

Chapter 8: Launching A New Nation

How did Americans respond to
internal and external challenges?



Section 1: Washington Takes Office

How did President Washington set the course for the new nation?

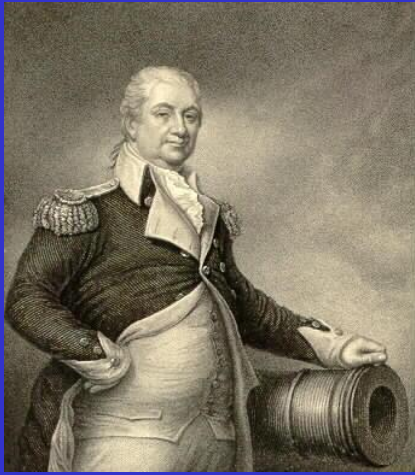
The First President

- **George Washington**
- **April 1789**
- **Nation's capital was New York City**
- **Washington's inauguration ceremony took place on April 30th, 1789**
- **Washington set many precedents (examples to be followed by future presidents)**

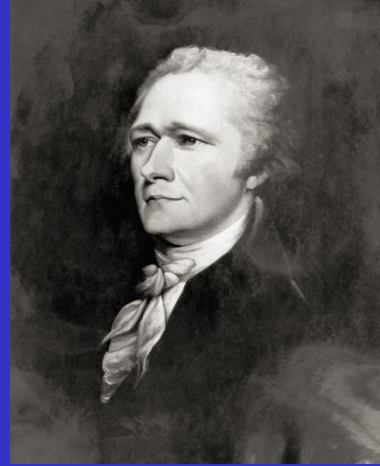
The President's Cabinet

- **1st major precedent**
- **Executive branch's job was not completely explained in the constitution so the Congress and Washington had to set a few things up to make a working govt.**

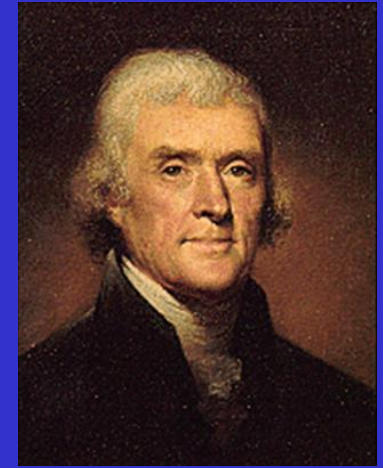
The 1st Cabinet



**Henry Knox:
Secretary of War**

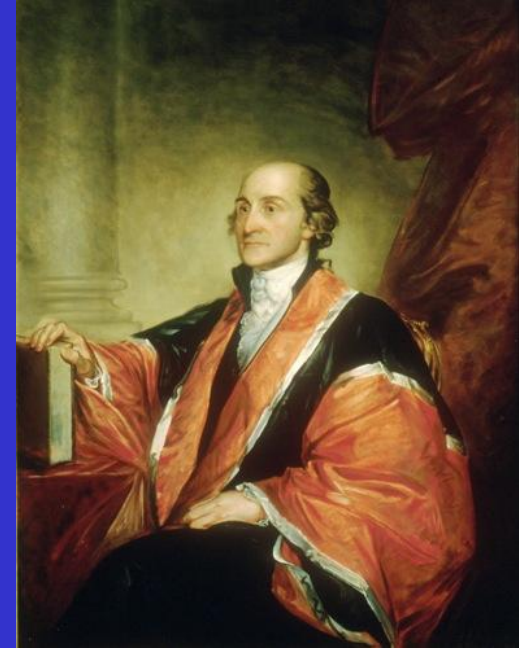


**Alexander Hamilton:
Secretary of Treasury**



**Thomas Jefferson:
Secretary of State**

The Judiciary Act of 1789



- **6 Supreme Court Justices**
- **Under the Supreme Court there were 3 Circuit Courts**
- **13 District Courts**
- **John Jay from NY was the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court**
- **Supreme Court is the HIGHEST COURT OF THE LAND**

