



Washington & Adams

When the Constitution was ratified in 1789, George Washington was unanimously elected 1st president

Washington helped shape the new nation and created precedents for future presidents and leaders





GEORGE WASHINGTON:
FIRST IN WAR · · · ·
FIRST IN PEACE AND ·
FIRST IN THE · · · ·
HEARTS OF HIS COUNTRYMEN.

During his first term, President Washington focused on domestic issues that would shape the new nation



Congress passed the Judiciary Act of 1789 which created federal courts

The United States Federal Courts

SUPREME COURT

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

APPELLATE COURTS

U.S. Courts of Appeals

12 Regional Circuit Courts of Appeals
1 U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit

TRIAL COURTS

U.S. District Courts

94 Judicial Districts
U.S. Bankruptcy Courts

U.S. Court of International Trade

U.S. Court of Federal Claims

FEDERAL COURTS AND OTHER ENTITIES OUTSIDE THE JUDICIAL BRANCH

Military Courts (Trial and Appellate)

Court of Veterans Appeals

U.S. Tax Court

Federal administrative agencies and boards

Congress created the Treasury, State, War, Justice Departments

Washington created the 1st cabinet (group of advisors who head departments)

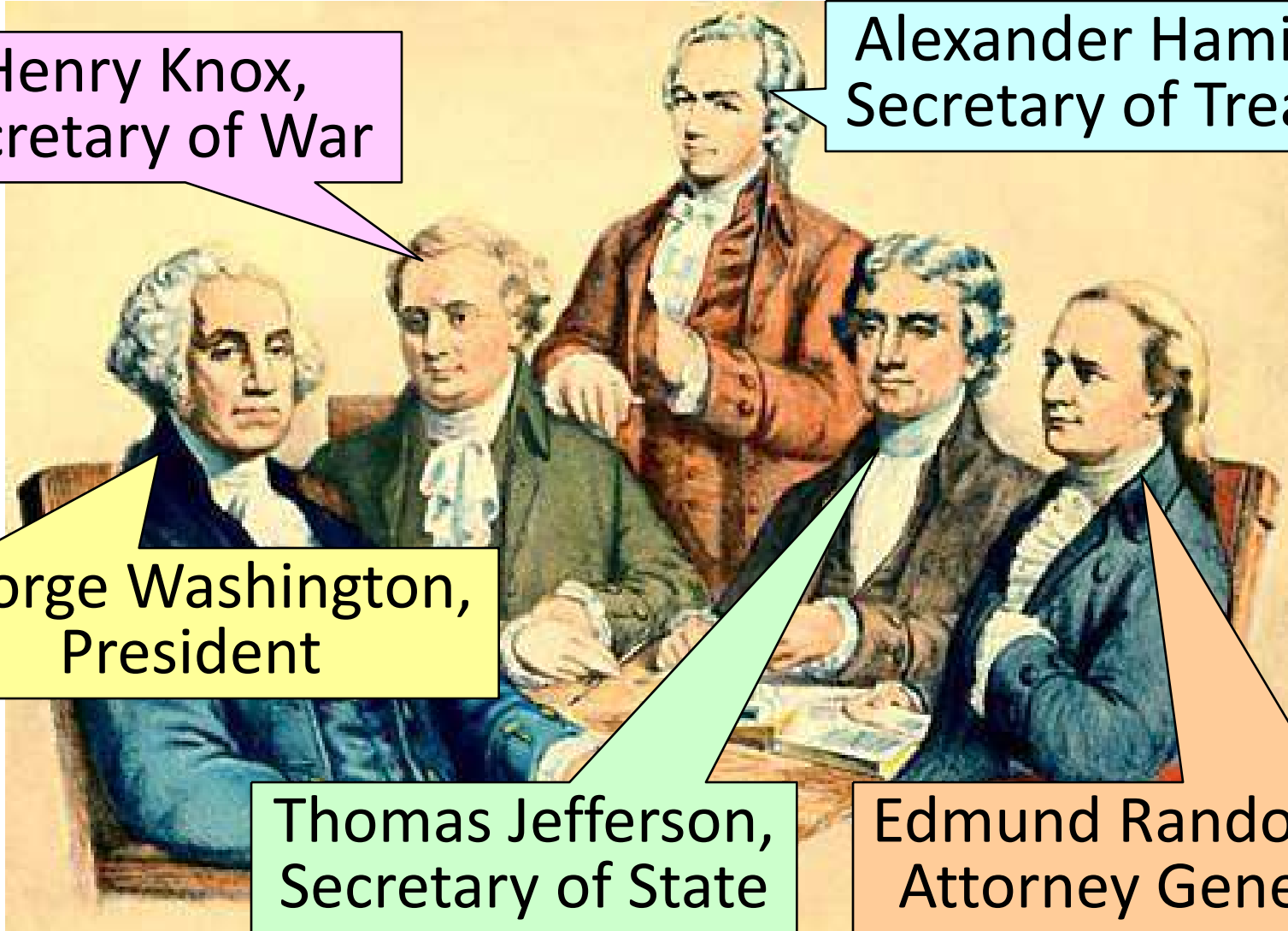
Henry Knox,
Secretary of War

Alexander Hamilton,
Secretary of Treasury

George Washington,
President

Thomas Jefferson,
Secretary of State

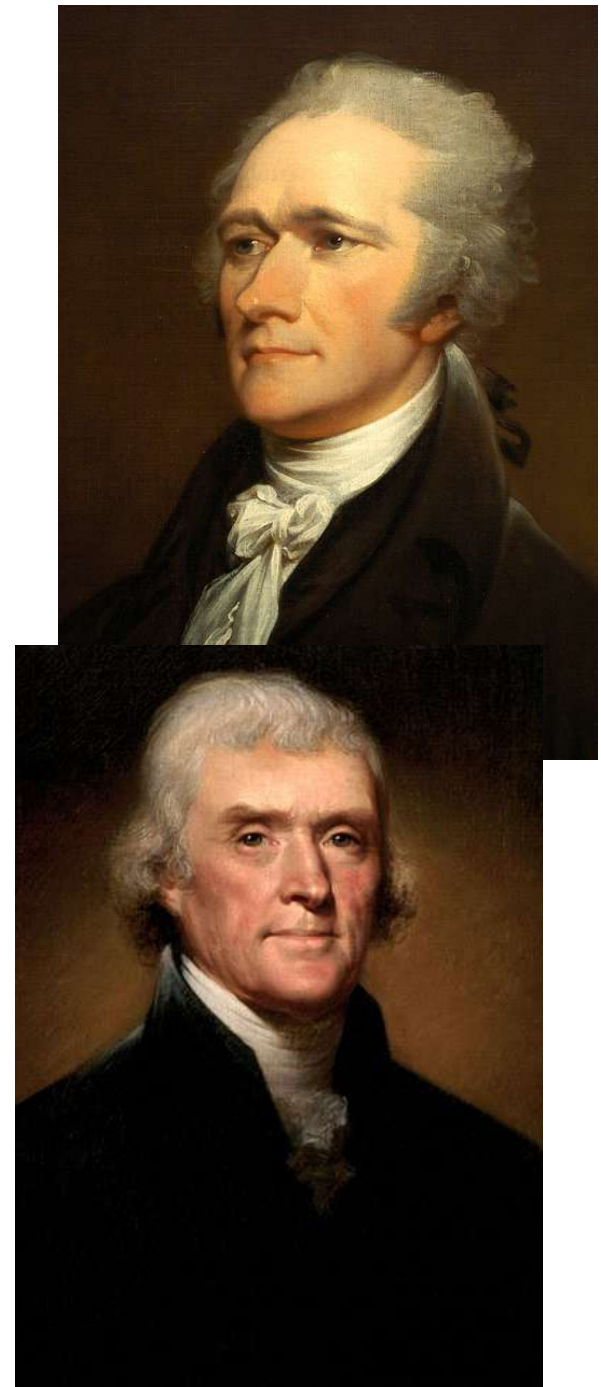
Edmund Randolph,
Attorney General



Alexander Hamilton was named Secretary of Treasury (Treasury Department deals with issues involving money or taxes)

