

Name:

Period:

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## Period 3 New Republic Video Guide

### Video & Textbook Notes

# APUSH 1789-1800 THE NEW REPUBLIC Washington & Adams REVIEWED!

American Pageant (Kennedy) Chapter 10

American History (Brinkley) Chapter 6

America's History (Henretta) Chapter 7

OR ANY APUSH BOOK COVERING THIS TIME PERIOD

Unit 3: Learning Objective L Explain how and why political ideas, institutions, and party systems developed and changed in the new republic.

## Washington's Administration

- **George Washington** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> President of the U.S. in 1789
  - Unanimously elected
- Sets many **precedents** that put the principles of the Constitution in practice
  - **Two term** presidency
  - Established the **cabinet** (group of advisors who would serve as the heads of different departments)
- Washington's **Presidential Cabinet**
  - **Sec of State: Thomas Jefferson**
  - **Sec of Treasury: Alexander Hamilton**
- **Conflict** will develop as **Federalist** ideas are implemented by Hamilton
- **Judiciary Act of 1789** organized the Supreme Court with 1 chief justice and 5 associate justices



KC-3.2.III.A During the presidential administrations of George Washington and John Adams, political leaders created institutions and precedents that put the principles of the Constitution into practice.

## BILL OF RIGHTS

### The Bill of Rights Ratified December 15, 1791

#### Article I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

#### Article II

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

#### Article III

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, and in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

#### Article IV

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

#### Article V

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless in a grand jury indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any Criminal Case to be a witness against himself, nor be

deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

#### Article VI

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

#### Article VII

In all criminal cases, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no civil suit for damages or otherwise commenced in any Court of the United States, shall be tried by a jury, except where the parties shall consent to the trial by a court.

#### Article VIII

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

#### Article IX

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

#### Article X

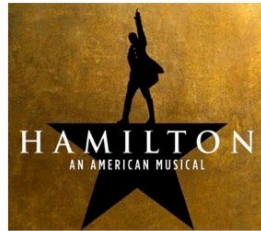
No power shall be delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited to it by the States, nor reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

- The **Bill of Rights** was added to the Constitution to alleviate concerns of the **Anti-Federalists**
- These **10 amendments** were intended to provide protections against government power
  - **1<sup>st</sup> amendment:** speech, religion, press, assembly
  - **4<sup>th</sup>:** no unreasonable searches and seizures without probable cause

Big Idea(s) / Topics You Need Help With:

## Hamilton's Financial Plan

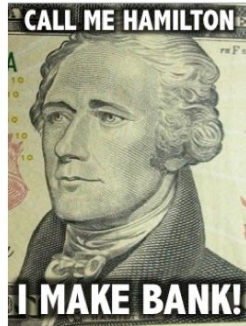
- **Sec of Treasury Alexander Hamilton** developed a financial program to pay off the debt and develop American manufacturing
- **Part 1: Report on Public Credit** called for the federal gov to pay off the national debt at face value & assume the war debts of the states (**Assumption Plan**)
  - Compromise with Jefferson: capital would be moved to the south (Washington D.C.)
- **Part 2:** Hamilton supported 1) **high tariffs** (tax on imports) and 2) **excise taxes** (tax on specific item such as whiskey)
  1. Would protect American “infant” industries from foreign competition
  2. Raise revenue to pay off the debt



**KC-3.2.III.B** Political leaders in the 1790s took a variety of positions on issues such as the relationship between the national government and the states, economic policy, foreign policy, and the balance between liberty and order. This led to the formation of political parties— most significantly the Federalists, led by Alexander Hamilton, and the DemocraticRepublican Party, led by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison.

## Hamilton's Financial Plan

- **Part 3:** Created a **NATIONAL BANK** that would help create a stable, healthy economy, and currency
- **Huge debate** over the **Bank of the U.S.** & the **power of the fed gov.** under the new Constitution
  - Jefferson (Jeffersonian Republicans): Constitution did not give Congress the authority to create a bank
    - **Strict interpretation** of the Constitution
  - Hamilton (Federalist): the “**necessary and proper**” clause allowed Congress to create the BUS since it was necessary to carry out its enumerated powers
    - **Loose (Broad) interpretation** of the Constitution



## First Party System

- **First party system** would develop during the 1790's
  - No mention of political parties in the Constitution
- **Federalist vs. Jeffersonian Republicans**

### Federalist

- **Supported Hamilton's economic vision** (manufacturing)
- **Advocated loose interpretation** of the Constitution
- **Strong central government**
- **Pro England**

### Jeffersonian Republicans

- **Supported Jefferson's economic vision** (agrarian society)
- **Advocated strict interpretation** of the Constitution
- **Favored state rights**
- **Pro French**

**KC-4.1.I.A:** In the early 1800s, national political parties continued to debate issues such as the tariff, powers of the federal government, and relations with European powers

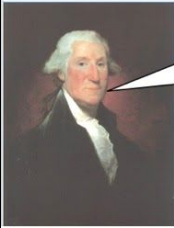
## WHISKEY REBELLION

- Part of Hamilton's financial plan included an **excise tax on whiskey**
- Farmers in **Western Pennsylvania** refused to pay the tax
  - Seen as a challenge to the authority of the new federal government
    - Remember the failure of Articles in dealing with **Shay's Rebellion**
- Washington takes over the state militia and stops the rebellion by show of force
  - Demonstrated to many the power and effectiveness of the federal government
  - Critics such as Jefferson disturbed by use of force



