

Nov. FOCUS ACTIVITY US HISTORY

Read, analyze chart and answer the questions

In 1790, the first U.S. census was taken, as required by the Constitution... The count was necessary in order to determine taxation and representation in Congress. All free people were counted, as well as “three-fifths of all other Persons.” Indians were excluded.

City 1790 1800 1810

Boston 18,038 24,937 33,250

New York 33,131 60,489 96,373

Philadelphia 45,529 69,403 91,874

Baltimore 13,503 26,114 35,583

Charleston 16,359 20,473 24,711

What is a Census check, why was it needed and when does it occur?

What does it mean when it states 3/5's of all other persons?

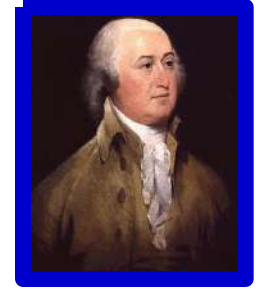
Which city grew the most during the 20 years shown?

Which city grew the least during the 20 years shown?

THE NATION BEGINS

Washington's Presidency

- Served 2 terms---1789 to 1797
- VP: John Adams



2. US Problems = Solutions

➤ Government on paper but not in practice

- Precedents ✨
- Develops first
 - ✨ ➤ Cabinet----Hamilton vs Jefferson
 - Supreme Court ✨





➤ Debt ✨

- Excise taxes and tariffs ✨ ✨
- Bank of United States (BUS) in 1792 ✨

➤ Confidence in new Constitution

- Whiskey Rebellion ✨
- Successfully put down by Washington, 1794

Farmers refuse to pay Whiskey tax to US Govt.
“Mobocracy”

- **The Possibility of War**
- **Jay's Treaty—1793---**Great Britain 
- **Forts for debts**
- **Picnkney's Treaty—1795---**Spain 
- **Open up the Mississippi River**
- **French Revolution---**1789 to 1800---US 
- **US asked to help France in war with England**
- **Neutrality Act---**Washington warns US to stay neutral and not side with the French. 

