

REVOLUTION AND NEW NATION

King George III



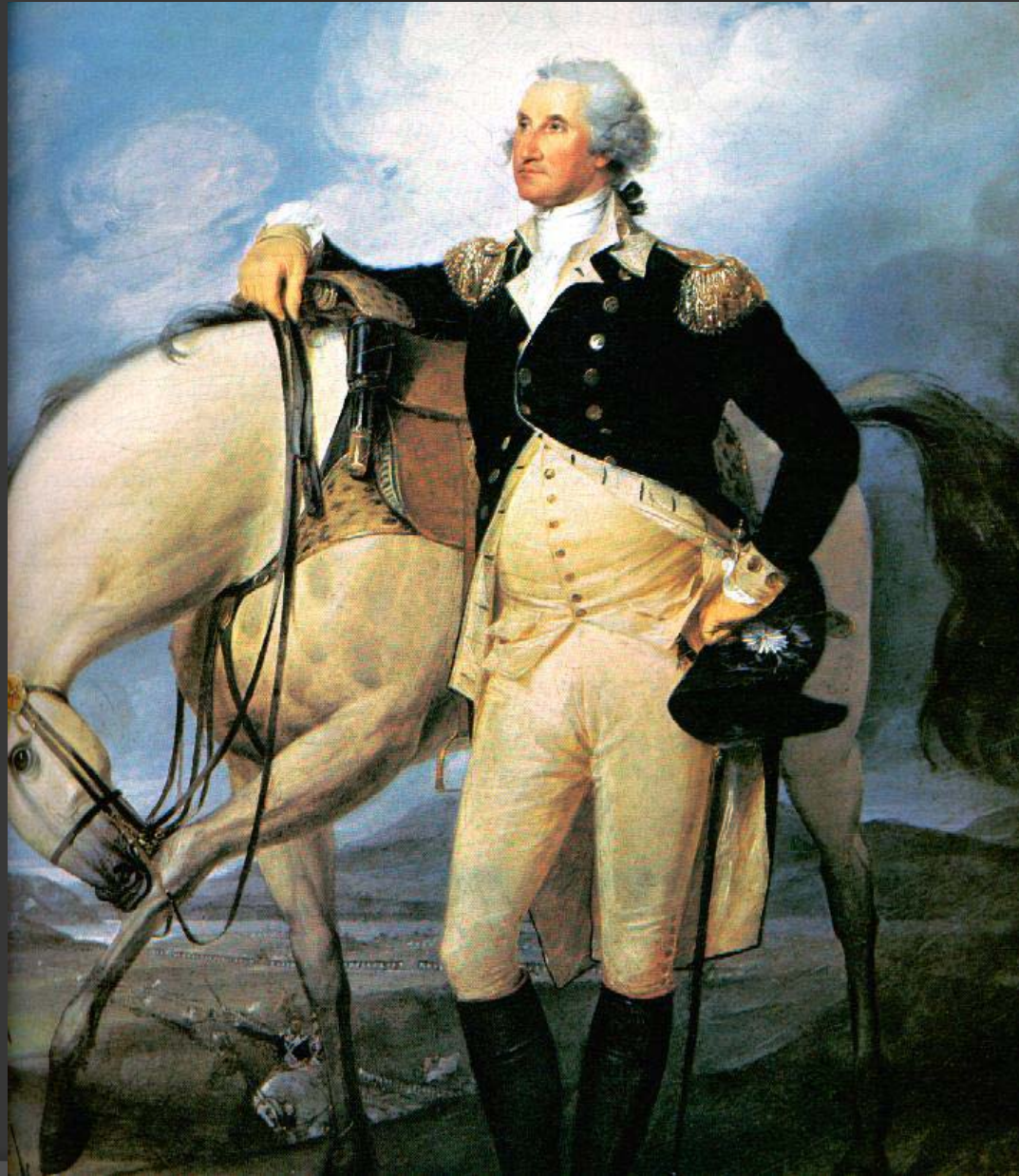
- ⦿ Until 1760s, the colonies were left largely to govern themselves
- ⦿ King George, III took a more active and forceful approach to the colonies, imposing taxes and stationing soldiers in the colonies