**Unit 3: Learning Objective: Explain how and why competition intensified conflicts among peoples and nations from 1754 to 1800.**

## Foreign Policy: France



I DON'T REALLY WANT TO FIGHT **NO MORE!**

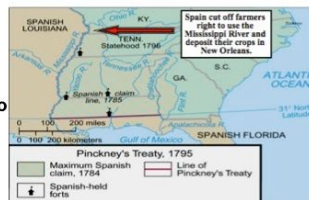
In 1793 Washington issued his **NEUTRALITY PROCLAMATION**

**KC-3.3.II.B** War between France and Britain resulting from the French Revolution presented challenges to the United States over issues of free trade and foreign policy and fostered political disagreement.

- French Revolution** deeply divided America
  - Should the U.S. help France?
  - Federalist**: concerned about violence & wanted to avoid war with England
  - Democratic Republicans**: extension of our own fight for liberty & England was seizing American ships
- Washington issued **Proclamation of Neutrality** (1793) declaring the U.S. neutral
- French minister to the U.S. **Citizen Edmond Genet** traveled in the U.S. trying to convince people to support France

## Foreign Policy Issues: England & Spain

- England continued to cause the U.S. problems: 1) Impressment, 2) occupied forts in the west
- Chief Justice John Jay sent to England to negotiate
- Jay's Treaty** (1794): British agreed to leave the forts on the frontier
  - Said nothing about stopping Britain's harassment of American ships or Native issue
  - Does keep the U.S. neutral!
- Spain had previously blocked American access to the Mississippi river
- Pinckney treaty** (1795) Spain agrees to allow the U.S. usage of the Miss. River and the port of New Orleans
  - Made the northern boundary of Florida the 31<sup>st</sup> parallel



**KC-3.3.II:** A The U.S. government forged diplomatic initiatives aimed at dealing with the continued British and Spanish presence in North America, as U.S. settlers migrated beyond the Appalachians and sought free navigation of the Mississippi River.



## Native Americans

- Native American land continued to be encroached upon by settlers moving west
- Native tribes formed the Northwest Confederacy under the Miami chief Little Turtle
- Battle of Fallen Timbers** (1794) natives defeated by U.S. army led by General Anthony Wayne
- Treaty of Greenville** (1795): defeated tribes gave up claim to Ohio Territory

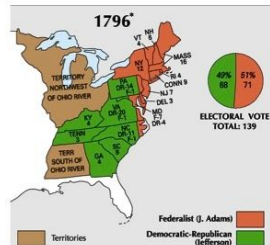
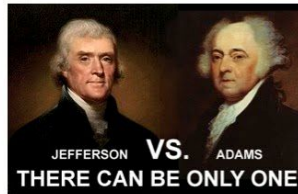
**KC-3.3.1.D** An ambiguous relationship between the federal government and American Indian tribes contributed to problems regarding treaties and American Indian legal claims relating to the seizure of their lands.



**KC-3.3.1.A** Various American Indian groups repeatedly evaluated and adjusted their alliances with Europeans, other tribes, and the United States, seeking to limit migration of white settlers and maintain control of tribal lands and natural resources. British alliances with American Indians contributed to tensions between the United States and Britain.

## Bye GW, Hello John Adams

- George Washington decided to leave office after 2 terms as President (set precedent)
- Washington's Farewell Address** (1796) warned the nation:
  - Permanent alliances
  - Danger of political parties
- Election of 1796:**
  - Federalist VP John Adams vs.
  - Democratic-Republican Thomas Jefferson
- John Adams becomes President**
  - Thomas Jefferson VP
    - Fixed by **12<sup>th</sup> amendment** in 1804



## Foreign Policy Under John Adams



- France's war against European nations was a major problem for Adams
  - Seizing American ships
- Adams wanted to avoid a war with France and sent U.S. diplomats to Paris
- XYZ Affair:** French officials known as X, Y, Z attempted to get the Americans to bribe them in order to start negotiations with Foreign Minister Talleyrand
  - Outraged many Americans – "millions for defense, but no one cent for tribe."
  - Demands for war amongst American public
- Quasi War:** undeclared naval war between France & the U.S.

## States vs. Federal Government

## Alien & Sedition Acts (1798) | Kentucky & Virginia Resolutions

- **REASON:** Passed by Federalist controlled Congress to limit the political opposition (Democratic-Republicans)
  - **Naturalization Act:** increased time from 5 to 14 years for immigrants to become American citizens
  - **Alien Act:** President could deport or arrest immigrants considered dangerous
  - **SEDITION ACT:** made it illegal to criticize the government
- **REASON:** To oppose federal laws that Democratic-Republicans felt were unconstitutional
  - **Kentucky Resolution** (Jefferson) and **Virginia Resolution** (Madison) said a state could **nullify federal** laws passed by Congress they felt were unconstitutional
    - **Compact Theory:** states had made a compact with the national government
  - **Argument of nullification** will be used by South Carolina in the 1830s and used by southerners when they secede from the Union

## Video & Textbook Notes

## Connecting to Big Ideas in History

- [illegible]

## Connecting to Big Ideas in History

- c. Why do you think political parties formed in the new nation?**

### Additional Period 3 Resources