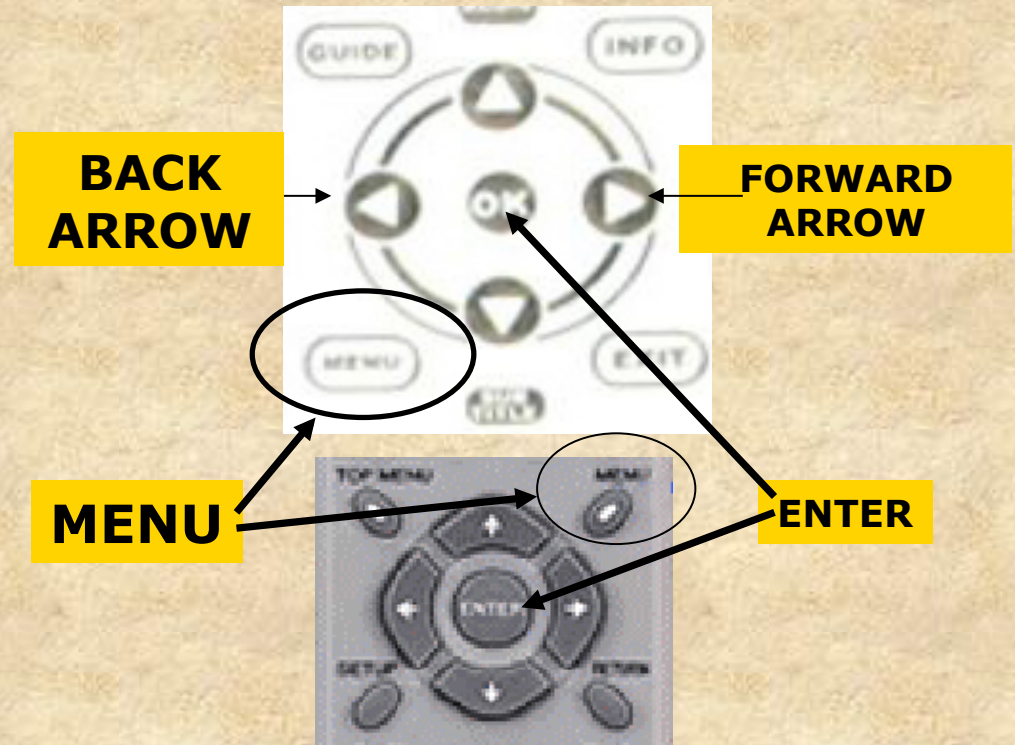


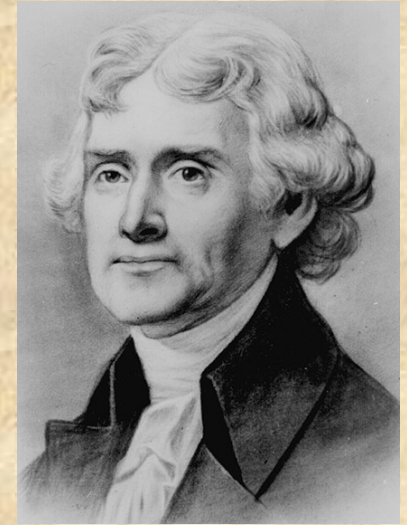
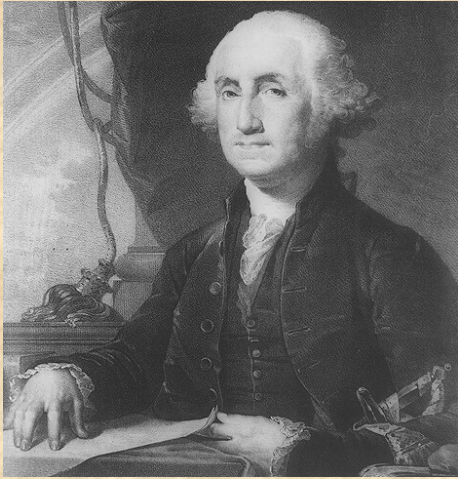
## USING YOUR DVD REMOTE CONTROL

Press the MENU button on your remote to return to viewing options menu. If your remote has a TOPMENU button use it to return directly to viewing options first slide.

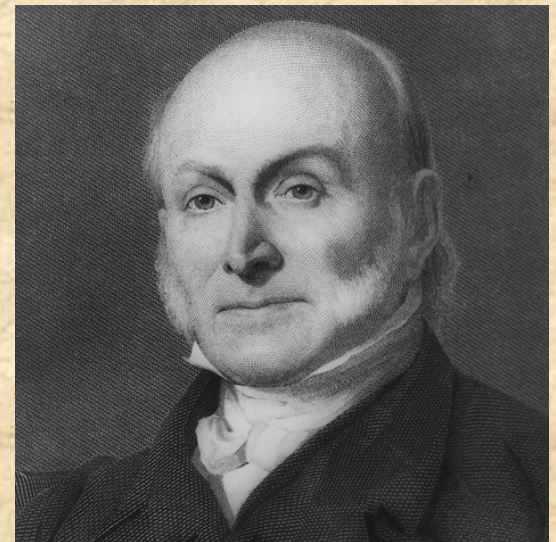
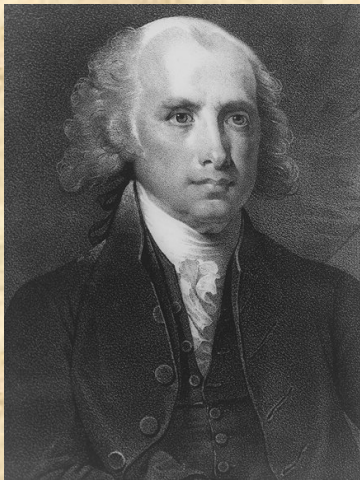
Press the ENTER (Sometimes called "OK") button on your remote to go to the next slide. To go backward, press the back arrow and then press ENTER. You will now go backward through the slides. TO go forward, press the forward arrow and then ENTER.



**THE MENU BUTTON MAY BE LOCATED ANYWHERE NEAR THE ARROWS.**



## The New Nation: Washington to John Quincy Adams



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**WRITTEN BY**

**HERSCHEL SARNOFF**

**&**

**DANA BAGDASARIAN**

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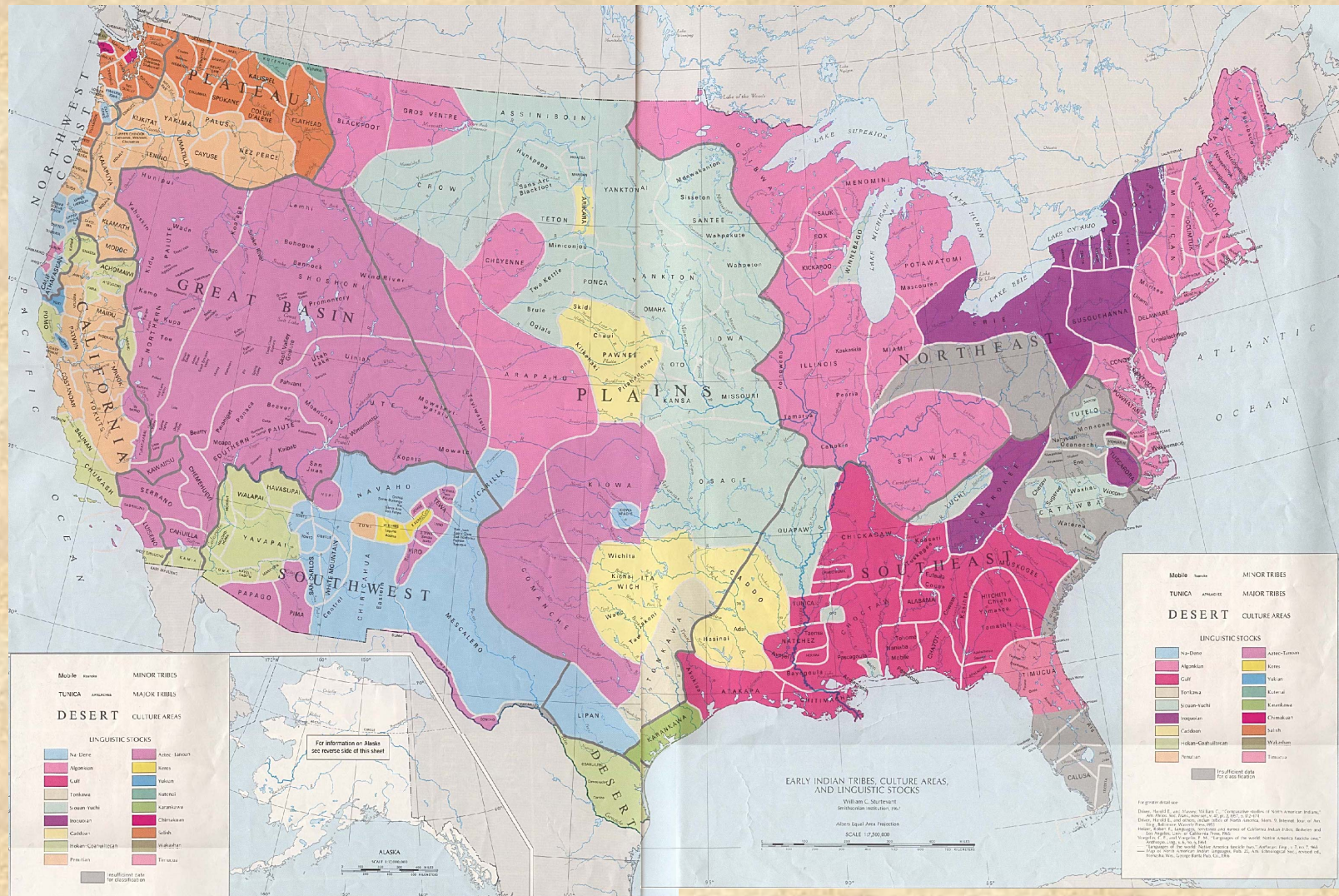
<b>Washington.....</b>	<b><a href="#"><u>Slide 5</u></a></b>
<b>John Adams.....</b>	<b><a href="#"><u>Slide 53</u></a></b>
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<b>John Quincy Adams.....</b>	<b><a href="#"><u>Slide 200</u></a></b>

# The Washington Administration

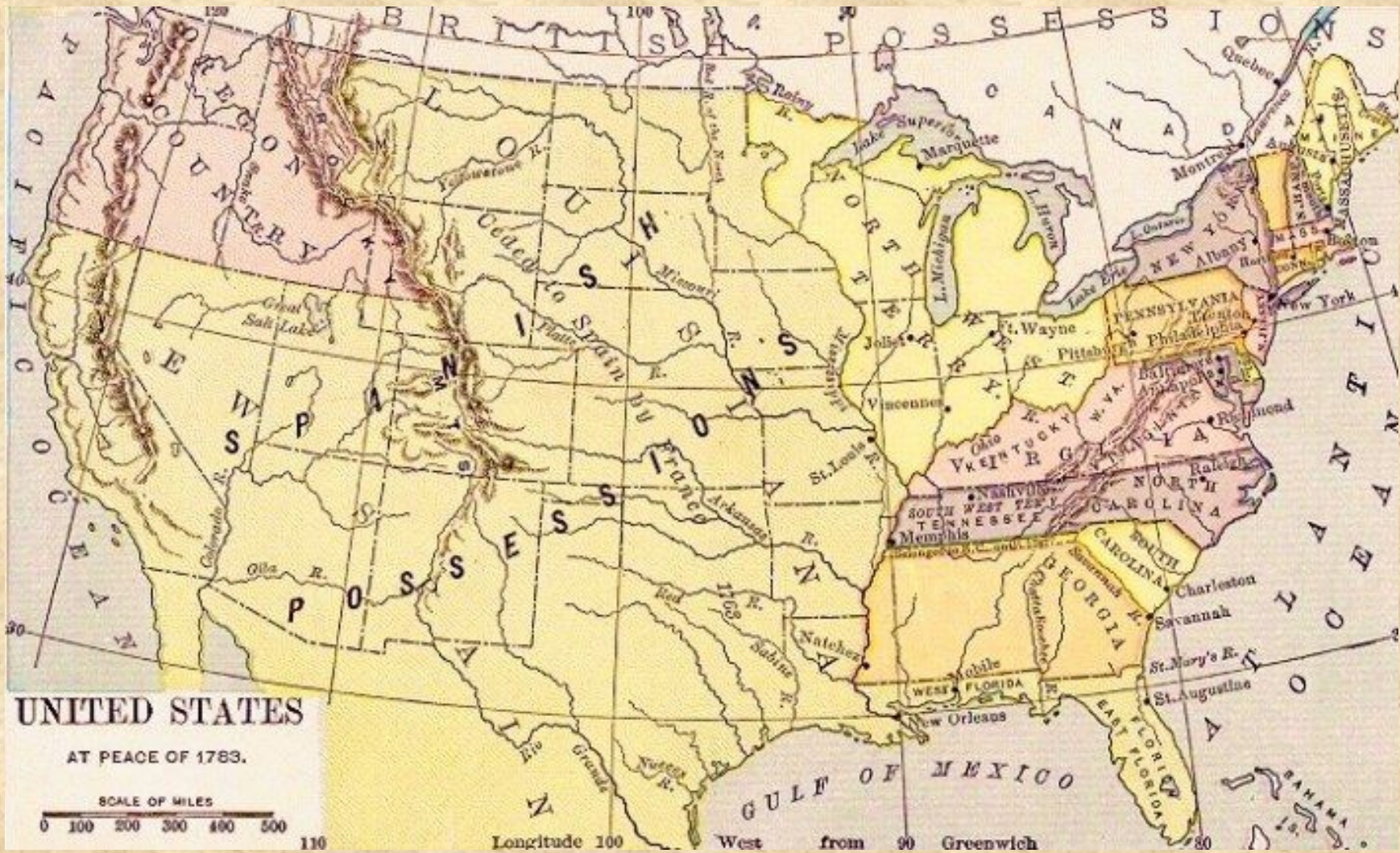
- ❖ **Maps of the new nation**
- ❖ **First president**
- ❖ **First Cabinet**
- ❖ **Economic issues**
- ❖ **Whiskey Rebellion**
- ❖ **Indian relations**
- ❖ **Foreign affairs**
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- ❖ **Formation of political parties**



# Map of Native American tribes that occupied the territory prior to European settlement



# The new nation in 1783



# TERRITORIAL GROWTH

## COLONIAL PERIOD: 1775

- Original Thirteen Colonies
- Other British territories

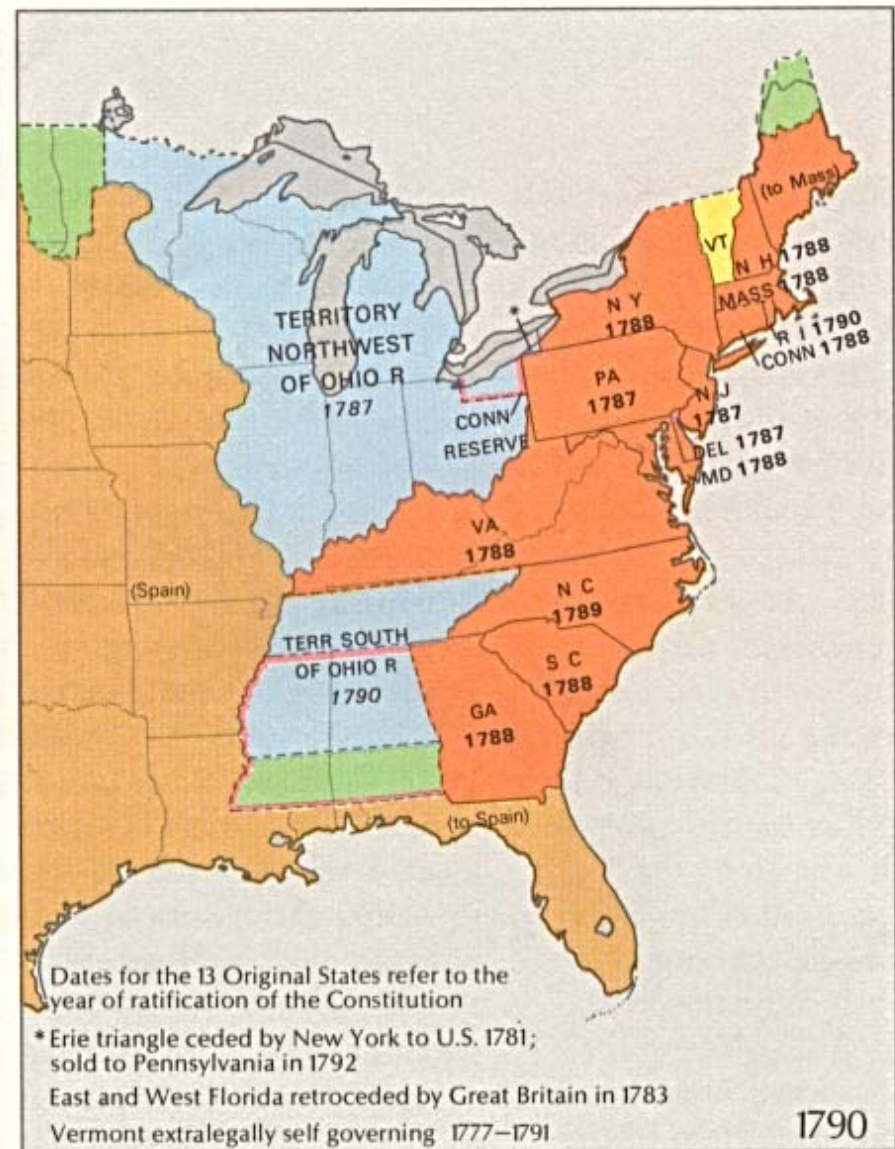
## UNITED STATES: 1790–1920

- States
- State claims
- Special status areas
- Territories
- Unorganized territories
- Claimed areas
- Foreign areas

- 1803** Dates of territorial acquisitions
- 1805** Dates of initial territorial organization
- (1809)** Dates of latest change within given time period
- 1812** Dates of admission to the Union

Map scale 1:34,000,000

Compiled by H. George Stoll, Hammond Incorporated, 1967;  
rev. by U.S. Geological Survey, 1970