▪ **4. Washington's Farewell Speech: 1796**

Two ways the US can stay unified

▪ **Avoid**

▪ **political parties** 

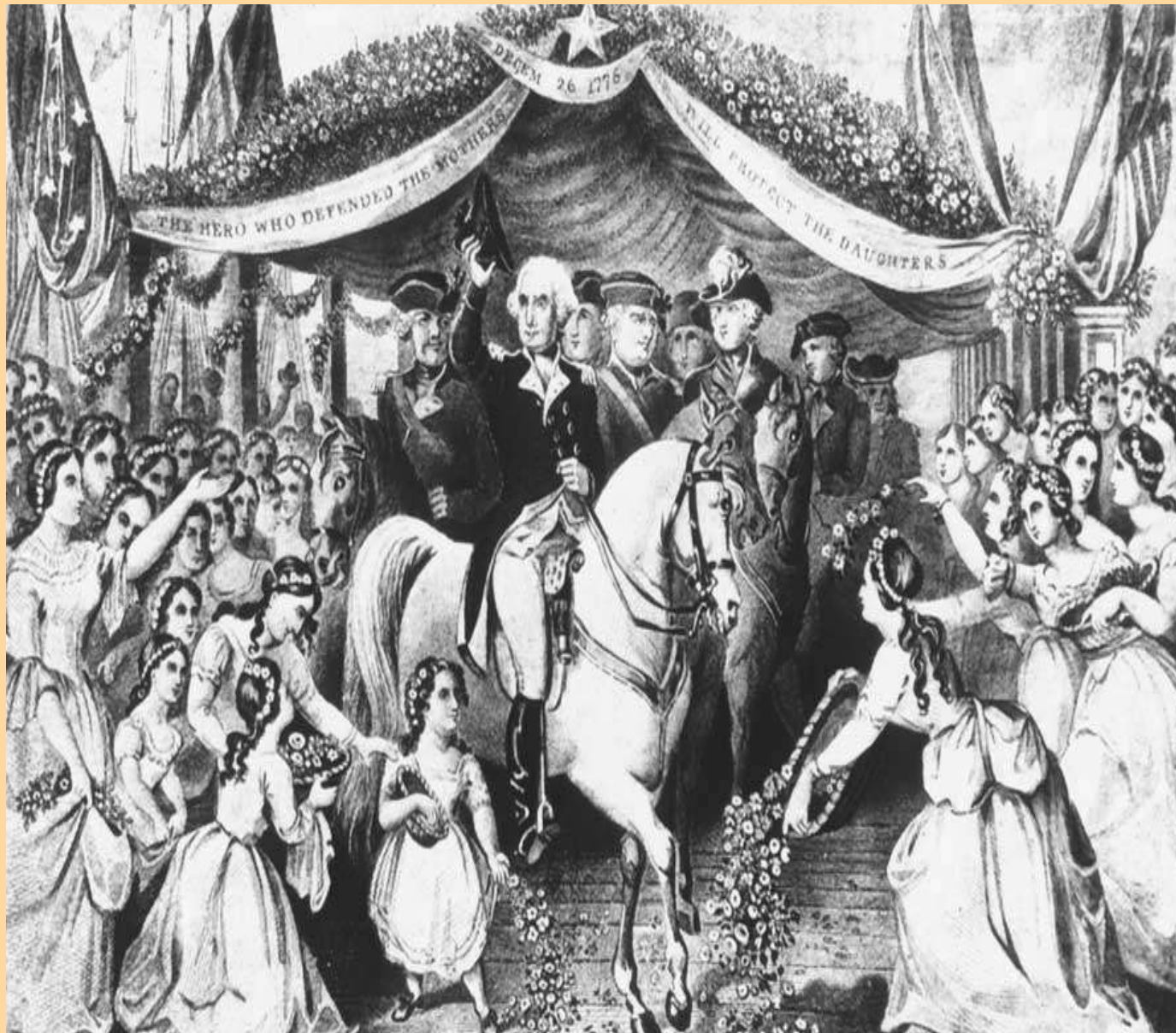
▪ **Military alliances with Europe**

▪ **Neutrality-----Isolation**

Achievements:

- **Sound economic foundation**
- **westward expansion**
- **Kept us out of war**

WASHINGTON'S INAUGURAL



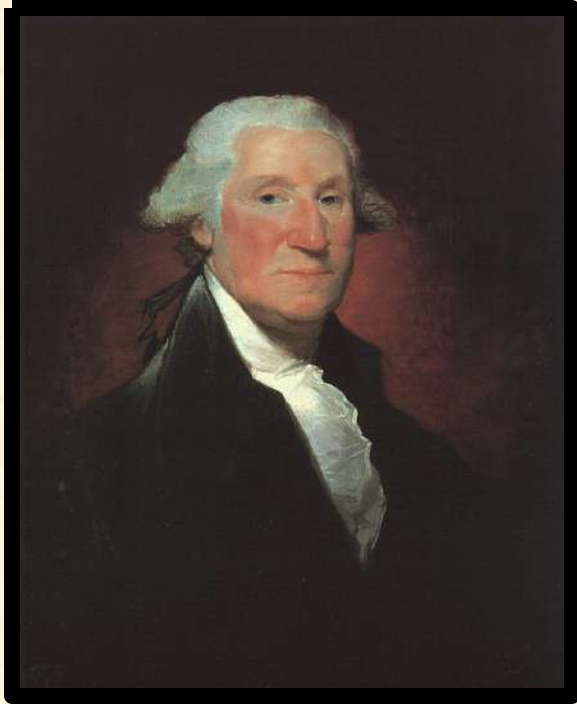
- New Constitution and Government take effect on April 30, 1789.

- Washington begins his presidency in New York City and alternates between there and Philadelphia.

- Capital city at this time was New York City.



PRECEDENTS OF WASHINGTON



Precedents are models, examples or influences other Presidents would follow

What to call the President? Mr. President

President sets their own personal style

Cabinet appointed by President and advises him

VP has no official duties

President acts independent from Congress

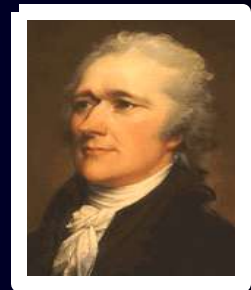
Congress relies on the advice of the President

Served 2 terms and stepped aside for someone else



Washington's First Cabinet

Cabinet advises the President and heads up an agency of the government



Department of State----Foreign affairs

Thomas Jefferson---Secretary of State

Department of Treasury---Financial affairs

Alexander Hamilton—Secretary of the Treasury

Department of War-----Military affairs

Henry Knox---Secretary of War

Attorney General-----Legal affairs

Edmund Randolph---Department of Justice

Postmaster General-----Postal system

Samuel Osgood

HAMILTON VS. JEFFERSON



- **Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson played a valuable role in the beginning of our nation.**
- **Both were visionaries and influenced the direction our country would go economically, politically and socially.**
- **President Washington was stuck in the middle of these two men as they argued over our country's beginnings.**