Nation's First Economic Crisis

- **National debt was over 52 Million Dollars after the American revolution**
- **Debt was in war bonds that had been purchased by foreigners and patriots**
- **Many people had sold their bonds to speculators**
- **If the govt. paid back the bonds it would only benefit the speculators**
- **Also, disputed was should the govt. pay back state debts**

Alexander Hamilton's Plan

- **3 Part Plan**
- **First, the US Govt. would agree to pay all federal and state debts**
- **Second, The US Govt. would charter a National Bank for depositing Govt. funds**
- **Third, the Govt. would impose a tax on goods (TARIFF) imported into the country**

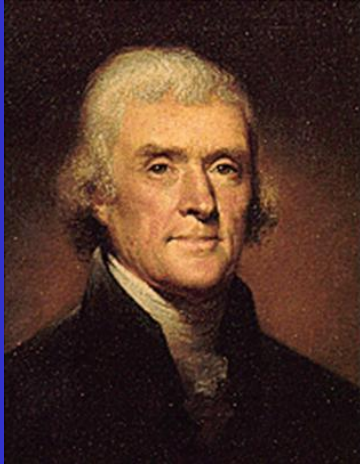
Opposition to the Plan

- **Southerners opposed Hamilton's Plan**
- **Several Southern States had already repaid their debt and felt the other states should pay it off themselves**
- **Hamilton's plan was debated for 6 months**
- **Finally, a compromise was reached...**
- **The capital moved from New York City to Washington, DC**

National Bank

- **Privately owned bank of the United States**
- **Provide a place for the govt. to deposit money**
- **Bank would be able to issue paper money that would be the national currency**
- **There was much debate over the National Bank**

Strict or Loose Interpretation?



- Jefferson said: If it is not in the Constitution you do not have the right to do it
- **STRICT INTERPRETATION**



Hamilton said the Constitution allows congress to do what ever is necessary and proper for it to fulfill its duties
LOOSE Interpretation

Southerners Oppose Again

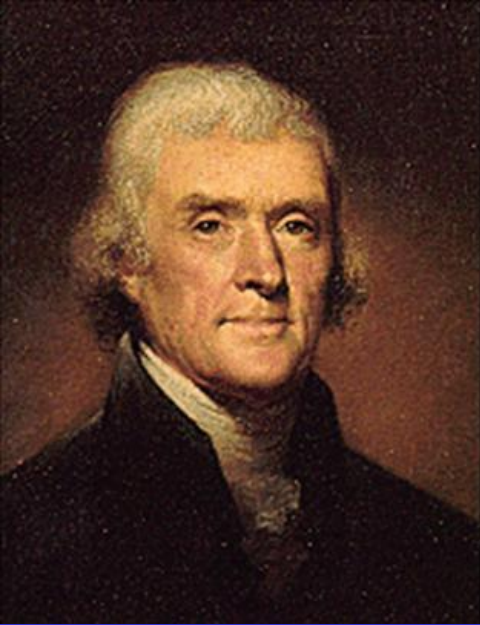
- **Southerners oppose the high Tariff**
- **Southerners rely on imports from Europe and feel they should not be penalized for buying products from Europe by having to pay an excessive tax**
- **They argued the high tariff only helped the Northern States**

The Whiskey Rebellion

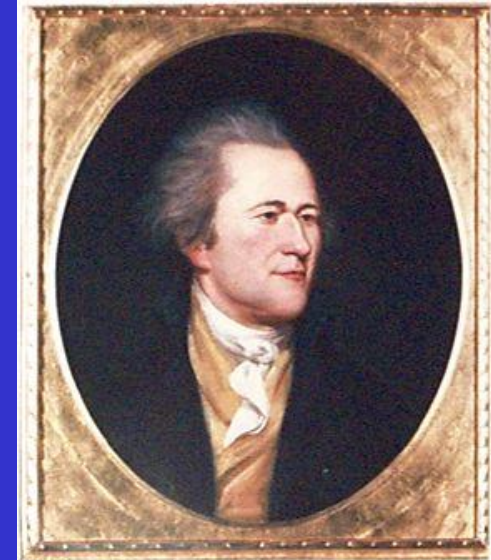
- 1791 Congress imposed a tax on all whiskey made and sold in the US
- Backcountry farmers in PA protested and refused to pay the tax
- 1794 when collectors went to collect the tax farmers refused and angry mob gathered and burned down the home of the tax collector

