

APUSH

PowerPoint #3.5

(Part 1 of 2)

Unit #3 - Revolution & Republican Culture

Chapters 6-7

BFW Textbook

TOPIC - The Federalist Era

Topic 8

The Federalist Era

I. The New Nation

A. Untested Framework

Untested

- The Constitution (ratified 1788) was created to establish a more powerful national government.
- Its concepts were untested and would confront civil unrest, threats of secession, and international crises.

Framework

- Many aspects of the document were left open to interpretation.
- The Founders provided only a frame to a new nation.

B. Demography

Regions

- New England States
- Mid-Atlantic States
- Southern States
- Western States & Territories

Population

- Nearly 4 million people (nearly 20% Black and enslaved in the South).

Westward Migration

C. Government

First Congress

- Met on March 4, 1789 in NYC
- The Senate selected a chair who counted the unanimous votes for President.

President George Washington

- Self-made man with little formal education.
- Military experience provided leadership.

Conflict, Tension, & Rivalry

- Hamilton v. Jefferson, sectionalism, and partisanship.

George Washington

1st President

1789 – 1797

Party: No Party

Home State:

Virginia

Vice President:

John Adams



George Washington

Domestic

- Unanimously elected president for two terms (1788 and 1792).
- Created the first Cabinet and set up precedents which exist, today.
- Dealt with a Whiskey Rebellion in Pennsylvania and quarreling between Jefferson and Hamilton.

Foreign

- Dealt with Native Americans and the war between the French & British.
- Issued his "Neutrality Proclamation" in response to the war between France and Britain.

Executive Branch

Article II of the Constitution

Cabinet

- Advisory body which head the departments of the executive branch.
- Original Cabinet consisted of State, Treasury, War, & Attorney General.



Vice President

- John Adams served as the first Vice President and was not part of Washington's Cabinet.
- President of the Senate.

Judicial Branch

- Article III of the Constitution.
- Supreme Court (originally, six Justices).

