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World Atlas !\[\]\(d66ff64371a51729ac8c1cdaa685ba6f\_img.jpg\)](#)

## Launching the New Nation

George Washington becomes the first president. President Thomas Jefferson doubles U.S. territory with the Louisiana Purchase. The U.S. fights the British in the War of 1812.



George Washington. Portrait (1796), Gilbert Stuart.



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# The United States of America

## “a first of its kind”

“We are in a wilderness without a single footstep to guide us.”  
– James Madison

\* A nation/government that would be based on the Enlightenment ideals of republican rule and individual rights.



- **Judiciary Branch**

## **Article 3**

\* Article 3 of the US constitution provides for a Judiciary System which will include a Federal Supreme Court who will Check the laws of the Legislative and Executive Branch.

\* Article 3 of the constitution did not however state how the courts would be appointed, separated and what powers or laws each would have.



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## SECTION

# 1 Washington Heads the New Government

## The New Government Takes Shape

### Judiciary Act of 1789

- **Judiciary Act of 1789** creates Supreme, 3 circuit, 13 district courts
- State court decisions may be appealed to federal courts

### Washington Shapes the Executive Branch

- Washington elected first president of U.S. in 1789
  - executive branch is president, vice president
- Congress creates State, War, Treasury Departments
- **Alexander Hamilton** becomes secretary of treasury
- Washington adds attorney general; these Department heads are **Cabinet**



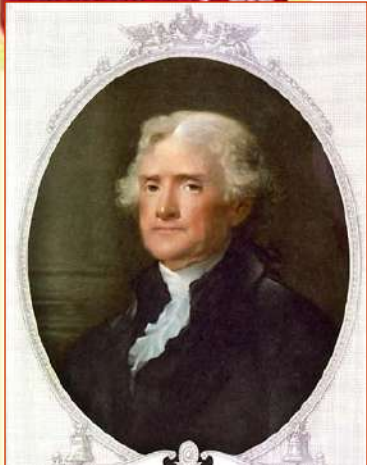
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# GEORGE WASHINGTON ELECTED FIRST PRESIDENT BY THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE IN 1789 AND HE APPOINTED A BALANCED CABINET WITH FOUR MEMBERS.

Media Gallery 

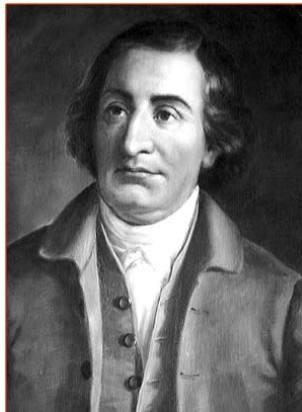
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**SECRETARY OF STATE,  
THOMAS JEFFERSON**

**LIBERALS**

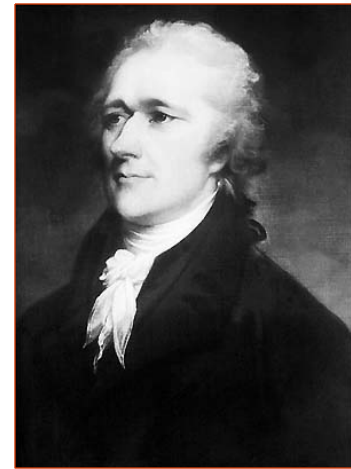


**ATTORNEY GENERAL,  
EDMOND RANDOLPH**

**WASHINGTON'S  
INAUGURATION**



**SECRETARY OF WAR  
HENRY KNOX**




**SECRETARY OF  
TREASURY,  
ALEXANDER HAMILTON**

**CONSERVATIVES**

## SECTION

## 1

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## Hamilton and Jefferson Debate

### Hamilton and Jefferson in Conflict

- Hamilton: strong central government led by wealthy, educated
- Jefferson: strong state, local government; people's participation
- Hamilton has Northern support; Jefferson has Southern, Western

### Hamilton's Economic Plan

- U.S. owes millions to foreign countries, private citizens
- Plan—pay foreign debt, issue new bonds, assume states' debt
- Some Southern states have paid debts, against taxes to pay for North

*Continued . . .*



## SECTION

## 1

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*continued* **Hamilton and Jefferson Debate**

## Plan for a National Bank

- Hamilton proposes **Bank of the United States**:
  - funded by government, private investors
  - issue paper money, handle taxes
- Disagreement over Congressional authority to establish bank
- Debate begins over strict and loose interpretation of Constitution