Hamilton and Jefferson were the most influential of Washington's cabinet, but they had different views on the role of government

Thomas Jefferson was named Secretary of State (State Department deals with issues involving foreign nations)



Watch this [video clip](#) from HBO's *John Adams* series
As you watch, identify as many things as you can
that Jefferson and Hamilton disagree about

Alexander Hamilton

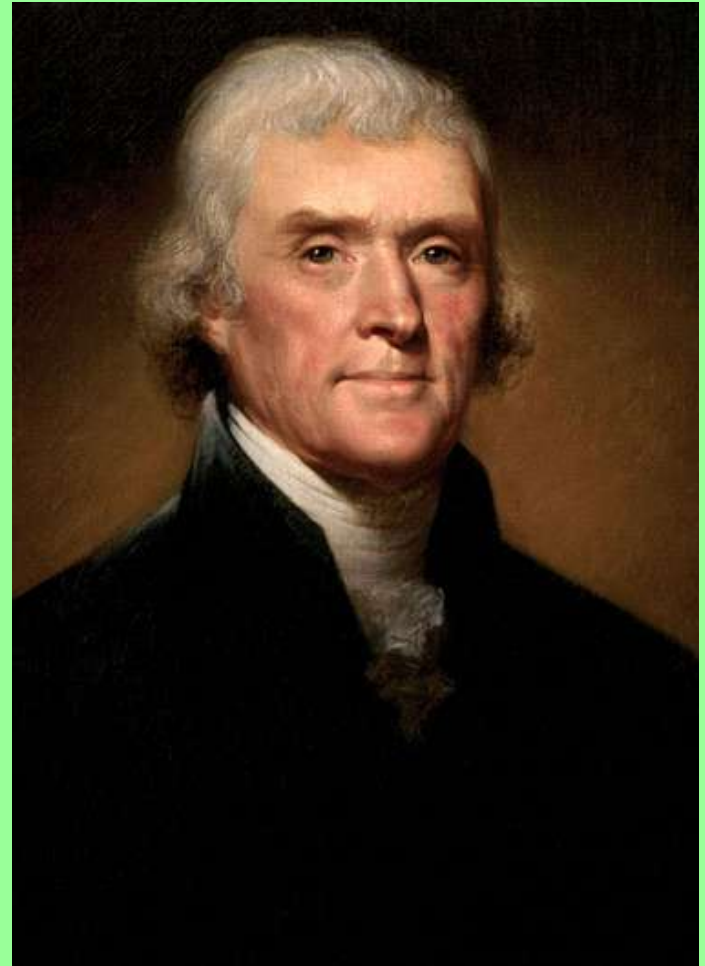
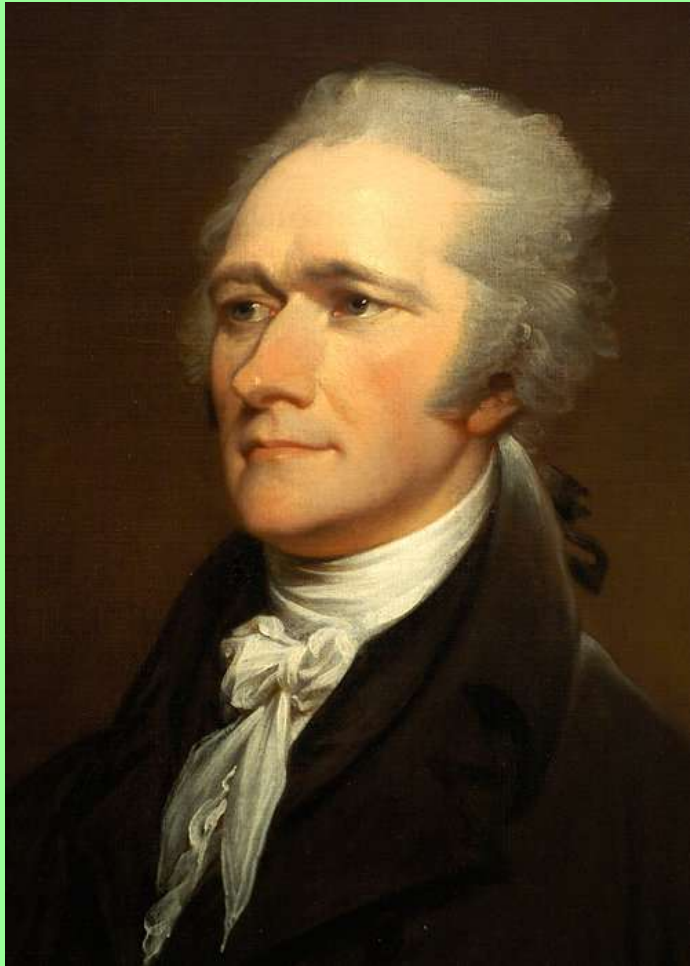


Thomas Jefferson



Alexander Hamilton vs. Thomas Jefferson

Examine the comparison chart that shows the political differences of Hamilton and Jefferson. Use the chart to determine who said each of the following quotes



Whose Support Does America Need the Most: The Rich or the 'Great Mass of People'?

Alexander Hamilton

Thomas Jefferson

“All communities divide themselves into the few and the many. The first are the rich and the well-born; the other, the mass of the people. The people are turbulent and changing; they seldom judge or determine right. Give therefore to the first class a distinct and permanent share in the government. Our great error is that we suppose mankind more honest than they are. It will be the duty of a wise government to control these passions in order to make them subservient to the public good.”

Should the National Government or Local Governments Have More Control?

Alexander Hamilton

Thomas Jefferson

“Our country is too large to have all its affairs directed by a single government. Public servants at such great distance...will invite public agents to corruption and plunder, and waste...Let the general government be reduced to a very simple organization and a very inexpensive one; a few plain duties to be performed by a few public servants.”

Should America Industrialize?

Alexander Hamilton

Thomas Jefferson

“For the general operation of manufacture, let our workshops remain in Europe. It is better to carry provisions and materials to workmen there than bring them (here). The loss by the transportation of commodities across the Atlantic will be made up in happiness and permanence of government.”



Should the Constitution be interpreted strictly or loosely?

Alexander Hamilton

Thomas Jefferson

I consider the foundation of the Constitution as laid on this ground: That *'all powers not delegated to the United States, by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States or to the people.'* [10th amendment.] To take a single step...around the powers of Congress is to take possession of a boundless field of power.

Support or Opposition to the National Bank?

Alexander Hamilton

Thomas Jefferson

Accordingly, it is affirmed [necessary], that it [a Bank of the United States] have the power of collecting taxes; to that of borrowing money; to that of regulating trade between the States.





