

THE FEDERALIST ERA: 1789-1801

prevent misco-
the Governmen

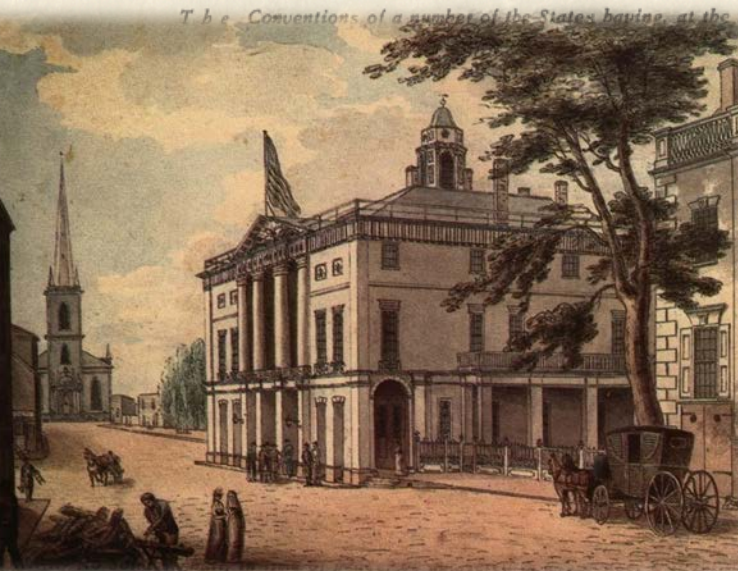
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The Conventions of a number of the States having, at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to

... should be added: And as extending the ground of public confidence in
... REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES assembled,
... of the several State
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... the right of the people to keep
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... consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be pre-

scribed by law.





THE FEDERALIST ERA: DOMESTIC ISSUES

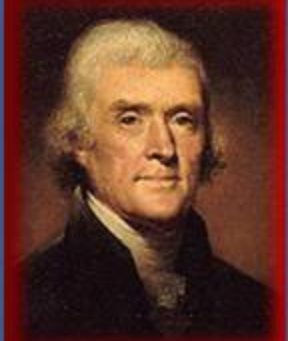


I. America in 1790

A. Population: 4 million

B. U.S. was recovering from a depression

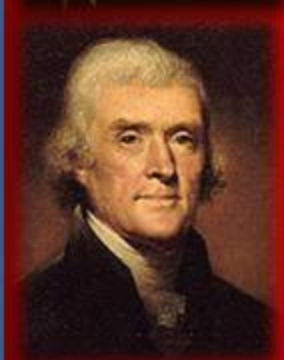
C. Challenges by Britain and Spain
threatened the unity of the U.S.



FEDERALIST ERA

Theme 1

Led by George Washington and Alexander Hamilton, the first administration under the Constitution overcame various difficulties and firmly established the political and economic foundations of the new federal government.



Presidential Rankings: C-Span Survey, 2009

1. Abraham Lincoln	15. Bill Clinton	29. Zachary Taylor
2. Franklin Roosevelt	16. William McKinley	30. Benjamin Harrison
3. George Washington	17. John Adams	31. Martin Van Buren
4. Theodore Roosevelt	18. George H.W. Bush	32. Chester Arthur
5. Harry Truman	19. John Quincy Adams	33. Rutherford Hayes
6. John Kennedy	20. James Madison	34. Herbert Hoover
7. Thomas Jefferson	21. Grover Cleveland	35. John Tyler
8. Dwight Eisenhower	22. Gerald Ford	36. George W. Bush
9. Woodrow Wilson	23. Ulysses Grant	37. Millard Fillmore
10. Ronald Reagan	24. William Taft	38. Warren Harding
11. Lyndon Johnson	25. Jimmy Carter	39. William Harrison
12. James Polk	26. Calvin Coolidge	40. Franklin Pierce
13. Andrew Jackson	27. Richard Nixon	41. Andrew Johnson
14. James Monroe	28. James Garfield	42. James Buchanan



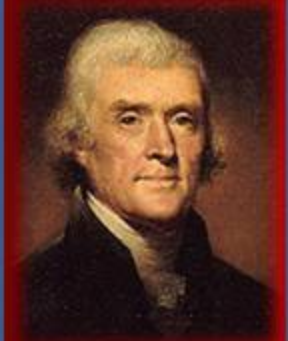
THE FEDERALIST ERA: DOMESTIC ISSUES



II. President Washington's Administration

A. Unanimously elected by Electoral College in 1789.

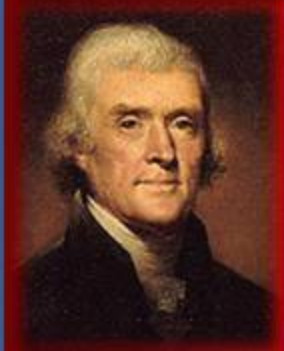
- Significance of Washington's reputation





B. Washington's Cabinet

1. Precedent: relied on department heads for advice & consulted regularly with his cabinet



1. Stars of Washington's cabinet

a. Secretary of State:

Thomas Jefferson

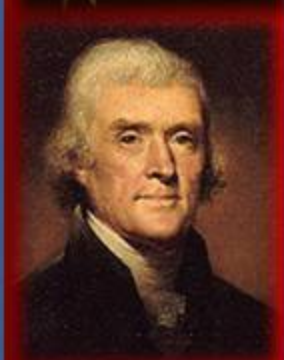


b. Secretary of the Treasury:

Alexander Hamilton



c. Cabinet characterized by the ongoing feud between Jefferson and Hamilton

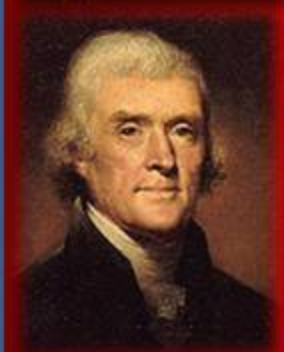


IV. Judiciary Act of 1789

A. Organized the Supreme Court:
Chief Justice (John Jay) and 5
associate justices

B. Federal, district, and circuit courts

C. Attorney General



That a Convention of a number of the States having, at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added: And as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government, will best secure the beneficent ends of its institution:

ARTICLE I, SECTION 5, CLAUSE 2. by the SENATE and HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following Articles be proposed in the Legislatures of the several States, as Amendments to the Constitution of the United States; all, or any of which articles, when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as soon as the same shall be ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the said States, pursuant to the fifth Article of the Original Constitution.