## The District of Columbia

- To win Southern support for his debt plan, Hamilton suggests:
  - moving nation's capital from NYC to South
- Washington, D.C. planned on grand scale; government seat by 1800

## SECTION

## 1

## The First Political Parties and Rebellion

### Federalists and Democratic-Republicans

- Split in Washington's cabinet leads to first U.S. political parties:
  - Jefferson's allies: **Democratic-Republicans**
  - Hamilton's allies: Federalists
- **Two-party system** established as two major parties compete for power

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*Continued . . .*





## POLITICAL PARTIES EMERGED

### **FEDERALIST**

**LED BY ALEXANDER HAMILTON**

**STRONG NATIONAL GOVERNMENT**

**LOOSE INTERPRETATION OF THE  
CONSTITUTION**

**NATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICIES**

**SUPPORT BRITISH**

**MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS  
ESPECIALLY FROM NEW ENGLAND**

### **DEMOCRATIC- REPUBLICAN**

**LED BY THOMAS JEFFERSON**

**STRONG STATE GOVERNMENTS**

**STRICT INTERPRETATION OF THE  
CONSTITUTION**

**LIMITED INVOLVEMENT IN ECONOMICS  
BY FEDERAL GOVERNMENT**

**SUPPORT FRENCH**

**FARMERS, TRADERS, PLANTATION  
OWNERS FROM RURAL AND FRONTIER  
AREAS**

## SECTION

## 1

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- **Protective tariff**— import tax on goods produced overseas
- **Excise tax** charged on product's manufacture, sale, or distribution
- In 1794, Pennsylvania farmers refuse to pay excise tax on whiskey
  - beat up federal marshals, threaten secession
- Federal government shows it can enforce laws by sending in militia



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## SECTION

**2** Foreign Affairs Trouble the Nation

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## U.S. Response to Events in Europe

### Reactions to the French Revolution

- Federalists pro-British; Democratic-Republicans pro-French
- Washington declares **neutrality**, will not support either side
- **Edmond Genêt**, French diplomat, violates diplomatic protocol

*Continued . . .*


# FIRST TEST OF NEW GOVERNMENT CAME FROM EUROPE

**IN THE EARLY 1790s WAR ERUPTED BETWEEN FRANCE AND BRITAIN, SPAIN, AND THE NETHERLANDS. FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN BOTH TRIED TO SOLICIT AMERICAN HELP IN THE WAR EFFORT. JEFFERSON, WHO HAD BEEN THE MINISTER TO FRANCE WANTED THE U.S. TO SUPPORT THE FRENCH. HAMILTON, WHO REPRESENTED THE BUSINESS INTERESTS IN NEW ENGLAND WANTED TO SUPPORT THE BRITISH AS THE LOCAL ECONOMIES RELIED UPON TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.**

**WASHINGTON INSISTED THAT THE UNITED STATES REMAIN NEUTRAL IN THE WAR, PARTLY BECAUSE OF THE DEBT THE COUNTRY WAS IN AND ALSO TO KEEP THE COUNTRY "FREE FROM POLITICAL CONNECTIONS WITH EVERY OTHER COUNTRY, TO SEE THEM INDEPENDENT OF ALL, AND UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF NONE." "IN A WORD," HE DECLARED, "I WANT AN AMERICAN CHARACTER THAT THE POWERS OF EUROPE MAY BE CONVINCED THAT WE ACT FOR OURSELVES, AND NOT FOR OTHERS."**

## SECTION

## 2

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- Spain negotiates with **Thomas Pinckney**, U.S. minister to Britain
- Pinckney's Treaty of 1795, or Treaty of San Lorenzo, signed:
  - Spain gives up claims to western U.S.
  - Florida-U.S. boundary set at 31<sup>st</sup> parallel
  - Mississippi River open to U.S. traffic

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## Native Americans Resist White Settlers

### Fights in the Northwest

- Native Americans do not accept Treaty of Paris of 1783; they demand direct talks with representatives.
- In 1790 Miami tribe chief, **Little Turtle**, defeats U.S. army

### Battle of Fallen Timbers

- Gen. Anthony Wayne defeats Miami Confederacy at Fallen Timbers, 1794
- Miami sign Treaty of Greenville, get less than actual value for land

