

Objectives

- Discuss the structure of the federal government and the emergence of political parties.
- Explore the major foreign-policy issues that confronted the United States.
- Describe the growing differences between the North and the South.

Government and Party Politics

Discuss the policy differences between Hamilton and Jefferson.

The Struggle Over Foreign Policy

Examine the response of the United States to the French Revolution.

Jefferson, Madison, and the War of 1812

Discuss the significant events that took place during President Jefferson's term.

Growing Differences Between North and South

Explain the impact of industrialization.

The Monroe Doctrine

Discuss the meaning of the Monroe Doctrine.



Terms and People

- **Alien Act** – Federalist law meant to make it more difficult for immigrants to become citizens
- **Sedition Act** – Federalist law meant to stop criticism of President Adams's policies by Democratic Republicans
- **judicial review** – power of the court to declare an act of Congress or the President unconstitutional
- **Louisiana Purchase** – large territory purchased from France in 1803, doubling the size of the U.S.

Terms and People (Continued)

- **impressment** – British practice of “pressing” or forcing American sailors into the British navy
- **embargo** – suspension of trade
- **cotton gin** – invention by Eli Whitney to separate cotton fibers from shells, made slavery more profitable in the South
- **Monroe Doctrine** – U.S. policy barring European interference in the Americas



How did the United States and its government change in the late 1700s and early 1800s?

Both **internal political issues and international affairs tested the new nation**. Despite these challenges, the United States grew.

But with growth came economic, political, and social issues that began to divide the North and the South.



In 1789, George Washington took office as the first President of the United States.

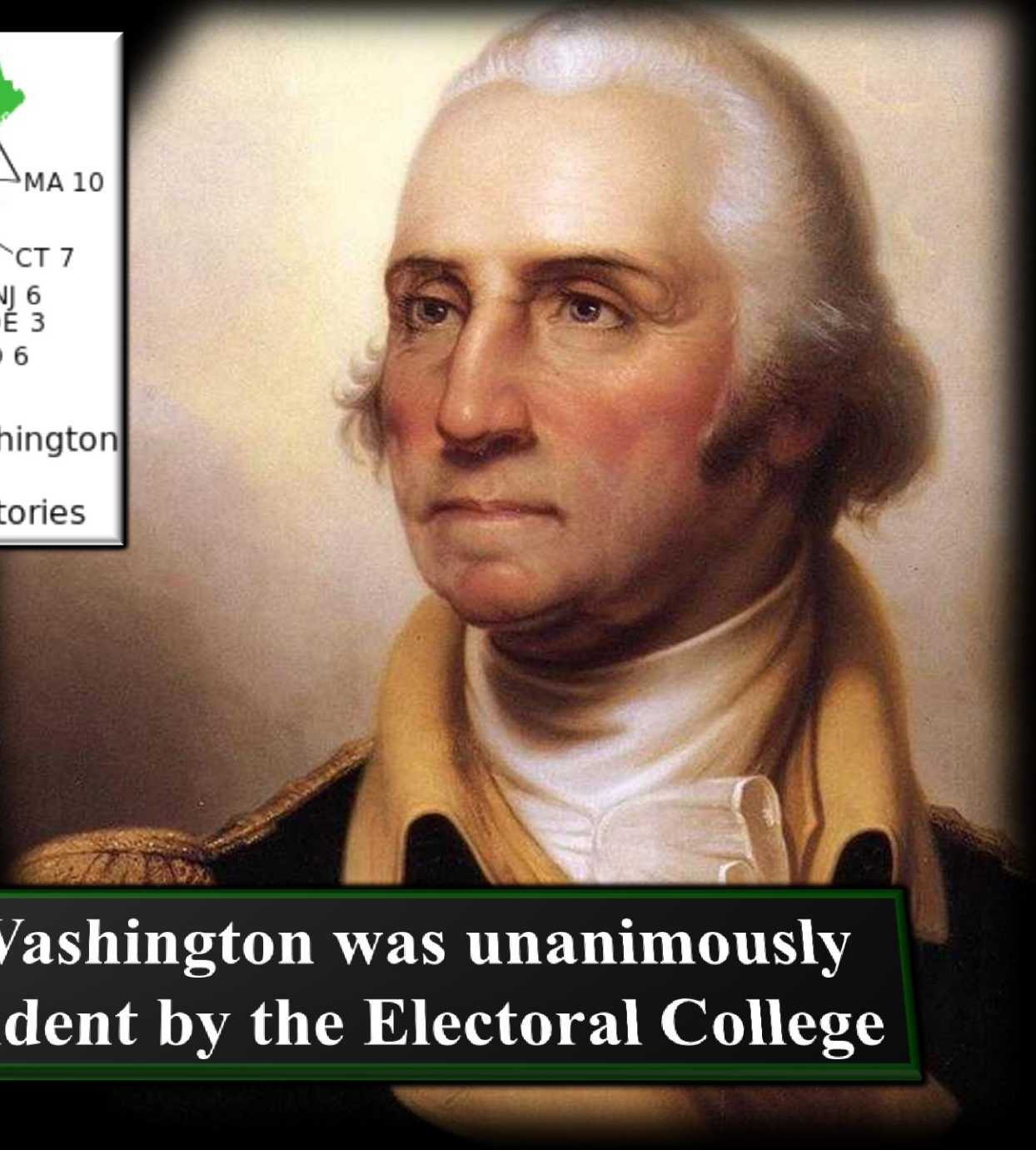
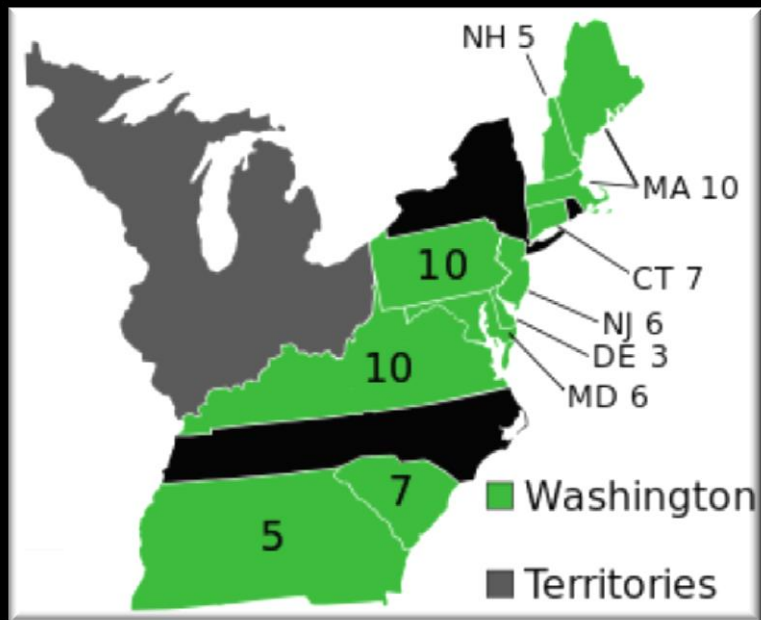
Left to right: Washington, Adams, and Jefferson



The Big Picture

George Washington was an obvious choice to be our nation's first president and established important precedents and traditions that future holders of the office would honor.

The First President



1. (1789) Washington was unanimously chosen president by the Electoral College

RANK—#2

George Washington

Presidency: 1789—1797

Birthplace: Virginia

Education: Elementary School

Party: Federalist

Age Upon Taking Office: 57

Vice-President: John Adams

Height: 6'2"

Nicknames:

“Father of Our Country”

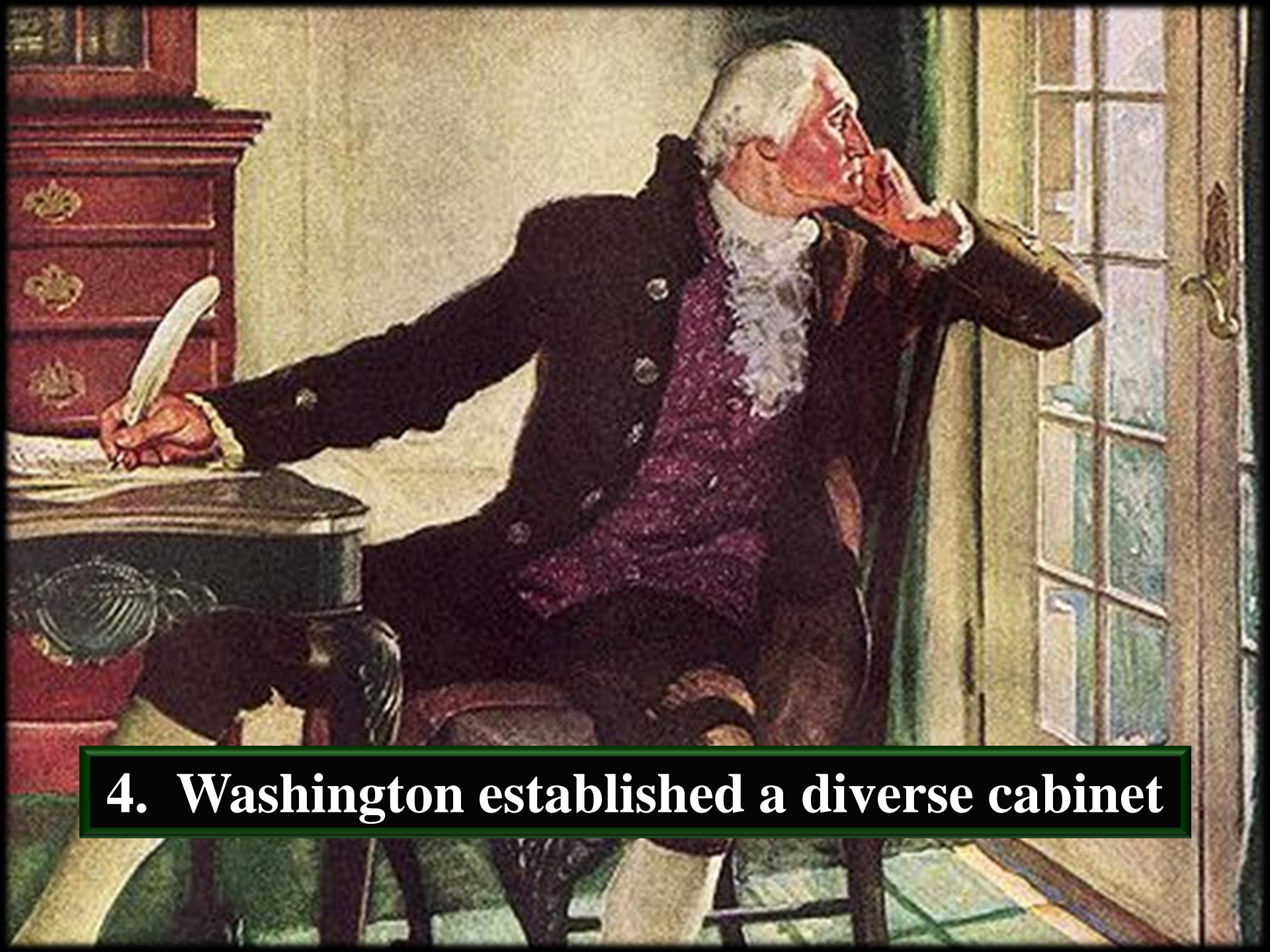
“The Old Fox”

