

APUSH

PowerPoint #3.5 (Part 2 of 2)

2 Unit #3 - Revolution & Republican Culture

Chapters 6-7

BFW Textbook

TOPIC - The Federalist Era

Topic 8

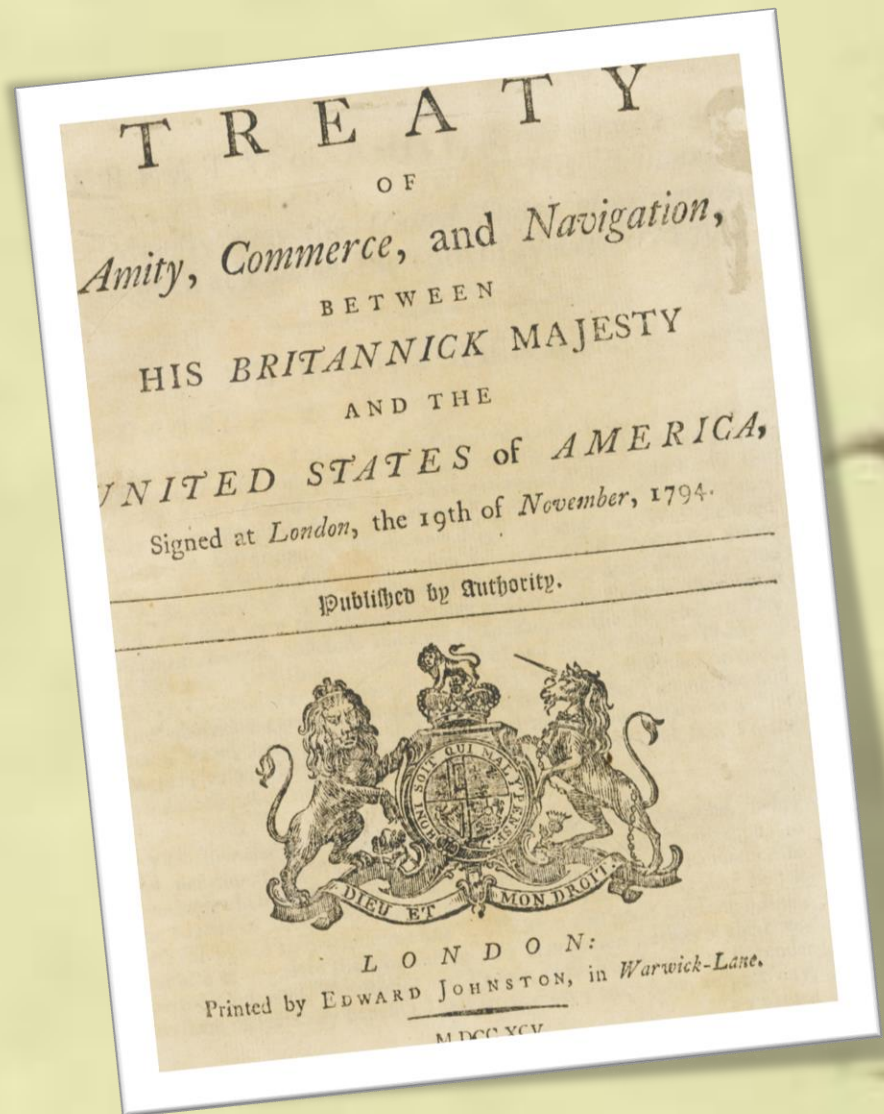
The Federalist Era

Aggressive French Action

Jay's Negotiations with

Britain

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



The Treaty...

- Britain, conceding to primary American grievances and agreed to evacuate the Northwest Territory by June 1, 1796.
- To compensate for its attacks against American shipping.
- To end discrimination against American commerce.
- To grant the U.S. trading privileges in England and British East Indies.
- The treaty declared the Mississippi River open to both countries;
- Prohibited the outfitting of privateers by Britain's enemies in U.S. ports;
- Provide for payment of debts incurred by Americans to British merchants before the American Revolution
- Establish joint commissions to determine the boundaries between the U.S. and British North America in the Northwest and Northeast.

