

Unit 3 Part 1- Objectives

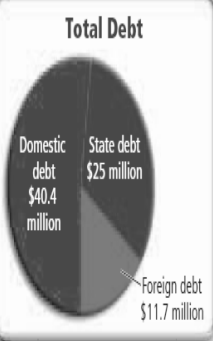
- Describe the steps Washington's administration took to build the federal government.
- Analyze Hamilton's plans for the economy and the opposition to them.
- Explain how a two-party system emerged in the new nation.
- Explain how territorial expansion brought Americans into conflict with the British and with Native Americans.
- Describe American relations with Britain, France, and Spain.
- Analyze how the political parties' debates over foreign policy further divided them.
- Understand why some saw Jefferson's election as a "republican revolution."
- Explain the impact of John Marshall's tenure as Chief Justice of the United States.
- Identify the importance of the Louisiana Purchase.
- Analyze Jefferson's foreign policies.
- Identify the events that led to the War Hawks' call for war.
- Analyze the major battles and conflicts of the War of 1812.
- Explain the significance of the War of 1812.

George Washington & his Precedents

Alexander Hamilton

Hamilton's Economic Plan QUICK FACTS

Alexander Hamilton developed a three-point plan to solve the nation's financial problems.



Category	Amount
Domestic debt	\$40.4 million
State debt	\$25 million
Foreign debt	\$11.7 million

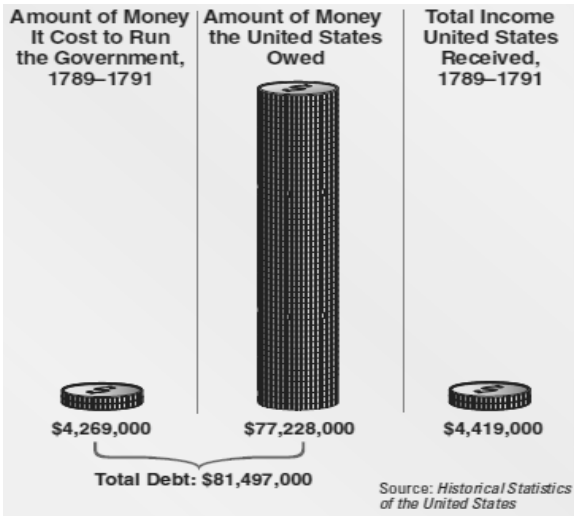
- 1 Deal with the Debt**
 - Take on the foreign and domestic debt by replacing creditors' old, low-value bonds with new, interest-bearing bonds
 - Take over most of the states' \$25 million Revolutionary War debts

would build investor confidence in the stability of the new nation
- 2 Gain Revenue**
 - Pass a tariff to both bring in money and help American manufacturers

would free up state money for business and trade
- 3 Stabilize the Banking System**
 - Create a national bank
 - Create a national mint

Why would merchants and manufacturers support a strong central government?