Sound Bite:

“My movements to the chair of government will be accompanied by feelings not unlike those of a culprit who is going to the place of his execution.”

FUN FACT :

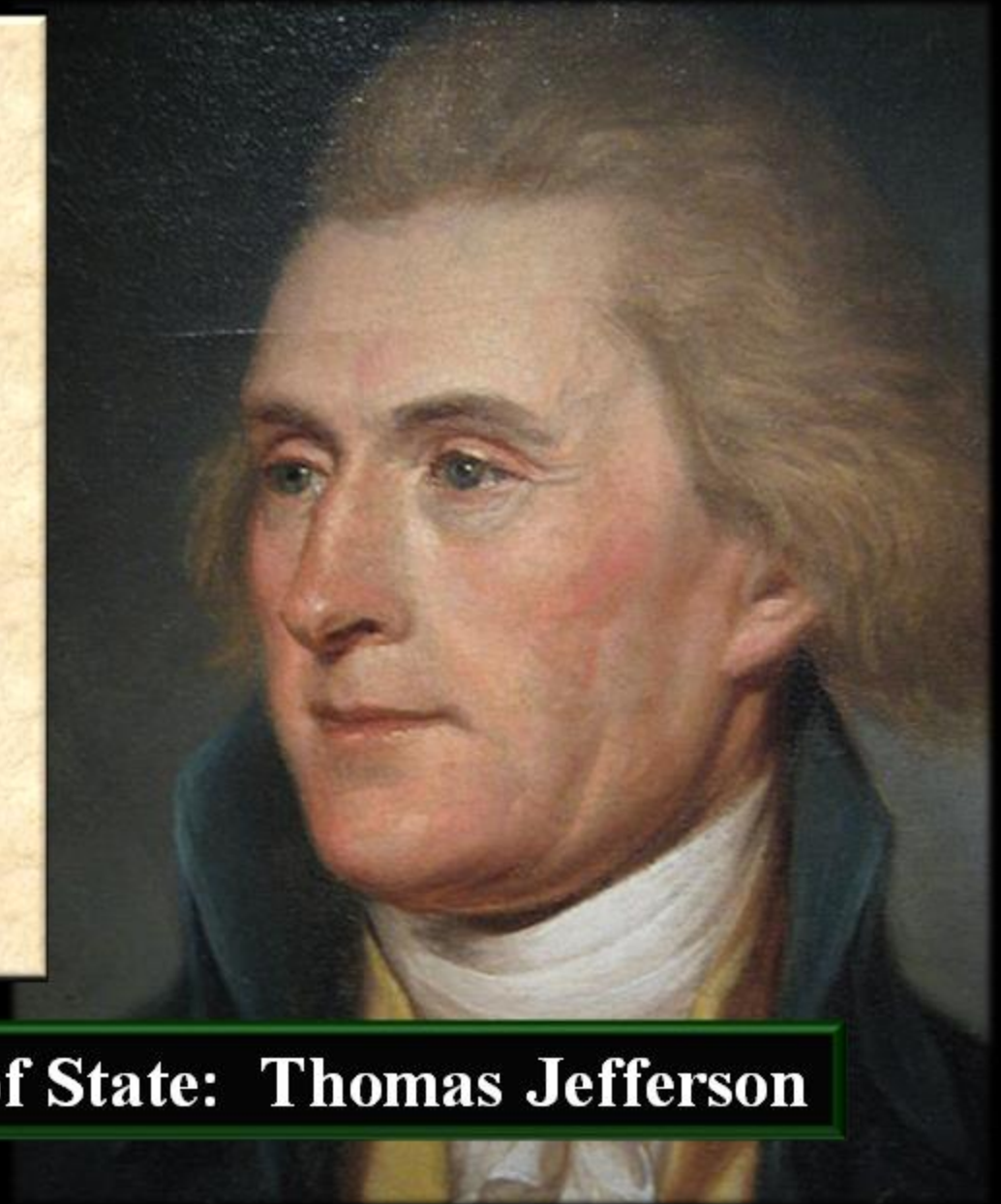
The “Father of Our Country” was sterile. Likely the effects of suffering both malaria and smallpox at age 17.



4. Washington established a diverse cabinet

Thomas Jefferson

- INTERNATIONALLY RENOWNED THINKER OF THE ENLIGHTENMENT
- A POLYMATH, ACHIEVING DISTINCTION AS AN HORTICULTURIST, STATESMAN, ARCHITECT, ARCHAEOLOGIST, PALEONTOLOGIST, AUTHOR, INVENTOR, AND THE FOUNDER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA
- AUTHOR OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE
- FORMER DIPLOMAT TO FRANCE



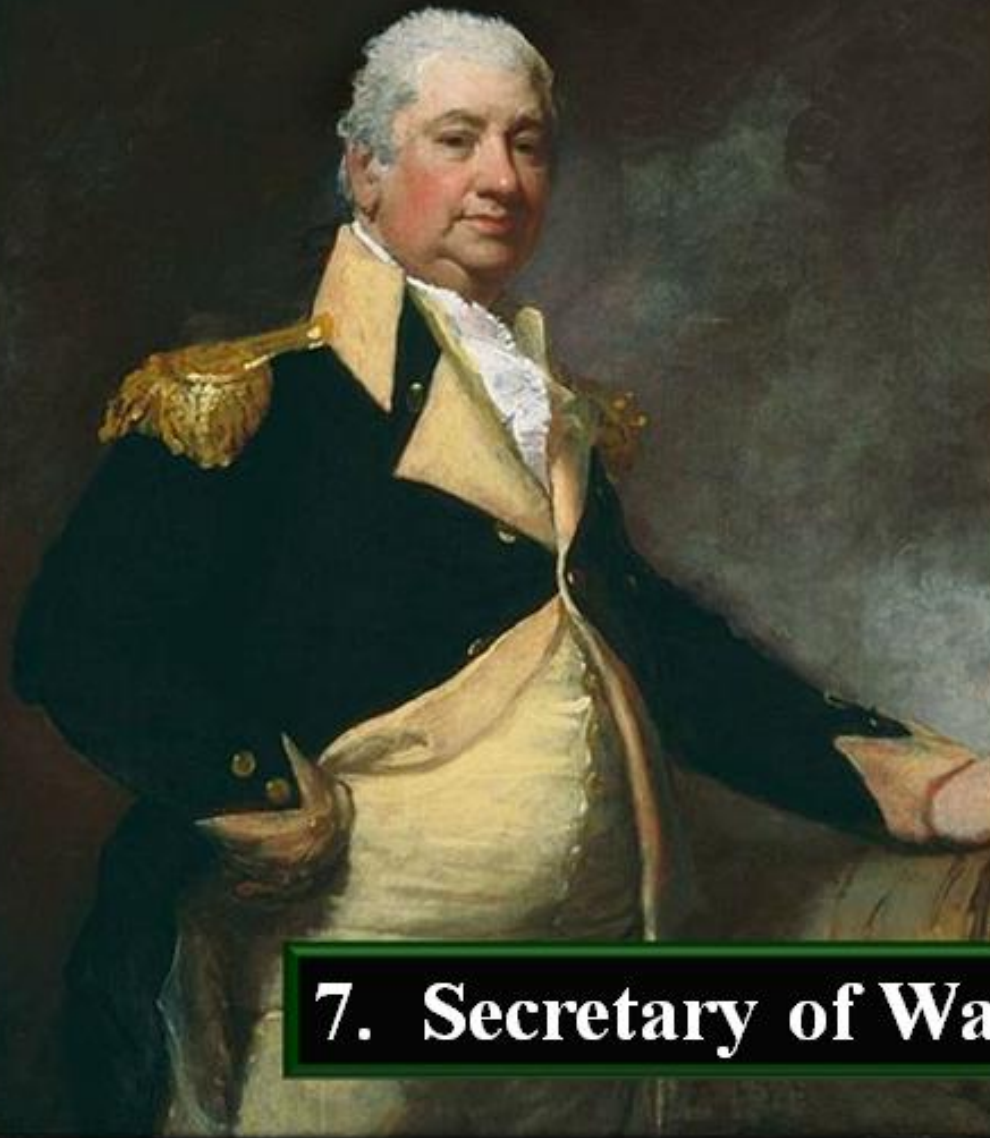
5. Secretary of State: Thomas Jefferson

*Alexander
Hamilton*

- ARMY OFFICER AND LAWYER
- CHIEF AUTHOR OF THE *FEDERALIST PAPERS*
- MEMBER OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS
- FOUNDER OF THE BANK OF NEW YORK