B. Frontier Problems

Indian Uprising

Battle of Fallen Timbers

- Decisive victory by the United States (under General Anthony Wayne) against Native Americans under “Little Turtle” opening the region for trade and settlement.

Treaty of Greenville

- Decisive victory by the United States (under General Anthony Wayne) against Native Americans opening the region for trade and settlement.

C. Whiskey Rebellion

Basis for Rebellion

- Excise Tax (on whiskey)
- Alcohol Consumption
- Distilling Profits
- The U.S. had piled up a debt of \$37 million and 13 states had accumulated a total debt of \$114 million.

Army Sent to Disperse the Rebellion

Effects of the Incident

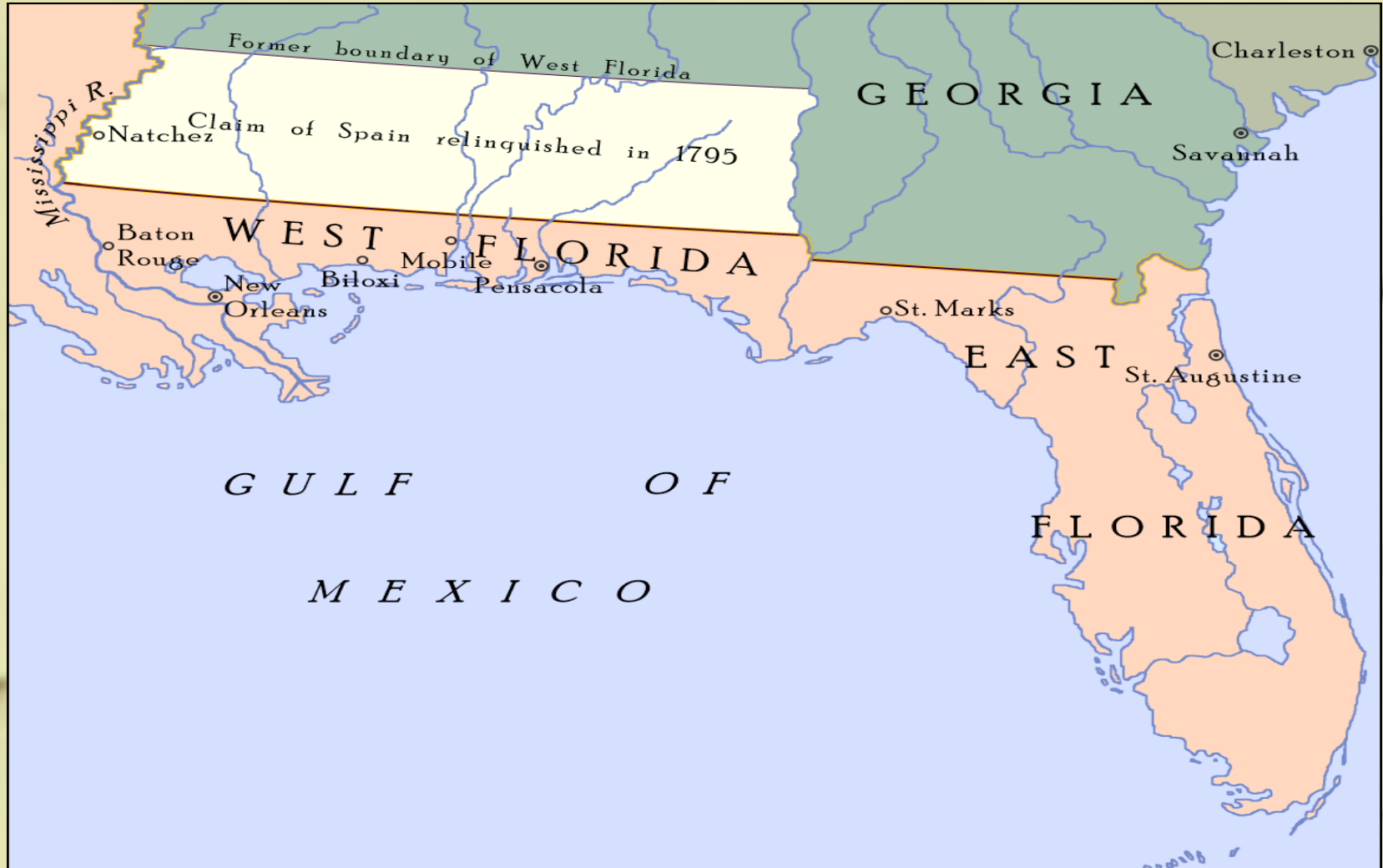


D. Treaty with Spain

Pinckney's Treaty

- Washington sent Thomas Pinckney to Spain to resolve issues with the southern border and trade disputes.
- Treaty with Spain over trade rights with the port of New Orleans and Mississippi River.
- In addition, the treaty set the border with Spanish Florida.

D. Treaty with Spain



E. Movement into the West

Division over Land Policy

Federalist Policy in Land Act of 1796

Land Act of 1800

Land Act of 1800



- Encouraged people to settle in the Northwest territory

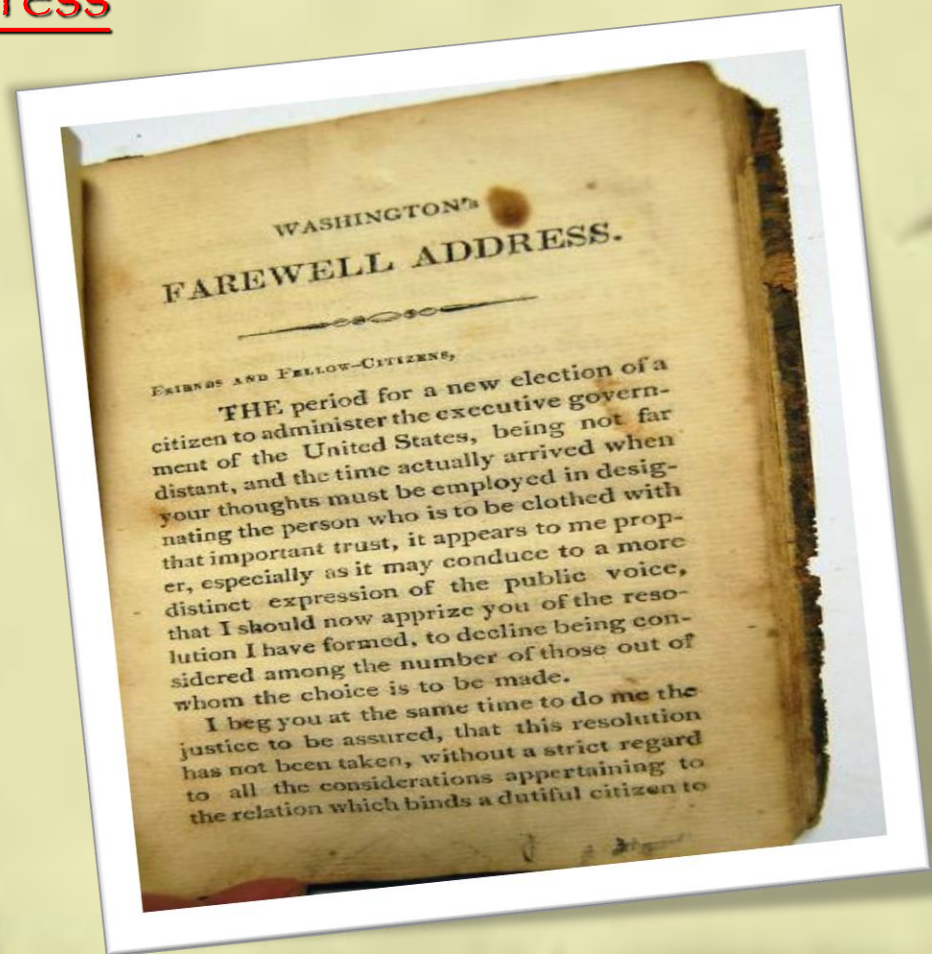
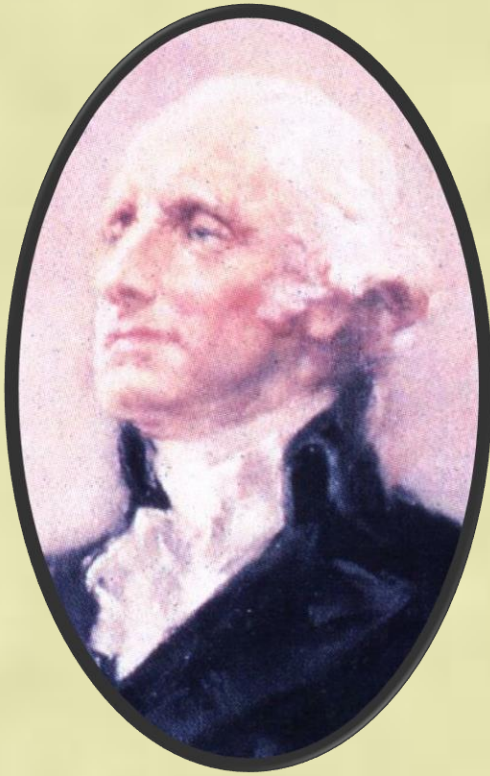
Made it easier for people to buy land:

- Had to purchase 320 acres of land
- \$2 per acre
- Settlers allowed to pay half up front and pay the rest in 4 yearly payments

F. Washington's "Farewell Address"

Summary of Achievements as President

General Principles of Address



F. Washington's "Farewell Address"

"Political parties are likely to become potent engines, by which cunning, ambitious and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the power of the people and to usurp for themselves the reins of government"

George Washington
FAREWELL ADDRESS
SEPTEMBER 17, 1796

IV. The Adams
Administration

A. Election of 1796

Candidates (Adams v. Jefferson)

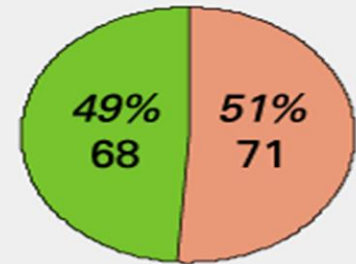
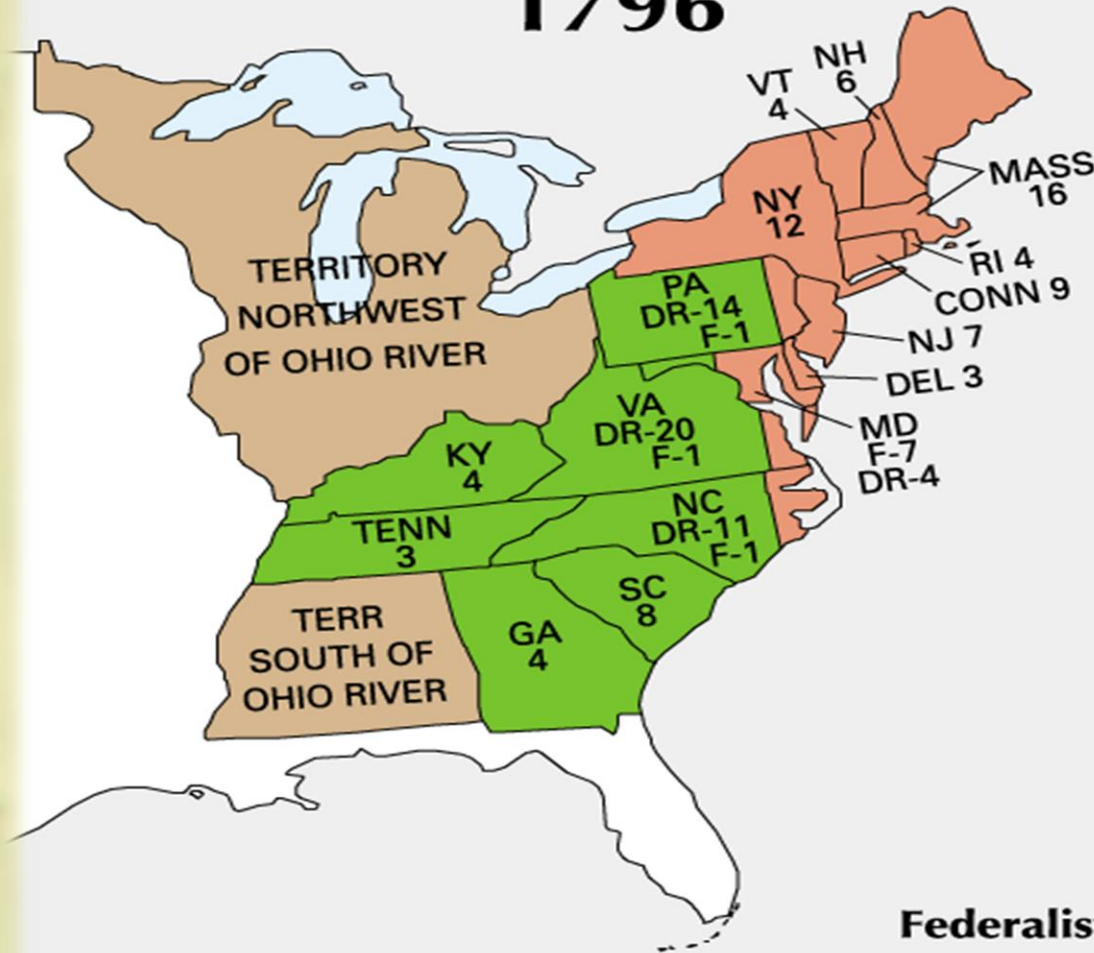
Hamilton's Scheme

Outcome of the Election

- John Adams won the election and narrowly defeated Jefferson.
- Adams carried most northern states and Jefferson carried almost every southern state
- Jefferson became the Vice President
- 12th Amendment changed.

Presidential Election of 1796

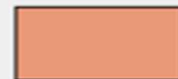
1796*



**ELECTORAL VOTE
TOTAL: 139**

 Territories

Federalist (J. Adams)



**Democratic-Republican
(Jefferson)**



John Adams

2nd President

1797 – 1801

Party: Federalist

Home State:

Massachusetts

Vice President:

Thomas Jefferson



John Adams

Domestic

- Considered pompous and stubborn (opposite of George Washington in every detail).
- On the domestic side, he was unpopular in his own party (fought with Alexander Hamilton).
- Adams signed the Alien & Sedition Acts (1798) which split the nation along party-lines.

Foreign

- Dealt with the Quasi-War with France
- XYZ Affair on foreign issues.

C. Troubles with France

XYZ Affair

- Adams sent envoys to France to deal with the impressment of sailors.
- The envoys were met by three French agents who demanded unfriendly terms and a bribe of \$250,000.
- The scandal outraged Federalists and put the Republicans on the defensive.
- Negotiations broke off as the United States entered a Quasi-War with France (1798–1800).

