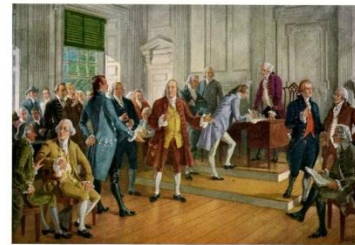


**Launching the
Nation...**

What has happened in the United States of America?

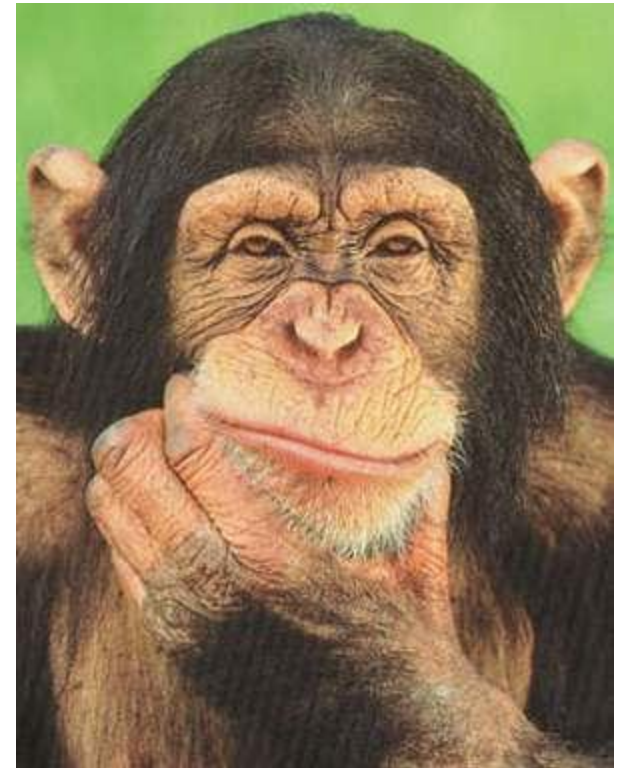
- **Freedom!**
 - American Revolutionary War...
- **Democracy!**
 - Declaration - U.S. Constitution...
- **Established Government!**
 - Article I - Article VII
- **Individual Rights!**
 - Amendment I - Amendment 10



WHAT'S THE NEXT STEP?

Organizing the Government

- The new government had to create policies and procedure for different areas of national policy that would determine the future of the country...
 - This was going to be the first for everything!
 - First Step, Elect Leaders...

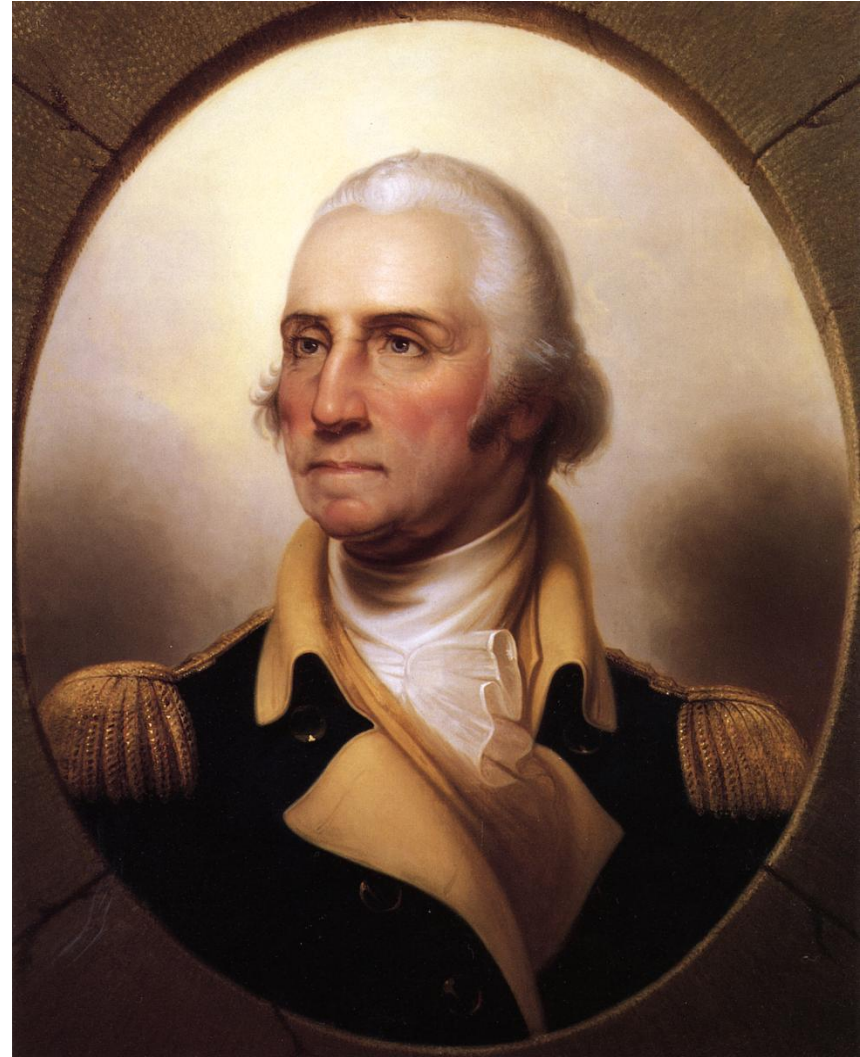


WHO?

George Washington

Many Americans believed in **George Washington**, he was seen as an honest man and a hero of the Revolutionary War...

- Many believed he should be the first president...
- Qualifications
 1. .
 2. .
 3. .



George Washington

Did George Washington want the job???

- Washington had been looking forward to retirement and a quiet life after the American Revolutionary War...
 - It took encouragement from several of his close companions to get him to even think about becoming president...
 - “Of all men, you are the best fitted to fill that office...”



1st Election of the U.S.A.

- In January 1789 each state, of the 11 states that had ratified the Constitution, sent electors to choose a president...
 - The delegates formed a group known as the **electoral college**, which was a body of electors who represented the people's vote in choosing the president...
 - Washington was unanimously voted for the presidency...
 - Vice-President, John Adams....



Why should he take the position...

**“Should the idea
prevail that you
would not accept the
presidency, it should
prove fatal to the
new government...”**



President

PRO's?

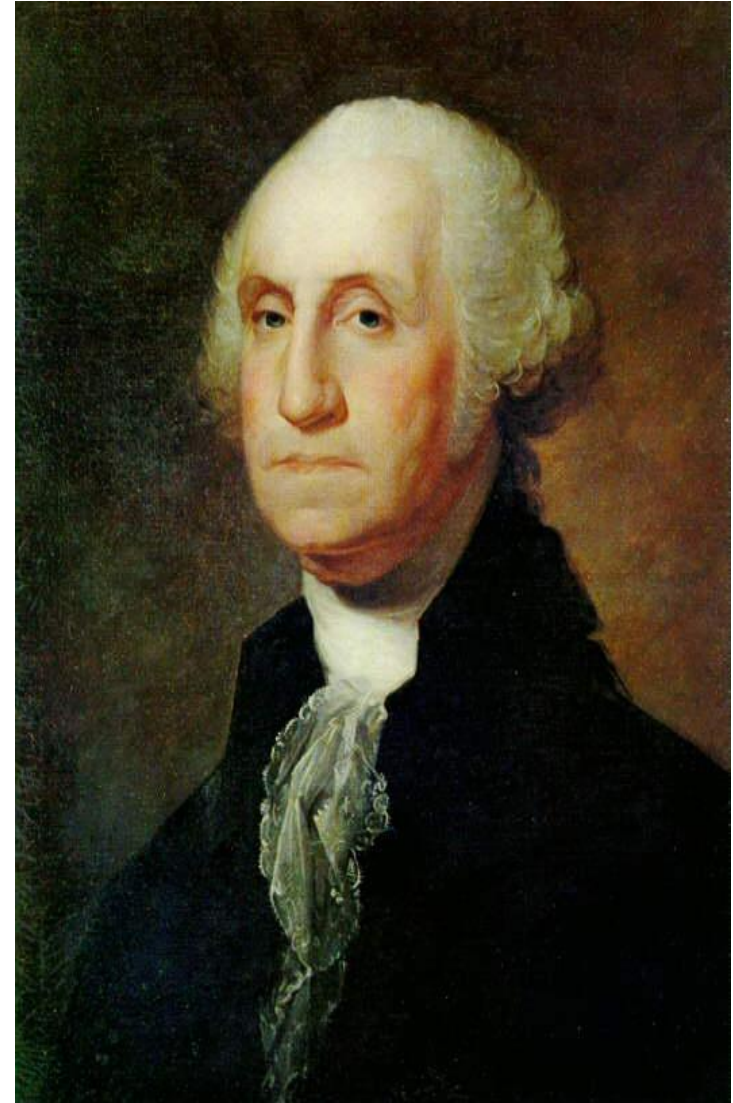
CON's?

