

**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

1. What is a Census check, why was it needed and when does it occur?
2. What does it mean when it states 3/5's of all other persons?
3. Which city grew the most during the 20 years shown?
4. Which city grew the least during the 20 years shown?

# THE NATION BEGINS

1. 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"

notes 1

**The Possibility of War**

- **Jay's Treaty**---1793---Great Britain \*
- **Forts for debts**
- **Picnkey'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

Chapter 10  
Launching the New Ship of State

**Growing Pains**

In 1789, the new U.S. Constitution was launched, and the population was doubling every 20 years.

America's population was still 90% rural, with 5% living west of the Appalachians.

Vermont became the 14th state in 1791, and Kentucky, Tennessee, and Ohio (states where trans-Appalachian overflow was concentrated) became states soon after.

Visitors looked down upon the crude, rough pioneers, and these western people were restive and dubiously loyal at best.

SO! Tis time for.....CINCINNATUS!!!



In the twelve years after American independence, laws had been broken and a constitution had been completely scrapped and replaced with a new one. So far, it was a government that left much to be desired.

America was also heavily in debt, and paper money was worthless.

Meanwhile, restless monarchs watched to see if the U.S. could succeed in setting up a republic while facing such overwhelming odds.....

### Washington for President

•At 6'2", 175 pounds, with broad and sloping shoulders, a strongly pointed chin and pockmarks from smallpox, George Washington was an imposing figure, and he was unanimously elected as president by the Electoral College in 1789.

•His long journey from Mt. Vernon to New York (the capital at the time) was a triumphant procession filled with cheering crowds and roaring festivities.

•He took the oath of office on April 30, 1789, on a balcony overlooking Wall Street.



## WASHINGTON'S INAUGURAL

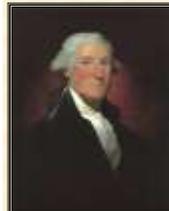


•New Constitution and Government take effect on April 30, 1789.

•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

	<b>Federalist Beliefs</b>	<b>Democratic-Republicans</b> (former Anti-Federalists)
<b>Leader</b>	Alexander Hamilton John Adams	Thomas Jefferson James Madison
<b>Appealed to</b>	Manufacturers, merchants, wealthy and educated.... Favored seaboard cities	Farmers and Planters common man Favored the South and West
<b>Ideas of Government</b>	Strong government over states <b>Loose Construction</b> of Constitution •Implied powers Wealthy and educated involved Limit freedoms of speech & press Preferred govt. similar to a king	State's rights over National Govt. <b>Strict construction</b> of Constitution •Expressed/Enumerated powers Common man but educated Bill of Rights is sacred Lesser government the better
<b>Domestic Policy</b>	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
<b>Foreign Policy</b>	Opposed French Revolution Wanted war with French Favored the British	Supported French Revolution Opposed war with French Favored the French

# FIRST 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.



John Jay first Chief Justice of 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)

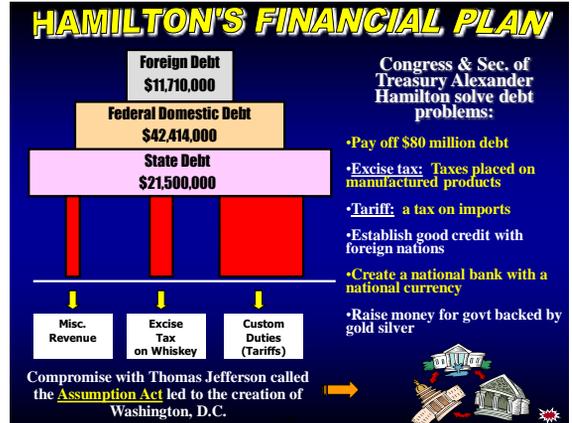


The Miamis were defeated at Fallen Timbers by General Mad Anthony Wayne (1794)

## 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



#### Section 1 Lecture Notes

### Financial Problems

- Hamilton, as secretary of the treasury, tried to find a way to strengthen the country's financial problems.
- The United States owed \$11.7 million to foreign countries and \$40.4 million to U.S. citizens.
- He proposed the Hamilton Plan.



Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the information.



## SHAPING THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

- Alexander Hamilton



Alexander Hamilton by John Trumbull, 1792  
© Society of Hamilton, Light & Assets Collection of Americans

### Financial Problems (cont.)

- It said that the new government should pay off the millions of dollars in debts owed by the Confederation government to other countries and to individual citizens. ⚡
  - The nation should pay for the cost of their help. ⚡
  - Further, by the federal government assuming the states' debts, this would give the states a strong interest in the success of the new government.



Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the information.



### Financial Problems (cont.)

- There was opposition to Hamilton's plan. ⚡
- Congress agreed to pay money to other nations, but they could not agree to pay off the debt to American citizens.



Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the information.



### Financial Problems (cont.)

- When the government borrowed money during the war, it issued **bonds**, or paper notes, promising to repay the money in a given period of time. ⚡
- **Speculators** bought many of the original bonds for less than their value. ⚡
- Hamilton's plan proposed paying off these bonds at their original value, and opponents said this would make the speculators rich.



Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the information.



### Financial Problems (cont.)

- The original bond owners were also opposed because they had lost money on their bonds and the new bond owners had made money, only to make more if Hamilton's plan was enacted. ⚡
- The Southern states also presented opposition because their state debt was less than the Northern states, and they would have to pay more than their share under Hamilton's plan.



Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the information.



### Financial Problems (cont.)

- Hamilton proposed a compromise plan. ⚡
- He agreed to a proposal by Southern leaders to move the nation's capital from New York City to a special district in the South between Virginia and Maryland. ⚡
- This became Washington, D.C. ⚡
- The Southerners then agreed to support his plan to pay off the state debts.



Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the information.



**Hamilton Battles Jefferson for a Bank**

- Hamilton proposed a national treasury, to be a private institution modeled after the Bank of England, to have the federal government as a major stockholder, to circulate cash to stimulate businesses, to store excess money, and to print money that was worth something.
- This was opposed by Jefferson as being unconstitutional (as well as a tool for the rich to better themselves).

**Hamilton's Views:**

1. Privileges for the upper classes
2. Pro-British
3. Potent central government
4. Government support for business
5. What was not forbidden in the Constitution was permitted. He evolved the **Elastic Clause**, AKA the "necessary and proper" clause, which would greatly expand federal power. This is a "loose interpretation" of the Constitution.



### Jefferson's Views:

1. Sympathy for the common people
2. Pay off the national debt
3. Pro-French
4. Universal education
5. A bank should be a state-controlled item (since the 10th Amendment says powers not delegated in the Constitution are left to the states).
6. The Constitution should be interpreted literally and through a "strict interpretation." What was not permitted was forbidden.



- End result: Hamilton won the dispute, and Washington reluctantly signed the bank measure into law. The Bank of the United States was created by Congress in 1791, and was chartered for 20 years.
- It was located in Philadelphia and was to have a capital of \$10 million.
- Stock was thrown open to public sale, and surprisingly (even to an overjoyed Hamilton himself), a milling crowd oversubscribed in two hours! The country was off and running...



## 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



## Mutinous Moonshiners in Pennsylvania

1. In 1794, in western Pennsylvania, the Whiskey Rebellion flared up when fed-up farmers revolted against Hamilton's excise tax on whiskey.
  - Around those parts, liquor and alcohol was often used as money.
  - They said they'd been unfairly singled out to be taxed.
  - They cried "taxation without representation" since many were from Tennessee and Kentucky which were not yet states and had no one in Congress.
2. Washington sent an army of 13,000 troops from various states to the revolt, but the soldiers found nothing upon arrival; the rebels had scattered.
3. Washington's new presidency now commanded respect, but anti-federalists criticized the government.
4. The new government was stronger than the Articles of Confederation



## 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



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

And in this anonymous 1795 political cartoon called, “Triumph Government,” Jefferson is seen as the man trying to halt the “wheels of government” while Benjamin Franklin Bache, and his newspaper, the Aurora, is shown being trampled by George Washington’s armed cavalcade.