ALEXANDER HAMILTON
1755-1804

Contrasting Views of the Federal Government

HAMILTON

- Concentrating power in federal government
- Fear of mob rule
- Republic led by a well-educated elite
- Loose interpretation of the Constitution
- National bank constitutional (loose interpretation)
- Economy based on shipping and manufacturing
- Payment of national and state debts (favoring creditors)
- Supporters: merchants, manufacturers, landowners, investors, lawyers, clergy



THOMAS JEFFERSON
1743-1826

JEFFERSON

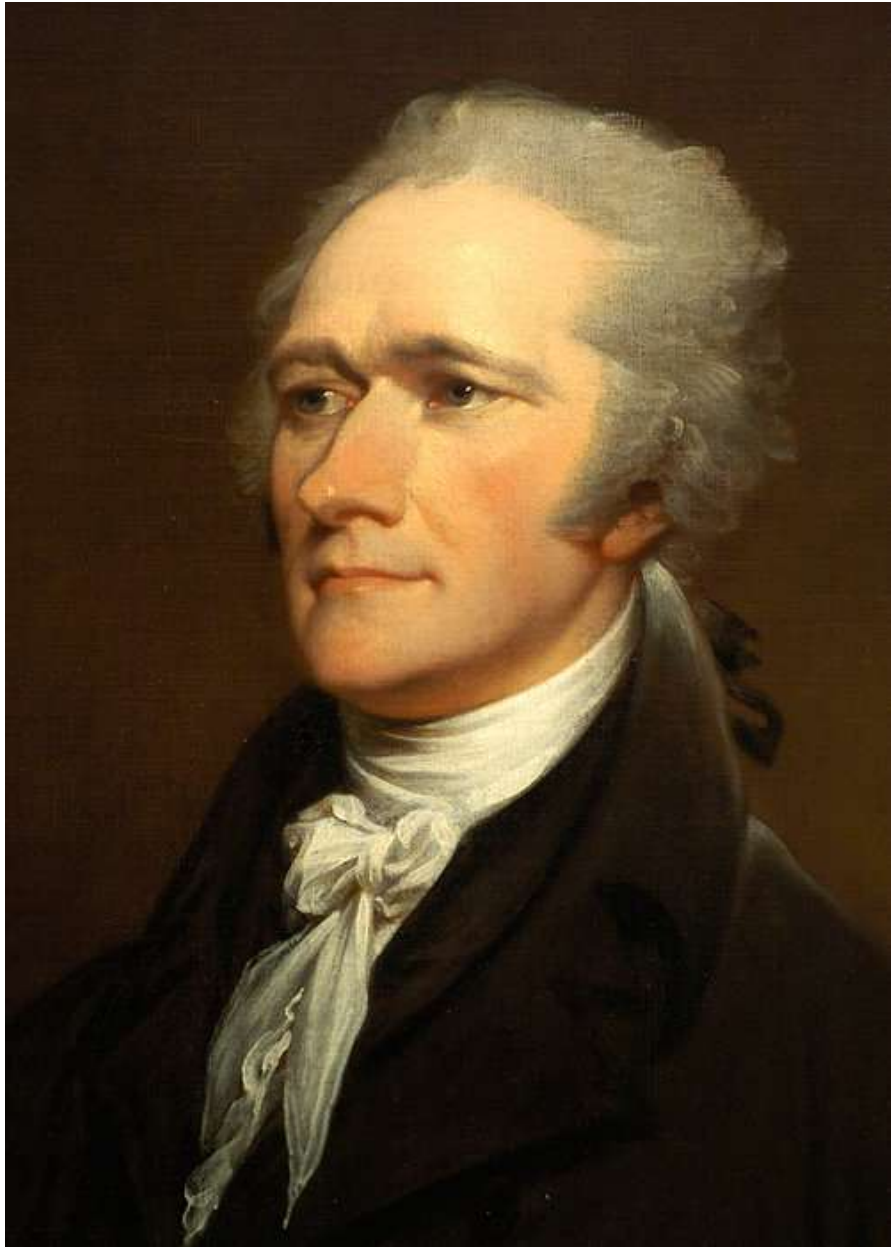
- Sharing power with state and local governments; limited national government
- Fear of absolute power or ruler
- Democracy of virtuous farmers and tradespeople
- Strict interpretation of the Constitution
- National bank unconstitutional (strict interpretation)
- Economy based on farming
- Payment of only the national debt (favoring debtors)
- Supporters: the "plain people" (farmers, tradespeople)

■ Essential Question:

- What were the important events of Washington's second term?
- What events defined Adams' presidency?

■ CPUSH Agenda for Unit 3.9:

- Clicker Questions
- The Presidency of Washington notes
- Today's HW: 6.2
- Unit 3 Test: Monday, September 17



Alexander Hamilton believed that a strong national government was necessary to provide order in America

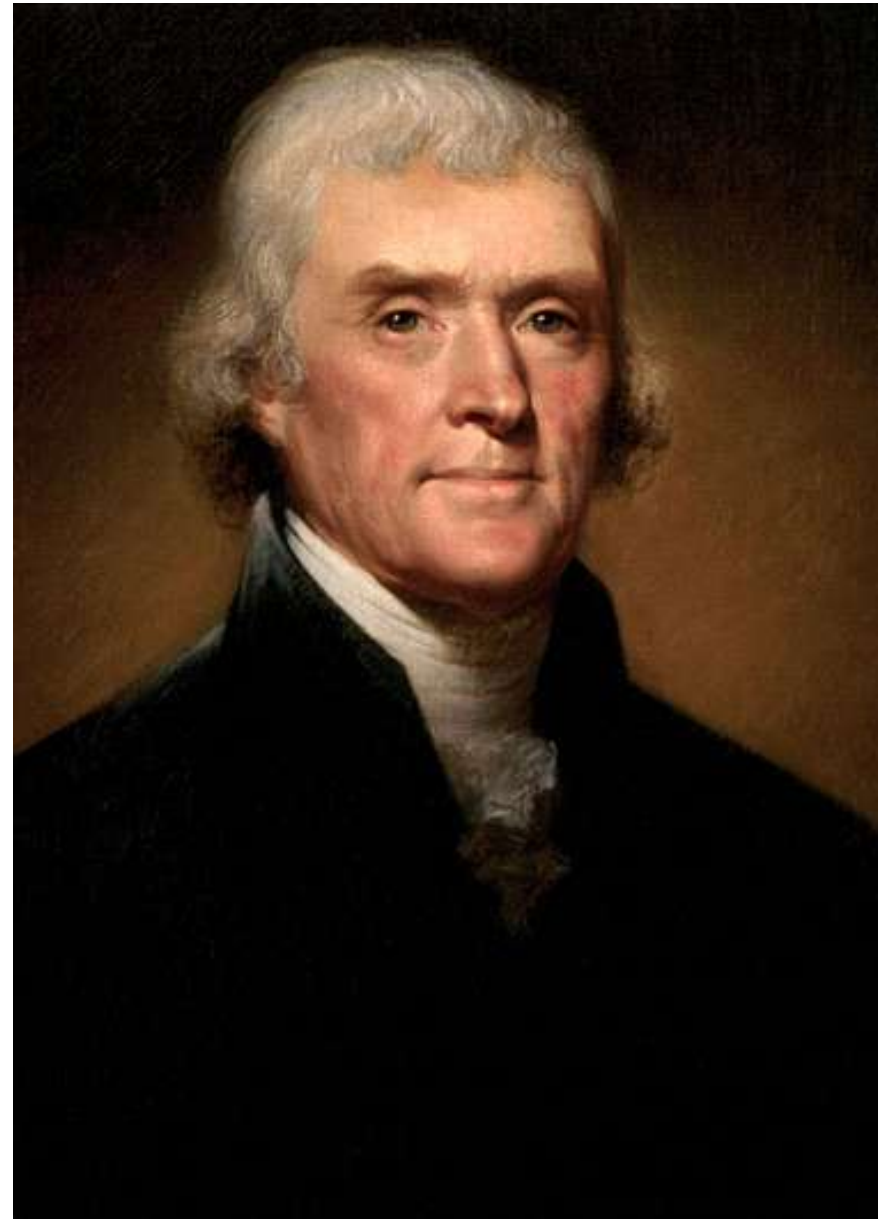
He wanted to build a strong economy focused on industry so America could be self-sufficient

He believed that the Constitution should be loosely interpreted to allow the government to respond to issues

Thomas Jefferson believed that political power should remain with state governments in order to protect liberty

