Madison lead the formation of the:
- Alexander Hamilton and John Adams head the new:

Birth of Political Parties

- Federalists – Hamilton’s backers
- Strong central government-big-involved
- Urbanism
- Big business - industry
- Favored England
- Rich best able to govern
- Distrusted common man
- Loose interpretation on Constitution-Elastic Clause
- Antifederalists – Jefferson’s backers
- Small central government
- Agrarian society
- Rural
- Favored France
- Strict interpretation on Constitution- limited use of Elastic Clause
- Common man capable of governing

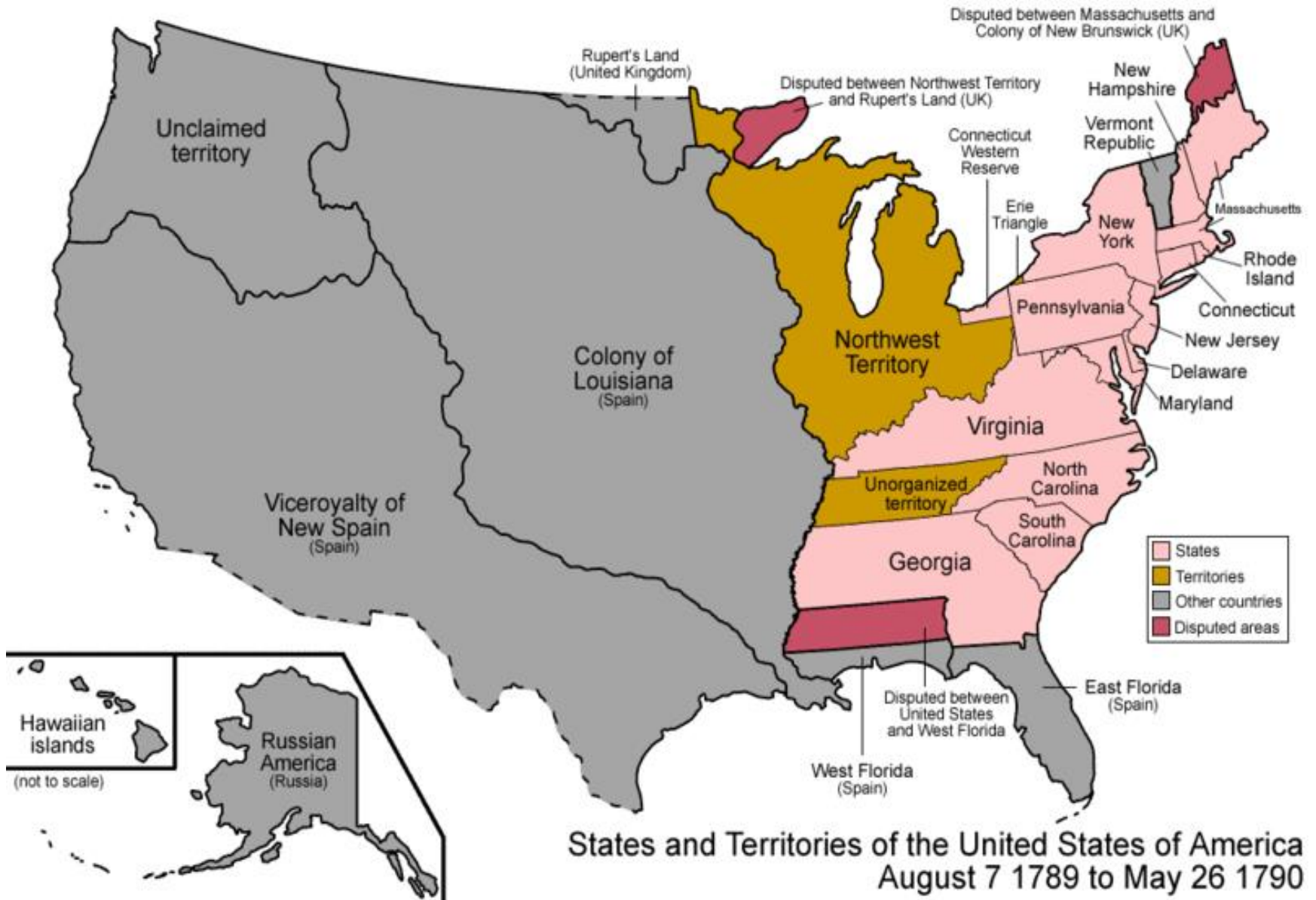
Section 2: Foreign Affairs Trouble the Nation



Relations with Native Americans

- British instigate attacks on frontier
- provided arms to Miami:
- Native Americans led by chief Little Turtle (pictured):



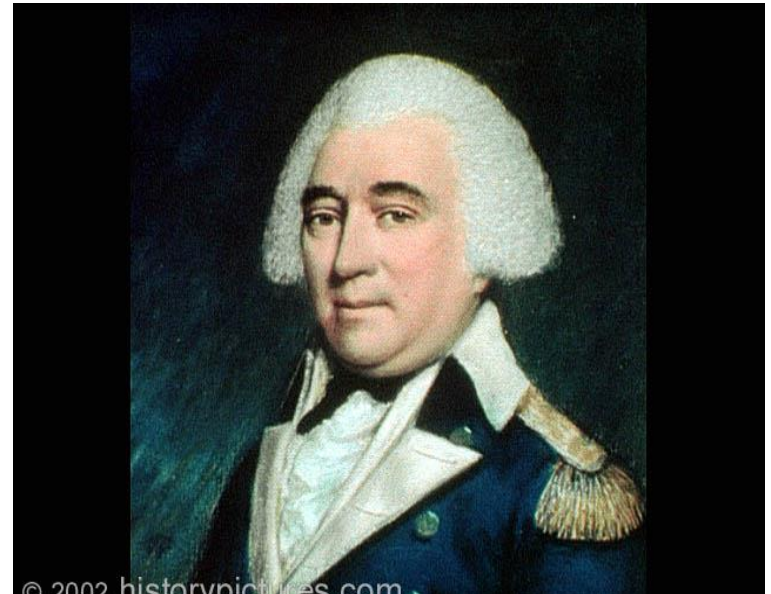


States and Territories of the United States of America
August 7 1789 to May 26 1790

Relations with Native Americans

- **Battle of Fallen Timbers**
 - “Mad Anthony” Wayne lead federal troops to defeat the Native American confederacy in August of 1794
- **Treaty of Greenville**
 - Native Americans :

 - Opens the :



Treaty of Greenville 1795

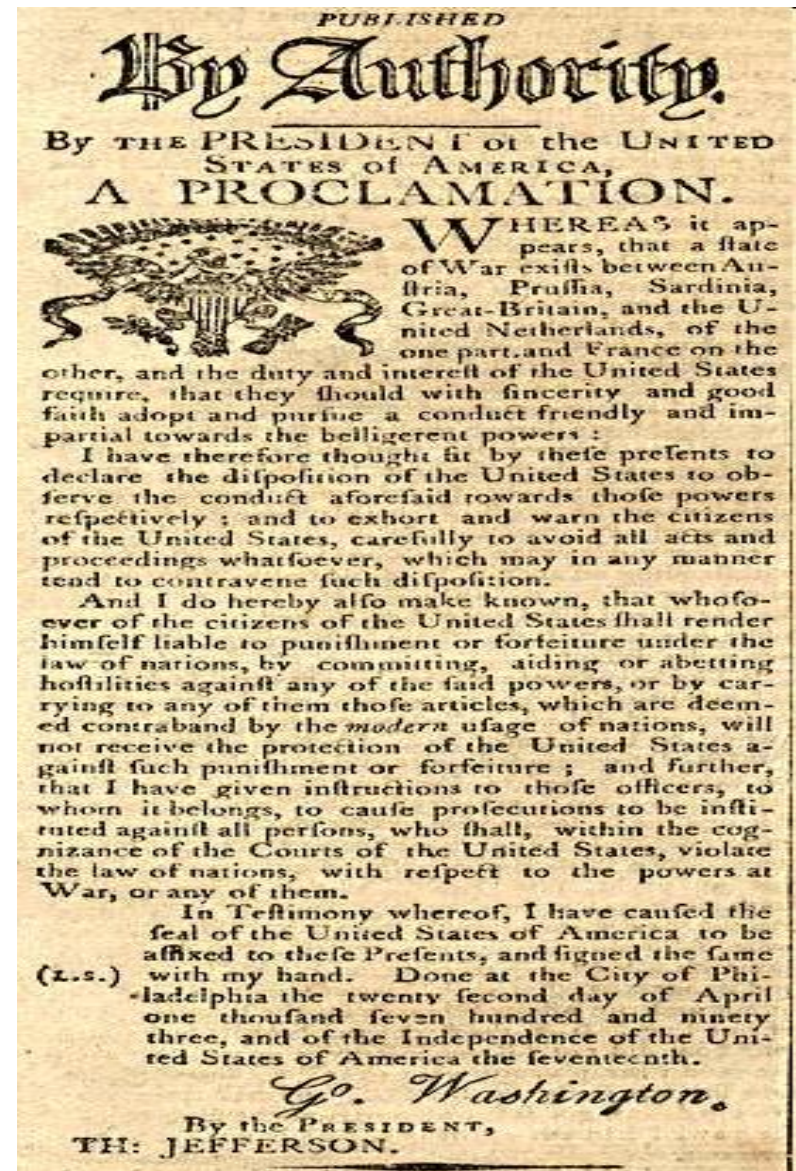


Relations with France

- Americans welcomed the start of the French Revolution in 1789
- 1793 – Public opinion in the U.S. shifts in the wake of the reign of terror
 - Democratic-Republicans remained somewhat supportive
 - Federalists condemned revolution fearing implications for the U.S.:

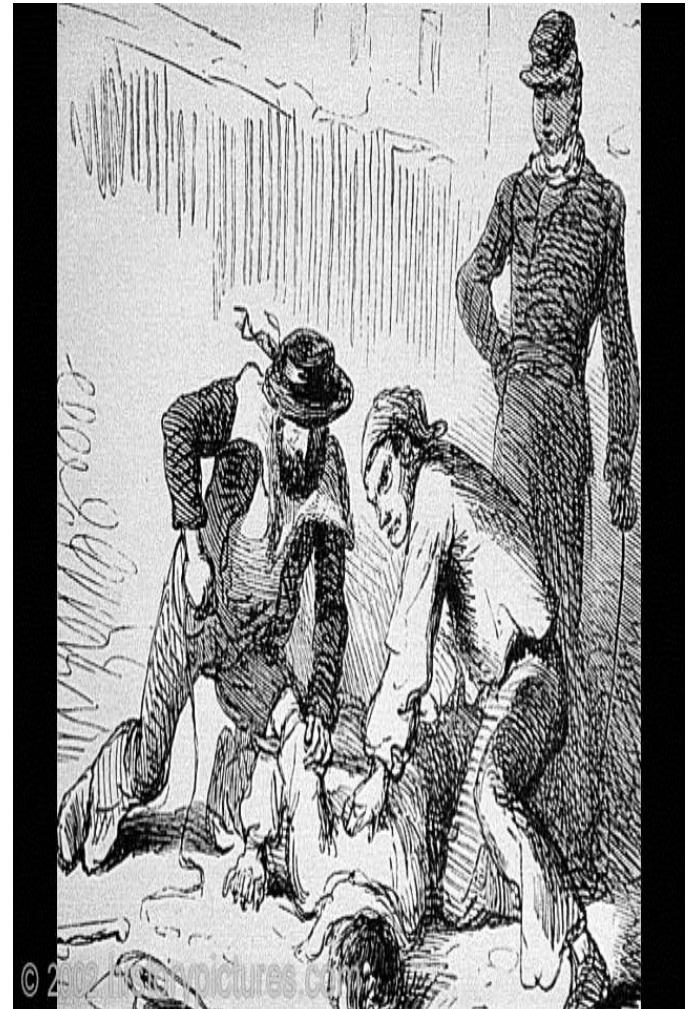
Relations with France

- Washington's Neutrality Proclamation – 1793
 - U.S. will stay out of conflict despite :
 - French did not hold U.S. accountable to 1778 treaty
 - France would not have benefited from U.S. aid that would have triggered a British blockade of the West Indies



Relations with Great Britain

- Attacks by :
- **Impressment** on the seas
- American sailors kidnapped and forced into the service of the British navy:



Relations with Great Britain

- Jay's Treaty – 1794
 - British give up forts in the Old Northwest
 - British require U.S. to pay pre-war debts
 - British refuse to:

Relations with Great Britain

- Mixed Reaction
 - Federalists relieved to have :
 - Many Democratic-Republicans outraged that better:
 - Senate narrowly:



Reaction to the Jay Treaty



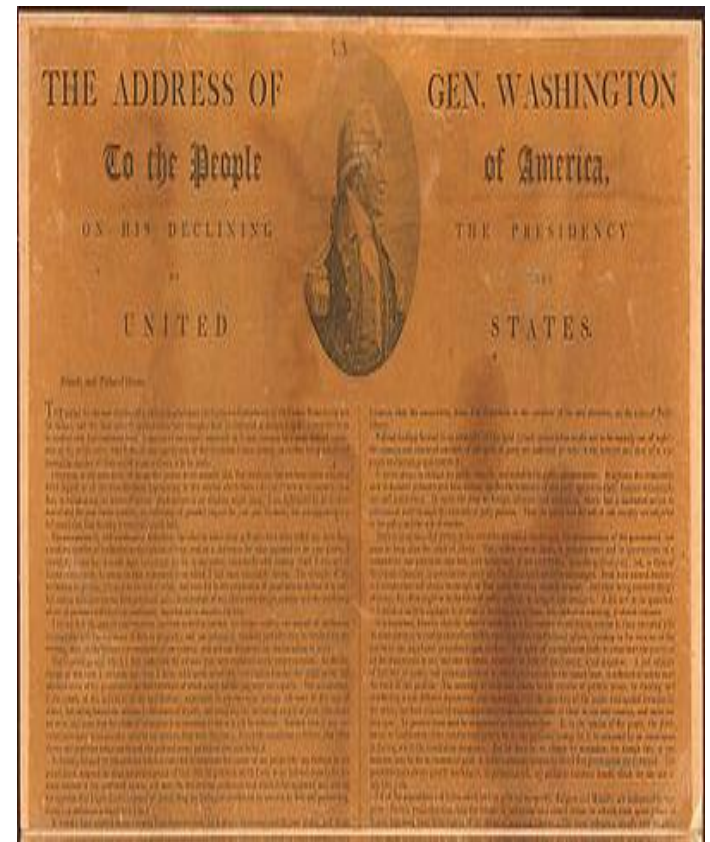
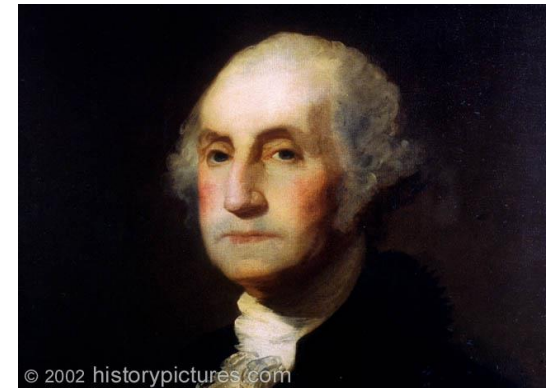
Relations with Spain

- Spanish worried that Jay Treaty signifies an Anglo-American alliance.
- Sign **Pickney's Treaty** in 1795
 - Americans gained rights to navigation along the:
 - Northern boundary of:



Washington's Farewell

- Chose not to run for reelection in 1796
- Legacy
 - Set precedent for:
 - Established precedent for a:
 - Opened western lands
 - Kept the nation at:
Key Advice
 - Avoid:
 - Political parties are an evil and essentially:





United States, 1796

Adams in Office

- Federalist Adams defeated Democratic- Republican Jefferson in 1796
- Jefferson becomes Vice President



Adams (Federalist)
71 Electoral Votes



Jefferson (Dem. - Repub.)
68 Electoral Votes



Non-voting Territories

Trouble with France

- 1796 – French began seizing American ships
 - Viewed Jay's Treaty as a violation of the 1778 Treaty of Alliance
- XYZ Affair
 - Adams sent delegates to meet with the French:
 - The American delegation is met by three French agents (X,Y& Z) who demanded a bribe in order for the Americans to be:

Trouble with France

- XYZ Affair
 - Adams broke off negotiations with the French
 - American public expressed :



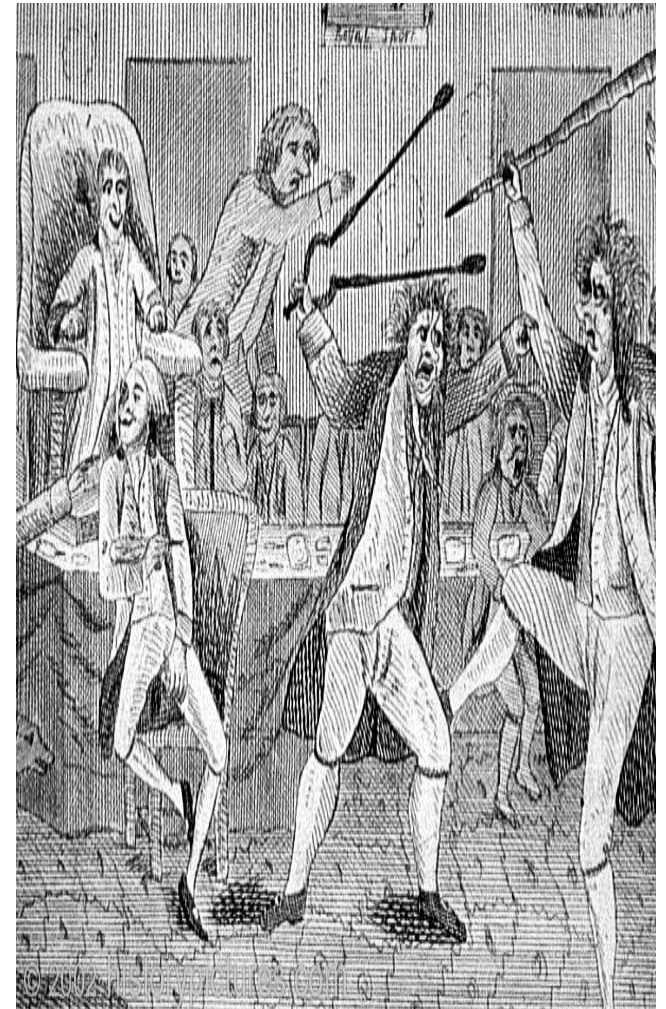
Trouble with France

- U.S. began preparations for war
 - 1798 – Congress authorized establishment of a:
 - Pictured - Building of the frigate *Philadelphia* in 1798