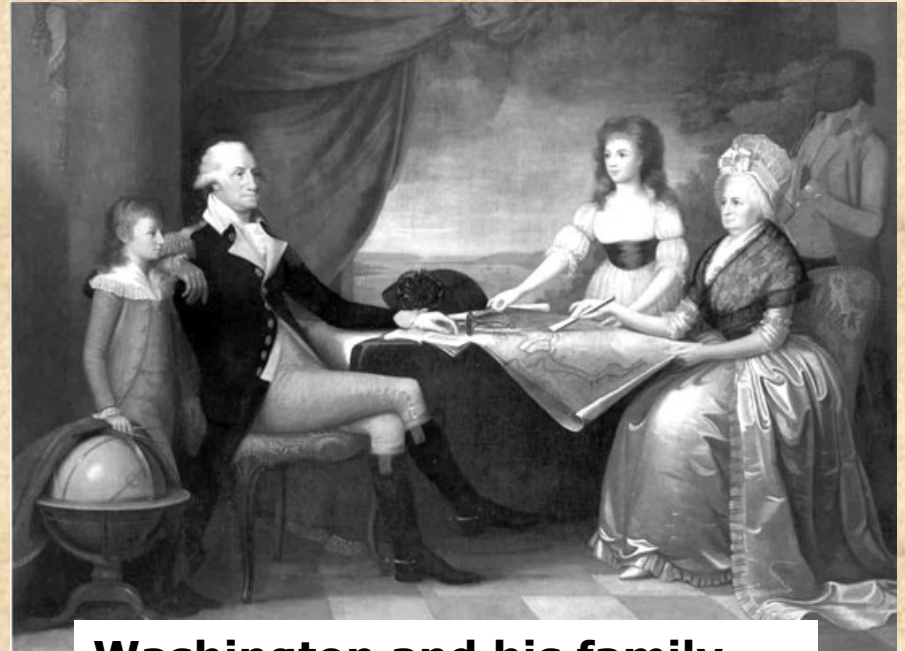
**George Washington was known as "the indispensable man" for his role in the war of independence.**



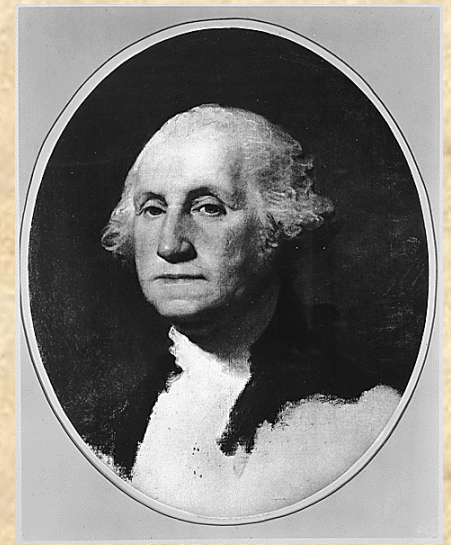
**One of the last acts under the Articles of Confederation was to arrange for the first presidential election, setting March 4, 1789, as the start date for the new government.**



**George Washington was unanimously chosen president by the Electoral College on April 30, 1789.**



**Washington and his family.**



# Washington arrives at Congress Hall in Philadelphia, March 4, 1793



# The First Cabinet

Washington's Cabinet was made up of the best minds of the time

John Adams served as Vice President

Thomas Jefferson as Secretary of State

Edmund Randolph as Attorney General

Alexander Hamilton as Secretary of the Treasury

Henry Knox as Secretary of War



Left to right: President Washington, Secretary of War Henry Knox, Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson, and Attorney General Edmund Randolph

Mr. Wm. Pitt Jefferson

Sir

Monticello Feb. 12. 1790 136

I have duly received the letter of the 21<sup>st</sup> of January with which you have honored me, and no longer hesitate to undertake the office to which you are pleased to call me. your desire that I should come on as quickly as possible is a sufficient reason for me to postpone every matter of business, however pressing, which admits postponement. still it will be the close of the ensuing week before I can get away, & then I shall have to go by the way of Richmond, which will lengthen my road. I shall not fail however to go on with all the dispatch possible nor to satisfy you, I hope, when I shall have the honor of seeing you at New York, that the circumstances which prevent my immediate departure, are not under my controul. I have now that of being with sentiments of the most perfect respect & attachment, Sir

Yours most obedient & most humble servant

W. Jefferson

The President of the U.S.

**Letter from Thomas Jefferson to President George Washington accepting appointment as Secretary of State**



# The new nation faced serious economic problems



**Debt from the Revolutionary War**



**Unstable currency**



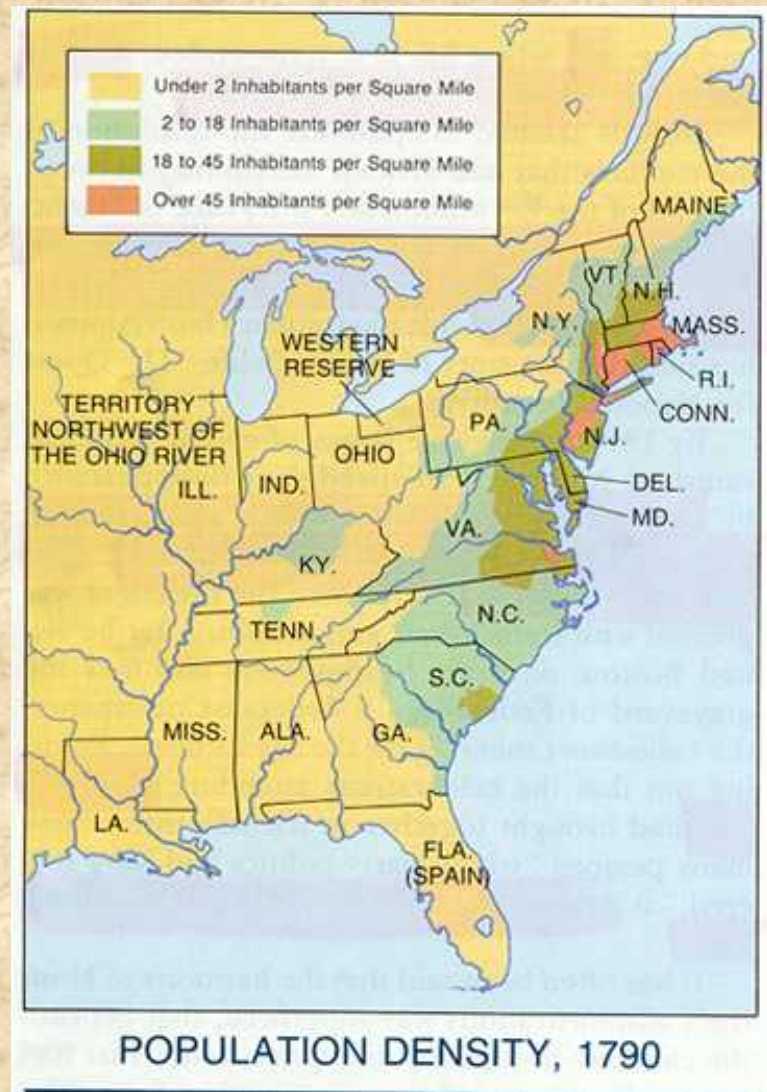
**No national bank**



**No tax system in place**



**No income for the government**



# Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton's plan for economic recovery

Congress of the United States,  
B E G U N and held at the City of N E W - Y O R K,  
On Wednesday the fourth of March, one thousand  
seven hundred and eighty-nine.

*An ACT to establish the TREASURY DEPARTMENT.*

**B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be a department of Treasury, in which shall be the following officers, namely; a Secretary of the Treasury, to be deemed head of the department, a Comptroller, an Auditor, a Treaferer, a Register, and an Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, which Assistant shall be appointed by the said Secretary.

*And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to digest and prepare plans for the improvement and management of the revenue, and for the support of public credit; to prepare and report estimates of the public revenue, and the public expenditures; to superintend the collection of the revenue; to decide on the forms of keeping and stating accounts and making returns, and to grant under the limitations herein established, or to be hereafter provided, all warrants for monies to be issued from the Treasury, in pursuance of appropriations by law; to execute such services relative to the sale of the lands belonging to the United States, as may be by law required of him; to make reports, and give information to either branch of the Legislature, in person or in writing (as he may be required) respecting all matters referred to him by the Senate or House of Representatives, or which shall appertain to his office; and generally to perform all such services relative to the finances, as he shall be directed to perform.

*And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Comptroller to superintend the adjustment and preservation of the public accounts; to examine all accounts settled by the Auditor, and certify the balances arising thereon to the Register; to counterfign all warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, which shall be warranted by law; to report to the Secretary the official forms of all papers to be issued in the different offices for collecting the public revenue, and the manner and form of keeping and stating the accounts of the several persons employed therein; he shall moreover provide for the regular and punctual payment of all monies which may be collected, and shall direct prosecutions for all delinquencies of officers of the revenue, and for debts that are, or shall be due to the United States.

*And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Treaferer to receive and keep the monies of the United States, and to disburse the same upon warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, counterfigned by the Comptroller, recorded by the Register, and not otherwise; he shall take receipts for all monies paid by him, and all receipts for monies received by him, shall be endorsed upon warrants signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, without which warrant so signed, no acknowledgement for money received into the public Treasury shall be valid: And the said Treaferer shall render his accounts to the Comptroller quarterly (or oftener if required) and shall transmit a copy thereof, when settled, to the Secretary of the Treasury; he shall moreover, on the third day of every session of Congress, lay before the Senate and House of Representatives, fair and accurate copies of all accounts by him from time to time rendered to, and settled with the Comptroller as aforesaid, as also, a true and perfect account of the state of the Treasury; he shall at all times submit to the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Comptroller, or either of them, the inspection of the monies in his hands, and shall, prior to the entering upon the duties of his office, give bond, with sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury and Comptroller, in the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, payable to the United States, with condition for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, and for the fidelity of the



**Federal government would repay both the national and state debts from the Revolution**



**A national bank would be created to issue money and make loans**

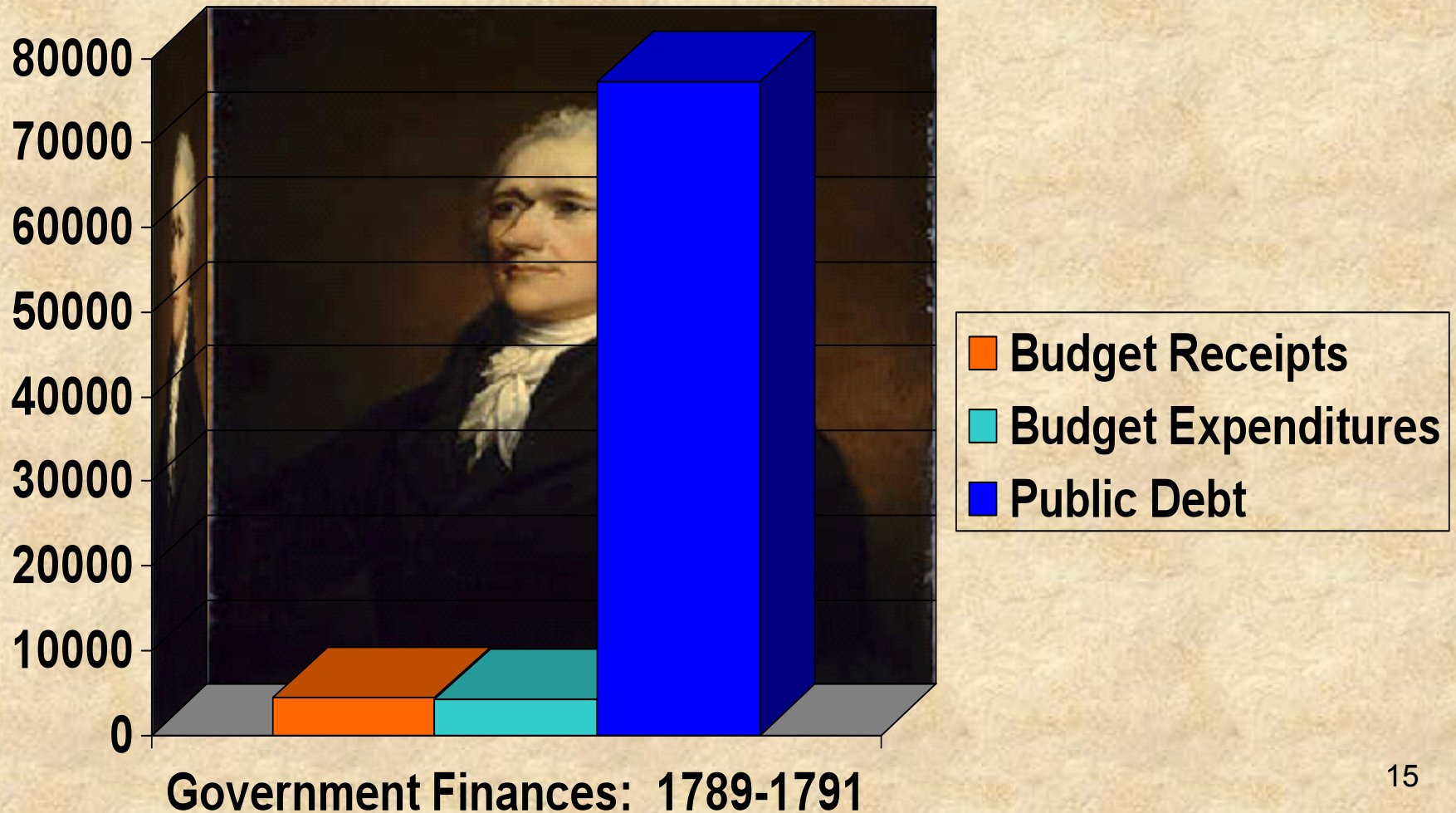


**A high tariff (tax on imports) would be enacted to protect American manufacturers**



**A federal tax would be placed on liquor to raise money for the Treasury**

**Hamilton needed to pay off the large public debt. Chart indicates the receipts (income) could not cover the amount of the debt.**



# **The new nation was in debt from the Revolutionary War**



**The federal and state governments borrowed large sums of money from other nations and private individuals to finance the war.**



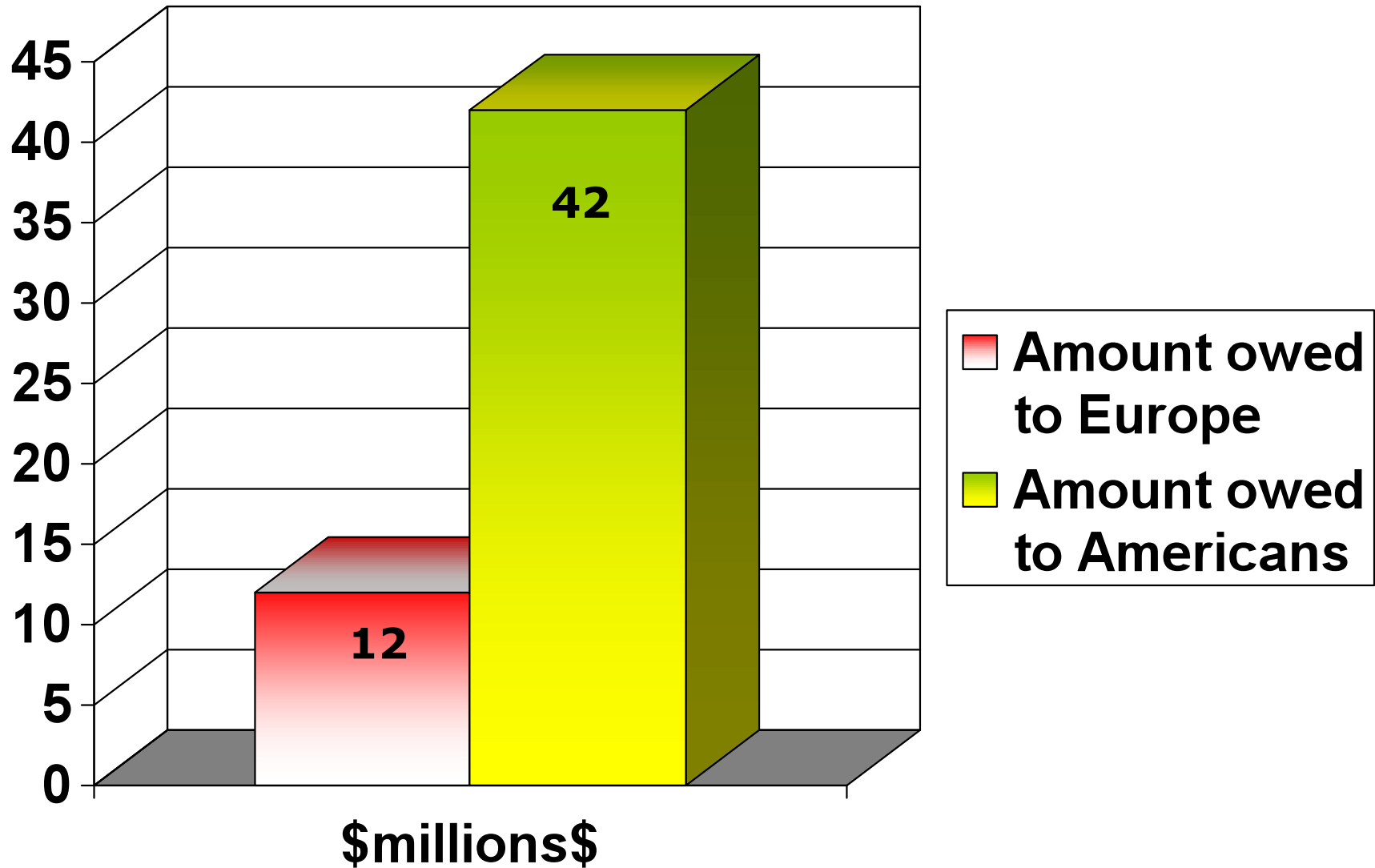
**The money was borrowed through the sale of bonds. Bonds are promissory notes given to lenders that promise to pay back the amount borrowed plus interest.**



**While most Southern states had paid the bonds back by 1789, the federal government and Northern states had not.**



**The U.S. debt owed in 1790 would be equivalent to \$2,180 billion 2004 dollars (using GDP per capita).**



**Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton made debt repayment a high priority. He believed that if the U.S. did not pay back the debts it would be impossible to borrow money in the future.**