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Article the first After the first enumeration required by the first Article of the Constitution, there shall be one Representative for every thirty thousand persons; but after such enumeration, the number shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall not be less than one Representative for every forty thousand persons, until the number shall amount to one hundred, after which, the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall not be less than one Representative for every fifty thousand persons. [Not Ratified]

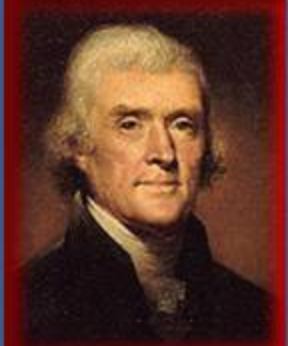
Article the second No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an annual Congress shall have intervened. [Not Ratified]

Article the third Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of their grievances.

Article the fourth A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

Article the fifth No Soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but as prescribed by law.





Theme 2:

The cabinet debate over Hamilton's financial plan expanded into a wider political conflict between Hamiltonian Federalists and Jeffersonian Republicans - the first political parties in America.

Bill of Rights

Congress of the United States

That a Convention of a number of the States having, at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added: And as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government, will best secure the beneficent ends of its institution:

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ARTICLE I. Section 3. in addition to, and Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth Article of the Original Constitution.

Article the first. After the first enumeration required by the first Article of the Constitution, there shall be one Representative for every thirty thousand persons; but such enumeration shall be made in 1790, 1800, and in each subsequent tenth year; and after each such enumeration the number shall be increased or diminished in proportion to the variation in the number of persons, so that there shall not be less than one Representative for every forty thousand persons, until the number shall amount to one hundred, after which, the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall not be less than one Representative for every fifty thousand persons. [Not Ratified]

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V. Hamilton's Financial Plan

A. Economic goals

B. Five major components:

1. Funding at Par

- Purpose: Bolster national credit

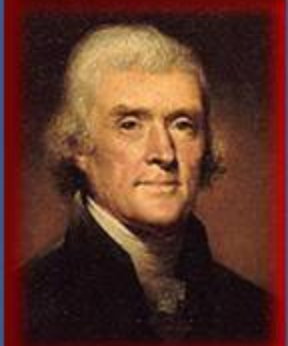
2. Assumption of State Debts

a. Motive: tie the states closer to the federal government

b. North-South struggle over assumption

c. Compromise (logrolling):





3. Tariffs (customs duties)

4. Excise taxes (whiskey)

Bill of Rights

Congress OF THE United States,

begun and held at the City of New York, on
Wednesday, the fourth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine.

That Conventions of a number of the States having, at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added: And as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government, will best secure the beneficent ends of its institution:

Resolved, by the SENATE and HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following Articles be proposed in the Legislatures of the several States, as Amendments to the Constitution of the United States: all, or any of which articles, when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as soon as they shall be so ratified, etc.

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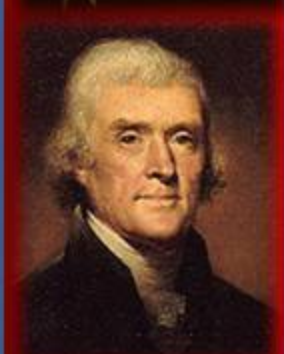
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5. National Bank

a. Organization

b. Jefferson's views:

- "strict construction"

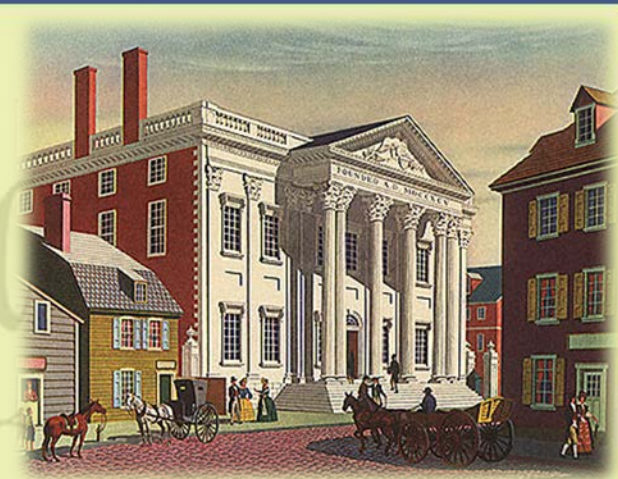
c. Hamilton's views:

- "loose construction" (broad construction)

- "elastic clause" ("necessary & proper")