### Jay's Treaty

- Chief Justice **John Jay** makes treaty with Britain, angers Americans
- British evacuate posts in Northwest, may continue fur trade



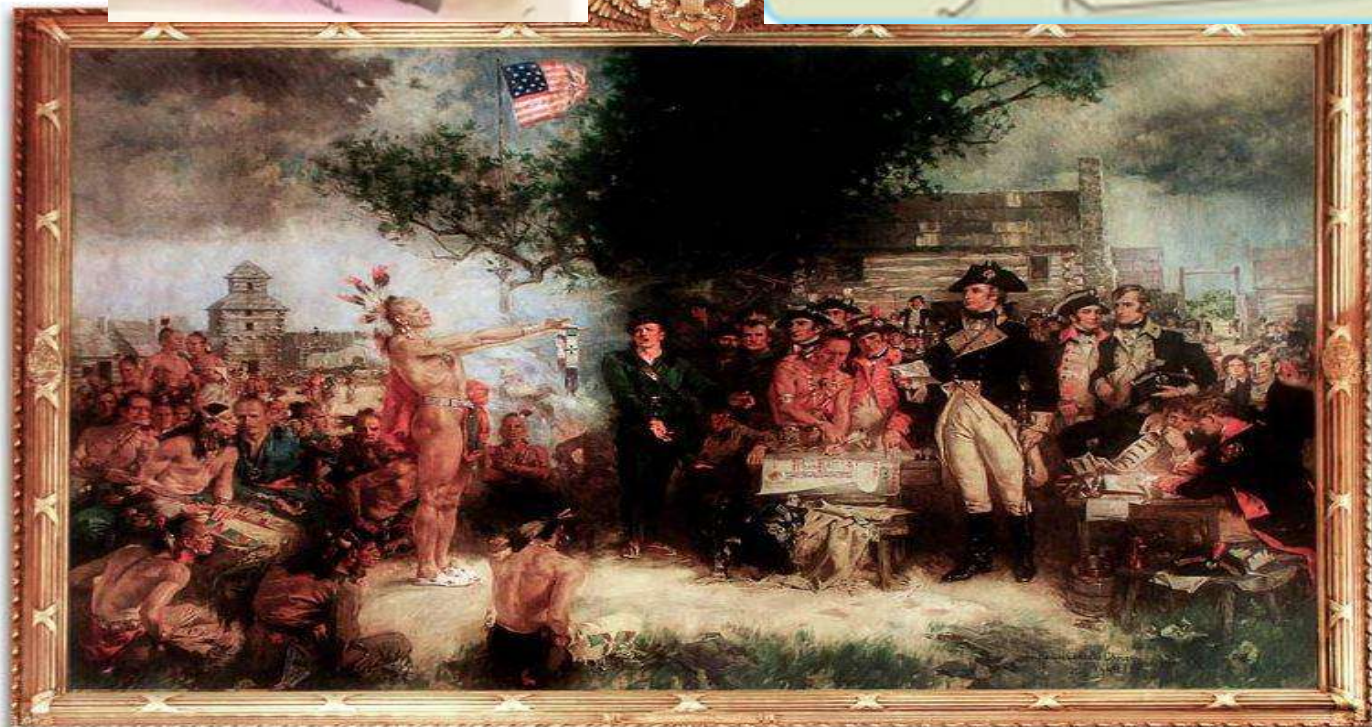
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## Adams Provokes Criticism

### First Party-Based Elections

- 1796, Federalist John Adams elected president
- Jefferson, a Democratic-Republican, is vice-president
- Result of **sectionalism**, placing regional interests above nation



### Adams Tries to Avoid War

- French see Jay's Treaty as violation of alliance; seize U.S. ships
- **XYZ Affair**—French officials demand bribe to see foreign minister
- Congress creates navy department; Washington called to lead army
- Undeclared naval war rages between France, U.S. for two years

*Continued . . .*



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- Many Federalists fear French plot to overthrow U.S. government
- Federalists suspicious of immigrants because:
  - many are active Democratic-Republicans
  - some are critical of Adams
- Federalists push **Alien and Sedition Acts** of 1798 through Congress
- Alien Acts raise residence requirements for citizenship
  - permit deportation, jail
- Sedition Act: fines, jail terms for hindering, lying about government
- Some Democratic-Republican editors, publishers, politicians jailed