RISE OF POLITICAL PARTIES

	<u>Federalist Beliefs</u>	<u>(former Anti-Federalists)</u> <u>Democratic-Republicans</u>
Leader	Alexander Hamilton John Adams	Thomas Jefferson James Madison
Appealed to	Manufacturers, merchants, wealthy and educated.... Favored seaboard cities	Farmers and Planters common man Favored the South and West
Ideas of Government	Strong government over states <u>Loose Construction</u> of Constitution <u>Implied powers</u> •Wealthy and educated involved Limit freedoms of speech & press Preferred govt. similar to a king	State's rights over National Govt. <u>Strict construction</u> of Constitution <u>Expressed/Enumerated powers</u> •Common man but educated Bill of Rights is sacred Lesser government the better
Domestic Policy	Supported National Bank—BUS Supported excise tax National debt good for country National govt. assume state debts Tariffs should be high	Against National Bank—BUS Against excise tax Against National debt States pay their own debts Tariffs should be low
Foreign Policy	Opposed French Revolution Wanted war with French Favored the British	Supported French Revolution Opposed war with French Favored the French



FIRST SUPREME COURT



**John Jay first
Chief Justice
of the Supreme
Court**

- President Washington appoints 6 justices to the Supreme Court
- 3 from North and 3 from South
- Judiciary Act of 1789, Congress created lower courts to assist the Supreme Court.





•President Washington faced several Indian problems.

•British were supplying the tribes with arms and ammunition to attack US settlers.

•Washington sent General “Mad Anthony” Wayne to defeat the Indian tribes.



War in the Old Northwest Territory



Several tribes, led by Little Turtle of the Miamis, scored early victories (1790–91)

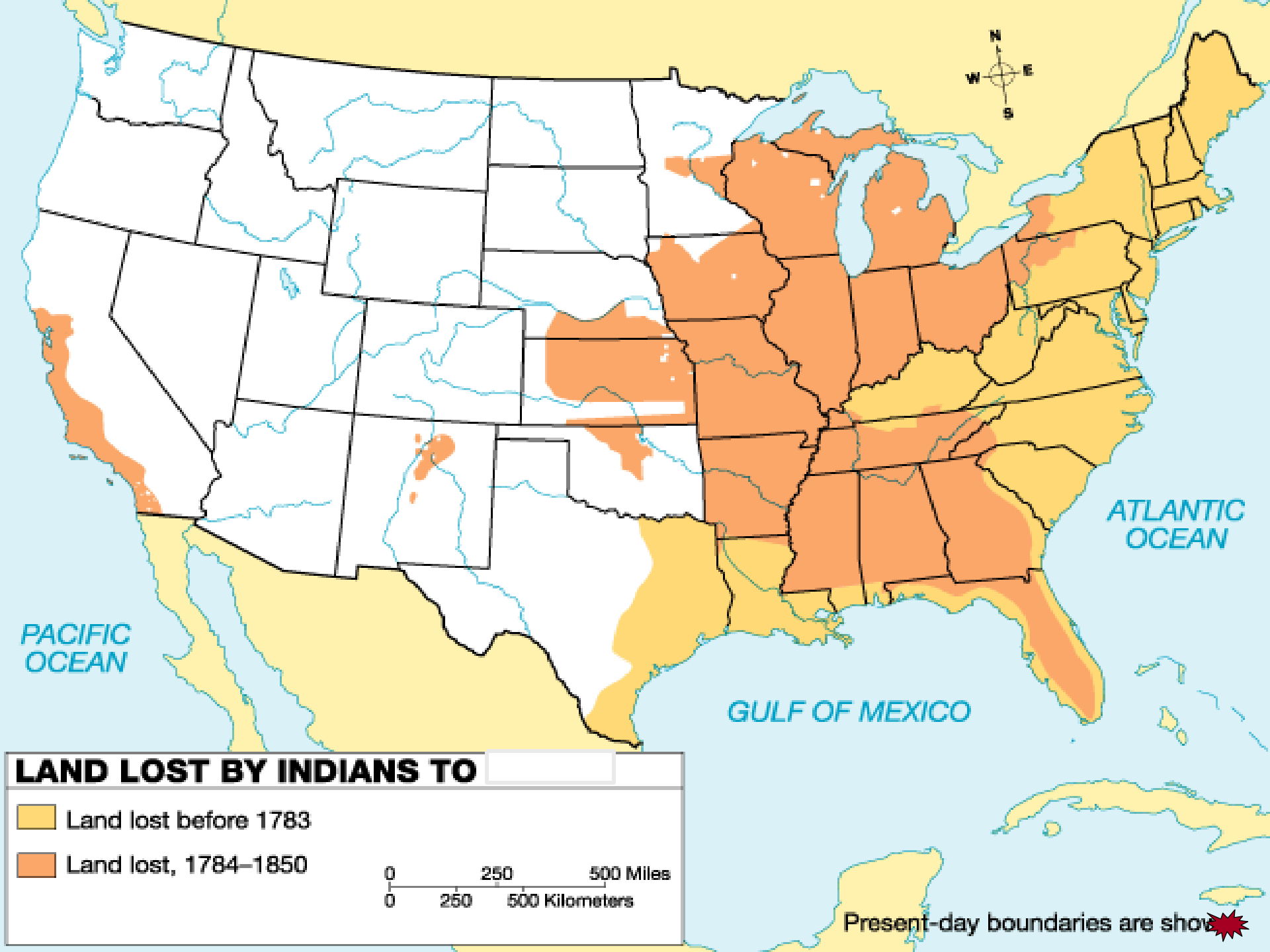
The Miamis were defeated at Fallen Timbers by General Mad Anthony Wayne (1794)