## The Emergence of Political Parties

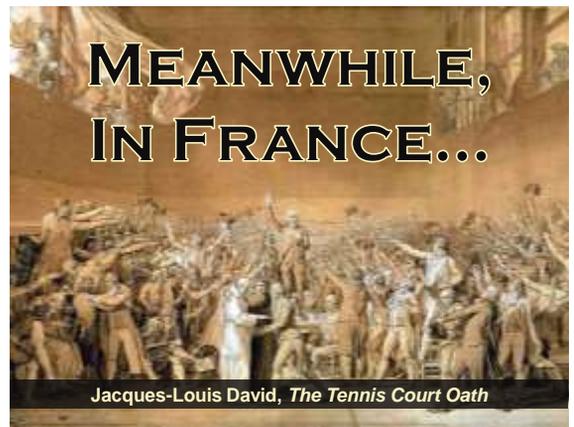
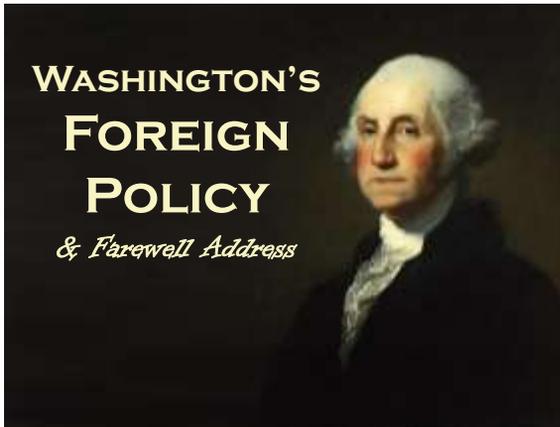
1. Hamilton’s policies (national bank, suppression of Whiskey Rebellion, excise tax) seemed to encroach on states’ rights.
2. *As resentment grew, what was once a personal rivalry between Hamilton and Jefferson gradually evolved into two political parties.*
3. The Founding Fathers had not envisioned various political parties.
4. Since 1825, the two-party system has helped strengthen the U.S. government, helping balance power and ensuring there was always a second choice to the ruling party.

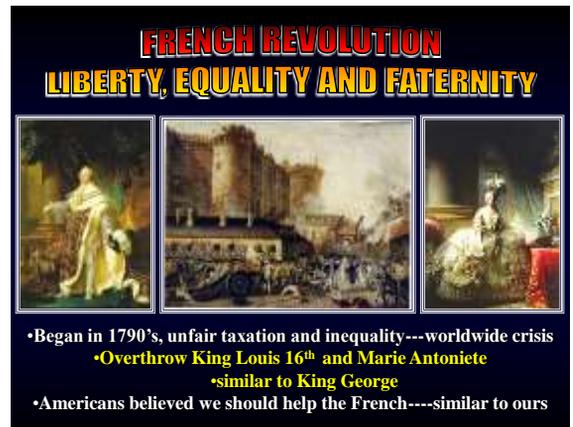
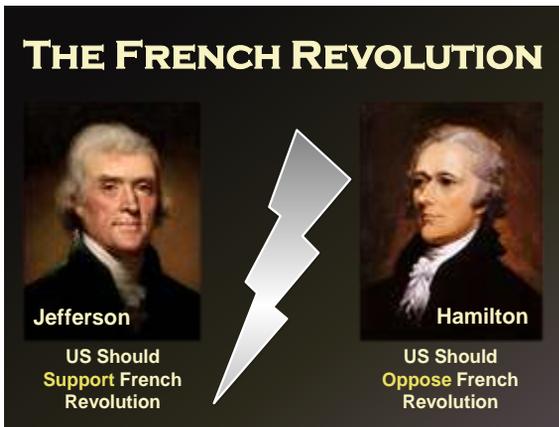
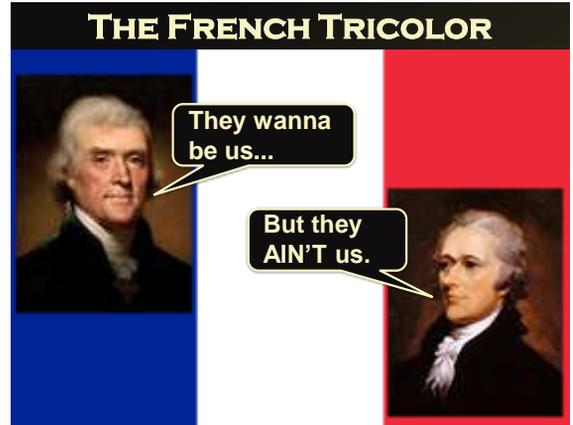
In this cartoon entitled, “The Providential Detection,” Thomas Jefferson kneels before the altar of Gallic despotism as God and an American eagle attempt to prevent him from destroying the United States Constitution. He is depicted as about to fling a document labeled “Constitution & Independence U.S.A.” into the fire led by the flames of radical writings. Jefferson’s alleged attack on George Washington and John Adams in the form of a letter to Philip Mazzei falls from Jefferson’s pocket. Jefferson is supported by Satan, the writings of Thomas Paine, and the French philosophers.