Organization

- ◎ Stamp Act Congress 1765
 - Protested new taxes and sent a list of complaints to the King
- ◎ First Continental Congress 1774
 - Protested the Intolerable Acts and sent a Declaration of Rights to the King
- ◎ Second Continental Congress 1775
 - Became the de facto colonial government

George Washington





Alexander Hamilton

- Aide to Washington during the Revolutionary War
- Secretary of the Treasury
- Leading Federalist

Thomas Jefferson



Thomas Jefferson

- Drafted Declaration of Independence
- President 1801-1809
- Leading Anti-Federalist (Republican)

Political Parties

⦿ Federalists

- Wanted a strong national government
- Emphasized that the Constitution would create a federal system
- Federal system: power divided between a national government and state governments

⦿ Anti-Federalists

- Believed the new Constitution needed a bill of rights
- Wanted a weaker national government

George Washington as Pres.

- Bank of the United States established
- Whiskey Rebellion
 - Federal Power used to crush this protest of government taxes
- Federalists Win—the Federal government is strong

Battle of Fallen Timbers

- Washington sent General Anthony Wayne to put down Native American resistance.
- After the Battle of Fallen Timbers, 12 Native American nations signed the Treaty of Greenville, and gave up land in Chicago, Detroit, Ohio and Indiana



1801 Jefferson as Pres.

- ⦿ Jefferson wants to restrain Federal power
- ⦿ But, he maintains the Bank of the United States

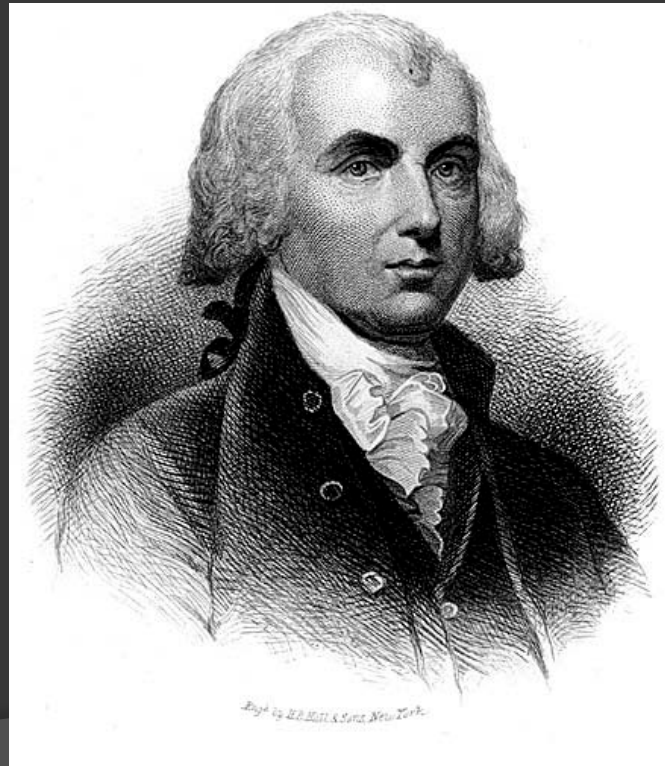
Louisiana Purchase

- In 1803, Jefferson negotiates the purchase of land from France at 3 cents per acre



Madison elected President 1808

- Madison was known as the father of the Constitution, because he drafted most of its provisions



War of 1812

- Begins because of a trade dispute
- Naval battle near Toledo:
 - Put-in-Bay, Sept. 10, 1813
- White House burned
- Star-Spangled Banner written during a battle in Baltimore.