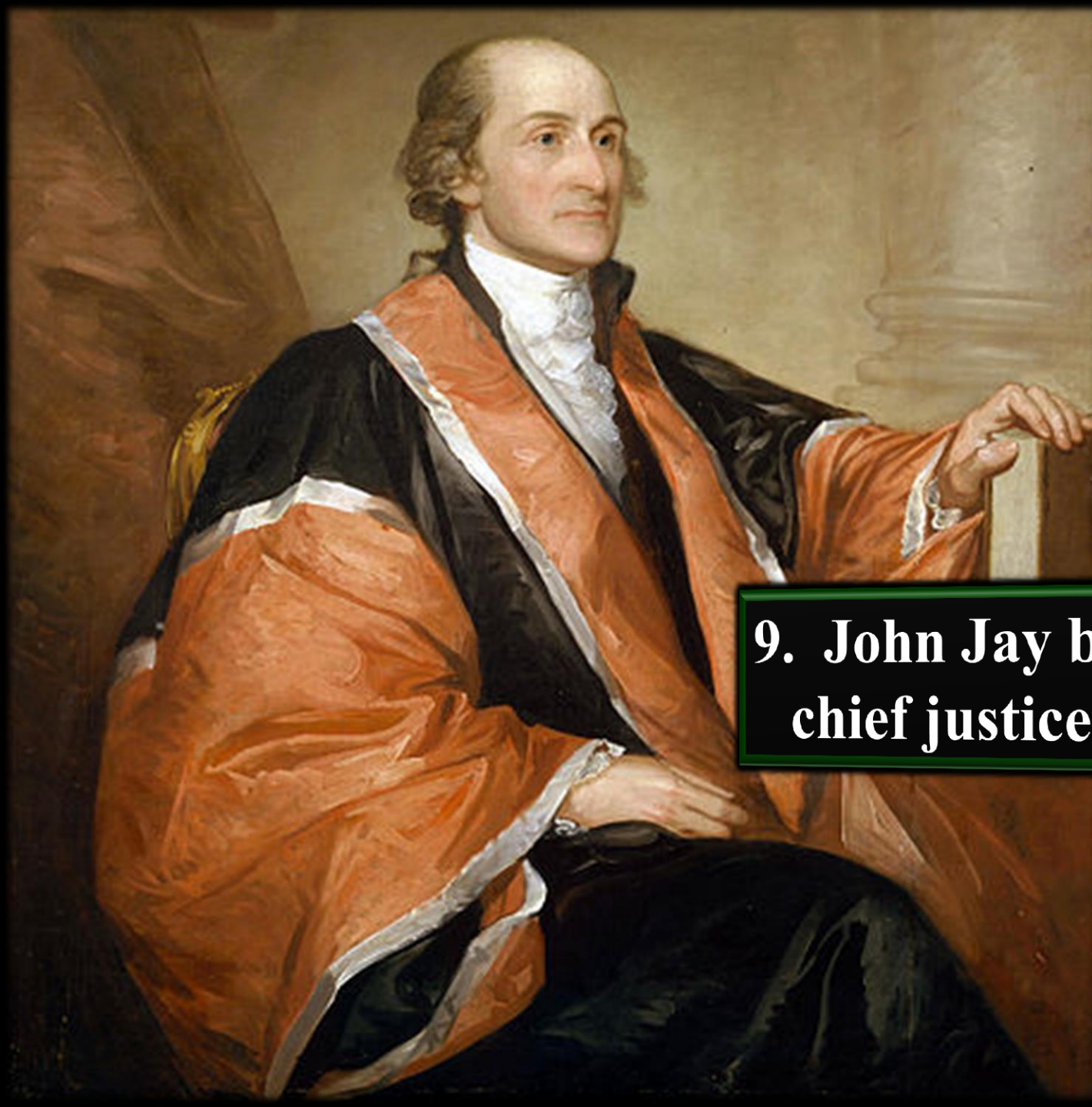
6. Secretary of the Treasury: Alexander Hamilton



*Henry
Knox*

- BOSTON BOOKSELLER
- SONS OF LIBERTY: CARD-CARRYING MEMBER
- CHIEF ARTILLERY OFFICER OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMY
- DABBLED WITH COW HERDING, SHIP-BUILDING AND BRICK MAKING.
- DIED IN 1806 WHEN A CHICKEN BONE HE ACCIDENTALLY SWALLOWED PUNCTURED HIS INTESTINE.

7. Secretary of War: Henry Knox

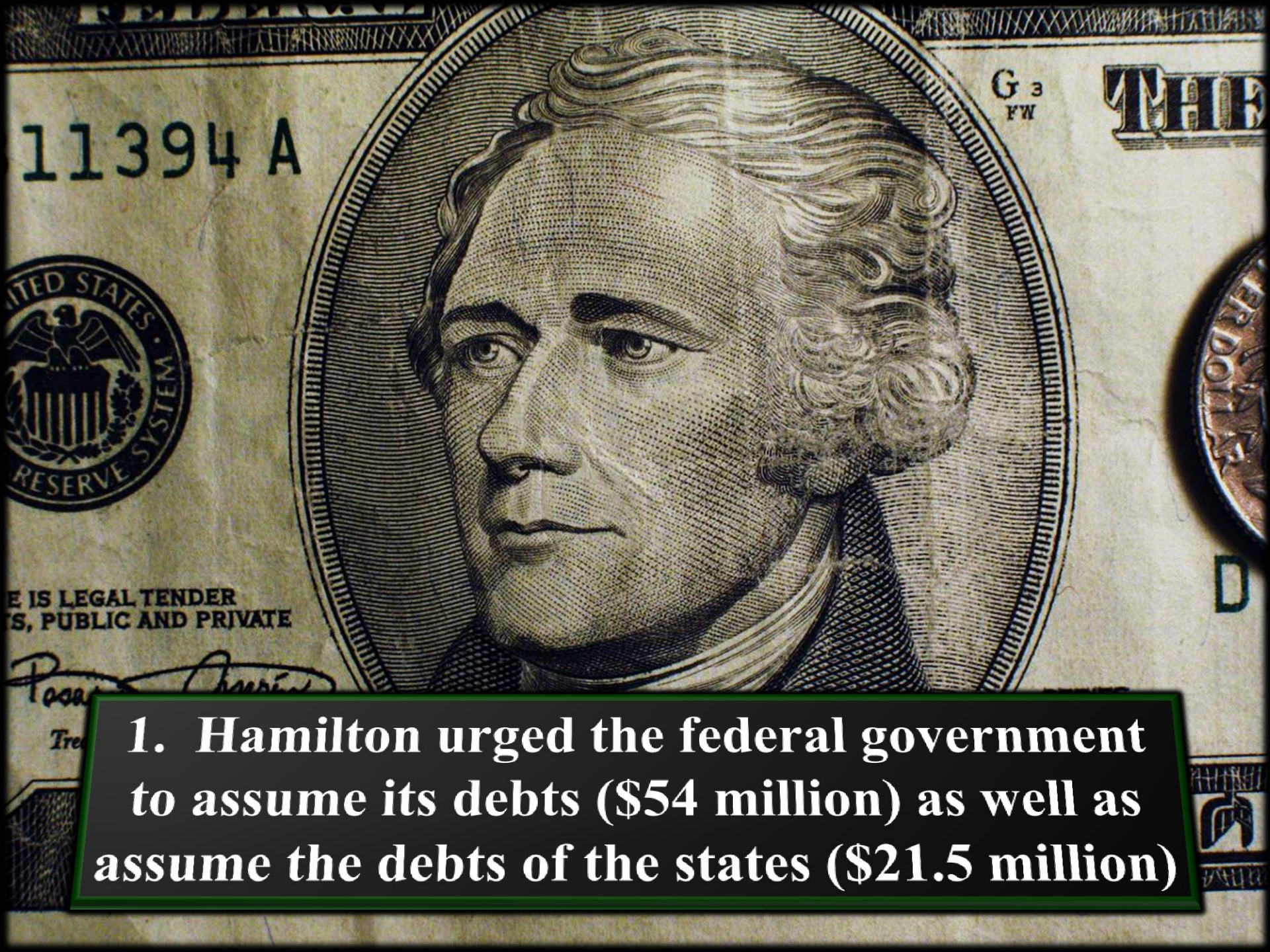


**9. John Jay became first
chief justice of the US**

The future of the nation depended on his ability to lead.

Washington proved an excellent choice. He selected a skilled Cabinet, including Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson.

Hamilton proposed an economic plan that included a national bank.