The Whiskey Rebellion Cont.:

- Washington led a militia of 13,000 to PA to stop the rebellion
- This set an important precedent
- It showed that the new government could defend itself and would not stand for open rebellion



VS



Alexander Hamilton (1755-1804) by Charles Willson Peale.

Section 2: The Birth of Political Parties

How did 2 political parties emerge?

Pictures from: http://www.acc-tv.com/images/globalnews/gp_republican_1006.jpg and

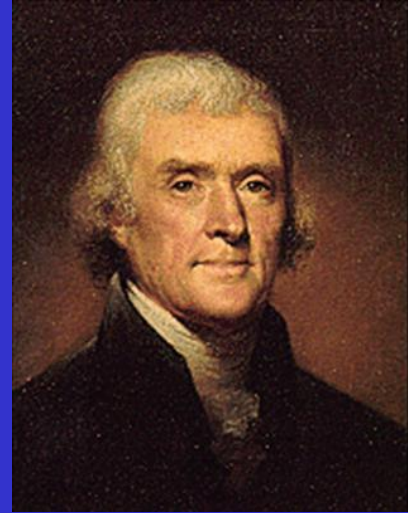
Political Parties Emerge

- Framers of the Constitution did not count on Political parties
- Framers thought the leaders of govt. would rise above their differences and do what was best for the country
- Factions existed rather than political parties in early days of the govt.
- Eventually those factions became political parties

Opposition to Factions

- Washington was a fierce opponent to factions
- Washington felt that political parties would hurt the country
- However, 2 of his cabinet members, Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton lead the 2 factions of the day

Republicans



- **Thomas Jefferson**
- **People should have the Political Power**
- **Favored STRONG STATE Government**
- **Economically favored agriculture**
- **STRICT INTERPRETATION of Constitution**
- **Pro French**
- **Opposed National Bank**
- **Opposed protective Tariff**

Federalists



- **Alexander Hamilton**
- **Wealthy educated people should run the govt.**
- **STRONG CENTRAL GOVERNMENT**
- **Economically supported manufacturing, shipping, and trade**
- **LOOSE INTERPRETATION of the Constitution**
- **PRO British**
- **FAVORED National Bank**
- **Favored Protective Tariff**

Republicans vs. Federalists

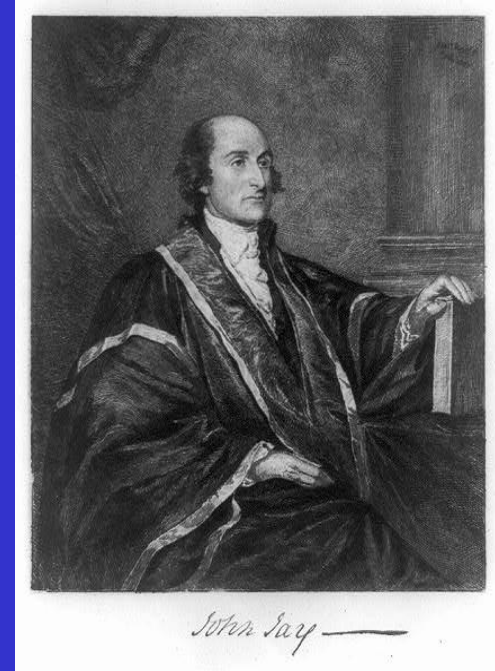
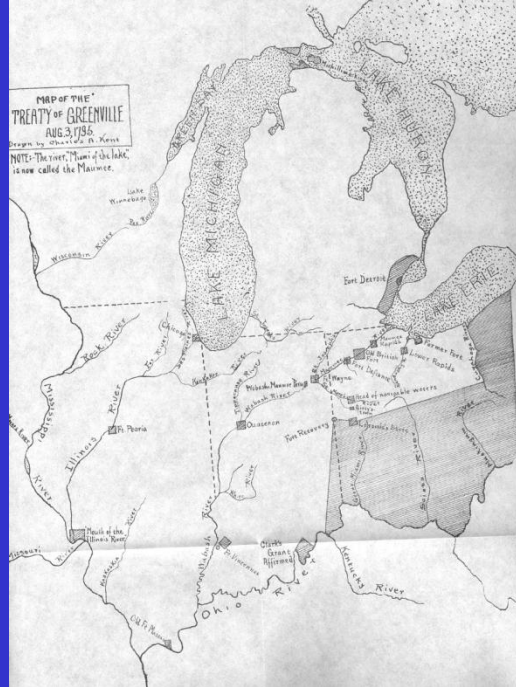
- We start seeing Sectionalism emerge
- Hamilton from the North Federalists favoring things to help northern economics
- Jefferson from the South economically the South depends on Agriculture (farming)
- Differences in the countries being supported by each group
- **WASHINGTON BELIEVES IN NEUTRALITY!!!**