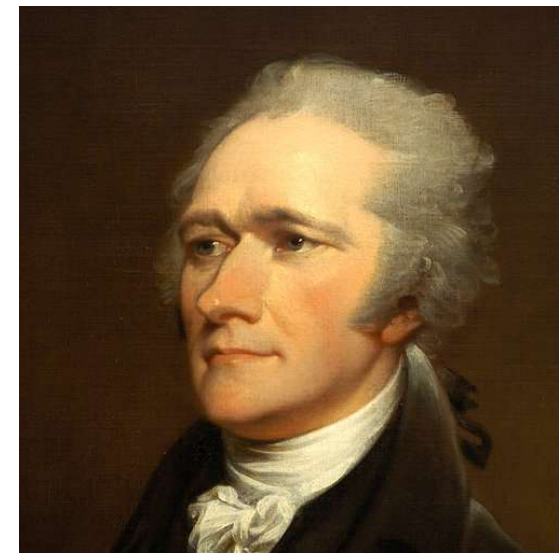
He wanted the economy to remain focused on farming and the gov't to protect farmers

He believed that the Constitution should be strictly interpreted with all other powers reserved to state governments



Among their biggest disagreement was over Hamilton's Financial Plan

In 1789, Hamilton proposed a financial plan that would guide the future of the U.S. economy



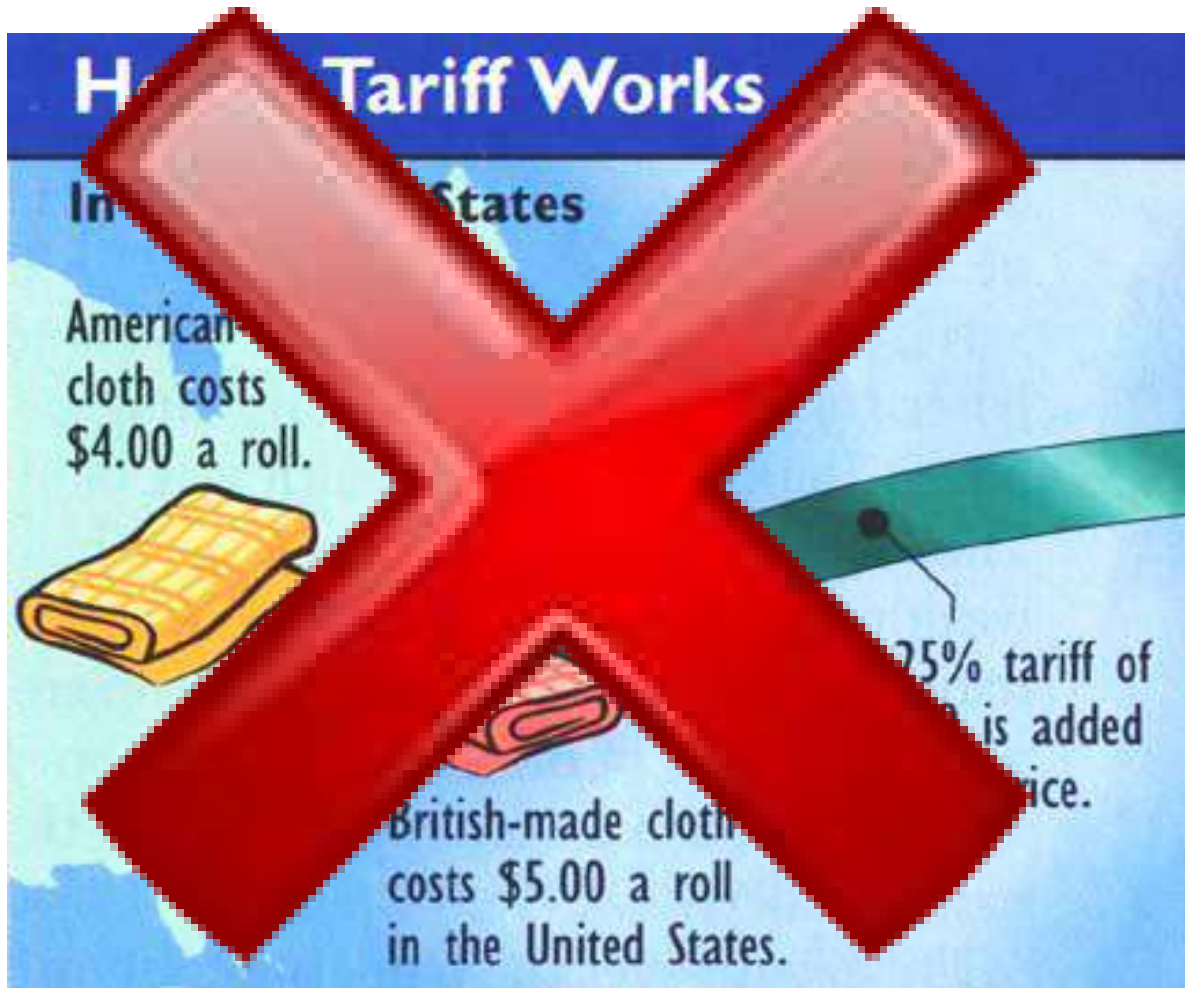
1. Hamilton proposed funding and assumption of all state debts incurred during the Revolutionary War

By taking the state debts, the USA government would force the states to work together

By repaying all debts, the USA would gain foreign credit



2. To raise money for the new nation, Hamilton proposed a tax on whiskey and a creating a protective tariff on foreign manufactured goods that would promote American industry



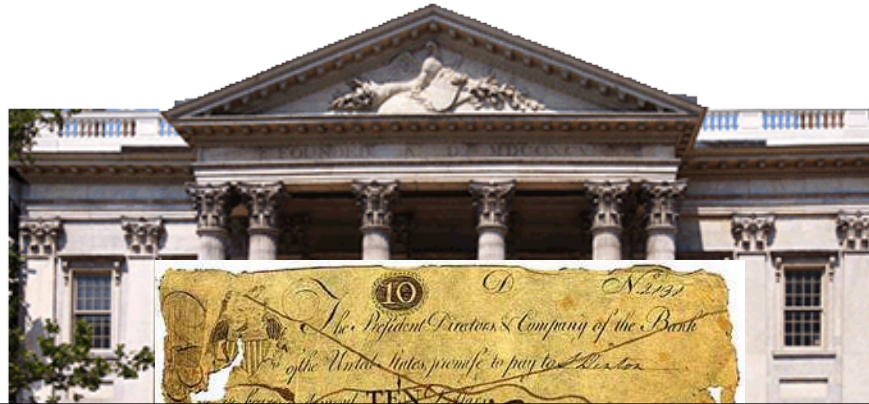
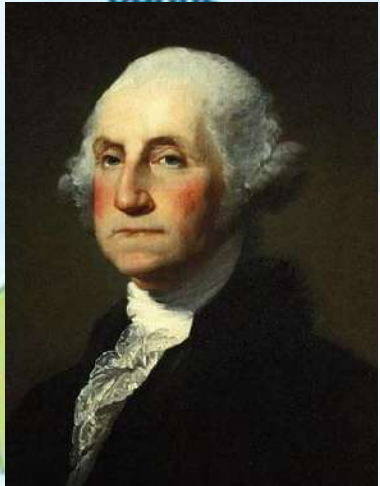
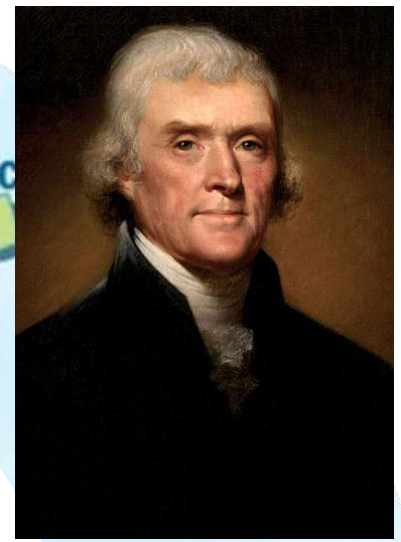
Congress and Washington approved Hamilton's whiskey tax

But did not approve Hamilton's protective tariff

3. Hamilton proposed creating a Bank of the U.S. (BUS) that would regulate the money supply by holding federal funds and loaning it to state banks

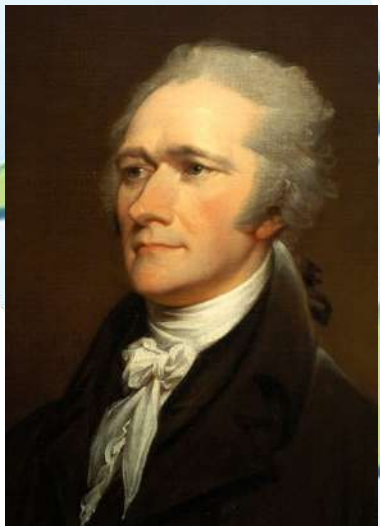


Jefferson argued that the BUS was unconstitutional and gave too much power to bankers in cities



President Washington agreed with Hamilton and Congress passed a law creating the Bank of the U.S. in 1791

Hamilton argued that the BUS was “necessary and proper” to control the economy and regulate currency



The disagreements between Hamilton and Jefferson led to the formation of America's first political parties



Hamilton formed the Federalist Party



Federalists supported a strong national government...