11394 A

G 3
FW

THIS



THIS IS LEGAL TENDER
IN FULL FOR ALL DEBTS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE

Rosalind Wiseman
Treasurer

1. Hamilton urged the federal government to assume its debts (\$54 million) as well as assume the debts of the states (\$21.5 million)

HAMILTON'S SYSTEM OF PUBLIC CREDIT

DEBTS

ASSETS

\$75.6 MILLION IN BONDS SOLD TO THE WEALTHY

\$42.4 MILLION = NATIONAL WAR DEBT

\$21.5 MILLION = WAR DEBTS
ASSUMED FROM STATES

\$11.7 MILLION
OWED TO
FOREIGNERS

\$1.2 MILLION

FROM EXCISE TAX

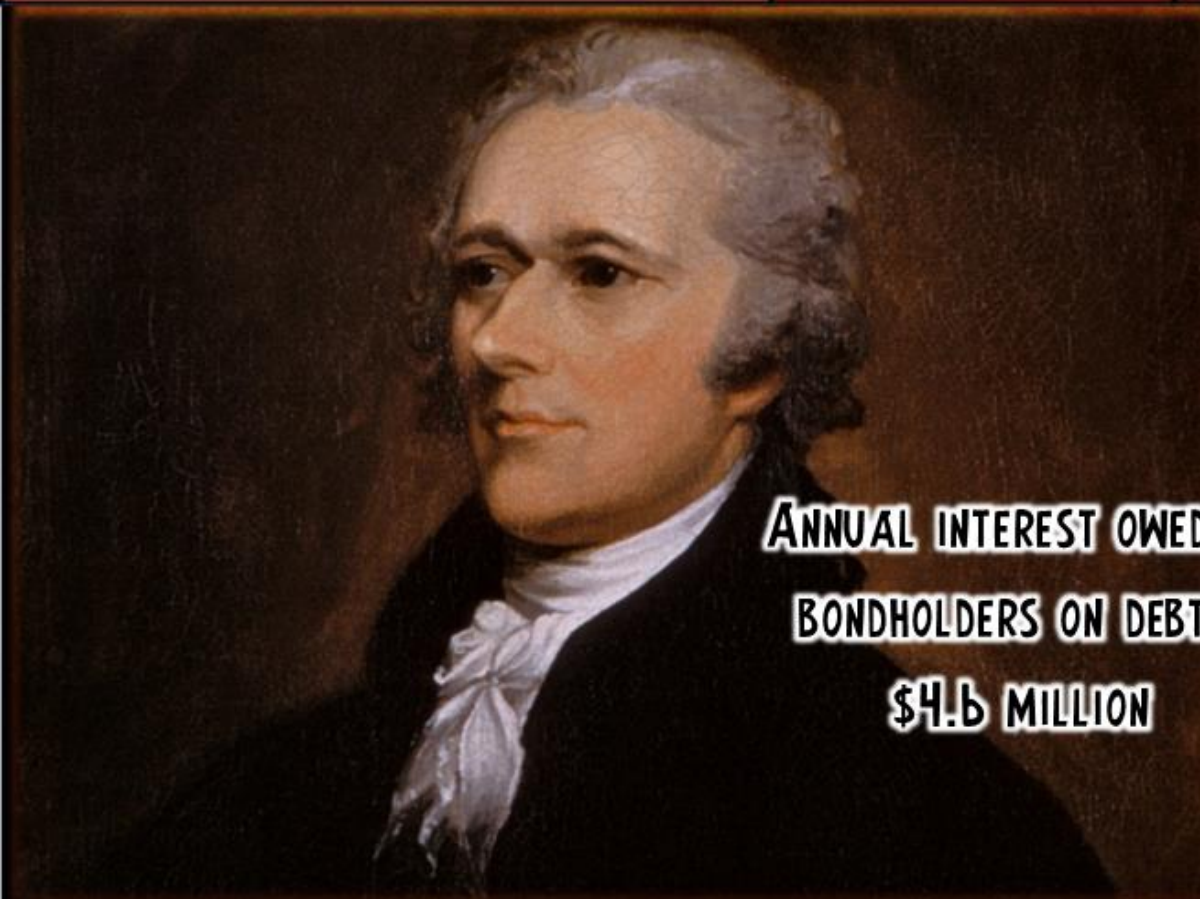
\$4.4 MILLION

FROM TARIFFS

TOTAL REVENUE =
\$5.6 MILLION

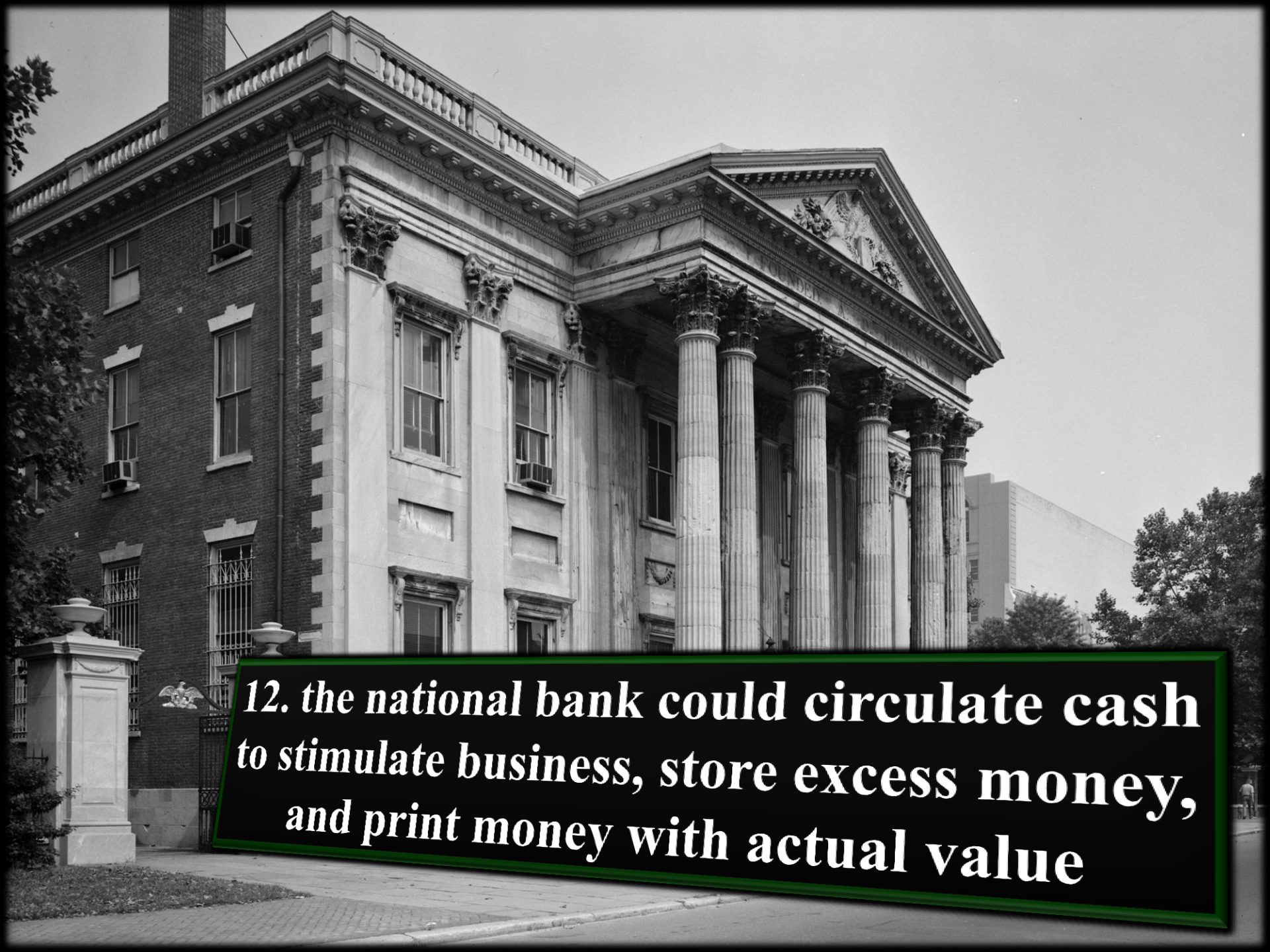
ANNUAL INTEREST OWED TO
BONDHOLDERS ON DEBT =
\$4.6 MILLION

TOTAL REVENUE FOR
GOVERNMENT SPENDING
= \$1 MILLION





11. Hamilton proposed a national bank (a private institution with the federal government as a major stockholder)



12. the national bank could circulate cash to stimulate business, store excess money, and print money with actual value



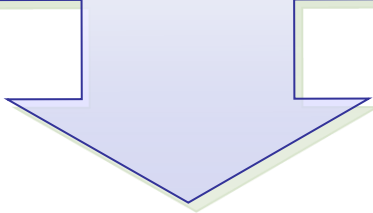
19. Hamilton's successful financial plan allowed US to establish sound credit and expedited the transition away from a colonial economy

Opponents criticized Hamilton's broad interpretation of the Constitution.

Federalists believed the Constitution empowered Congress to enact laws for the "general welfare." They were **loose constructionists**.

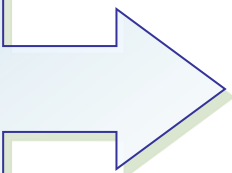
Democratic Republicans wanted to limit the federal government only to powers stated in the Constitution. They were **strict constructionists**.

American loyalties **were split by the French Revolution** and the resulting war between France and Britain.



- Democratic Republicans sympathized with the French, while Federalists favored Britain.
- Despite U.S. neutrality, American ships were seized by the British for trading with the French.
- In 1794 Washington sent John Jay to negotiate with Britain.
- Jay's Treaty avoided war but the Democratic Republicans cried foul.

In 1796 John (“Bonnie Johnny”) Adams was elected the second President. He faced challenges from France.



- American ships were seized.
- French officials demanded bribes.
- **Full-scale naval war** erupted.

