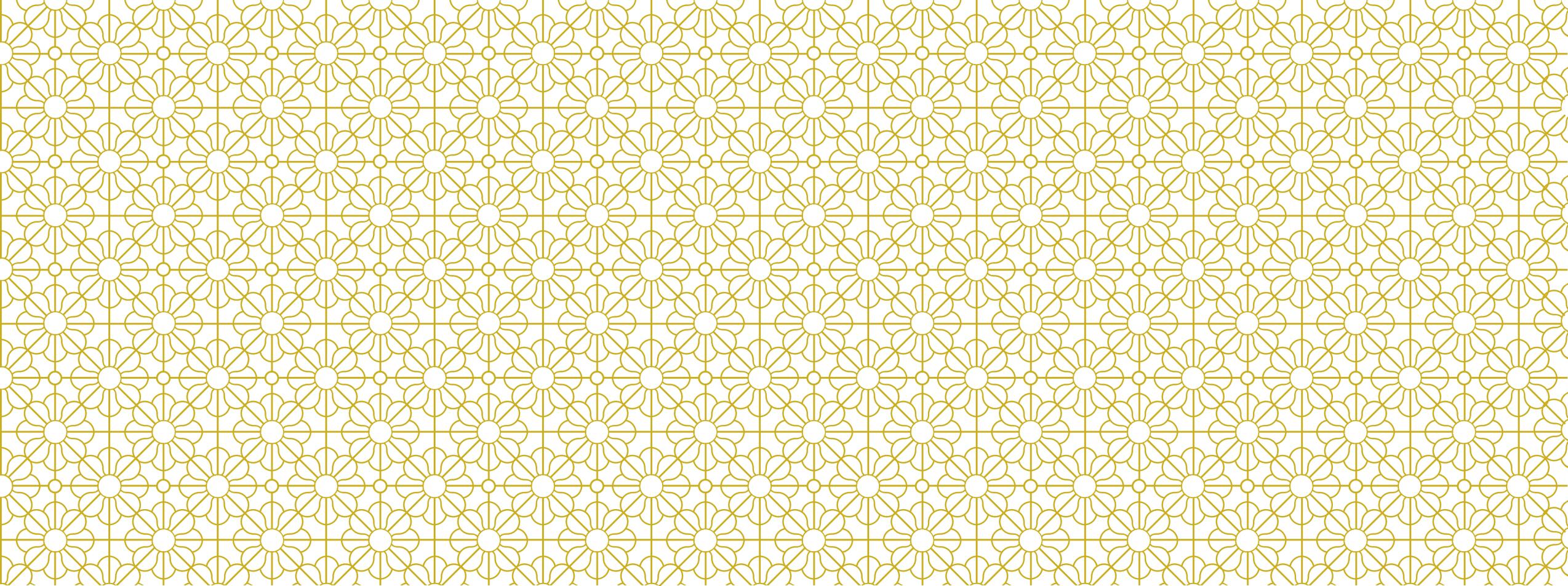




Chalkboard Splash:

Name and describe the Amendments in the **Bill of Rights**



UNIT III: EXPANSION, NATIONALISM, SECTIONALISM — THE FIRST PRESIDENT



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KING? HIGHNESS? MAJESTY?

April 30, 1789: Washington was unanimously elected President – the only time this has ever occurred

Believed the President should be seen “as a civilian”

Did not support political parties – ideas and actions reflected federalist ideas

John Adams of MA received the second most votes and became the Vice President

Established many precedents that future presidents have followed



CHALLENGES

Define **authority** of the central government

Create a **stable economy**

Build a national **military**

Maintain national **security**

Conduct **foreign relations**

Make treaties with **Native Americans**

Establish the position of President as **trustworthy** to the general public



BILL OF RIGHTS: RATIFICATION

Ten of the proposed 12 amendments were ratified by three-fourths of the state legislatures on December 15, 1791.