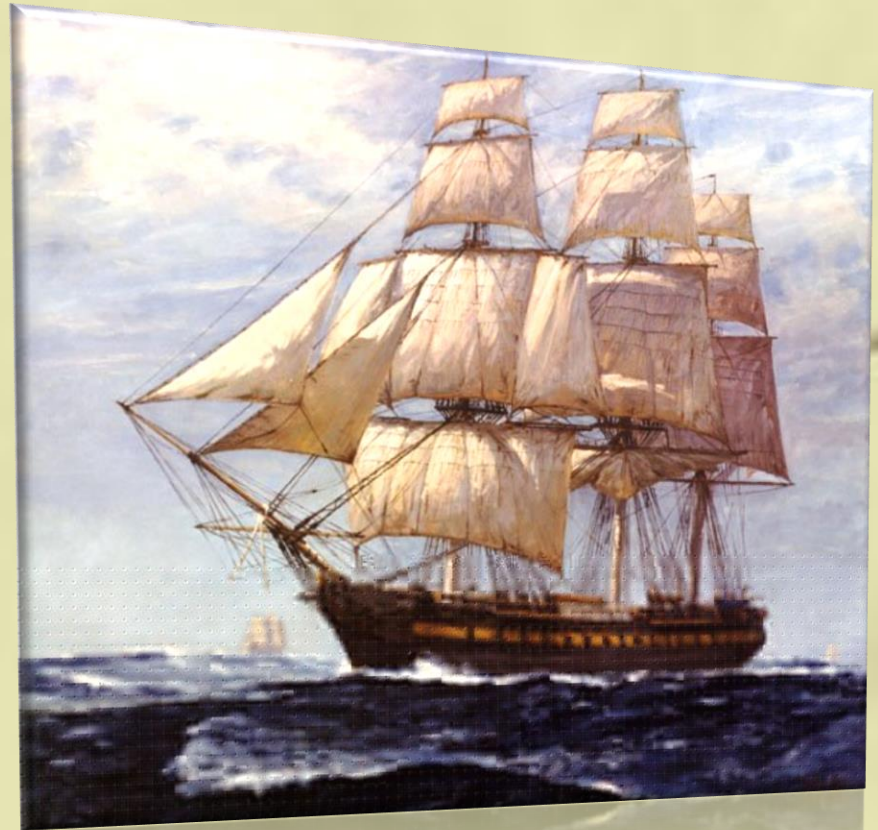
C. Troubles with France

Logan Act of 1799

Private citizens cannot negotiate with foreign governments without approval.

Creation of the United States Navy

Under John Adams, the Navy began construction of three frigates.



Organization of a New Army

Hamilton led the call for the creation of a 10,000-man army with a three-year enlistment

Peace Overtures

- Against his own party, Adams dispatched an envoy to France to negotiate a peace with the newly promoted First Consul, Napoleon Bonaparte.
- The Quasi-war ended in 1800, and Adams hopes for a second term ended.

D. Domestic Ramifications of the War

Jefferson's Actions as Vice President

Adams' Responses

Alien Act of 1798

The Alien Act authorized the president to arrest and deport immigrants who criticized policies of the president.