- implied powers

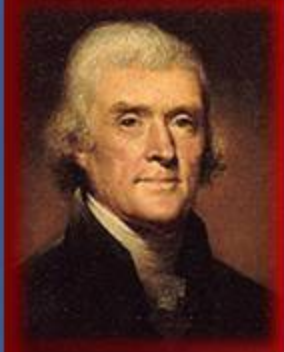
d. Washington's decision



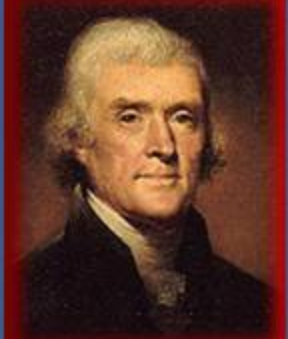
C. Whiskey Rebellion (1794)

1. Protesters' reasons
2. Posed a threat to the power of the federal government

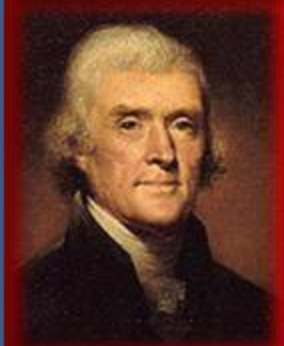
The tarring and feathering of a whiskey tax collector



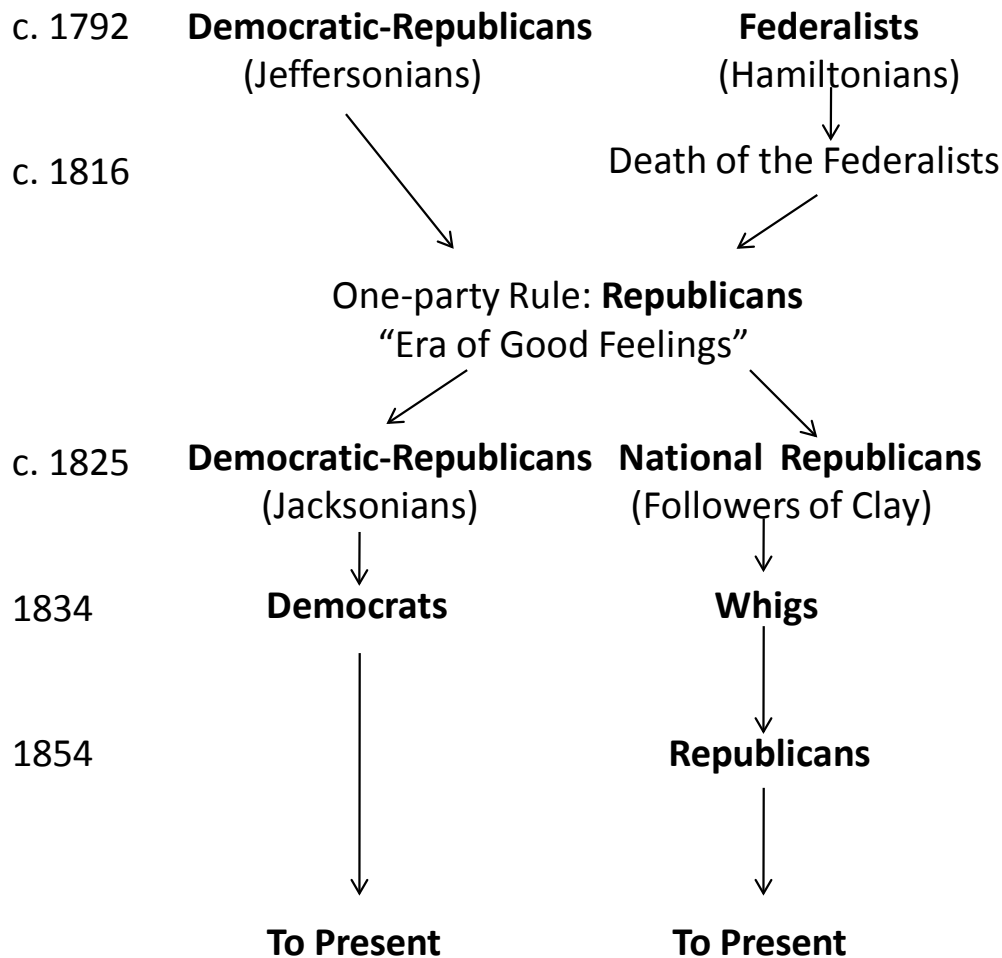
3. Washington summoned militia of several states and lead the troops (half-way)



4. Result:
5. Significance:



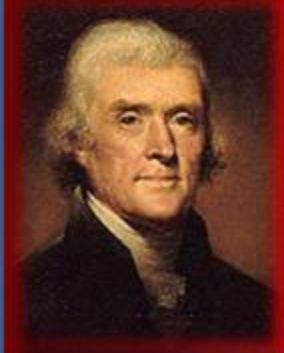
History of Major American Political Parties

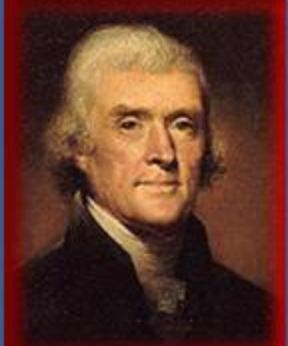


(3rd Parties not included above)

THEME #3

The French Revolution created a severe ideological and political division over foreign policy between Federalists and Republicans. The foreign-policy crisis coincided with domestic political divisions that culminated in the bitter election of 1800, but in the end power passed peacefully from Federalists to Republicans.