tariff =

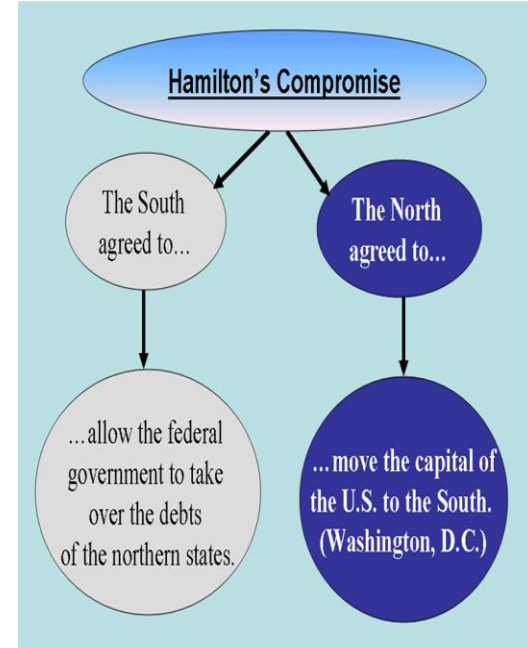


Alexander Hamilton served in President Washington’s cabinet – he also served under General Washington during the American Revolution – Hamilton was very conscientious about getting the U.S. out of debt with other nations – he did this by consolidating state debts and increasing taxes and tariffs – his financial plan is also the reason Washington D.C. was built on the Potomac River (Virginia) – you see Virginia had paid most of their debt (unlike NY or PA) so Hamilton’s financial plan wasn’t fair to Virginia – the Compromise = Virginia got our nation’s capital for paying an additional \$2 million in debt – this backdoor deal between Madison (VA), Hamilton (NY), and Jefferson (VA) occurred over dinner at Jefferson’s house

**Why was Washington D.C. Built in Virginia?
Give Evidence to support your claim.**

What was the government's total income between 1789 and 1791?

What were its total expenses between 1789 and 1791?



Washington D.C. is located on what river?

EARLY EVENTS & DILEMMAS

Why did Washington use armed force rather than negotiating with the farmers?

THE
WHISKEY
REBELLION

THE XYZ
AFFAIR

THE ALIEN &
SEDITION
ACTS

Primary Source

HISTORICAL DOCUMENT

Washington's Farewell Address

On September 19, 1796, President George Washington's Farewell Address first appeared in a Philadelphia newspaper. In it, Washington wrote about the nation's economy, political parties, and foreign policy.



While, then, every part of our country . . . feels an immediate and particular interest in union, all the parts combined cannot fail to find in the united mass . . . greater strength, greater resource, proportionally greater security from external danger, [and] a less frequent interruption of their peace by foreign nations; . . .

I have already **intimated**¹ to you the danger of [political] parties in the state, with particular reference to the founding of them on geographical **discriminations**². Let me now take a more **comprehensive**³ view, and warn you in the most solemn manner against the **baneful**⁴ effects of the spirit of party, generally.

If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or **modification**⁵ of the constitutional powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment . . .

Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general **diffusion**⁶ of knowledge . . . As the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened . . .

[Avoid] likewise the accumulation of debt, . . . not ungenerously throwing upon **posterity**⁷ the burden, which we ourselves ought to bear . . .

Observe good faith and justice towards all nations; **cultivate**⁸ peace and harmony with all . . .

The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is . . . to have with them as little political connection as possible.

It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world . . . There can be no greater error than to expect, or **calculate**⁹ upon real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion, which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard.

The duty of holding a neutral conduct may be inferred . . . from the obligation which justice and humanity impose on every nation . . . to maintain **inviolate**¹⁰ the relations of peace and **amity**¹¹ towards other nations.

Washington lists the benefits of uniting the states under one government.

In this phrase, Washington emphasizes his warning against the dangers of political parties.

Washington points out the need for education.

This is Washington's advice to the new nation about foreign policy.