RANK — #19

JOHN ADAMS

PRESIDENCY: 1797-1801

BIRTHPLACE: MASSACHUSETTS

EDUCATION: HARVARD

PARTY: FEDERALIST

AGE UPON TAKING OFFICE: 61

VICE-PRESIDENT: THOMAS JEFFERSON

HEIGHT: 5'7"

NICKNAMES:

"HIS ROTUNDITY"

"COLOSSUS OF INDEPENDENCE"

"DUKE OF BRAINTREE"

SOUND BITE:

"NO MAN WHO EVER HELD THE OFFICE OF PRESIDENT
WOULD CONGRATULATE A FRIEND ON OBTAINING IT."

FUN FACT:

ADAMS' WIFE, ABIGAIL, USED THE EAST ROOM OF THE
WHITE HOUSE FOR HANGING WET LAUNDRY.



The Big Picture

France was irked by the
Neutrality Proclamation
stressing the relationship
with our one-time ally to
the point where war looked
likely.

I. Unofficial Fighting With France

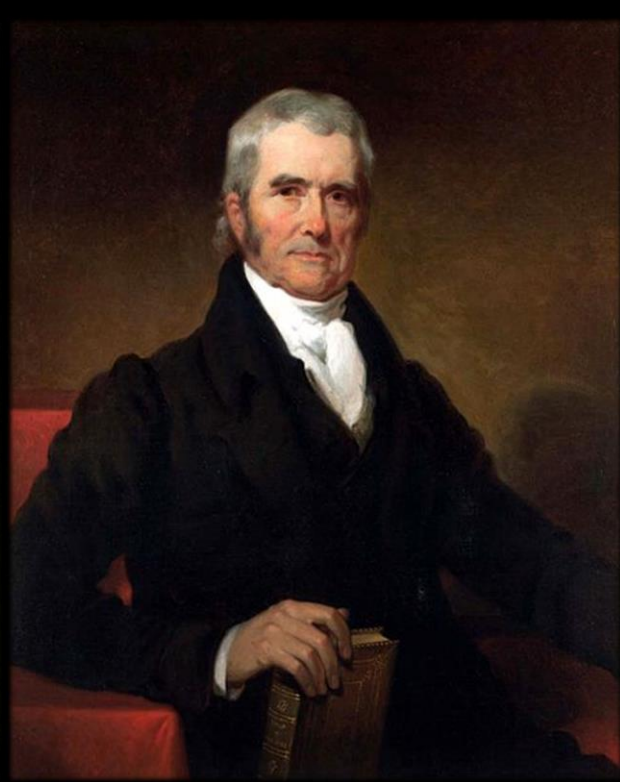
France ordered U.S. ships carrying “so much as a handkerchief” from Britain seized.



1. France considered Jay's Treaty a violation of the 1778 Franco-American alliance (France began seizing US merchant ships)



Elbridge Gerry



John Marshall

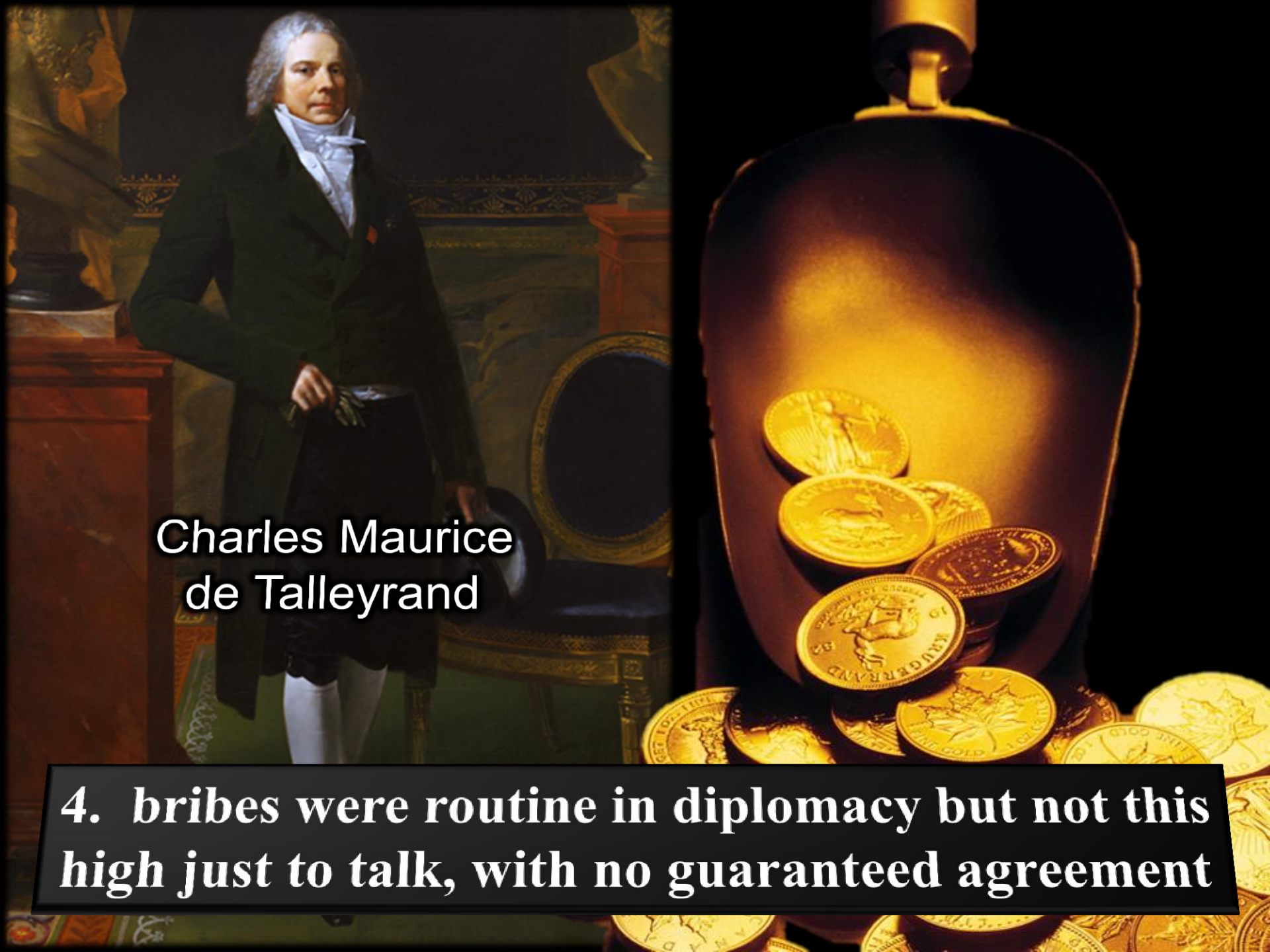


Charles
Pinckney

2. XYZ Affair—John Adams sent 3 diplomats to France where they were met by 3 French agents “X”, “Y” and “Z”

**3. XYZ agents demanded \$250,000
bribe to begin negotiating plus France
demanded a \$12 million loan from US**





Charles Maurice
de Talleyrand

4. bribes were routine in diplomacy but not this high just to talk, with no guaranteed agreement

Maiden America Ravaged By The French

“Millions for defense,
but not one cent for tribute.”

5. the Americans returned home and were
cheered by people for doing the right thing



Refusing The Paris Monster



6. some called for war with France but Adams (like Washington) knew war might be disastrous

"To me there appears no means of averting a storm, and, in my opinion, we must all be ready to dedicate ourselves to fatigues and dangers."

-John Adams



7. a “Quasi War” with France at sea raged for 2 ½ years (Americans captured 80+ French ships)