I. Neutrality

A. U.S. still obligated to France under 1778 Franco-American Alliance

1. Jeffersonian view:

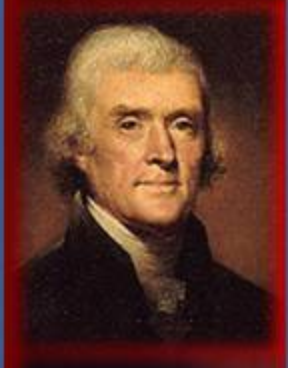
2. Washington's view:

B. Neutrality Proclamation of 1793

1. Significance:

2. Provisions:





C. American reaction

1. Jeffersonians enraged

2. Federalists supported it

D. Who benefited from U.S. neutrality?

*the City of New York, on
Wednesday, the fourth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine.*

That Conventions of a number of the States having, at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added: And as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government, will best secure the benefit and ends of its institution:

ARTICLE I. Section 2. by the SENATE and HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following Articles be proposed in the Legislatures of the several States, as Amendments to the Constitution of the United States; all, or any of which articles, when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as soon as they shall be so ratified by a major part of the States.

ARTICLE I. Section 3. in addition to, and Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America, ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth Article of the Original Constitution.

Article the first. After the first enumeration required by the first Article of the Constitution, there shall be one Representative for every thirty thousand persons; but such number shall never exceed one hundred, after which, the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall not be less than one Representative for every forty thousand persons, until the number be one hundred and thirty, after which, the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall not be less than one Representative for every fifty thousand persons. [Not Ratified]

Article the second. No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an annual Congress shall have intervened. [Not Ratified]

Article the third. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of their grievances.

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II. The Jay Treaty

A. Significance: most important cause for the official creation of the Democratic-Republican party

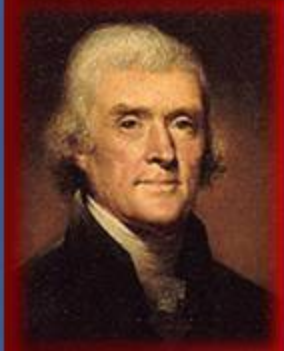
B. Britain had been harassing U.S. interests

1. Frontier posts

2. Attacks on shipping

3. Impressment of sailors

C. Federalists were unwilling to go to war



A U.S. sailor is impressed into service on a British naval ship

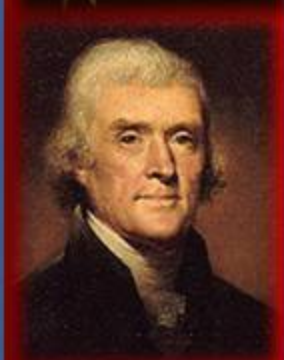
D. Jay Treaty provisions: U.S. got very little

1. Britain renewed pledge to remove posts from U.S.
2. Britain agreed to pay damages to U.S. shipping
3. Britain refused future guarantees to U.S. shipping
4. U.S. agreed to pay off Revolutionary debts to British merchants



John Jay





E. Jeffersonians reacted angrily

F. War with Britain was averted

Congress of the United States
began and held at the City of New York
Wednesday, the fourth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven.

That the Conventions of a number of the States having, at the late Convention, agreed to ratify the said Constitution, as amended, and to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, if the Government, will best secure the benefit and security of the Union, and to prevent the States all, or any of which articles, when ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the ratification of the said Constitution, shall have the same force and effect as if they had been originally adopted by the States, and the same shall be the supreme Law of the Land.

Article the first After the first enumeration of the whole number of the People, which shall be made within three years after the meeting of the first Congress, the number shall extend to one hundred Representatives, not less than one Representative for every thirty thousand Persons; but no State shall have less Representatives than two Representatives for every fifty thousand Persons. [Not Ratified]

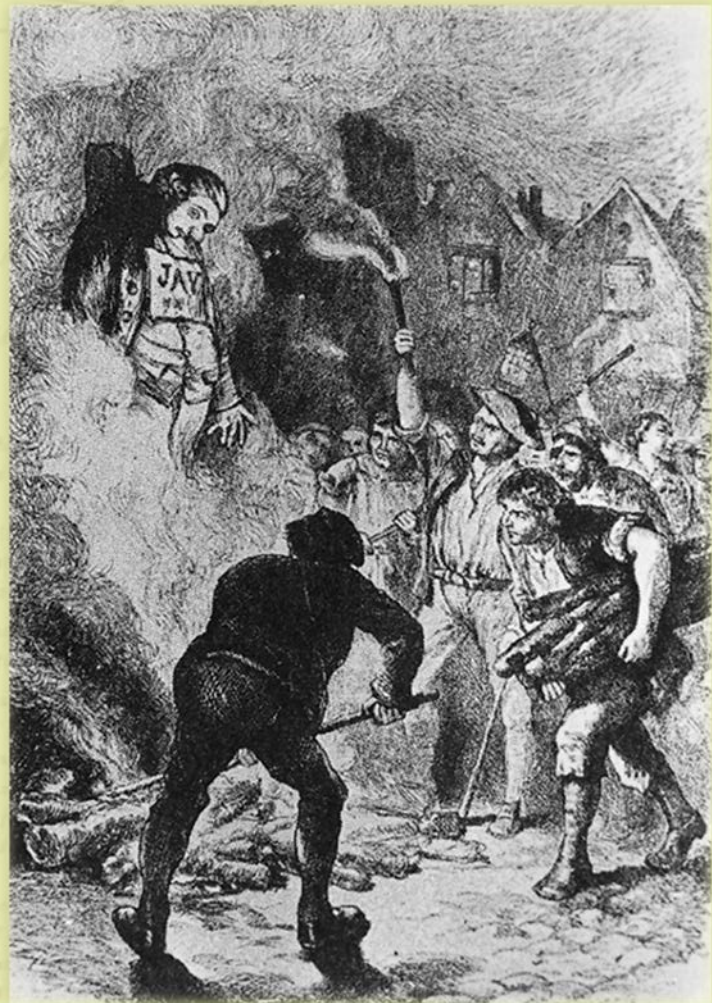
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Article the third Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or the free exercise thereof, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition for a redress of grievances.

