**Washington’s Presidency (1789-1797)**

1. Washington Presidency
	1. Precedents of Washington
		1. Cabinet appointed by President and advises him
		2. VP has no official duties
		3. President acts independent from Congress
		4. Congress relies on the advice of the President
		5. Served 2 terms and stepped aside for someone else
	2. Washington's First Cabinet
		1. Thomas Jefferson Secretary of State Foreign Affairs
		2. Alexander Hamilton Secretary of the Treasury Financial Affairs
		3. Henry Knox Secretary of War Military Affairs
		4. Edmund Randolph Attorney General Legal Affairs
		5. Samuel Osgood Postmaster General Postal System
	3. Hamilton v. Jefferson
		1. SEE CHART AT END OF NOTES
	4. First Supreme Court
		1. President Washington appoints 6 justices to the Supreme Court
			1. 3 from North and 3 from South
		2. Judiciary Act of 1789, Congress created lower courts to assist the Supreme Court.
		3. John Jay first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
2. Indian Policy
	1. Various American Indian groups repeatedly evaluated and adjusted their alliances with Europeans, other tribes, and the U.S., seeking to limit migration of white settlers and maintain control of tribal lands and natural resources. British alliances with American Indians contributed to tensions between the U.S. and Britain.
		1. British alliance for Native Americans turned disastrous due to the Revolutionary War (and again as a result of War of 1812) as Americans claimed lands all the way to the Mississippi River were theirs
		2. Native American groups rejected those claims, but Americans forced Iroquois to hand over large sections of New York and Pennsylvania over to them; alcohol and bribes drove the Iroquois into smaller and smaller areas
		3. Same thing happened in Ohio, but Native Americans refused to accept the outcomes; Little Turtle and the Western Confederacy defeated not one, but two, American armies
		4. “Mad Anthony” Wayne then defeated the Western Confederacy at the Battle of Fallen Timbers;
		5. Treaty of Greenville (1795)
			1. gave USA right to settle most of Ohio
			2. First formal recognition of Indian sovereignty over land not ceded by treaty
			3. Native Americans accepted they were under American sovereignty
		6. British had been arming Native Americans; Jay’s Treaty got them to agree to stop
		7. Most Americans wanted the Native Americans dead; Washington and Henry Knox preferred what was then the liberal response to the issue: assimilation
		8. Native American groups often responded with hostility towards those who had assimilated, and forced them out
		9. Native American women refused to give up control of agriculture; Native American men refused to become farmers, and chose ranching instead
3. Domestic Policy
	1. Hamilton’s Financial Plan
		1. Congress & Sec. of Treasury Alexander Hamilton solve debt problems:
		2. Pay off $80 million debt
		3. Excise tax: Taxes placed on manufactured products (Whiskey)
		4. Tariff: a tax on imports
		5. Create a national bank with a national currency
		6. Raise money for govt backed by gold silver
		7. Compromise with Jefferson called the Assumption Act led to the creation of D.C.
	2. 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.

* 1. Whiskey Rebellion
		1. Causes
			1. Whiskey Rebels refused to pay the excise tax that was passed by Congress and signed into law by President Washington….
			2. Believed this tax was unfair because it was taxing their income……
		2. Course
			1. Farmer’s revolt in western Pennsylvania.
			2. Refused to pay Hamilton’ s excise tax
			3. Issue at hand was testing the power of the new Constitution
		3. Consequence
			1. Demonstrated to the people that this new constitution was powerful enough to put down domestic rebellions, “mobocracy”
			2. Showed the power of the national government
1. Foreign Policy
	1. Jay’s Treaty
		1. Causes
			1. British forts on U.S. soil. Still haven’t removed troops and supplying Indians with weapons
			2. Collaborated with Indians to check US expansion to frontier.
			3. Impressed and imprisoned American sailors.
			4. Jeffersonians called for war
			5. Federalists resisted (financial system).
		2. Provisions
			1. British would remove forts from US soil
			2. British agree to pay some damages, but required US to pay old debts on pre-Revolution accounts.
		3. Reaction
			1. John Jay is burnt in effigy because Americans believed he sold out to the British.
			2. Jeffersonians’ felt treaty was surrender to Britain, betrayal of South (who had debts).
			3. Gave life to new Democratic-Republican party, tarnished Washington’s popularity.
		4. Significance
			1. Allowed US to negotiate separate treaties with Indian tribes
			2. Opened westward expansion for US settlers.
	2. Pinckney’s Treaty:
		1. Disputed land claims with Spain..Cut off Mississippi River
		2. 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……
	3. French Revolution
		1. Began in 1790’s, unfair taxation and inequality---worldwide crisis
		2. Americans believed we should help the French----similar to ours
		3. Begins “Reign of Terror” during French Revolution where 40,000 opponents of the new govt. were beheaded.
		4. France goes to war against European kings
		5. France requested US ships to block West Indies from the British
		6. President Washington declared Neutrality and ordered Americans to avoid this war
	4. Washington's Neutrality Proclamation
		1. A formal announcement issued by President George Washington on April 22, 1793, declaring the United States a neutral nation in the conflict between Great Britain and France. President Washington’s response to the French was to warn Americans to stay out these European conflicts and remain neutral or avoid.
		2. Most Americans (Jefferson and Paine) were upset with Washington’s Neutrality.
		3. Washington’s Neutrality Proclamation was based on the long term U.S. self-interest.
		4. Preserve and protect the infant nation
	5. Washington’s Farewell Address
		1. Warned of the dangers of political parties and permanent alliances with other nations.
		2. Warning against “entangling alliances” became a principle of U.S. foreign policy.