~~"No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened."~~ (Added as 27th Amendment in 1992)

~~"After the first enumeration required by the first article of the Constitution, there shall be one Representative for every thirty thousand, until the number shall amount to one hundred, after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall be not less than one hundred Representatives, nor less than one Representative for every forty thousand persons, until the number of Representatives shall amount to two hundred; after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall not be less than two hundred Representatives, nor more than one Representative for every fifty thousand persons."~~ (There would be over 6,000 reps today)

Federalists argued amending so soon would show weakness and said individual rights were already protected.

Anti-Federalists wanted to prevent authoritarian, monarch-like government rule, and tyranny

BUREAUCRACY

There are five types of organizations in the federal bureaucracy:

Cabinet departments

Independent executive agencies

Independent regulatory agencies

Government corporations

Presidential commissions

CABINET DEPARTMENTS

Department	Date Established
State	1789
Treasury	1789
Interior	1849
Justice	1870
Agriculture	1889
Commerce	1913
Labor	1913
Defense	1947
Housing and Urban Development	1965
Transportation	1967
Energy	1977
Health and Human Services	1979
Education	1979
Veterans' Affairs	1988
Homeland Security	2002

THE CABINET

The First Presidential Cabinet

Secretary of State – Thomas Jefferson

Secretary of War – Henry Knox

Secretary of Treasury – Alexander Hamilton

Attorney General – Edmund Randolph

Washington met regularly with them

*Washington appointed Federalists **and** Anti-Federalists



Is the cabinet a good thing or bad thing and where is it in the Constitution?

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS: JUDICIARY ACT 1789

Article III Section 1 - "judicial power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and such inferior Courts"

What does this really mean?

The First Congress outlined the Judiciary Act that was signed by Washington on September 24, 1789

- Establishes number of Supreme Court Justices (1 Chief Justice and 5 Associate) – changed over time
 - **John Jay** is appointed as the first Chief Justice
 - Washington appoints 3 judges from the north and 3 from the south – appeases fight between Hamilton/Jefferson
- Supreme Court's jurisdiction is established
- Creates judicial districts, circuit courts, and district courts
- Office of the Attorney General is created – Edmund Randolph is appointed

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS: NATURALIZATION ACT OF 1790

March 26, 1790

Establishes credentials for citizenship

- “Free white persons of good character”
- Excludes Native Americans, Indentured Servants, Slaves, Free Blacks, and Asians!

Children of US citizens born abroad “shall be considered as natural born citizens.”

Assessment of “good character”

- Required two years of residence in the United States and one year in the state of residence, prior to applying for citizenship – a petition for citizenship was filed and reviewed by a court

*Amendments have continuously changed “citizenship”