French prisoners
being escorted
by US Marines



8. France (hoping to avoid war with U.S.) promised that the next diplomats would be received with respect

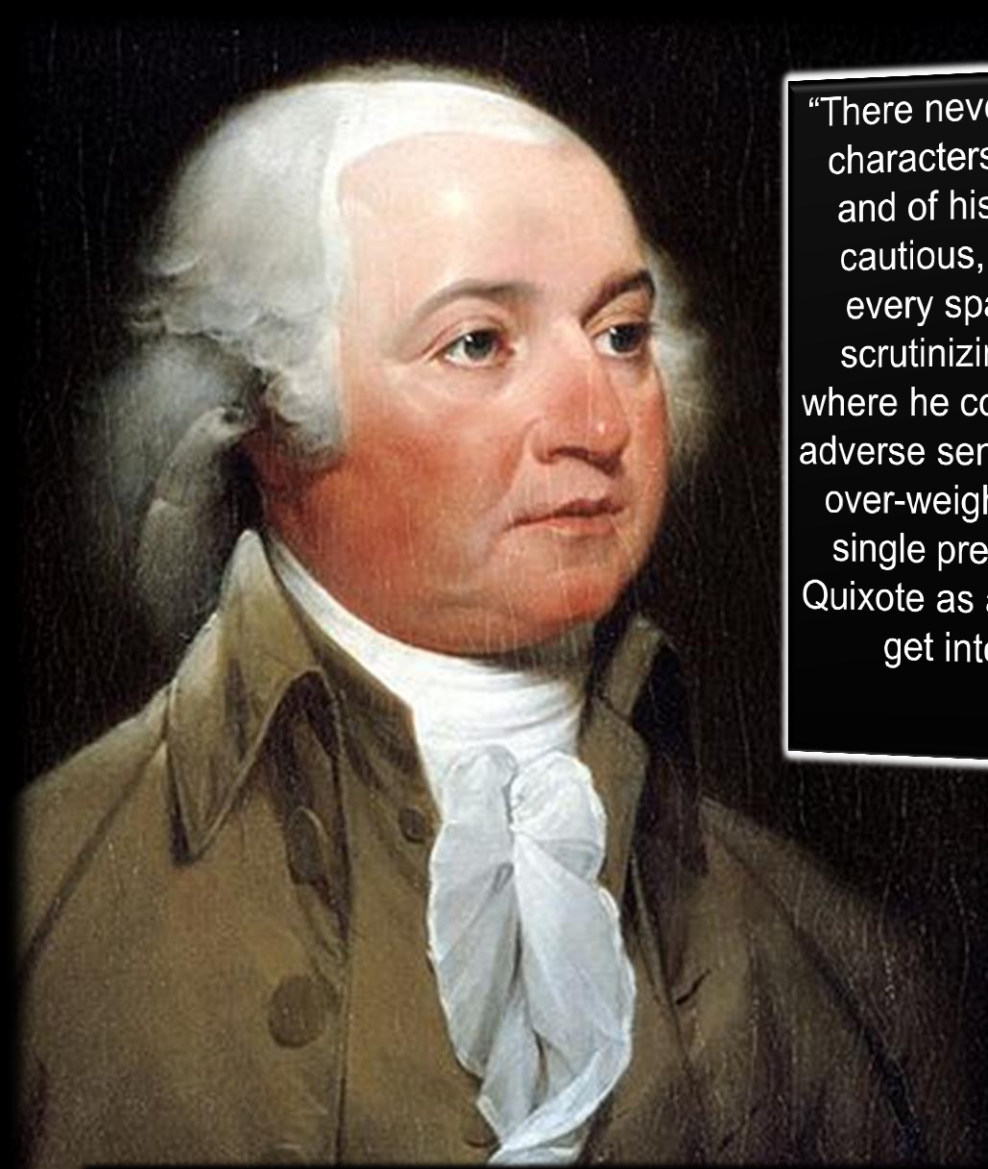


9. (1800) 3 American diplomats met Napoleon who was eager to work with the U.S.

Treaty of Mortefontaine



10. Treaty of 1800 ended 1778 alliance and US dropped its demand for repayment of lost shipping money



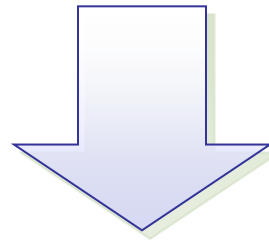
“There never was perhaps a greater contrast between two characters than between those of the present President and of his predecessor. The one cold considerate and cautious, the other headlong and kindled into flame by every spark that lights on his passions. The one ever scrutinizing into the public opinion, and ready to follow where he could not lead it; the other insulting it by the most adverse sentiments and pursuits. W. a hero in the field, yet over-weighing every danger in the Cabinet. A. without a single pretension to the character of a soldier, a perfect Quixote as a statesman. The latter taking as much pains to get into war, as the former took to keep out of it.”

-James Madison

11. Adams helped US avoid war (an unpopular decision but it protected the still weak country)

The Federalists exploited the crisis by passing two laws aimed at their opponents.

1. The **Alien Act** allowed the deportation of pro-French immigrants who criticized the government.
2. The **Sedition Act** made it a crime to publicly discredit Federal leaders.



Unpopular laws led to the decline of the Federalists.

J. The Federalist Witch Hunt

A historical painting depicting a courtroom scene. In the center, a man in a dark coat stands at a table, possibly presenting evidence or a document. Other men in period clothing are seated around the table, some looking towards the standing man. The background shows a grand, wood-paneled room with classical architectural elements like columns and pediments. A large, light-colored wooden frame is superimposed over the lower half of the image, containing text.

The Big Picture

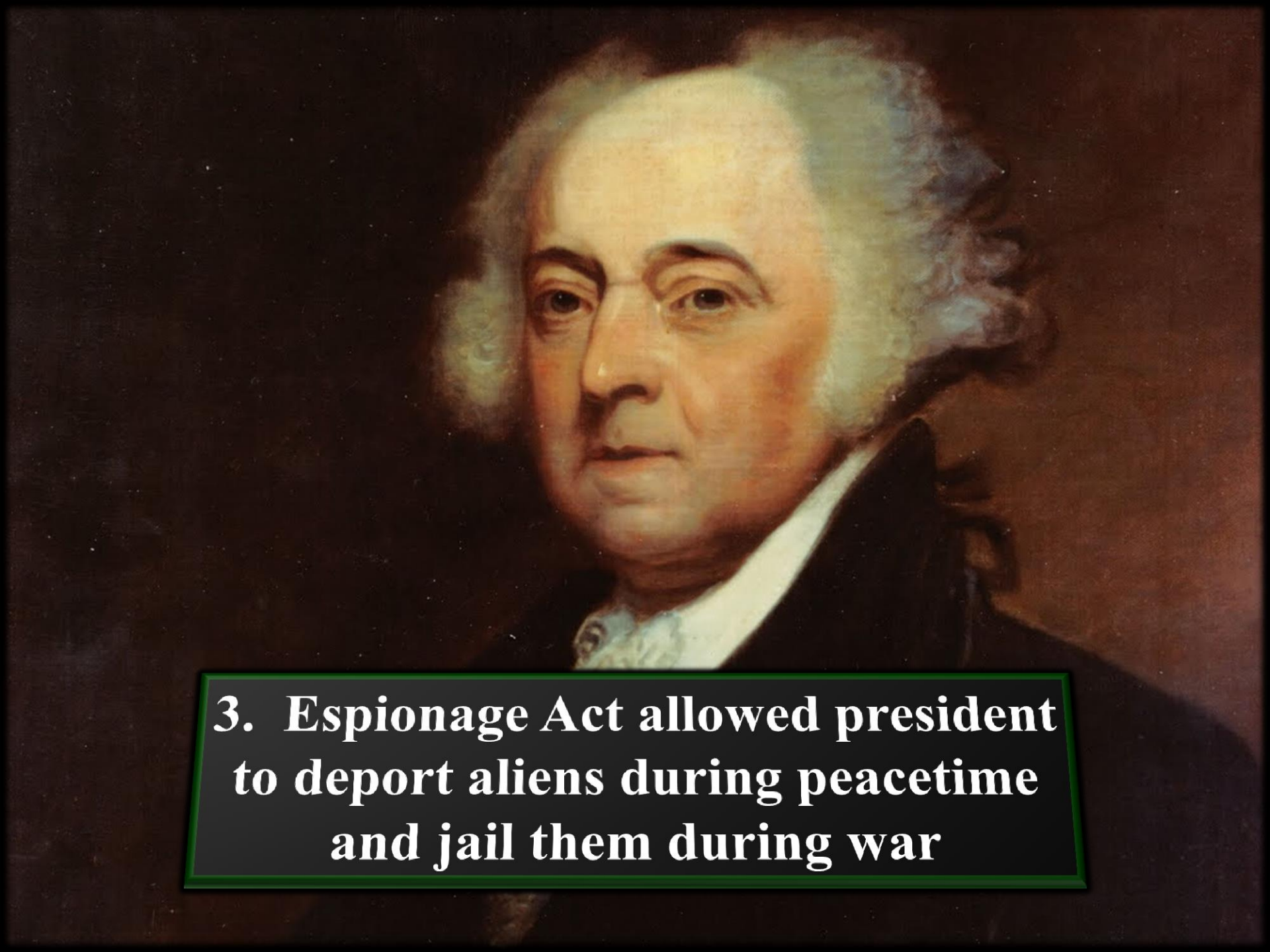
Federalists feared the influence of immigrants so much they beefed up naturalization laws and banned many forms of free speech directed against our federal government.



1. Federalists scorned poor people (especially immigrants) who were welcomed by the D-Rs



2. Alien Act—Federalists raised residency requirements for citizenship from 5 to 14 years (a law violating the traditional US policy of open-door hospitality and speedy assimilation)

A portrait of Thomas Jefferson, the third President of the United States, shown from the chest up. He has white powdered hair and is wearing a dark coat over a white cravat. The background is dark and indistinct.