Organizing Government

Hard work lay ahead for members of the new government...

- The new federal government had to create policies and procedures that would determine the future of the country...

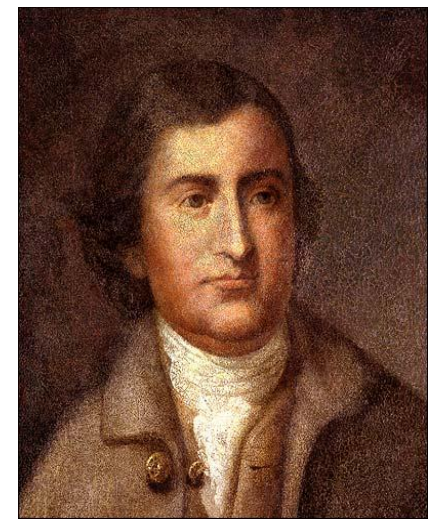
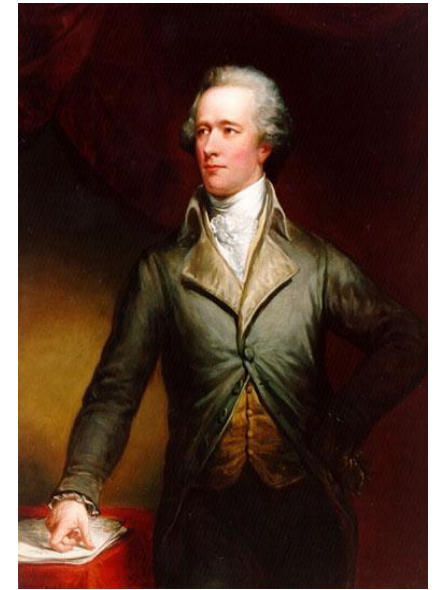
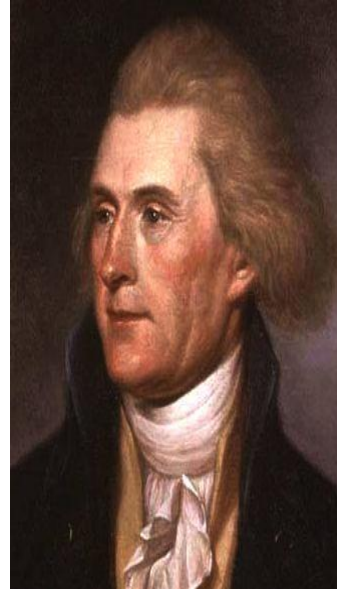
“The first of everything in our situation will serve to establish a *precedent*...”



Organizing Government

The **First Congress** created departments in the Executive Branch for different areas of national policy...

- **Cabinet**, or advisors
 - **Sec. of Treasury** – Alexander Hamilton
 - **Sec. of State** – Thomas Jefferson
 - **Sec. of War** – Henry Knox
 - **Attorney General** – Edmund Randolph



Federal Court System

To set up the Federal Court System the *First Congress* passed the **Judiciary Act of 1789...**

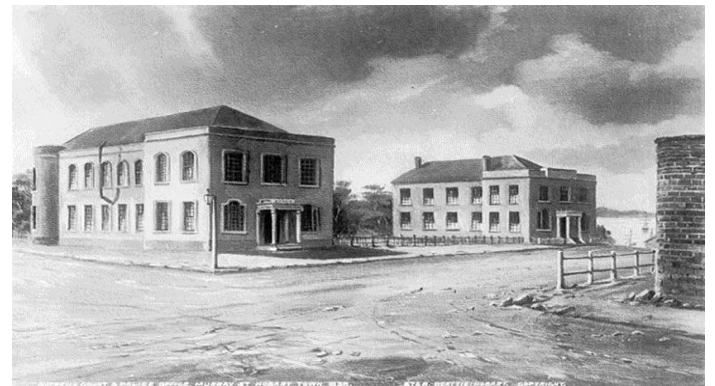
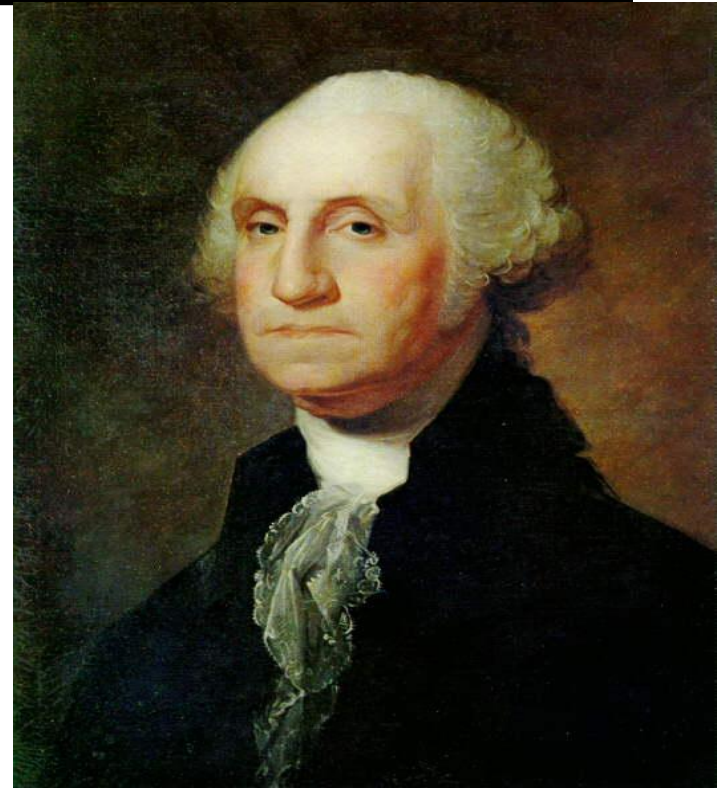
- This act created three levels of federal courts and defined their powers in relationship to state courts... (Supreme Court/District Courts/Court of Appeals)



Organizing Government

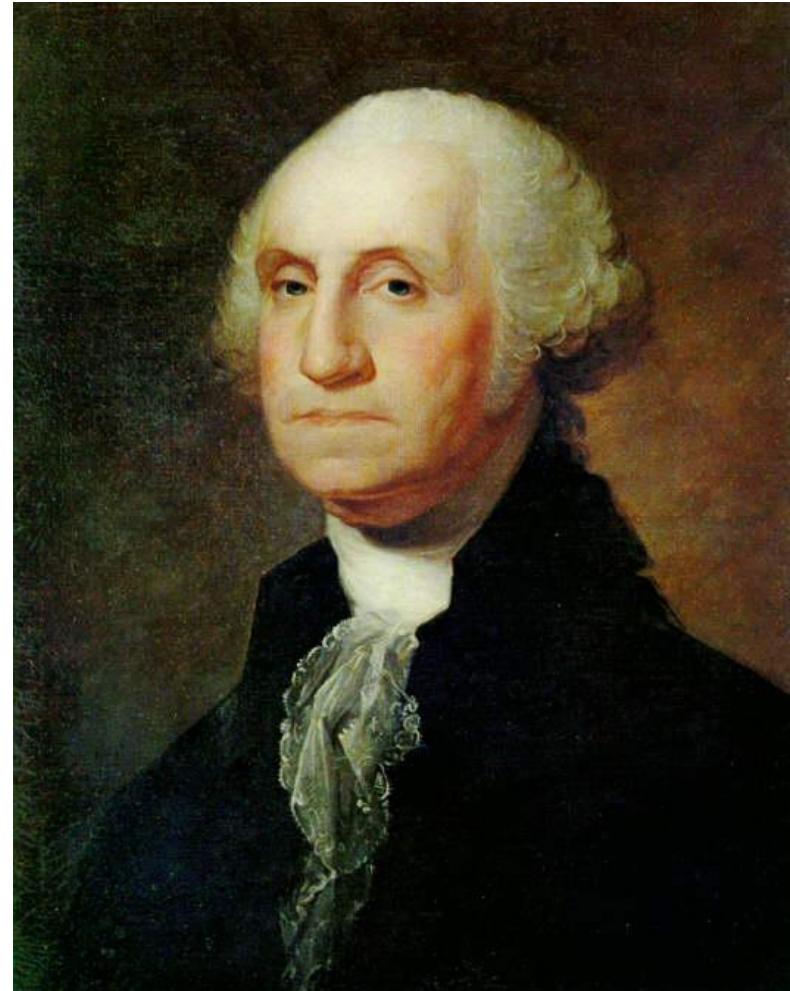
The basic parts of government were now in place...