**Native Americans were not considered citizens until 1924

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS: NAVAL ACT OF 1794

Jefferson encourages creation of US Navy to protect merchant ships

US has no Navy at all

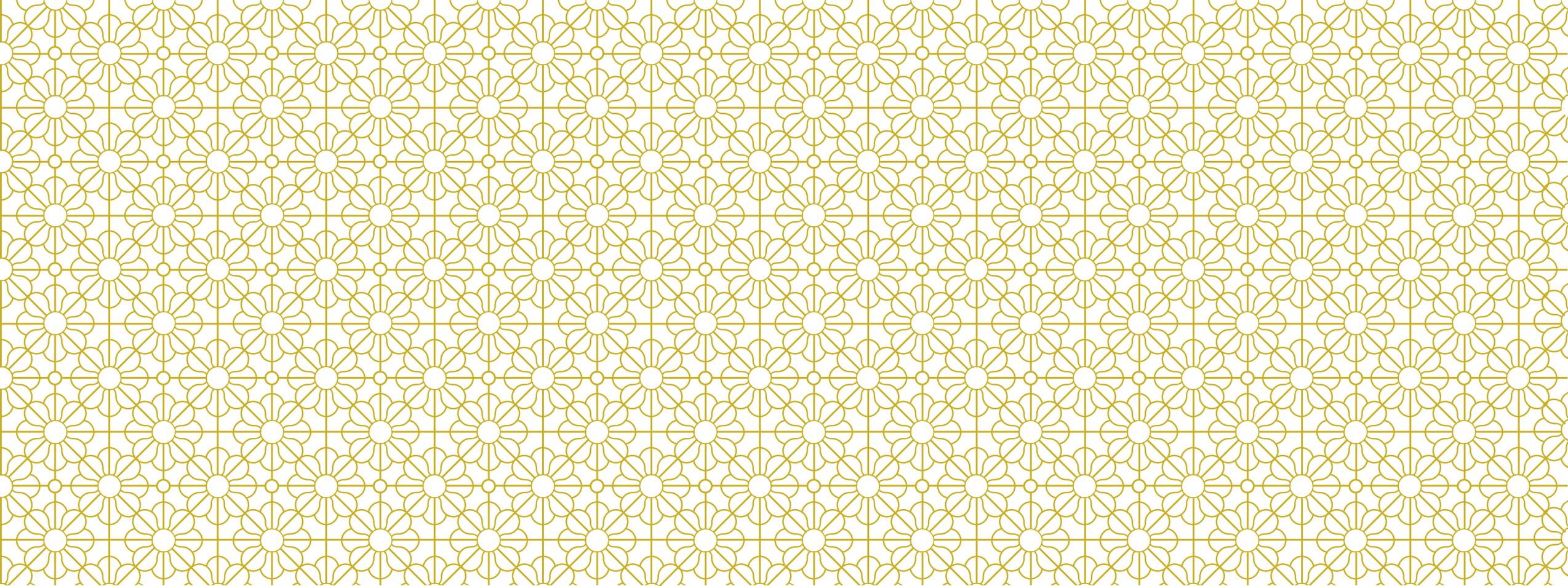
Washington agrees but Congress says if conflicts do *not exist*, construction on ships would be halted

- This was eventually nullified by a new act in 1796

Opposition:

- It would provoke European countries who already had strong navies
- It was too expensive
- It was imperialistic in nature