War in the Old Northwest Territory

Treaty of Greenville

- (1795) gave USA right to settle most of Ohio
- First formal recognition of Indian sovereignty over land not ceded by treaty

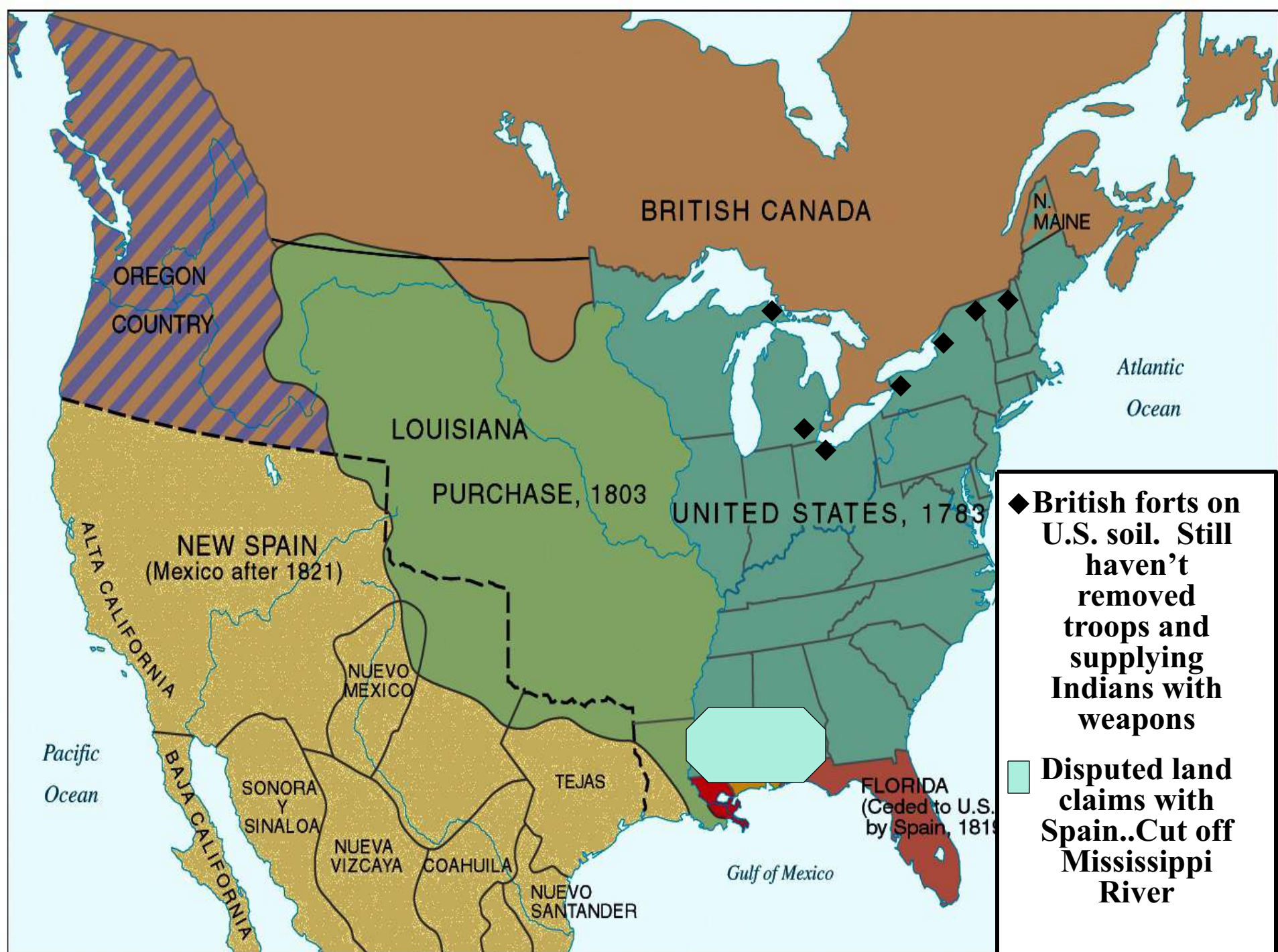


LAND LOST BY INDIANS TO

- Land lost before 1783
- Land lost, 1784-1850

0 250 500 Miles
0 250 500 Kilometers

Present-day boundaries are shown



◆ **British forts on U.S. soil. Still haven't removed troops and supplying Indians with weapons**