**Hamilton's plan had support, but was controversial.**



**James Madison pointed out that Hamilton's plan would reward speculators.**



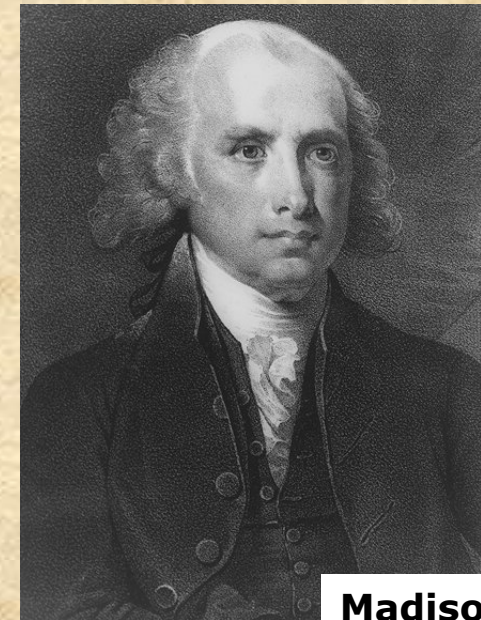
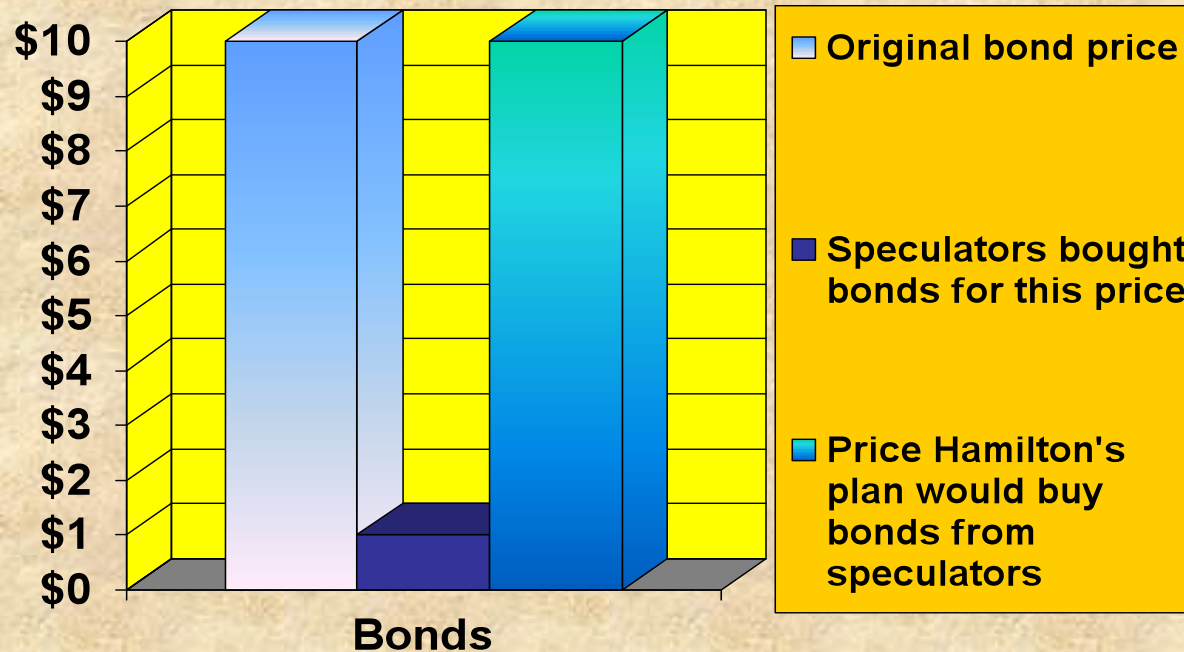
**Speculators, investors who take risks, bought bonds from their original owners for a fraction of the face value.**



**Hamilton's plan would pay the full value of the bonds to speculators, while the original owners, who patriotically risked their savings in the country's time of need, would get nothing.**



**Congress agreed with Hamilton and assumed all debts.**



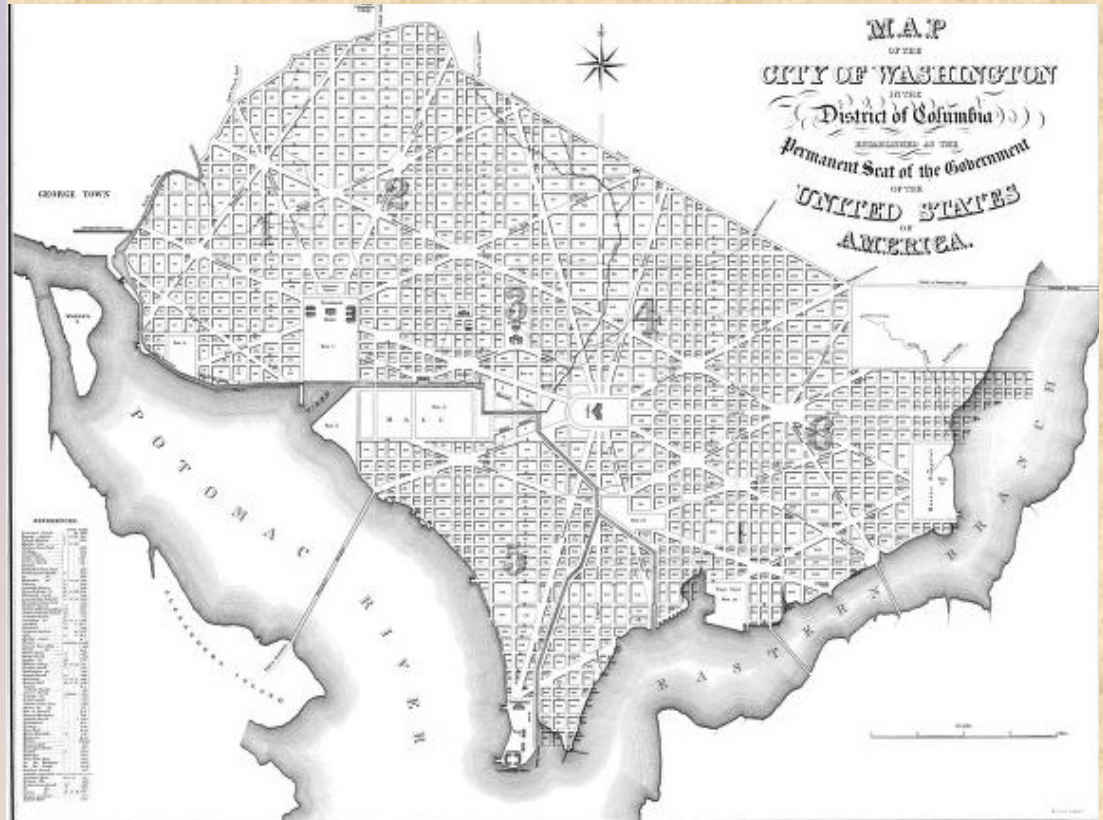
**Madison**

## Assuming state debts

To win Southern support for his plan of assuming all state debts, Hamilton proposed that the new nation's capital city be located in the South.

In July 1790, Congress voted to repay state debts and move the capital to a strip of land along the Potomac River between Virginia and Maryland.


This became the District of Columbia, the city of Washington D.C.





1803 map of Washington D.C.




# Hamilton proposed a national bank to stabilize the new economy

 In February 1791, the First Bank of the U.S. received a national charter for 20 years.

 The Bank had the right to issue notes or currency up to \$10 million.

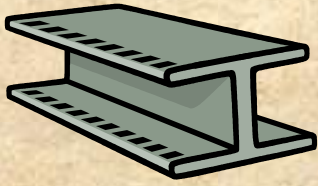
 Its major functions were to supply loans, be a depository for federal monies to be transferred between cities, and be a clearing agent for payments on the national debt.

 The government, as the largest stockholder, shared the profits, but had no direct participation in the management.

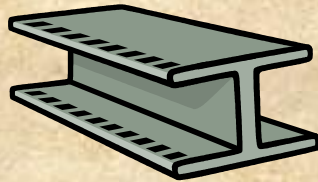


# Hamilton proposed a tariff to help fix the economy

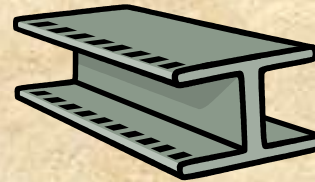
A tariff is a tax on imports.



**Price of steel made in USA: \$110**



**Price of steel imported from Great Britain: \$100**



**Tariff of \$20 placed on imported steel from Great Britain, making the price \$120**



**Which steel would you buy? Who does a tariff benefit?**

## Two kinds of tariffs

- 1. Protective tariff: its purpose is to protect American industry by making foreign imported goods much more expensive than domestic (produced in the U.S.) goods. Hamilton favored this type and wanted a tariff with very high rates.**
- 1. Revenue tariff: its purpose is to raise money from imports to run the government, not to protect American industry.**

**Congress refused to pass the high protective tariff Hamilton asked for, but did pass a smaller revenue-producing tariff.**



To the PRESIDENT and CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES.  
The PETITION of the TRADERS, MANUFACTURERS, and others,  
of the TOWN of BALTIMORE,

Humblly Sheweth,

THAT since the Close of the late War, and the Completion of the Revolution, your Petitioners have observed, with serious Regret, the manufacturing and trading Interest of the Country rapidly declining, while the Wealth of the People hath been prodigally expended in the Purchase of those Articles from Foreigners, which our Citizens, if properly encouraged, were fully competent to furnish.

To check this growing Evil, Applications were made, by Petitions, to some of the State Legislatures: Their Guardians of the People, in several of the States, interposed their Authority: Laws were by them enacted with the View of forbidding, or, at least, diminishing the Rage for Foreign, and of encouraging Domestic Manufactures; but the Event hath clearly demonstrated to all Ranks of Men, that no effectual Provision could reasonably be expected, until one uniform efficient Government should pervade this wide-extended Country.

The happy Period having now arrived, when the United States are placed in a new Situation; when the Adoption of the General Government gives one Sovereign Legislature the sole and exclusive Power of laying Duties upon Imports: Your Petitioners rejoice at the Prospect this affords them, that America, freed from the commercial Shackles which have so long bound her, will see and pursue her true Interest, becoming independent in Fact as well as in Name; and they confidently hope, that the Encouragement and Protection of American Manufactures will claim the earliest Attention of the Supreme Legislature of the Nation, as it is an universally acknowledged Truth, that the United States contain within their Limits, Resources amply sufficient to enable them to become a great manufacturing Country, and only want the Patronage and Support of a wise energetic Government.

Your Petitioners conceive it unnecessary to multiply Arguments to so enlightened a Body as the one they have now the Honour of addressing, to convince them of the Propriety and Importance of attending to Measures so obviously necessary, and, indeed, indispensable, as every Member must have observed and lamented the present melancholy State of his Country; the Number of her Poor increasing for Want of Employment; Foreign Debts accumulating; Houses and Lands depreciating in value; Trade and Manufactures languishing and expiring. This being a faint Sketch of the gloomy Picture this Country exhibits, it is to the Supreme Legislature of the United States, as the Guardians of the whole Empire, that every Eye is now directed--from their united Wisdom; their Patriotism; their ardent Love of their Country, your Petitioners expect to derive that Aid and Assistance, which alone can dissipate their just Apprehensions, and animate them with Hopes of Success in future, by imposing on all Foreign Articles, which can be made in America, such Duties as will give a just and decided Preference to their Labours, and thereby discountenancing that Trade which tends so materially to injure them, and impoverish their Country; and which may also, in their Consequences, contribute to the Discharge of the National Debt, and the due Support of Government.

Your Petitioners take the Liberty to annex a List of such Articles, as are or can be manufactured in this Place, on moderate Terms; and they humbly trust that you will fully consider their Request, and grant to them, in common with the other Mechanics and Manufacturers of the United States, that Relief which, in your Wisdom, may appear proper.

## Business owners in Baltimore, Maryland, signed a petition requesting a protective tariff, 1789.

“...your Petitioners expect to derive that Aid and Assistance, which alone can dissipate their just Apprehensions, and animate them with Hopes of Success in future, by imposing on all Foreign Articles. such Duties as will give a just and decided Preference to their Labours, and thereby discountenancing that Trade which tends so materially to injure them, and impoverish their Country; and which may also, in their Consequences, contribute to the Discharge of the National Debt, and the due Support of Government.”

## **What was the Whiskey Rebellion and why did it happen?**



**Hamilton, to raise money for the government, had Congress pass a tax on the manufacture (distilling) of whiskey.**



**On the western frontier of Pennsylvania whiskey distilling was an important industry. The distillers believed the Easterners had created the tax for their own benefit. They refused to pay and organized to stop the tax collectors.**



**Washington was forced to raise an army of 15,000 from the militias of surrounding states.**



**The revolt collapsed when the army approached.**



**Washington's quick response showed Americans that their government could deal with any challenge to its authority.**

# Whiskey Rebellion

Rebels tarring and feathering whiskey tax collectors



**A federal whiskey tax collector is tarred and feathered after rebels burned his home.**



**Flag used  
by  
whiskey  
rebellion  
forces**

**President Washington, riding a white horse, reviews his troops at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in September 1794 in preparation to move against the Whiskey Rebellion.**



# War with Native Americans over land



**The British had forbidden settlement in the Northwest Territory, occupied by several Indian tribes, before the land was given to the U.S. in 1787.**



**U.S. settlers began moving into areas that were to remain unsettled by whites in earlier treaties between the British and local tribes.**



**Several local tribes attacked white settlers beginning in the mid-1780s, in the Kentucky and Ohio Valley area.**



**In 1790, President Washington and Secretary of War Knox sent General Harmar to stop the attacks by Native Americans. This began what is known as the Northwest Indian War or Little Turtle's War.**

# THE NORTHERN FRONTIER 1783-1812

- ✘ Posts in U.S. Territory Held by British until 1796
- ✘ Engagement with Indians

Boundaries as of 1791



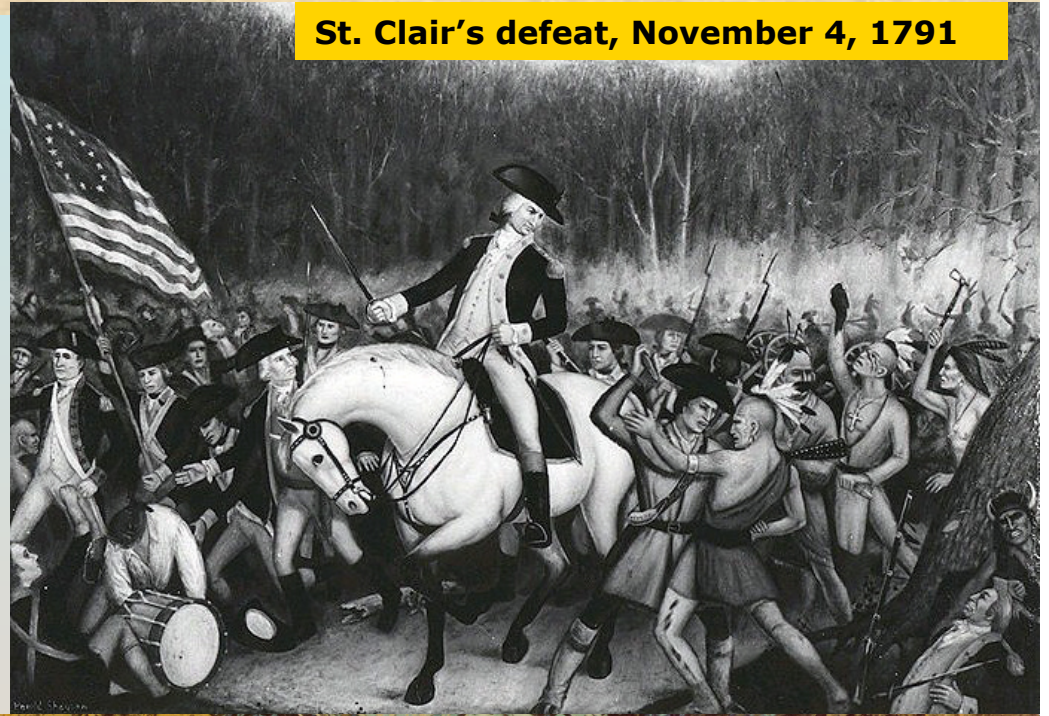


**Harmar's men were defeated by a confederacy of local tribes under Little Turtle. Tribes in the confederacy included: Huron/Wyandot, Shawnee, Potawatomi, Ottawa, Ojibwe, Delaware, Miami, Mohawk, Cayuga, Onondaga, Seneca, Tuscarora, Oneida, Kickapoo, Kaskaskia, and Wabash Confederacy.**



**In 1791, Arthur St. Clair, governor of the Northwest Territory, tried to defeat the confederacy but instead the Americans were defeated.**

**St. Clair's defeat, November 4, 1791**







**In late 1793, General Wayne took command and turned the war in favor of the Americans.**



**In 1795, the conflict ended when the Indian Confederacy signed the Treaty of Greenville, giving up land in Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan.**



General Wayne defeating the Indians.