Article the fourth A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the Congress shall provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the same, in conformity with the laws prescribed by Congress; but no Soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner.


Article the fifth No Soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner.

Jeffersonians
burned effigies
of John Jay in
protest of the
Jay Treaty





IV. Pinckney Treaty of 1795 (normalized relations with Spain)




A. Spanish motive: feared an Anglo-American alliance and sought to appease the U.S.


B. Provisions:



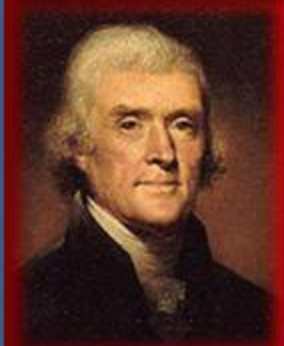
1. Free navigation of Mississippi River and right of deposit at New Orleans



2. Spain yielded disputed region north of Florida to the U.S.



Pinckney Treaty, 1795



TERRITORIAL GROWTH

COLONIAL PERIOD: 1775

- Original Thirteen Colonies
- Other British territories

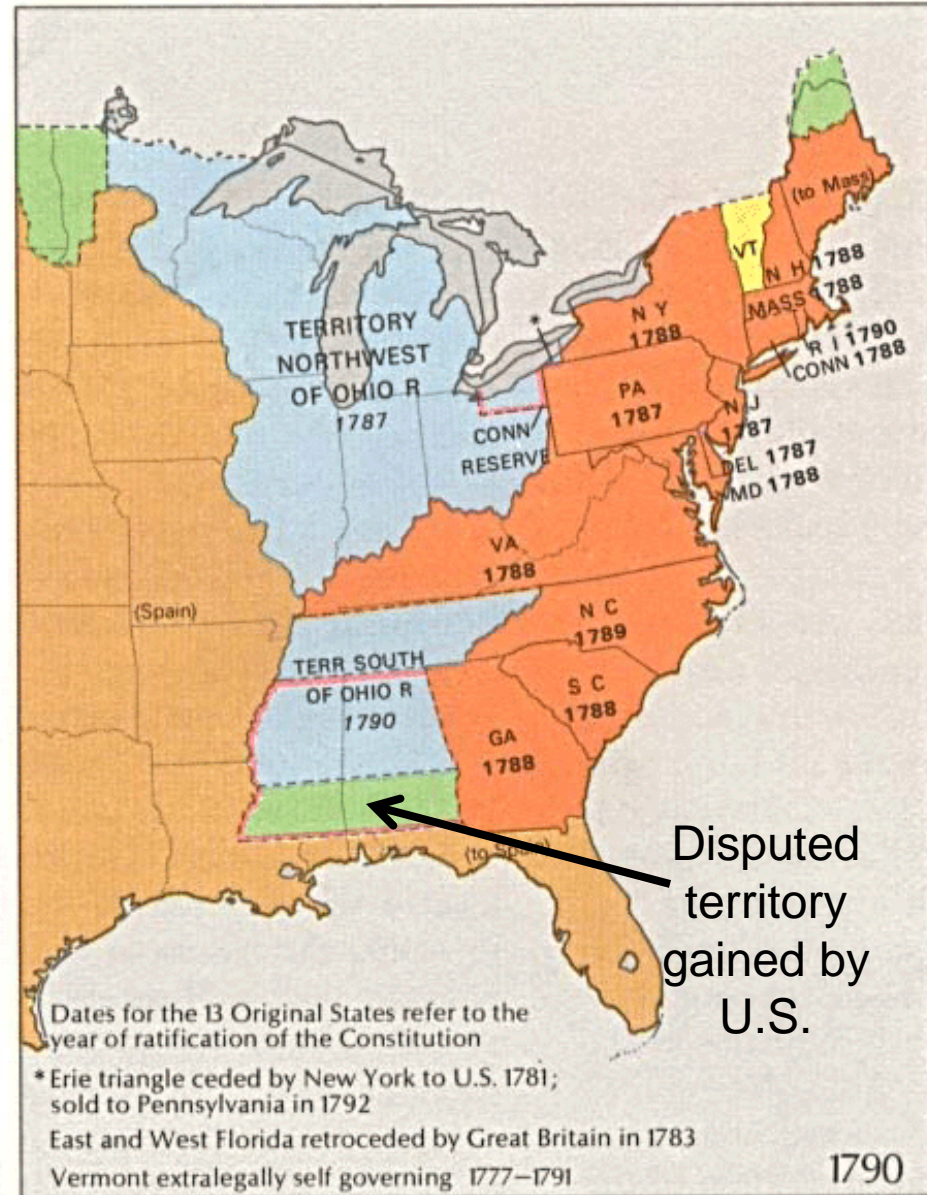
UNITED STATES: 1790–1920

- States
- State claims
- Special status areas
- Territories
- Unorganized territories
- Claimed areas
- Foreign areas

- 1803** Dates of territorial acquisitions
- 1805** Dates of initial territorial organization
- (1809)** Dates of latest change within given time period
- 1812** Dates of admission to the Union

Map scale 1:34,000,000

Compiled by H. George Stoll, Hammond Incorporated, 1967;
rev. by U.S. Geological Survey, 1970



