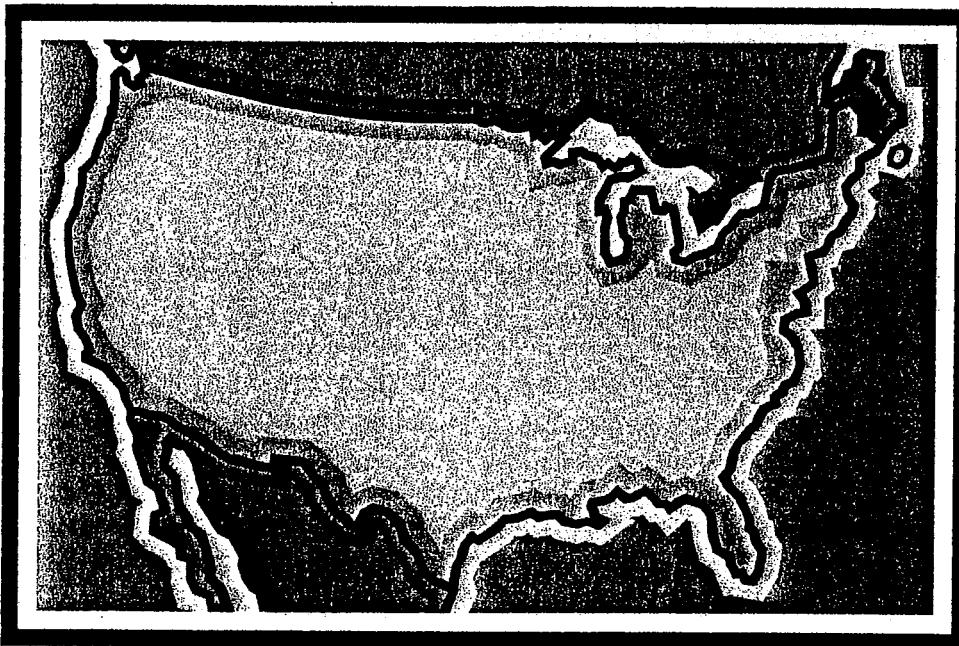


US History



Chapter 6: Launching a New Nation

Section 1: Washington Heads the New Government

Section 2: Foreign Affairs Trouble the Nation

Section 3: Jefferson Alters the Nation's Course

Section 4: The War of 1812

CHAPTER SIX

SEC. 1

STRICT vs. Loose Interpretation

- How Constitution IS Interpreted
- STRICT OR Fed Govt has limited powers; Interpretation
- Nothing in Const about Bank
- Loose OR Favors greater Federal Power.
- USE "Elastic Clause" or necessary + proper clause that gives Congress power to carry out enumerated or given power such as regulating commerce
- It gave Congress the Implied Authority to Create National Bank
- Hamilton Wins after Compromise to Move Capital (NYC) to Southern City
- Moves to District of Columbia

Judiciary Act of 1789

- Excise tax on Whiskey Provokes Rebellion
- Fed Govt uses Excise Tax or tax on Manufactured goods
- Western Farms made Corn into Whiskey for easier + cheaper passage to Eastern Mkts
- 1789 Whiskey Rebellion = Need National ~~Army~~ judicial structure with a:
- Washington warns against Political Parties
- FEDERALIST VS Democratic Republican
- Two Party System Develops
- Growing Division in Nation creates two political parties
- FIRST Political Parties
- It guaranteed Federal laws remain "the Supreme Law of the Land" Sec 25
- CONSTITUTION authorized Congress to create Federal Court system headed by a Supreme Court
- Judiciary Act 1789 creates Supreme Court consisting of Chief Justice + 5 Associate Justices
- 3 Federal Circuit Courts
- 13 Federal District Courts
- State Court Decisions Could be appealed to Federal Courts when Constitutional issues are raised

Washington

Heads
the
new
Government

Hamilton + Jefferson Debate

- Hamilton's National Bank Plan
- Would be funded by Fed. Govt + wealthy private investors
 - Also Issue Paper Money (Currency), Tax Receipts + other govt. funds
 - Critics claim it was unhealthy alliance by govt. + wealthy
 - Nothing in Constitution about establishing Natl. Bank

Washington Shapes Executive Branch

- JUST LIKE Court System there was no precedent or prior knowledge for setting up Executive Branch
- It consisted of President + V.P. only
- Congress Created 3 Executive branches
 - ① Dept of State
 - ② Dept of Treasury
 - ③ Dept. of War w/ Dept Heads
- Thomas Jefferson = State
- Alex Hamilton = Treasury
- Henry Knox = WAR
- Washington's Attorney General or chief lawyer of Federal Govt was Ed. Randolph

Hamilton's Plan

- ASSUME ALL STATES' Debts so creditors would want Federal Govt succeed so it could pay debts
- Southern States Resented his plan because most Southern States paid their debts + did not want to be taxed to pay North's debt.