Alien and Sedition Acts

- 1798 - Federalists exploit anti-French sentiment in the wake of the XYZ affair
- Congress passed Alien Act
 - Granted President the power to :
- Congress passes Sedition Act
 - Made it a crime to publicly:
 - Violates the:



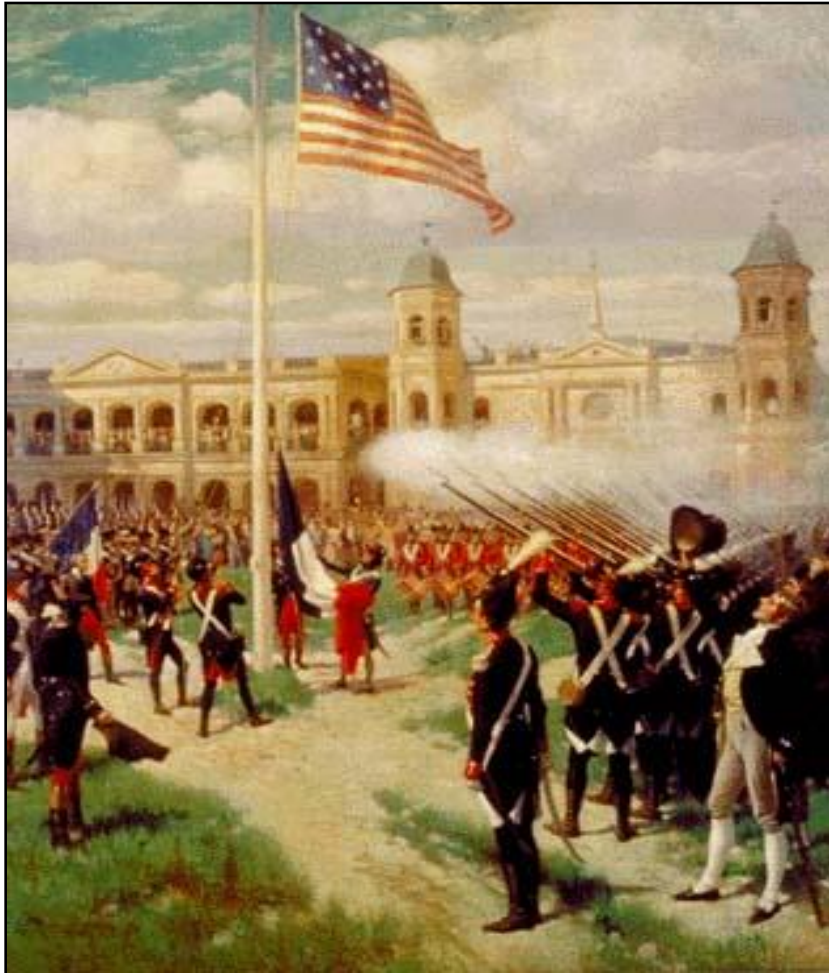
The Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions

- Jefferson and Madison pen protests against Alien & Sedition Acts
- Virginia Act (Jefferson) declared state has the right to judge unjust federal law:
- Kentucky Act (Madison) declared state has the right to:
- Resolutions were not adopted by other states at the time, but would later be used by Southern states to:

Peace with France

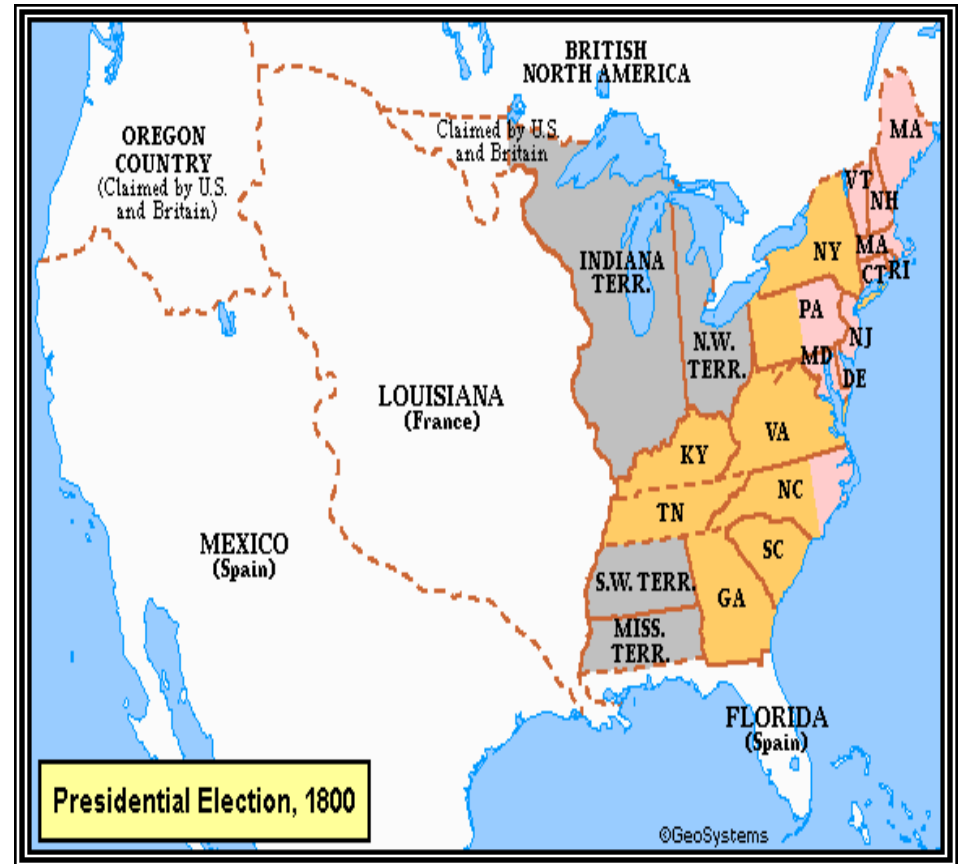
- 1799 – Adams sent a new commissioner to France to attempt to negotiate peace
- **Convention of 1800** – Napoleon agreed to peace and releases U.S. from:

Section 3: Jefferson Alters the Nation's Course



Election of 1800

- Adams peace with France alienated “high federalists”
- Lost their support in the election
- Neither of his opponents – Jefferson/Burr achieved an:



 Jefferson (Dem. - Repub.) 73 Electoral Votes	 Adams (Federalist) 65 Electoral Votes	 Non-voting Territories
--	--	--

Election of 1800

- Election went to:
 - Jefferson won
- Jefferson became President, **Aaron Burr** – V.P.
 - 1st president to be inaugurated in D.C.
 - Part of the “**Virginia Dynasty**”
- **12th Amendment** = added to the Constitution in 1804
 - provided for separate ballots for the:

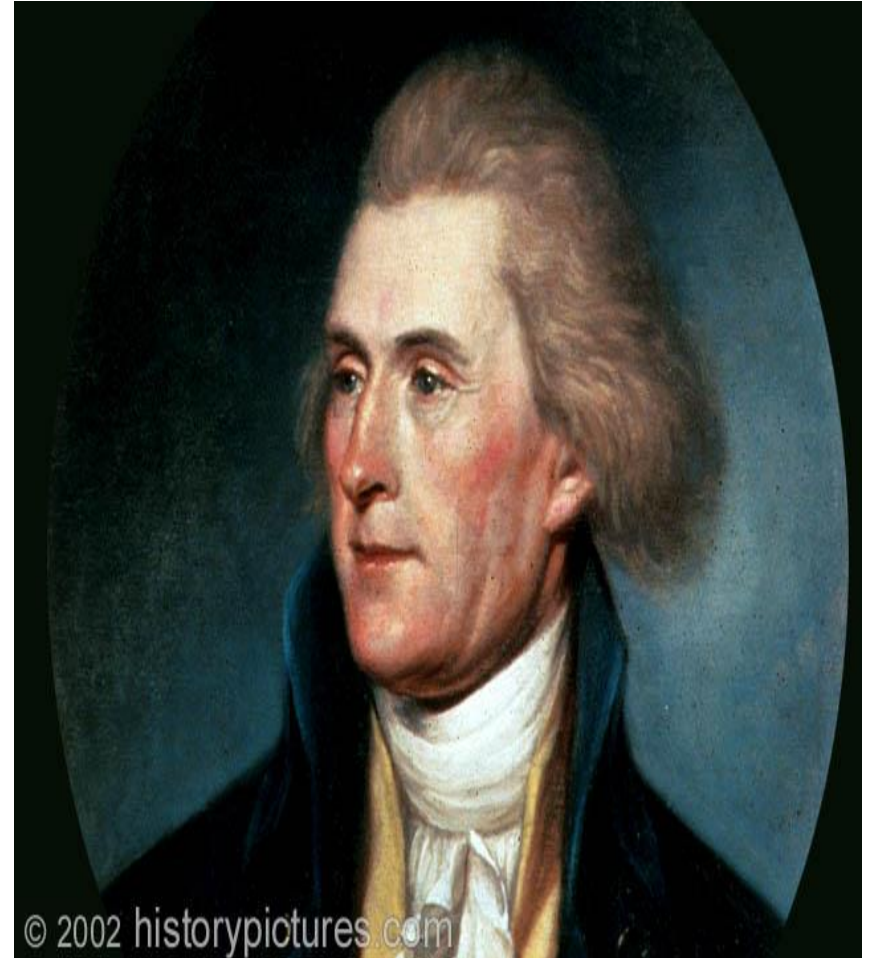


Jefferson in Office

- “Revolution of 1800”
 - Reflected Republican desire to break from:
 - Initiated new policies, but maintained considerable degree of continuity
 - Left key parts of Hamilton’s financial programs largely in tact (did gain repeal of excise (internal) taxes and lessened influence of BUS)
 - Repealed Alien & Sedition Acts
 - Pay down debt – Cuts to :
 - Increase revenue through :

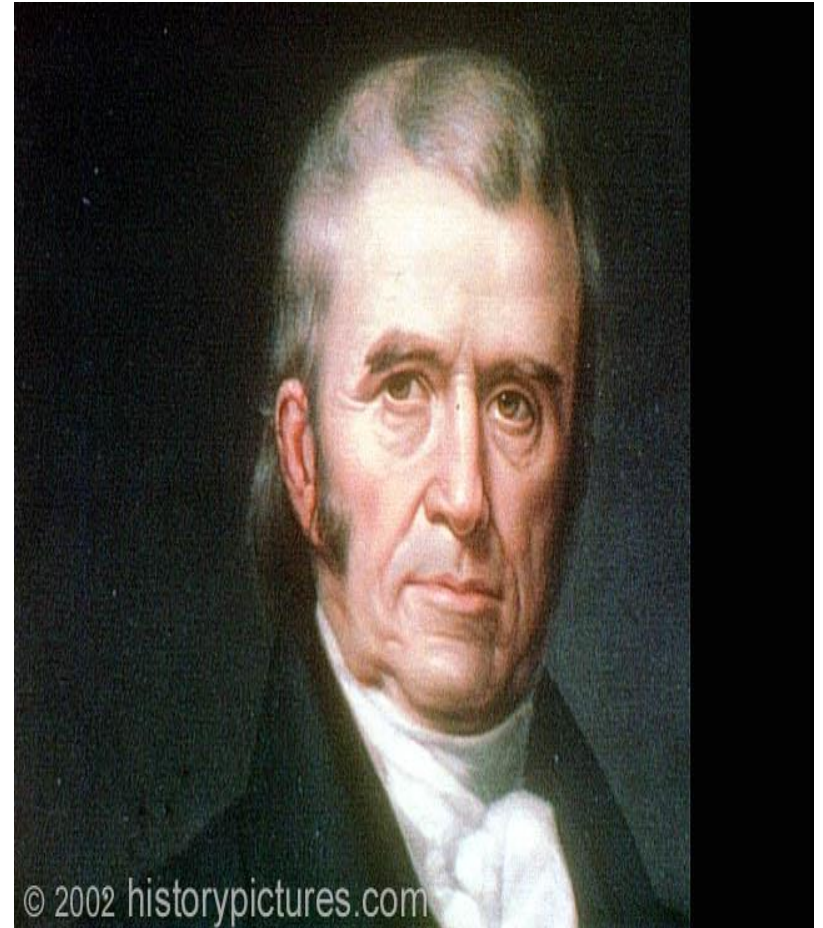
Republican Etiquette

- Jefferson was an inventor, accomplished violinist, architect, student of Indian languages, and collector of books
- Jefferson shunned displays of wealth, and ignored social protocol in Whitehouse



The Marshall Court

- John Marshall:
- Adam's appointee
("midnight judge")
- Second cousin of Thomas Jefferson
- Shapes the court over the course of:
- Rulings = designed to:



The Marshall Court

- *Marbury v. Madison*
- Judiciary Act of 1801
 - Passed at very end of Adam's term
 - Increased the number of federal justices by 16
- Secretary of State **James Madison** instructed not to give commissions to Adam's:
- William Marbury sued for his commission for justice of the peace in the District of Columbia

The Marshall Court

- Marshall's ruling in *Marbury v. Madison*
 - Under the Judiciary Act of 1789, Marbury is entitled to his commission, BUT . . .
 - The **Judiciary Act of 1789** is unconstitutional because it gives the court the power to:
 - Marshall's ruling establishes the power of:

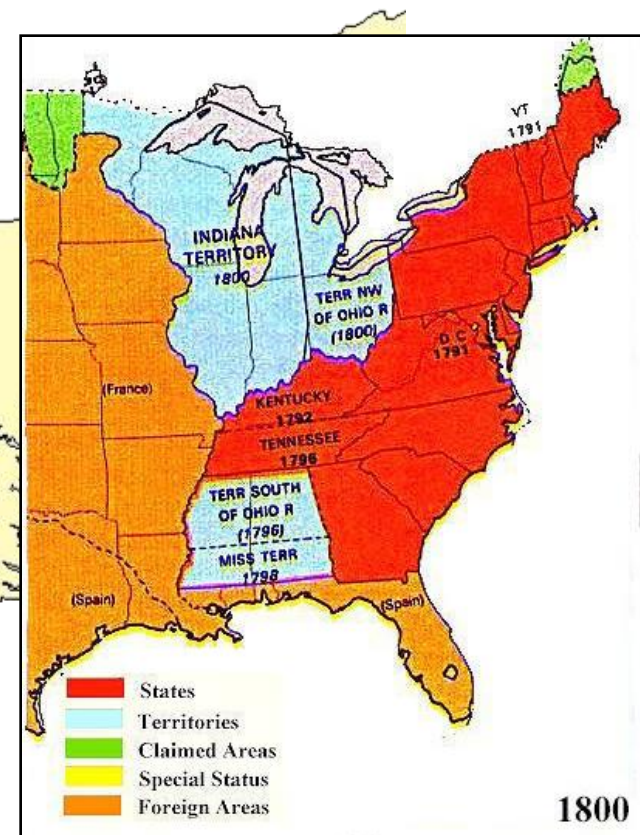
The Louisiana Purchase

- Jefferson's wanted land all the way west to the Pacific for the United States
- 1801 – Napoleon tricks Spanish into ceding him Louisiana
 - Jefferson feared:
- Livingston and Monroe authorized to spend as much as \$10 million for:



LOUISIANA PURCHASE

President Jefferson wanted to purchase the port of New Orleans an important port at the southern end of the Mississippi River. The United States wanted New Orleans primarily to guarantee its right to sail vessels down the Mississippi River through Spanish territory and unload goods at New Orleans for shipment to the Atlantic coast and Europe