...loose interpretation of the Constitution...

...a strong financial system that favored banks and industry...

...supporting England when war broke out with France

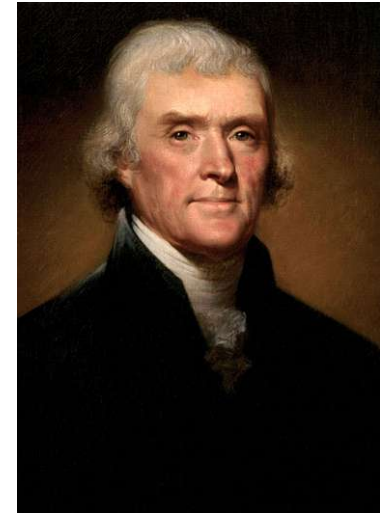
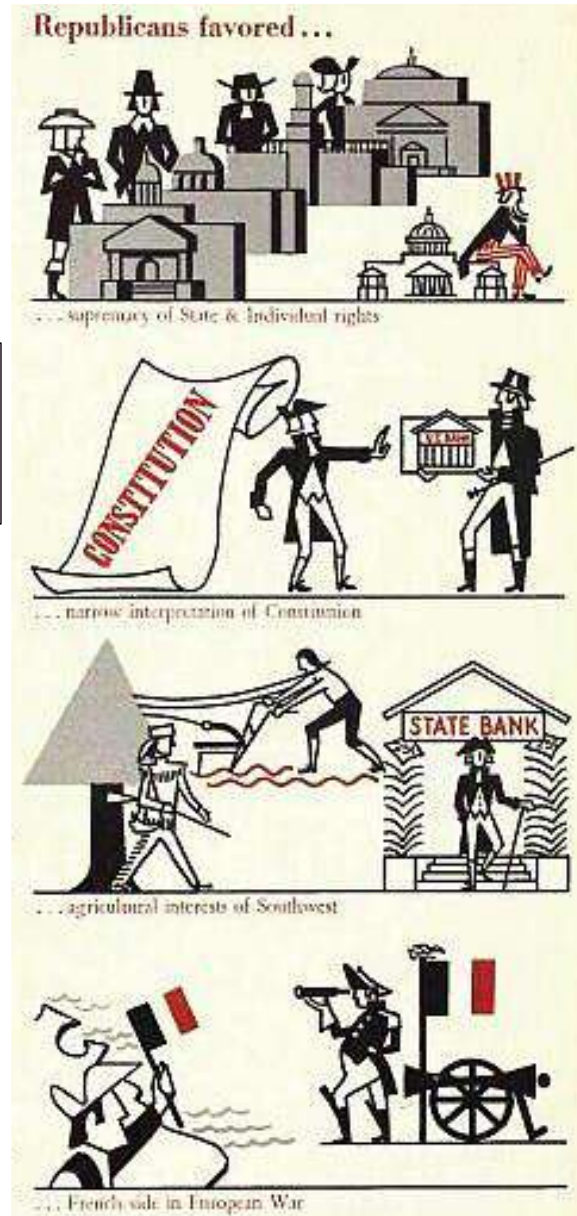
The disagreements between Hamilton and Jefferson led to the formation of America's first political parties

Republicans supported strong state governments...

...strict interpretation of the Constitution...

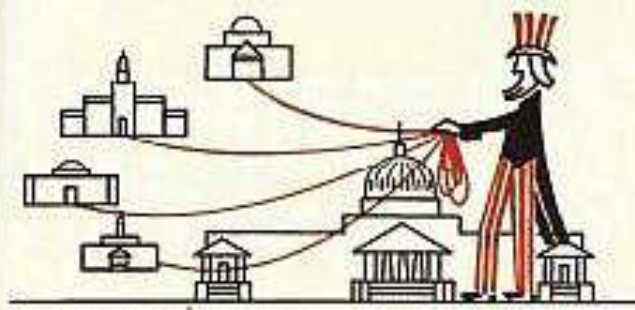
...state banks and policies that support small farmers...

...supporting France when war broke out with England



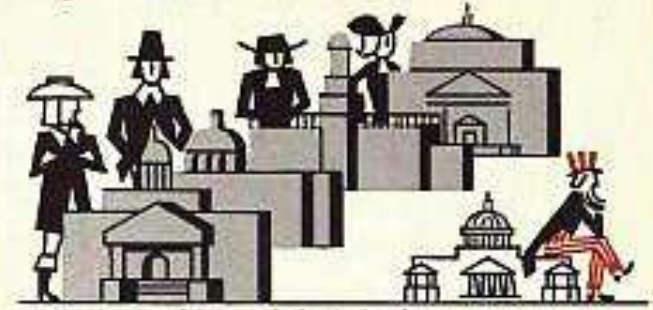
Jefferson formed the Democratic-Republican Party

Federalists favored ...



... a strong central government

Republicans favored ...



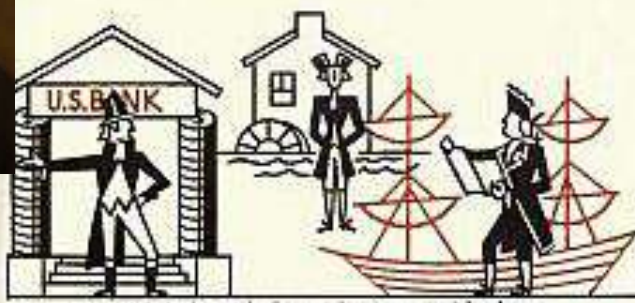
... supremacy of State & Individual rights



... broad interpretation of Constitution



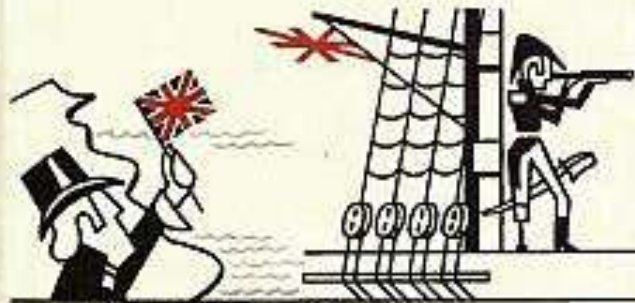
... narrow interpretation of Constitution



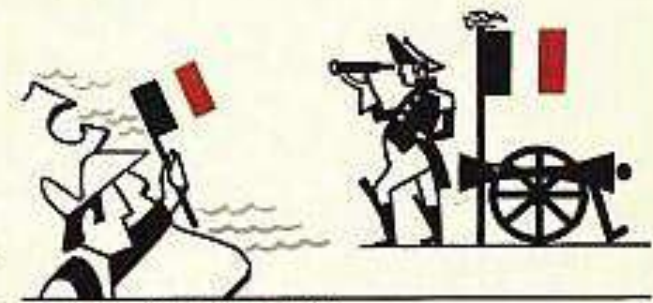
... commercial, industrial, financial groups in Northeast