2. Washington's Foreign Policy

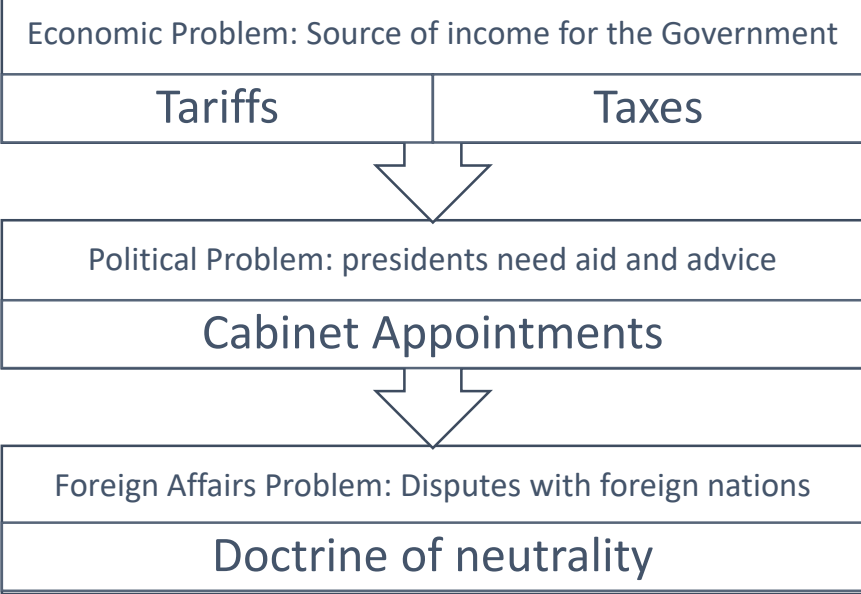
During the French Revolution, King Louis XVI and his wife were beheaded in the guillotine – thousands of upper class French citizens were beheaded in the bloodbath – many European nations went to war with France (including England) – some Americans wanted to join England, while others felt it was America's duty to help the French – to maintain its strong economic ties with England, President Washington supported Jay's Treaty – under the treaty, England surrendered its forts along the Great Lakes, drew a clear boundary between the U.S. and Canada, and opened trade between the U.S. and the British West Indies – this would in turn prevent the U.S. from joining the French side – many Americans, including Thomas Jefferson opposed Jay's Treaty and wanted America to join the French – in the end, the British continued to impress American sailors and promoted Indian raids on Americans in the frontier (both issues that would lead to the War of 1812 between the U.S. and England)

What ways Jays Treaty?

What two ways were Americans split during the French Revolution and why?

What were some of the advantages to the new nation by remaining neutral?

During President Washington's Farwell Address, he advised future presidents to stay out of (neutral) foreign conflicts and alliances – however, Washington believed that commercial (trade/economic) relations with foreign nations was necessary for America's survival



"I have now Sir to inform you that... your patriotism and your readiness to sacrifice... private enjoyments to preserve the liberty and promote the happiness of your country convinced the congress that you would accept this important office to which you are called no only by the unanimous votes of the electors but by the voice of America." ~ Charles Thomson

According to Thomson why was Washington chose as president?

3. Two Political Parties Emerge

Although Hamilton and Jefferson disagreed over most issues, President Washington thought they could work together and placed them both on his cabinet – these two founding fathers would create the first political parties in America

<h2>Federalists</h2>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • **wanted loose construction of the Constitution – federal government has all the powers needed to carry out its duties (elastic clause) – makes strong federal government

<h2>Democratic Republicans (Antifederalists)</h2>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • **wanted strict Constitution – federal government has only those powers directly listed in the Constitution (separation of power / checks & balances / federalism) – weakens the federal government

John Adams & Alien Sedition acts

Alien Sedition Acts

In 1798, the Federalist-controlled Congress established the Alien and Sedition Acts. President John Adams also favored these acts, which limited what people could write and say about the government and denied liberties to people from countries in dispute with the United States. One of the main purposes of these acts was to keep the Democratic-Republicans, led by Thomas Jefferson, from saying and writing bad things about the Federalists. In this activity, you'll read and answer questions from both acts as well as the First Amendment to the Constitution.

1. What group of people did the Alien Act affect?

2. Would the Alien Act be in effect all the time? If not, when would it be in effect?

Thomas Jefferson did not like sedition acts and wanted to remove them

The Sedition Bills violated 1st amendment rights – these laws would lead to the Federalist Party losing the presidency in 1800 and many seats in Congress



AS GAG-RULERS WOULD HAVE IT.

—Satterfield in the Jersey City Journal.

From "An Act Respecting Alien Enemies" (The Alien Act)

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever there shall be a declared war between the United States and any foreign nation or government, or any invasion or predatory incursion shall be perpetrated, attempted, or threatened against the territory of the United States, by any foreign nation or government, and the President of the United States shall make public proclamation of the event, all natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of the hostile nation or government, being males of the age of fourteen years and upwards, who shall be within the United States, and not actually naturalized, shall be liable to be apprehended, restrained, secured and removed, as alien enemies