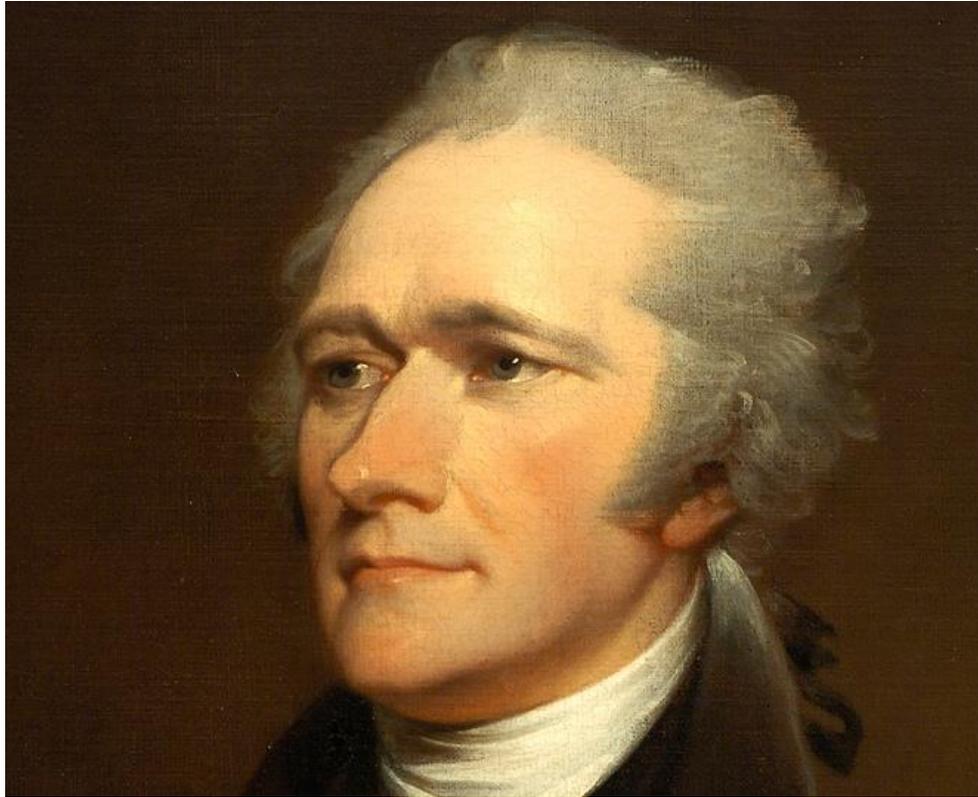
DAY TWO: HAMILTON'S FINANCIAL PLAN



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ALEXANDER HAMILTON



Only Immigrant Founding Father

British West Indies

Father left and mother died

Worked in the shipping business as a clerk

Operated the business as a teen when owner was away

Sent to New York for education

Joined Continental Army

Aide to Washington

Became lawyer

Financial Genius

Completely shaped US Financial System

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS: NATIONAL DEBT

The new government owed millions in loans

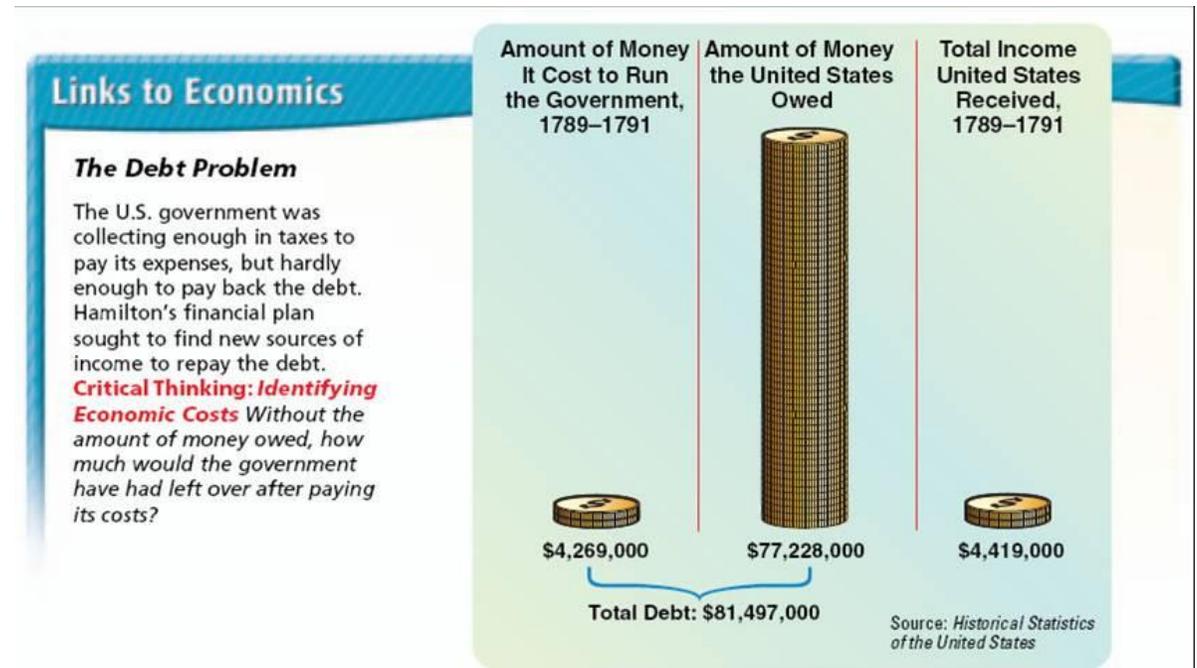
- Individual loans
- Loans to foreign countries
- Loans to states

States owed money to citizens from the war

Soldiers were issued bonds for their services

BOND: (n.) debt investment in which an investor loans money to an entity (typically corporate or governmental) which borrows the funds for a defined period of time at a variable or fixed interest rate.