- Leaders began to face the challenges of a new nation...
 - Hard work lay ahead!



Americans' Expectations for the Nation

- What expectations did Americans' have for President Washington...
 - Most Americans wanted improved trade, free from too many restrictions...
 - Americans also wanted the government to protect them and keep the economy stable...

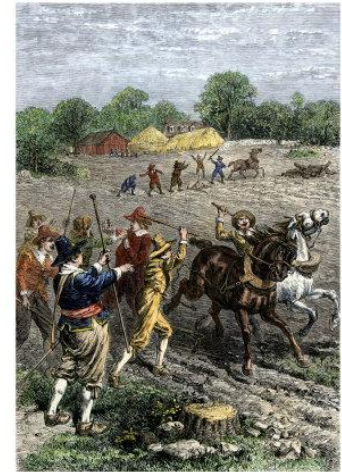


Have we changed?

Americans' Expectations for the Nation...

Farmers

- Fair Tax Laws...
- Right to Settle Western Lands...
- They did not want the gov't to interfere with their everyday life!



Craftspeople, Laborers, and Merchants

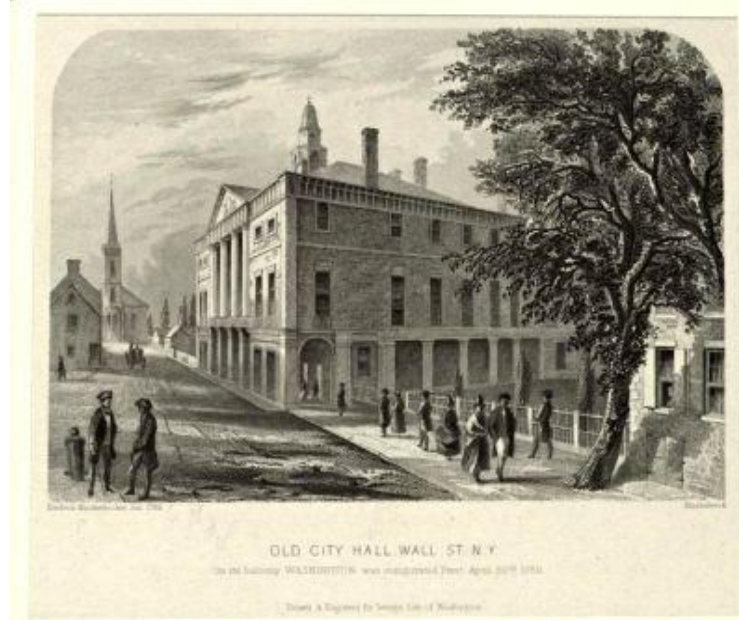
- Simpler Trade Laws...
- Protection From Foreign Competitors...
(Tariffs)



A New 'Capital'

- Most cities were small...
 - Only New York City and Philadelphia had populations larger than 25,000...
 - New York City would become the first capital of the United States...
 - New York City had a bustling economy, with international trade and businesses...
 - » In 1792 Wall Street formed the New York Stock Exchange...

New York City was a great start for the United States capital...



Hamilton and National Finances

Alexander Hamilton 'Background'

Alexander Hamilton
seemed born with a head
for economics, a genius...

- While in his teens, he helped run a shipping company...
- He went to America and received a formal education...
- He married into a wealthy New York family and began practicing law...
- He served as a delegate to four continental congresses...
- **He biggest challenge was being the Secretary of the Treasury for President Washington...**





Alexander Hamilton 'National Finances'

- **National Debt...**
 - As Secretary of the Treasury, Hamilton's biggest challenge was paying off the national debt...
 - This was money owed by the United States from the Revolutionary War...
 - The United States owed about \$11.7 Million to foreign countries, and about \$40.4 million to U.S. Citizens...
 - » **Bond/IOU's/Lotteries...**



Alexander Hamilton 'National Finances'

- **State Debt...**
 - The states owed \$25 million dollars for Revolutionary War expenses...
- **The South disagreed...**
 - Most of the war was fought in the North and the South didn't have large expenses... (Unfair)
 - Patrick Henry...



Moving the Capital!

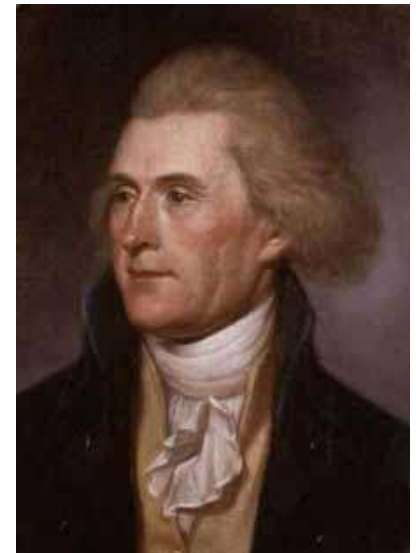
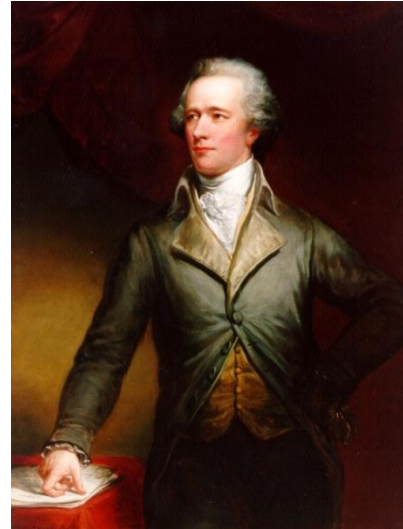
- To help win over the Southern population Hamilton had to bargain...
 - Southern officials wanted to change the location of the capital...
 - Hamilton, Madison, and Jefferson met in June 1790 to discuss the issue...
 - They came up with a plan to move the capital from New York City to Philadelphia for 10 years... (1791 – 1801)
 - » After 10 years a new capital would be developed on the Potomac River (decided by Washington)...
 - » Benjamin Banneker...



Alexander Hamilton

'National Finances'

- **Hamilton's Idea...**
 - Pay foreign debt immediately and gradually repay bonds to U.S. citizens...
 - **Speculators – Bonds?**
 - Do not pay **speculators** for the *bonds* they purchased!
 - They took the risk and should take a loss...
- **Thomas Jefferson** disagreed, he thought this was cheating the public...



Alexander Hamilton's 'Economic Plans'

Deal with the Debt

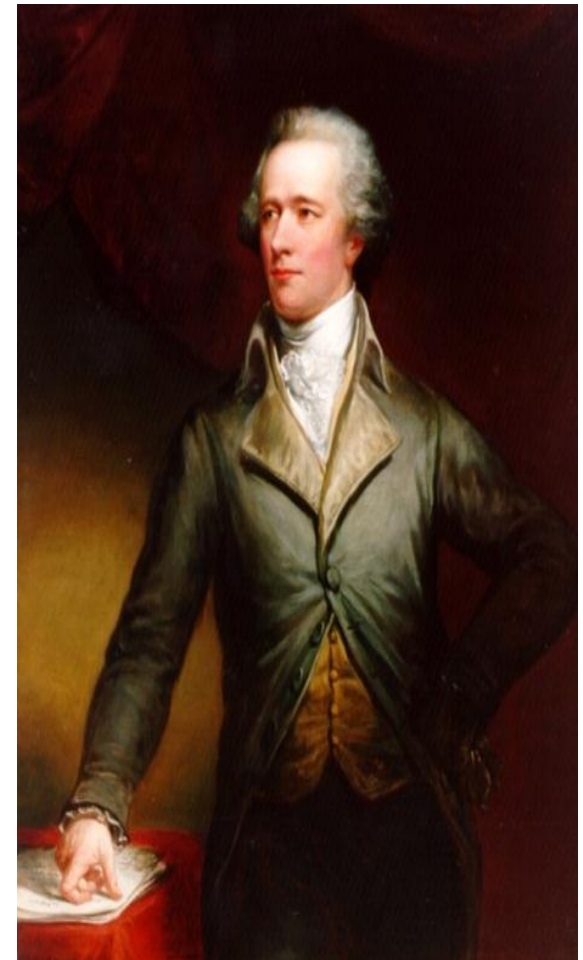
- Take on the foreign and domestic debt by replacing creditors' old, low-value bonds with new bonds...
- Take over most of the states \$25 million Revolutionary War debt...
- Stiff the **speculators**...

Gain Revenue

- Pass a tariff to both bring in money and help American manufacturers...
- Invest in self...