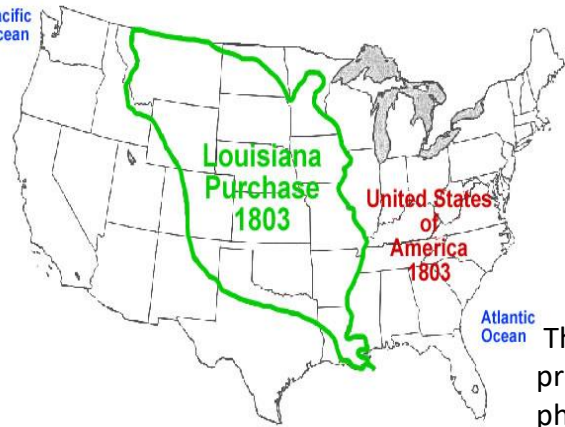
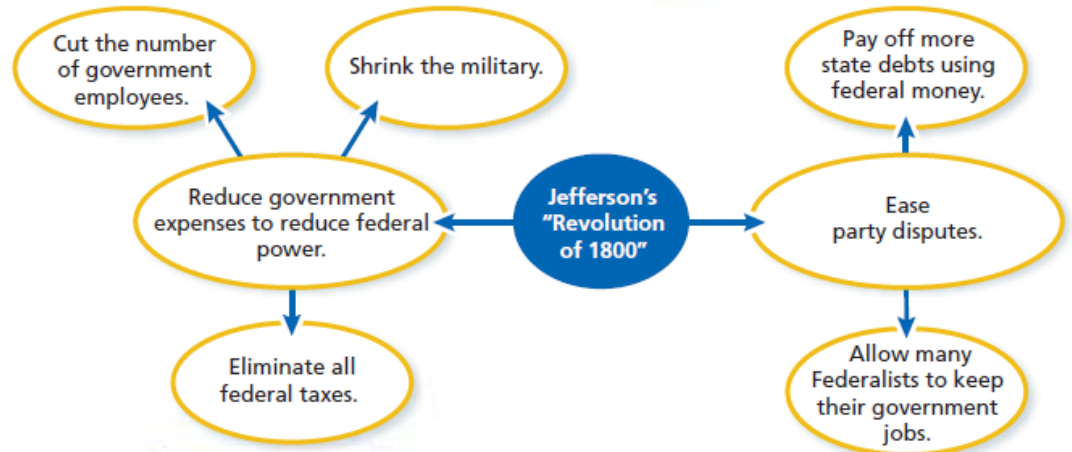
1. This section makes it illegal to “participate in an “unlawful” assembly? Does it define the word “unlawful”? Who do you think would get to decide what’s unlawful and what’s lawful?

2. According to this section, what could happen to a group of friends who planned a protest against the government’s policies toward France?

2. Virginia & Kentucky Resolutions

III. Thomas Jefferson

Goals and Policies of Thomas Jefferson



When: July 11, 1804

Why: Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr were political rivals

(Hamilton printed negative statements about Burr while Burr was running for governor of New York – Hamilton did not apologize

Where: across the Hudson River (New Jersey)

The duel did not occur in New York because dueling had been outlawed – to avoid prosecution many precautions were taken – first, the pistols used were transported in cases and the oarsmen and physician had to stand with their backs toward the duelers – this meant that the oarsmen and doctor would have never seen any pistols or the duel itself and therefore could not testify in court – only Hamilton, Burr and their aides saw what happened – the few witnesses claimed that Hamilton fired first and missed (Hamilton had pledged to his aide that he would “throw away” his first shot) – Burr did not know of this pledge and returned fire, hitting Hamilton in the abdomen, mortally wounding him

Breaking News

Before starting your story, write a headline. The headline should make someone who bought your newspaper want to read this story. The headline should be short and to the point. For this story, you are writing about the beginning of the Lewis and Clark expedition when the two explorers hired a crew of men and gathered supplies. Now, sum that up in a headline!

Headline

“The object of your mission is to explore the Missouri river, and such principal stream of it as by its course and communication with the waters of the Pacific Ocean whether the Columbia, Oregon, Colorado or any other river may offer the most direct and practicable water communication across this continent for the purposes of commerce.”