21851) 19<sup>th</sup>



**Signing the treaty,  
August 3, 1795**

# Foreign affairs during the Washington administration



In 1789, a revolution broke out in France



Relations with Great Britain and the Jay Treaty



Pinckney's Treaty



July 14, 1789, citizens of Paris stormed the Bastille prison fortress, beginning the revolution



*La Nation Française glorieuse de M. De la Fayette terrifier le Despotisme et les Abus du Règne Ecclesiastique qui terrifiaient le Peuple.*

# The French Revolution



**Almost everyone in the U.S. supported the overthrow of the monarchy and hoped the French Revolution would turn France into a democratic nation.**



**France had been an important ally in the Revolutionary War and helped the U.S. win independence from Great Britain.**



**In the early 1790s, the Jacobins, a radical group, took over France and executed its enemies, including the king and queen. Many Americans were horrified by the continuing violence and stopped supporting the French revolutionaries.**



**Britain, Spain, Prussia, Austria, and other European nations sent armies to attack the new French government, and soon all of Europe was engulfed in war.**

**The French Revolution turned violent with thousands executed using the new invention, the guillotine.**





**In 1793  
thousands  
were put  
to death  
24 hours a  
day**

**King Louis XVI and Queen Marie Antoinette were guillotined in 1793**



# Washington's Cabinet was divided on how to deal with the French Revolution.

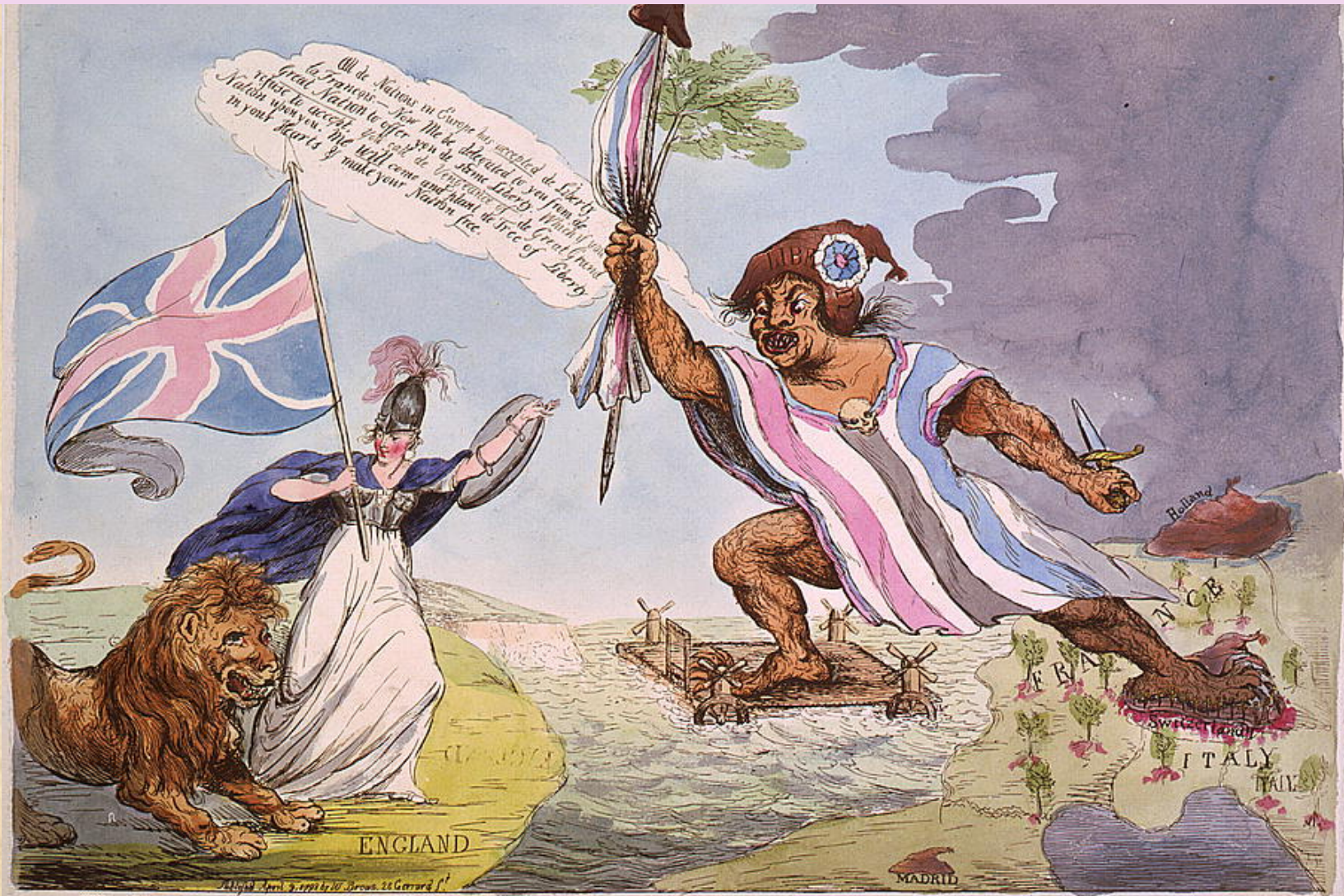
 Secretary of State Jefferson fully supported the revolution, stating that the French had the right to use violence to gain political freedom.

 Secretary of the Treasury Hamilton turned against the French and supported Great Britain and other European nations who were invading France to restore a monarchy.



Europe in 1789

**Hamilton's view of the French revolutionaries as monsters with only the brave British ready to stop them.**



*The Great MONSTER, REPUBLICAN, having traversed great part of EUROPE and "shed his blessings all around," animated by a desire to Enlighten all mankind, designs even to grant these Blessings to a Nation of Pirates. - But see BRITANIA has roused her LION to give this Monster, a PROPER RECEPTION.*

# Citizen Genet



**Sent by the French government to secure U.S. support in the war effort by attacking Spanish Florida and Louisiana and British shipping**



**Arrived in South Carolina to a friendly audience; however, the government wanted to remain neutral in the conflict**



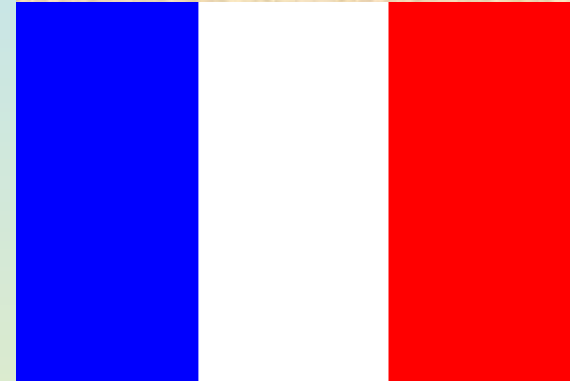
**Genet fitted out several ships as privateers (privately owned ships hired to attack enemy ships)**



**Genet's actions, organizing a militia to attack Spanish Florida and using privateers, threatened U.S. neutrality**



**When the regime changed in France, an arrest warrant was issued for Genet, but Washington granted him asylum and he remained in the U.S. for the rest of his life**





## Neutrality Proclamation: April 1793

France asked the U.S. to honor the 1778 treaty granting France the right to use American ports as bases to attack British ships.

Jefferson was in favor of honoring the French request. Hamilton, on the other hand, said the treaty had been made with the executed French king so the treaty was no longer valid.

At the conclusion of the debate President Washington issued the Neutrality Proclamation stating that the U.S. was neutral and would not aid either France or Great Britain.

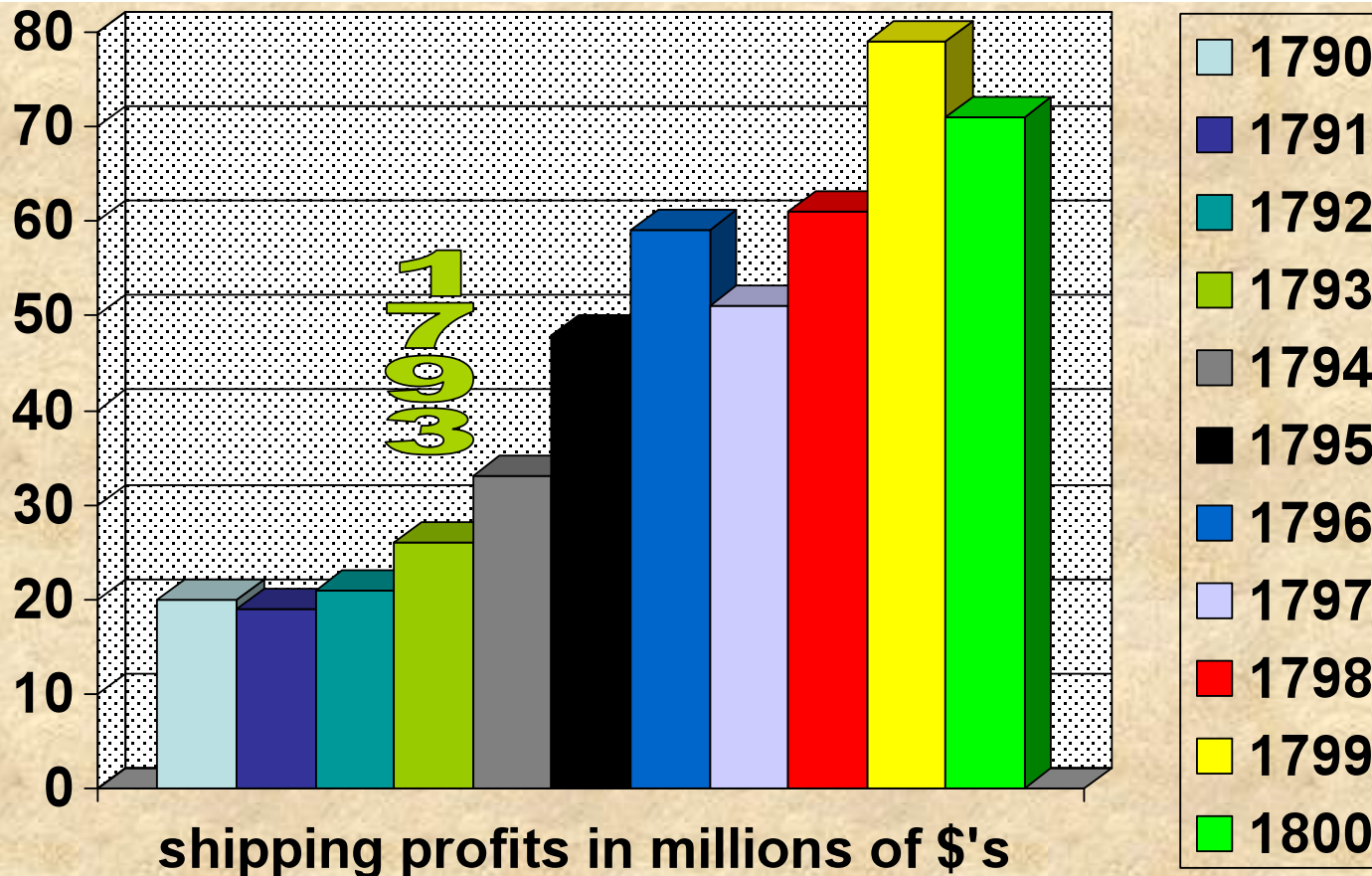
The Neutrality Proclamation was seen as a victory of Hamilton (pro-British) over Jefferson (pro-French).



**“It is the sincere wish of the United States to have nothing to do with...the squabbles of European nations”**


**President George Washington, 1793**

**The U.S. prospered from the outbreak of war in Europe beginning in 1793. As a neutral, the U.S. could trade with both sides. American merchants and shippers indirectly transported sugar, coffee, cocoa, and pepper from the French and British West Indies colonies to Europe. This brought great wealth to northeastern port cities such as Philadelphia and New York.**



## Unresolved issues between U.S. and Britain

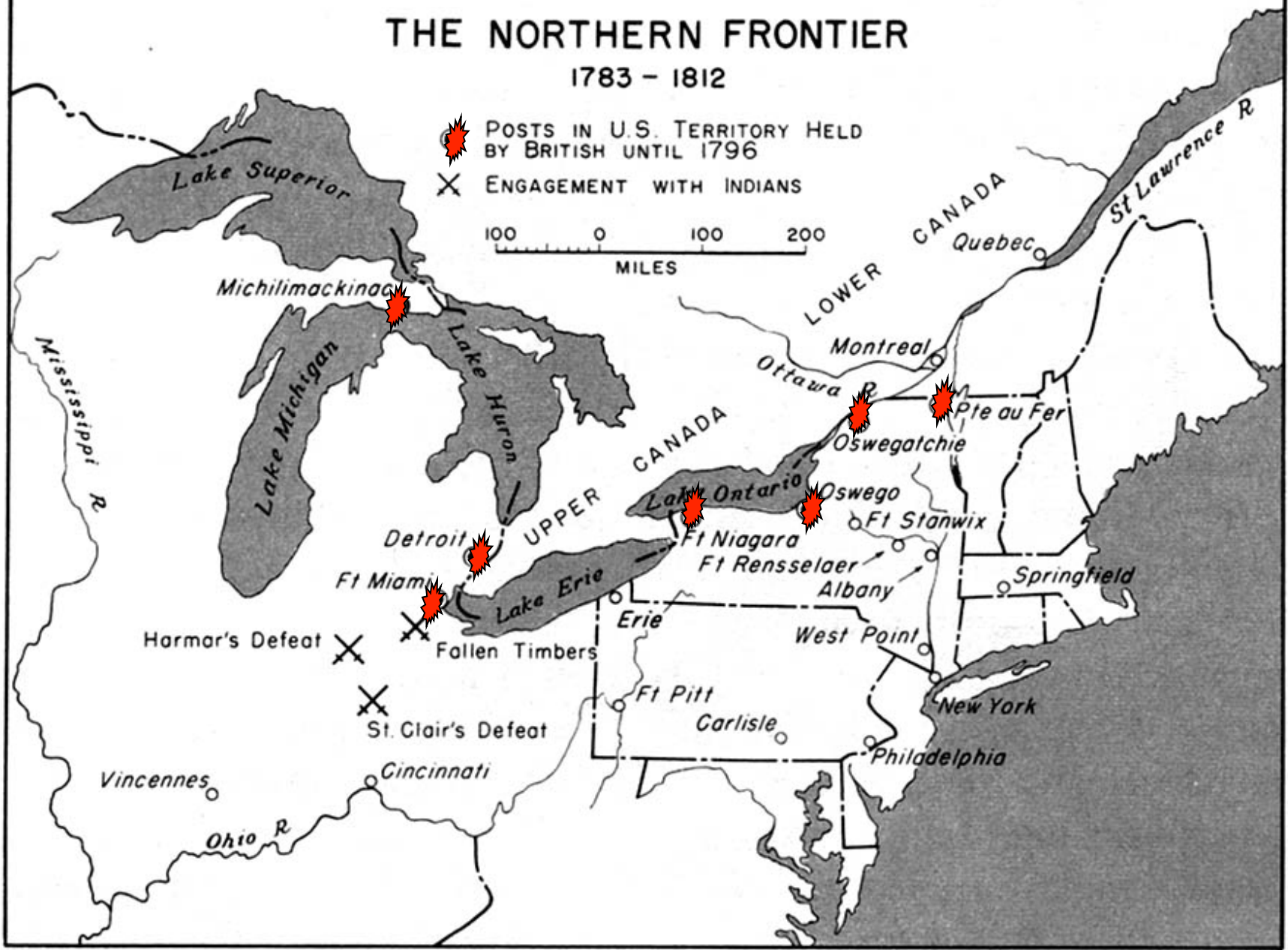
 British troops still occupied forts in the Northwest Territory

 Property taken by British soldiers during the Revolutionary War had not been returned or paid for

 British Navy was seizing American ships in the West Indies bound for French ports


# THE NORTHERN FRONTIER

1783 - 1812




## Jay Treaty between the U.S. and Britain

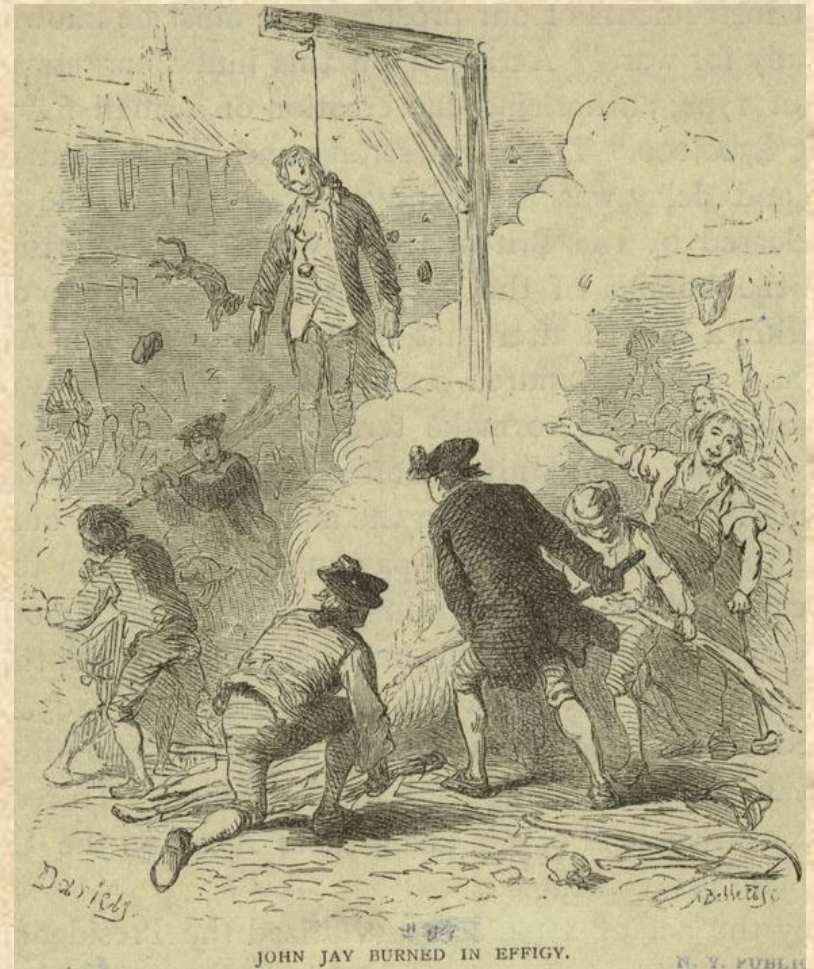
 Many Americans demanded war with Britain to stop the ship seizures.

 President Washington believed the U.S. was too weak to fight Britain.

 Instead, Washington sent John Jay, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, to negotiate a treaty with the British.

 Jay secured a treaty that was ratified in 1795, but it did not cover British seizure of U.S. ships.

 Many Americans were angry at the treaty, but it did prevent war.



Angry crowds burned effigies of John Jay

## Treaty of San Lorenzo (aka Pinckney's Treaty), 1795



Washington hoped to secure recognition of U.S. borders from European nations.



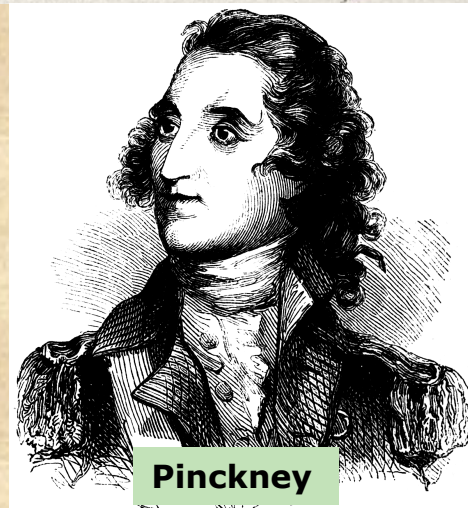
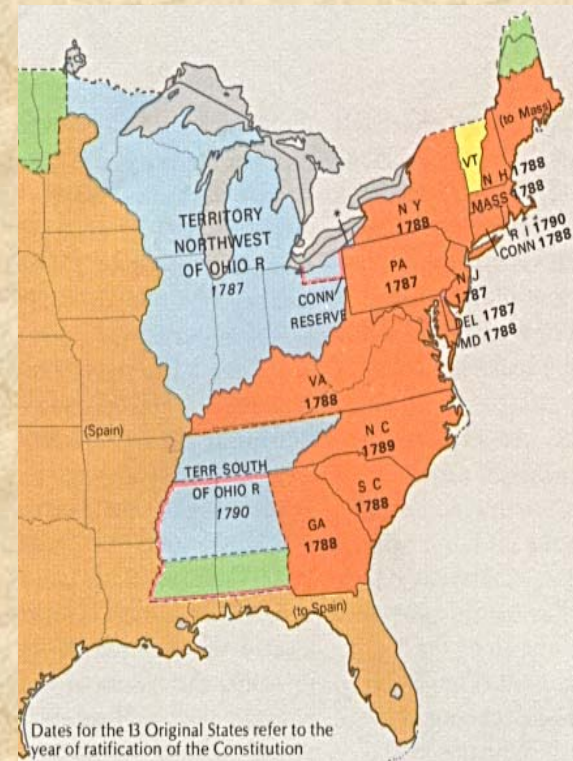
The Jay Treaty with Britain recognized the borders.