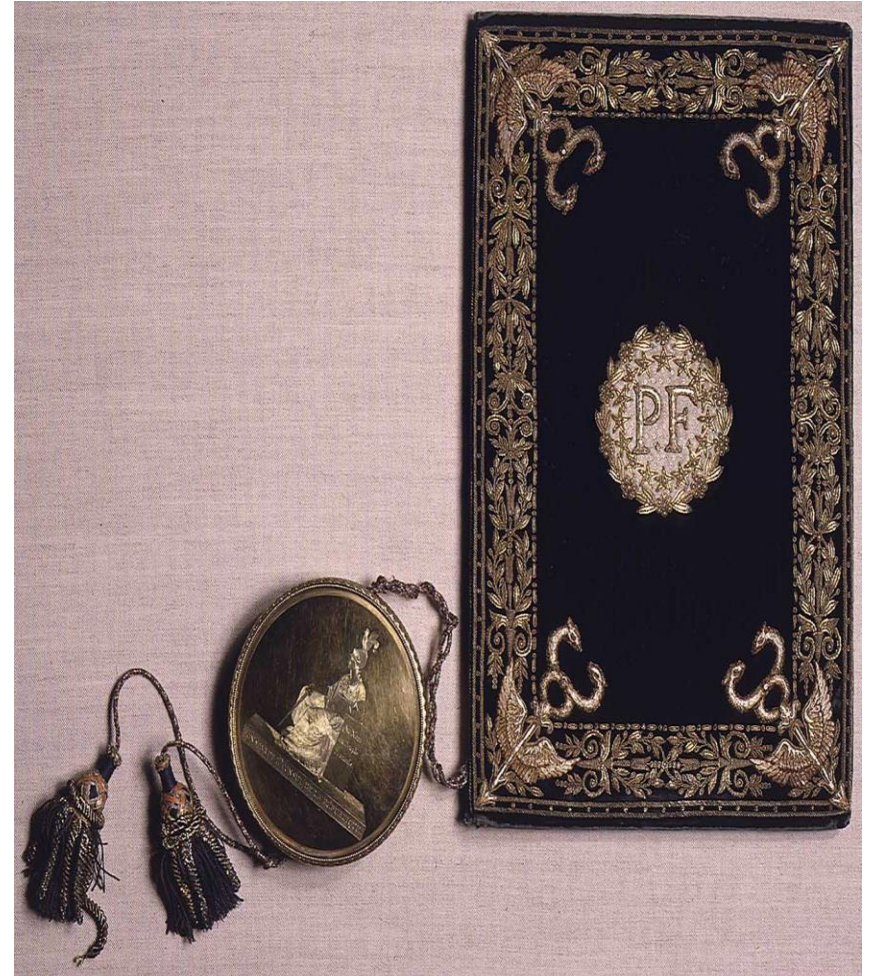
The Louisiana Purchase

- Napoleon offers to sell all of New Orleans for \$15 million because:
 - Loss of :
 - Desire to:
- Livingston and Monroe accept offer



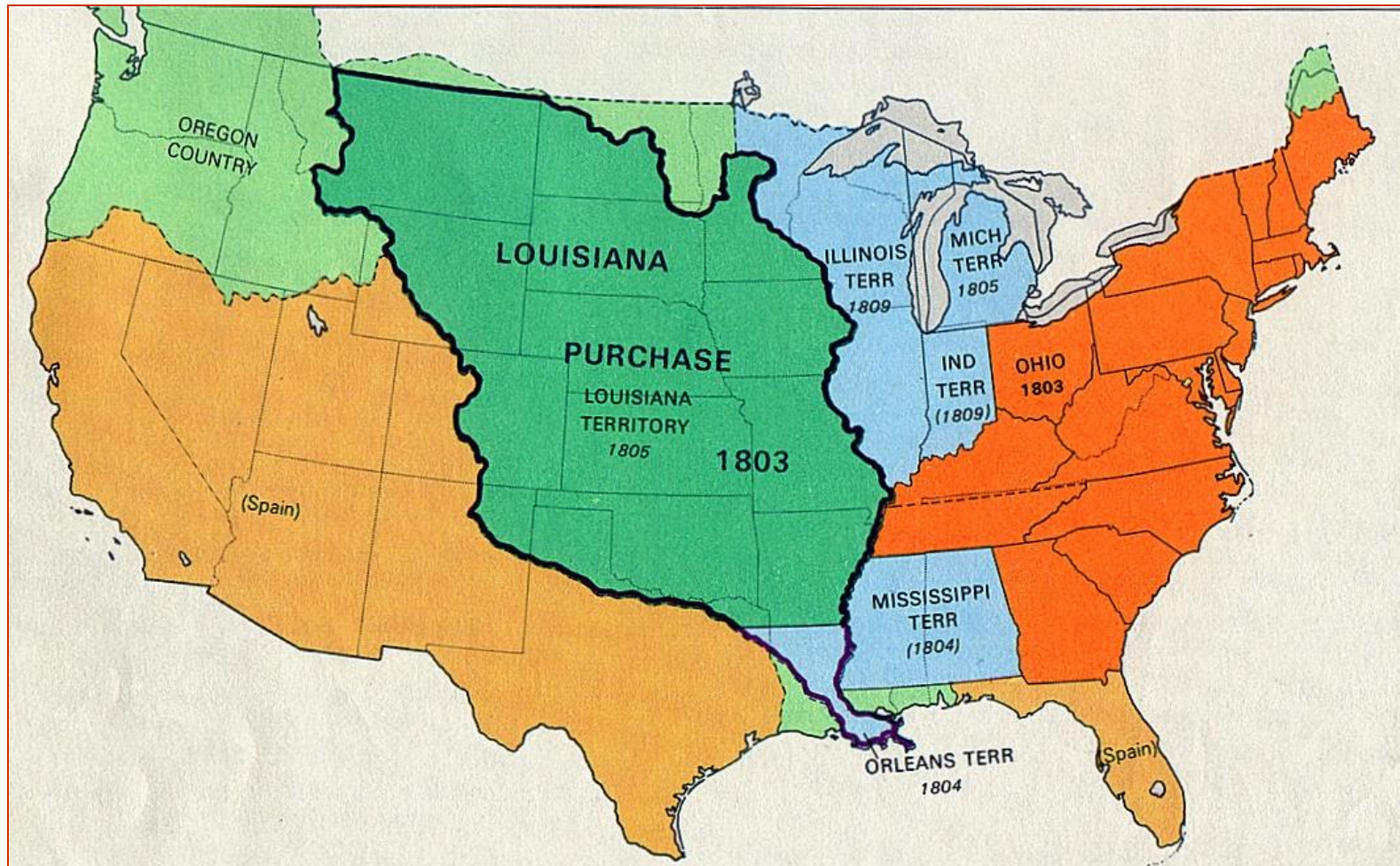
The Louisiana Purchase

- Though he believed it to be unconstitutional, Jefferson threw his:
- Treaty is **ratified** by the Senate in 1803
- U.S. :



THE LOUISIANA TERRITORY

INCLUDED PARTS OF LOUISIANA, ARKANSAS, MISSOURI, IOWA, MINNESOTA, NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, NEBRASKA, KANSAS, OKLAHOMA, COLORADO, WYOMING, TEXAS, NEW MEXICO, AND MONTANA



1803

January Jefferson sends James Monroe to join Livingston in France.



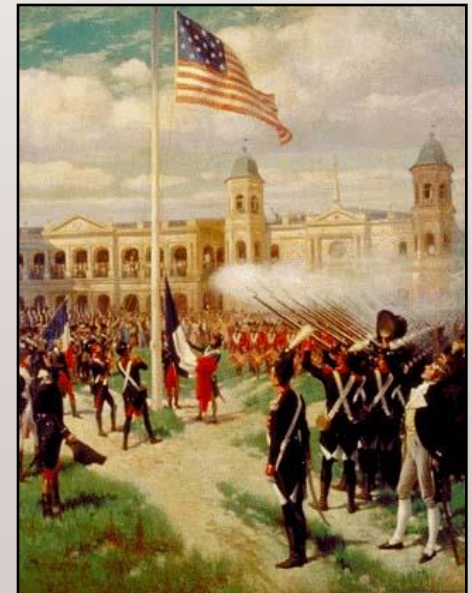
April 11 Foreign Minister Talleyrand tells Livingston that France is willing to sell all of Louisiana.



July 4 Purchase is officially announced in United States.

October 20 U.S. Senate ratifies purchase treaty.

December 30 United States takes formal possession of the Louisiana Territory.

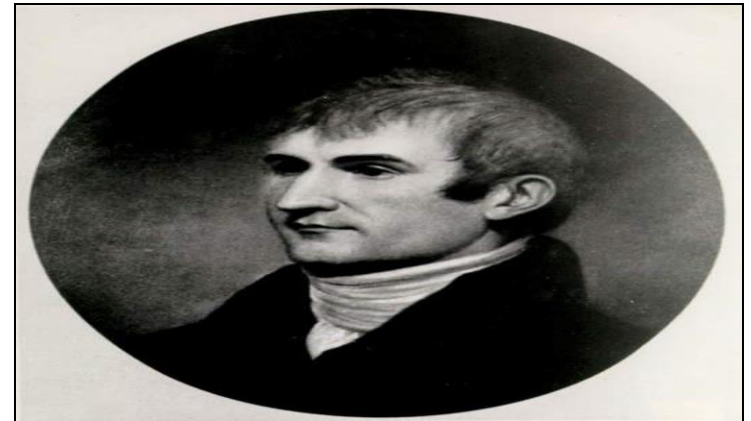


The Louisiana Purchase

- Lewis and Clark journey
 - 1803 Lewis to lead Corps of Discovery :
- Year-long voyage yields information about native populations, soil, animals inhabiting the land, etc...



