Chapter 6
Launching the New Nation

George Washington becomes the first president. President Thomas Jefferson doubles U.S. territory with the Louisiana Purchase. The U.S. fights the British in the War of 1812.
Section 1

Washington Heads the New Government

President Washington transforms the ideas of the Constitution into a real government.
The New Government Takes Shape

Judiciary Act of 1789
- **Judiciary Act of 1789** creates Supreme, 3 circuit, 13 district courts
- State court decisions may be appealed to federal courts

Washington Shapes the Executive Branch
- Washington elected first president of U.S. in 1789
  - executive branch is president, vice president
- Congress creates State, War, Treasury Departments
- **Alexander Hamilton** becomes secretary of treasury
- Washington adds attorney general; these Department heads are Cabinet
The Presidency

Vice President

Secretary of Treasury

Secretary of State

Secretary of War

Attorney General
Hamilton and Jefferson in Conflict

- Hamilton: strong central government led by wealthy, educated
- Jefferson: strong state, local government; people’s participation
- Hamilton has Northern support; Jefferson has Southern, Western
Hamilton’s Economic Plan

• U.S. owes millions to foreign countries, private citizens
• Plan—pay foreign debt, issue new bonds, assume states’ debt
• Some Southern states have paid debts, against taxes to pay for North
Plan for a National Bank
• Hamilton proposes **Bank of the United States**:
  - funded by government, private investors
  - issue paper money, handle taxes
• Disagreement over Congressional authority to establish bank
• Debate begins over strict and loose interpretation of Constitution

The District of Columbia
• To win Southern support for his debt plan, Hamilton suggests:
  - moving nation’s capital from NYC to South
• Washington, D.C. planned on grand scale; government seat by 1800

“Foggy Bottom”
Federalists and Democratic-Republicans

- Split in Washington’s cabinet leads to first U.S. political parties:
  - Jefferson’s allies: Democratic-Republicans
  - Hamilton’s allies: Federalists
- Two-party system established as two major parties compete for power
Rebellion!

The Whiskey Rebellion

- **Protective tariff** - import tax on goods produced overseas
- **Excise tax** charged on product’s manufacture, sale, or distribution
- In 1794, Pennsylvania farmers refuse to pay excise tax on whiskey - beat up federal marshals, threaten secession
- Federal government shows it can enforce laws by sending in militia

**WHO ENDED THE WHISKEY REBELLION?**

- Hamilton gets an excise tax. An excise tax is one put on a specific product.
- Settlers west of the Appalachian Mountains get upset. They will not pay a tax on something they make themselves for themselves.
- Easterners are stealing our money!

_Brady '01_
Federal tax collectors are attacked in western Pennsylvania.

We have to obey only our local government. The Constitution says so.

Mr. President, the rebels threaten the entire nation. We must be able to raise money! The Constitution says so!

Washington puts his military uniform on again. He calls for 13,000 militiamen to end "The Whiskey Rebellion" in 1794.

Washington's force arrests 150 Pennsylvanians. Two are condemned to die, but Washington pardons them. The rebellion is over.
Events in Europe sharply divide American public opinion in the late 18th century.
Reactions to the French Revolution
• Federalists pro-British; Democratic-Republicans pro-French
• Washington declared **neutrality**, would not support either side
• Edmond Genêt, French diplomat, violated diplomatic protocol
**Treaty with Spain**

- Spain negotiates with **Thomas Pinckney**, U.S. minister to Britain
- Pinckney’s Treaty of 1795, or Treaty of San Lorenzo, signed:
  - Spain gives up claims to western U.S.
  - Florida-U.S. boundary set at 31st parallel
  - Mississippi River open to U.S. traffic

**VERY popular in the US**
Fights in the Northwest
• Native Americans did not accept Treaty of Paris; demanded direct talks
• In 1790 Miami tribe chief, **Little Turtle**, defeated US army

Battle of Fallen Timbers
• Gen. Anthony Wayne defeated Miami Confederacy at Fallen Timbers, 1794
• Miami signed Treaty of Greenville, got less than actual value for land
Jay’s Treaty

- Chief Justice John Jay made treaty with Britain, angered Americans
- British evacuated posts in Northwest, continued fur trade
- VERY unpopular in America; Northerners thought he had bargained away trade rights
  - Southerners wanted compensation for slaves

“Damn John Jay; Damn anyone who won’t damn John Jay; and damn anyone who won’t stay up all night damning John Jay”
First Party-Based Elections

- 1796, Federalist John Adams elected president
  - Jefferson, a Democratic-Republican, is vice-president
- Result of sectionalism, placing regional interests above nation

Adams Provokes Criticism

Adams Tries to Avoid War

- French see Jay’s Treaty as violation of alliance; seized U.S. ships
- **XYZ Affair** - French officials demand bribe to see foreign minister
- Congress created navy department; Washington called to lead army
- Undeclared naval war raged between France, U.S. for two years
The (W)XYZ Affair

Maiden America ravaged by the French

Refusing the Paris Monster
The Alien and Sedition Acts

- Many Federalists feared French plot to overthrow U.S. government
- Federalists suspicious of immigrants because:
  - many were active Democratic-Republicans
  - some were critical of Adams
- Federalists pushed **Alien and Sedition Acts** of 1798 through Congress
- Alien Acts raised residence requirements for citizenship
  - permitted deportation, jail
- Sedition Act: fines, jail terms for hindering, lying about government
- Some Democratic-Republican editors, publishers, politicians jailed
VA and Kentucky Resolutions