*Continued . . .*

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- Jefferson, Madison see Alien and Sedition Acts as misuse of power
- Organize opposition in Virginia, Kentucky legislatures
- Resolutions call acts violation of First Amendment rights
- **Nullification**—states have right to void laws deemed unconstitutional

**The Death of Washington**

- Washington dies December 14, 1799



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## SECTION

## 3 Jefferson Alters the Nation's Course

### Jefferson Wins Presidential Election of 1800

#### Presidential Campaign of 1800

- Bitter campaign between Adams and Jefferson; wild charges hurled

#### Electoral Deadlock

- Jefferson beats Adams, but ties running mate **Aaron Burr**
- House of Representatives casts 35 ballots without breaking tie
- Hamilton intervenes with Federalists to give Jefferson victory
- Reveals flaw in electoral process; Twelfth Amendment passed:
  - - electors cast separate ballots for president, vice-president

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## The Jefferson Presidency

### Simplifying the Presidency

- Jefferson replaces some Federalists with Democratic-Republicans
- Reduces size of armed forces; cuts social expenses of government
- Eliminates internal taxes; reduces influence of Bank of the U.S.
- Favors free trade over government-controlled trade, tariffs

### Southern Dominance of Politics

- Jefferson first to take office in new Washington, D.C.
- South dominates politics; Northern, Federalist influence decline

*Continued . . .*




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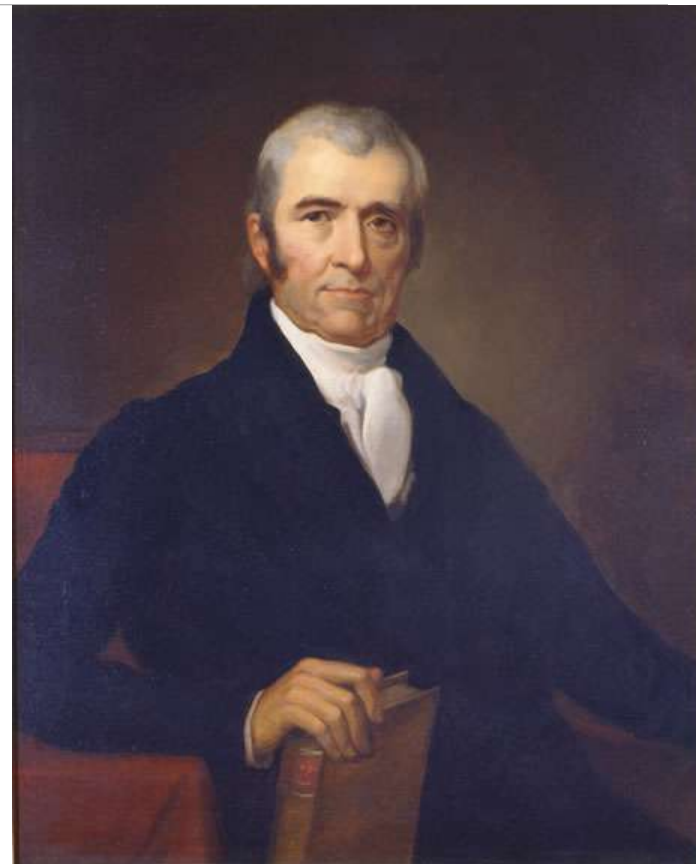
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Supreme Court**

- Federalist **John Marshall** is chief justice for more than 30 years
- Adams pushes **Judiciary Act of 1801**, adding 16 federal judges
- Appoints Federalist **midnight judges** on his last day as president
- Jefferson argues undelivered appointment papers are invalid

*Continued . . .*

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- ***Marbury v. Madison***—William Marbury sues to have papers delivered
  - Judiciary Act of 1789 requires Supreme Court order
  - Marshall rules requirement unconstitutional
- **Judicial review**—Supreme Court able to declare laws unconstitutional