The First Cabinet

- These Dept Heads became President's Chief Advisers

Debate over New Economic Plan for Fed Govt.

Jefferson favored state power, decentralized govt, Farmers + popular participation

Hamilton favored Commerce/Trade, Industry, Strong Central govt. + the Elites (High Society)

CHAPTER SIX

SEC. 2

X.Y.Z. Affair

- Reign of Terror Ends + New French Govt. Consists of Legislature + 5 man Executive branch called The Directory
- The Directory Sent 3 low-level officials (XYZ) to demand Bribe from US to meet French Foreign Minister, Talleyrand
- Millions for Defense but not one cent for Tribute = US Slogan
- 1798 Congress Creates Navy Dept + authorize Seizure of French Ships
- 2 yr. undeclared Naval War
- US deals with vocal Critics by British + French Radicals
- 1798 Federalist Call for Alien + Sedition Acts

1796 ELECTION

- @ his farewell Washington warns against Entangling alliances
- 1796 Elections features Contest between 2 opposing parties
- Federalist Adams becomes President
- Dem. Repub. Jefferson = V.P.
- Sectionalism or favoring a Region Splits Vote between North + South

- British still have forts in NW Territory IN Modern day Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan
- Natives Continue to claim tribal lands + encouraged to Fight back by the British to spark war with U.S.
- Gen Harmar 1790 Clash with Little Turtle of Miami tribe + loses
- 1794 Battle of Fallen Timbers, Gen Wayne ends Native Resistance in Ohio + Signs Treaty of Greenville

Jay's Treaty

- Jay was Chief Justice of Supreme Court Negotiates w/ British
- Many Americans angry w/ Treaty because it allowed British to Continue Fur Trapping

U.S. Response to European Events

- The Kentucky Resolution Calls for Nullification
- Virginia + Kentucky Saw acts as Serious misuses of Power by Fed Govt.
- (1) FINES or Jail for those who Speak Out
- (2) Undesirables Could be Deported
- (3) Need 14 yrs Instead of 5 yrs Residency
- (4) Raised Residence Requirements for US Citizenship
- 4 Measures to Alien + Sedition Acts

Nullification

Foreign Affairs Trouble the Nation

NATIVES Resist Settlers

- At First Many Americans Support French Revolution which was Inspired by Ideal of Republican Rule + struggle against Royal Tyranny
- Also Treaty of 1778 served as additional bond because it was alliance with France during American Revolution + France Needed US help.
- 1793 The Jacobins (Radicals) seize power + execute Louis XVI + launch Reign of Terror (chaos) in France
- Dem-Rep (Jefferson + Madison) support it
- Federalists (Hamilton) back British Monarchy
- Washington Support Neutrality or Support Neither.
- Edmond Genet (French Diplomat) who enters US + violate Neutrality by recruiting support
- Jefferson resigns in protest

Treaty with Spain

- US wanted Spanish Territory west of Appalachian Mtns + gain Shipping Rights on Mississippi River.
- Turmoil in Europe stalled talks
- Spain feared joint British-American Retaliation for Signing Treaty w/ France by taking Louisiana Territory

- Thomas Pinckney 1795 Negotiates Treaty of Lorenzo or Pinckney's Treaty
- It Meets all US Concessions

- 31st parallel becomes New South border for US
- US Allowed to use port of New Orleans

CHAPTER SIX

SEC. 3

U.S Expands West

- Louisiana Purchase
- 1800 Napoleon gets Louisiana Back from Spain
- By 1803 European Wars + Failure in Haiti Convinced Napoleon to sell it to US (\$15 million)
- Jefferson used loose constructionist reasoning to purchase it.
- President is allowed to make treaties w/ Senate approval.
- Purchase would double size of US.