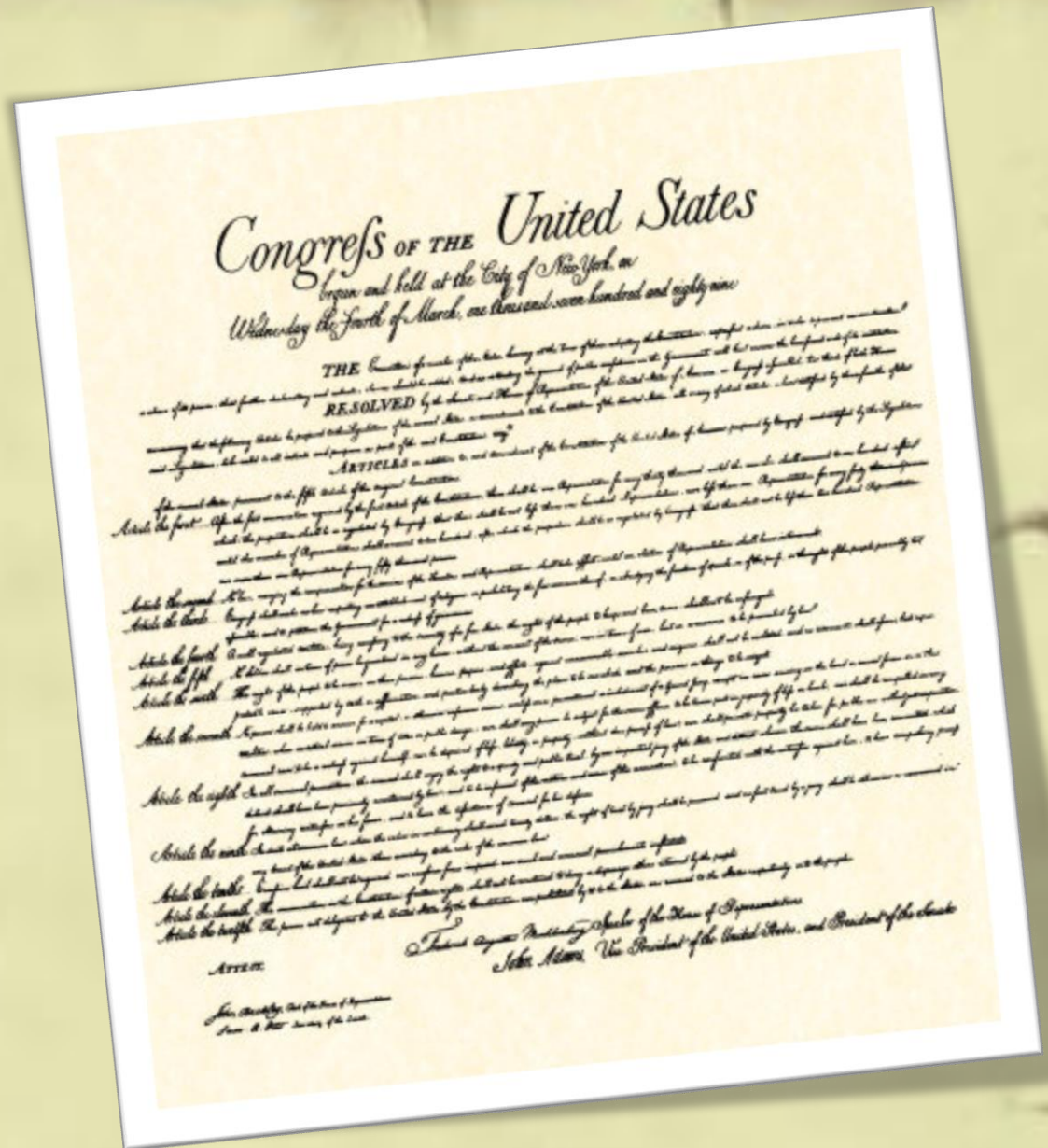
Circuit & Appeals Courts

Chief Justice John Jay

New York attorney and author of *The Federalist*.

Bill of Rights

- First ten amendments to the Constitution
- Supported by the Anti-Federalists.
- Ratified, 1791.



First Amendment-

Freedom of Speech, Press, Assembly, and Religion

Second Amendment-

Right to Bear Arms

Third Amendment-

No Quartering of Troops

Fourth Amendment-

Searches & Seizures

Fifth Amendment-

Criminal Proceedings, Due Process, & Eminent Domain

Sixth Amendment-

Criminal Proceedings (Right to a Speedy & Fair Trial)

Seventh Amendment-

Civil Trials (Right to a Jury Trial)

Eighth Amendment-

Bail & Excessive Fines

Ninth Amendment-

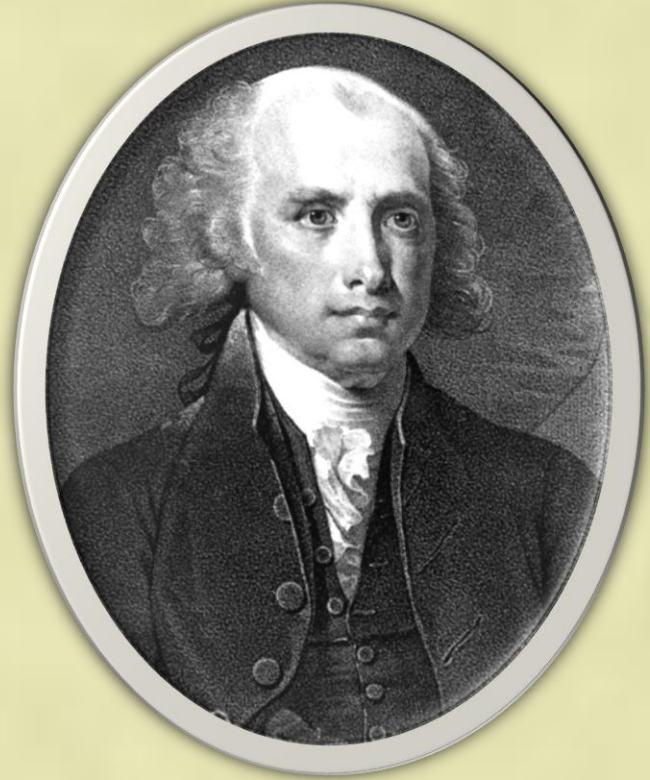
Rights Not Limited to the Bill of Rights

Tenth Amendment-

Reserved Powers to the States & Individuals

James Madison

- Virginia planter and “Father of the Constitution.”
- First Speaker of the House of Representatives (elected by the members of each new Congress).
- Proposed a tariff to raise revenue (no income existed).