... agricultural interests of Southwest



... the British side in European War



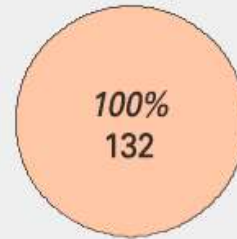
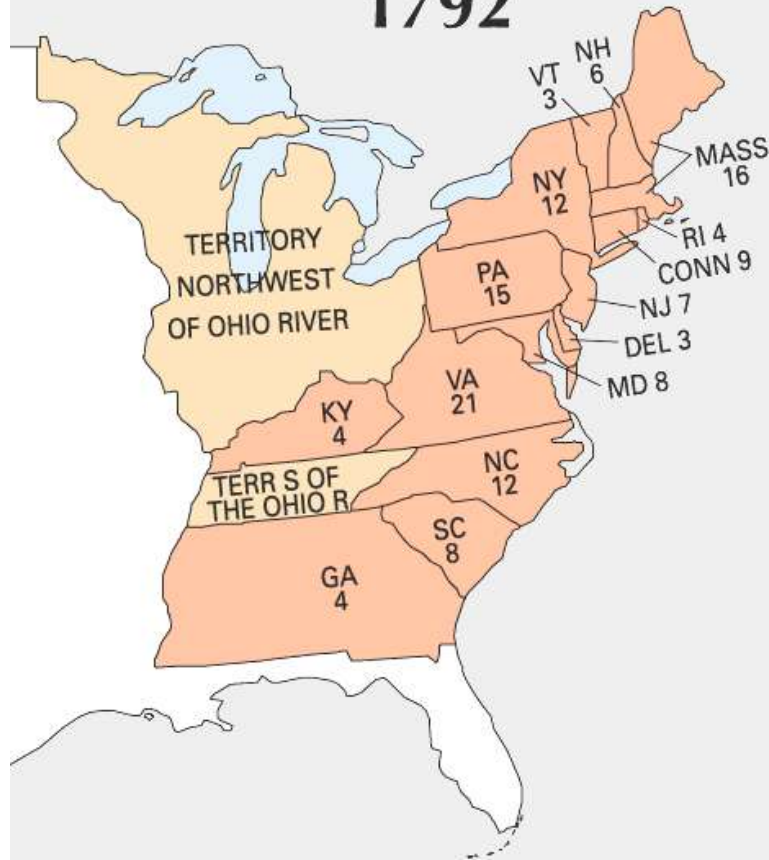
... French side in European War



After 4 years, George Washington was unanimously elected president for a second term

In his second term (1793-1797), Washington had to solve serious problems that faced the young nation

1792*



ELECTORAL VOTE
TOTAL VOTING: 132
NOT VOTING: 3

Territories

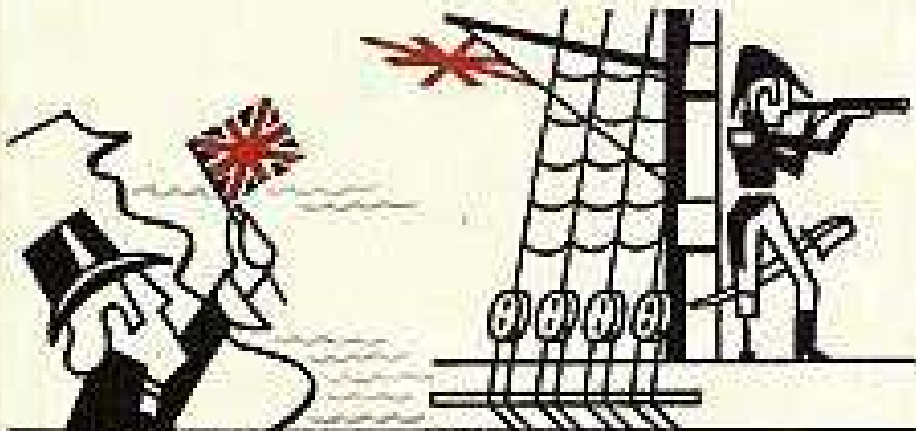
Washington



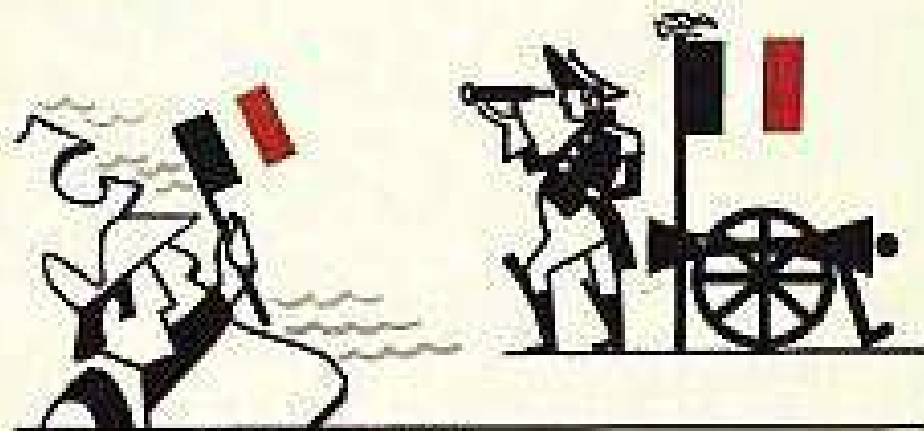
In 1793, war broke out between Britain and France after the French Revolution

France tried to gain an American alliance in their war with Britain

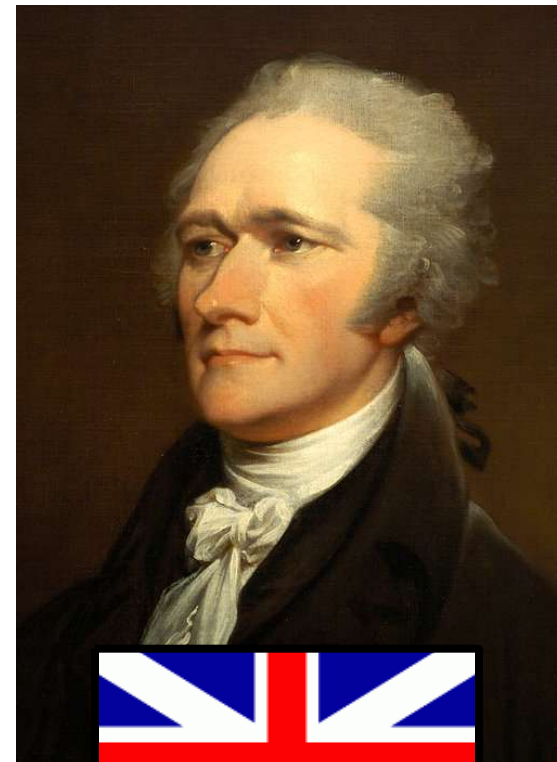




... the British side in European War

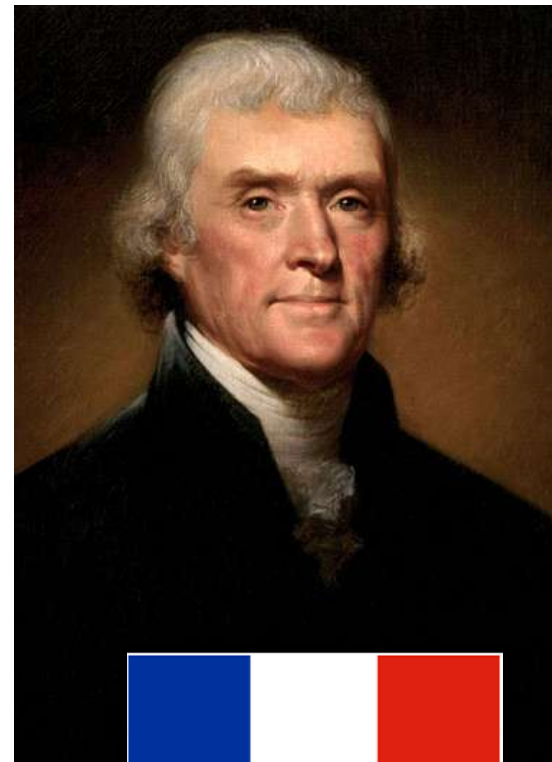


... French side in European War



Jefferson wanted the USA to support France and their fight for liberty

Hamilton wanted to support Britain in order to avoid angering our largest trade partner