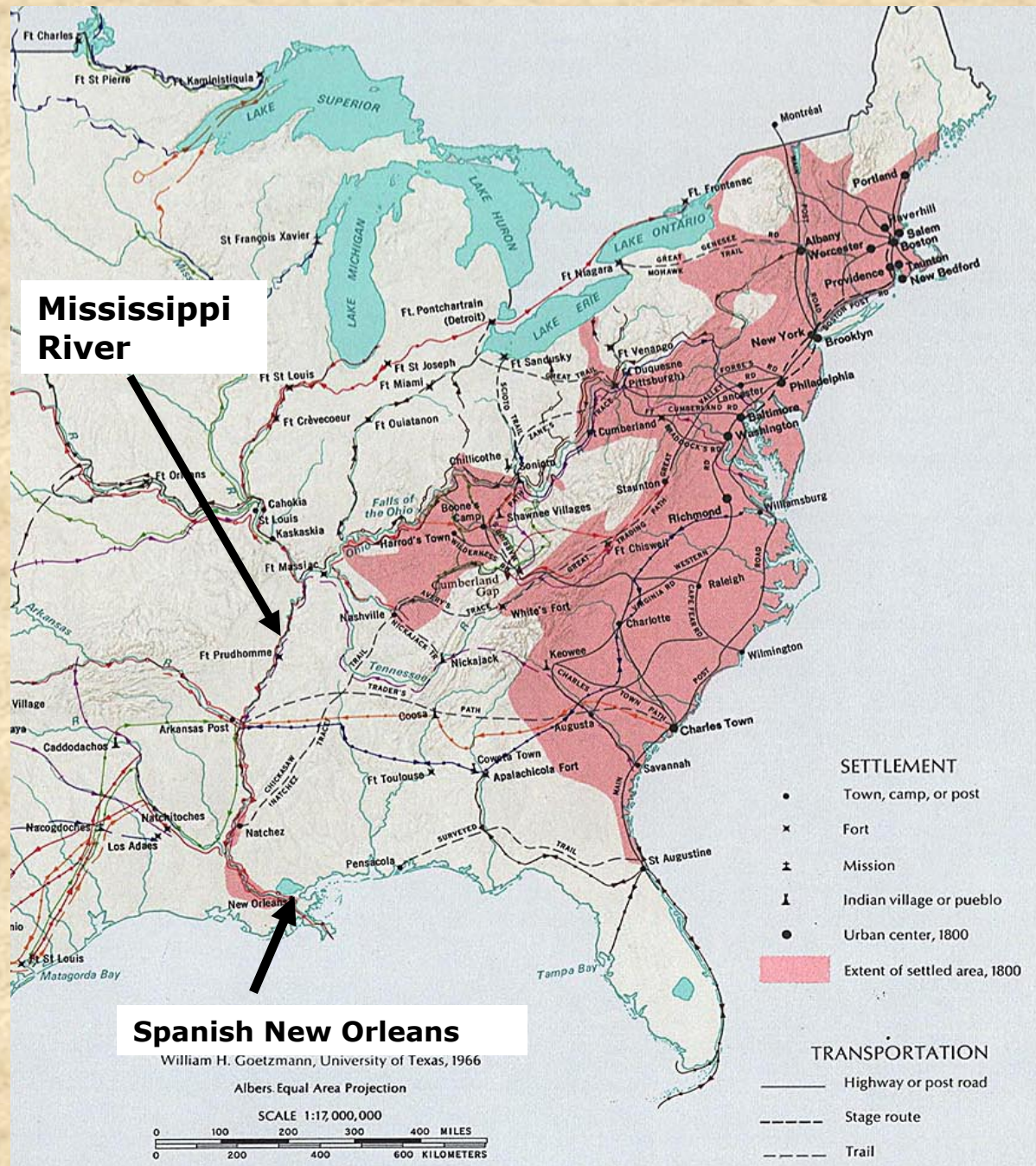
Pinckney's Treaty with Spain gained recognition of U.S. territorial boundaries.



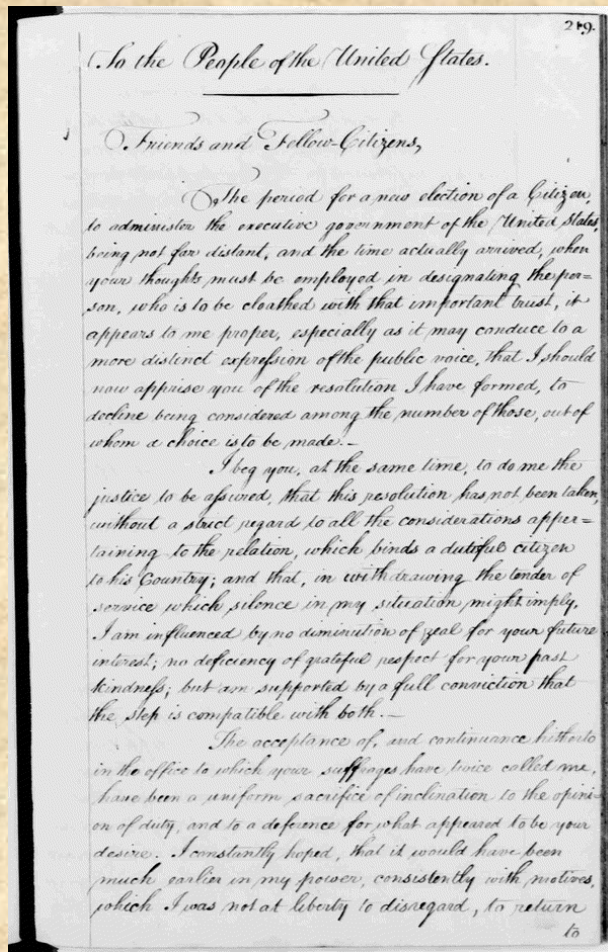
Pinckney's treaty granted "right of deposit" for American goods at the Spanish-controlled port of New Orleans. This opened up a free trade route for the whole length of the Mississippi River and opened the West to rapid growth. American farmers now had a place to export their products.



# The United States in 1800.



# President Washington decided not to accept a third term.



George Washington, September 17, 1796, Farewell Address

**Washington set out three foreign policy goals for the U.S.**

**One: Policy of neutrality or not taking sides in foreign wars**

**Two: Be friendly with all nations; no nation had the right to interfere in the internal affairs of another**

**Three: The U.S. needed to establish a national military academy to train officers. Later West Point would be constructed to fulfill his goal**



## Washington's major accomplishments



**Organized the national government**



**Developed policies for settlement of territories previously held by Britain and Spain**



**Stabilized the northwestern frontier**



**Oversaw the admission of three new states: Vermont (1791), Kentucky (1792) and Tennessee (1796)**



**Finally, in his farewell address, Washington warned the nation to "steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world." This advice influenced American attitudes toward the rest of the world for generations**

**Washington died on December 14, 1799**

**John Marshall informs Congress: "First in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen."**



*Engraving from the original drawing of Washington.*

*Engraver.*

*Engraving by George Washington.*

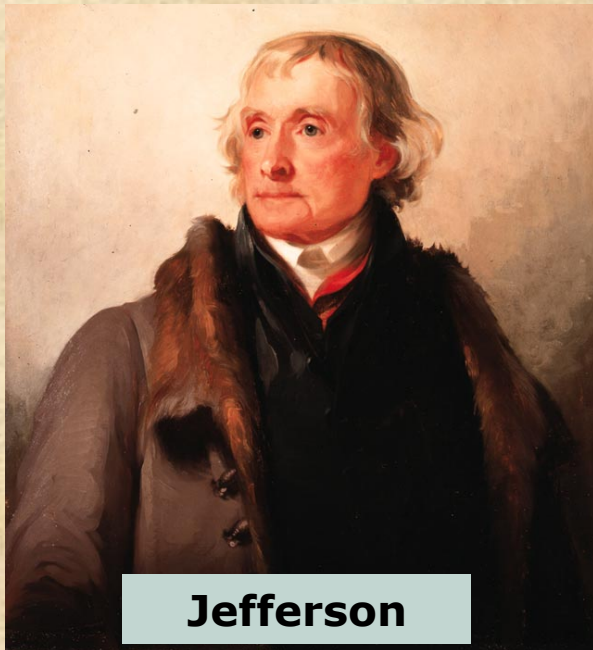
*Engraver.*

**DEATH OF WASHINGTON, DEC: 14. A. D. 1799.**

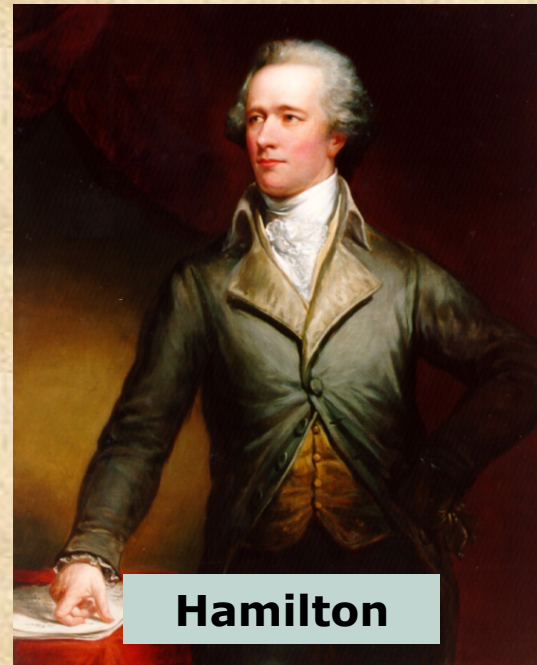
LITH. & PUBL. BY S. CURRIER, 2 SPRUCE ST. N. Y.

## The first political parties emerged

- Ⓢ During the debate over ratification of the Constitution, two organized groups emerged, the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists.
- Ⓢ Washington opposed political parties, but they soon surfaced within his own Cabinet.
- Ⓢ Jefferson's supporters became the Democrat-Republicans while Hamilton's became the Federalists.



Jefferson



Hamilton

<b>Major areas of difference</b>	<b>Federalists</b>	<b>Democrat-Republicans</b>
<b>Leaders of the party</b>	Alexander Hamilton, John Adams and John Marshall	Thomas Jefferson, James Madison
<b>Belief about who was most fit to run the country</b>	Rich, educated, "well-born" men of high social position (upper class)	Men of talent, a meritocracy, which is a government ruled by ability (merit) rather than by wealth, race or class
<b>Strongest level of government</b>	Strong federal government	Strong state governments, with limited federal power
<b>Foreign affairs</b>	Favored Britain	Favored France
<b>Geographic areas of support</b>	New England	South and West
<b>Main supporters</b>	Merchants, manufacturers	Farmers, artisans (workers)
<b>Federal bank</b>	In favor, because Congress had power to collect taxes and would stabilize currency	Against, because Constitution did not grant Congress that power, too much federal power
<b>Voting rights</b>	Must own property to vote	Vote open to all adult white males


# The Adams Administration


- ❖ **1796 election**
- ❖ **XYZ Affair**
- ❖ **Federalist Party splits**
- ❖ **Alien and Sedition Acts**
- ❖ **Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions**

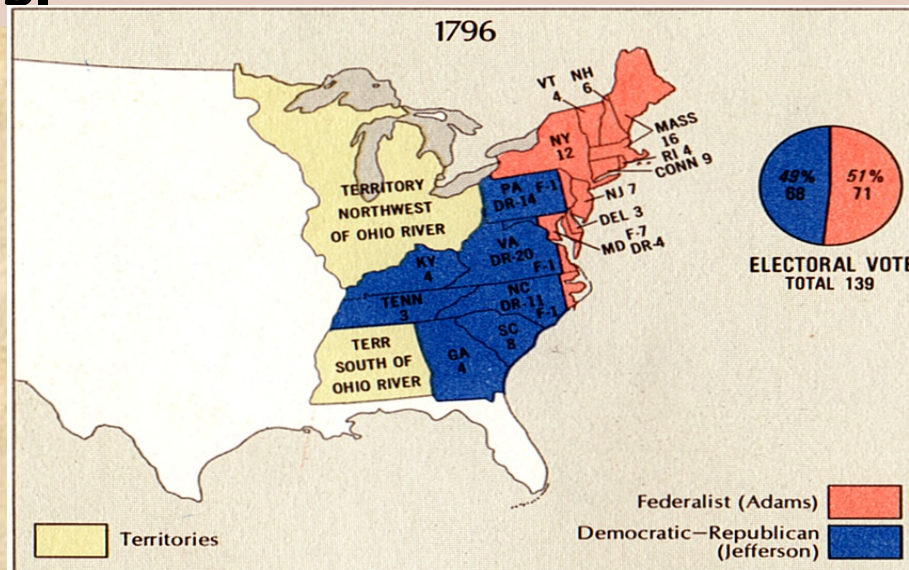
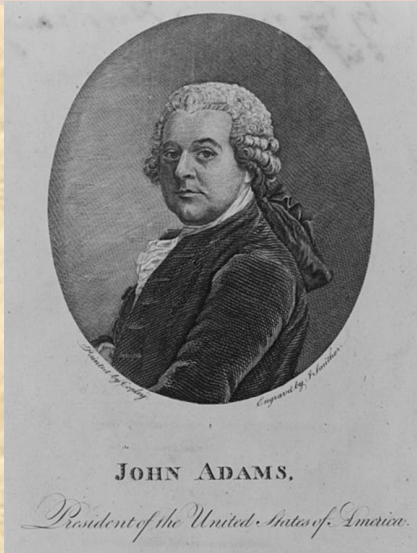


# Election of 1796


 The first election with active political parties.


 The Federalist candidate, John Adams, received the most votes in the Electoral College and became president. His vice presidential running mate, Thomas Pinckney, did not get as many votes as the Democrat-Republican candidate Thomas Jefferson, so Jefferson became vice president.


 The 1796 and 1800 elections were the only two in history where the president and vice president were from different parties.



## Conflicts with France

 France was angry over the Jay Treaty between Britain and the U.S.

 France, at war with several European nations, began treating the U.S. as an enemy.


 French warships began capturing American merchant ships in the West Indies.

 President Adams sent diplomats to Paris to try and resolve the conflict.




Three American envoys were sent to Paris to resolve problems the U.S. was having with France

## XYZ AFFAIR

 By 1797, France had seized 300 American ships and ended diplomatic relations with the U.S.

 President Adams hoped to resume normal relations and sent three American diplomats to Paris to meet with the Charles Maurice de Talleyrand, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

 The American diplomats were initially ignored, then told by three French agents known as "X, Y, and Z" they had to pay a personal bribe of \$250,000 (3.5 million in 2005 dollars) to Talleyrand and loan \$12 million (\$178 million in 2005 dollars) to France before official negotiations could begin. They also demanded a formal apology for remarks made by President Adams about Talleyrand.

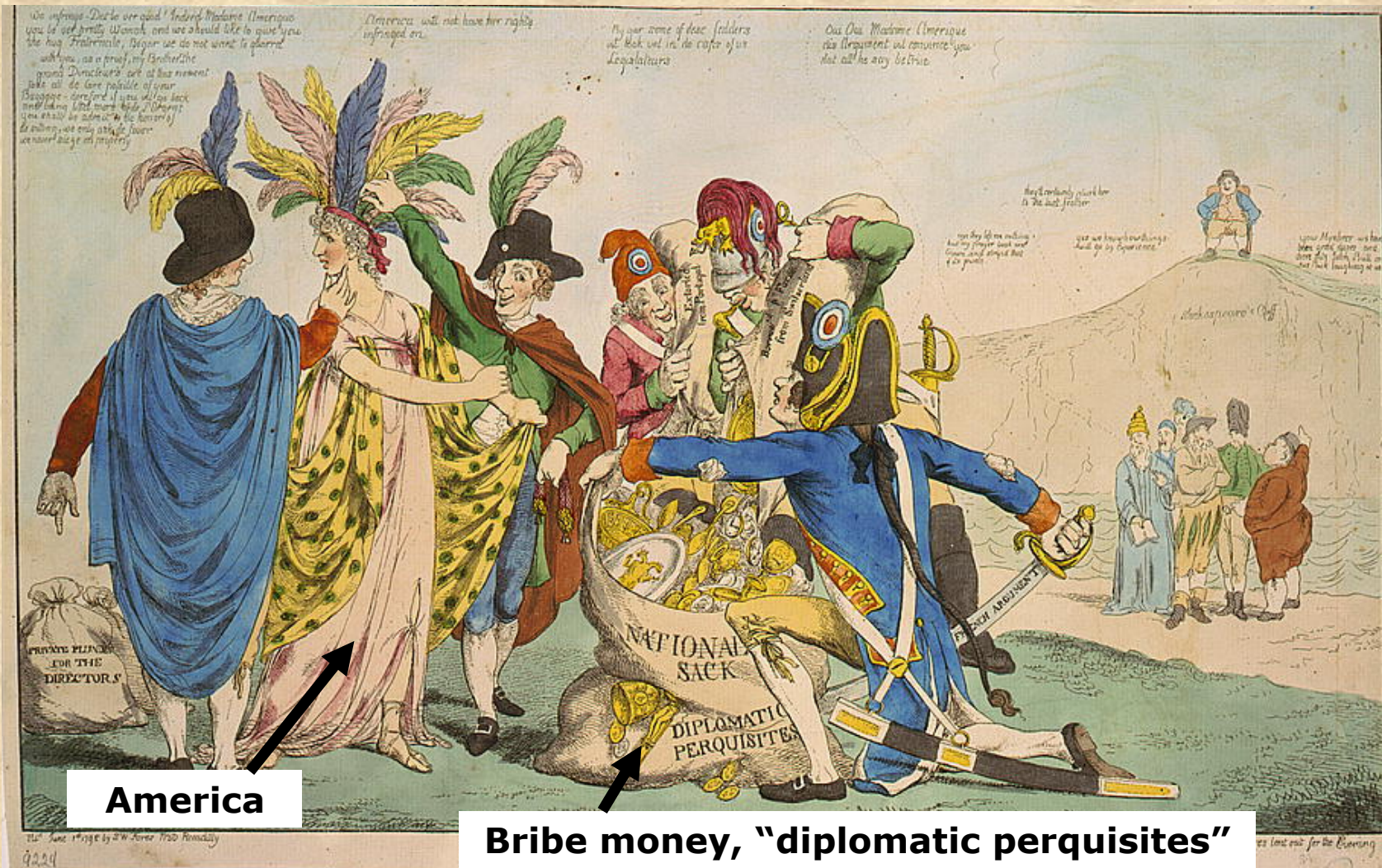
 The American diplomats felt those terms were insulting to the U.S. and left France.