**Adams’ Presidency (1797-1801)**

1. Adams Presidency
	1. 1796 campaign
		1. Adams was supported by New England and Federalists
		2. Defeated Jefferson 71-68 in Electoral College
		3. Jefferson becomes VP
	2. Foreign Policy with France
		1. Impressment
			1. An act of kidnapping a ship, its contents, men and forcing them into your navy
			2. Began impressing our ships and sailors because of our Neutrality Proclamation.
			3. France upset because US violated the Franco-American Treaty of 1778.
			4. Upset with Jay’s Treaty toward alliance with England
		2. XYZ Affair
			1. To avoid war with France, President Adams sent 3 US representatives (John Marshall, Charles Pinckney and John Jay) to negotiate a peace agreement.
			2. US representatives were snubbed by the French government.
			3. 3 French representatives (known as X, Y and Z)demanded a bribe of $250,000 to merely talk with Tallyrand
			4. Insulted, we refused the demands and left France.
			5. US & French begin to fight an undeclared naval war.
			6. Americans wanted war and said “millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute”
			7. US prepares for war, expands navy, creates the US Marine Corps.
			8. 1798-1800: In undeclared hostilities, mostly around West Indies
			9. New French leader, Napoleon and Talleyrand did not want war, or to push the US to Britain
			10. French send back-channel message that new US minister would be received properly
		3. Convention of 1800 signed:
			1. ended Franco-American alliance
			2. Adams deserves credit:
				1. Avoided war
				2. Unknowingly laid foundation for LA Purchase
			3. Adams sacrificed his re-election in 1800 to keep US out of war
		4. Patriotism above self-interest
			1. Hamilton and the war-hawk Federalists enraged, but most Americans agreeable to try for peace
2. Domestic Policy
	1. Alien and Sedition Acts
		1. 1798: Using anti-French hysteria, Federalists in Congress passed the Alien & Sedition Acts
		2. Alien Laws
			1. Raised residency required for citizenship to 14 years (from 5), resulting in fewer Democratic-Republican voters
			2. Gave President authority to deport (peace) or imprison (wartime) foreigners
		3. Sedition Act
			1. Prohibited impeding policies of government or falsely defaming officials ~ aimed at Jeffersonian newspapers
	2. Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions
		1. Jefferson (secretly) & Madison write resolutions adopted by KY & VA legislatures arguing “nullification”
		2. US government had overstepped its bounds ~ “compact” with states had been violated
			1. Sedition Act violated Constitution, but Federalist SC would not overturn
			2. Law wrote to expire in 1801 in case Federalists lost election
			3. Despite violation of freedoms, Acts were very popular
			4. As a result, states could “nullify” federal laws ~ specifically the Alien & Sedition Acts
			5. Federalist response: it’s people, not states, that formed union
		3. Jefferson’s and Madison’s response to the Sedition Act.
			1. Believed Sedition Act violated freedom of speech and press.
			2. They tried to convince the other states not to support the Sedition Act.
			3. It failed and the Sedition Act remained the law until 1801.
			4. Doctrine of Nullification:
				1. Since the States created the National Government, they have the right to nullify, cancel or decide not to obey a law they believed was unconstitutional
			5. Compact Theory:
				1. Belief Jefferson and Madison held that since the states created the National Govt. and the states entered into this compact voluntarily, they have the right to refuse to obey any law they believe is unconstitutional…

**Jefferson Presidency (1801-1809)**

1. Thomas Jefferson
	1. Background
		1. Born in Virginia
		2. A practicing lawyer and member of Virginia’s House of Burgesses
		3. Father of the DOI
		4. Secretary of State under President Washington
		5. Vice President under Adams
		6. Owned 200 slaves
	2. Jefferson and Contradictions
		1. Anti-War and Anti-Navy (Pacifist)
			1. Went to war with Barbary Pirates in North Africa
			2. Built the “mosquito fleet” of naval ships
		2. Anti-British/Pro-French
			1. Almost allied with England and went to war with France to force Napoleon out of New Orleans.
		3. Against slavery
			1. Owned 200 slaves
		4. Strict Construction of Constitution
			1. Used loose construction of Constitution over purchase of Louisiana territory
		5. Jefferson realized that “ideas” are often hard to put into practice in a “realistic world”.
	3. Election of 1800
		1. Election of 1800: The rise of political parties caused flaws in the electoral college
		2. Parties chose their candidates and electors would vote for them

Federalists Democratic Republicans
Adams--Pres---65 Jefferson---Pres.---73
Hamilton---VP Burr---VP----73

* + 1. Led to a tie between Jefferson and Burr----House of Representatives chose Jefferson.
		2. 12th Amendment:
			1. Requires electors to specify which person they want for President and VP on separate ballots so there would never be a tie.
1. Revolution of 1800
	1. Significance of Election of 1800
		1. peaceful transfer of power from one political party to another
		2. “revolutionary” achievement
	2. Responsibility › Moderation
		1. Integrated democratic principles into presidency, including walking, casual dress
		2. Set precedent of sending messages to Congress to be read, rather than speaking himself
		3. Dismissed few Federalist appointments, used very little patronage, consistent with conciliatory inaugural address
	3. Restraint Helps Revolution
		1. Jefferson axed a few Federalist programs
		2. Pardoned those convicted under expired Sedition Act
		3. Reduced residency requirement for citizenship back to 5 years
		4. Repealed hated excise tax
		5. Made efforts to eliminate debt
		6. Yet Jefferson showed restraint by leaving most of Federalist program
		7. Did not attack tariff, Bank, funding at par, or assumption of debt
		8. Helped 2-party system by showing that defeat (for Federalists) didn’t mean disaster
2. Jeffersonian Democracy
	1. Background
		1. Jefferson’s Presidency is considered a transitional period in US History.
		2. Believed National Government became too powerful during Adam’s Presidency
		3. Would try to reduce National Govt. power but actually expands Presidential power.
		4. Many historians look at this time period as the beginning of the true democracy.
	2. Vision
		1. Champion for the common man
			1. Believed education would prepare them for participation in government.
			2. For now, educated should rule.
		2. Agrarian society
			1. Feared industrialization and its effects ….
			2. Farmers were the chosen class.
		3. Laissez faire--govt. stays out of people’s lives
		4. Against BUS but did not repeal it.
		5. Believed education the key to social mobility
3. Domestic Issues
	1. *Marbury v. Madison*
		1. Although the Supreme Court, which had a Federalist majority, denied Marbury, also a Federalist, his commission (appointment to become a judge), the Court established a far more principle.
		2. The Supreme Court interprets what the Constitution means and declare a law unconstitutional, which is called judicial review.
4. Foreign Policy
	1. Louisiana Purchase
		1. Causes
			1. 1800, France acquired Spanish Louisiana & New Orleans
			2. Because of pressure from the west and national security threats, Jefferson offered to buy New Orleans from France
		2. Haitian Revolution
			1. Toussaint L’Ouverture, former slave led a slave rebellion in French Haiti.
			2. Napoleon unable to put down this rebellion which he wanted to use this island as stepping stone into America.
			3. Forced him to abandon his dream of a French America.
		3. Course
			1. US Offered Napoleon $10 million to buy New Orleans
			2. If sale fails, US instructed to seek alliance with England
			3. France offers entire Louisiana Territory to US for $15 million
				1. Needed the money for his war with Great Britain
			4. Jefferson purchased Louisiana Territory for $15 million, about 3 cents an acre
		4. Federalist Reaction
			1. Hamilton and Federalists were against this purchase
			2. It would shift population away Federalists power centers
			3. Feared Jefferson’s vision of an “agrarian society”
		5. Constitutional Question
			1. Does the President have the right to purchase land if it is not expressed in the US Constitution?
			2. Jefferson used implied powers or loose construction to justify his decision
		6. Significance
			1. Doubled the size of the US
			2. Jefferson’s greatest accomplishment
			3. Why? Didn’t fight a war, no blood shed.
	2. Jefferson and the Pirates of Tripoli
		1. 1801: Pasha of Tripoli was not happy with his share of dollars
		2. Informally declared war on US.
		3. Jefferson reluctantly dispatched navy, secured peace for $60K ransom for American sailors.
		4. Small gunboats used with some success in Tripoli
		5. Jefferson interested in their cost savings.
		6. “Mosquito fleet” of 200 small gunboats constructed.
		7. War of 1812: these boats would prove to be ineffective.
5. France and Great Britain at War
	1. Berlin Decree (1806), Milan Decree (1807):
		1. These decrees issued by Napoleon dealt with shipping and led to the War of 1812.
		2. The Berlin Decree initiated the Continental System, which closed European ports to ships which had docked in Britain.
		3. The Milan Decree authorized French ships to seize neutral shipping vessels trying to trade at British ports.
	2. Orders-in-council
		1. British laws which led to the War of 1812.
		2. Orders-in-council passed in 1807 permitted the impressment of sailors and forbade neutral ships from visiting ports from which Britain was excluded unless they first went to Britain and traded for British goods.
	3. Impressment
		1. An act of kidnapping a ship, its contents, men and forcing them into your navy
		2. 1806: England closed ports under French control to foreign shipping (incl. US), seized US ships & impressed Americans.
		3. Napoleon ordered seizure of all merchant ships that entered British ports.
	4. *Chesapeake* Affair
		1. 1806, *Chesapeake* was a US merchant ship 10 miles off the coast of Virginia. A British ship in the region ordered it to stop.
		2. British fired 3 shots at the Chesapeake before it surrendered
		3. Americans were angered and public opinion was to go to war with the British.
	5. Embargo Act
		1. Jefferson’s response to the *Chesapeake* Affair was the Embargo Act of 1807….
		2. Short of war, Jefferson attempted to defend our neutrality by stopping all American exports.
		3. Reasoning: Since England and France were at war with one another and traded for most of their natural resources with U.S., if we cut off our exports to them it would force them to respect our neutrality
		4. It would have the reverse effect.
		5. It not only hurt France and Britain but it also hurt U.S. trade which was our economic survival as a nation.
		6. As a result, Americans defied the law and began to smuggle goods from these countries.
			1. Hurt American businesses
			2. New Englander’s shift from trade to industry
			3. U.S. smuggled
			4. New England talked of secession…..
		7. Lasted 15 months, repealed in March of 1809
		8. American people were hostile towards Jefferson
		9. Would be replaced by the Non-Intercourse Act by President Madison which allowed U.S. exports and trade but not with France and Great Britain.