WILLIAM CLARK



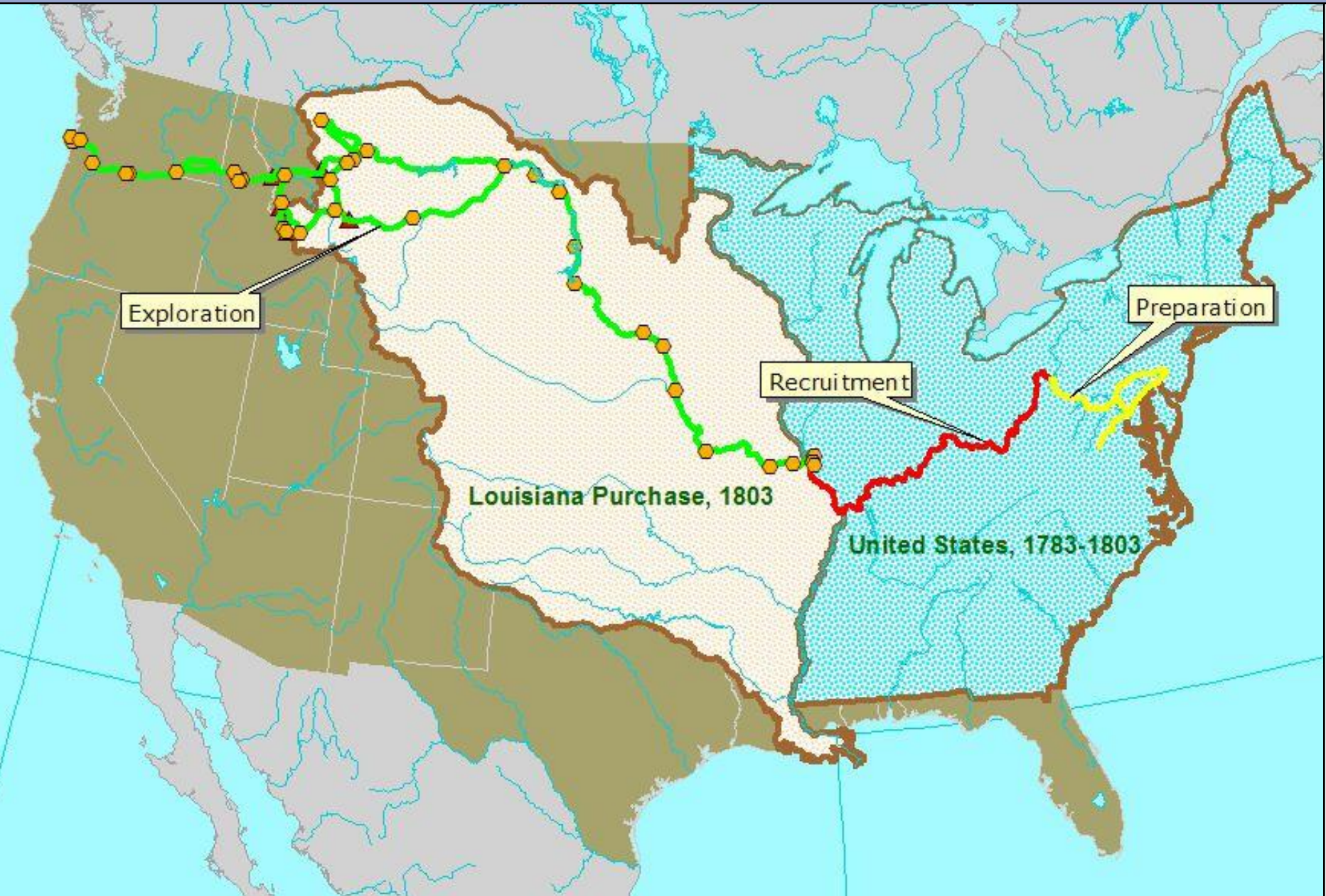
MERRIWETHER LEWIS

Jefferson's instructions to Lewis and Clark spelled out the reasons for their journey

“The object of your mission is to explore the Missouri river, & such principal stream of it, as, by it's course & communication with the waters of the Pacific Ocean, whether the Columbia, Oregon, Colorado or and other river may offer the most direct & practicable water communication across this continent, for the purposes of commerce ...” (search for a Northwest Passage)

**“the extent & limits of their [i.e. Indian peoples] possessions; their relations with other tribes of nations; their language, traditions, monuments;
their ordinary occupations in agriculture, fishing, hunting, war, arts, & the implements for these;
their food, clothing, & domestic accommodations;
the diseases prevalent among them, & the remedies they use;
moral & physical circumstances which distinguish them from the tribes we know; peculiarities in their laws, customs & dispositions;
and articles of commerce they may need or furnish, & to what extent”**

MAP OF LEWIS AND CLARK'S JOURNEY OF EXPLORATION





Sacagawea was the Indian wife of the interpreter Toussaint Charbonneau, a French fur trader that Lewis and Clark hired. She was instrumental in providing friendly relations between the expedition and the various Indian tribes they encountered on their expedition.



WHAT DID LEWIS AND CLARK ACCOMPLISH?

THE EXPEDITION'S MAIN GOAL WAS TO FIND AN ALL-WATER ROUTE ACROSS THE CONTINENT. EVEN THOUGH THE WATER ROUTE WAS NEVER FOUND IT HAD A MAJOR IMPACT ON THE FUTURE COURSE OF U.S. HISTORY. THE GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION RETURNED SHOWED THE GREAT POTENTIAL OF THE CONTINENT AND SET THE STAGE FOR INCREASED EXPLORATION, TRADE, SETTLEMENT AND ANNEXATION.



Section 4: The War of 1812

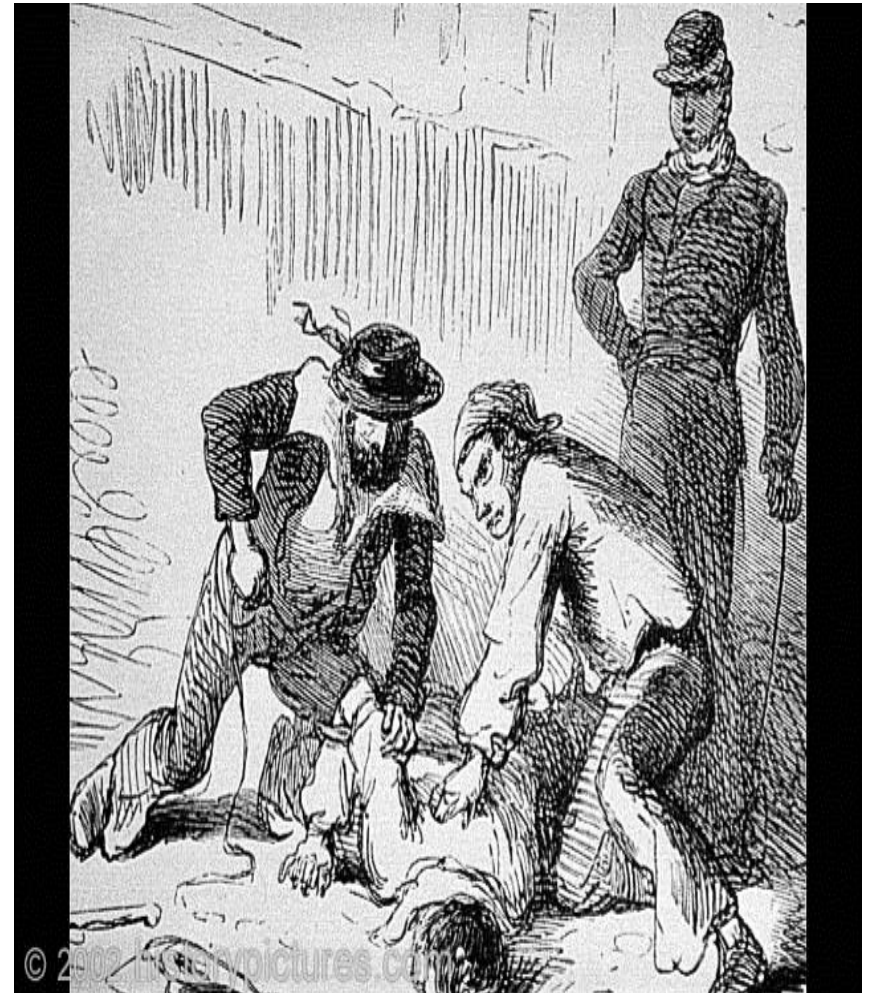


Napoleonic Wars impact U.S. trade

- 1793-1807 – U.S. benefited from hostilities between :
- France used U.S. supply food to West Indies and export their sugar because of British blockade
- 1805 - British warships begin:

Napoleonic Wars impact U.S. trade

- U.S. outraged when British begin **impressing** American sailors
- 6000 taken by 1812
- 1807 – Seizure of *Chesapeake* incident triggered outrage and:

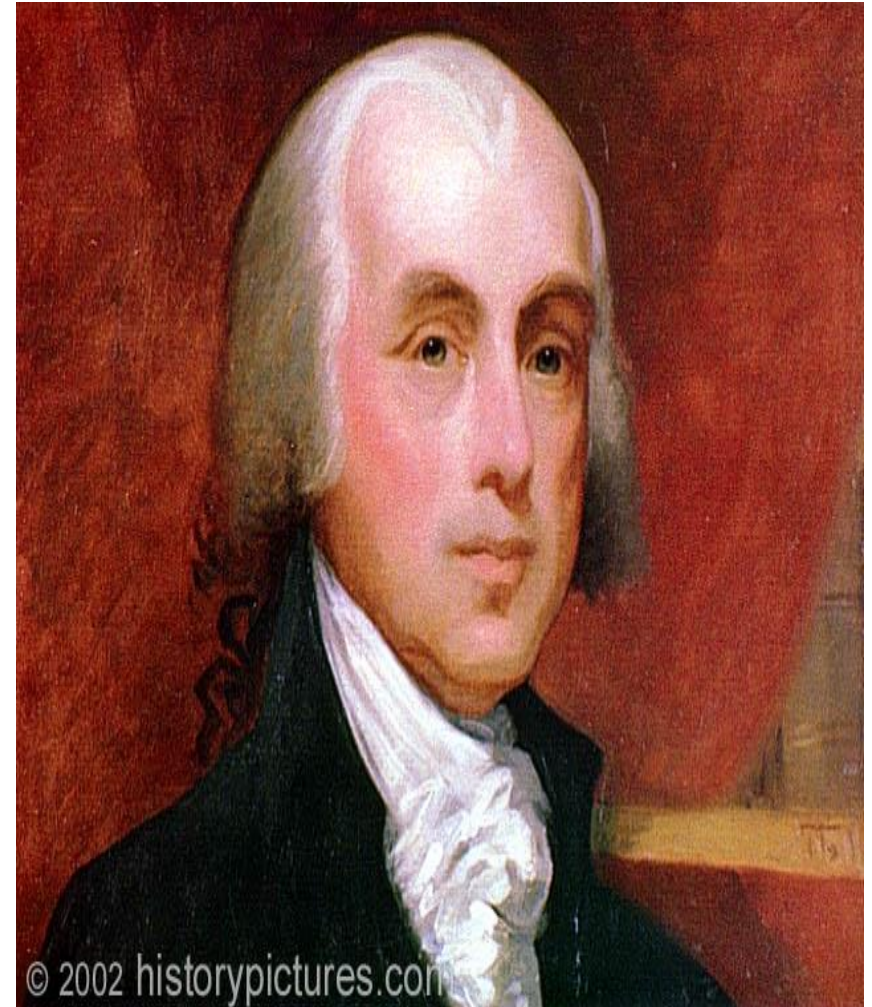


Embargo of 1807

- Jefferson responded to violations of U.S. neutrality by asking Congress for an:
- Believed Britain would be forced to :
- Congress approved = U.S. ships ordered to stay in port
- Britain suffered, but not enough to submit to U.S. demands in the short-term :
- Jefferson asked Congress to:
 - Restrictions on trade with Britain and France remained

Election of 1808

- Madison wins as Jefferson's "hand-picked successor"
- The renewal of war between England and France in 1803, and the attempt of the United States to preserve its rights as a neutral, made Madison's presidency difficult.



The Road to War

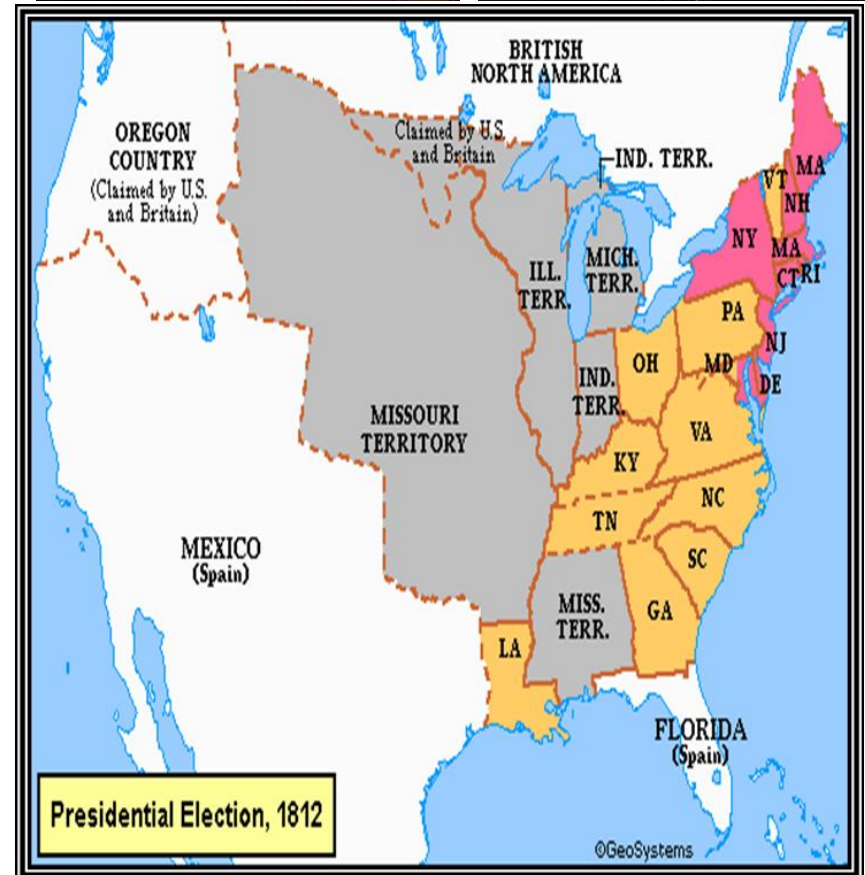
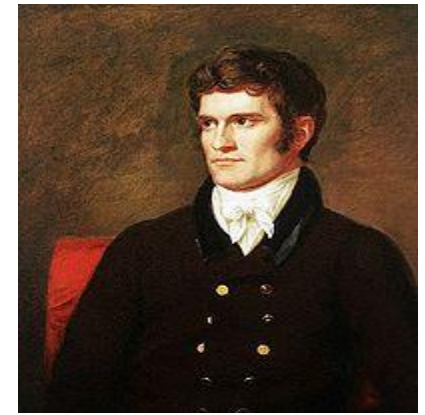
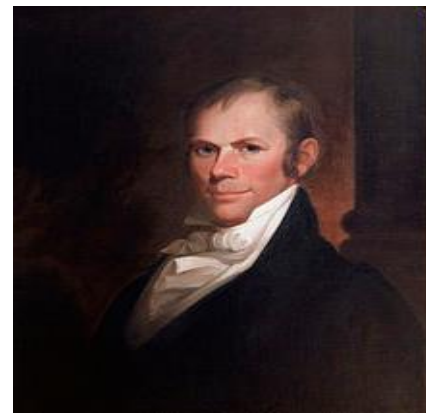
- Trouble on the Frontier
 - 1809 – Indiana Governor **William Henry Harrison** convinced Indians to sign away large tracts of land
 - **Shawnee chief Tecumseh** hoped to build an :
 - Met with resistance
 - Sought alliance with :
 - 1811 – William Henry Harrison leads U.S. troops to **Prophetstown** on the Tippecanoe River and burns it to avenge attack by the Shawnee
 - Harrison claims to have uncovered:






“A Scene on the Frontier as Practiced by the *Humane* British and their *Worthy* Allies.”

The Road to War

- **Warhawks** call for War
 - Group of young congressmen from :
 - **Impressment**
 - Instigation of Indians
 - “Canada is ours for the taking”
 - U.S.:
 - June 1812 – Under pressure, Madison asks for and receives a:



	Madison (Dem. - Repub.) 128 Electoral Votes		DeW. Clinton (Fusion) 89 Electoral Votes		Non-voting Territories
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Early Setbacks and Gains

- Failed invasions of:
- Losses at **Forts Dearborn** and **Detroit** 1812
- Successes on the Great Lakes keep American war effort alive
 - Oliver Hazard Perry scores victory on Lake Erie
 - American soldiers retake Detroit



Neutralizing the Native Americans

- Battle of the Thames – October 1813
 - William Henry Harrison defeats :
- Jackson defeats Creek (Alabama – [Battle of Horseshoe Bend](#) 1814) and Seminole (Florida)