## SECTION

## 3

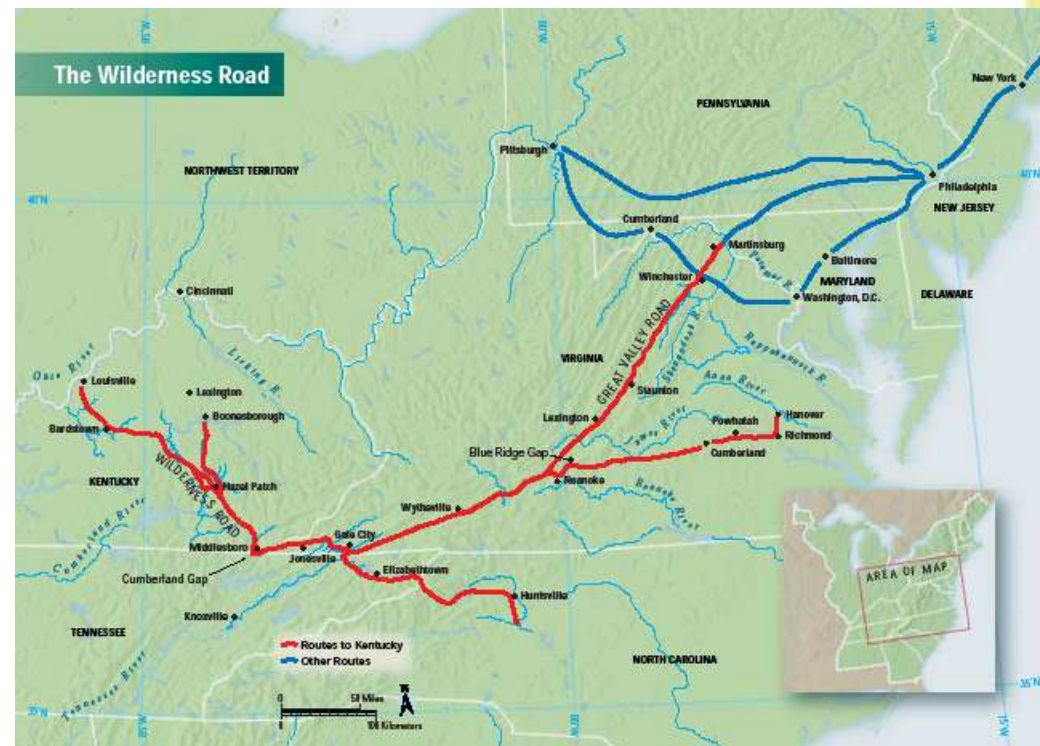
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## The United States Expands West

### Westward Migration

- From 1800–1810, Ohio population grows from 45,000 to 231,000
- Most settlers use Cumberland Gap to reach Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee
- In 1775, Daniel Boone leads clearing of Wilderness Road



Continued . . .



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*continued* **The United States Expands West**

## The Louisiana Purchase

- Louisiana returned to France; Jefferson fears strong French presence
- Jefferson buys Louisiana Territory from Napoleon
  - doubts he has constitutional authority
- **Louisiana Purchase** doubles size of U.S.

## Lewis and Clark

- Jefferson appoints **Lewis and Clark** to lead Corps of Discovery:
  - explore new territory, find route to Pacific
  - gather information about people, plants animals
- Native American woman, **Sacajawea**, serves as interpreter, guide



