Overview: Launching the New Ship of State

Chapter 10
(Note quiz Friday!)

Test Corrections due Tuesday 10/28
FEDERALIST ERA
Theme 1

Led by George Washington and Alexander Hamilton, the first administration under the Constitution overcame various difficulties and firmly established the political and economic foundations of the new federal government.
Theme 2:

The cabinet debate over Hamilton's financial plan expanded into a wider political conflict between Hamiltonian Federalists and Jeffersonian Republicans -- the first political parties in America.
Ratification

- Approach to the writing of the Constitution was *pragmatic* and not theoretical.

- Economic issues were less debated, in other words most Federalists and Anti--Federalists supported the economic reasons for centralization.
Constitutional Facts

• Delaware ratified 1st, Dec 2\textsuperscript{nd} 1787,
• PA was second Dec. 7\textsuperscript{th}
• Mass and NH were the close stratification votes, but both still approved
• NH was the 9\textsuperscript{th} state to approve, making the Constitution operable
• VA APPROVED 89--79
• NY 30-27, Hamilton led the way, Federalist Papers(Madison as well)
Growing Pains

- Land was very sparsely populated, many forests
- 4 million people, but population doubled every 25 years

- Cities
  - Only 6 over 8,000
  - Philadelphia largest at 42,000
  - Poor sanitation led to disease

- Trans-Appalachia
  - Only 5% of population
  - Concentrated in KY, TN, OH
Difficulties of Travel and Communication

- Roads were rough, unpaved and difficult to travel
- Took 2 days to get from New York to Philadelphia
- Most Americans lived near water passages

- Westerners depended on Mississippi River for travel through New Orleans
  - Spain controlled New Orleans and Mississippi and threatened American trade

- Britain did not give up forts in American territory
- Both British and Spanish gave money and weapons to Native Americans
Problems facing new government

- Had to pay off debts
- National defense against Indians
- Census needed to be completed to determine Representatives
- Organize Territories
- Create Courts
- Regulate trade
- Establish diplomatic and commercial relations with Europe
- Create Executive Branch infrastructure
Washington for President

- Won unanimous approval from Electoral College
  - Federalists won 44 of 52 seats in Representatives
  - John Adams was Vice President

- Washington used his prestige to build a strong Chief Executive

- He paid attention to image of Presidency
  - Wanted it to be dignified and important to the world

- Presidential Cabinet
  - Created to give advice to the President
    - Secretary of Treasury – Alexander Hamilton
    - Secretary of War – Henry Knox
    - Secretary of State – Thomas Jefferson
    - Attorney General – Edmund Randolph
  - Washington let Congress approve appointments but insisted President had sole authority to remove them
Fun Facts!

• “Washington was paid $25,000 per annum while the vice president made $5,000. The chief justice of the United States made $4,000, associate justices $3,500. Members of Congress did not receive a salary — they were paid $6 per day during session plus travel expenses, with a strict requirement that they take the cheapest, most direct roads.”
Bill of Rights

- Many states and Anti-Federalists only supported Constitution with understanding that it would be amended to protect individuals rights

- James Madison wrote and insured passage of Bill of Rights

- Include freedom of religion, speech, press, assembly, petition; right to bear arms; trial by jury; prevents cruel and unusual punishment; seizure of private property

- 9th Amendment declares specifying rights does not eliminate rights not names

- 10th Amendment gives any powers not delegated to National government to the States
Judiciary Act 1789

- Set up court system for US
  - Supreme Court, 3 circuit courts, 13 District Courts

- John Jay named first Chief Justice of Supreme Court

- US Attorney and US Marshall created to serve as prosecutor and police

- Meanings of federal law, treaties, conflict between state and federal law would be heard in District Court
  - Insured federal judges have final say over Constitution
Welcome Back!