**Madison Presidency (1809-1817)**

1. President James Madison
	1. Background
		1. Born in Virginia, 1751
		2. Father of the Constitution and Bill of Rights.
		3. Secretary of State during Jefferson’s Presidency
		4. Most known for defending US Neutrality during the War of 1812.
2. War of 1812
	1. Background
		1. Non-Intercourse Act (1809)
			1. Replaced the Embargo of 1807.
			2. This act only forbade trade with France and Britain.
			3. It did not succeed in changing British or French policy towards neutral ships.
		2. Macon’s Bill No. 2 (1810)
			1. Forbade trade with Britain and France, but offered to resume trade with whichever nation lifted its neutral trading restrictions first.
			2. France quickly changed its policies against neutral vessels, so the U.S. resumed trade with France, but not Britain.
			3. Results in political ties with France
			4. Major foreign policy mistake
	2. Causes
		1. Impressment
			1. France and Great Britain are at war, both sides were impressing US ships.
			2. England closed ports under French control to foreign shipping (incl. US), seized US ships & impressed Americans.
			3. Napoleon ordered seizure of all merchant ships that entered British ports.
		2. War Hawks
			1. New members of Congress, (Calhoun and Henry Clay) want war with Great Britain
				1. U.S. must defend its neutrality
				2. Stop impressment
				3. British forts
				4. Tecumseh
				5. Desire for Canada and Florida
				6. Called 2nd War of Independence
		3. Tecumseh
			1. Tecumseh (Shawnee warrior) & the Prophet (brother) formed union of tribes east of Mississippi to fight white intrusion
			2. Supplied by the British
			3. led Indian cultural renewal
	3. Principles US fought for:
		1. Defend our neutrality
		2. Freedom of the seas
		3. Defend our self interest
		4. Madison brought the US into this war to defend the neutrality of the US.
		5. Would this be a violation of Washington’s policy of keeping the US out of war and neutral?
	4. Course of the War
		1. June, 1812: War Hawks engineer declaration of war with England.
		2. Unfortunately, US was not aware that London repealed impressment policy 2 days earlier
		3. New England opposed to war but Southern/western states supported the war
			1. US at war vs. most powerful nation, but US divided
		4. Poorly equipped US army initiated military action in 1812 by launching a 3-part invasion of Canada
			1. The British easily repulsed the Americans
			2. US unprepared for war.
			3. Failed invasion into Canada.
		5. Blockade hurt US economy.
	5. Highlights of the War of 1812
		1. Dolly Madison escaped from White House and took many pieces of art, furniture from the White House before the British destroyed it.
		2. Washington, D.C. burned by British, 25th of August 1814
		3. U.S. Flag which flew over Fort McHenry to inspire Francis Scott Key to write the Star Spangled Banner. September 13th, 1814
	6. Battle of New Orleans
		1. 10K British reached the mouth of the Mississippi River and threatened Louisiana Purchase.
		2. 4,500 U.S. troops led by Andrew Jackson.
		3. British defeated on January 8, 1815, 2 weeks after the Treaty of Ghent was negotiated to end the war.
		4. Considered greatest U.S. victory to that time
		5. Defeated British’s best without help from any country
	7. Treaty of Ghent
		1. Status Quo Antebellum (Same as it was before the war)
		2. War of 1812 is considered a “stalemate”…Dec. 1814
		3. Peace commissioners in Ghent devised the following terms of peace
			1. A halt to the fighting
			2. The return of all conquered territory to the prewar borders
			3. Recognition of the prewar boundary between Canada and the United States
		4. Treaty was ratified by the Senate
	8. Hartford Convention
		1. Radical NE Federalists met to discuss their grievances & find solutions to their problems:
			1. U.S. Govt. fighting an unnecessary war against the wrong enemy
			2. Sought financial assistance from Washington since their trade was at a standstill because British had placed a blockade around the Atlantic coastline of US
		2. New Englanders continued to trade with the British during the war
		3. Talked of secession or a separate peace proposal with England
		4. Resolutions adopted by the convention resemble a modern day political platform:
			1. Constitutional amendments lessening the powers of Congress
			2. restoring Federalist influence by a minority veto
			3. 2/3’s vote before an embargo, new western states admitted and war could be declared.
	9. The War's Legacy
		1. U.S. gained the respect of other nations
		2. U.S. came to accept Canada as a neighbor and a part of the British Empire
		3. The Federalist party came to an end as a national force
		4. Talk of nullification and secession set a precedent that would later be used by the South
		5. Gained our neutrality and became isolated from Europe
		6. Native Americans in the West were forced to surrender large areas of land and move west.
		7. More U.S. factories were built
		8. War heroes such as Andrew Jackson and William Henry Harrison would become Presidents.
		9. Growth of American nationalism
		10. Enter a time period in our history called the “Era of Good Feelings”