Raising Revenue

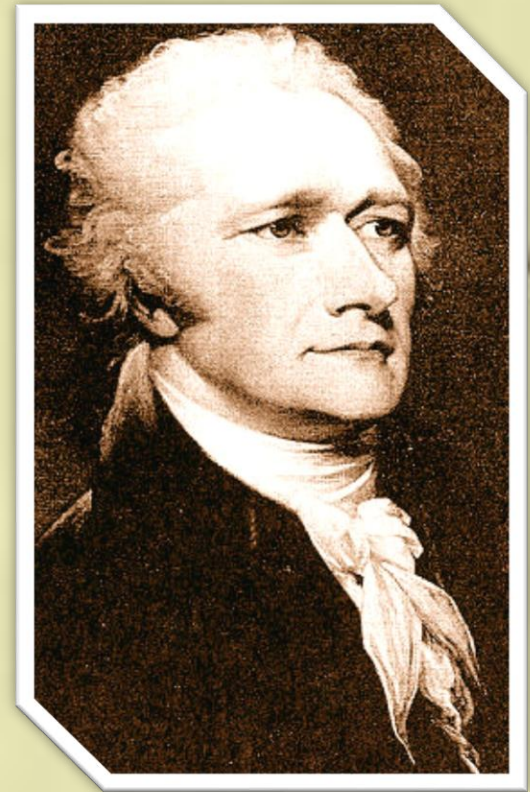
- Tonnage Act of 1789.
- Southerners were for low tariffs (feared too much national government power and repercussions from foreign nations).
- Northerners supported high tariffs to “protect” infant New England industries competing against British and other European nations.
- Led to the rise of sectionalism in the 1820s and 1830s.

II. Hamilton's Vision of America

A. Alexander Hamilton's Background

Self-Made Aristocrat

- Born (1756) out of wedlock on Nevis.
- Father left and mother died.
- Clerk and accountant.
- Attended King's College at 17.
- Washington's aid-de-camp.
- Lawyer and member of the Confederation Congress.
- Shrewd, combative, determined.



Nationalist

- Early convert of nationalism.
- Major role in promoting the Constitutional Convention.

Secretary of the Treasury

- Took over the Treasury Department at 34 in 1789 and was aggressive in getting programs passed through Congress.
- Unleash the energy of ambition driven by capitalism.

Secretary of the Treasury (continued...)

- Nurtured the idea that poverty was shameful and Americans should have opportunity to create wealth with a limited, but assertive government.
- Thriving new markets and industry would create a robust economy.
- Created a federal tax system, fiscal budgets, the First Bank United States (1791–1811), a customs service, and coast guard.

B. Establishing the Public Credit

Report on the Public Credit

- What to do with the war-generated debt?
- States had accumulated debt fighting the war.
- “Assumption Bill” would enhance nationalism.
- Freedom and property were important.
- New bonds for the bank were sold to private citizens.
- National debt would spur industry.

Reactions to Hamilton's Bank

- Madison broke with Hamilton.
- Spurred sectional debate.

C. Hamilton's Plan for a National Bank

Advantages of the Bank

- Government issued bonds would provide value for the issuing of a uniform currency.
- Source of capital for loans.
- Improve conditions for the economy by stimulating business and creating a sound fiscal environment.

Controversy over the Constitutionality of the Bank

- Madison challenges the bank's constitutionality.
- Strict v. broad interpretation of the Constitution.

Controversy over the Constitutionality of the Bank

(Continued...)

- Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 (“Necessary and Proper Clause” or “Elastic Clause”).
- What the bank necessary for carrying out the functions of government?
- Hamilton argued that corporations could be chartered whether stated or implied in the Constitution.
- Washington signed the bill and stock was open to the public in 1791 (the bank would not be re-chartered in 1811 by then President Madison).

D. Hamilton's "Report on Manufacturers"

Advantages of Government Development on Manufacturing

- Hamilton's "Report on Manufacturing"
- Design for a modern national economy
- Diversification of labor
- Improved productivity through machinery
- More entrepreneurial opportunities
- Greater immigration to United States