- Extended Bell Ringer: In groups of Four, review the Bill of Rights activity. Which do you believe are the most important to our country?
- You have 15 Minutes

- Agenda: Bill of Rights activity, Note review, primary source review.
- Objective: Through analyzing primary sources, students will identify ideological differences between Jefferson and Hamilton that helped shape public policy during the New National period.
Hamilton v. Jefferson

• As you watch the clip, what do you notice? Especially with respect to Washington.
• What about the personalities of the two?
Hamilton v. Jefferson

• Please complete your assigned individual by filling out the corresponding chart.
• When completed, pair up with the opposite individual (in pairs) to gather opposing information.
Economic Policy
Alexander Hamilton’s Financial Plan

• Alexander Hamilton
  – Favored strong central government
  – Wanted economic system favorable to wealthy to encourage investment
    • Prosperity would trickle down to lower classes

• US had significant national and state debt
  – Some did not want to pay back private creditors because they thought it was wrong to profit from the war
    • individuals and soldiers had bought bonds
      – speculators bought bonds from original owners
    – Hamilton wanted to pay off debt so bankers, merchants, wealthy would support new government because they would make a lot of money

• Report on Public Credit (January 1790)
  – US national government should pay all debts, state and national
    • Wanted assumption of state debts to tighten link between state and National government

• Some states had already paid debt and opposed assumption
  – Virginia agrees as long as Capitol put on Potomac River
  – Hamilton only concerned with building national credit
Alexander Hamilton’s Financial Plan

• Report on a National Bank (December 1790)
  – Hamilton wanted a national bank (Bank of the United States) to be jointly owned with private stockholders
    • bank would serve as way for government to collect taxes
    • provide safe place to keep nation’s money
    • lend the government and businesses money when needed
    • create a paper currency
    • Jefferson and James Madison opposed bank
      – wanted country to be based on farmers, not merchants and bankers and said bank was unconstitutional

• Hamilton thought creating national debt was good
  – Would create financial incentive for wealthy investors to see US succeed

• Report on Manufactures (December 1791)
  – Revenue tariff
    • Hamilton wanted tariff to raise revenue and to allow growth of American industry
  – Farmers opposed it because tariff makes prices higher
    • Tariff was never passed
• Hamilton created excise tax on whiskey to raise money
Welcome Back!

• Bell Ringer: Take the survey, Are you a Jeffersonian or a Hamiltonian?

• NOTE: YOUR PERIOD 3 TEST WILL NOW BE ON ELECTION DAY!

• Agenda: Note review, primary source reading and analysis.

• Objective: 1. Through note chart review, students will identify the differences between Jefferson’s and Hamilton’s view on domestic and foreign policy. 2. Through a primary source analysis activity, students will identify Washington’s view for the New Nation.

• (your weebly page has great review!)
Review: Hamilton’s Financial Plan
Five major components:

1. **Funding at Par** (exchange old bonds for new bonds at face value)
   -- Purpose: Bolster national credit

2. **Assumption of State Debts**
   a. **Motive**: tie the states closer to the federal government
   b. North-South struggle over assumption
   c. Compromise (**logrolling**): two opposing factions agree to vote for each other’s bills so that their own cherished bills will pass

3. **Tariffs (customs duties)**

4. **Excise taxes** (whiskey)

5. **National Bank**
Or...

BE FAT!

Bank of the U.S.
Excise taxes
Funding at Par
Assumption of State Debts
Tariffs
Interpreting The Constitution
Broad versus strict construction

- **Jefferson** argued since Constitution did not mention a bank, national government can’t do it (strict construction)
  - All powers not specifically given to national government were reserved for states
  - Foundation of state’s rights philosophy

- **Hamilton** argued government can do anything necessary and proper to run itself (Broad or loose construction)
  - Constitution given right to borrow money, regulate trade and currency – both would be done by a bank
  - Argued for “implied powers” in constitution based on elastic clause
  - Foundation for strong federal government

- Washington sided with Hamilton and signed Bank bill into law with a 20 year charter
Vision of Government
Rise of Political Parties

- Factions existed before parties – Whigs/Tories; Federalist/Anti-Federalist
  - Factions are formed for an issue; parties are permanent organizations
- Political parties emerge in opposition to Hamilton policies.
- Federalists
  - Led by Alexander Hamilton, mostly northern
  - Favored strong central government and economic growth
  - Little faith in masses of people
    - favored rule by “gentlemen”
  - supported England and feared French Revolution
- Democrat-Republicans
  - Led by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, mostly southern
  - Disliked cities and factories, doubted wage workers had economic or political independence to maintain republican ideals
  - Preferred smaller populations where people knew each other
  - Believed America would provide food for Europe, and Europe would provide manufactured goods in return
  - Feared strong central government, supported France
- Washington hated political parties, wanted governors to be guided by patriotism
  - Organized opposition to government seemed unpatriotic
Whiskey Tax
Whiskey Rebellion (1794)