<b>RISE OF POLITICAL PARTIES</b>		
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How should the United States respond?



## NEUTRALITY PROCLAMATION

“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...

1793



## NEUTRALITY PROCLAMATION

“The duty and interest of the United States require, that they should with sincerity and good faith adopt and pursue a conduct **friendly and impartial** toward the belligerent Powers...”

1793



## 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.”*

Response to French



## WASHINGTON'S LEGACY

## NEUTRALITY

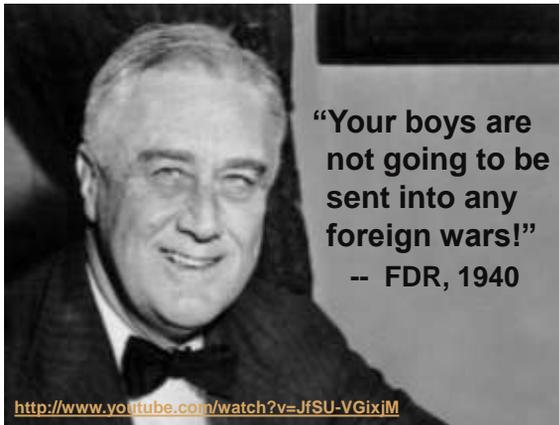


# US ISOLATIONISM

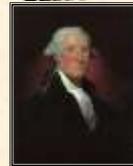
- Washington is convinced that Americans must stay neutral and avoid foreign affairs associated with all the British and foreign continents-- **"GOOD HISTORIAN"**
- Washington displayed this in 1793 by the **Proclamation of Neutrality** and his **Farewell Address** in 1796.
- No entangling alliances.....**US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

# WASHINGTON'S LEGACY

Washington's Neutrality Proclamation defined American foreign policy toward Europe until World War II.



# 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

# CITIZEN GENET



French Ambassador to the U.S.  
1793-1794

## Privateers:

- Republicaine
- Anti-George
- Sans-Culotte
- Citizen Genêt



Jefferson

Hamilton

Citizen Genet's lack of regard for diplomatic protocol resulted in a rare agreement between Jefferson and Hamilton.



Photo by Gage Skidmore



Photo by Roger Smith

## THE JAY TREATY 1794-1796




**John Jay**

Britain agrees to abandon forts in U.S. in exchange for **Most Favored Nation (MFN)** trading status.



**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

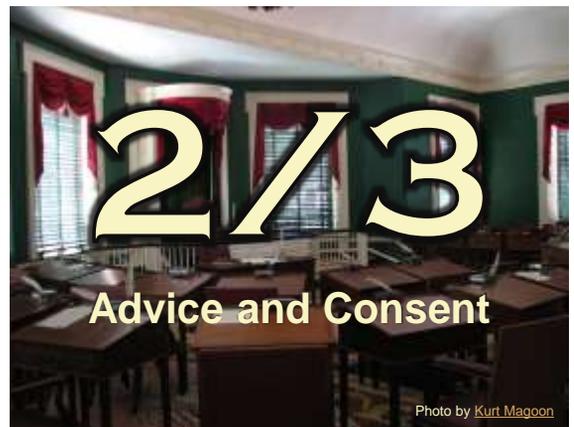
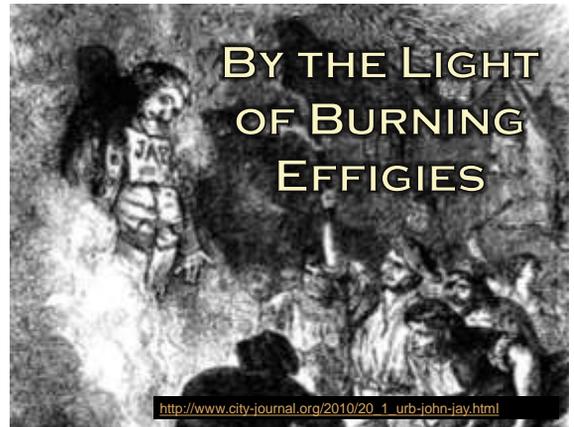
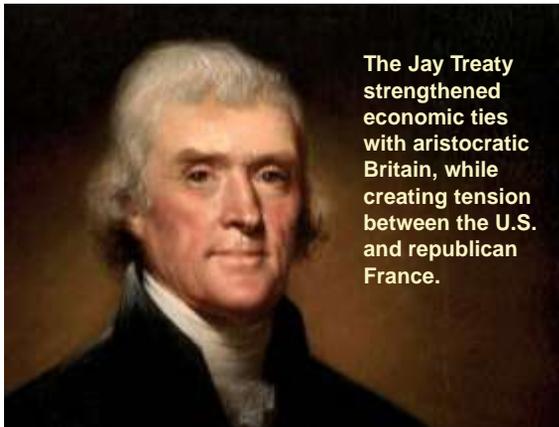
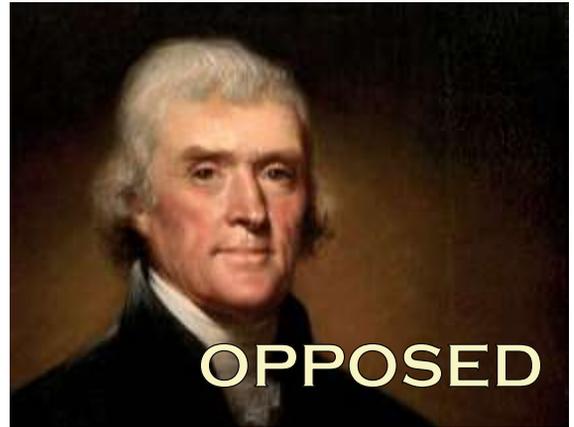
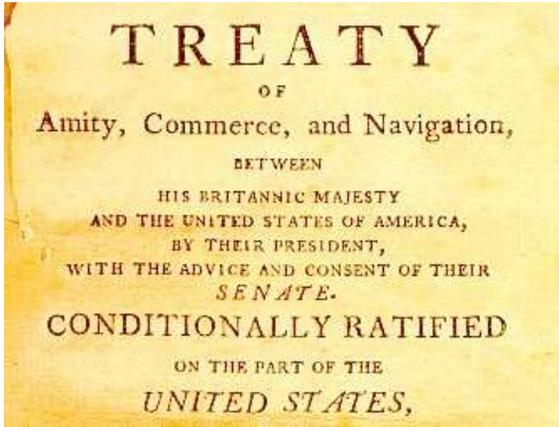


