

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 1st 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
 - **1st amendment:** speech, religion, press, assembly
 - **4th:** no unreasonable searches and seizures without probable 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) **impresment**, 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 31st parallel



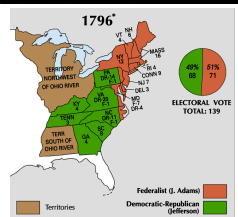
Native Americans

- 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 **12th 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 tribute."
 - **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) & 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