- Jefferson, Madison see Alien and Sedition Acts as misuse of power
- Organized opposition in Virginia, Kentucky legislatures
- Resolutions called acts violation of First Amendment rights
- Nullification - states have right to void laws deemed unconstitutional
Section 3

Jefferson Alters the Nation’s Course

The United States expands its borders during Thomas Jefferson’s administration.
Jefferson Wins Presidential Election of 1800

Presidential Campaign of 1800
- Bitter campaign between Adams and Jefferson; wild charges hurled

Electoral Deadlock
- Jefferson beat Adams, but tied running mate Aaron Burr
- House of Representatives casts 35 ballots without breaking tie
- Hamilton intervened with Federalists to give Jefferson victory
- Revealed flaw in electoral process; Twelfth Amendment passed:
  - electors cast separate ballots for president, vice-president
The Jefferson Presidency

Simplifying the Presidency
- Jefferson replaced some Federalists with Democratic-Republicans
- Reduced size of armed forces; cut social expenses of government
- Eliminated internal taxes; reduced influence of Bank of the U.S.
- Favored free trade over government-controlled trade, tariffs

Southern Dominance of Politics
- Jefferson was the first pres. to take office in new Washington, D.C.
- South dominated politics; Northern, Federalist influence declined
John Marshall and the Supreme Court

- Federalist John Marshall was chief justice for more than 30 years
- Adams pushed Judiciary Act of 1801, adding 16 federal judges
- Appointed Federalist midnight judges on his last day as president
- Jefferson argued undelivered appointment papers were invalid
Marbury v. Madison

- Marbury v. Madison—William Marbury sued to have papers delivered
  - Judiciary Act of 1789 required Supreme Court order
  - Marshall ruled requirement unconstitutional
- Judicial review—Supreme Court able to declare laws unconstitutional
Westward Migration

- From 1800–1810, Ohio population grew from 45,000 to 231,000
- Most settlers used Cumberland Gap to reach Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee
- In 1775, Daniel Boone led clearing of Wilderness Road
The Louisiana Purchase

- Louisiana returned to France; Jefferson feared strong French presence
- Jefferson bought Louisiana Territory from Napoleon
  - doubted he has constitutional authority
- **Louisiana Purchase** doubled size of U.S.

Lewis and Clark

- Jefferson appointed **Lewis and Clark** to lead Corps of Discovery:
  - explored new territory, found route to Pacific
  - gathered information about people, plants, and animals
- Native American woman, **Sacajawea**, served as interpreter, guide
The War of 1812

War breaks out again between the United States and Britain in 1812
The War Hawks Demand War

British and French Rivalries

• British **blockaded** or sealed French ports to prevent ships from entering
• Britain, France seized American ships, confiscated cargoes

Grievances Against Britain

• **Impressment**-seizing Americans, drafting them into British navy
• *Chesapeake* incident further angered Americans
• Jefferson convinced Congress to declare **embargo**, or ban on exports
• Embargo, meant to hurt Europe, also hurt U.S.
  - Congress lifted it, except with Britain, France
Foreign Trade, 1800–1820

### Tecumseh’s Confederacy
- **William Henry Harrison** made land deal with Native American chiefs
- Shawnee chief **Tecumseh** tried to form Native American confederacy:
  - told people to return to traditional beliefs, practices
  - pressed Harrison, negotiated British help; many tribes didn’t join

### The War Hawks
- Harrison is hero of Battle of Tippecanoe but suffers heavy losses
- **War hawks**-want war with Britain because natives use British arms

**War Hawks**
- **South and West**
  - John C. Calhoun, South Carolina
  - Henry Clay, Kentucky
The War in Canada

- Madison chose war, thought Britain was crippling U.S. trade, economy
- U.S. army unprepared; early British victories in Detroit, Montreal
- Oliver Hazard Perry defeated British on Lake Erie; U.S. won battles
- Native Americans fight on both sides; Tecumseh killed in battle

The War at Sea

- U.S. navy only 16 ships; 3 frigates sail alone, score victories
- British blockade U.S. ports along east coast
The War Brings Mixed Results

British Burn the White House
- By 1814, British raid, and burned towns along Atlantic coast
- British burned Washington D.C. in retaliation for York, Canada

The Battle of New Orleans
- General Andrew Jackson fought Native Americans, gained national fame
- Jackson defeated Native Americans at Battle of Horseshoe Bend
  - destroyed military power of Native Americans in South
- In 1815, defeated superior British force at Battle of New Orleans
• Oh, say, can you see, by the dawn's early light, What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming? Whose broad stripes and bright stars, thro' the perilous fight, O'er the ramparts we watch'd, were so gallantly streaming? And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air, Gave proof thro' the night that our flag was still there. O say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?
The Treaty of Ghent

- **Treaty of Ghent**, peace agreement signed Christmas 1814
- Declared *armistice* or end to fighting; did *not* resolve all issues
- 1815, commercial treaty reopened trade between Britain and U.S.
- 1817, Rush-Bagot agreement limited war ships on Great Lakes
- 1818, northern boundary of Louisiana Territory set at 49th parallel
- Agreed to jointly occupy Oregon Territory for 10 years