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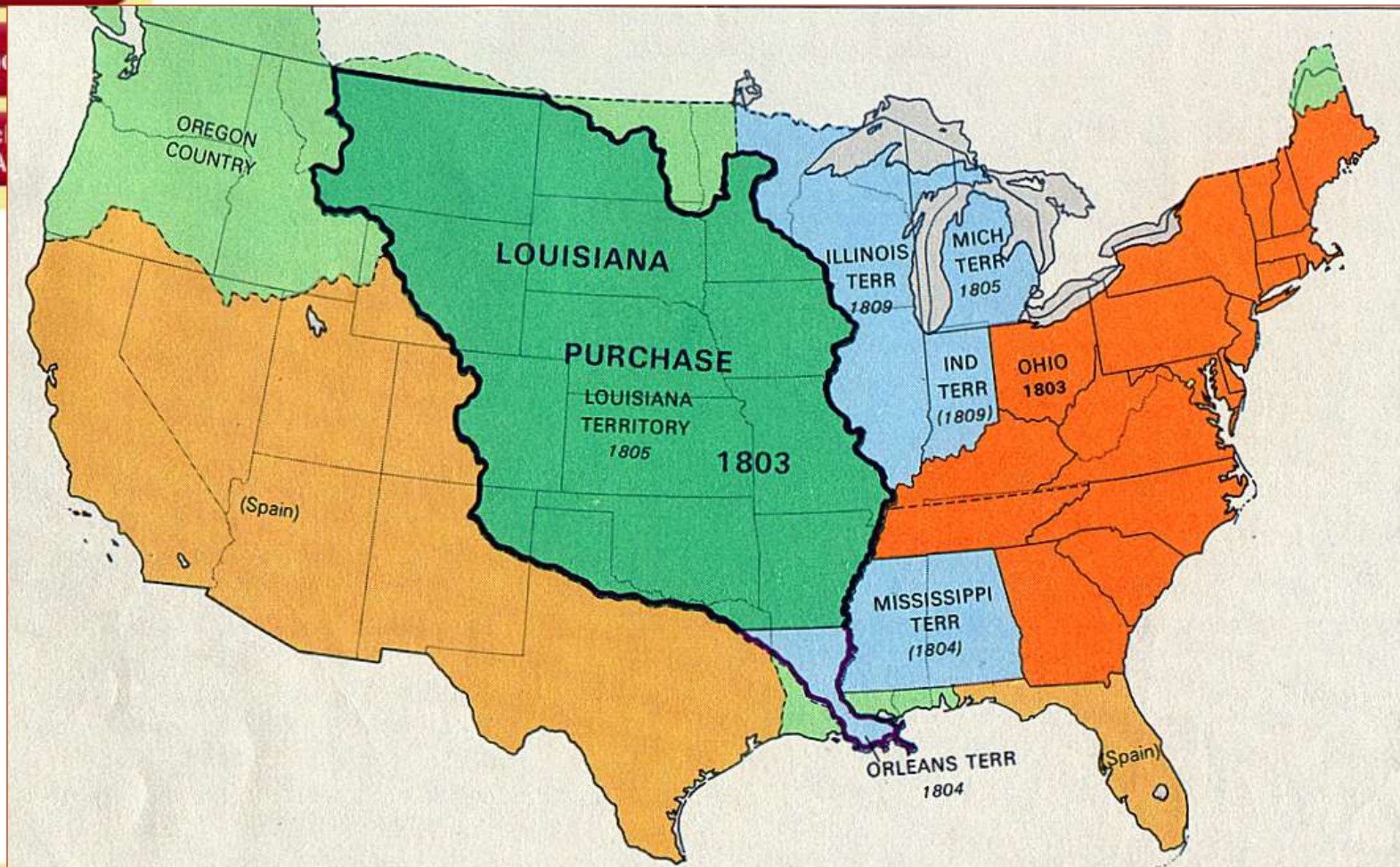


# THE LOUISIANA TERRITORY

**INCLUDED PARTS OF LOUISIANA, ARKANSAS, MISSOURI, IOWA, MINNESOTA, NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, NEBRASKA, KANSAS, OKLAHOMA, COLORADO, WYOMING, TEXAS, NEW MEXICO, AND MONTANA**

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# EXPLORING THE NEW LANDS

## PRESIDENT JEFFERSON SENT MERIWETHER LEWIS AND WILLIAM CLARK ON A JOURNEY OF DISCOVERY TO MAP AND INVESTIGATE ON THE NEW WESTERN LANDS

*Confidential.*

*Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Representatives.*

*As the continuance of the Act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes will be under the consideration of the legislature at its present session, I think it my duty to communicate the views which have guided me in the execution of that act, in order that you may decide on the policy of continuing it, in the present or any other form, or to discontinue it altogether if that shall, on the whole, seem most for the public good.*