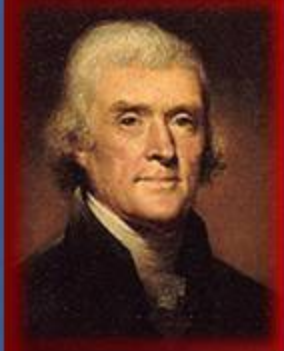
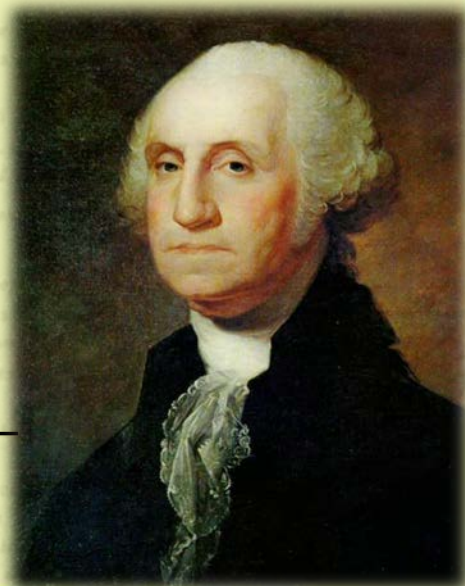
V. Washington Refuses a Third Term

A. Partisan politics

1. Washington was seen as a Federalist by 1796
2. He had reluctantly run for and served a second term

B. Farewell Address

1. Warned against evils of political parties
2. Warned against foreign alliances



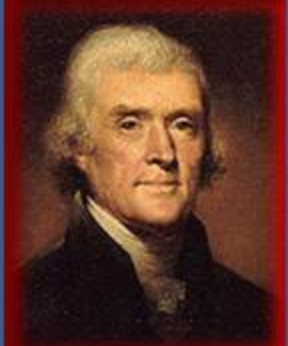


C. Washington's Legacy

1. Kept U.S. out of overseas entanglements and foreign wars
 - Over 100 years of isolationism



2. Hamilton's Financial Plan



3. Westward expansion:

- a. New states: Vermont, Kentucky, & Tennessee



- b. Treaty of Greenville

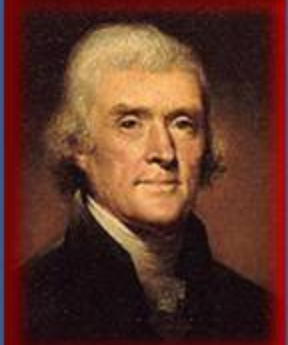




4. Cabinet

5. Went outside the Supreme Court to select a new Chief Justice

6. Two-term tradition



Bill of Rights
Congress of the United States

*began and held at the City of New York,
Wednesday, the fourth of March, one thousand seven hundred*

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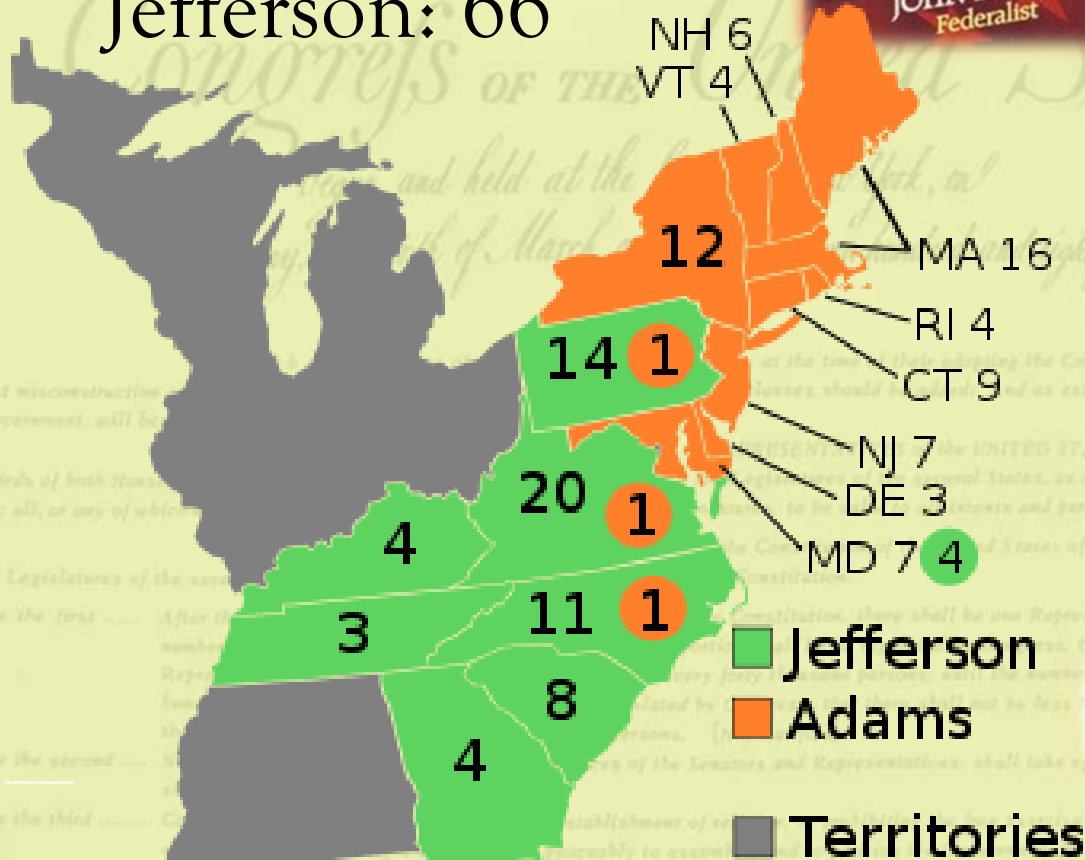