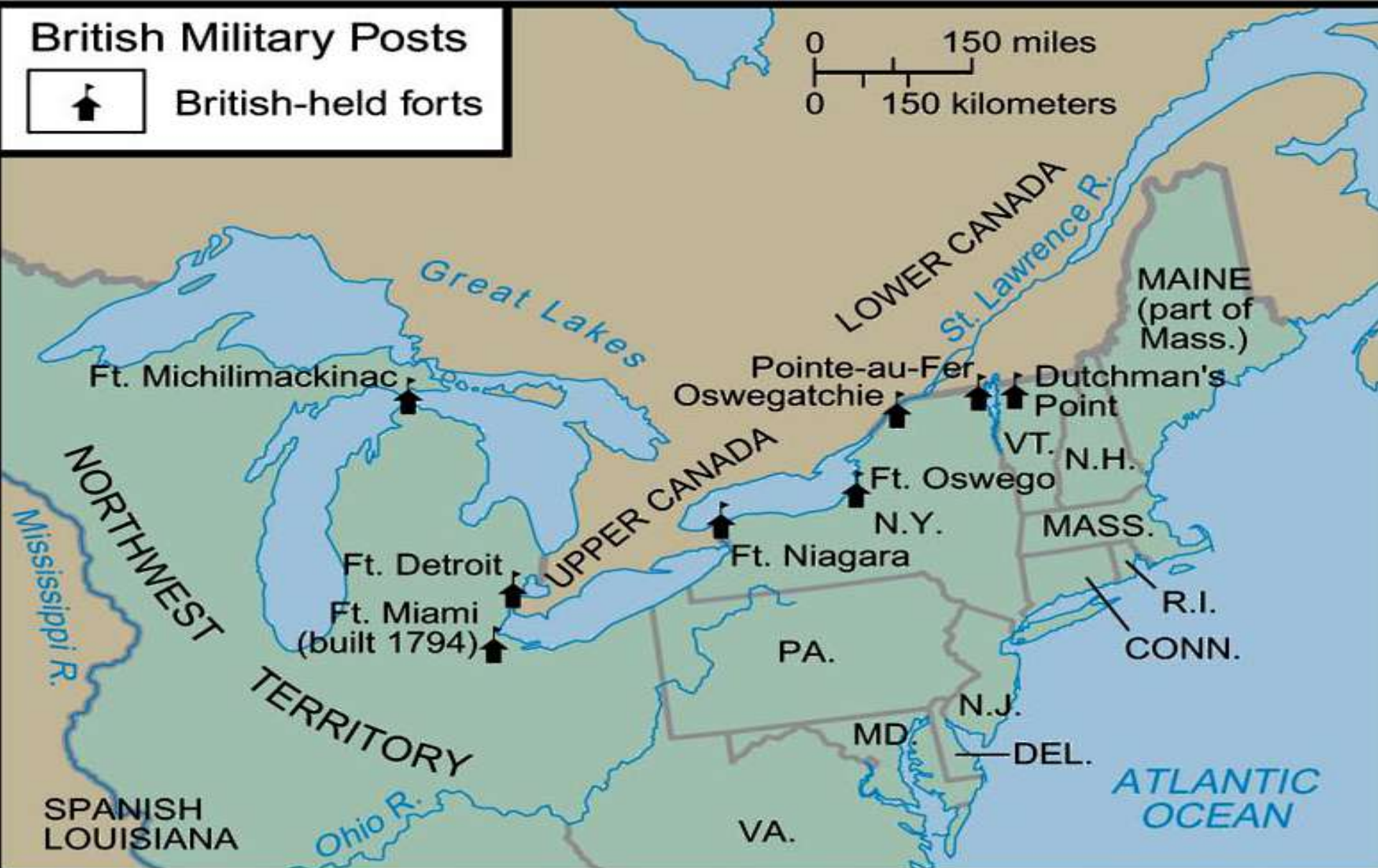
□ **Disputed land claims with Spain..Cut off Mississippi River**

British Military Posts



British-held forts

0 150 miles
0 150 kilometers



Jay's Treaty with England..... British made neutrality difficult: maintained trading posts on US soil, sold firearms to Indians.

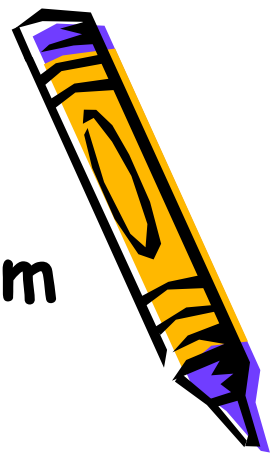
•Collaborated with Indians to check US expansion to frontier.