**Monroe’s Presidency**

1. JAMES MONROE
	1. Background
		1. Born in Virginia in 1758,
		2. Elected United States Senator
		3. Helped negotiate the Louisiana Purchase.
		4. Elected President in 1816 and served from 1817 to 1825.
		5. Era of Good Feelings
2. Era of Good Feelings (1817 to 1825)
	1. Background
		1. the period from 1817 to 1823 in which the disappearance of the federalists enabled the Republicans to govern in a spirit of seemingly nonpartisan harmony.
			1. Spirit of Nationalism in US
			2. patriotism or national oneness
			3. Country is united, confident, and growing
			4. 1791-1819, 9 states joined the original 13.
			5. One political party---Republican party
			6. Respect from Europe
	2. Cultural Nationalism
		1. Patriotic themes infused every aspect of American society from books and paintings of Revolutionary heroes to Noah Webster’s blue-backed speller that promoted patriotism
	3. Political Nationalism
		1. Movement to bring about the support for national government is over the states. Supreme court decisions support the concept of national government over the states.
	4. Economic Nationalism
		1. Running parallel with cultural nationalism was a political movement to support the growth of the nation’s economy (American System)
		2. Henry Clay’s American System
			1. Congress’s attempt to economically unite the US
			2. National transportation system of roads, canals, steamships and rivers.
				1. Cumberland Road and Erie Canal first internal improvements to unite the US
				2. the first steamboat on western waters was in 1811.
				3. 1800 to 1850 roads, canals and rivers first forms of transportation
				4. 1850 to 1860 the railroad is added
			3. Provide economic growth
			4. Americans buying American goods
			5. American self-sufficiency.
			6. Protective Tariff to promote infant industry
			7. Tariff of 1816
			8. 2nd BUS to promote a stronger economy
				1. Re-chartered in 1816
		3. Help unite the country as well as improve the economy and the infant industry.
		4. Because of the British blockade during the War of 1812, it was essential for internal transportation improvements.
3. Migration in the United States
	1. Reasons for Westward Movement
		1. Acquisition of Native Americans’ lands
		2. Land easy to obtain
		3. Economic pressures
		4. Improved transportation
		5. Immigration
	2. Creates New Questions and Issues
		1. Greatest importance to western states were:
			1. “Cheap money” (easy credit) from state banks rather than from the Bank of the United States
			2. Land made available at low prices by the government
			3. Improved transportation
			4. Westerners could not agree whether to permit slavery or exclude it
	3. The Panic of 1819
		1. Mostly fault of the 2nd BUS’ tightening of credit in an effort to control inflation
		2. Many state banks closed
		3. The value of money fell
		4. There were large increases in unemployment, bankruptcies, and imprisonment for debt
		5. Depression was most severe in the West
		6. The economic crisis changed many Western voters’ political outlook
4. Foreign Policy
	1. Rush-Bagot Agreement (1817-18)
		1. Treaty with Great Britain
		2. Shared Oregon Territory for 10 years
		3. the setting of the northern limits of the Louisiana Territory at the 49th parallel
		4. US agreed to cede land above 49th parallel
		5. GB agreed to cede land below 49th parallel
	2. Adams-Onís Treaty
		1. Florida Becomes Part of US
			1. After War of 1812, Spain had difficulty governing Florida
			2. Seminole Indians, runaway slaves, and white outlaws conducted raids into U.S. territory and retreated to safety across the Florida border
			3. President Monroe commissioned General Andrew Jackson to stop the raiders
			4. Jackson went into Florida, destroyed Seminole villages, and hanged 2 chiefs
			5. Jackson captured Pensacola and drove out the Spanish governor
		2. Adams-Onis Treaty (1818)
			1. Spain turned over
				1. western Florida along with all to the east
				2. Claims in the Oregon Territory to the U.S.
			2. US agreed
				1. to pay $5 million to Spain
				2. to give up any territorial claims to Texas
	3. Monroe Doctrine
		1. Responding to the threat that Europe might try to aid Spain in winning back her former Latin American colonies.
		2. Wanted to protect new “republics” in the Western Hemisphere.
		3. Great Britain, with its powerful navy, also opposed re-conquest of Latin America and suggested that the United States join in proclaiming "hands off."
		4. New Latin American countries were formed from successful revolutions.
		5. US protector of new democracies in the Western Hemisphere
			1. Referred to as America’s Self Defense Doctrine.
		6. It is a continuation of President Washington’s neutrality and isolationist policies.
		7. Past problems with Europe led the US to declare the Americas off-limits to Europe
		8. Provisions
			1. No European Colonization in the Americas
			2. US recognized existing European Colonies
			3. US will stay out of European affairs
5. SECTIONALISM

U.S. was becoming divided into 3 separate sections with each trying to promote their self-interest.

Economy

Leader

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Role of
Government

NORTHEAST

Business and Manufacturing

Daniel Webster
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Wanted Tariffs

Backed internal improvements

End to cheap public land

Increasingly nationalistic

Against Slavery and believed the U.S. Govt. must abolish it.

SOUTH

Cotton-growing

John C. Calhoun

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Opposed tariffs and government spending on American System

Increasingly supportive of states’ rights

Pro-slavery and opposed any steps of the U.S. Govt. to try and abolish it.

WEST

Frontier agriculture

Henry Clay

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Supported internal improvements and American System.

Wanted cheap land

Loyal to the U.S. Govt.