- President Thomas Jefferson

After the Americans won the Revolutionary War, many began to move west. Nearly one million Americans lived between the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi River. Most of them were farmers. Unfortunately, there were few roads in this part of the country, so the farmers had a difficult time getting their goods out to sell.

Because of this, they used the Mississippi River. They sent the goods down the river in a boat and the goods would go to the port of New Orleans. From there, they could be taken to other ports.

Spain was in control of New Orleans until 1800. In 1800, they signed a treaty with France, and France gained control of the port. Thomas Jefferson, the third president of the United States, became worried that France would no longer allow the Americans to use the port of New Orleans.

Jefferson sent two men, Robert Livingston and James Monroe, to France to talk with French leader Napoleon Bonaparte and see if he would sell New Orleans to America. The men were supposed to buy the New Orleans port and part of Florida. They were to spend no more than ten million dollars. At first, Napoleon did not want to sell. However, he was about to go to war with Britain, and he needed the money. He offered the entire Louisiana Territory, 800,000 square miles, for about twelve million dollars. Livingston and Monroe were stunned. They were only supposed to buy New Orleans, but they felt that Jefferson would want to have all of the land.

In April of 1803, a treaty was signed and it was a done deal! The United States had more than doubled in size for less than 3 cents an acre. This is considered the biggest real estate deal in history. At first Jefferson was unsure if the purchase was constitutional. However, since he received the land in a treaty, and the constitution did state that presidents could sign a treaty, it was found constitutional.

This purchase would be considered the greatest thing that President Thomas Jefferson did. The Louisiana Territory extended from Canada on the north to the Gulf of Mexico on the south. It went from the Mississippi River on the east to the Rocky Mountains on the west. Once Americans found out that the United States owned the land, more and more moved west.

This was a great opportunity for Americans to own land, however, it would also lead to some challenges. Native Americans were less than thrilled that Americans were moving onto their land, but Americans felt the dangers were worth the opportunity for a new beginning.

- 1. What was so important about the port of New Orleans?**
- 2. Why was Thomas Jefferson worried when France gained control of the New Orleans port?**
- 3. What were Livingston and Monroe supposed to do when they spoke to Napoleon in France?**
- 4. What deal did Napoleon offer Livingston and Monroe?**

Several weeks after the Louisiana Purchase, Congress appropriated \$2,500 for Lewis and Clark's expedition. Their goal was to study the Indian tribes of western N. America, wildlife, terrain, determine the if there would be any interference with British and French Canadian fur trappers in the northwest, and see if there was an all water route to the Pacific. Lewis and Clark's expedition provided the U.S. with a more accurate map of the west (Rocky Mts., river systems, etc.) that would later influence westward expansion. The expedition also introduced America to 178 new plant species and 122 species and subspecies of animals (prairie dog, grizzly bear, bobcat). Their expedition would lead to the American Manifest Destiny

Along the way, Lewis and Clark met many Native American Indian tribes. The first were the many different sects of Sioux (from "Dances With Wolves"). Most were peaceful as Lewis and Clark provided gifts (tobacco & whiskey). Sacagawea (age 15) acted as their guide from Fort Mandan, North Dakota all the way to the Pacific Ocean. While traveling on a river in present day Montana, one of the boats capsized. Sacagawea rescued many of the items including the journal. They named that river the Sacagawea River in her honor.

The 8 Results of the Louisiana Purchase

1. The Louisiana Purchase _____ the size of the United States
2. The Louisiana Purchase opened new land for _____ and _____
3. The United States now controlled the _____
4. The United States now owned the major _____ at _____
5. With the Louisiana Purchase, Western _____ resumed (continued) profitable _____
6. Included all or part of the 13 _____ states
7. The Louisiana Purchase ended the _____ of a _____ in America
8. The Louisiana Purchase was the _____ in U.S. history!