**1799 cartoon shows the five leaders of the French government as a hydra demanding "Money, Money, Money." The three American diplomats tell him "...we will not give you six pence (pennies)."**



**British cartoon from the time shows America being robbed by French leaders demanding bribes to open negotiations. In the background “John Bull,” symbol for Great Britain, watches from a hill.**



## **An unofficial, undeclared naval “Quasi-War” broke out between the U.S. and France, 1798-1800**



**When news of the XYZ demands were made public, there was an immediate cry for war against France.**



**“Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute (money demanded by France)” was the slogan heard all over the country.**



**Despite calls for war, President Adams took a sensible approach and an official, declared war was avoided.**



**Congress authorized money for new warship construction. These new ships would join the three existing frigates.**



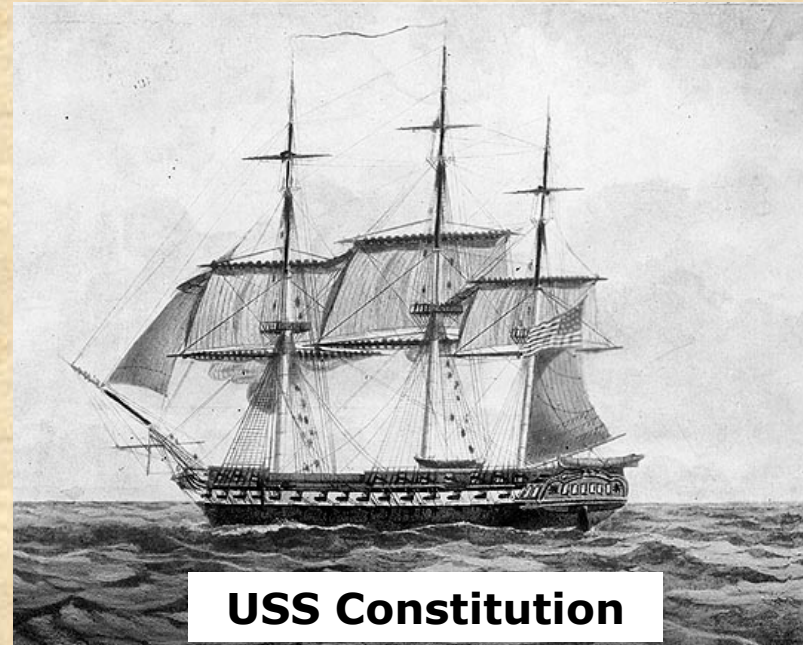
**In addition, merchant ships were permitted to carry cannon, and soon there was a fleet of 400 armed merchantmen who were privateers.**



**The U.S. Navy was instructed to begin attacking and capturing French ships and the Quasi-War began.**



**USS United States**



**USS Constitution**



**USS Constellation**



**Battles between French and American ships in the West Indies. The U.S. captured 85 French ships compared to one U.S. ship lost during the 2½ years of the Quasi-War with France.**



Half-tone plate engraved by F. A. Pett

FIGHT BETWEEN THE "ENTERPRISE" AND THE FRENCH BRIG "FLAMBEAU"  
(Summer of 1800)



# Fries rebellion

**During the unofficial war in 1799, tax protesters led by John Fries in southeastern Pennsylvania rebelled against a war tax passed by Congress to raise money to fight France. The tax protesters attacked assessors and U.S. marshals. The militia crushed the rebellion. John Fries was sentenced to death but later pardoned by President Adams in 1800.**



## Peace between the U.S. and France

The Quasi-War ended in 1800 when Napoleon became leader of France.

The U.S. and France signed an agreement known as the Convention of 1800.

This agreement cancelled all previous treaties between France and the U.S. and established the right of neutral ships to trade without harassment or seizure.



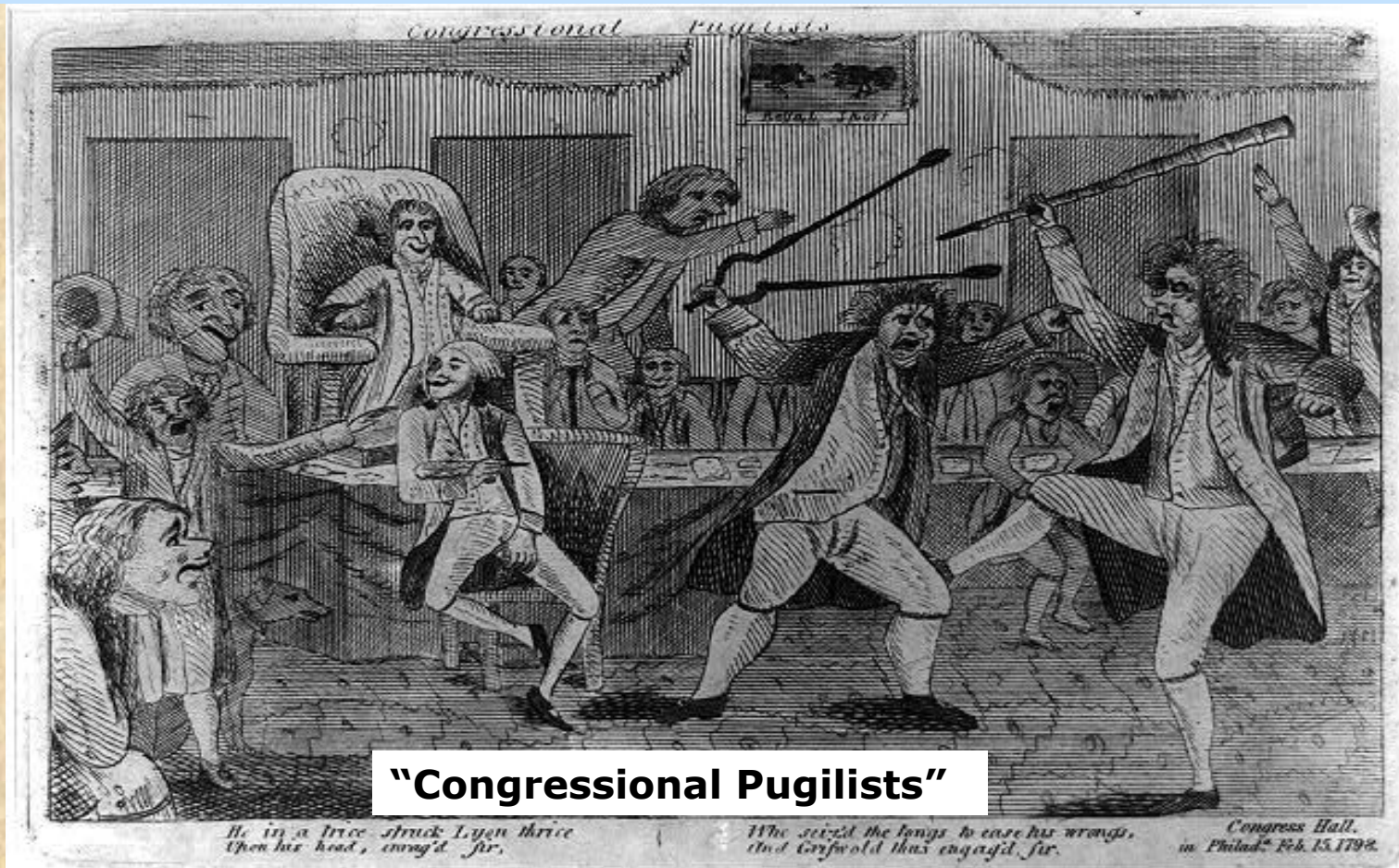
## **Alien and Sedition Acts**

**The Federalist Party, which controlled Congress, was nervous at the growing power of the Democratic-Republicans due to their appeal to the masses. The upper class members of the Federalist Party pushed through four laws in 1798 to preserve their power and weaken the Democratic-Republicans:**

- 1. The *Alien Enemies Act* authorized the president to imprison (or deport) any alien from an enemy nation.**
- 2. The *Alien Friends Act* authorized the president to deport any alien considered dangerous, in both war and peacetime.**
- 3. The *Naturalization Act* extended the duration of residence required for aliens to become citizens, nearly tripling it from five years to 14.**
- 4. The *Sedition Act* made it a crime to publish "false, scandalous, and malicious writing" against the government or its officials.**




**1798 portrayal of a fight on the floor of Congress during the debates on the Alien and Sedition Acts between Representative Matthew Lyon of Vermont and Representative Roger Griswold of Connecticut. The fight started over an insulting reference to Lyon on Griswold's part. Griswold, armed with a cane, kicked Lyon, who grabbed the former's arm and raised a pair of fireplace tongs to strike him. Below are the verses: "He in a trice struck Lyon thrice / Upon his head, enrag'd sir, / Who seiz'd the tongs to ease his wrongs, / And Griswold thus engag'd, sir."**





# Virginia and Kentucky resolutions

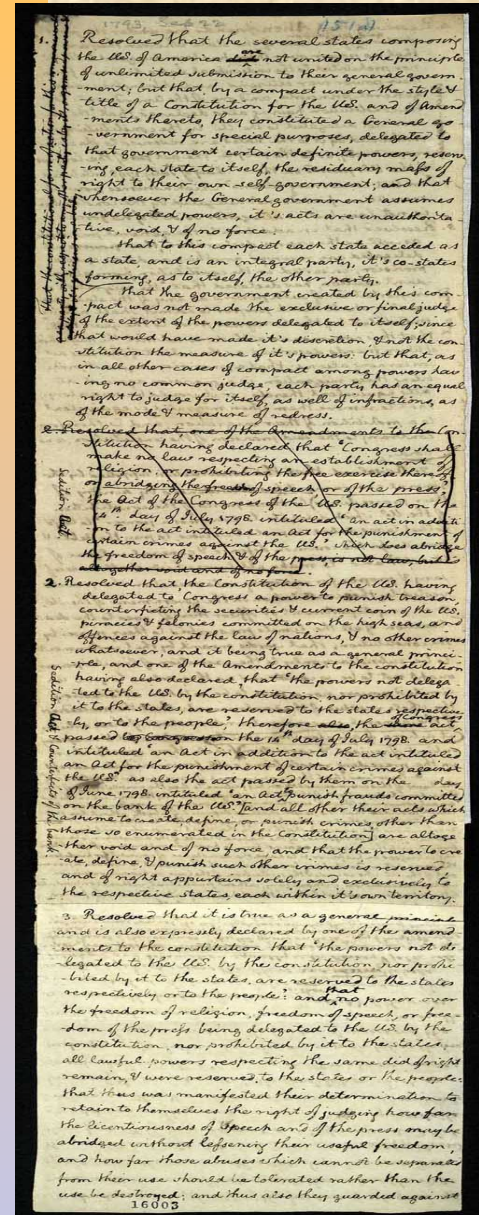
 Democratic-Republicans considered the Alien and Sedition Acts a violation of the Constitution.

 Their anger increased when several Democratic-Republican newspaper editors were jailed for criticizing the president.

 Jefferson and Madison led the opposition. They encouraged Kentucky and Virginia to pass legislation that could *nullify* the acts.

 Nullification advocates believed that states had the right to cancel a federal law in their states if they disagreed with it.

 Whether states had the right to nullify federal law would become a major issue later in U.S. history, especially in the secession of the Southern states that led to the Civil War.



Resolved that the several states composing the U.S. of America do not intend on the principle of unlimited submission to their general government; but that by a compact under the style & title of a Constitution for the U.S. and of Amendments thereto, they constituted a General Government for special purposes, delegated to that government certain definite powers, reserving each state to itself, the residuary mass of right to their own self-government; and that whenever the General government assumes undelegated powers, its acts are unauthorized, void, & of no force.

That to this compact each state acceded as a state, and is an integral party, it's co-states forming, as to itself, the other party.

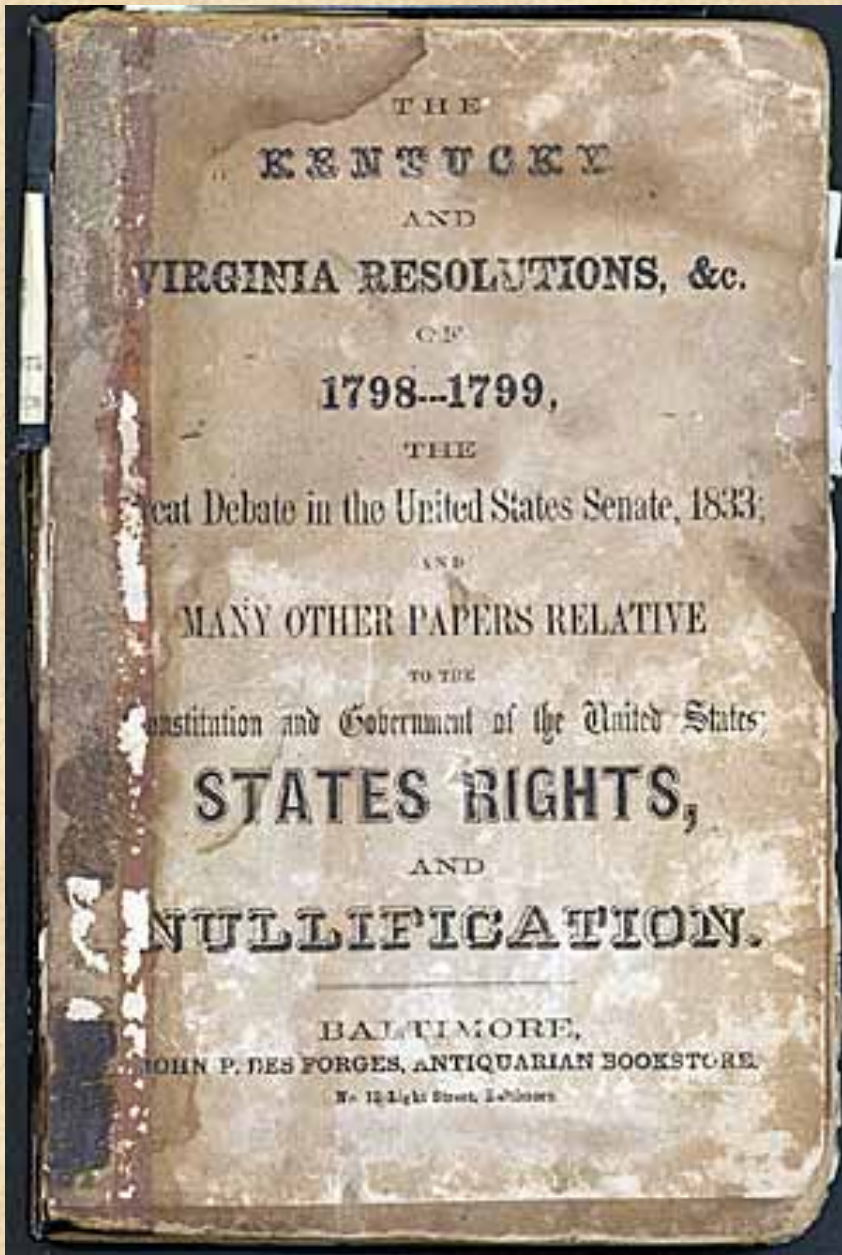
That the government created by this compact was not made the exclusive or final judge of the extent of the powers delegated to itself, since that would have made its discretion, & not the constitution the measure of it's powers: but that, as in all other cases of compact among powers having no common judge, each party had an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infractions, as of the mode & measure of redress.

Resolved that one of the Amendments to the Constitution having declared that Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, the Act of the Congress of the U.S. passed on the 14<sup>th</sup> day of July 1798, intitled "an act in addition to the act intitled an act for the punishment of certain crimes against the U.S. which does abridge the freedom of speech, & of the press, is not lawful, & is altogether void, & of no force."

Resolved that the Constitution of the U.S. having delegated to Congress a power to punish treason, counterfeiting the securities & current coin of the U.S. piracies & felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations, & no other crimes whatsoever, and it being true as a general principle, and one of the Amendments to the constitution having also declared that the powers not delegated to the U.S. by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people; therefore also, the same Act passed by Congress on the 14<sup>th</sup> day of July 1798, and intitled an Act in addition to the act intitled an act for the punishment of certain crimes against the U.S. as also the act passed by them on the 14<sup>th</sup> day of June 1798, intitled "an act to punish frauds committed on the bank of the U.S." and all other their acts which assume to create, define, or punish crimes other than those so enumerated in the Constitution, are altogether void, & of no force, and that the power to create, define, & punish such other crimes is reserved, and of right appertains solely and exclusively to the respective states each within it's own territory.

Resolved that it is true as a general principle, and is also expressly declared by one of the Amendments to the constitution that the powers not delegated to the U.S. by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people; and no power over the freedom of religion, freedom of speech, or freedom of the press being delegated to the U.S. by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, all lawful powers respecting the same did of right remain, & were reserved, to the states or the people; that this was manifested their determination to retain to themselves the right of judging how far the licentiousness of speech and of the press ought to be abridged in that respect; their usual freedom, and how far those abuses which cannot be separated from their use, should be tolerated rather than the use be destroyed; and thus also they guarded against

16003



Resolved that the several states composing the U.S. of America do not unite on the principle of unlimited submission to their general government; but that, by a compact under the style of title of a Constitution for the U.S. and of several treaties, they constituted a General Government for special purposes, delegated to that government certain definite powers, reserving each state to itself, the residuary mass of right to their own self-government; and that whenever the General government assumed undelegated powers, its acts are unauthoritative, void, and of no force.

That to this compact each state acceded as a state, and is an integral party; it's co-states forming, as to itself, the other party.

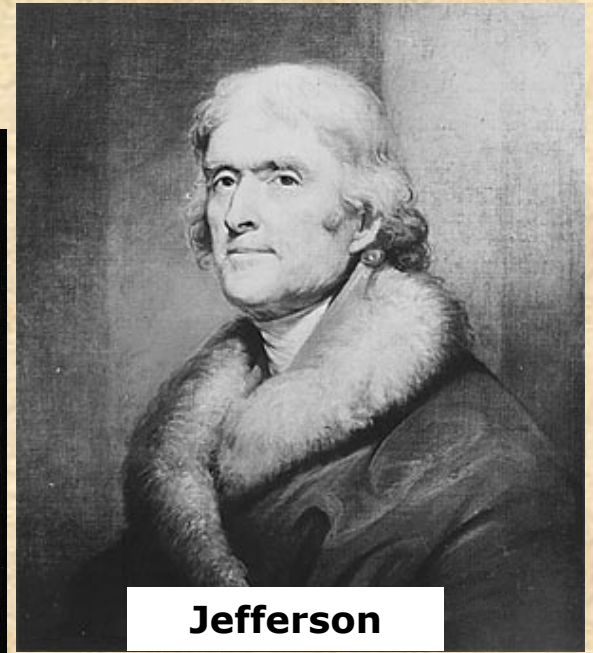
That the government created by this compact was not made the exclusive or final judge of the extent of the powers delegated to itself; since that would have made it's discretion, & not the constitution, the measure of it's powers; but that, as in all other cases of compact among powers having no common judge, each party had an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infractions, as of the mode & measure of redress.