Stabilize the Banking System

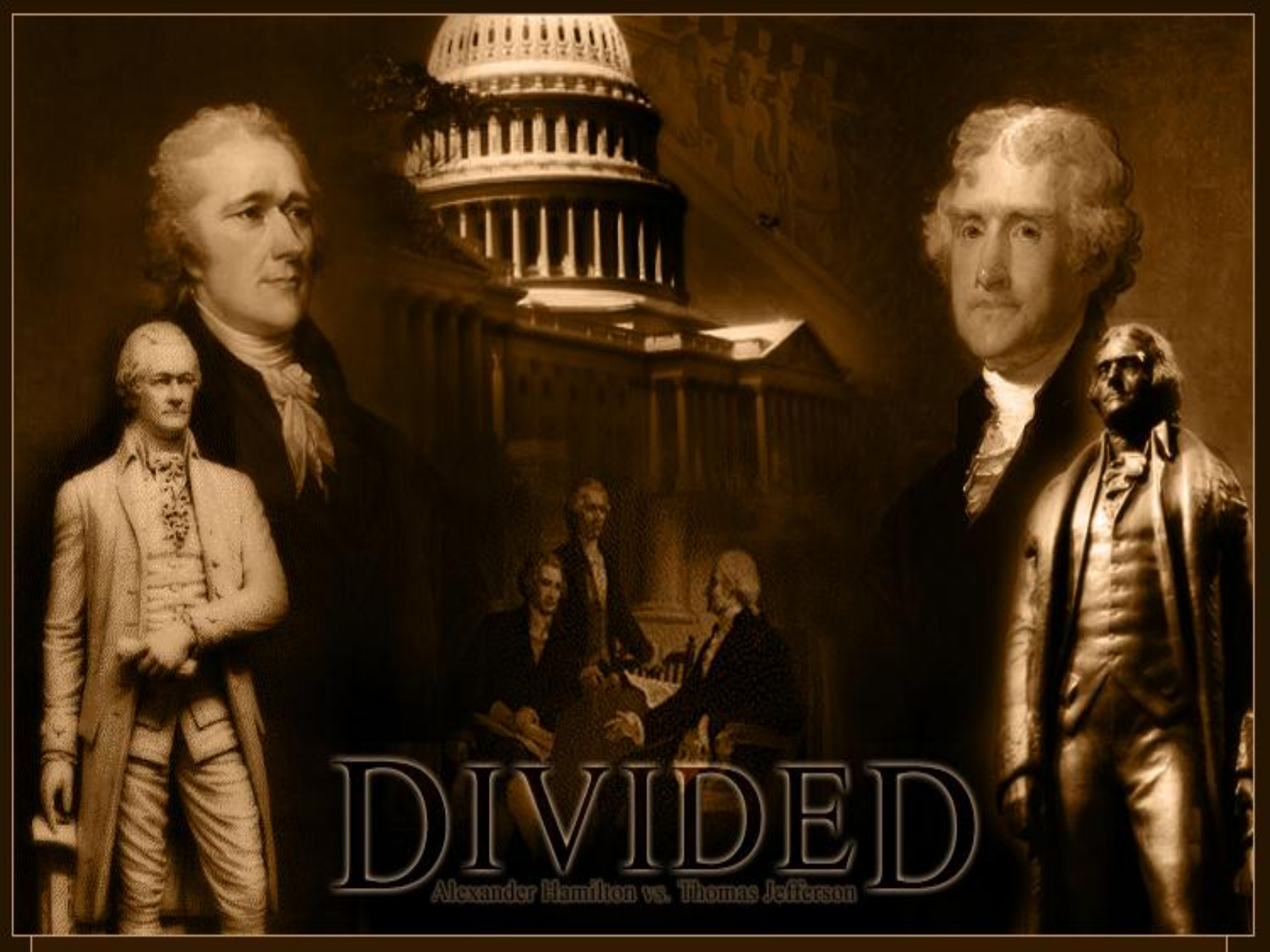
- Create a national bank...
- Create a national mint...



Would it work...

- Hamilton had great ideas on how to fix the national debt problem, but would it work...
 - Thomas Jefferson disagreed with Alexander Hamilton and it would lead to debate on how to define the central government...
 - **Hamilton** – Strong Central Gov't...
 - **Jefferson** – Protect State Gov't...
 - Federalist vs. Anti-Federalist...





DIVIDED

Alexander Hamilton vs. Thomas Jefferson



Jefferson Opposes Hamilton 'differing views'

Alexander Hamilton

- Hamilton wanted a strong central government that balanced the power with 'mass of the people' and wealthier citizens...

– Protect liberties and don't give too much power to the people...

Thomas Jefferson

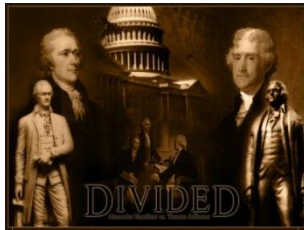
- Jefferson believed it should be left up to the people on how the government should be ran...

– Not strict gov't rule or interference!

Jefferson Opposes Hamilton 'economic difference'

Alexander Hamilton

- Hamilton wanted to promote manufacturing and business...
- Hamilton wanted to pass high tariffs, **protective tariffs**, to keep people buying American products...
 - Invest in ones self!



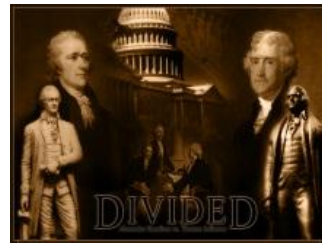
Thomas Jefferson

- Jefferson worried about depending to much on manufacturing and businesses...
- Jefferson believed farmers were the most important voters/people...
 - Jefferson wanted lower tariffs...
 - This would help farmers...

Jefferson Opposes Hamilton 'National Bank'

Alexander Hamilton

- Hamilton wanted to start a national bank where the gov't could keep its money...
- The bank could make loans and mint/coin its own money...
- Hamilton also wanted the states to start their own banks which would be supported by the national bank...



Thomas Jefferson

- Thomas Jefferson and James Madison believed **Hamilton** was trying to make the central gov't too powerful...
 - The U.S. Constitution didn't give any power to create a bank...

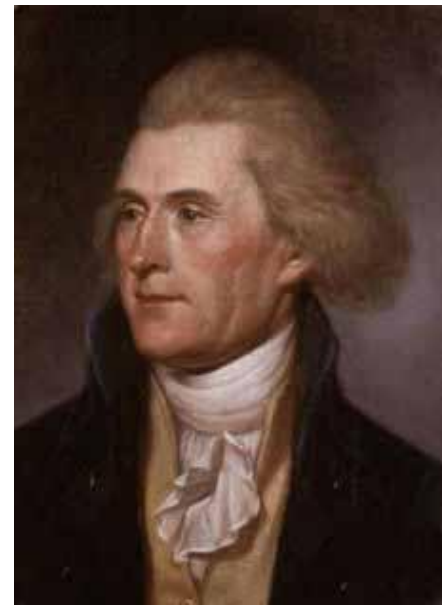
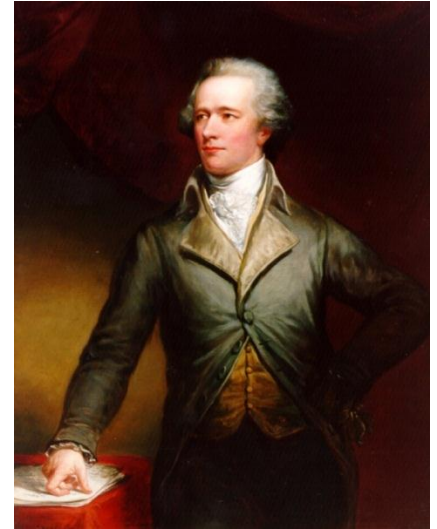
Strict vs. Loose Construction