John Jay is burnt in effigy because Americans believed he sold out to the British.

- 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.





# RATIFIED 20-10\*

\* Treaties require a 2/3 vote of the Senate for ratification.

Photo by Kurt Magoon

# IMPRESSMENT

**Impressment:** an act of kidnapping a ship, its contents, men and forcing them into your navy—the British and French were doing this to us.

# PINCKNEY'S TREATY 1795

Thomas Pinckney (SC)

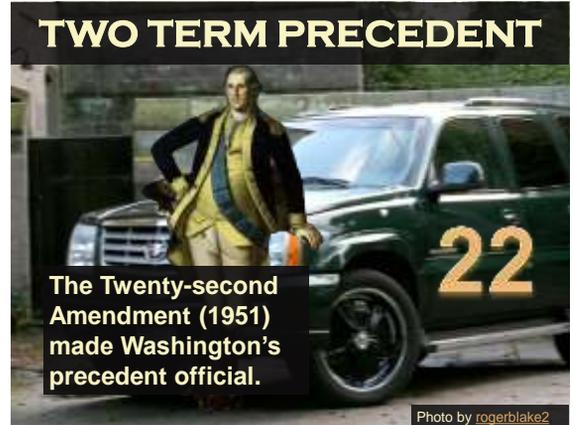
- Settled West Florida Boundary
- Free navigation of the Mississippi R.
- Right of Deposit (New Orleans)

Map by Golbez

Map by Golbez

# TWO TERMS

**A precedent for all future presidents**



WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS 		
Jeffersonian Ideas	WASHINGTON	Hamiltonian Ideas
	UNION	
	Sectionalism	
	Political Parties	
	Excessive Debt	
	Virtue (Religion and Morality)	
	Consolidation of Power	
	Neutrality	

## THE NATION BEGINS

- Washington's Presidency
  - Served 2 terms---1789 to 1797
  - VP: John Adams
- Problems facing US
  - Debt
  - Government on paper but not in practice
  - British, Spain and Indians
  - Confidence in new government
- 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

notes 1

- Domestic Achievements:
  - Secures westward expansion
    - Jay's Treaty---1793---Great Britain
    - Pickney's Treaty---1795---Spain
  - Debt solutions
    - Excise taxes and tariffs
    - Bank of United States (BUS)
  - Enforced Constitution
    - Whiskey Rebellion
      - Demonstrated strength of new government
- 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

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