	Year	Main Issue	Importance
Marbury v. Madison			

2. Impressment

US causes

British Causes
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• **British backed down two weeks before the war. They did not want to fight the U.S. and Napoleon at the same time. Word did not get to America in time to stop the War of 1812.**

3. Tippecanoe

They encouraged other tribes to unite against the Americans – over 3 million acres of Native American land had been ceded (surrendered) to the U.S. – governor of the Indiana Territory, William Henry Harrison (future President) led the attack against Tecumseh’s warriors and exposed the theory that Britain had supplied guns to Tecumseh

Following the American Revolution, much of the Great Lakes region was contested between the British and Americans – there had been no clear boundary line drawn between the U.S. and Canada – to keep American settlers out of the region, the British began giving guns to many Native American Indian groups – there were several reasons America declared war on England on June 18, 1812 (see above) – however, only Congress can declare war

CRQ: Do you think declaring war on England in 1812 was a close vote? Why

CRQ

Not long after Thomas Jefferson purchased the Louisiana Territory, Britain and France went to war. America wanted to stay **neutral**, or not take sides. They continued to trade with both France and Britain, along with other countries. This made both countries angry with America. To stop America from trading with France, Britain would **seize**, or take, American ships. The British boarded the ships, took the goods, and sometimes even forced Americans to work on British ships. They also began blockading important ports so that American ships could not leave America. Americans were also moving west, which upset the Native Americans. Britain still had land in Canada, which many Americans wanted to claim as part of the United States. Plus, the British began helping the Native Americans by supplying guns and encouraging them to fight the Americans. All of this made the Americans angry with Britain.



Oliver Hazard Perry defeats the British at
The Battle of Lake Erie

In 1812, President James Madison asked Congress to declare war with Britain. Most of the land fighting occurred in the north along the Canadian border, in the Chesapeake Bay area, and along the Gulf of Mexico. Fighting also took place at sea. The *U.S.S. Constitution*, also called "Old Ironsides," is one of America's most famous warships that fought in this war.

The British captured Detroit and were planning to enter the United States when Captain Oliver Perry intercepted them on Lake Erie. Perry's crew defeated the British on Lake Erie, which meant America kept the Northwest Territory. The British decided to go to Chesapeake Bay and then marched to Washington D.C. First Lady Dolley Madison was still in the president's home. She escaped, saving many important government papers as she went. The British set fire to the president's home and the U.S. Capitol. After the war, the president's home was rebuilt and painted white, which is why it is now called The White House.

Next, the British attacked Baltimore, Maryland. Fort McHenry protected the city and the British Navy fired for hours on the fort. The Americans did not give up. After seeing the American flag still waving over the fort, Francis Scott Key wrote a poem called "The Star Spangled Banner" which would eventually become our national anthem.

The last major battle was fought after the peace treaty had been signed. Andrew Jackson led the Americans in the Battle of New Orleans and was victorious over the British. Word had not made it to them that the treaty had been signed in Europe. Although the borders did not change after the war, it did increase the national spirit among Americans.

1. What does neutral mean?

2. What was the effect of the British marching through Washington D.C.?

3. What did the Americans gain from the war of 1812?

TIMELINE OF THE WAR OF 1812

Tippecanoe

_____ Vs. _____

1. What was the result of the battle?
2. How did this affect the War of 1812?

The Bombardment of Ft. McHenry

Draw a picture of what happened

Battle of New Orleans

1. Who commanded the Americans?
2. What was the outcome of the battle?
3. What was unusual about this battle?

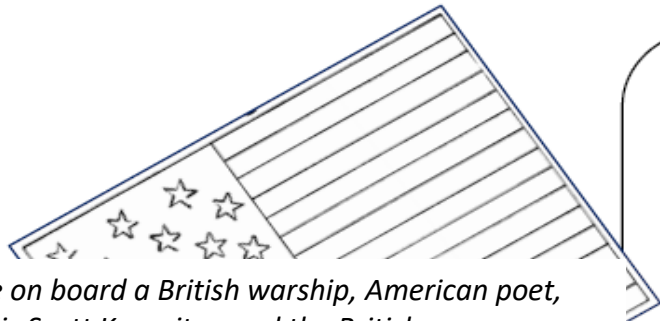
1811

1812

1813

1814

1815



The Star Spangled Banner

1. Who was Francis Scott Key?
2. What was Key describing in his poem?

Draw a picture of what the British did to Washington, DC in 1814.