Jefferson vs. Hamilton

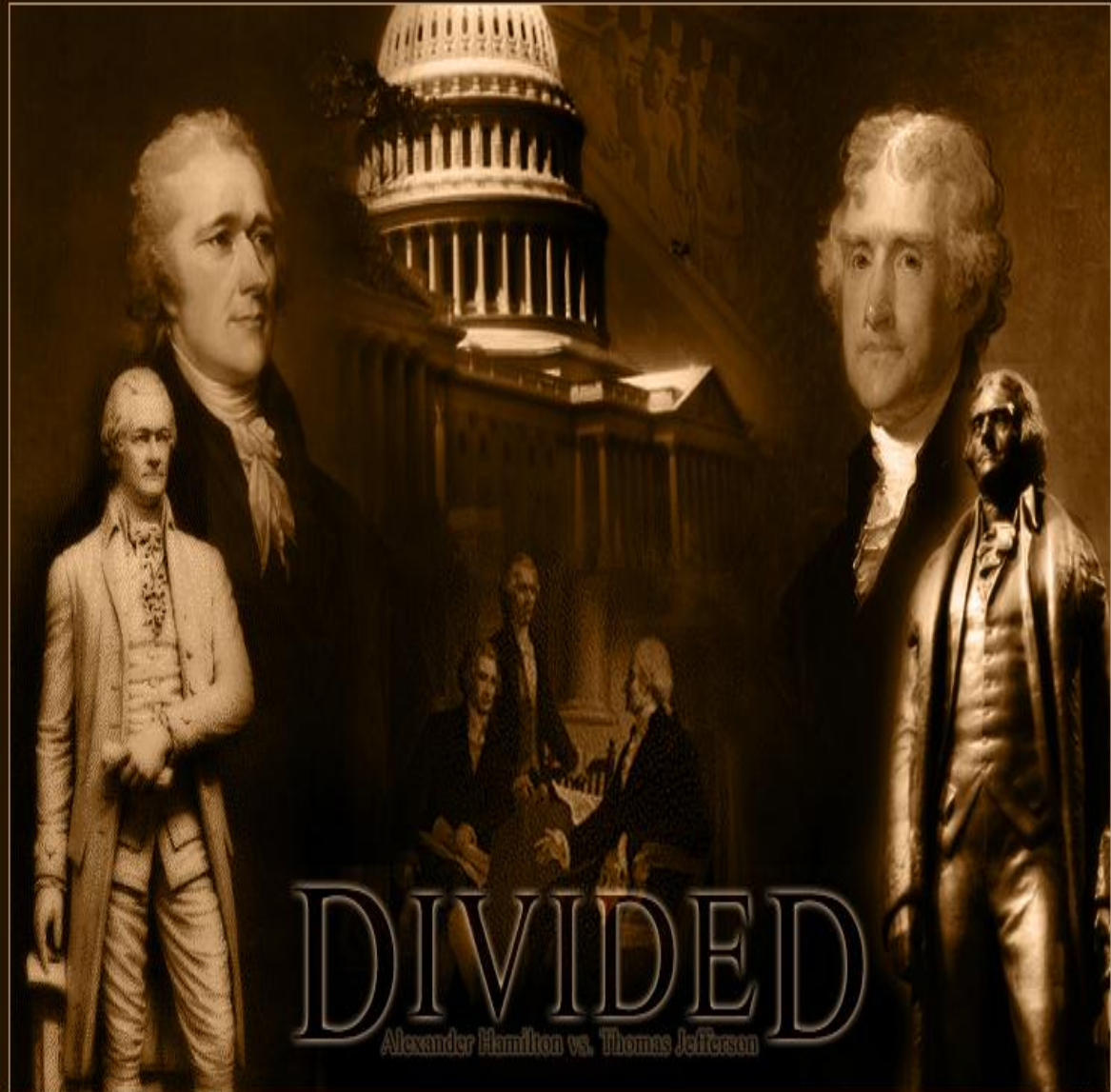
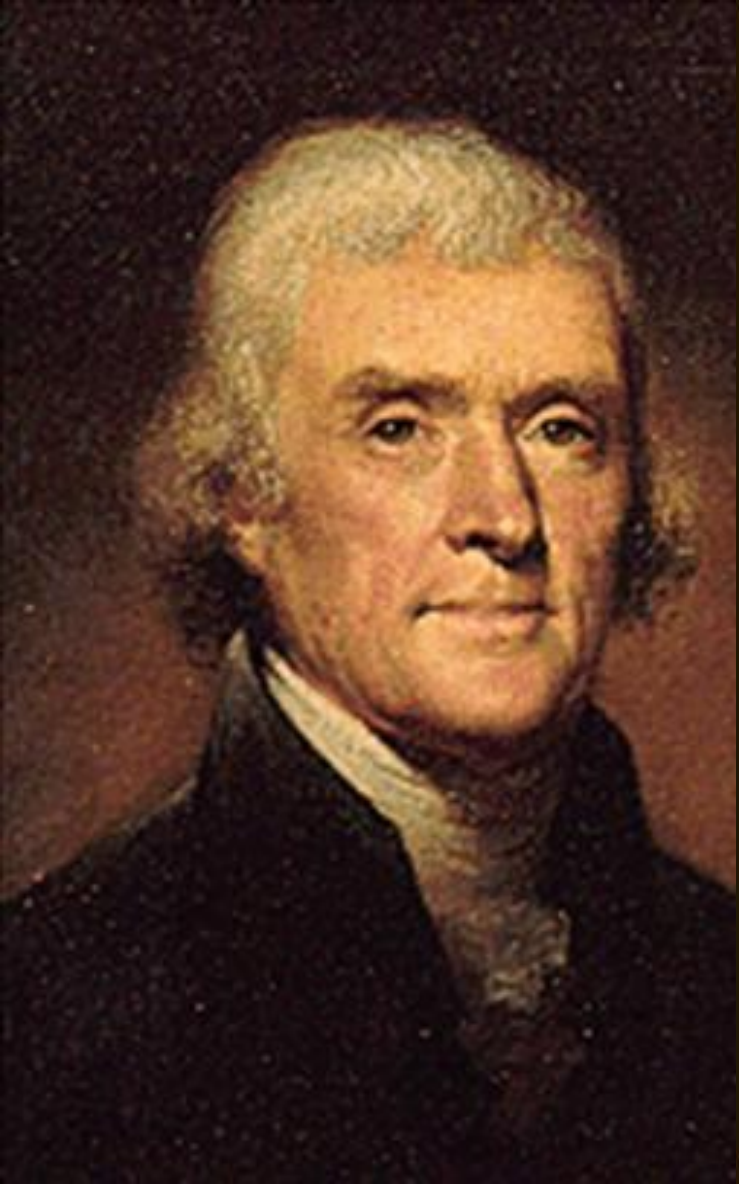
- **Loose Construction** – means that the federal government can take reasonable actions that the Constitution does not specifically forbid.
 - Alexander Hamilton
- **Strict Construction** – means that the federal government should only do what the Constitution specifically says it can do.
 - Thomas Jefferson

President Washington sides with Alexander Hamilton and begins the ECONOMIC PLAN & THE NATIONAL BANK...

(20 Year Charter...)



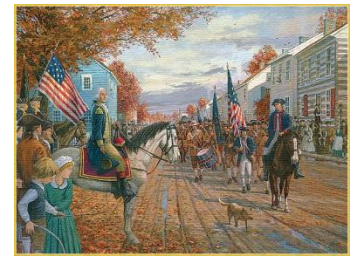
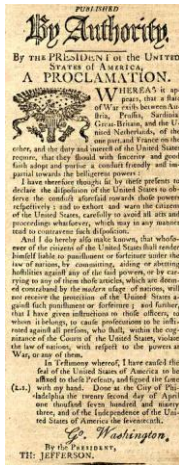
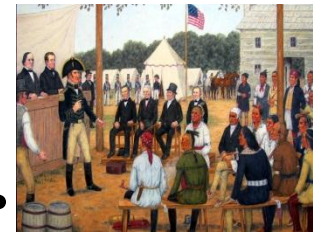
1793 Thomas Jefferson resigns...



**Challenges
for the New
Nation...**

United States of America Challenges & Problems

- 1789 – French Revolution...
- 1790 – 1794 – Conflict in the Northwest Territory! Too many countries...
- 1793 – Neutrality Proclamation.
– Trying to stay neutral...
- 1794 – Jay's Treaty...
- 1794 – Whiskey Rebellion...
- 1795 – Pinckney's Treaty...



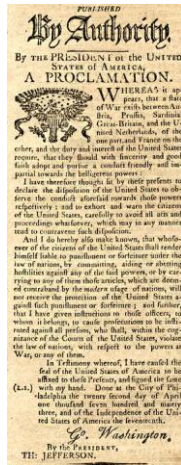
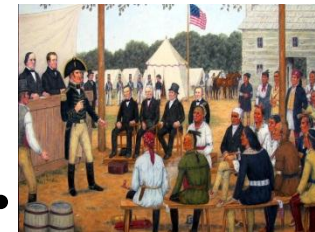
Challenges & Problems

As a new nation tried to get ***organized*** while facing ***economic problems*** and ***internal division***. Even more difficult challenges from conflicts in Europe arose. The United States could not avoid being caught between France, Great Britain, Spain, conflicts in the Northwest Territory, and with whiskey?!