Jay's Treaty

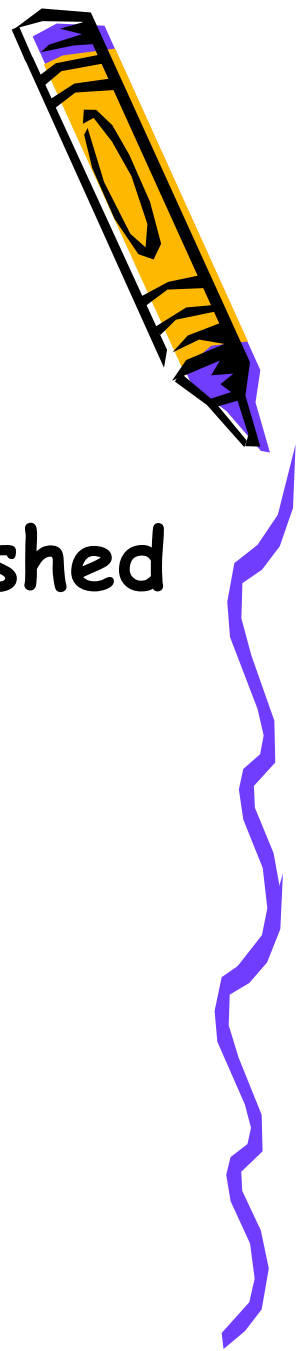


John Jay is burnt in effigy because Americans believed he sold out to the British.

- British remove forts from US soil
 - British agreed but required US to pay old debts on pre-Revolution accounts.
- Allowed US to negotiate separate treaties with Indian tribes
 - Opened westward expansion for US settlers.



Jay's Treaty



- Jay's Treaty gave life to new Democratic-Republican party, tarnished Wash.'s popularity.
- .





Spain cut off our farmers right to use the Mississippi River and deposit their crops in New Orleans.

Pinckney's Treaty, 1795

-  Maximum Spanish claim, 1784
-  Line of Pinckney's Treaty
-  Spanish-held forts

Pinckney's Treaty: Spain gave US the free use of the Mississippi River for 5 yrs. and the boundary was set at 31st parallel between Spanish Florida and US.....



HAMILTON'S FINANCIAL PLAN

Foreign Debt
\$11,710,000

Federal Domestic Debt
\$42,414,000

State Debt
\$21,500,000

Congress & Sec. of Treasury Alexander Hamilton solve debt problems:

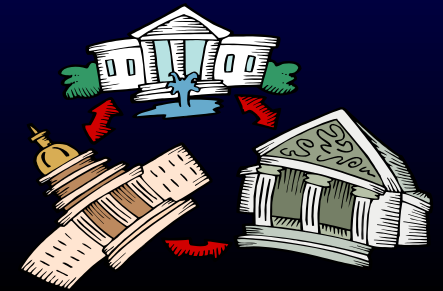
- **Pay off \$80 million debt**
- **Excise tax: Taxes placed on manufactured products**
- **Tariff: a tax on imports**
- **Establish good credit with foreign nations**
- **Create a national bank with a national currency**
- **Raise money for govt backed by gold silver**

Misc. Revenue

Excise Tax on Whiskey

Custom Duties (Tariffs)

Compromise with Thomas Jefferson called the **Assumption Act** led to the creation of Washington, D.C.





BANK OF THE U.S.

HAMILTON

- Safe place to deposit and transfer money
- Provide loans to government and state banks
- A national currency---\$\$\$\$\$
- An investment by people to buy stock into US bank
- Constitution did not forbid a national bank....Loose construction of Constitution
- National debt good for country

JEFFERSON

- Against the Constitution
- State banks would collapse
- Only wealthy could invest in bank and would control bank than control the government
- Hurt the common man
- Strict construction...If it is not mentioned in the Constitution than there can't be a national bank.
- Against a national debt



WHISKEY REBELLION



- Farmer's revolt in western Pennsylvania.
- Refused to pay Hamilton's excise tax
- Believed it was an unfair tax.
- Were called the "*Whiskey Rebels*"

WHISKEY REBELLION

Whiskey



President Washington reviews 13,000 troops of the Western Army assembled at Fort Cumberland, Maryland, to crush the Whiskey Rebellion.