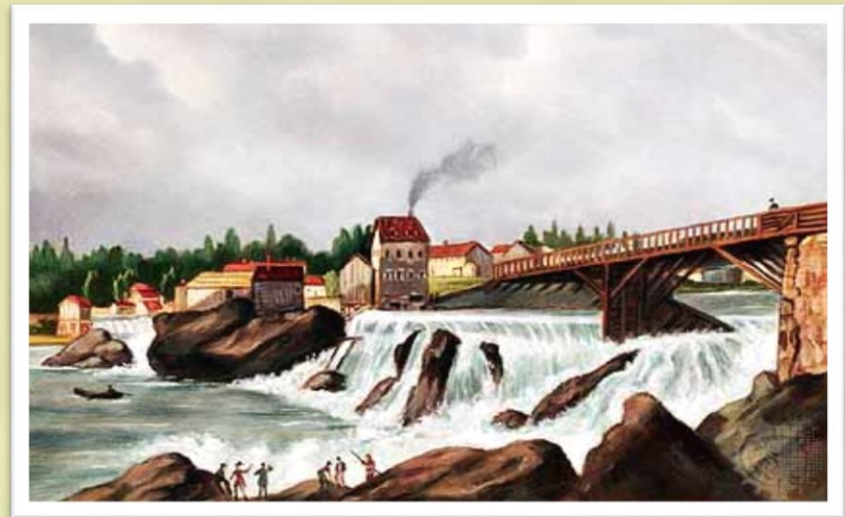
D. Hamilton's "Report on Manufacturers"

Techniques to Promote Manufacturing

- Increase of tariffs (used to promote construction of canals, roads, and use of ferrying rivers).
- Restraints on exports of raw material.
- Premiums to support certain vital industries (e.g. ship production, fishing,

Reactions to Proposals

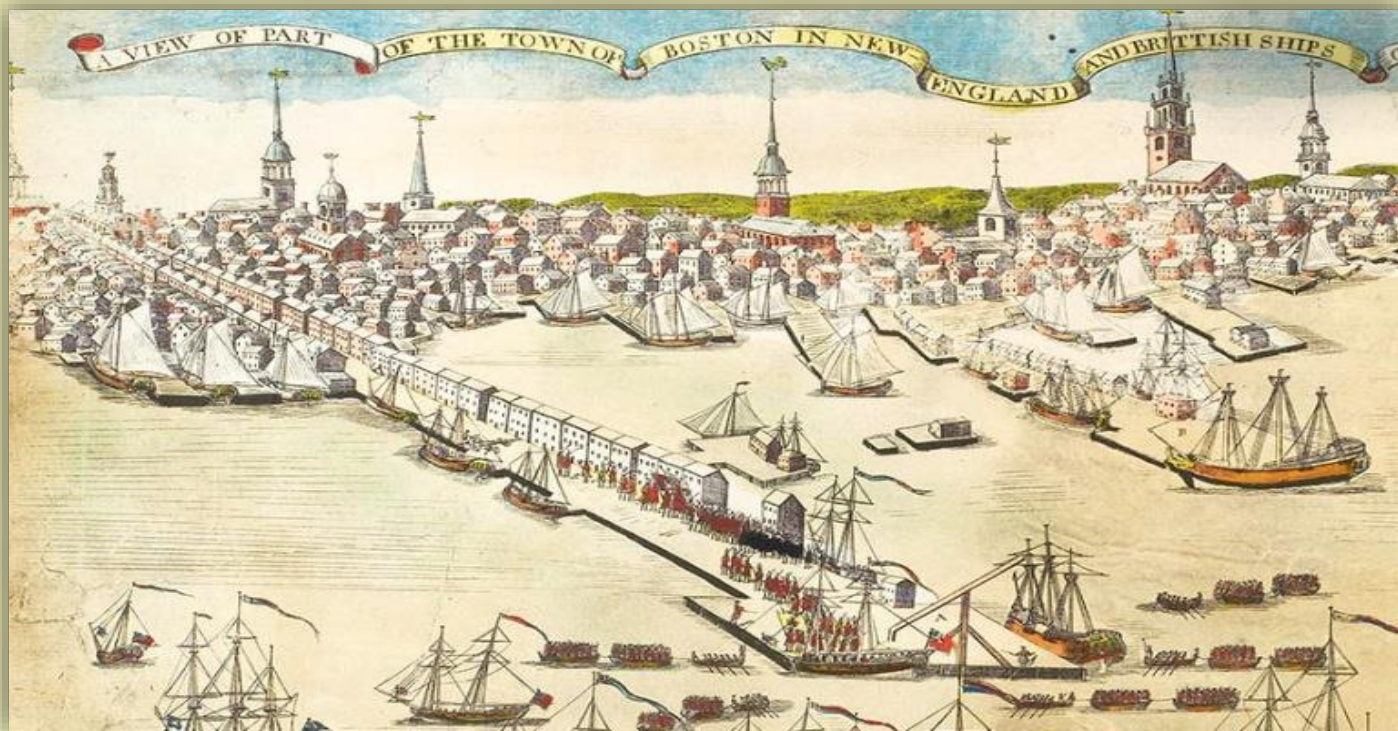
- Republicans oppose plans.