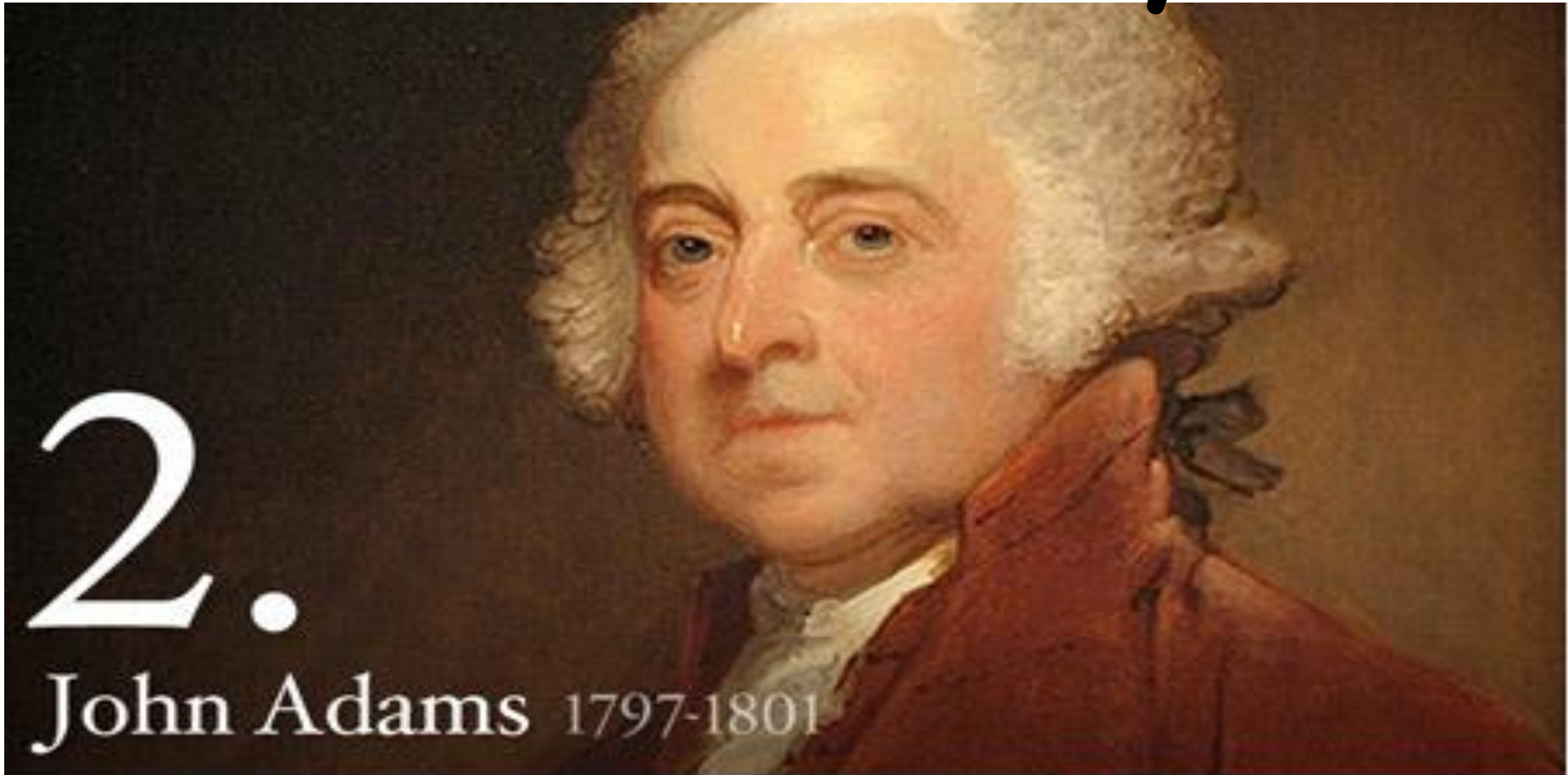
What is the United States to do?

United States of America Challenges & Problems

- 1789 – French Revolution...
- 1790 – 1794 – Conflict in the Northwest Territory! Too many countries...
- 1793 – Neutrality Proclamation.
– Trying to stay neutral...
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John Adam's Presidency

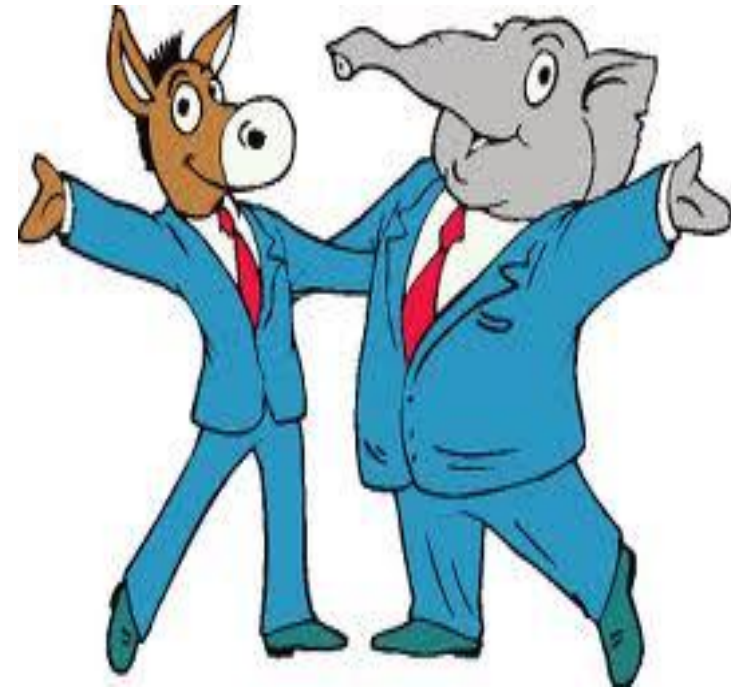


2.

John Adams 1797-1801

Election of 1796, important?

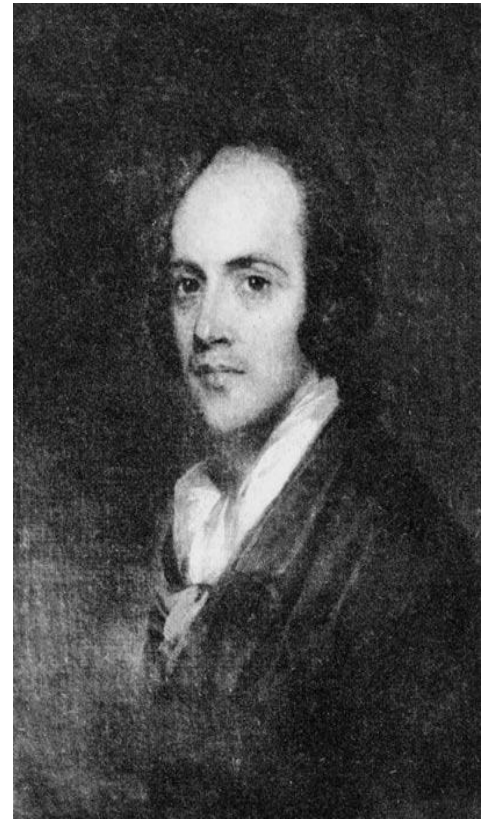
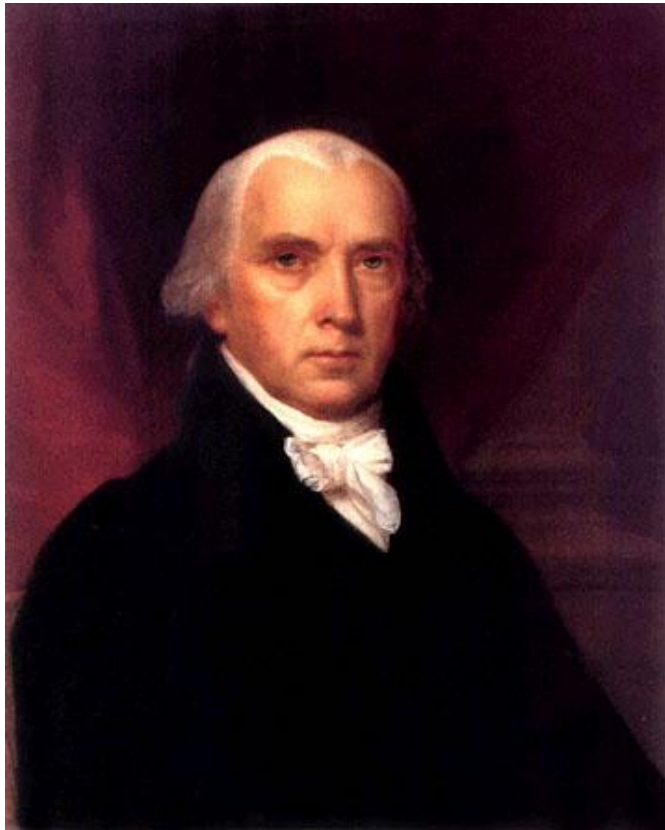
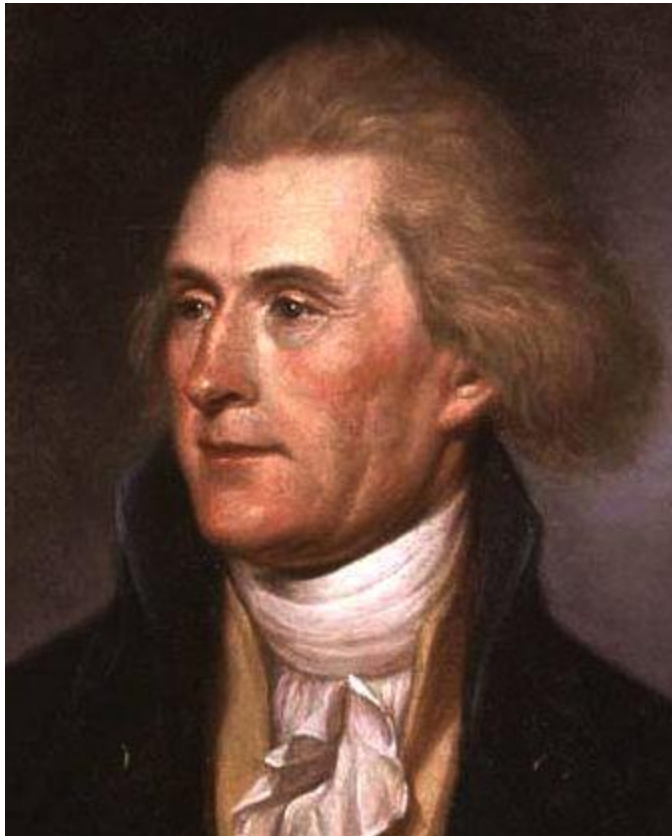
- **Political Parties...**
- **Federalist Party...**
 - Wanted a stronger federal government and supported industry and trade.
- **Democratic-Republican Party...**
 - Wanted to limit the governments power, reserve powers to the state.