3. Espionage Act allowed president to deport aliens during peacetime and jail them during war

FIFTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

At the Second Session,

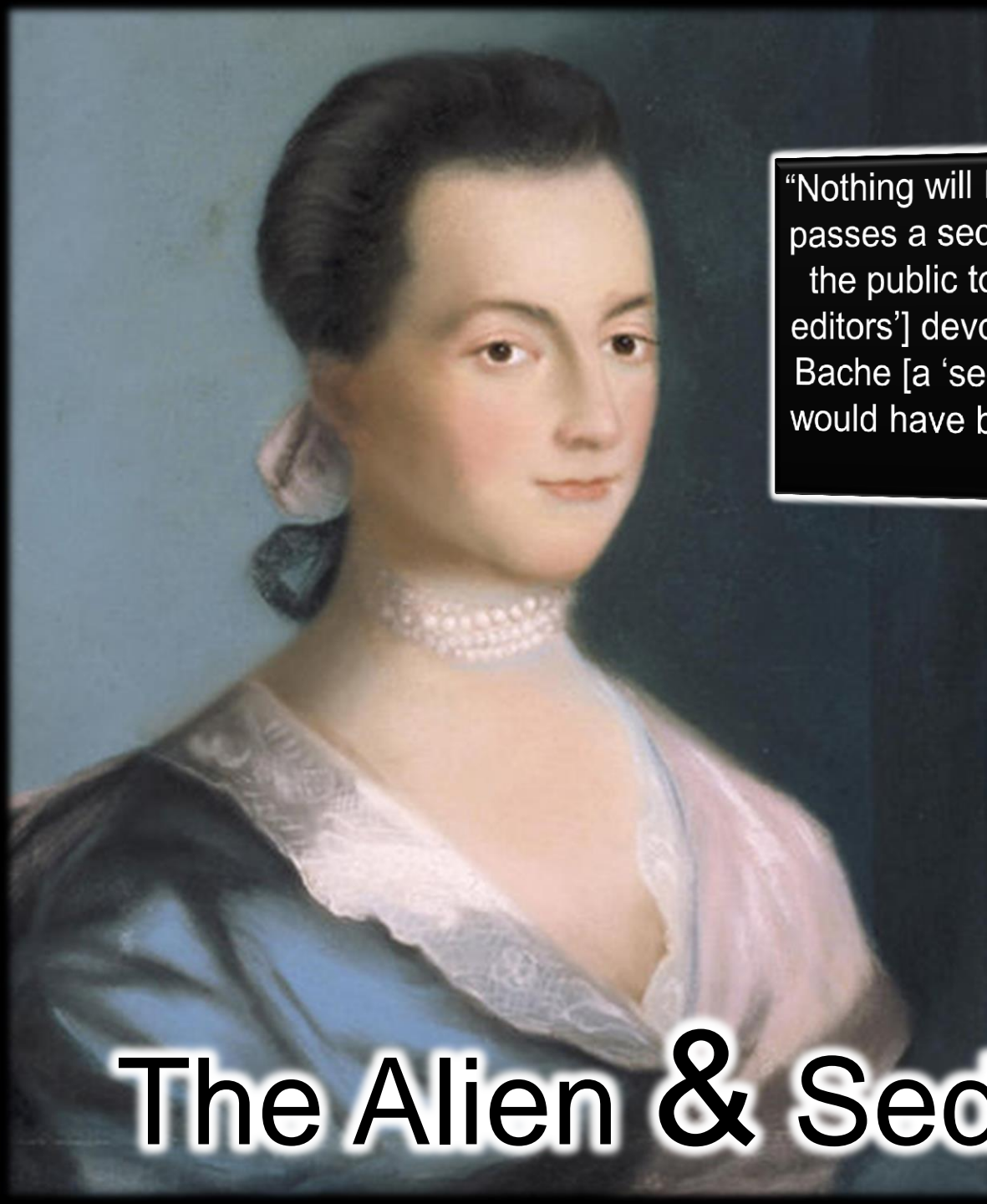
Began and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the state of PENNSYLVANIA, on Monday, the thirteenth of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

An ACT concerning aliens.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That

“Anyone who wrote, printed, or spoke “false, scandalous, and malicious statements “against the government of the United States, or the President of the United States, with intent to defame...Or to bring them or either of them, into contempt or disrepute.”


4. Seditious Act → anyone critical of government policies or elected officials could be fined or imprisoned (aimed at newspapers and D-Rs)



“Nothing will have an effect until the Congress passes a sedition bill” permitting “the wrath of the public to fall upon their [the Republican editors’] devoted heads. In any other country Bache [a ‘seditious’ editor] and all his papers would have been seized long ago.”

-Abigail Adams

The Alien & Sedition Acts

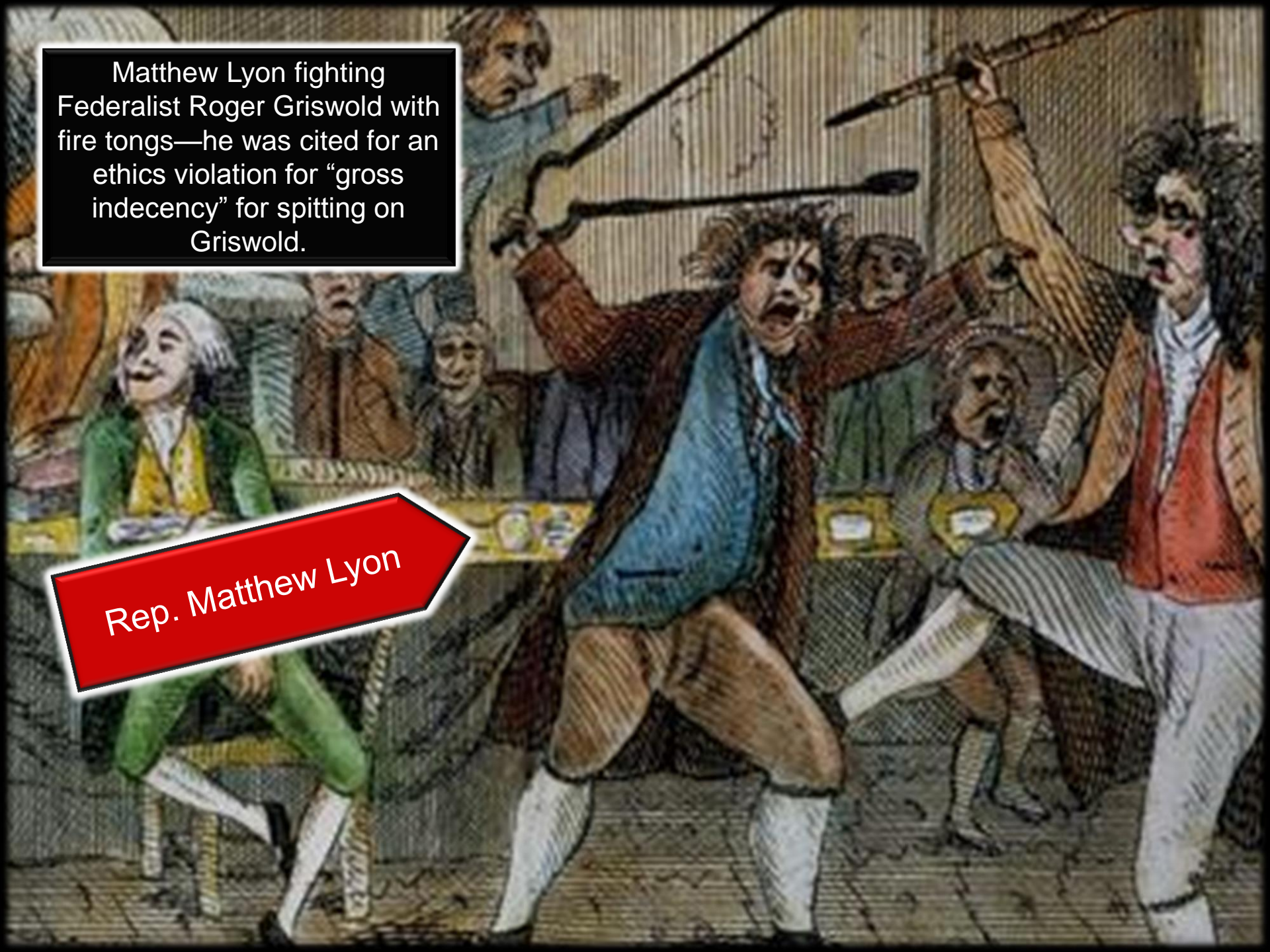
A portrait of Matthew Lyon, a man with light brown hair, wearing a dark blue coat over a white shirt and cravat. He is looking slightly to the right of the viewer.

FACT: Matthew Lyon is the only man ever elected into Congress while in jail.

7. Mathew Lyon spent 4 months in jail for writing negatively about President Adams

Matthew Lyon fighting Federalist Roger Griswold with fire tongs—he was cited for an ethics violation for “gross indecency” for spitting on Griswold.

Rep. Matthew Lyon

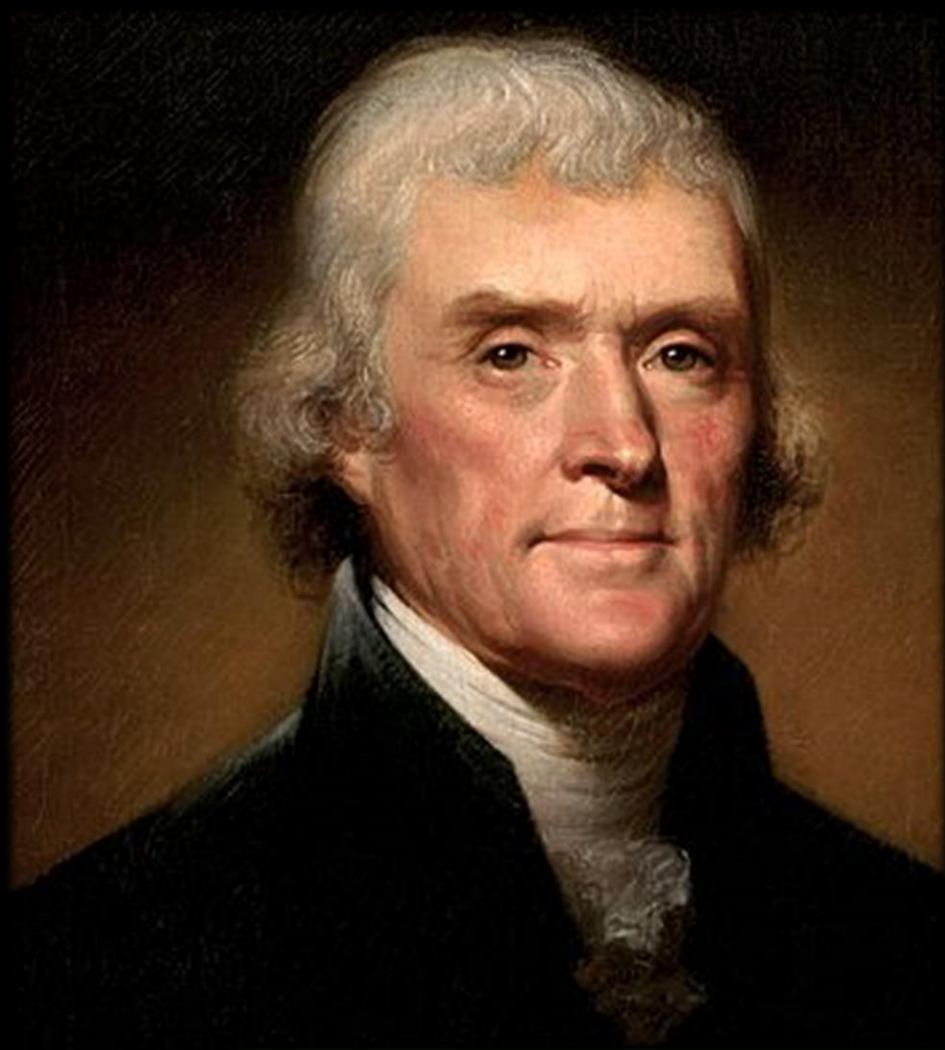


**8. Federalists did well in elections of 1798
(Americans supported Alien & Sedition Acts?)**



9. resentful D-Rs feared Federalists were going to wipe out free speech/press (might go further)