- National government put tax on whiskey

- Farmers in southwestern Pennsylvania revolted against tax
  - Whiskey was not only commodity but a medium of exchange as well
  - Protested using similar techniques as Sons of Liberty in 1765 and Shaysites in 1786
  - “Liberty, Equality, Fraternity” it was inspired partially by French Revolution

- Washington stopped rebellion with militia
  - Proved national government was strong (unlike in Shays Rebellion)
Foreign Policy and the French Revolution
French Revolution

- Middle class and poor revolt against French King
  - French tried to spread revolution to other countries

- America had to decide it would support France
  - Many saw it as continuation of ideals of American Revolution
  - Some Federalists oppose the “leveling” aspects of revolution and “mobocracy”
  - Favored Britain instead of France due to economic and political concerns

- 1792 France invaded Austria to spread Revolution and became a Republic which made France more popular in US

- 1793 Reign of Terror shifted American opinion away from France
Proclamation of Neutrality (April 1793)

- Britain dragged into war with France as Revolution spreads through Europe
- Franco-American alliance (1778) pledged America to help defend French West Indies
  - Democratic-Republicans and Jefferson were eager to support France
- Washington did not believe the US could survive a European war economically, militarily or politically
  - Supported by Hamilton
  - Needed a generation of peace for US to grow strong enough to compete with Europe
- US declared neutrality
  - Fed into US tendency towards isolation from European affairs
  - Allowed US merchants to trade with both sides in war, America took over Caribbean sugar trade
Citizen Edmond Genet

- Ambassador from France
- Tried to provoke America into war with Britain
- Tried to start Canadian revolt against Britain and raise an American army to fight Spanish Louisiana and Florida
- Problems with France created major divisions between American political parties
Embroilments with Britain

• Britain refuse to give up forts in Northwest
  – Wanted to continue Great Lakes fur trade
  – Build Indian nation as buffer with Canada

• Britain wanted to starve French West Indies with a blockade
  – Britain stopped American ships in Caribbean and impressed or imprisoned American sailors
    • Forced Americans into British navy
  – French expected US to help defend French West Indies

• Many Americans argued for war with Britain
  – Hamilton wanted peace with Britain to protect American trade
Treaty of Greenville (1795)

- British supply weapons to Miami Confederacy led by Little Turtle
  - Miami were successful beating Generals Harmar and St. Clair (1790-1791)

- General “Mad Anthony” Wayne of US beat Miami at Battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794
  - British refuse to protect Indians

- Treaty of Greenville (1795)
  - Indians agree to allow settlement in Ohio Valley in exchange for money and recognition of Miami sovereignty
Jay’s Treaty (1795)

- Chief Justice John Jay sent to London in 1794 to make treaty
  - Unable to get Britain to agree to much
  - England did agree to leave forts in Northwest (like they did in 1783)
  - Britain agreed to pay for seizures of ships
  - Britain refuse to stop future impressments or seizures or selling arms to Indians
  - Britain also got US to commit to repaying all debt

- Many of the public was angry about the treaty
  - Strengthened Jeffersonian Democratic-Republicans
  - Treaty seen as a betrayal of South and surrender to Britain because South would pay debts while North gets repaid for lost ships
Pinckney’s Treaty with Spain (1795)

- Spain feared US getting closer with England and not with Spain, so offered a treaty giving US almost all that US wanted
  - Gave US access to Mississippi River
  - Agreed to border between Florida and US
  - Right of Deposit in New Orleans
    - US could use New Orleans as a cargo transfer point

- Effect of Jay, Pinckney, Greenville Treaties
  - Created a sense of security for America
  - Recognized borders of America
  - Kept US out of European war
Bell Ringer #1

• Complete review question on Hamilton’s economic plan.
Bell Ringer #2

• What is the fundamental idea at the heart of the Hamilton/Jefferson disagreement?

• Who’s vision for America, Hamilton’s or Jefferson’s, do you feel was most appropriate for America in 1790? Explain.
Agenda and Objective:

• Agenda: Primary source reading, video clip on DBQ analysis, notes, discussion.