The new country had no credit



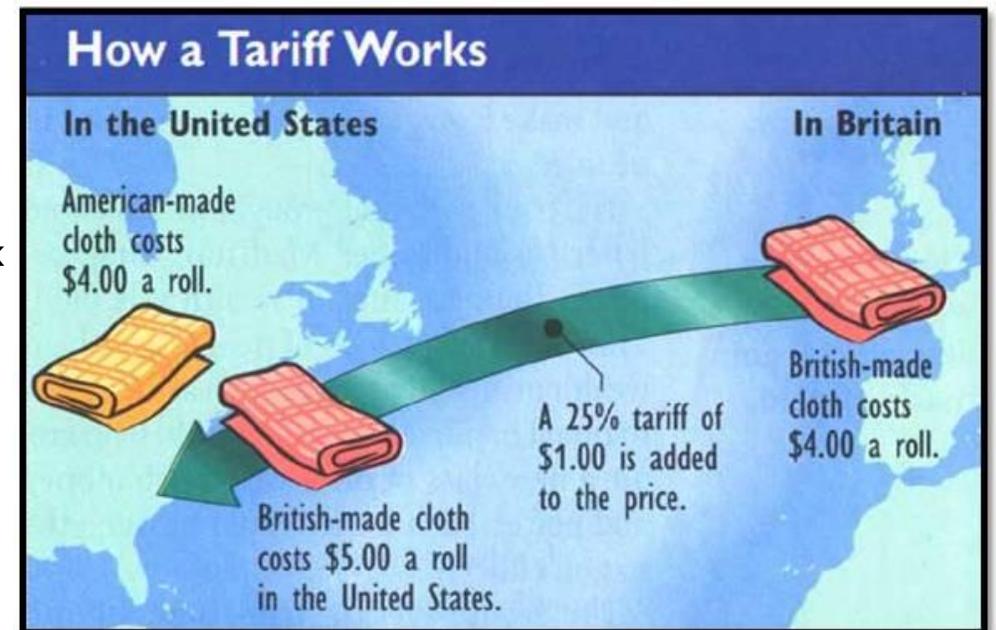
DOMESTIC AFFAIRS: BANK ACT OF 1791

Hamilton v. Jefferson = Manufacturing v. Agrarian based economies

Federalists “win” and Hamilton suggests:

- 1) Federal government assumes all state debts
- 2) New bonds *must* be sold to pay old bonds
 - Approach private “investors” who would become very wealthy later on
- 3) New government must make money to pay newer bonds back
 - Tariffs on foreign goods
 - Taxes on goods
- 4) Establish a National Bank to control flow of money and debt
 - Created with a 20 year charter to be renewed (it was not)
 - Stock in the bank was sold to investors to raise more money
- 5) These moves would establish credit and free cash in states

Washington signs the Bank Act in 1791



1) Who has a looser view of the Constitution and what evidence suggests this?

HAMILTON V. JEFFERSON



“I have provided to President Washington a plan which will establish both the nation’s credit and raise money. The assumption of state debts by the national government will stabilize the nation’s financial affairs. To slowly pay off the debt of the federal government, we should buy up old war bonds and issue new ones. These could be repaid once the economy improves. I propose the chartering of a National Bank to aid big business and provide a stable currency. I suggest the levying of tariffs on foreign trade to protect new American businesses, and the imposition of a Whiskey Tax to raise funds for the government to operate.”

“Its end result is to create a central government with unlimited powers. You mention the assumption of state debts, yet Virginia and many of its southern sister states have taxed their citizens heavily to rid themselves of the debts accumulated in the Revolution. I also believe that your plan to buy old war bonds and issue new ones may actually reward speculators. I must also add that the imposition of a tax on whiskey is quite unfair to western farmers who use distill their grain into whiskey in order to save on shipping costs. On the matter of the bank, I believe that the establishment of such an institution is clearly unconstitutional.”



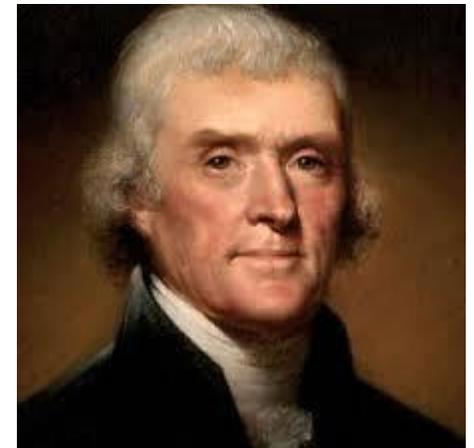
HAMILTON V. JEFFERSON

- 1) How is Hamilton's statement evident of his elitist ideology?
- 2) How did Jefferson plan to make money to support government endeavors?