- Issue at hand was testing the power of the new Constitution

Outcome:

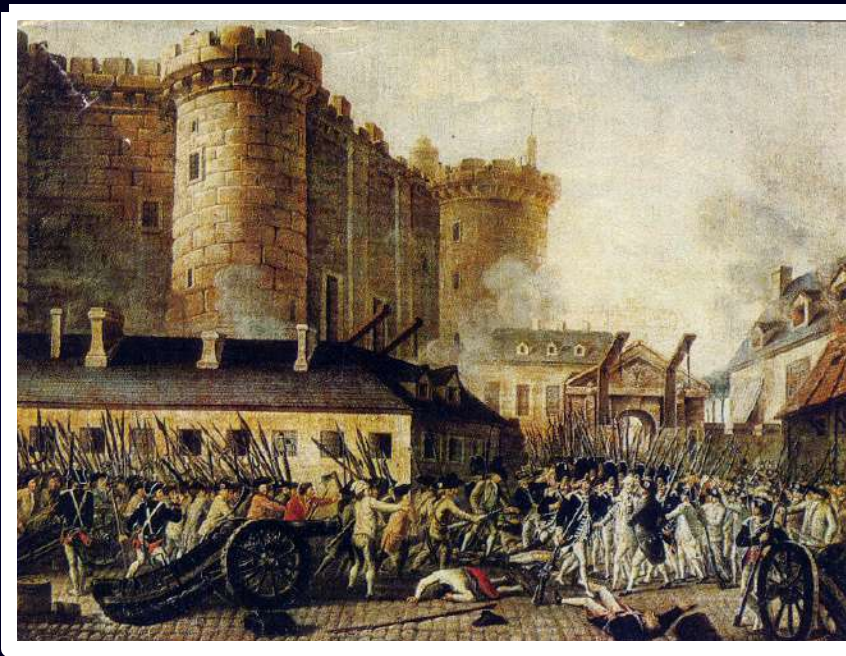
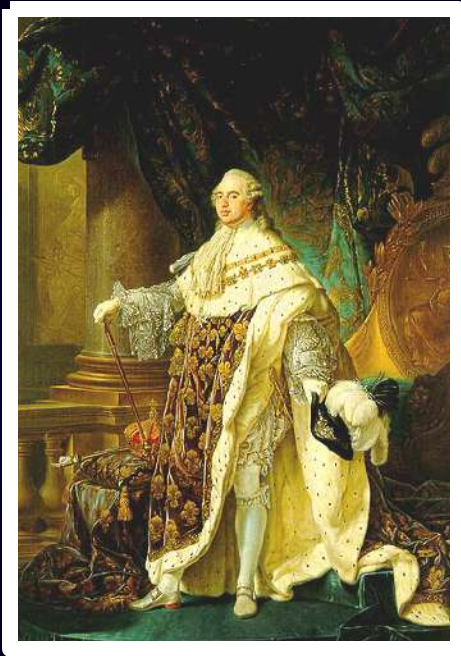
- Demonstrated to the people that this new constitution was powerful enough to put down domestic rebellions, “mobocracy”
- Showed the power of the national government



FRENCH REVOLUTION

LIBERTY, EQUALITY AND FRATERNITY

French Rev



Began in 1790's, unfair taxation and inequality---worldwide crisis
Overthrow King Louis 16th and Marie Antoniete
similar to King George
Americans believed we should help the French----similar to ours

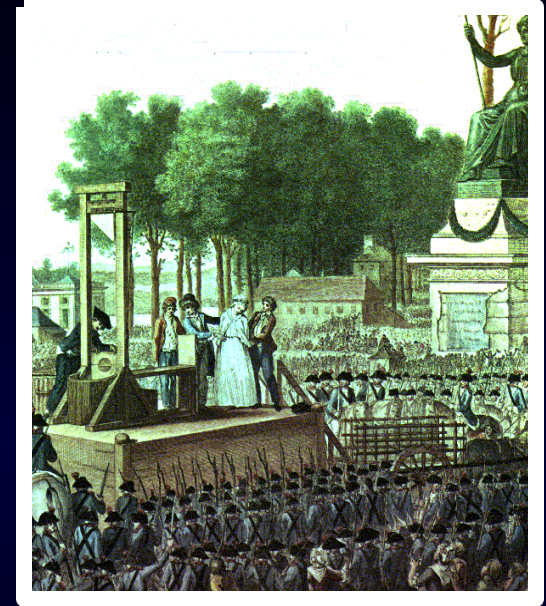
FRENCH REVOLUTION

LIBERTY, EQUALITY AND FATERNITY



Executions of *King Louis the 16th* and *Marie Antoniette* in 1793.

Begins "*Reign of Terror*" during *French Revolution* where 40,000 opponents of the new govt. were beheaded.



France goes to war against European kings

France requested US ships to block West Indies from the British

President Washington declared Neutrality and ordered Americans to avoid this war



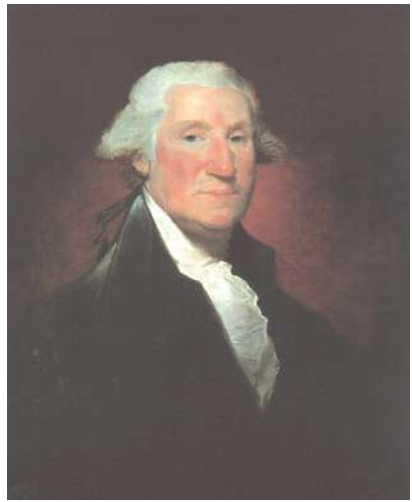
WASHINGTON'S NEUTRALITY SPEECH



Whereas it appears that a state of war exists between Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, Great Britain and the United Netherlands, of the one part and France on the other; and the duty and

interest of the U.S. require, that they should with sincerity and good faith adopt and pursue a conduct friendly and impartial toward the belligerent powers.