E. Hamilton's Contributions

Economic Growth & Capitalist Republic

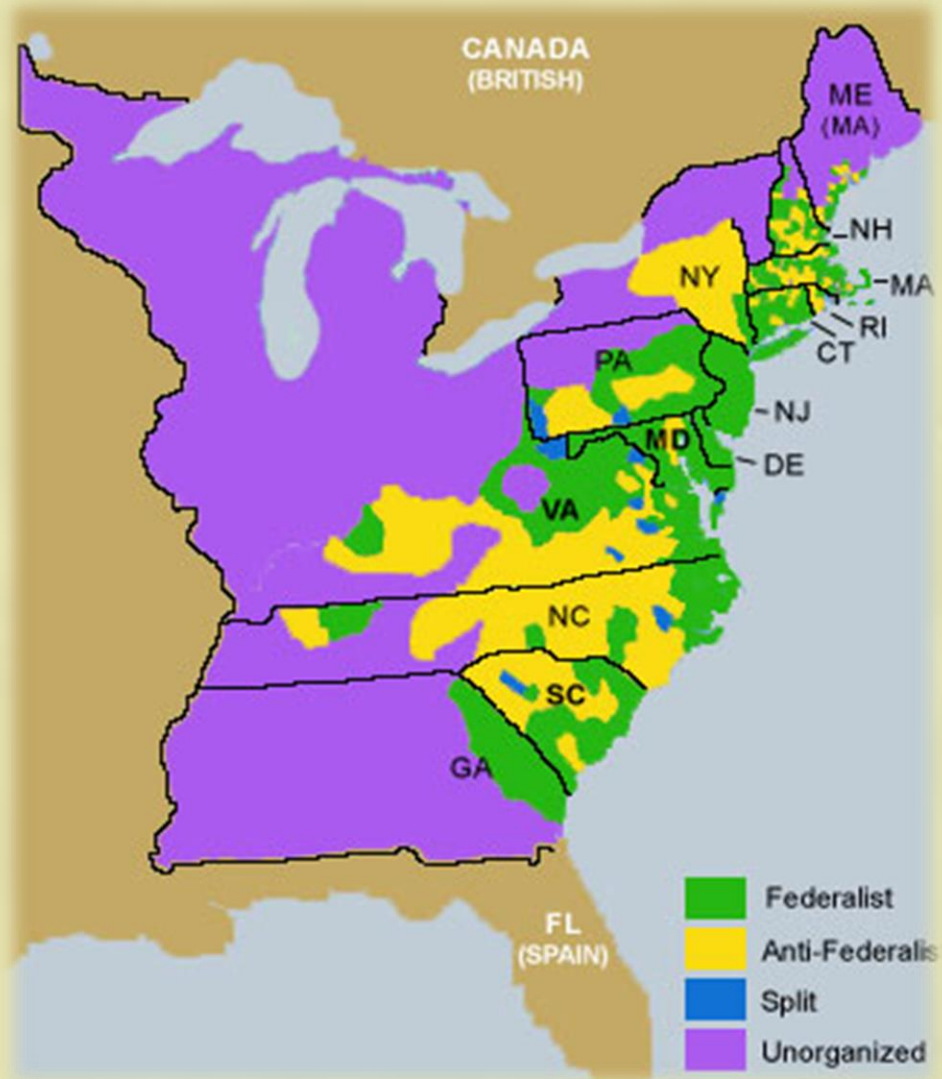
Competition with Jeffersonian Republicans



F. Democratic-Republican Alternative

Development of a Two-Party System

- Attitudes
Toward
Parties
- Federalists v.
Republicans



F. Democratic-Republican Alternative

Two Political Parties Emerge

	Federalist Beliefs	Democratic-Republicans
Leader	Alexander Hamilton	Thomas Jefferson James Madison
Appealed to	Merchants, wealthy and educated, and city folk	Farmers , favored the South and West
Ideas of Government	Strong government over states Loose Construction of Constitution •Implied powers	State's rights over National Govt. Strict construction of Constitution
Domestic Policy	Supported National Bank Supported excise tax National debt good for country National govt. assume state debts Tariffs should be high	Against National Bank Against excise tax Against National debt States pay their own debts Tariffs should be low
Foreign Policy	Favored the British	Supported French Revolution



Jefferson's Vision of America

- Agrarian View
- Fear of Tyranny
- Contrasted with Hamilton
- Alliance with New York



III. Crisis Foreign
& Domestic

A. Foreign Affairs

Impact of the French Revolution

- A republican rebellion in France broke out and the people rose to remove Louis XVI from power.
- The mass execution of nobles and the monarchy triggered a war between monarchial nations against the French.



