

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.

Launching the 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



Section 1

Washington Heads the New Government

President Washington transforms the ideas of the Constitution into a real government.



NEXT

SECTION

1 Washington Heads the New 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**

SECTION

1

Hamilton and Jefferson Debate

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

Continued . . .



NEXT

SECTION

1

continued **Hamilton and Jefferson Debate****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



SECTION

1

The First Political Parties and Rebellion

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

Continued . . .



SECTION

1

continued The First Political Parties and 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



Section 2

Foreign Affairs Trouble the Nation

Events in Europe sharply divide American public opinion in the late 18th century.

SECTION

2 Foreign Affairs Trouble the Nation

U.S. Response to Events in Europe

Reactions to the French Revolution

- Federalists pro-British; Democratic-Republicans pro-French
- Washington declares **neutrality**, will not support either side
- **Edmond Genêt**, French diplomat, violates diplomatic protocol

Continued . . .



NEXT

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2

continued **U.S. Response to Events in Europe****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

SECTION

2

Native Americans Resist White Settlers

Fights in the Northwest

- Native Americans do not accept Treaty of Paris; demand direct talks
- In 1790 Miami tribe chief, **Little Turtle**, defeats U.S. army

Battle of Fallen Timbers

- Gen. Anthony Wayne defeats Miami Confederacy at Fallen Timbers, 1794
- Miami sign Treaty of Greenville, get less than actual value for land

Jay's Treaty

- Chief Justice **John Jay** makes treaty with Britain, angers Americans
- British evacuate posts in Northwest, may continue fur trade



SECTION

2

Adams Provokes Criticism

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 Tries to Avoid War

- French see Jay's Treaty as violation of alliance; seize U.S. ships
- **XYZ Affair**—French officials demand bribe to see foreign minister
- Congress creates navy department; Washington called to lead army
- Undeclared naval war rages between France, U.S. for two years

Continued . . .



NEXT

SECTION

2

continued Adams Provokes Criticism**The Alien and Sedition Acts**

- Many Federalists fear French plot to overthrow U.S. government
- Federalists suspicious of immigrants because:
 - many are active Democratic-Republicans
 - some are critical of Adams
- Federalists push **Alien and Sedition Acts** of 1798 through Congress
- Alien Acts raise residence requirements for citizenship
 - permit deportation, jail
- Sedition Act: fines, jail terms for hindering, lying about government
- Some Democratic-Republican editors, publishers, politicians jailed

Continued . . .

NEXT

SECTION

2

continued **Adams Provokes Criticism****Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions**

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

The Death of Washington

- Washington dies December 14, 1799



Section 3

Jefferson Alters the Nation's Course

The United States expands its borders during Thomas Jefferson's administration.



NEXT

SECTION

3 Jefferson Alters the Nation's Course

Jefferson Wins Presidential Election of 1800

Presidential Campaign of 1800

- Bitter campaign between Adams and Jefferson; wild charges hurled

Electoral Deadlock

- Jefferson beats Adams, but ties running mate **Aaron Burr**
- House of Representatives casts 35 ballots without breaking tie
- Hamilton intervenes with Federalists to give Jefferson victory
- Reveals flaw in electoral process; Twelfth Amendment passed:
 - electors cast separate ballots for president, vice-president

SECTION

3

The Jefferson Presidency

Simplifying the Presidency

- Jefferson replaces some Federalists with Democratic-Republicans
- Reduces size of armed forces; cuts social expenses of government
- Eliminates internal taxes; reduces influence of Bank of the U.S.
- Favors free trade over government-controlled trade, tariffs

Southern Dominance of Politics

- Jefferson first to take office in new Washington, D.C.
- South dominates politics; Northern, Federalist influence decline

Continued . . .



NEXT

SECTION

3

continued The Jefferson Presidency**John Marshall and the Supreme Court**

- Federalist **John Marshall** is chief justice for more than 30 years
- Adams pushes **Judiciary Act of 1801**, adding 16 federal judges
- Appoints Federalist **midnight judges** on his last day as president
- Jefferson argues undelivered appointment papers are invalid

Continued . . .

SECTION

3

continued The Jefferson Presidency***Marbury v. Madison***

- ***Marbury v. Madison***—William Marbury sues to have papers delivered
 - Judiciary Act of 1789 requires Supreme Court order
 - Marshall rules requirement unconstitutional
- **Judicial review**—Supreme Court able to declare laws unconstitutional

SECTION

3

The United States Expands West

Westward Migration

- From 1800–1810, Ohio population grows from 45,000 to 231,000
- Most settlers use Cumberland Gap to reach Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee
- In 1775, Daniel Boone leads clearing of Wilderness Road

Continued . . .



SECTION

3

continued **The United States Expands West****The Louisiana Purchase**

- Louisiana returned to France; Jefferson fears strong French presence
- Jefferson buys Louisiana Territory from Napoleon
 - doubts he has constitutional authority
- **Louisiana Purchase** doubles size of U.S.

Lewis and Clark

- Jefferson appoints **Lewis and Clark** to lead Corps of Discovery:
 - explore new territory, find route to Pacific
 - gather information about people, plants animals
- Native American woman, **Sacajawea**, serves as interpreter, guide



Section 4

The War of 1812

War breaks out again between the United States and Britain in 1812.



NEXT

SECTION

4 The War of 1812**The War Hawks Demand War****British and French Rivalries**

- British **blockade** or seal French ports to prevent ships from entering
- Britain, France seize American ships, confiscate cargoes

Grievances Against Britain

- **Impressment**—seizing Americans, drafting them into British navy
- *Chesapeake* incident further angers Americans
- Jefferson convinces Congress to declare **embargo**, or ban on exports
- Embargo, meant to hurt Europe, also hurts U.S.
 - Congress lifts it, except with Britain, France

Continued . . .

SECTION

4

continued **The War Hawks Demand War****Tecumseh's Confederacy**

- **William Henry Harrison** makes land deal with Native American chiefs
- Shawnee chief **Tecumseh** tries to form Native American confederacy:
 - tells people to return to traditional beliefs, practices
 - presses Harrison, negotiates British help; many tribes don'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



SECTION

4

The War Brings Mixed Results

The War in Canada

- Madison chooses war, thinks Britain is crippling U.S. trade, economy
- U.S. army unprepared; early British victories in Detroit, Montreal
- Oliver Hazard Perry defeats British on Lake Erie; U.S. wins 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

Continued . . .



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4

continued **The War Brings Mixed Results****British Burn the White House**

- By 1814, British raid, burn towns along Atlantic coast
- British burn Washington D.C. in retaliation for York, Canada

The Battle of New Orleans

- General **Andrew Jackson** fights Native Americans, gains national fame
- Jackson defeats Native Americans at Battle of Horseshoe Bend
 - destroys military power of Native Americans in South
- In 1815, defeats superior British force at Battle of New Orleans

Continued . . .

SECTION

4

continued The War Brings Mixed Results**The Treaty of Ghent**

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

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