Federalist Party (North)

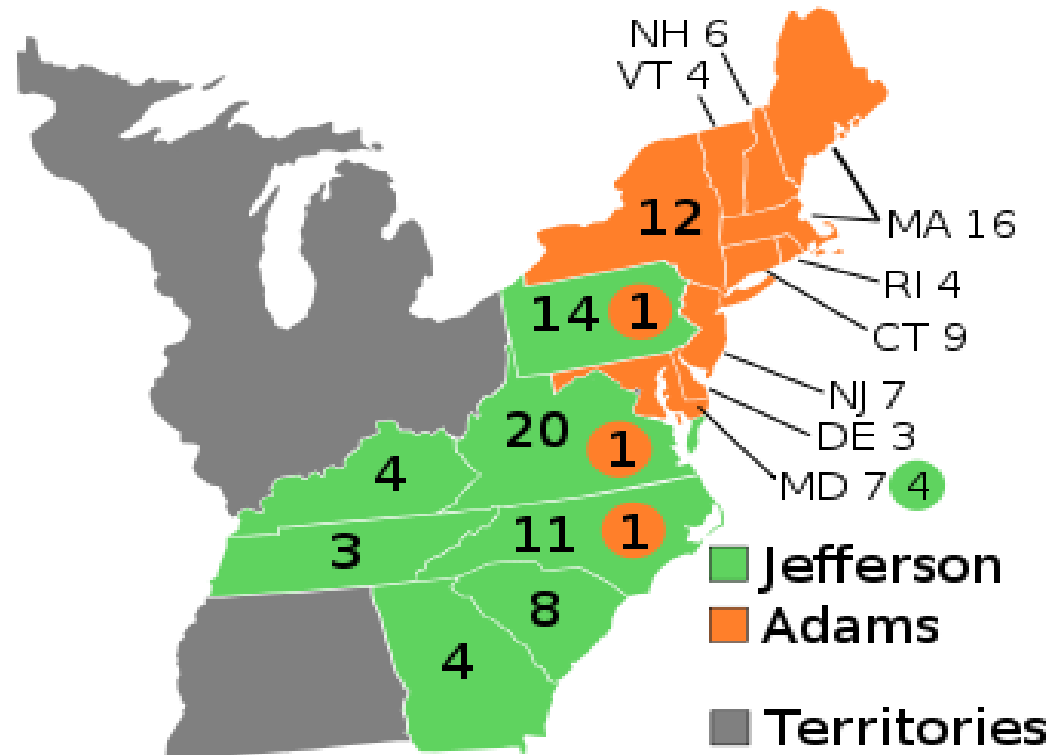
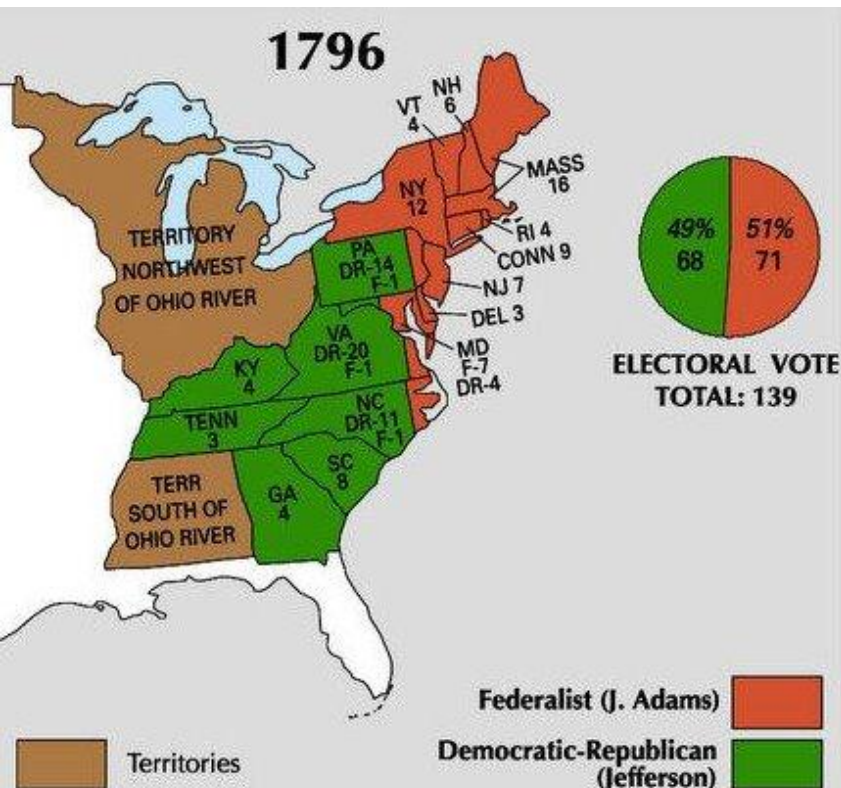
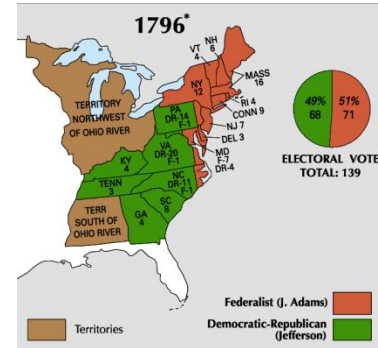


Democratic-Republican Party (South)



Election Results of 1796

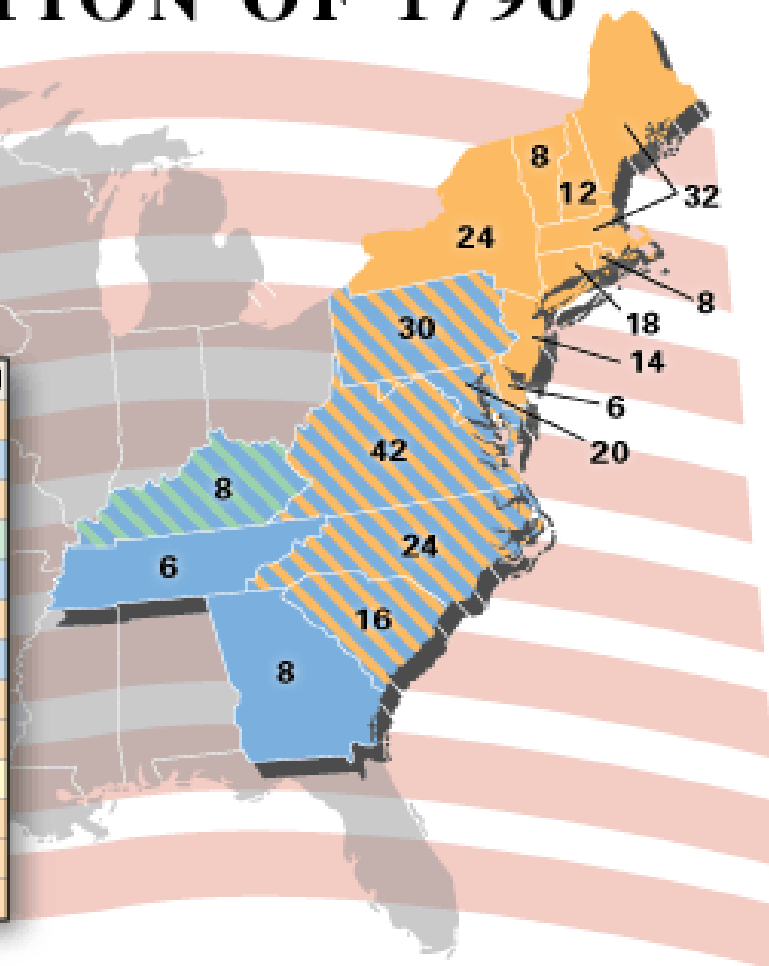
- President - John Adams
- Vice President - Thomas Jefferson



ELECTION OF 1796

Before the ratification of the 12th Amendment in 1804, each elector cast votes for two different candidates. The candidate with the highest number of votes became president, while the candidate with the second highest total became vice president.