In 1793, Washington made an important foreign policy precedent with his Proclamation of Neutrality

President Washington believed that America was too young to involve itself in a European war

American politicians remained neutral in European affairs from 1793 to 1898

In 1794, Washington faced another crisis: the Whiskey Rebellion

Hamilton's whiskey tax frustrated western farmers in Pennsylvania who saw it as an unfair tax on the poor



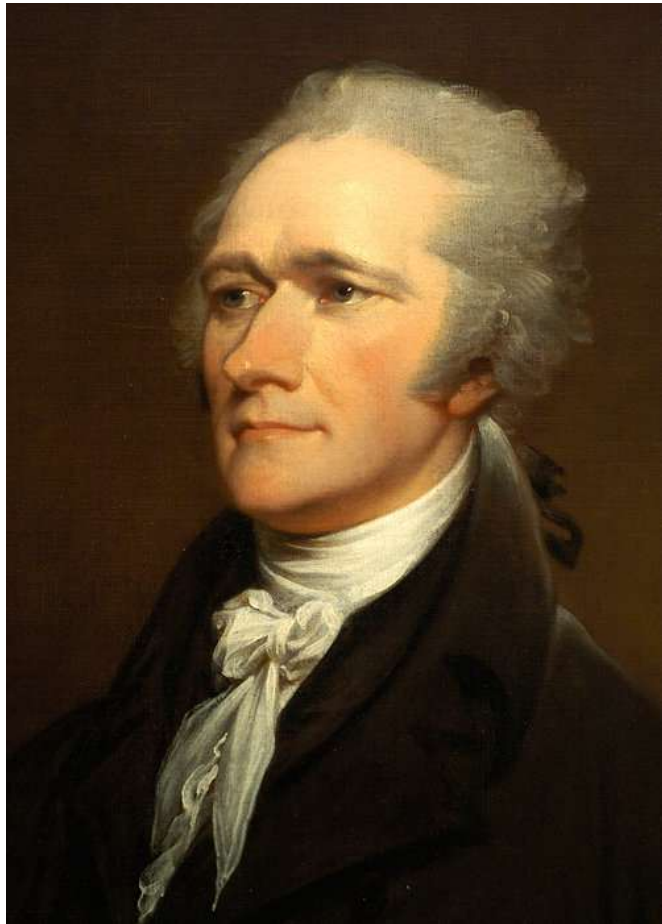
When Shays' Rebellion broke out in 1787, the weak government under the Articles of Confederation could not stop the rebellion

Reminder!

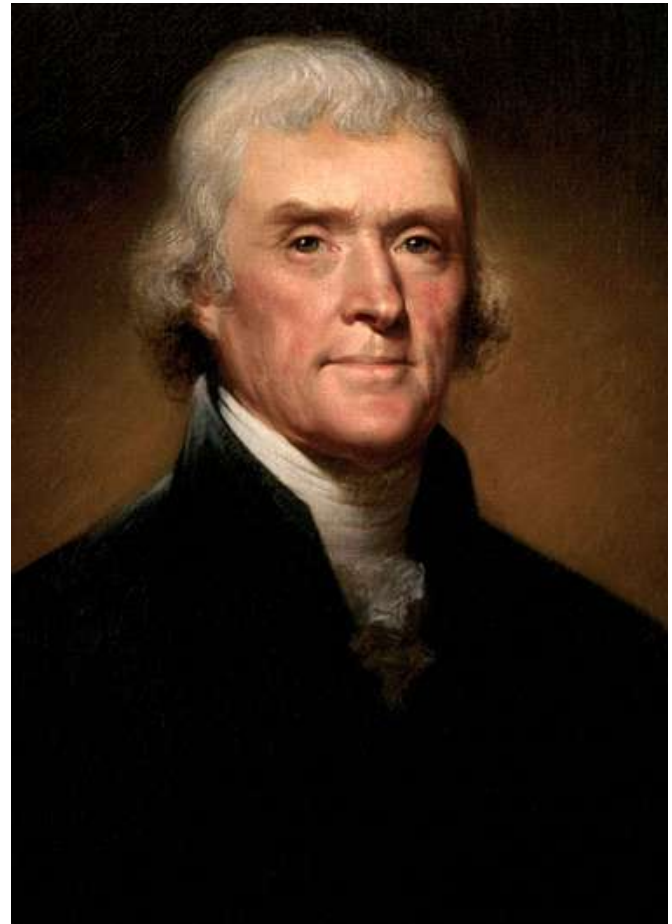
When the Whiskey Rebellion began in 1794, President Washington saw the uprising as a threat to public safety



“Whenever the government appears in arms [against a riot or insurrection], it ought to appear like Hercules, and inspire respect by the display of strength”



“A little rebellion now and then is a good thing, and necessary in the political world as storms in the physical. It is a medicine necessary for the sound health of government”



President Washington mobilized an army of 13,000 soldiers which ended the rebellion

The quick end to the rebellion revealed the strength of the new national government under the Constitution





In 1796, Washington chose not to run for a 3rd term as president

He was afraid that if he died in office, it would create a precedent that presidents can serve for life

There was no term limit in the Constitution, but Washington created the precedent that no president serve more than two terms