Birth of Political Parties

- The Jeffersonian Republicans supported the French people, their rebellion, and the new republic.
- The Hamiltonian Federalists supported the British and considered the actions of the French as the “reign of terror.”

Citizen Genet

Edmond “Citizen” Genêt was a French ambassador who attempted to win support against the French and was recalled home at President Washington’s request.

Washington's "Neutrality Proclamation" (continued...)

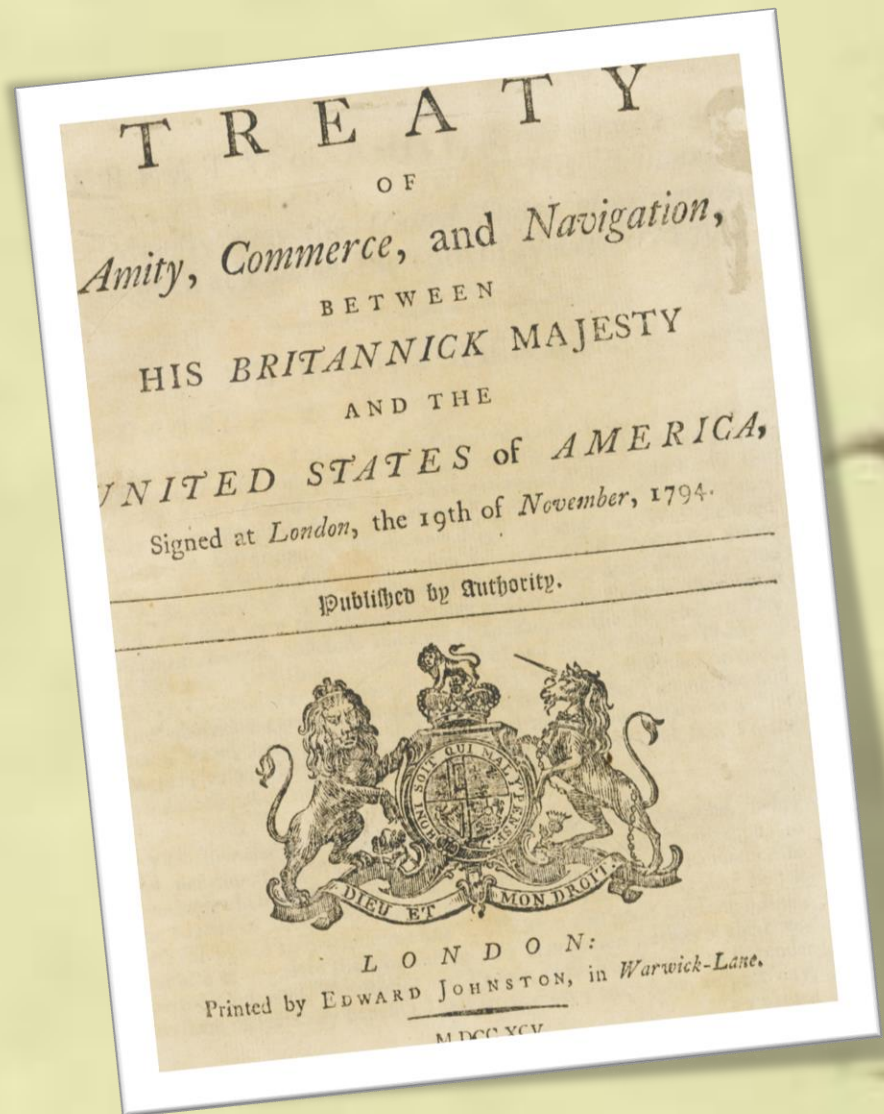
- Despite American feelings, Washington urge for calm and "neutrality" toward the warring nations.
- Both French and British agents did what they could do to gain American support.
- Both French and British naval powers began "impressment" of American sailors.

Aggressive French Action

Jay's Negotiations with

Britain

- Jay's Instructions
- Terms Accepted by Jay
- Public Reactions to the Treaty
- Congressional Reaction



END

- This is the end of PPT 3.5 (Part 1).
- See PPT 3.5 (Part 2) to complete this topic.