WASHINGTON'S NEUTRALITY SPEECH



I have therefore thought fit by these presents to declare the disposition of the U.S. to observe the conduct aforesaid towards those Powers respectfully; and to exhort and warn the citizens of the U.S. carefully to avoid all acts and proceedings whatsoever, which may in any manner tend to contravene such disposition....April 1793

•President Washington's response to the French was to warn Americans to stay out these European conflicts and remain neutral or avoid.

•Why?

WASHINGTON'S NEUTRALITY SPEECH



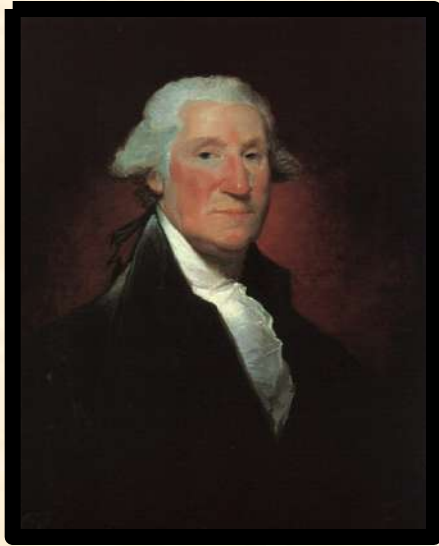
- Most Americans (Jefferson and Paine) were upset with Washington's Neutrality.
- Washington's Neutrality decision was based on the long term U.S. self interest.
- Preserve and protect the infant nation

Thomas Paine On Washington's Neutrality

“And as to you, sir, treacherous in private friendship (for so you have been to me, and that in the day of danger) and a hypocrite in public life, the world will be puzzled to decide, whether you are an apostate or an importer; whether you have abandoned good principles, or whether you ever had any.”



WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL SPEECH



- Washington warned of the dangers of **political parties** and **permanent alliances** with other nations.

- Washington's warning against **"entangling alliances"** became a principle of U.S. foreign policy.

“Europe has a set of primary interests which to us have none or a very remote relation....Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different **★** course.....It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world.....Taking care always to keep ourselves by suitable establishments on a respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies”.....1796

US ISOLATIONISM

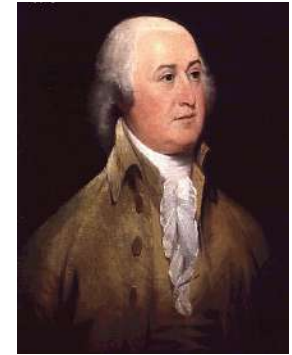
- Washington is convinced that Americans must stay neutral and avoid foreign affairs associated with all the British and foreign continents--- **"GOOD HISTORIAN"**
- Washington displayed this in 1793 by the **Proclamation of Neutrality** and his **Farewell Address** in 1796.
- **No entangling alliances.....**US should avoid military alliances with Europe.....continue to trade with Europe
- **Neutrality = Isolation**



THE NATION BEGINS

1. Washington's Presidency *

- Served 2 terms---1789 to 1797
- VP: John Adams



2. Problems facing US

- Debt *
- Government on paper but not in practice
- British, Spain and Indians *
- Confidence in new government

3. Accomplishments

- Political achievements *
- Precedents *
- Develops first
 - Cabinet---Hamilton vs Jefferson *
 - Supreme Court---Judiciary Act of 1789
 - treaties

Created lower courts to assist the Supreme Court

➤ Domestic Achievements:

➤ Secures westward expansion

➤ Jay's Treaty—1793---Great Britain

➤ Picnkey's Treaty—1795---Spain

➤ Debt solutions

➤ Excise taxes and tariffs

➤ Bank of United States (BUS)

➤ Enforced Constitution

➤ Whiskey Rebellion

➤ Demonstrated strength of new government

Farmers refuse to pay
Whiskey tax to US
Govt. "Mobocracy"

➤ Foreign Achievements

➤ No war with Great Britain or Spain

➤ French Revolution---1789 to 1800---US response

➤ Neutrality Act---Washington warns = stay out

➤ Cornerstone of US foreign policy = isolationism

➤ Washington's Farewell Speech

➤ Two ways the US can stay unified and strong

➤ Avoid political parties

➤ military alliances with European countries