In 1796, George Washington gave advice to the nation in his Farewell Address

Washington warned against the growth of “factions” and political parties

He warned against growing sectional tensions between the North and South

He restated his desire for neutrality by warning against entangling alliances

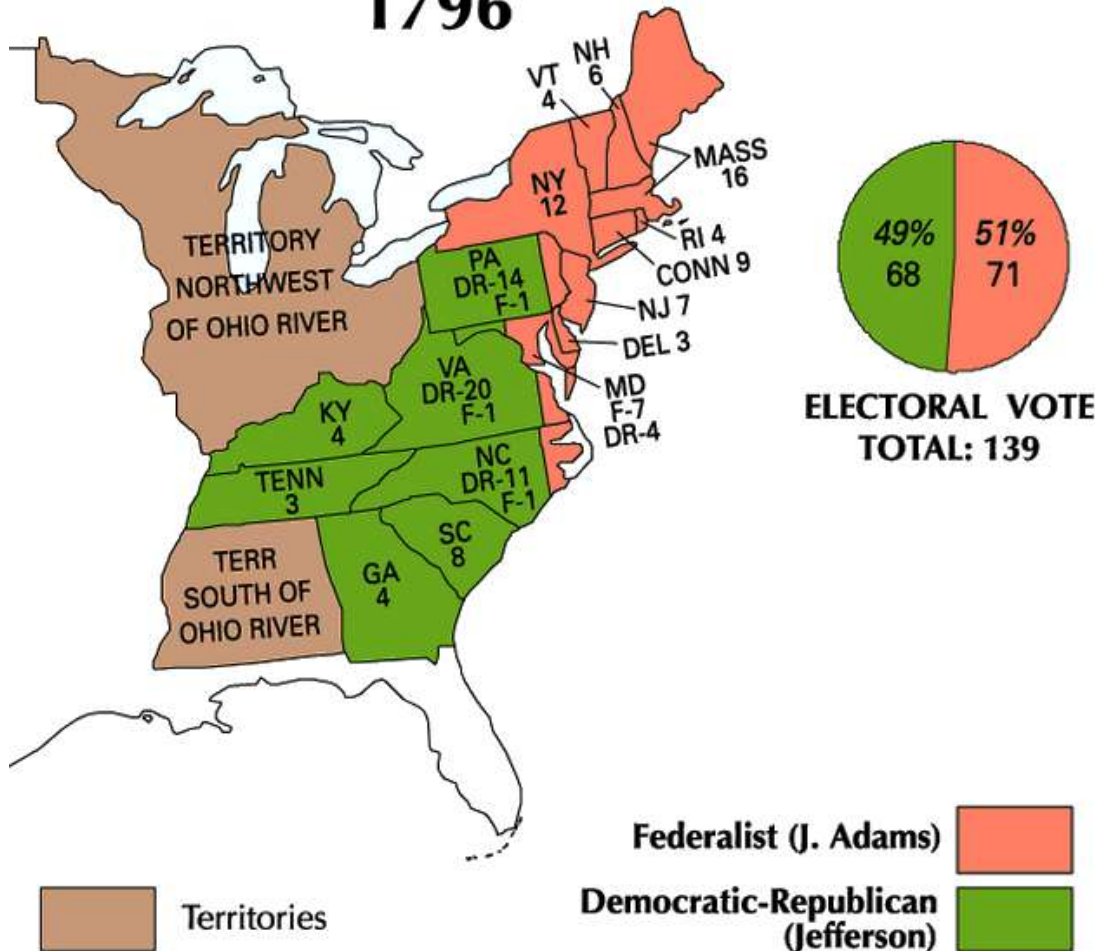


After Washington's retirement, the Democratic-Republicans and Federalists campaigned

Federalist John Adams defeated Republican Thomas Jefferson and won the presidency

for the presidency in 1796

1796*



The war between England & France was still going on and continued to cause problems for America

France was frustrated with American neutrality and began to seize U.S. merchant ships

Adams sent diplomats to France to negotiate an agreement on American trade rights in Europe



Three French officials (nicknamed X, Y, and Z) demanded a bribe to meet with French ministers

Americans were offended by this XYZ Affair and called for war with France, but Adams kept his cool



Madame Amerique

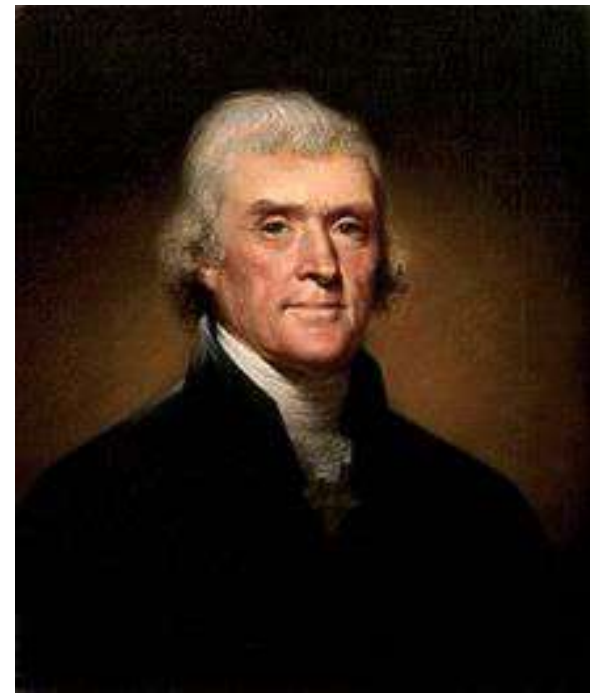
President Adams' handling of the conflict with France led to criticisms by Democratic-Republicans



Federalists in Congress passed the Alien & Sedition Acts

The laws made it a crime to criticize government leaders, restricted citizenship for new immigrants, and made deporting immigrants easier

This attack on free speech and citizenship backfired and badly damaged President Adams and the Federalist Party



Republicans Thomas Jefferson and James Madison wrote the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions to attack the Federalist Party

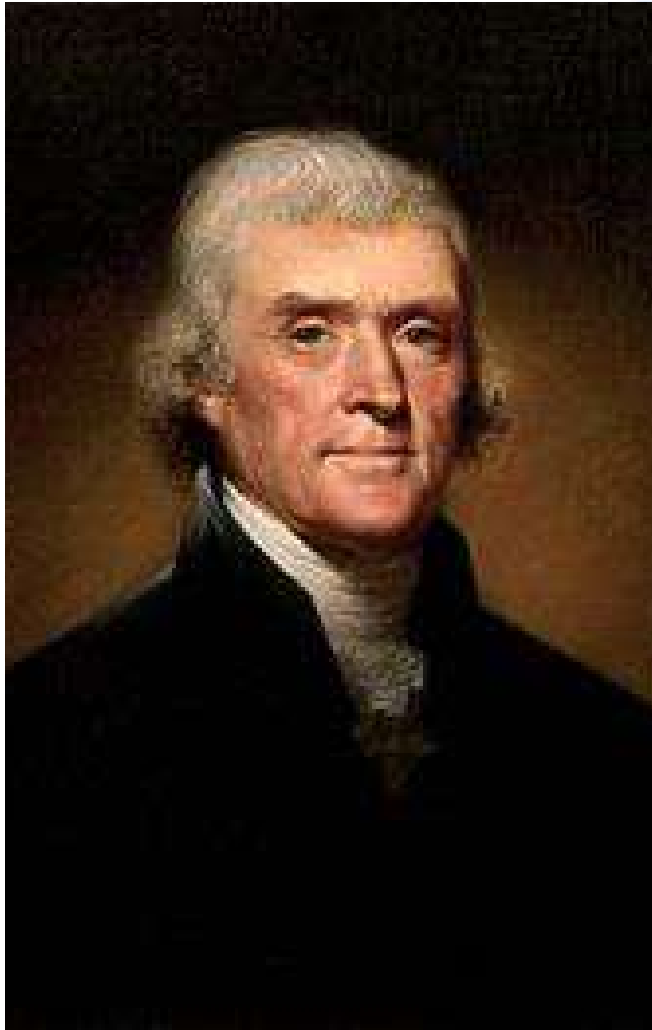
These essays presented an argument for states' rights suggesting that states could ignore (nullify) unfair national laws



These arguments of states' rights and nullification will be used by the South to secede from the USA by 1861 and start the Civil War

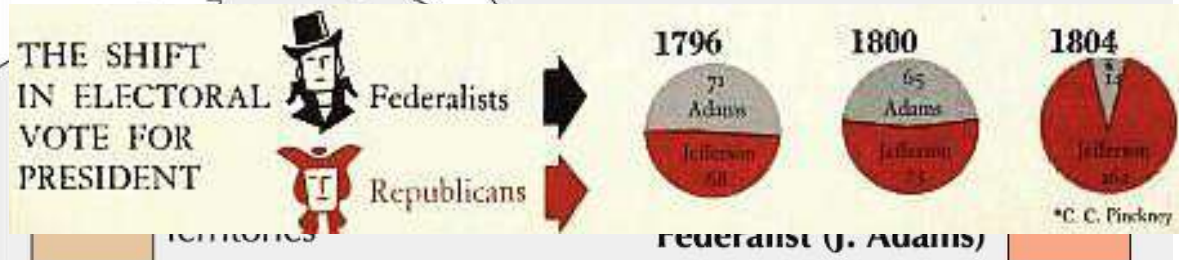
Adams and his Federalist Party were unpopular by the election of 1800

Republican Jefferson defeated Adams in the election of 1800



The 1800 election marked the first time in U.S. history when one political party transferred power to another political party

Jefferson's victory over Adams marked the beginning of 30 years of dominance by the Democratic-Republican Party



Crash Course #9



Closure Activity: Hamilton vs. Jefferson

Create a conversation between **Federalist Secretary of Treasury Hamilton** and **Republicans Secretary of State Jefferson** that shows their major disagreements ?

The American government ought to be...

You are wrong; the American government should be...

The thing I fear the most is...

The thing you really should be afraid of is...

The greatest strength of the Constitution is...

The best thing about the Constitution is...

If I had my way, I would...

I hope you never get your way because...

The best thing the U.S. should do is...

No! The United States should...

Thomas Jefferson

Alexander Hamilton