Against slavery but some supported letting the people decide the slavery issue

1. Missouri Compromise
	1. Causes
		1. In 1819, Missouri, first part of the Louisiana Purchase to apply for statehood
		2. Threatened balance of power in Congress
			1. 11 free states
			2. 11 slave states
	2. Course
		1. The Tallmadge amendment
			1. prohibited the further introduction of slaves into Missouri
			2. All slaves born in Missouri after the territory became a state would be freed at the age of 25.
			3. Passed by the House, not in the Senate.
			4. The North controlled the House, and the South had enough power to block it in the Senate.
		2. After months of heated debate in Congress, Henry Clay won majority support for 3 bills that represented a compromise
			1. Missouri was to be admitted as a slaveholding state
			2. Maine was to be admitted as a free state
			3. In the rest of the Louisiana Territory north of latitude 3630', slavery was prohibited
	3. Consequence
		1. Maintains balance of free and slave states

**Marshall Court**

1. Chief Justice John Marshall
	1. Background
		1. Served as an officer with General Washington during the Revolution
		2. 2nd cousin of Thomas Jefferson.
		3. Marshall became a committed Federalist where his court decisions would reflect the need for a strong national government over the states.
		4. Dominated court for 34 years, long after Federalist party died out.
	2. Evolves as A Federalist
		1. US troops suffer at Valley Forge
			1. Need a strong govt. to tax which AOC could not
		2. Merchants refused to pay debts to British
			1. Need strong to govt. to demand obedience AOC could not
		3. Shay’s Rebellion “mobocracy”
			1. Need a strong govt. to maintain order AOC could not
		4. French Revolution
			1. Importance of US Govt to maintain order
		5. Controversial: Neutrality/Whiskey Rebellion
			1. Individuals should respect the office of the presidency even if one disagrees with decisions
		6. XYZ Affair
			1. US Govt needed to be powerful enough to command respect from other nations.
		7. Kentucky/Virginia Resolutions
			1. States not the final authority over law but Supreme Court
		8. Appointed as Chief Justice
			1. Increase powers of Supreme Court and national govt.
		9. Republicans took control of US Congress.
			1. As chief justice, implements Federalist principles.
2. MARSHALL'S DECISIONS
	1. Judicial Authority
		1. Supreme Court has the power to declare a law unconstitutional with the principle of judicial review.
			1. *Marbury vs. Madison*
	2. Nationalism
		1. The National Government is over the states.
			1. *McCulloch vs. Maryland*
			2. *Gibbons vs. Ogden*
			3. *Cohens vs. Virginia*
	3. Property Rights
		1. Private property is sacred and contracts legal.
			1. *Dartmouth College vs. Woodward*
			2. *Fletcher vs. Peck*
	4. *Marbury vs. Madison*, 1803
		1. Case:
			1. William Marbury, a Federalist and a “midnight appointment” of President Adams, did not receive his commission from Sec. of State, James Madison. Marbury asked the SC to issue a “writ of mandamus” forcing Madison to deliver his commission.
		2. Decision/Reason:
			1. Marshall dismissed suit, but in doing so struck down part of Judiciary Act of 1789 because SC had no authority to give Marbury his commission.
		3. Significance:
			1. Established precedent of “judicial review” and the Supreme Court, not states had power to declare laws of Congress unconstitutional.
	5. *Fletcher v. Peck* (1810)
		1. Case
			1. involved Georgia legislature, bribed, granted 35 million acres in the Yazoo River, Mississippi to private speculators. Next legislature cancelled transaction. Appealed to the Supreme Court.
		2. Decision/Reason:
			1. SC concluded a state could not pass legislation invalidating a contract thus protecting property rights against popular pressures. State law cannot impair contracts violates Constitution
		3. Significance:
			1. Overturned a state decision because the legislative grant was a contract and national govt. is over the states.
	6. *Dartmouth College v. Woodward* (1819)
		1. Case:
			1. Involved a law of NH that changed Dartmouth College from a privately chartered college into a public institution
		2. Decision/Reason:
			1. SC struck down the state law as unconstitutional, arguing that a contract for a private corporation could not be altered by the state. Upheld the sanctity of contracts and private property.
		3. Significance:
			1. Decision was important in assuring economic development and encouraging investment in corporations. In addition, it set a precedent for the Supreme Court’s overturning acts of state legislatures and state courts.
	7. *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819)
		1. Case:
			1. The state of MD tried to collect a tax from the Second Bank of the United States
		2. Decision/Reason:
			1. Using a loose interpretation of the Constitution, Marshall ruled that the federal government had the implied power to create the bank (which was in question)
		3. Significance:
			1. A state could not tax a federal institution because “the power to tax is the power to destroy” and that federal laws are supreme over state laws
	8. *Gibbons v. Ogden* (1821)
		1. Case:
			1. NY state granted a monopoly to a steamboat company that conflicted with a charter authorized by Congress
		2. Decision/Reason:
			1. Marshall ruled NY monopoly was unconstitutional, establishing the federal govt’s broad control of interstate commerce. Congress regulates commerce.
		3. Significance:
			1. The decision secures the concept of a common market and prevents states from impeding (disrupting) commerce.

**Federalist Party vs. Democratic-Republicans**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ISSUE** | **FEDERALISTS** | **DEMOCRATIC-REPUBLICANS** | **NOTES** |
| **National vs. state** **governments**  | Favored a strong central government with the power to control commerce, tax, declare war, and make treaties  | Sought to limit the role of the national government, favoring local control  | This issue, never finally settled until the Civil War, was the basic philosophical point of contention between the two parties |
| **French Revolution**  | Opposed the Revolution and opposed American support for the anti- monarchy group  | Supported the popular forces in the French Revolution and favored American assistance  | The debt of America to France for its assistance during the American Revolution is seen as due and unpaid by the D-Rs  |
| **Jay Treaty**  | Supported as an effort to build better relations with Britain  | Opposed. More positive relations with France are favored.  | Jay Treaty was seen by the D-Rs as an attempt to dump cheap British imports in the American market.  |
| **Alien & Sedition Acts**  | Supported as necessary to prevent growth of D-Rs and to limit criticism of Federalist officials  | Opposed, along with the enlarged army, as a threat to citizen's individual liberties.  | Criticized by Jefferson and Madison in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions, where doctrine of nullification was first explained.  |
| **Area of support**  | New England  | South and West  | Mid-Atlantic states moved from the Federalist to the D-R column, particularly after 1798.  |
| **Hamilton's economic plans**  | Supported enthusiastically  | Opposed. Hamilton's plans were seen as aiding his cronies, Northern states which had not yet paid off their debts, and as generally weakening the power of the states.  | The proposal to establish the national bank became the point of greatest contention and provided the first open break between Jefferson and Hamilton.  |

\*Based on The *American Journey: A History of the United States* by Goldfield, et al.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Federalists | Democratic-Republicans |
| **Leader** | * Alexander HamiltonJohn Adams
 | * Thomas JeffersonJames Madison
 |
| **Appealed to** | * Manufacturers, merchants, wealthy and educated.
* Favored seaboard cities
 | * Farmers and Planterscommon man
* Favored the South and West
 |
| **Ideas of Government** | * Strong government over states
* Loose Construction 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.
* Strict construction of Constitution
* Expressed/Enumerated powers
* Common man but educated
* Bill of Rights is sacred
* Lesser government the better
 |
| **Domestic Policy** | * Supported National Bank
* 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
 |

**Cabinet Battle #1**

WASHINGTON (ENSEMBLE)]

Ladies and gentlemen, you coulda been anywhere else in the world tonight, but you're with us here in New York City. Are you ready for a cabinet meeting, huh? (cheers) The issue on the table: Secretary Hamilton's plan to assume state debt and establish a national bank. Secretary Jefferson, you have the floor, sir

[JEFFERSON]

"Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness"

We fought for these ideals; we shouldn't settle for less

These are wise words, enterprising men quote 'em

Don't act surprised, you guys, cause I wrote 'em

[JEFFERSON & MADISON (ENSEMBLE)]

Owww! (Ayy!)