VI. Election of 1796

A. Adams vs. Jefferson

B. Adams: 71

Jefferson: 66



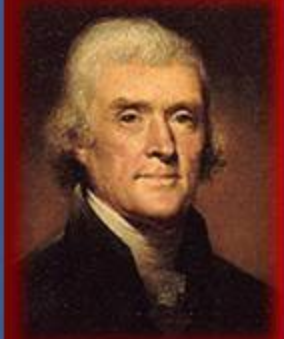
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7. Thomas Jefferson	21. Grover Cleveland	35. John Tyler
8. Dwight Eisenhower	22. Gerald Ford	36. George W. Bush
9. Woodrow Wilson	23. Ulysses Grant	37. Millard Fillmore
10. Ronald Reagan	24. William Taft	38. Warren Harding
11. Lyndon Johnson	25. Jimmy Carter	39. William Harrison
12. James Polk	26. Calvin Coolidge	40. Franklin Pierce
13. Andrew Jackson	27. Richard Nixon	41. Andrew Johnson
14. James Monroe	28. James Garfield	42. James Buchanan

VII. Undeclared naval war with France (“Quasi-War”) (1798-1800)

A. France condemned the Jay Treaty and harassed U.S. ships

-- Saw it as a step towards a British-American alliance



B. XYZ Affair



A British political cartoon commenting on the XYZ Affair.

C. War hysteria in U.S.
-- “Millions for defense
but not one cent for
tribute!”

D. “High Federalists”

E. Undeclared
hostilities



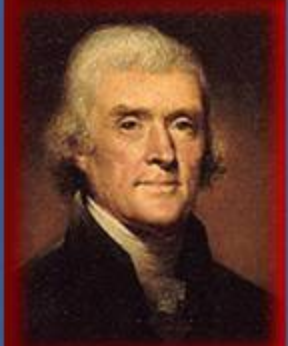
**U.S. Frigate
Constellation
captures French
Frigate
Insurgente,
February 1799**





F. Adam's finest moment

1. French peace overtures
2. Appointed new foreign minister:
many shocked
3. Napoleon's motive:
4. **Convention of 1800**
5. Significance:



...and Conventions of a number of the States having, at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added: And as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government will best be secured by investing the Constitution with additional ratifications...

...USE OF REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses, shall have power, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall be so applied to, to propose Amendments to the Constitution of the United States; all, or any of which articles, when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid to all extents and purposes, unless such Article shall relate to one of the following Subjects, in which Case, a Majority of two thirds of both Houses shall be necessary: viz.

ARTICLE I. In addition to, and Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth Article of the Original Constitution.



VII. Domestic Repression and Protest

A. Federalist motive: silence Democratic-Republicans during the war

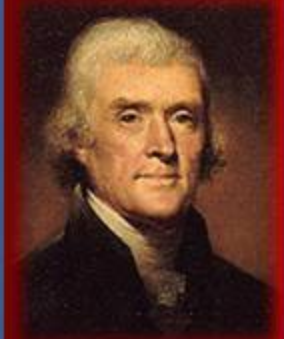
B. Alien Acts (1798)

1. Who were the targets?

2. Provisions:

a. New residency requirement

b. Deportation for those who criticized the government



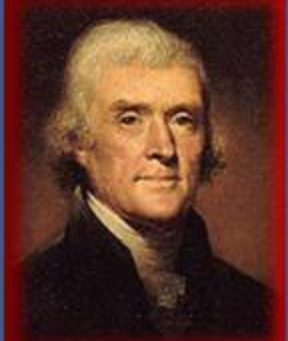


C. Sedition Act (1798)

1. Provisions:
2. Violation of the 1st Amendment
3. Indictments of Jeffersonians



D. Popular support existed initially for both the Alien and Sedition Acts



E. Virginia and Kentucky

Resolutions (Madison & Jefferson)