• Objective: 1. By Analyzing primary sources, students will identify arguments over the development of political parties during the New Nation period. 2. By watching a video clip, students will identify components of analysis to interpret a primary source.
Primary source Reading: Washington’s Farewell Address
Washington’s Farewell Address (September 1796)

- Washington refuse to serve a third term

- Warned against sectionalism and secession

- Warned against political parties

- Warned the US should avoid “entangling alliances” with other countries
  - Favored temporary alliances, not permanent ones
Election of 1796

- Alexander Hamilton made too many enemies putting his financial plan in place to be a viable Federalist candidate

- John Adams – Federalist
  - Very qualified, but unpopular – rough personality
  - Was suspected to favor a more monarchical type of government
  - Hamilton and Adams hated each other which divided the party

- Thomas Jefferson - Democrat - Republicans
  - Used Whiskey Rebellion and Jays Treaty against Federalists

- Campaign became personal and nasty

- Adams wins, Jefferson came in second, so becomes Vice President
**XYZ Affair and Quasi-War with France**

- France upset by Jay’s treaty so seized US ships and didn’t accept US’s envoy to France
- **XYZ Affair (1797)**
  - Adams sent three diplomats to improve relations with France to meet French foreign minister Talleyrand
  - Three French officials demanded a bribe and a loan for privilege of talking to Talleyrand
  - American ministers refuse to pay and return to home
- **Quasi-War (Unofficial War) with France (1798-1800)**
  - US prepare for war, Navy Department created, Marines reinstated
  - US cancelled all treaties with France
  - Hostilities remained in West Indies – both sides seized ships

**Convention of 1800**

- France had been fighting most of Europe, Napoleon took power and wanted peace
- Franco-American treaty was ended, US agreed to pay debts to France
Alien and Sedition Acts

- Federalists passed laws to minimize influence of Jeffersonians

- Alien Acts
  - Increased residency requirement from 5 to 14 years
  - President given power to deport foreigners in peace or wartime

- Sedition Act
  - Anyone who impede policies of government or falsely defamed government officials, including President could be fined or imprisoned
    - Was used to silence critics

- Turned many people against the Federalists
Are the Alien and Sedition Acts Constitutional?
Welcome Back!

- Bell Ringer: 1. Look at your prompt on the First 2-Party system. 2. Fill out the graphic organizer to organize your thoughts. 3. Complete part A of the extension activity.

- Agenda: Causation activity, note review, Six degrees of separation activity.
Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions

- Jefferson feared more Constitutional rights being lost and establishment of one party dictatorship

- Jefferson wrote Kentucky Resolution, Madison Virginia Resolution
  - Individual could be jailed under Alien and Sedition Act, a legislature had more freedom to criticize the government
  - Explained state’s rights position
  - Democrat Republicans argued US was “compact” or agreement between states and national government
    - Since federal law exceeded constitutional powers, states had right to nullify the law
  - Federalists argued the people, not the states created the compact
    - Only Supreme Court could nullify a law
  - No other states adopted similar resolutions
Welcome Back!

• Bell Ringer: Review your peers’ thesis statement from yesterday’s prompt. Do they answer the question?

• Agenda: Causation activity for thesis review, Six degrees of separation activity, Test review

• Objective: 1. Through review of thesis statements, students will identify constitutional differences between Federalists and Democratic Republicans

• 2. By working on Practice Tests, students will prepare for their Period 3 exam.
### Federalist vs. Republicans

#### Federalist
- Most had supported creation of Constitution
- Advocated rule by “best people”
- Distrusted full democracy because they believed the masses could be manipulated or misguided from self interest and passion
- Tory attitudes, led by Hamilton
- Wanted strong central government
- Supported trade and protection of wealth
- Most support from merchants, manufacturers and shippers on coast
- Focused on trade and relations with Europe

#### Democrat-Republicans
- Most were Anti-Federalists
- Appealed to the middle class and poor farmers, laborers, small shopkeepers
- Wanted weak central government to prevent dictatorship accomplished with strict interpretation of Constitution
- Bulk of power in states, so the people could restrain the power of politicians
- National debt should be paid off
- Agrarian orientated
- Favored democracy of literate citizens
- Landholding important to democracy
  - Slavery prevented poor farmers from being paid so little they couldn’t afford land
- Focused more internally and westward expansion
Review! Six degrees of Separation.