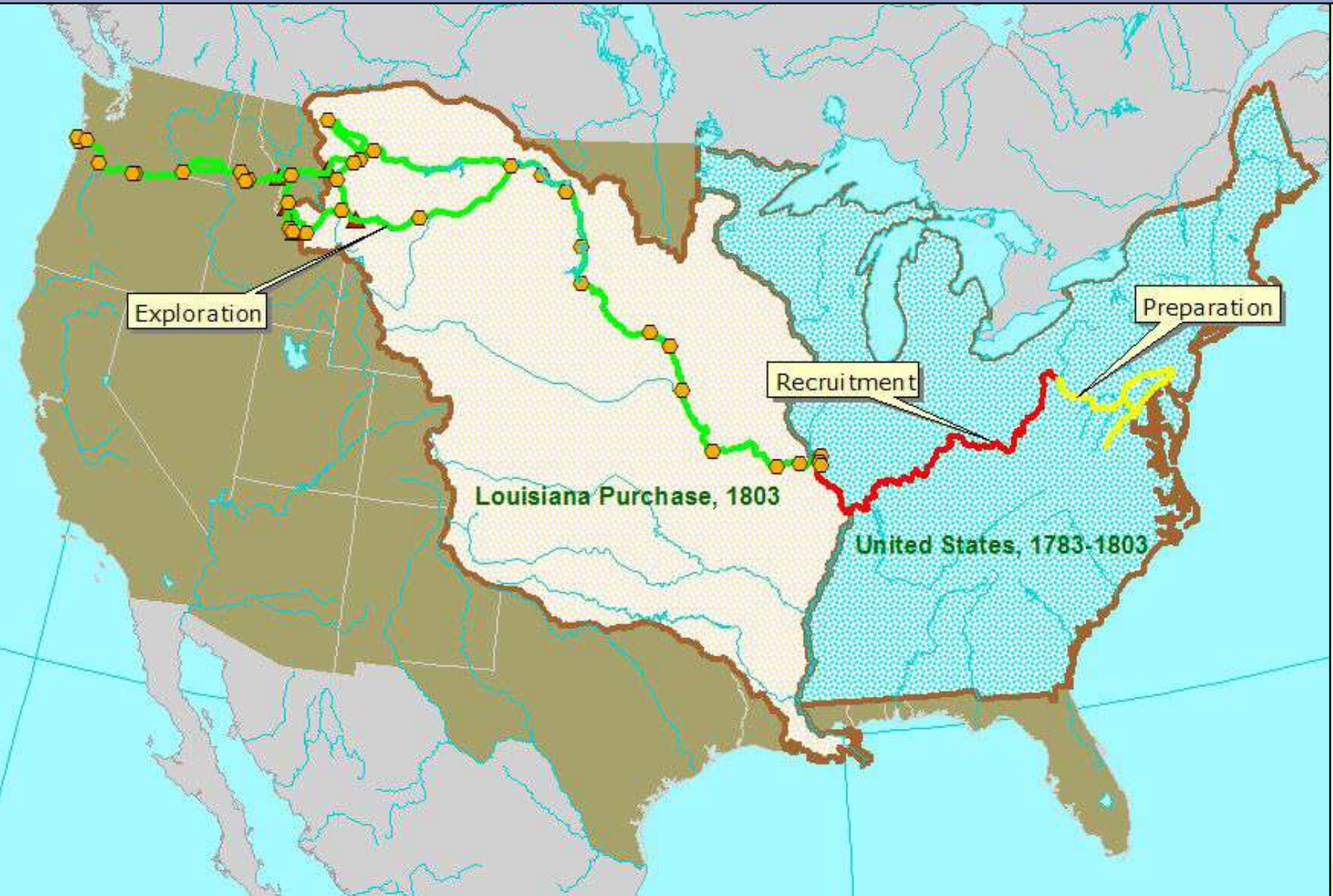
*The Indian tribes residing within the limits of the U.S. have for a considerable time been growing more & more uneasy at the constant diminution of the territory they occupy, altho' effected by their own voluntary sales; and the policy has long been gaining strength with them of refusing absolutely all further sale on any conditions. inasmuch that, at this time, it hazards their friendship, and excites dangerous jealousies & perturbations in their minds to make any overture for the purchase of the smallest portions of their land, a very few tribes only are not yet destitute in these dispositions. In order peaceably to counteract this policy of theirs, and to provide an extension of territory which the rapid increase of our numbers will call for, two measures are deemed expedient. First, to encourage them to abandon hunting, to apply to the raising stock, to agriculture and domestic manufactures, and thereby prove to themselves that less land & labour will maintain them in this, better than in their former mode of living. the extensive forests necessary in the hunting life, will then become useless, & they will see advantage in exchanging them for the means of improving their farms, & of increasing their domestic comforts. Secondly to multiply trading houses among them & place within their reach those things which will contribute more to their domestic comfort than the possession of extensive, but uncultivated wilds. experience & reflection will develop to them the wisdom of exchanging what they can spare & we want, for what we can spare and they want, in leading them thus to agriculture, to*

## CONFIDENTIAL LETTER FROM PRESIDENT JEFFERSON TO LEWIS AND CLARK ON THE PURPOSE OF THEIR EXPLORATORY JOURNEY



## MAP THEY TOOK WITH THEM

# MAP OF LEWIS AND CLARK'S JOURNEY OF EXPLORATION



# WHAT DID LEWIS AND CLARK ACCOMPLISH?

THE EXPEDITION'S MAIN GOAL WAS TO FIND AN ALL-WATER ROUTE ACROSS THE CONTINENT. EVEN THOUGH THE WATER ROUTE WAS NEVER FOUND IT HAD A MAJOR IMPACT ON THE FUTURE COURSE OF U.S. HISTORY. THE GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION RETURNED SHOWED THE GREAT POTENTIAL OF THE CONTINENT AND SET THE STAGE FOR INCREASED EXPLORATION, TRADE, SETTLEMENT AND ANNEXATION.