Sedition Act of 1798

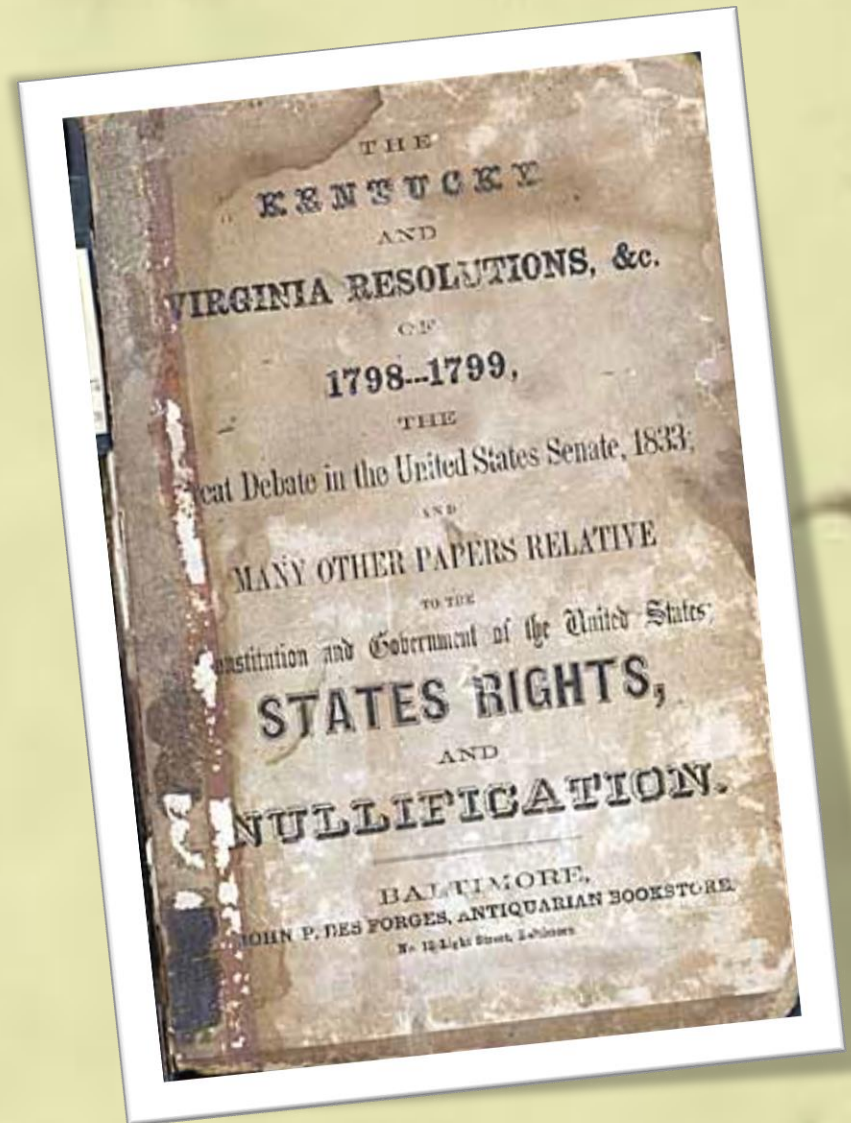
The Sedition Act made it a crime to publicly discredit the federal government.

Kentucky & Virginia

Resolutions

- Written by Jefferson and Madison, it was an attempt to invoke the idea of nullification (make federal laws void if an act was unconstitutional).
- No other states voted for the resolutions.

Doctrine of Nullification



E. Election of 1800

Candidates

- The election pitted the incumbent Adams against Vice President Jefferson for a second time in two elections.
- Adams was disliked by his own party for extinguishing a war with the French in 1799.
- The Republicans attacked Adams for the Alien & Sedition Acts.



E. Election of 1800

Outcome of Election

- The election resulted in a tie (73-73) between Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr and was put into the hands of the outgoing House of Representatives (controlled by the Federalist Party).
- Most Federalists voted for Burr in order to block Jefferson from the Presidency, and the result was a week of deadlock.