[JEFFERSON]

But Hamilton forgets

His plan would have the government assume states' debts

Now place your bets as to who that benefits?

The very seat of government where Hamilton sits

[HAMILTON (ENSEMBLE)]

Not true! (cat-calling, jeering)

[JEFFERSON (ENSEMBLE)]

Oh, if the shoe fits wear it!

New York's in debt, why should Virginia bear it?

Uh, our debts are paid, I'm afraid

Don't tax the South cause we got it made in the shade

(Hooo!)

In Virginia, we plant seeds in the ground

We create. You just wanna move our money around

This financial plan is an outrageous demand

And it's too many damn pages for any man to understand

(Alright!)

Stand with me in the land of the free

And pray to God we never see Hamilton's candidacy

Look, when Britain taxed our tea, we got frisky

Imagine what gon' happen when you try to tax our whiskey (ahhh, oooh, aahlcohol)

[WASHINGTON]

Thank you, Secretary Jefferson. Secretary Hamilton, your response?

[HAMILTON (ENSEMBLE)]

Thomas, that was a real nice declaration

Welcome to the present, we're running a real nation

Would you like to join us? Or stay mellow

Doing whatever the hell it is you do in Monticello

(Hoo, wooooaah!)

If we assume the debts, the union gets

A new line of credit, a financial diuretic

How do you not get it? If we're aggressive and competitive

The union gets a boost. You'd rather give it a sedative?

(That's right!)

A civics lesson from a slaver? Hey, neighbor:

Your debts are paid cause you don't pay for labor (OOH!)

"We plant seeds in the South, we create!"

Yeah, keep ranting

We know who's really doing the planting

(OHHHH!)

And another thing, Mr "Age of Enlightenment"

Don't lecture me about the war, you didn't fight in it

You think I'm frightened of you, man? We almost died in a trench

While you were off gettin' high with the French!

(Ohhh!)

Thomas Jefferson, always hesitant with the President

Reticent—there isn't a plan he doesn't jettison (woah)

Madison, you mad as a hatter, son, (ha) take your medicine (laughter)

Damn, you in worse shape than the national debt is in!

Sittin' there useless as two shits

Hey, turn around, bend over, I'll show you where my shoe fits

[ENSEMBLE, going nuts]

OOOOHHHHH!!!!!!

[WASHINGTON]

Excuse me! Madison, Jefferson, take a walk. Hamilton, take a walk! We're gonna reconvene after a brief recess. Hamilton?

[HAMILTON]

Sir?

[WASHINGTON]

A word

[MADISON]

You don't have the votes

**Cabinet Battle #2**

[WASHINGTON]

The issue on the table: France is on the verge of war with England, and do we provide aid and our troops to our French allies or do we stay out of it? Remember, my decision on this matter is not subject to congressional approval. The only person you have to convince is me. Secretary Jefferson, you have the floor, sir

[JEFFERSON]

When we were on death’s door

When we were needy

We made a promise

We signed a treaty

We needed money and guns and half a chance

Uh, who provided those funds?

[MADISON] France

[JEFFERSON]

In return, they didn’t ask for land

Only a promise that we’d lend a hand

And stand with them

If they fought against oppressors

And revolution is messy

But now is the time to stand!

Stand with our brothers

As they fight against tyranny

I know that Alexander Hamilton is here and he

Would rather not have this debate

I’ll remind you that he is not Secretary of State!

He knows nothing of loyalty

Smells like new money, dresses like fake royalty

Desperate to rise above his station

Everything he does betrays the ideals of our nation

Hey, and if you don’t know, now you know, Mr. President

[WASHINGTON] Thank you, Secretary Jefferson. Secretary Hamilton, your response?

[HAMILTON]

You must be out of your god damn mind

If you think

The President is going to bring the nation to the brink

Of meddling in the middle of a military mess

A game of chess

Where France is queen and king-less

We signed a treaty with a king whose head is now in a basket

Would you like to take it out and ask it?

Should we honor our treaty, King Louis’s head?

“Uh, do whatever you want I’m super dead!”

[WASHINGTON] Enough enough, Hamilton is right

[JEFFERSON] Mr. President!

[WASHINGTON] We’re too fragile to start another fight

[JEFFERSON] But sir, do we not fight for freedom?

[WASHINGTON] Sure, when the French figure out who’s gonna lead ‘em

[JEFFERSON] The people are leading!

[WASHINGTON]

The people are rioting! There’s a difference!

Frankly it’s a little disquieting you would let your ideals blind you to reality! Hamilton?

[HAMILTON] Sir

[WASHINGTON] Draft the statement of neutrality

[JEFFERSON] Did you forget Lafayette?

[HAMILTON] What?

[JEFFERSON]

Have you an ounce of regret?

You accumulate debt, you accumulate power

Yet in their hour of need, you forget

[HAMILTON]

Lafayette’s a smart man, he’ll be fine

And before he was your friend, he was mine

If we try to fight in every revolution in the world

We never stop. Where do we draw the line?

[JEFFERSON] So quick witted

[HAMILTON] Alas, I admit it

[JEFFERSON] I bet you were quite a lawyer

[HAMILTON] My defendants got acquitted

[JEFFERSON] Yeah, well someone ought to remind you

[HAMILTON] What?

[JEFFERSON]

You’re nothing without Washington behind you

[WASHINGTON] Hamilton!