World Atlas



**WILLIAM ASHLEY, A ST. LOUIS TRADER, PLACED AN ADVERTISEMENT IN THE ST. LOUIS GAZETTE (1822) ASKING FOR "ONE HUNDRED ENTERPRISING YOUNG MEN" TO JOIN HIM IN A TRAPPING AND TRADING VENTURE IN THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI WEST. THIS SIGNALLED THE BEGINNING OF THE "MOUNTAIN MAN ERA." (\$200 IN 2003 DOLLARS WOULD BE WORTH \$2637.00)**

## For the Rocky Mountains.



THE subscribers wish to engage One Hundred MEN, to ascend the Missouri, to the

## Rocky Mountains,

There to be employed as Hunters. As a compensation to each man fit for such business,

**\$200 Per Annum,**

will be given for his services, as aforesaid.— For particulars, apply to J. V. Garnier, or W. Ashley, at St. Louis. The expedition will set out from this place, on or before the first day of March next.

*Ashley & Henry.*

Jan 18. 40tf



Arrows show the first trails mountain men blazed into beaver country. The years indicate when each rendezvous site was used.

## SECTION

**4** The War of 1812

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## The War Hawks Demand War

### British and French Rivalries

- British **blockade** or seal French ports to prevent ships from entering
- Britain, France seize American ships, confiscate cargoes

### Grievances Against Britain

- **Impressment**—seizing Americans, drafting them into British navy
- *Chesapeake* incident further angers Americans
- Jefferson convinces Congress to declare **embargo**, or ban on exports
- Embargo, meant to hurt Europe, also hurts U.S.
  - Congress lifts it, except with Britain, France

*Continued . . .*

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## SECTION

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*continued* **The War Hawks Demand War**

## Tecumseh's Confederacy

- **William Henry Harrison** makes land deal with Native American chiefs
- Shawnee chief **Tecumseh** tries to form Native American confederacy:
  - tells people to return to traditional beliefs, practices
  - presses Harrison, negotiates British help; many tribes don't join

## The War Hawks

- Harrison is hero of Battle of Tippecanoe but suffers heavy losses
- **War hawks**—want war with Britain because natives use British arms

# Battle of Tippecanoe





## SECTION

## 4

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## The War Brings Mixed Results

### The War in Canada

- Madison chooses war, thinks Britain is crippling U.S. trade, economy
- U.S. army unprepared; early British victories in Detroit, Montreal
- Oliver Hazard Perry defeats British on Lake Erie; U.S. wins battles
- Native Americans fight on both sides; Tecumseh killed in battle

### The War at Sea

- U.S. navy only 16 ships; 3 frigates sail alone, score victories
- British blockade U.S. ports along east coast

*Continued . . .*



## SECTION

## 4

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World Atlas !\[\]\(de95854c7ee024cfadc48187bbb781b2\_img.jpg\)](#)*continued* **The War Brings Mixed Results****British Burn the White House**

- By 1814, British raid, burn towns along Atlantic coast
- British burn Washington D.C. in retaliation for York, Canada

**The Battle of New Orleans**

- General **Andrew Jackson** fights Native Americans, gains national fame
- Jackson defeats Native Americans at Battle of Horseshoe Bend
  - destroys military power of Native Americans in South
- In 1815, defeats superior British force at Battle of New Orleans

*Continued . . .*

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# Burning of Washington

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- **Treaty of Ghent**, peace agreement signed Christmas 1814
- Declares **armistice** or end to fighting; does not resolve all issues
- 1815, commercial treaty reopens trade between Britain and U.S.
- 1817, Rush-Bagot agreement limits war ships on Great Lakes
- 1818, northern boundary of Louisiana Territory set at 49<sup>th</sup> parallel
- Agree to jointly occupy Oregon Territory for 10 years



NEXT