Republicans vs. Federalists

- Republicans gained their strength from Southern planters, northern farmers, and artisans
- Federalists gained their support from merchants, ordinary workers whose jobs depended on manufacturing and trade, and Northerners

Election of 1796

- **George Washington sets his last precedent by not seeking a 3rd term of office**
- **Republicans support Thomas Jefferson for Pres.**
- **Federalists support John Adams for Pres.**
- **Adams wins and becomes the 2nd President of the United States**



Section 3: Troubles At Home and Abroad

How did the actions of Britain and France affect the United States?

Pictures from: <http://rnc.library.cornell.edu/collections/frenchrev.html> and <http://clarke.cmich.edu/nativeamericans/treatyrights/treatygreenville.gif>, <http://memory.loc.gov/service/pnp/cph/3b40000/3b42000/3b42400/3b42488r.jpg>

Conflicts in the Northwest Territory

- **After the Revolution, through the Treaty of Paris US gained a large territory in the Ohio River Valley to the Mississippi River.**
- **Although the British had forts there they agreed to leave the territory within a reasonable time**
- **10 years later they were still there**

Struggling Over Lands

- **NAs after the war wanted to keep their lands**
- **NAs attacked many settlers in the region**
- **Federal govt. tried to force Na's to to sell their land**
- **By 1790 many NAs had sold their land to the govt.**
- **However, many NAs still refused to sell (North of Ohio River)**

Series of Battles

- **1790 Washington sends troops to end NA attacks on settlers**
- **Little Turtle (Miami Nation), Blue Jacket (Shawnees) defeat the soldiers**
- **Following year Washington sends more troops**
- **NAs win again**
- **Worst defeat the army would ever suffer in a battle with the NAs**

Battle of Fallen Timbers.

- **Washington sends Anthony Wayne to lead troops**
- **NAs gather at a place where the trees fell figuring they would have an advantage over the troops**
- **August 1794, Wayne wins the battle**

Outcome of the Battle of Fallen Timbers

- **Broke NA hold in the Northwest (Ohio Area)**
- **Treaty of Greenville 1795**
- **Treaty forced NA to give up their land**
- **Most of the area became the State of Ohio**

French Revolution

- **Began 1789**
- **Most Americans at first supported the French**
- **By the 1790's however the French Revolution became controversial in the US**
- **Reign of Terror seemed out of control and US soon was split on support for the French**

French Revolution Cont.