	CT	DE	GA	KY	MD	MA	NH	NJ	NY	NC	PA	RI	SC	TN	VT	VA	Total
J. Adams	9	3			7	16	6	7	12	1	1	4			4	1	71
Jefferson			4	4	4					11	14		8	3		20	68
T. Pinckney	4	3			4	13		7	12	1	2		8		4	1	59
Burr				4	3					6	13			3		1	30
S. Adams																15	15
Ellsworth						1	6					4					11
Clinton			4													3	7
Jay	5																5
Iredell										3							3
Henry					2												2
Johnston						2											2
Washington										1						1	2
C. Pinckney										1							1



J. Adams (Federalist)
71 electoral votes



Jefferson (Democratic-Republican [DR])
68 electoral votes

T. Pinckney (Federalist)
59 electoral votes

Burr (Antifederalist)
30 electoral votes

S. Adams [DR]
15 electoral votes

Ellsworth (Federalist)
11 electoral votes

Clinton [DR]
7 electoral votes

Jay (Federalist)
5 electoral votes

Iredell (Federalist)
3 electoral votes

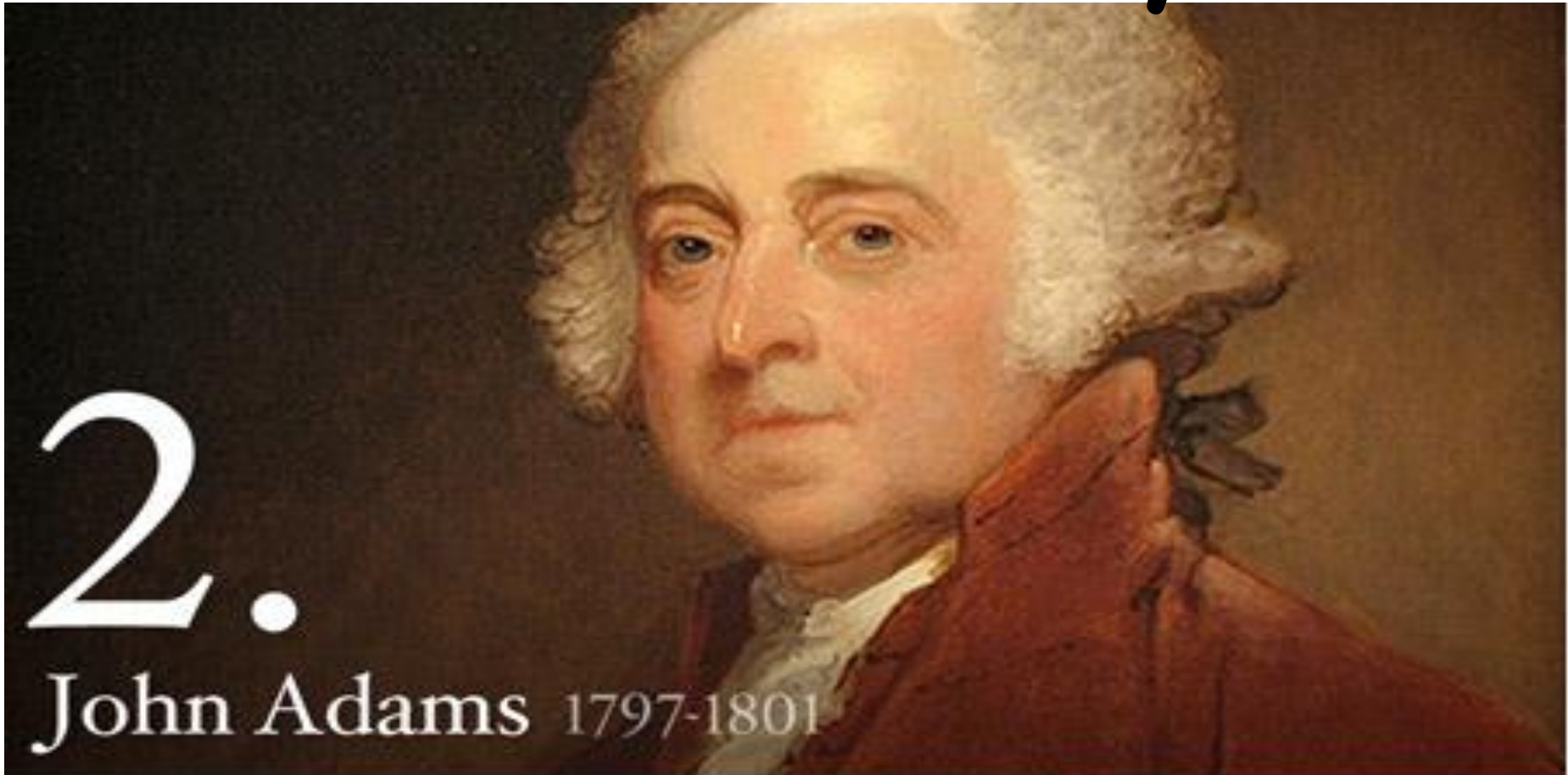
Henry (Independent)
2 electoral votes

Johnston (Federalist)
2 electoral votes

Washington (Federalist)
2 electoral votes

C. Pinckney (Federalist)
1 electoral vote

John Adam's Presidency



2.

John Adams 1797-1801

Sum it up...

What did John Adams do in his presidency...

- Find the three most important things John Adams did in his presidency...
- Write it down on a blank sheet of paper... (10 Minutes)



John Adam's Presidency

Anything
important...



XYZ Affair

- United States and French Relations
 - War?



"Million for defense, but not one cent for tribute." America

Alien and Sedition Act

(Slander)

- In 1798 The Federalist-controlled Congress passed four laws known as the **Alien and Sedition Acts**. These laws were said to protect the United States.
 - Limited Freedom of Speech and Press! (WAR)



Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions

- Arguments about the Alien and Sedition Act was unconstitutional!
 - Act repealed 4 years later...

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

In the House of Representatives.

NOVEMBER 20th, 1798.

THE HOUSE according to the Standing Order of the Day, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the Report of the Commissioners.

Mr. CALDWELL in the Chair.

And after some time spent the Speaker returned the Chair, and Mr. Caldwell reported, that the Committee had according to order had under consideration the Governor's Address, and had come to the following Resolutions, which he delivered in as the Clerk's table, which they were read and agreed to by the House.

RESOLVED, that the several States composing the United States of America, are not united on the principle of unlimited submission to their General Government; but that by compact under the style and title of a Constitution for the United States and of amendments thereto, they constituted a General Government for special purposes, delegated to that Government certain definite powers, reserving each State to itself, the residuary mass of right to their own self Government; and that whenever the General Government assumes undelegated powers, its acts are unconstitutional, void, and of no force; That to the compact

terfacing the securities and current coin of the United States, piracy and felonies committed on the High Seas, and offences against the laws of nations, and no other crimes whatever, and it being as a general principle, and one of amendments to the Constitution has also declared, "that the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States respectively to the people," therefore, all the acts of Congress passed on the 14th day of July, 1798, and entitled "An act in addition to the act entitled an act for punishment of certain crimes against the United States;" as also the act passed thereon on the 27th day of June, 1798, entitled "An act to punish frauds committed on the Bank of the United States;" all other their acts which assume to create, define, or punish crimes other than those enumerated in the constitution, altogether void and of no force, and the power to create, define, and punish other crimes is reserved, and it is apprehended fully and exclusively to the respective States, each within its own Territory.

III. Resolved, that it is true as a general principle, and is also expressly declared by one of the amendments to the Constitution that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution,



RESOLUTIONS

VIRGINIA AND KENTUCKY!

PRINTED BY

MADISON AND JEFFERSON,

IN RELATION TO THE

ALIEN AND SEDITION LAWS.