Resolved that one of the Amendments to the Constitution having declared that Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; the Act of the Congress of the U.S. passed on the 30th day of July 1798, intitled "an act in addition to the act entitled an act for the punishment of certain crimes against the U.S." which does abridge the freedom of speech of the press is not lawful.

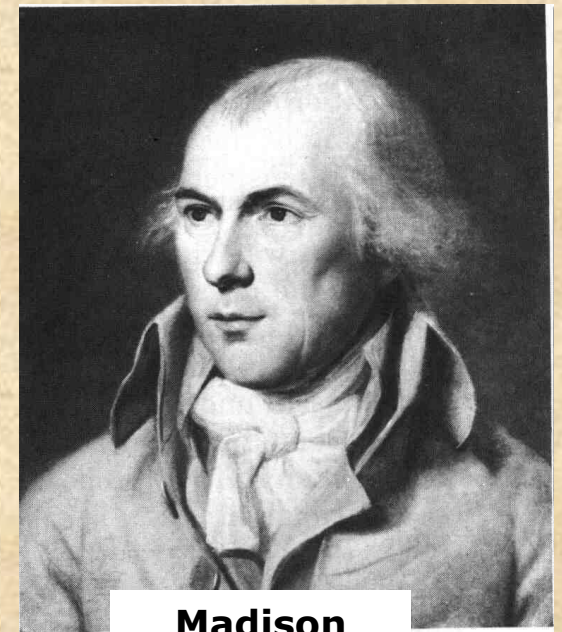
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Resolved that it is true as a general principle, and is also expressly declared by one of the amendments to the constitution that "the powers not delegated to the U.S. by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people." and no power, nor the freedom of religion, freedom of press, or freedom of the press being delegated to the U.S. by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, all lawful powers respecting the same did not remain, & were reserved, to the states or the people; that thus was manifested their determination to retain to themselves the right of judging how far the licentiousness of speech and of the press might be abridged without lessening their useful freedom, and how far those abuses which cannot be separated from their use, should be tolerated rather than the use be destroyed; and thus also they guarded against

1605



Jefferson



Madison

ADMINISTRATION OF  
1797- JOHN ADAMS-1801



Congress Hall, Philadelphia  
Capitol, 1790-1800.

**ALIEN LAW**  
The president could expel from the country any foreigner whom he deemed injurious to the United States.



"Millions for defense  
but not one cent  
for tribute"

**SEDITION LAW**  
Anyone libeling Congress, the President or the Government could be fined or imprisoned.

**KENTUCKY  
AND VIRGINIA  
RESOLUTIONS**  
Declared the Alien  
and Sedition Laws  
unconstitutional.  
Asserted the  
doctrine of  
States Rights.



John Marshall  
Appointed Chief Justice



Washington Died in 1799

## Summary of John Adams' presidential years, 1797-1801



**XYZ Affair**



**Quasi-War with France**



**Fries Rebellion**



**Alien and Sedition Acts**



**Logan Act (forbids citizens from negotiating with foreign nations)**



**Virginia and Kentucky resolutions**




**Divisive politics between the new parties**

# The Jefferson Administration

- ❖ **Election of 1800**
- ❖ **Jefferson's philosophy of government**
- ❖ **"Midnight Judges" and judicial review**
- ❖ **Burr Conspiracy**
- ❖ **Louisiana Purchase: Lewis and Clark**
- ❖ **Foreign affairs**





## **Election of 1800 “The Revolution of 1800”**

 **The Federalists nominated John Adams for president and Charles Pinckney for vice president. The party was divided, which led to their defeat and eventual dissolution several years later.**

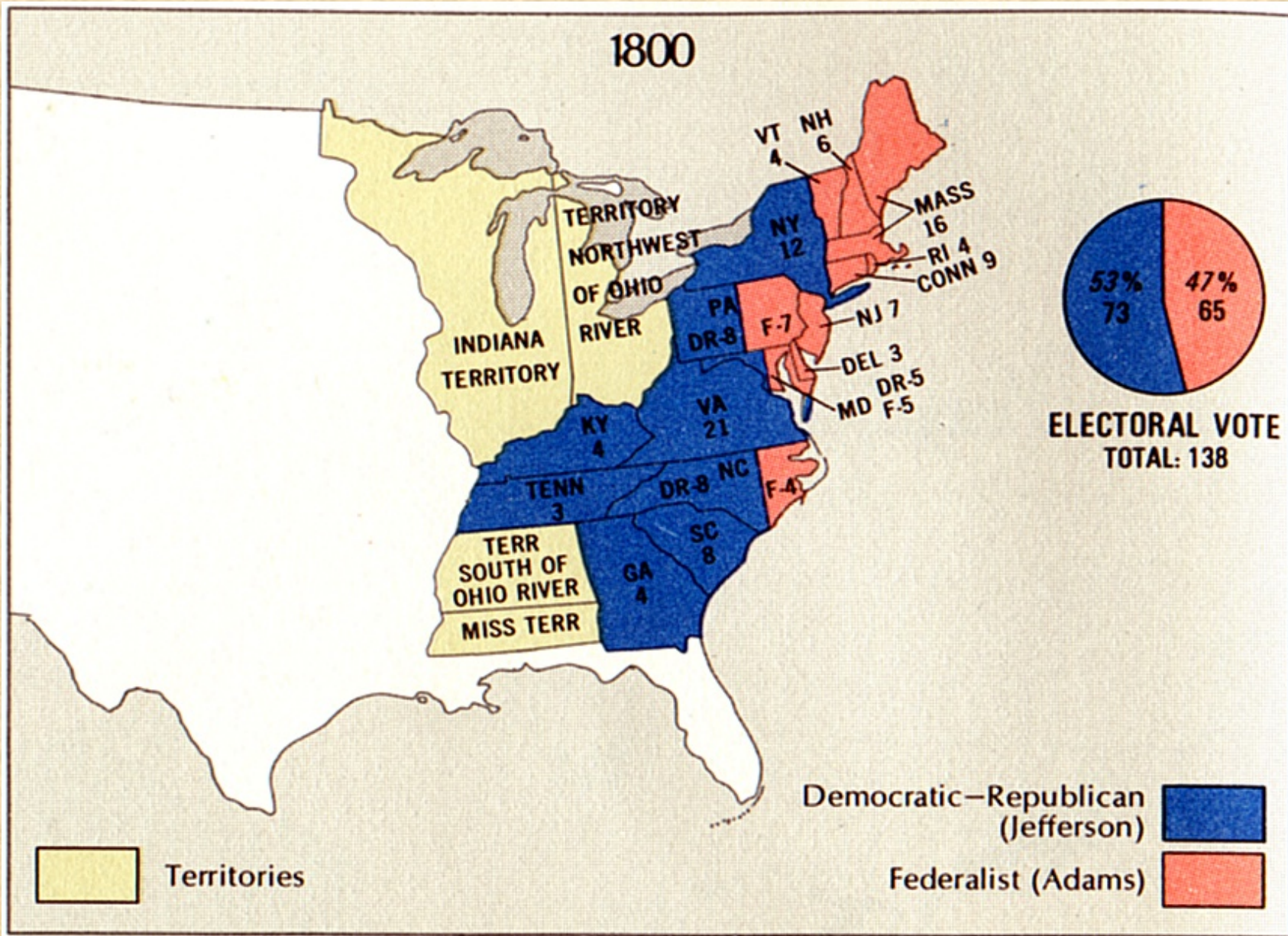
 **Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr were the candidates of the Democratic-Republican Party.**

 **The main issues of the campaign were the taxes passed by the Federalists to support the war and the unpopular Alien and Sedition Acts.**

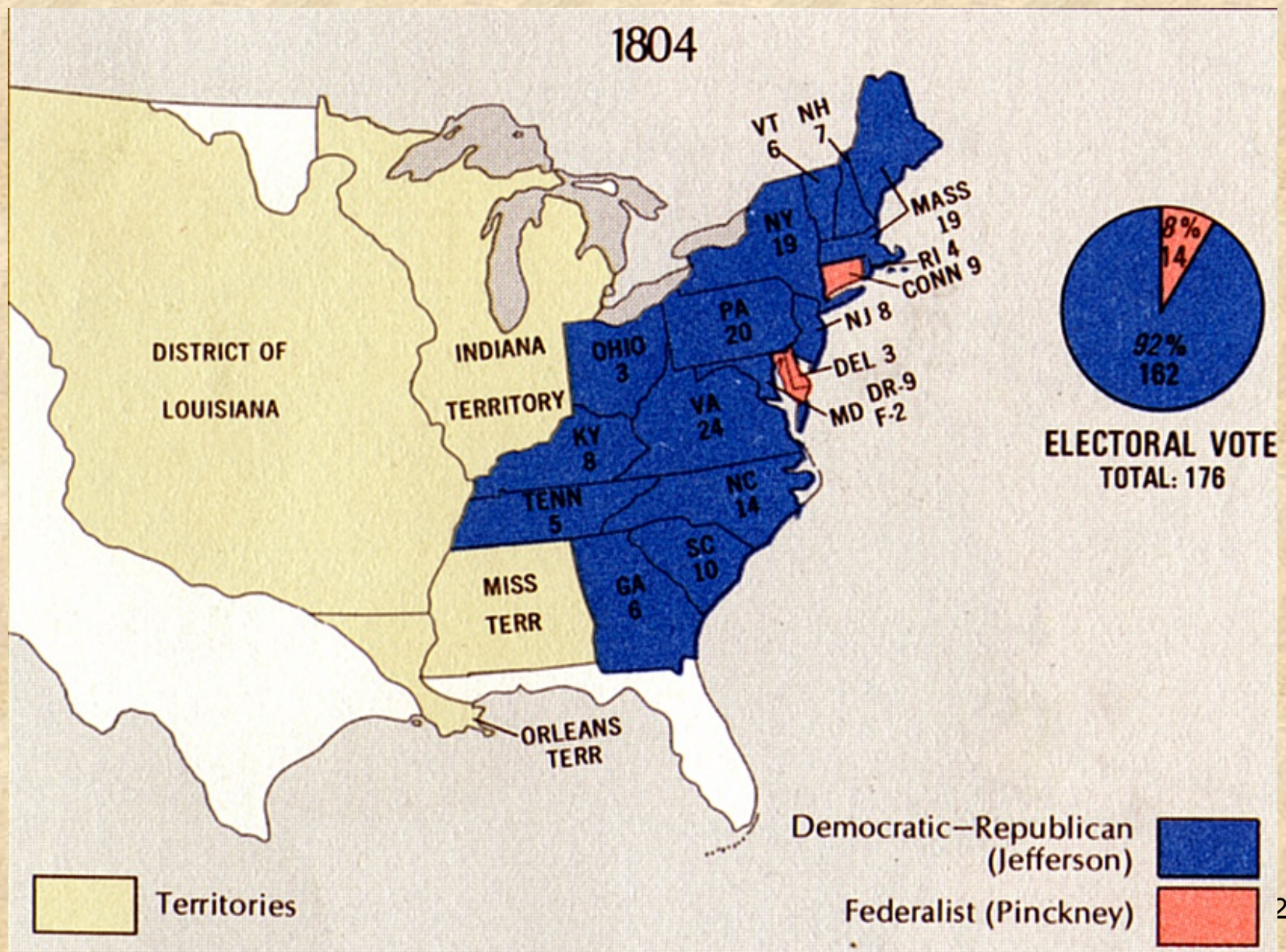
 **The election results were confusing, like in 1796, and the House of Representatives had to decide the victor. Jefferson and Burr were finally declared the winners.**

 **The 12<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the Constitution was ratified in 1804. This required electors in the Electoral College to vote separately for president and vice president.**

# 1800 election results



# Jefferson was elected by a larger margin in 1804







**1801 Federalist political cartoon showing Jefferson and the devil pulling down the good work of presidents Washington and Adams**

**Many Federalists feared that Jefferson was a dangerous democratic radical who would undo the work of Washington and Adams.**

**In his inaugural address Jefferson said that all Americans had equal rights and he would work to unite the country.**

**“We are all Republicans, we are all Federalists.”**

**Jefferson kneels before the altar of Gallic (French) despotism as God and an American eagle attempt to prevent him from destroying the U.S. Constitution by throwing it into a fire fed by the flames of radical writings and Satan. Jefferson's alleged attack on George Washington and John Adams in the form of a letter to Philip Mazzei falls from Jefferson's right hand.**



# Jefferson's philosophy of government

**"The less government, the better"**



**Jefferson believed that the Federalists were only concerned with the wealthy; he vowed to help all people no matter how much money or power they had.**



**Jefferson instructed his appointees to regard themselves as trustees for the people.**



**He encouraged agriculture and westward expansion.**



**Viewed America as a haven for the oppressed, so he urged a naturalization law that would make it easier for immigrants to become American citizens.**



**He believed people could be perfected and each generation should remake its laws to strengthen democracy.**



**Jefferson believed in the *laissez-faire* (let alone) approach to government, meaning it should play a small role in the economy and the lives of its citizens.**

## **“Midnight Judges” and judicial review**



**Just before leaving office, the Federalists passed the Judiciary Act of 1801, which expanded the total number of judges, and appointed Federalists. These new Federalist judges could overrule the incoming Democratic-Republicans.**



**They were called “midnight judges” because President Adams signed appointments late into his last night in office.**



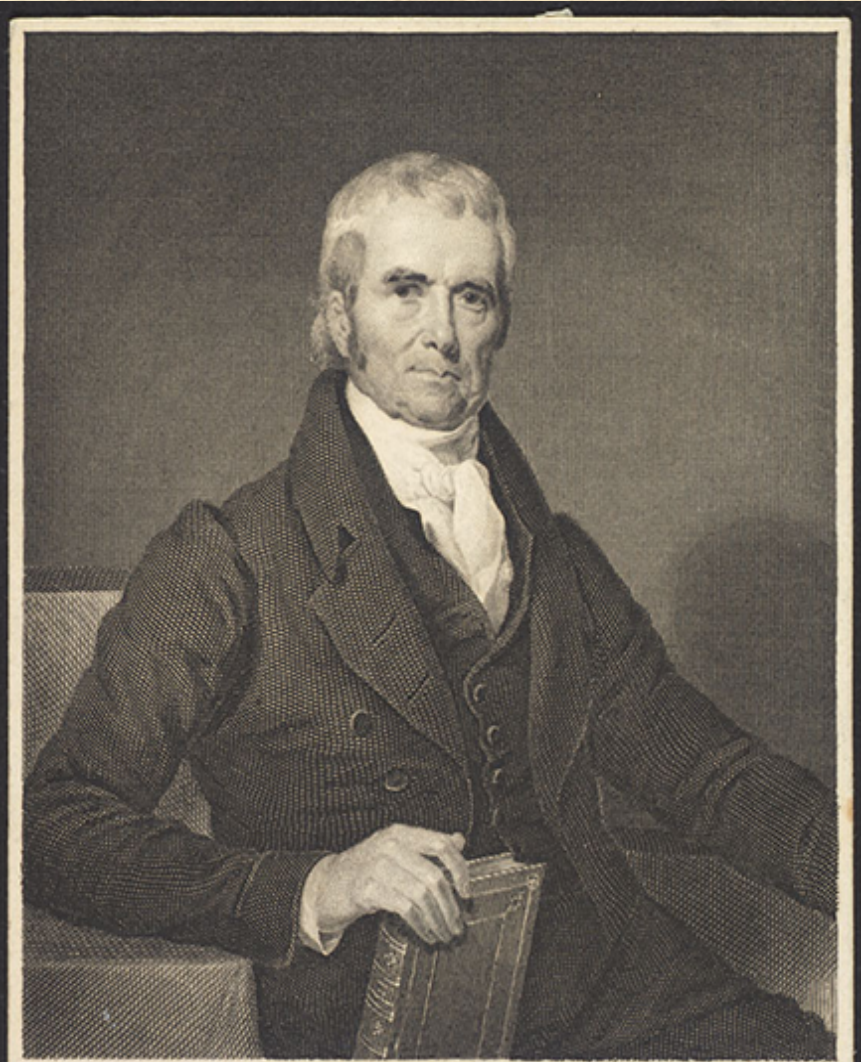
**Jefferson refused to appoint a few of the unsigned commissions, including that of William Marbury. Marbury wanted the Supreme Court to force Secretary of State James Madison to deliver the commission in the 1803 case, *Marbury vs. Madison*.**



**In this important decision Supreme Court Chief Justice John Marshall established the principle of judicial review. This gave the court the power to decide if laws passed by Congress were constitutional and if not, to void them.**



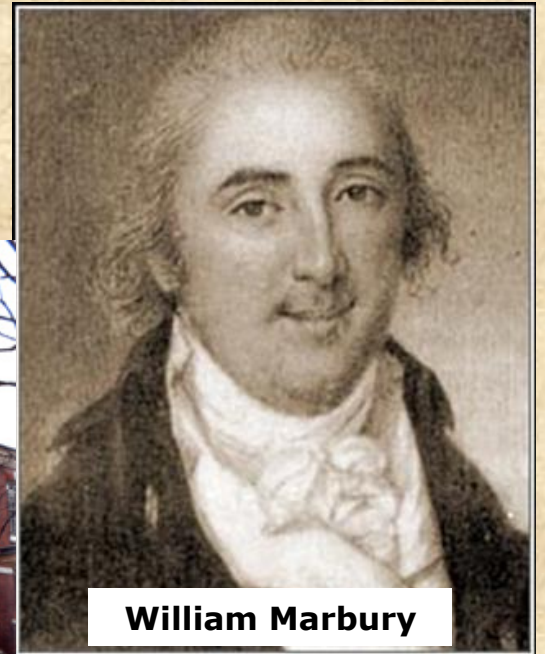
***Marbury v. Madison* laid the groundwork for the Supreme Court to keep the other branches of government in check.**