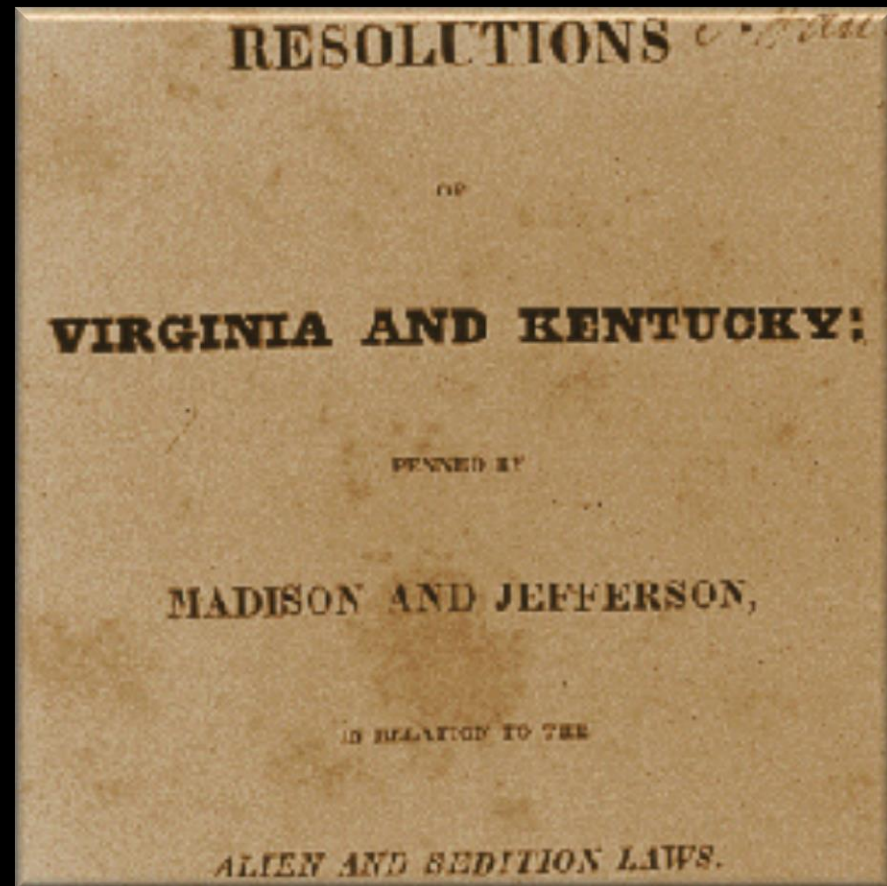




10. (1798) Jefferson wrote laws for Kentucky and Madison for Virginia that nullified the Alien & Sedition Acts

Doctrines Presented in the KY & VA Resolutions

- States have fundamental rights that the Federal Government cannot deny.
- The US Constitution exists as a compact (agreement) between the Federal and State Governments.
- States can nullify federal laws that they judge to be unconstitutional



11. the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions stressed the compact theory arguing the 13 states created the government so states could choose what federal laws to follow

**Thomas Jefferson defeated Adams
in the election of 1800.**



- The election set a precedent for the peaceful transfer of power based on voting.
- Jefferson and the Democratic Republicans eliminated unpopular taxes, cut expenses, and reduced the national debt.

Jefferson's policies to limit federal power, however, were checked by Chief Justice John Marshall.

In *Marbury v. Madison* the Supreme Court asserted **judicial review**, the power to decide the constitutionality of acts of Congress or the President.

In 1803 Jefferson obtained the huge **Louisiana Purchase** from French ruler Napoleon Bonaparte.



Meriwether Lewis and William Clark explored the new territory.

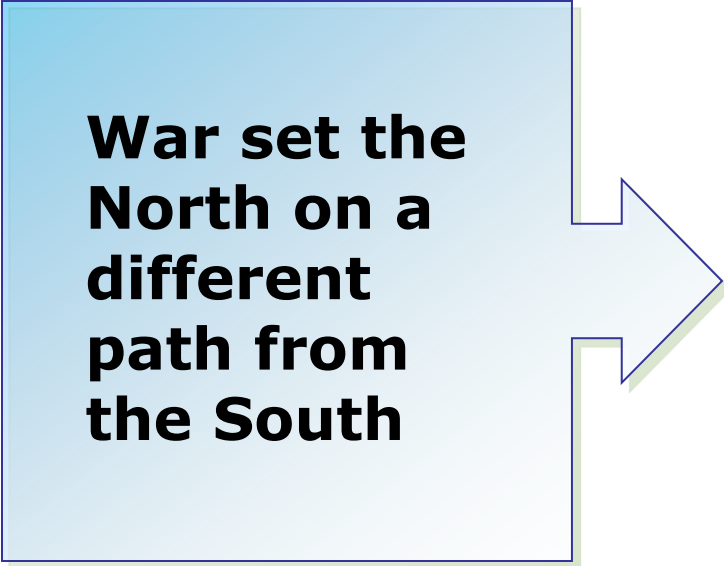
Britain resumed seizing U.S. ships trading with France and allowed for the **impressment of U.S. sailors.**

- Jefferson persuaded Congress to declare a trade **embargo**.
- He hoped the lack of trade would hurt Britain. It **hurt Americans more**.
- The unsuccessful **embargo was lifted** in 1809.

In 1809, Democratic Republican James Madison succeeded Jefferson as President.

- In 1812 the United States went to war with Britain.
- The Americans failed to take Canada and the British burned Washington, D.C.
- The war ended with an 1814 peace treaty.

War set the North on a different path from the South

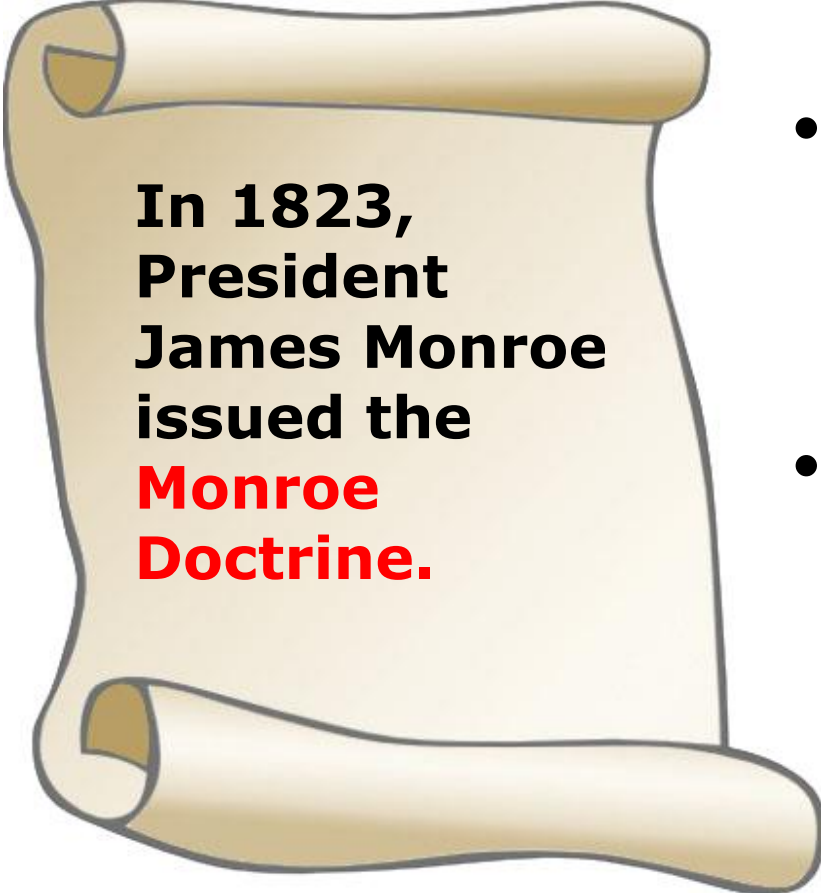


Northerners built factories during the War of 1812.

These attracted European immigrants and promoted urban growth.

Southern states remained agricultural and dependent on enslaved labor.

- Eli Whitney's invention of the **cotton gin** made slavery more profitable for southern planters.
- Plantations expanded—and forced more slaves to work—to provide cotton for northern textile mills.



**In 1823,
President
James Monroe
issued the
Monroe
Doctrine.**

- It stated that European monarchies had **no business meddling with American republics.**
- The United States, similarly, would **stay out of European affairs.**

United States government change in the late 1700s and early 1800s?