Judicial Court-Packing

Adams v. Jefferson

The House of Representatives

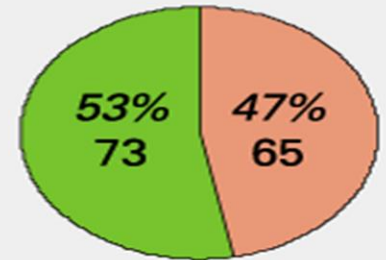
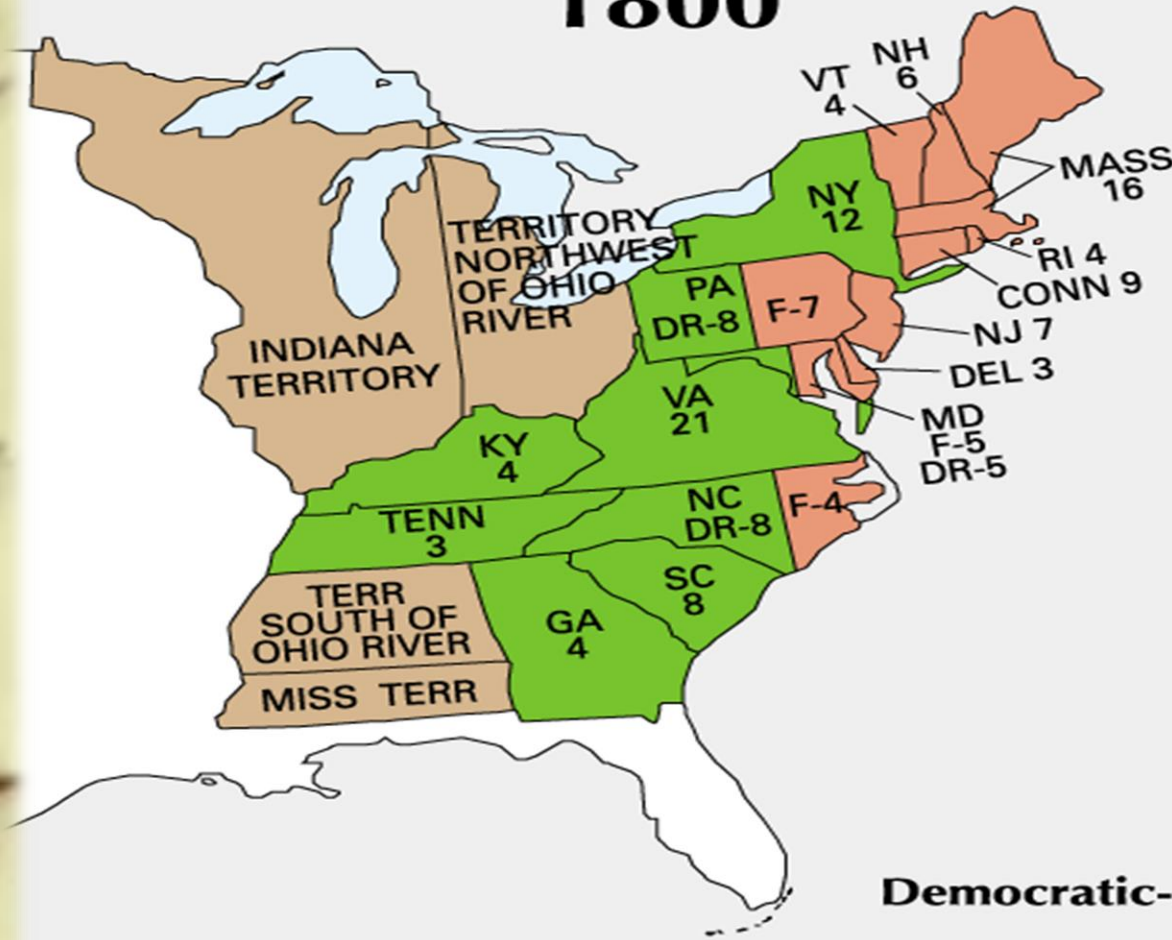
Votes for President

- Federalist Alexander Hamilton (who detested both, but preferred Jefferson to Burr) intervened on Jefferson's behalf, which allowed Jefferson to ascend to the Presidency.



Presidential Election of 1800

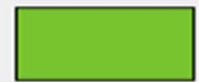
1800*



**ELECTORAL VOTE
TOTAL: 138**

 Territories

**Democratic-Republican
(Jefferson)**



Federalist (J. Adams)



Making Connections – Topic 8

- Thomas Jefferson's Republican philosophy offered a strong alternative to Alexander Hamilton's Federalism. As the next chapter shows, however, once the Republicans got into power, they adopted several Federalist principles and positions.

Making Connections – Topic 8

- The Bank of the United States and the protective tariff continued to be controversial. The bank's charter was renewed for another twenty years in 1816, the same year in which the first truly protective tariff was passed.

Making Connections – Topic 8

- The foreign-policy crises with England and France described in this chapter will lead to the War of 1812.