“A strong central government is absolutely necessary to protect property and the rights of those who possess property. To leave such matters solely to the states may well be to throw those who are our leading citizens to the mercy of the propertyless masses. I believe it is the further duty of the federal government to extend its power over trade and commerce; for it is through trade and commerce and the development of industry that our nation will prosper.”

“I want to state my strong belief in a limited central government exercising only those powers specifically enumerated in the Constitution. The purpose of government is to protect individual liberties, and this is best accomplished by our state governments. Our individual liberties are embodied in the yeoman farmers who till the soil and produce both the wealth of the nation and the virtue of the nation.”



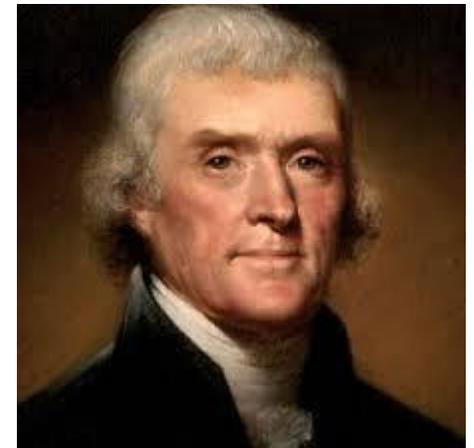
HAMILTON V. JEFFERSON

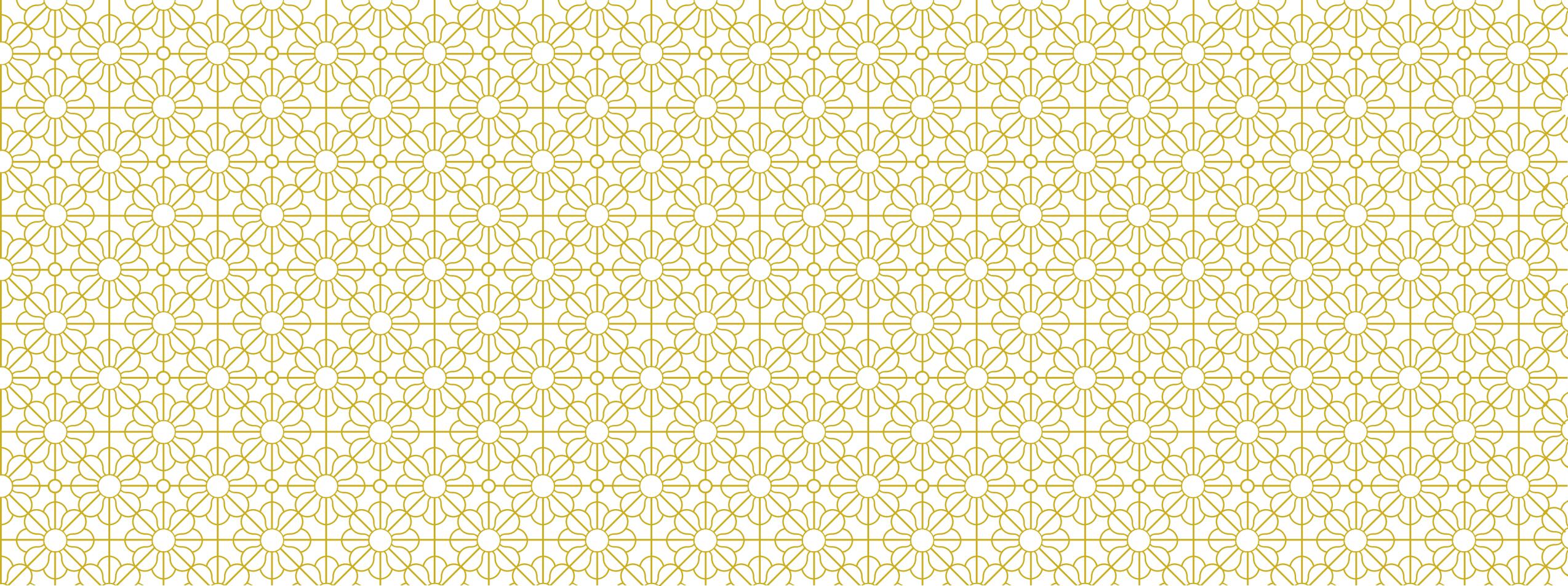
- 1) How did Hamilton approach a “compromise” with the South?
- 2) How did the northern and southern economies differ?
- 3) Why might southerners object to Hamilton’s Plan?