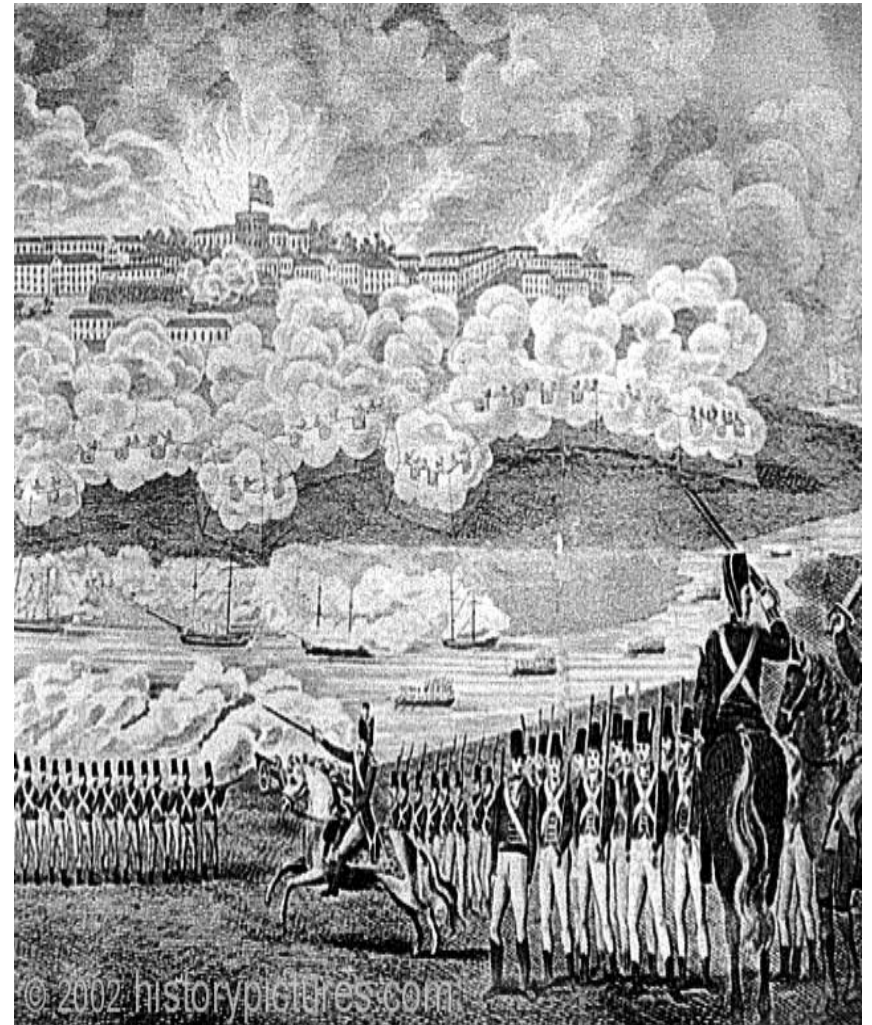


Major Campaigns/Battles



British Invade Chesapeake

- November 1812, British navy blockades Chesapeake and Delaware bays
- British sail into the Chesapeake in August 1814:



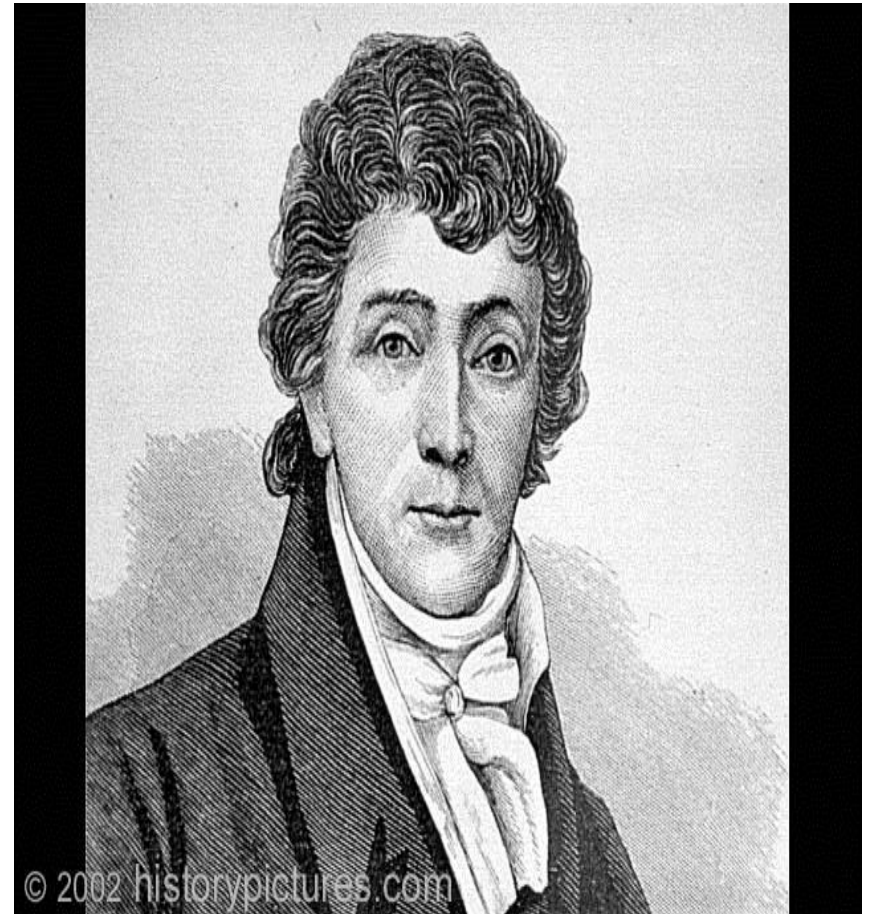
Dolly Madison (1768-1849)



- Dolly Madison (1768-1849) was an important Washington hostess for fifty years.
- A vivacious and outgoing woman, she served unofficially as hostess for the widowed Jefferson, and then in her own right as First Lady.
- She became a national heroine during the War of 1812 by rescuing the portrait of George Washington from the White House before fleeing to Rockville, Maryland, for safety when the British burned Washington in 1814.

British Invade Chesapeake

- Americans hold off British attack on Ft. MCHenry – Sept. 1814
- **Francis Scott Key** described the scene in his poem:



War's End

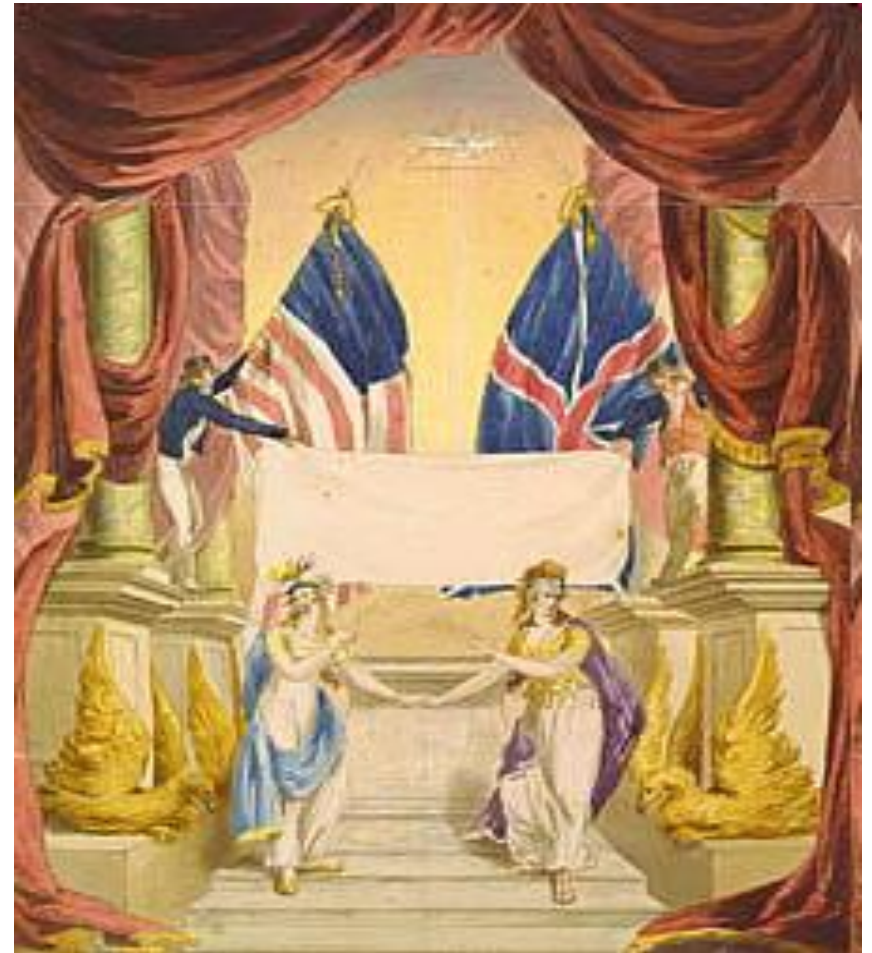
- Battle of New Orleans
 - Fought:
 - British planned attack on key port city of New Orleans
 - **Andrew Jackson** marched west to meet British at New Orleans
 - Jackson defeated British in :
- 2,036 British vs. 71 American casualties



<http://www.history.com/topics/war-of-1812/videos#andrew-jackson-hero-of-new-orleans>

War's End

- **Treaty of Ghent** signed December 24, 1814
- Provided for a:
- Victory at New Orleans in January, 1815 ensured:



A Second War for Independence

- War opened the door for expansion
 - Indians weakened with loss of British allies on the frontier
 - Indiana (1816), Mississippi (1817), Illinois (1818), and Alabama (1819) added
 - Upsurge in:
 - Rush Bagot Treaty 1817 – demilitarized Great Lakes
 - 1818- Boundary between U.S. and Canada set:

The War of 1812



Click on the Menu Below for the Appropriate Page