Native Sacajawea, 16 yr old, joins later

He Appoints William Clark 2nd in Command

MERIWETHER LEWIS

is leader of Expedition

Jefferson Sends Corps of Discovery to explore Newland

Lewis + Clarke

Jefferson

Alters Nation's Course

MARBURY v. MADISON 1803

Adams appointed Federalist John Marshall as Chief Justice of Supreme Court (30 yrs)

Adams pushed for Judiciary Act of 1801 that increased # of federal judges by 16 + filled these post w/ Federalists

"Midnight Judges" because they were appointed last day for Adams

Jefferson argued the appointments were invalid because some appointments were not delivered by the time Adams left office

William Marbury, a midnight appointment did not receive his appointment

from Sec of State James Madison who refused to deliver the appointments

Marbury argued according to Judiciary Act of 1789 Supreme Court must order papers delivered but Court ruled Constitution did not empower

Court to issue such orders. The decision affirmed the principle of Judicial Review for the first time. Becomes a President.

Jefferson Wins 1800 Election

- Campaign was bitter struggle between Adams + Jefferson = Wild Charges
- Adams accused of being tool of the Rich + Returning to Monarchy
- Jefferson supported Revolution in France + atheist out to destroy Religion
- Electoral Deadlock as Burr + Jefferson Both tied - goes to House
- Hamilton Disliked Burr + used his influence to help Jefferson win.
- Deadlock Revealed Flaw in Electoral Process + led to 12th Amend OR Separate ballots for President + V.P. Still used today
- Takes OATH of office in Washington D.C.
- Simplifies Presidency + Govt. + SHRINKS Govt + Cuts Costs. Favors Decentralized Govt.

Jefferson Presidency

- He reduced the size of the army + halted planned expansion of Navy
- lowered expenses for govt Social functions
- Rolled back Hamilton's plan by ending all internal taxes, reducing influence of National Bank + favor Free Trade

Era of good feelings as next 3 Presidents are from Virginia

Jefferson + Madison + Monroe

Declining Influence From New England + Federalists

Hasten by Jefferson's Political Moderation

Federalist portrayed as elitist.

National Expansion

- Many New Settlers who are voters + Farmers
- Dem + Repub Represent their interests best

CHAPTER SIX

SEC. 4

Battle of New Orleans

- Andrew Jackson, general from Tennessee had defeated the Creek tribe
- 1814 ① Battle of Horseshoe Bend
- 1815 Jackson Defeats British
② Battle of New Orleans
But War was already over
- Month earlier British + US sign Peace Treaty that declared ARMISTICE or end to the fighting and known as Treaty of Ghent 1814 Christmas EVE.

- Agree to 10yr joint occupation of Oregon Territory
- 1818 Set Northern Boundary of Louisiana Territory
IT limited # of war ships on Great Lakes
- 1817 Rush-Bagot Agreement
- 1815 Commercial Trade Agreement
- Also Issue of Neutral Shipping Rights
- Treaty failed to address issues of impressment

Treaty of Ghent

- Louisiana Purchase helps Jefferson WIN
- 1804 Re-election
- 1806 Napoleon excludes British goods from Europe so Britain blockades Europe
- By 1807 Britain + France Seize more than 1000 US ships + takes cargo
- Britain has policy of impressment or drafting US sailors into British Navy
- British also attack USS Chesapeake
- Jefferson declare embargo or ban on exporting goods to Europe but hurts US more
- 1809 US lifts embargo except for France and Britain

British Burn White House

- 1814 British Raid + Burn towns along Atlantic Coast
- ENTER Washington DC + Burn the Capitol, the White House + other public buildings
- Madison + Others flee Capital

WAR OF 1812

Mixed Results of the War

- British did in Retaliation for US Victory @ Battle of York + Burning of British Govt. Buildings
- US Military Unprepared for War
- Detroit Captured by British Soon after War of York + Burning of British Govt. Buildings
- US fails to take Montreal + suffers other setbacks
- US able to take back Detroit + win some battles
- Tecumseh was killed at Battle of Thames 1813

WAR at Sea

- US Navy was young + untested
- But Known for speed + ability to sail close to enemy + open fire
- 1812 British blockade Chesapeake + Delaware Bays
- By 1813 US ships were bottled up in port and ineffective

Tecumseh's Confederacy

- 1809 Gen William Harrison tries to gain 3 million acres of tribal land in Indiana with Treaty
- Shawnee Chief Tecumseh Refuses to sign + forms Confederacy of United Natives + asks for aid from British + Great Spirit
- Prophet his brother attacks Harrison at Tippecanoe River in 1811 + loses to Harrison
- Harrison becomes hero but loses many men

WAR HAWKS

- group of young congressmen who wanted war with Britain led by John C Calhoun + Henry Clay
- Angry because Britain supplied Natives + their use of impressment
- 1808 Madison wins presidency
- 1812 Madison declares war