[JEFFERSON] Daddy’s calling

**Key Events & Causes: War of 1812**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Event** | **Date** | **Location** | **Significance** |
| Napoleon excludes British goods from "fortress Europe" | 1806 | Europe | American ships caught in middle as British respond with blockade. British seize 1000 U.S. ships, French ca. 500. |
| British impress American sailors | 1803-1812 | High seas | British captains took over 10,000 American citizens to man ships. |
| Chesapeake -Leopard fight | June 1807 | 3 miles off Norfolk, Virginia | Chesapeake fired on by Leopard after refusing to be boarded. 3 Americans killed, 18 wounded. |
| Embargo Act | December 1807 | Washington, D.C. | Jefferson's attempt at "peaceful coercion" resulted in economic disaster for merchants. |
| War Hawks elected to Congress | 1810 | U.S. | Calhoun, Clay, others bothered by insults to U.S. and Indian presence |
| Battle of Tippecanoe | 1811 | Ohio River Valley | Tecumseh's brother (the Prophet) led attack on Harrison's army of 1000. |
| Congress declares "Mr. Madison's War" | June 18, 1812 | Washington, D.C. | Pushed by War Hawks, Madison asked for declaration. All Federalists oppose it. |
| British capture Ft. Mackinac | August 16, 1812 | Michigan  | U.S. lost fort as British invade American territory. |
| Invasion attempts of Canada | 1812 | U.S.-Canadian border | 3 attempts of U.S. to invade Canada all fail. |
| Constitution vs. Guerriere | 1812 | Atlantic Ocean | Victory by U.S. ship ("Old Ironsides"). Other privateers captured or burned British ships.  |
| Battle of York (Toronto) | April 1813 | Toronto, Canada | U.S. troops took control of Great Lakes, burn York. This action later returned by British burning of Washington, D.C. |
| Battle of Lake Erie | September 1813 | Put-in-Bay |  British naval attack repulsed by Capt. Perry. |
| Battle of Thames | October 1813 | Ontario, Canada | Tecumseh killed in U.S. victory. NW Indians weakened by battle. |
| Battle of Horseshoe Bend | March 1814 | Mississippi Territory | Andrew Jackson defeated Creek Indians. |
| British plan 3-part invasion of US: Chesapeake Bay, Lake Champlain, & mouth of Mississippi River | 1814 | Washington, D.C. | British burned capital's buildings, but were turned back at Baltimore harbor. |
| Hartford Convention | December 15, 1814 | Hartford, Connecticut | Group of Federalists discussed secession, propose 7 amendments to protect influence of Northeast states. |
| Treaty of Ghent | December 24, 1814 | Ghent, Belgium | British and American diplomats agreed on status quo ante bellum |
| Battle of New Orleans | January 1815 | New Orleans | Jackson's forces defeated British. 700 British killed, 1400 wounded. U.S. losses: 8 killed, 13 wounded |

**Unit 3: The Presidency of George Washington through the Presidency of James Madison**

**DBQs**

**Long Essays**

1. (2013) #3: Evaluate the extent to which American foreign policy contributed to maintaining continuity as well as fostered change with regard to United States involvement in world affairs from 1796 to 1823.
2. (2011) #3: Evaluate the extent to which political parties contributed to maintaining continuity as well as fostered change with regard to national unity in the United States from 1790 to 1840.
3. (2011B) #3 (a): Explain the major political, economic, and diplomatic causes and consequences for the call for the ratification of the U.S. Constitution and its adoption in 1787.
4. (2011B) #3 (b): Evaluate the extent to which the ratification of the U.S. Constitution (1787) was a political and economic turning point in the history of the United States.
5. (2004B) #2 (a): To what extent did transition from the Federalist Party to the Democratic-Republics transform the debate over federal power?
6. (2004B) #2 (b): To what extent did transition from the Federalist Party to the Democratic-Republicans transform economics, foreign policy, and politics?
7. (2002B) #2: “After the War of 1812 an Era of Good Feelings emerged within American society.” Support, modify, or refute this statement.

**Unit 3: The Presidency of George Washington through the Presidency of James Madison**

**Short Answer Questions**

“As to the history of the revolution, my ideas may be peculiar, perhaps singular. What do we mean by the revolution? The war? That was no part of the revolution; it was only an effect and consequence of it. The revolution was in the minds of the people, and this was effected from 1760 to 1775, in the course of fifteen years, before a drop of blood was shed at Lexington.”

Former president John Adams to former president Thomas Jefferson, August 1815

“There is nothing more common than to confound the terms of the American Revolution with those of the late American war. The American war is over: but this is far from being the case with the American Revolution. On the contrary, nothing but the first act of the great drama is closed. It remains yet to establish and perfect our new forms of government; and to prepare the principles, morals, and manners of our citizens, for these forms of government, after they are established and brought to perfection.”

Benjamin Rush, signer of the Declaration of Independence and delegate to the Continental Congress, January 1787

1. Using the excerpts, answer (a), (b), and (c). (APUSH2015)
	1. Briefly describe ONE significant difference between Adams’ understanding and Rush’s understanding of the American Revolution.
	2. Briefly explain how ONE specific historical event or development from the period between 1760 and 1800 could be used to support Adams’ interpretation.
	3. Briefly explain how ONE specific historical event or development from the period between 1760 and 1800 could be used to support Rush’s interpretation.
2. During the 1790s, the new American nation faced a series of challenges. (SurvivalGuide-SAQ)
	1. Briefly explain ONE political or economic challenge faced by the US government during the 1790s.
	2. Briefly explain ONE foreign policy challenge faced by the U.S. government during the 1790s.
	3. Briefly explain ONE action taken by the federal government to respond to the challenge explained in Part A or Part B.

 “The struggle over the Constitution…can best be understood as a social one. Whatever the particular constituency of the antagonists may have been, men in 1787–1788 talked as if they were representing distinct and opposing social elements. Both the proponents and opponents of the Constitution focused throughout the debates on an essential point of political sociology that ultimately must be used to distinguish a Federalist from an Antifederalist. The quarrel was fundamentally one between aristocracy and democracy.”

Gordon S. Wood, *The Creation of an American Republic, 1776–1787*, 1969

“The supporters of the United States Constitution touted it as, among many other things, the only solution to a terrible economic slump. Nearly all free Americans believed much of the responsibility for the recession of the 1780s lay with the thirteen state legislatures.…The Constitution was also rooted in a struggle between taxpayers and investors in government bonds.…Debate over state-level fiscal and monetary policies…divided Americans on the eve of the Constitutional Convention.…The debate…hinged upon which segment of society should bear the burden of reviving the economy.”

Woody Holton, “Did Democracy Cause the Recession That Led to the Constitution?” 2005

1. Using the excerpts above, answer parts A, B, and C. (SurvivalGuide-SAQ)
	1. Briefly explain ONE major difference between Wood’s and Holton’s historical interpretations of the debates over the Constitution in the late 1780s.
	2. Briefly explain how ONE development in the 1780s not directly mentioned in the excerpts supports Wood’s argument.
	3. Briefly explain how ONE development in the 1780s not directly mentioned in the excerpts supports Holton’s argument.

 “The only question is, whether it has a right to incorporate this company, in order to enable it the more effectually to accomplish ends which are in themselves lawful. To establish such a right, it remains to show the relation of such an institution to one or more of the specified powers of the government. Accordingly it is affirmed that it has a relation, more or less direct, to the power of collecting taxes, to that of borrowing money, to that of regulating trade between the States, and to those of raising and maintaining fleets and armies. To the two former the relation Nay be said to be immediate; and in the last place it will be argued, that it is clearly within the provision which authorizes the making of all needful rules and regulations concerning the property of the United States, as the same has been practiced upon by the government.”