1. Premise: Nullification
2. Compact Theory of government
3. Short and long-term results



IX. The Jefferson “Revolution of 1800”



A. Federalist handicaps

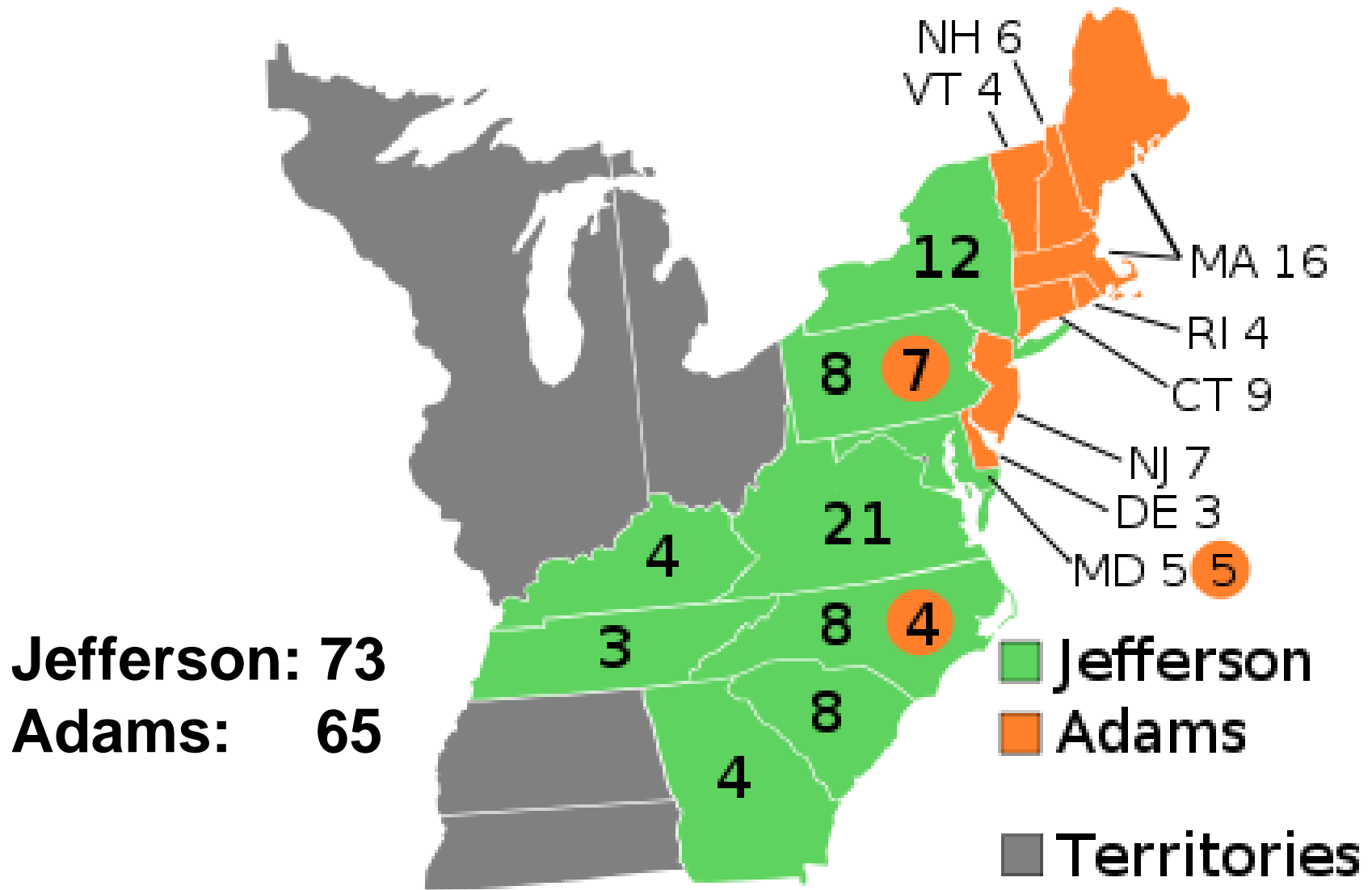
B. Election of 1800

C. Significance:

D. 12th Amendment (1804)



Election of 1800

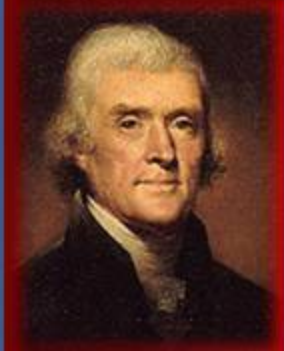




X. The Federalist Legacy

A. Built enduring political and financial foundations (Hamilton)

B. Diplomats kept U.S. out of war and signed advantageous treaties with Britain, France, and Spain.



That a Convention of a number of the States having, at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added: And as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government, will best secure the beneficent ends of its institution:

ARTICLE I. Section 2. by the SENATE and HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following Articles be proposed in the Legislatures of the several States, as Amendments to the Constitution of the United States; all, or any of which articles, when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as soon as they shall be so ratified, etc.

ARTICLE I. Section 3. in addition to, and Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America, ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth Article of the Original Constitution.

Article the first. After the first enumeration required by the first Article of the Constitution, there shall be one Representative for every thirty thousand persons; but such enumeration shall be made in 1790, 1800, and in 1810, after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall not be less than one Representative for every forty thousand persons, until the number shall amount to one hundred, after which, the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall not be less than one Representative for every fifty thousand persons. [Not Ratified]

Article the second. No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an annual Congress shall have intervened. [Not Ratified]

Article the third. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Article the fourth. A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

Article the fifth. No Soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in the prescribed manner.

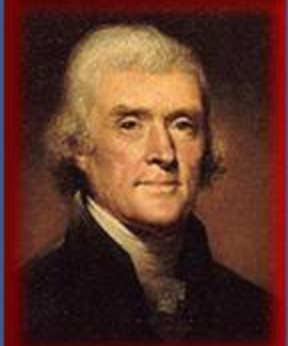




C. Preserved democratic gains of Revolution; held back anarchy



D. Federalist demise result of inability to adapt to changes in US

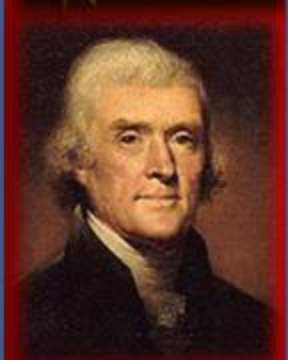


1. Westward movement dictated fresh policies.



2. Unwilling to adjust and appeal to the common people.





MEMORY DEVICE FOR THE FEDERALIST ERA

prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added: And as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government, will best secure the beneficent ends of its institution:

ARTICLE I. Section 2. by the SENATE and HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following Articles be proposed in the Legislatures of the several States, as Amendments to the Constitution of the United States; all, or any of which articles, when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as soon after the ratification, etc.

ARTICLE I. Section 5. in addition to, and Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth Article of the Original Constitution.

Article the first After the first enumeration required by the first Article of the Constitution, there shall be one Representative for every thirty thousand persons; and thereafter such number shall amount to one hundred, after which, the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall not be less than one Representative for every forty thousand persons, until the number shall amount to two hundred, after which, the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall not be less than one Representative for every fifty thousand persons. [Not Ratified]

Article the second No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an annual Congress shall have intervened. [Not Ratified]

Article the third Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of their grievances.

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Big

Bill of Rights

Jolly

Judiciary Act

Hamilton

Hamilton's Financial Plan

Finds

French Revolution

Nervous

Neutrality Proclamation

Jefferson

Jay Treaty

Entering

Election of 1796

X-Men's

XYZ Affair

Quarters

Quasi War

Angering

Alien and Sedition Acts

White

Washington's Legacy

Republicans

Revolution of 1800