“The Constitution clearly enumerates the powers given to Congress in Article I, Section 8, and the last part states that Congress may make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers. It is clear to me from this that Congress may, without violating the Constitution, establish a National Bank. Mr. Jefferson, though you oppose the assumption of state debts, your concurrence in this action would delight us and lead us to support the establishment of a permanent new national capital in the South.”

“I believe that you may find my associates willing to withdraw their opposition to the assumption of state debts in exchange for the location of the capital in the South. I must warn you, that Southerners will not look kindly upon a tariff on imports. Such tariff will increase the price of both imported manufactured goods and northern-made manufactured goods for Southerners who make few of their own manufactured goods.”





DAY THREE: WASHINGTON'S PRESIDENCY



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“As avenues to foreign influence in innumerable ways, such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domestic factions, to practice the arts of seduction, to mislead public opinion, to influence or awe the public councils. Such an attachment of a small or weak towards a great and powerful nation dooms the former to be the satellite of the latter.”

QUOTE ANALYSIS: WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS

WHISKEY REBELLION

Excise tax on Whiskey was approved by Hamilton and Washington

Western farmers converted grain into profitable whiskey as a “way of life” – the tax hurt them the most

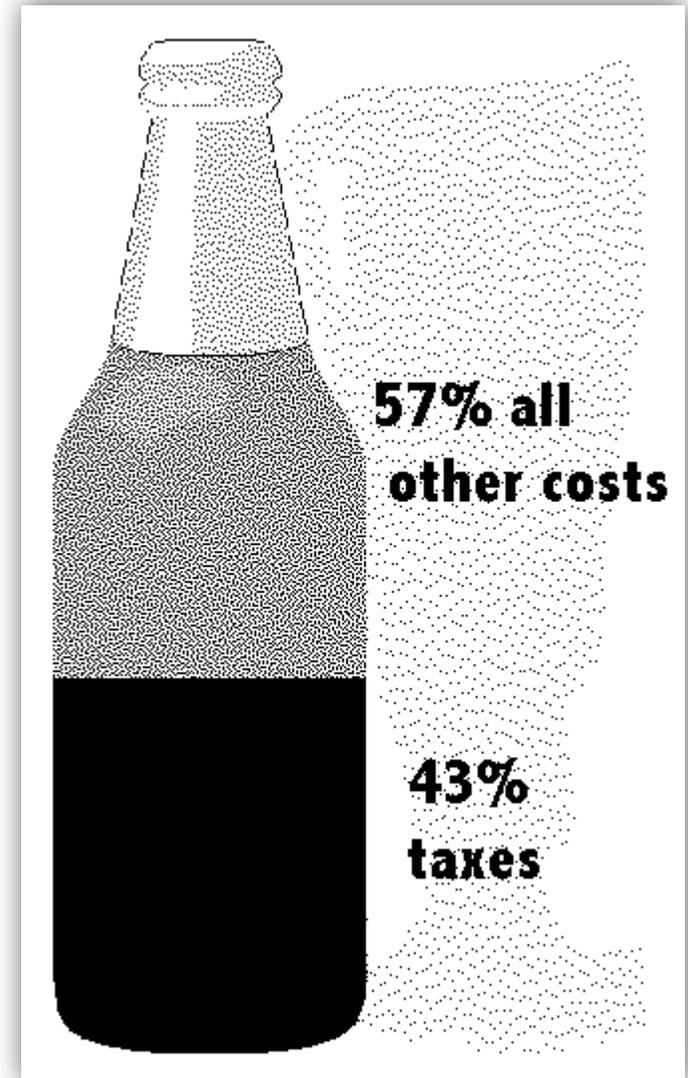
In PA, “rebels” refused to pay the tax as they