-Alexander Hamilton, Statement on the Constitutionality of the National Bank (1791)

‘The incorporation of a bank, and the powers assumed by this bill, have not, in my opinion, been delegated to the United States, by the Constitution... [The Constitution gives Congress the power] " "to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the enumerated powers." But they can all be carried into execution without a bank. A bank therefore is not necessary, and consequently not authorized by this phrase. …the Constitution allows only the means which are "necessary," not those which are merely "convenient" for effecting the enumerated powers. If such a latitude of construction be allowed to this phrase as to give any non-enumerated power, it will go to everyone,... Therefore it was that the Constitution restrained them to the necessary means, that is to say, to those means without which the grant of power would be nugatory."

-Thomas Jefferson, Statement on the Constitutionality of the National Bank (1791)

1. Based on the two opinions offered by the members of President Washington’s cabinet in the passage above, answer a, b, and c. (FastTrack#1)
	1. Briefly explain the argument made by Alexander Hamilton.
	2. Briefly explain the argument made by Thomas Jefferson.
	3. Describe the development of the first political parties, explaining how the debate represented here contributed to that development. Provide at least ONE other example of the partisan divide among supporters of these two men.
2. The United States faced considerable difficulties in establishing itself after the ratification of the Constitution. (FastTrackCH6)
	1. Give ONE example of a challenge faced by the new United States government in the period between 1789-1800.
	2. Describe the response of the United States government to the challenge you explained in Part A.
	3. Did the United States respond to the challenge? Provide at least ONE piece of evidence to support you position.
3. Answer a, b, and c. (ASMCO6)
4. Choose ONE of the choices below, and explain why it best supports this statement “America’s first foreign policy under Presidents Washington and Adams had the primary goal of avoiding war.”
	* + Citizen Genet
		+ Jay’s Treaty
		+ XYZ Affair
5. Contrast your choice against ONE of the other options, demonstrating why that option is not as good as your choice.
6. Briefly explain an argument for war involving ONE of the choices provided OR another situation during this period of the first two presidents.

“That this Assembly doth explicitly and peremptorily declare, that it views the powers of the federal government, as resulting from the compact, to which the states are parties; as limited by the plain sense and intention of the instrument constituting the compact; as no further valid that they are authorized by the grants enumerated in that compact; and that in case of a deliberate, palpable, and dangerous exercise of other powers, not granted by the said compact, the states who are parties thereto, have the right, and are in duty bound, to interpose for arresting the progress of the evil, and for maintaining within their respective limits, the authorities, rights and liberties appertaining to them.”

James Madison, “Virginia Resolutions” (1798)

1. Using the passage above, answer a, b, and c. (FastTrackDT)
	1. Briefly explain the argument made by Madison about the power of the national government.
	2. Offer ONE piece of evidence from American political history between 1781 and 1820 that would lead some to make claims like that of Madison.
	3. Provide ONE piece of evidence of a similar political protest made in the United States after 1820, explaining the similarities as you see them.
2. Answer a, b, and c. (AMSCO7)
3. Choose ONE of the choices below, and explain why your choice best demonstrates how Presidents Jefferson and Madison largely relied on economic policies to carry out their foreign policies.
	* + Louisiana Purchase
		+ Embargo Act
		+ Macon’s Bill No. 2.
4. Contrast your choice against ONE of the other options, demonstrating why that option is not as good as your choice.
5. Provide ONE piece of evidence involving one of the choices provided or another situation during this period of Presidents Jefferson and Madison that either supports or contradicts their reliance on economic policies to carry out their foreign policies.
6. Answer a and b. (AMSCO7)
7. Briefly explain how ONE of the following either supports or contradicts this game: “From the point of view of President Madison, none of the goals for the War of 1812 had been achieved.” Provide at least ONE piece of evidence to support your explanation.
	* + Foreign relations
		+ Nationalism
		+ Industry
8. Briefly explain how ONE of the following goals of the United States in the War of 1812 would continue after the war to play a major role in the politics and policies of the nation.
	* + Impressment of sailors
		+ American Indians conflicts
		+ Expansion

“What Mr. Speaker, are we now called on to decide? It is, whether we will resist by force the attempt made by that Government [Britain]to subject our maritime rights to the arbitrary and capricious rule of her will; for my part I am not prepared to say that this country shall submit to have her commerce interdicted or regulated by any foreign nation. Sir, I prefer war to submission. . . .

“The British government, for many years past they have been in the practice of impressing our seamen from merchant vessels. This unjust and lawless invasion of personal liberty calls loudly for the interposition of this government

“This war… will have its advantages. We shall drive the British from our continent- they will not longer… [be] intriguing without Indian neighbors… I am willing to receive the Canadians as adopted brethren.”

-Felix Grundy, Speech in the House of Representatives, December 1811

“This war of conquest, a war for the acquisition of territory and subjects, is to be a new commentary on the doctrine that Republics are destitute of ambition-that they are addicted to peace….

“But is war the true remedy? Who will profit by it? Speculators-a few lucky merchants….. Who must suffer by it? The people. It is their blood, their taxes, that must flow to support it.”

“Our people will not submit to be taxed for this war of conquest and dominion. The government of the United States was not calculated to wage offensive foreign war--it was instituted for the common defense and general welfare; and whosoever should embark it in a war of offense would put to a test which it was by no means calculated to ensure.”

-John Randolph, Speech in the House of Representatives, December 1811

1. Using the excerpts, answer a, b, and c. (AMSCO7)
	1. Briefly explain the main point of excerpt 1.
	2. Briefly explain the main point of excerpt 2.
	3. Provide ONE piece of evidence from the debate over war during this period that is not included in the excerpts and explain how it supports the interpretation in either excerpt.

“And if this Court is not authorized to issue a writ of mandamus…it must be because the law is unconstitutional, and therefore absolutely incapable of conferring the authority…

“Certainly all those who have framed written Constitutions contemplate them as forming the fundamental and paramount law….and consequently… an act of the Legislature repugnant to the Constitution is void…

If, then, the Courts are to regard the Constitution, and the Constitution is superior to any ordinary act of the Legislature, the Constitution, and not such ordinary act, must govern the case to which they both apply.

“The judicial power of the United States is extended to all cases arising under the Constitution…

“Thus, the particular phraseology of the Constitution… confirms and strengthens the principle….that a law repugnant to the Constitution is void, and that courts, as well as other departments, are bound by that instrument.”

1. Using the excerpt, answer a, b, and c. (AMSCO7)
	1. Briefly explain the significance of Marshall’s opinion presented as Jefferson became the third President of the United States.
	2. Briefly explain how TWO of the following people would either support or question Marshall’s view.
		* William Marbury
		* John Adams
		* Thomas Jefferson
		* Alexander Hamilton