

**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**

# 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



# BILL OF RIGHTS

- 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 probably cause

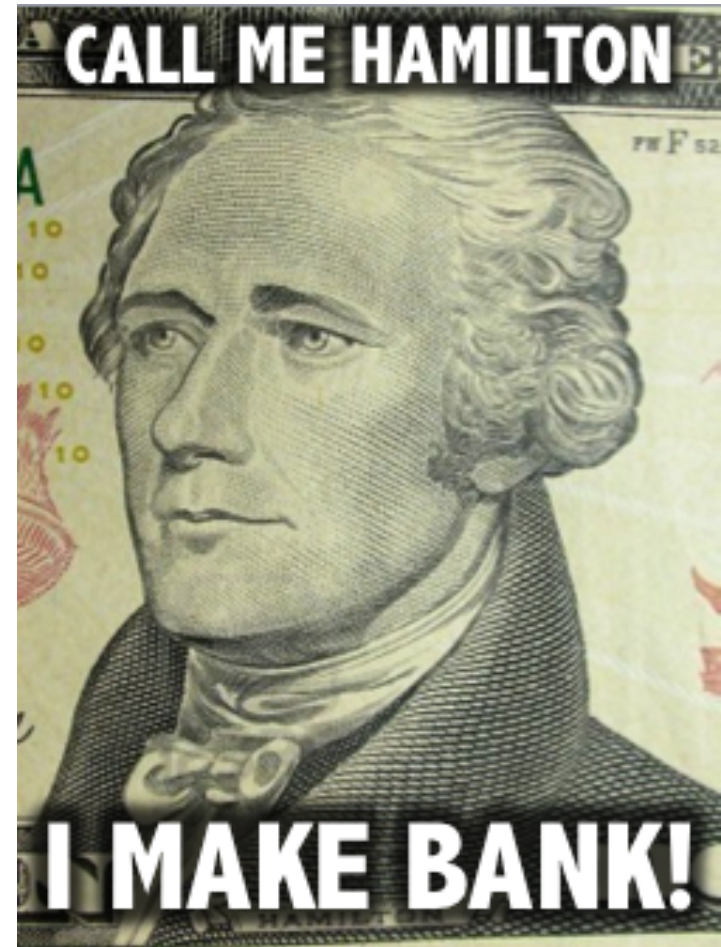
# Hamilton's Financial Plan

- 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



# 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

# 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



# Foreign Policy: France



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

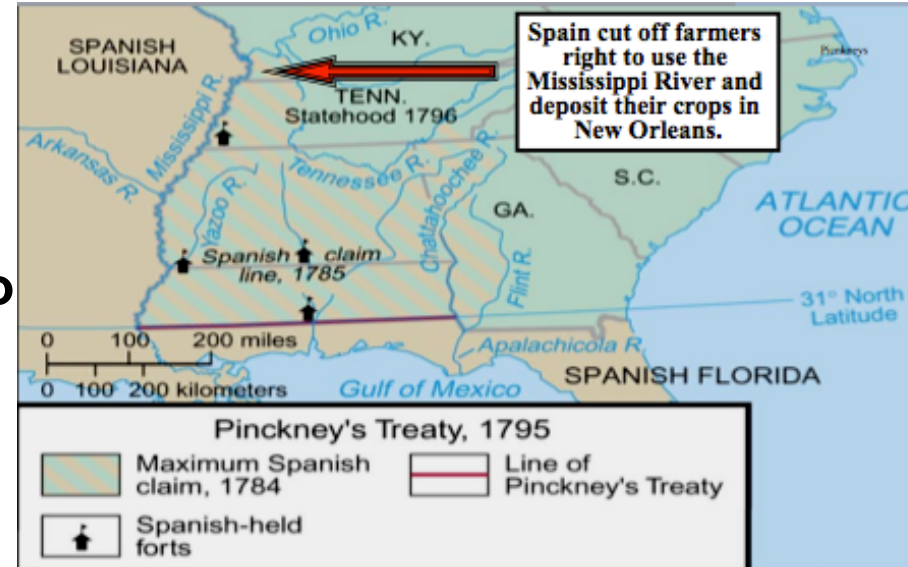
In 1793 Washington  
issued his  
**NEUTRALITY**  
**PROCLAMATION**

- 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



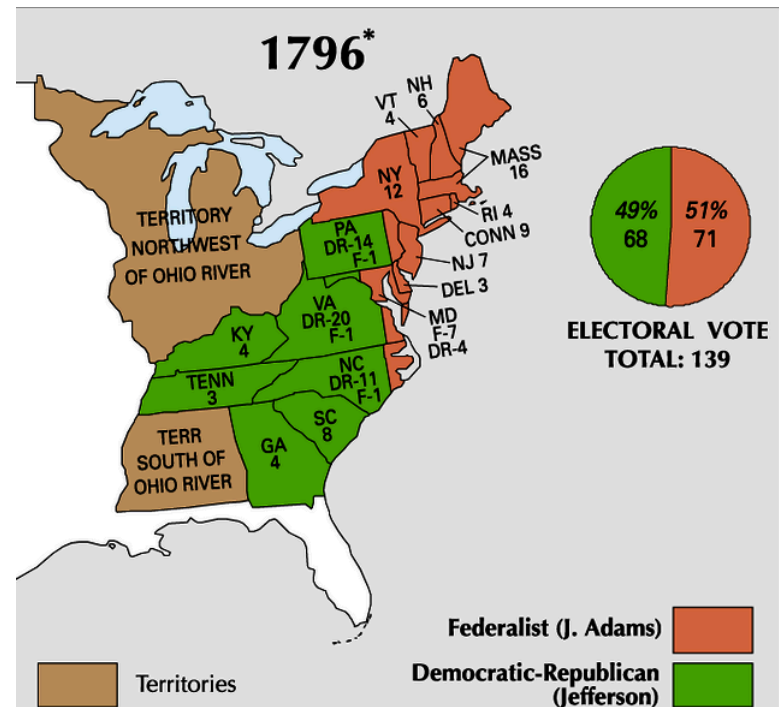
# Native Americans

- 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



# 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



PRESIDENT JOHN ADAMS



Foreign Minister  
Talleyrand

- 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)

- **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

## Kentucky & Virginia Resolutions

- **REASON:** To oppose federal laws that Democratic-Republicans felt were **unconstitutional**
- **Kentucky Resolution** (Jefferson) & **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**

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