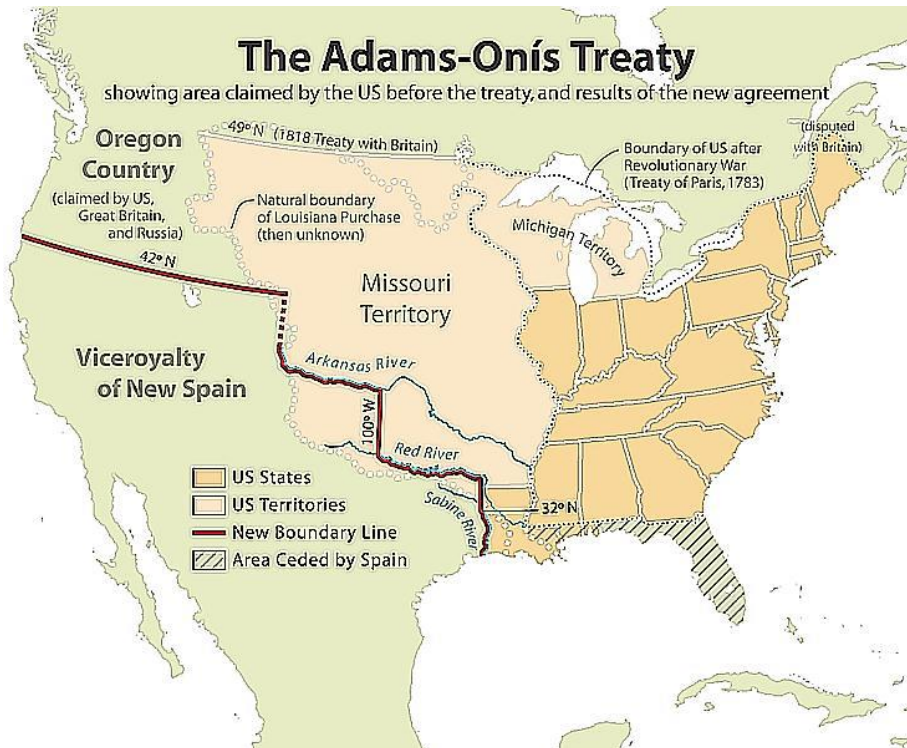
While on board a British warship, American poet, Francis Scott Key witnessed the British bombardment of Fort McHenry – he was amazed when he awoke the next morning to the sight of the large American flag (2 differences from today's flag) still flying above the fort – inspired by the American victory, Key wrote a poem entitled, "Defense of Fort McHenry" – in 1931 it became our national anthem

VI. James Monroe & Adams-Onís Treaty

John Quincy Adams (son of 2nd President John Adams) served as U.S. Secretary of State under President James Monroe – during this time he orchestrated the Adams-Onís Treaty with Spain and helped write the Monroe Doctrine – during his tenure as Secretary of State, Adams proved to be a master diplomat (expanding U.S.'s borders & limiting European influence in the W. Hemisphere)

Why did Spain sell Florida?

1. Spain was unwilling to make further investments in Florida
2. Many other Spanish colonies were rebelling against Spain
3. Spain was forced to negotiate, as it was losing its hold on its empire in the Americas - Spanish power had weakened in the New World
4. There was a distinct possibility that Spain would lose Florida without *any* compensation



Latin America and the Monroe Doctrine

The Monroe Doctrine stated that the U.S. would stay neutral in wars between European nations and their colonies (Washington's Farewell Address) – however, if these wars took place in the Americas (N. or S.), America would view this as hostile and take action – despite being written in 1823, the Monroe Doctrine has been used by several presidents to limit European influence in L.A. and expand America westward – during the Cold War the doctrine was used to intervene militarily in L.A. to prevent the spread of communism

Directions: The Monroe Doctrine was issued in 1823 and was an American foreign policy regarding Europe and Latin American Countries. Create a slogan representing this.