British destroy the Whitehouse



McCulloch v. Maryland

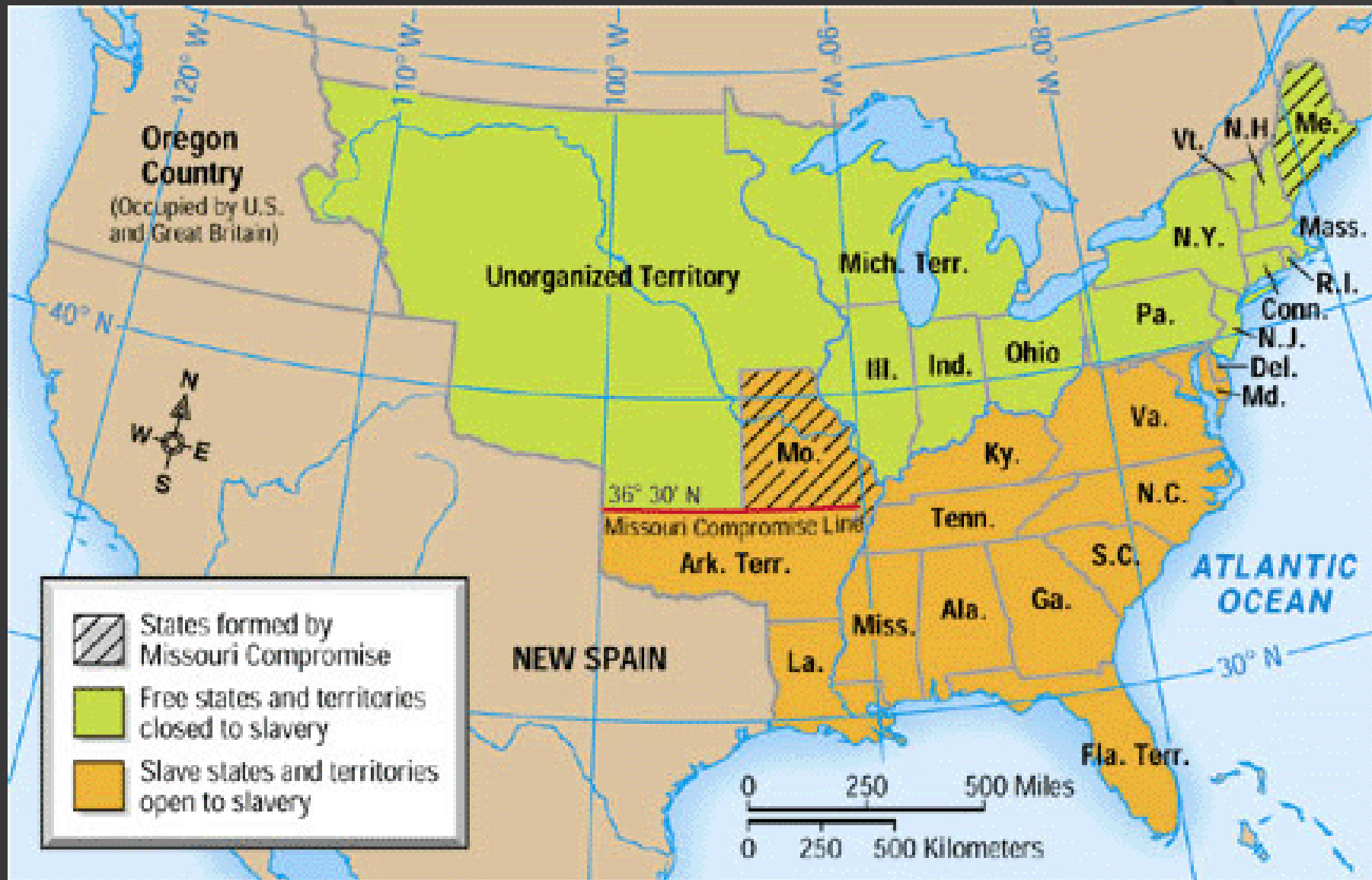
- Supreme Court case that held that the Federal Government could have its own National Bank
- Important because it supported the old Federalist position that the government was strong

1820 Monroe Doctrine

- President James Monroe told Europe that they have to stay out of the New World and needed to leave former colonies alone

1820 Missouri Compromise

- Said that no Slave States could be formed in the North in new territories and states that were south of the line could be open to slavery



1828 Andrew Jackson

- Jackson invites common people to his inauguration
- His presidency is seen as being more democratic—more focused on common people



Robert Cruikshank, fecit

1832 Telegraph Perfected

- Samuel Morse perfected the telegraph in 1832 and created Morse Code as a way of communicating information over large distances

1832 Nullification Crisis

- A tariff on goods imported from England raised the prices of those goods in America
- South Carolina threatened to secede from the United States because of this tariff
- Compromise was reached—tariffs were lowered gradually