- **Federalists were adamantly opposed to the violence and did not support the French**
- **Republicans, especially Thomas Jefferson, argued for the French cause saying that they were fighting for their freedom from an oppressive monarchy**
- **Washington said in 1793 that the US would remain NEUTRAL!!**

France and Britain at War

- **France and Britain go to war**
- **Washington says US will remain neutral**
- **US economically needs the trade with each country**
- **Britain and France fear that the US trading with each country will benefit the other and they start impressing our sailors**

Impressment

- **Seizing sailors and forcing them to serve the British Navy**
- **Tensions rose but Hamilton urged Washington to remain friendly with Britain**
- **British purchased 75% of goods and supplied the US with 90% of its imports**

Jay's Treaty

- **US agreed to pay debts owed to the British merchants**
- **Britain agreed to pay for the ships it seized**
- **Britain also agreed to withdraw troops from the NW Territory**
- **Britain refused to stop seizing ships and impressing sailors, or recognize that the US had a right to trade with France**

Outcome of Jay's Treaty

- **Angered Republicans**
- **Republicans argued the US gave away too much and got too little in return**
- **Federalists supported the treaty because it kept the peace with Britain**
- **Since Federalists controlled the Senate Jay's Treaty was approved**

Washington Retires

- **1796 Washington retires from Public Office**
- **Washington warned against political unrest at home. He said that divisions would tear the nation apart.**
- **Secondly, Washington warned against getting involved with foreign problems. Washington wanted future presidents to remain NEUTRAL.**

Washington's Accomplishments

- **1. The US now had a functioning federal govt.**
- **2. The economy was improving**
- **3. Washington had avoided war**
- **4. The British had been forced to leave their forts in the northwest Territory**
- **5. Northwest Territory was now safe for settlement**



Section 4:

The Presidency of John Adams

How did the problems with France intensify the split between the Federalists and Republicans?

The XYZ Affair

- President John Adams sent 3 diplomats to France
- Marshall, Gerry, and Pickney try and discuss a solution to the impressment problem with X, Y, and Z
- The French demand a bribe of \$250,000 and the U.S also to agree to a loan to France

XYZ Affair Continued:

- The representatives come back to the US
- Congress and Adams say, “No, No not a sixpence.”
- The U.S. is insulted and feel the French are not respecting us as a nation with power
- The XYZ Affair almost causes Adams to be forced into war with France

War Fever

- Federalists demand Adams call on Congress to declare war on France
- Adams does ask congress to increase the size of the Army
- Adams creates Department of the Navy
- However, he wants to avoid a war with France
- He sends another group of ambassadors to speak with Napoleon
- Napoleon agrees to stop impressing ships because he is in another war

Outcome of The XYZ Affair

- The U.S. avoids a war with France
- Adams loses favor with the Federalist Party
- Adams political future is ruined for a reelection

Alien and Sedition Acts

- War fever split the Republicans and federalists further
- Federalists started to fear immigrants from France
- They felt the revolutionaries would bring in ideas of revolution back to America
- Federalist leaders thought to restore power they needed to destroy the Republican party
- Group of 4 laws to hurt the Republican Party and stop immigration

Alien Acts

- The **Alien Act** Increased the length of time from 5 years to 14 years that a person had to live within the U.S. before they could become a citizen
- The President gained the power to deport or imprison any alien he considered dangerous

The Sedition Act

- Laws that targeted the Republicans
- Limited Free Speech
- The law said it was a crime for anyone to write or say anything insulting or anything false about the president, Congress or government

States' Rights

- Republican's denounced the Alien and Sedition Acts
- Arguing the Sedition act violated the Constitution
- Republicans had a problem fighting the law being unconstitutional because the Supreme Court had not established Judicial Review

Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions

- **Madison wrote an argument against the Sedition Act that was passed by the VA legislature**
- **Jefferson wrote one against the Alien Act that was passed by the Kentucky legislature**
- **Both states that the Alien and Sedition Acts were UNCONSTITUTIONAL AND declared that states had the right to declare laws passed by Congress to be Unconstitutional**

Outcome of the Resolutions

- No other states supported the Resolutions
- At first they had little impact
- The acts were only passed as law for a couple of years and then they would expire
- The greater impact came that these two states decided that STATES had the right to nullify Federal laws
- This later would be a player in States' Rights issues leading up to the Civil War