- Were reminded of the events leading to the Revolution
- Were losing profits
- Followed Jeffersonian ideas that it was unconstitutional

Situation escalates and Washington leads 13,000 militia to suppress rebellion (no fighting occurred)

All “rebels” are acquitted to keep peace

***Demonstrated the strength and will of the new government to enforce policy and change laws through Congress**





DOMESTIC AFFAIRS: NORTHWEST TERRITORY

Colonists wanted to settle in land ceded by British after Revolution

- Continued feelings from Proclamation of 1763
- British signed over lands held by Native Americans
- Native Americans said they were not represented in any treaty and therefore would not recognize it

Native Americans organize around Little Turtle

- Supplied by the British who are still upset about losing the war

Washington wants to gain support of citizens by expanding US territory

Native Americans successfully win battles with settlers



DOMESTIC AFFAIRS: BATTLE OF FALLEN TIMBERS

Washington sends an army of 5,000 led by General “Mad” Anthony Wayne

United States Army burns fields and villages

Native Americans are forced to retreat and Britain stops supplying them

Treaty of Greenville is signed in 1795

- Native Americans cede Ohio River Valley
- Americans give \$20,000 worth of goods and acknowledge land claims
- Establishes annuity system – annual grants of money and goods to Native American tribes in the region



FOREIGN POLICY: BRITAIN



British still had not evacuated western forts

- Were using them to supply Indians on raids against American settlers
- Britain wanted to eliminate American Trade with the French
 - British capturing neutral American merchant ships in the French West Indies

Jay's Treaty

- Chief Justice John Jay was sent to Britain to negotiate treaty with British
- Both sides received some of their demands
 - British agreed to pay for seized ships, abandon frontier forts, and allow some Caribbean trade
 - American agreed to pay pre-revolutionary war debts to British merchants
 - British continued impressment of American sailors
 - Not incredibly helpful, but did prevent war with Britain
- Jefferson would disagree with treaty, feeling that it aligned US to closely with Britain
 - Became a divisive party issue

FOREIGN POLICY: FRANCE



French Revolution: Uprising against monarchy of Louis XVI caused considerable violence and bloodshed

- The noble ideas of liberty, freedom, and the rights of man which started the revolution would turn to fear and tyranny
 - “Reign of Terror”
 - Mass executions of enemies of the Revolution (18-40,000)

Jefferson and the Anti-Federalists sided with the French and their push towards individual rights

- "The tree of liberty must be refreshed from time to time with the blood of patriots and tyrants. It is natural manure." - *Thomas Jefferson*
- Mob violence scared Hamilton and Federalists as it threatened economic growth too
 - Preferred the stability and order of Britain

Neutrality Proclamation

- Did not want to take sides in regards to French Revolution
- Washington pursued a friendly and impartial conduct between the two nations

*Jefferson resigns as Secretary of State due to Washington’s official stance

FOREIGN POLICY: SPAIN



Border disputes existed near Florida and the Mississippi River

Americans needed “right of deposit” in New Orleans

- Allowed storage of goods while awaiting ocean-travelling ships
- Connected all lands north to foreign markets

Spanish had closed port of New Orleans to Americans due to border disputes in 1784

Pinckney’s Treaty

- US Ambassador Thomas Pinckney was sent to Spain to negotiate a treaty
- Treaty was huge success
 - Re-opened New Orleans to American trade
 - Moved Florida border from mid Georgia to 31st parallel (close to current border)

***Eventually encourages “Manifest Destiny”**

FAREWELL ADDRESS

Washington had been openly criticized during his second term

- This was good for the country to work through bi-partisan issues

He chose to leave his position although many urged him to stay

- Too many terms would be a bad precedent and too much like a monarch

Washington retired to his farm in Mt. Vernon

- 8,000 acres, fishery, mill, distillery, thousands of animals and a large home
- Many slaves on his plantation



TASK: Close read Washington's Farewell Address and complete the table