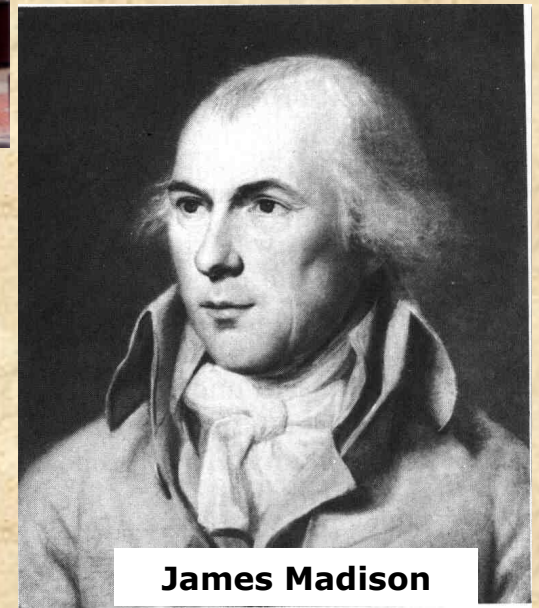
**Chief Justice John Marshall**



**First Supreme Court Building, Philadelphia**



**William Marbury**



**James Madison**

## Vice President Aaron Burr challenged Alexander Hamilton to a duel in 1804



Hamilton and Burr had once been friends, but over the years their relationship deteriorated



Hamilton publicly spoke out against Burr on several occasions



Burr confronted Hamilton and challenged him to a duel



Dueling was illegal in New York, so they crossed the state line into New Jersey early July 11, 1804



Hamilton's shot missed Burr, while Burr's landed in Hamilton's liver and spine



Hamilton died the next day



# Burr Conspiracy



Burr left for the west in 1805 at the end of his term as vice president and planned to seize land and lead a new nation



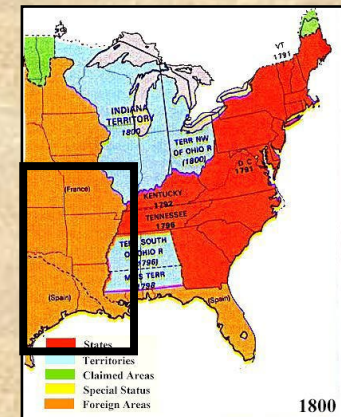
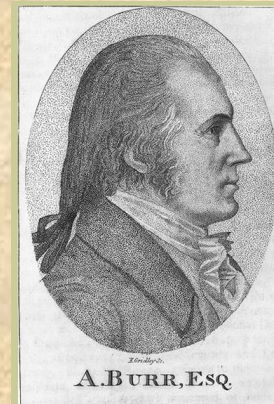
Rumors circulated widely about Burr's plan. Eventually Army General Wilkinson, one of his co-conspirators, wrote a letter to President Jefferson telling him of Burr's plan



Burr was charged with treason; however, due to lack of solid evidence, he was acquitted at his trial presided over by Supreme Court Chief Justice Marshall

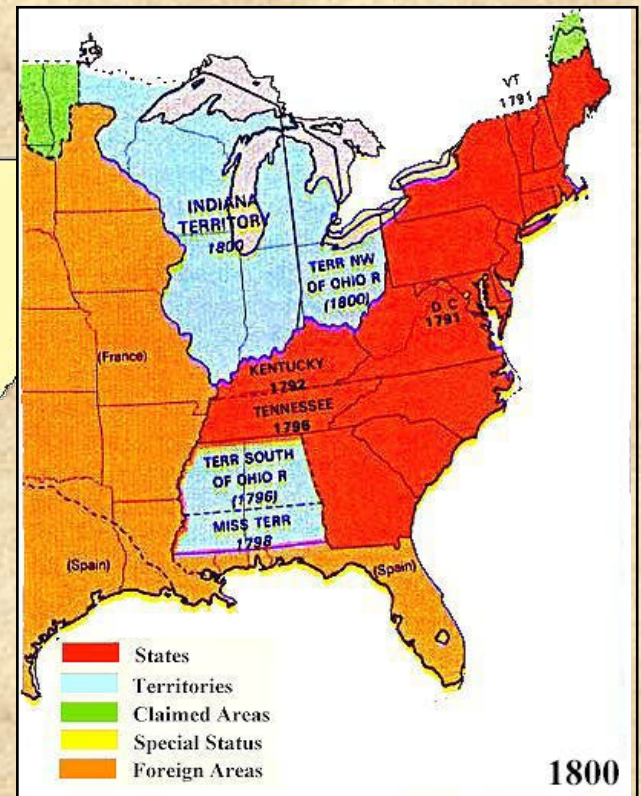


Burr gathered men to help seize land and start a new republic



# Louisiana Purchase

President Jefferson wanted to purchase the important port of New Orleans at the southern end of the Mississippi River. The U.S. wanted guaranteed rights to sail vessels down the river through Spanish territory and unload goods at New Orleans for shipment to the Atlantic coast and Europe.





## Timeline of possession of the Louisiana Territory

**1790** Slaves revolt on the Caribbean island of Saint Domingue (Haiti), France's richest colony.

**1795** Spain reopens the Mississippi River and New Orleans to Americans.

**1799** Napoleon Bonaparte seizes power in France.

**1800** Spain secretly agrees to return Louisiana to France in exchange for Eturia, a small kingdom in Italy.

**1801** President Jefferson names Robert Livingston minister to France.

**1802** Spain cedes Louisiana to France and New Orleans is closed to American shipping. The French army sent to re-establish control in Haiti is destroyed. Napoleon realizes he cannot keep control of the Louisiana Territory due to impending war with Great Britain.

**1803**

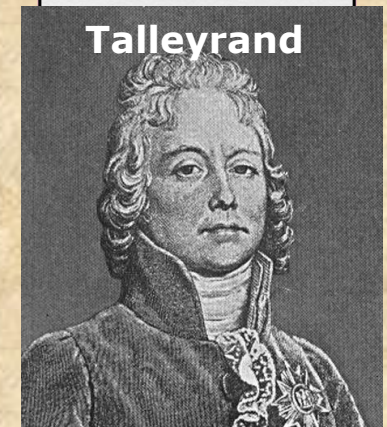
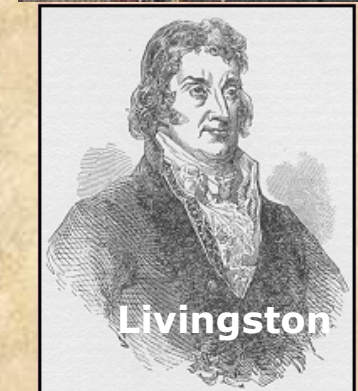
**January** Jefferson sends James Monroe to join Livingston in France.

**April 11** Foreign Minister Talleyrand tells Livingston that France is willing to sell all of Louisiana.

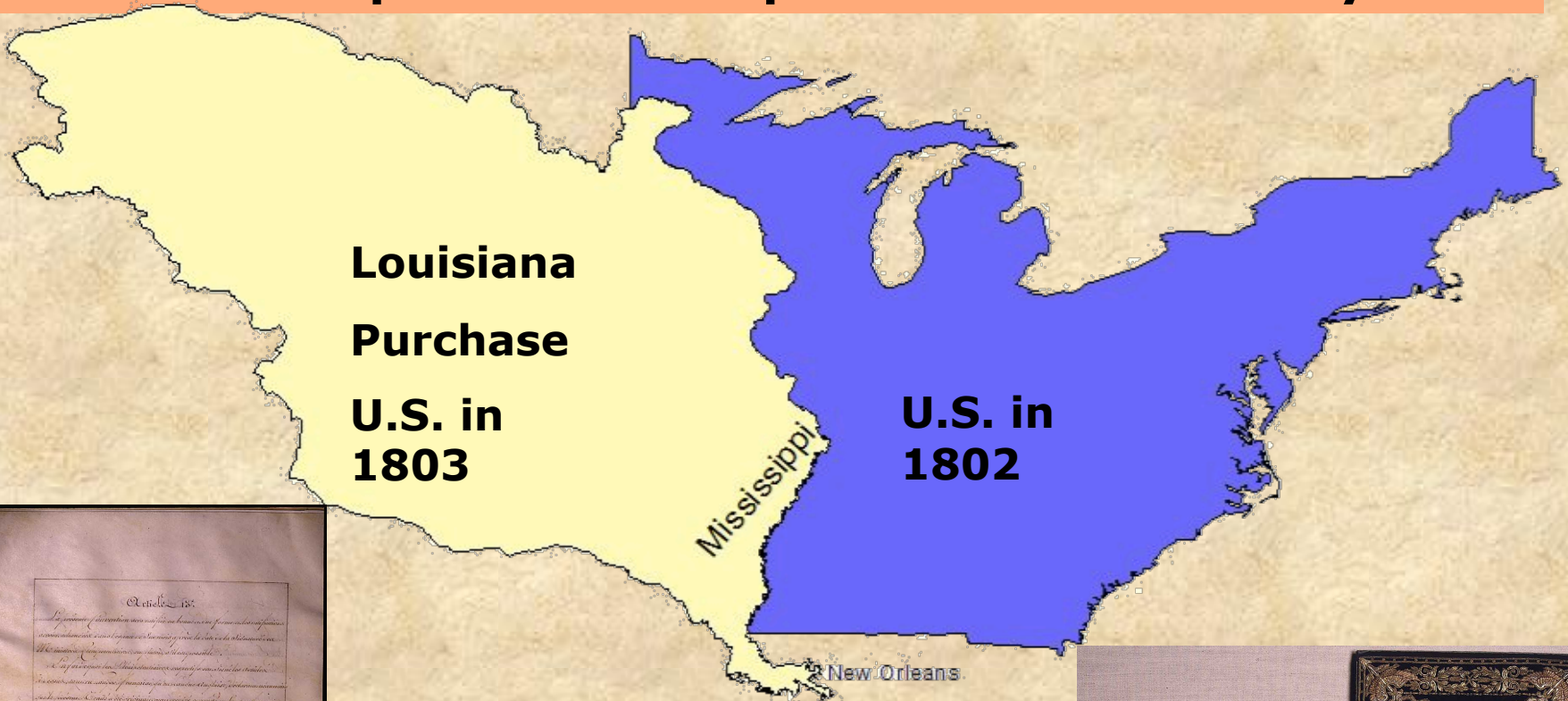
**July 4** Purchase is officially announced in U.S.

**October 20** U.S. Senate ratifies purchase treaty.

**December 30** U.S. takes formal possession of the Louisiana Territory.



**The Louisiana Purchase doubled the size of the U.S. for the price of 4 cents an acre. President Jefferson sent three expeditions to explore the new territory.**

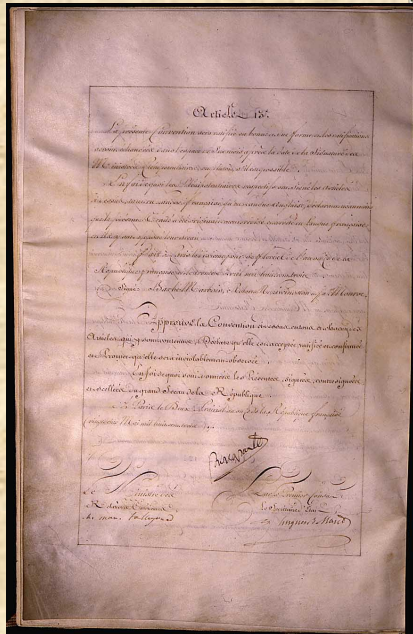


**Louisiana  
Purchase  
U.S. in  
1803**

**U.S. in  
1802**

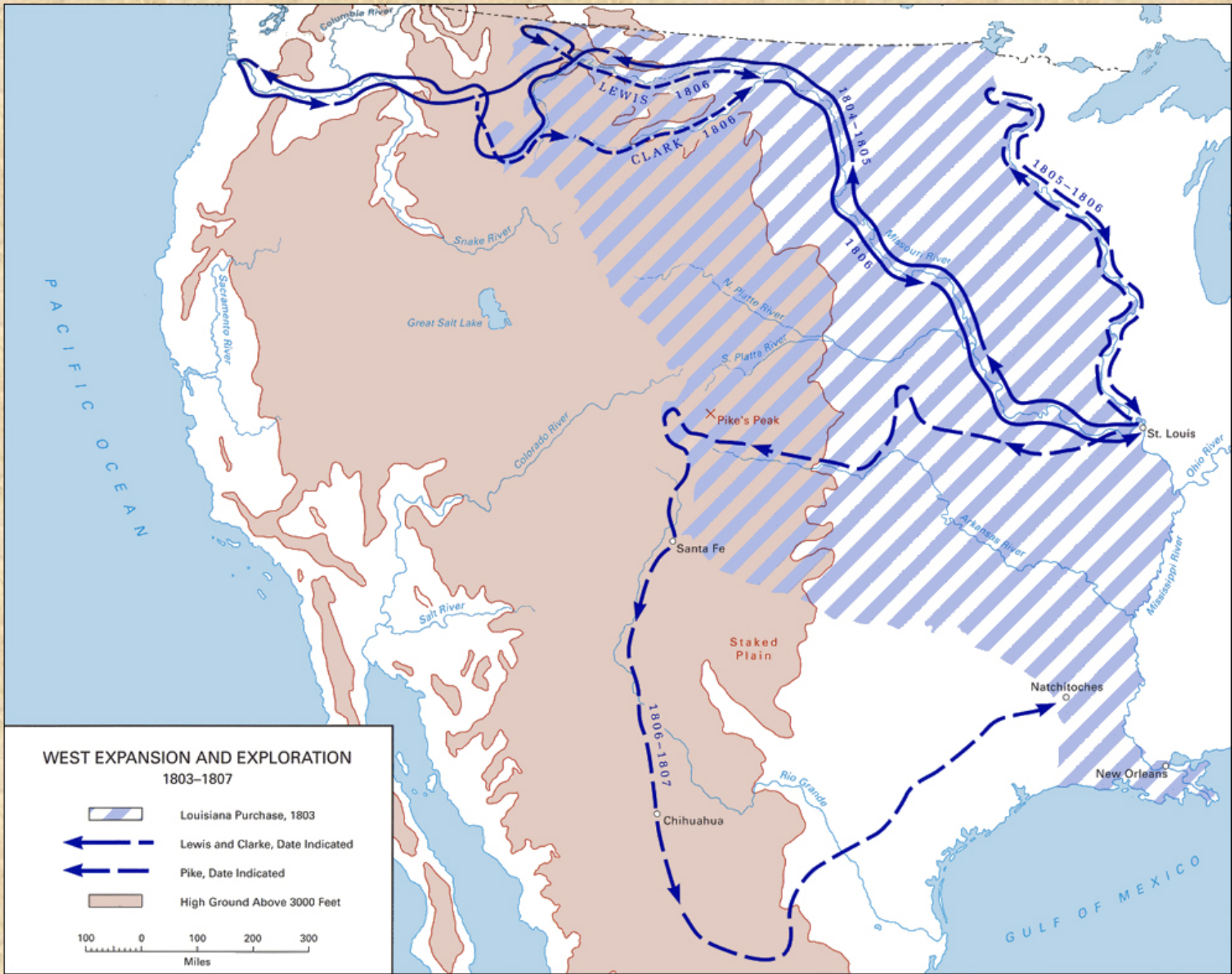
Mississippi

New Orleans



**Photos of the actual Louisiana  
Purchase Treaty**





## Exploring the new lands

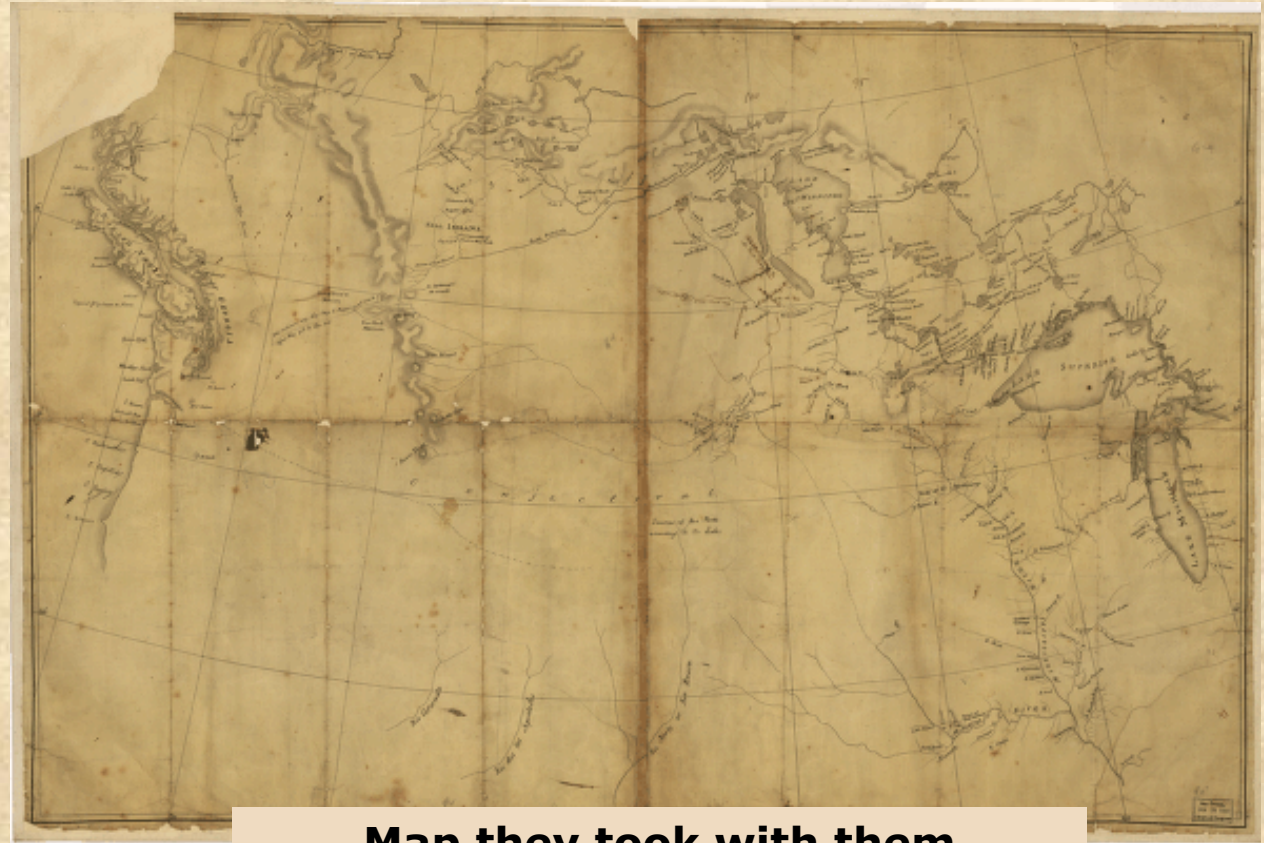


**William Clark**



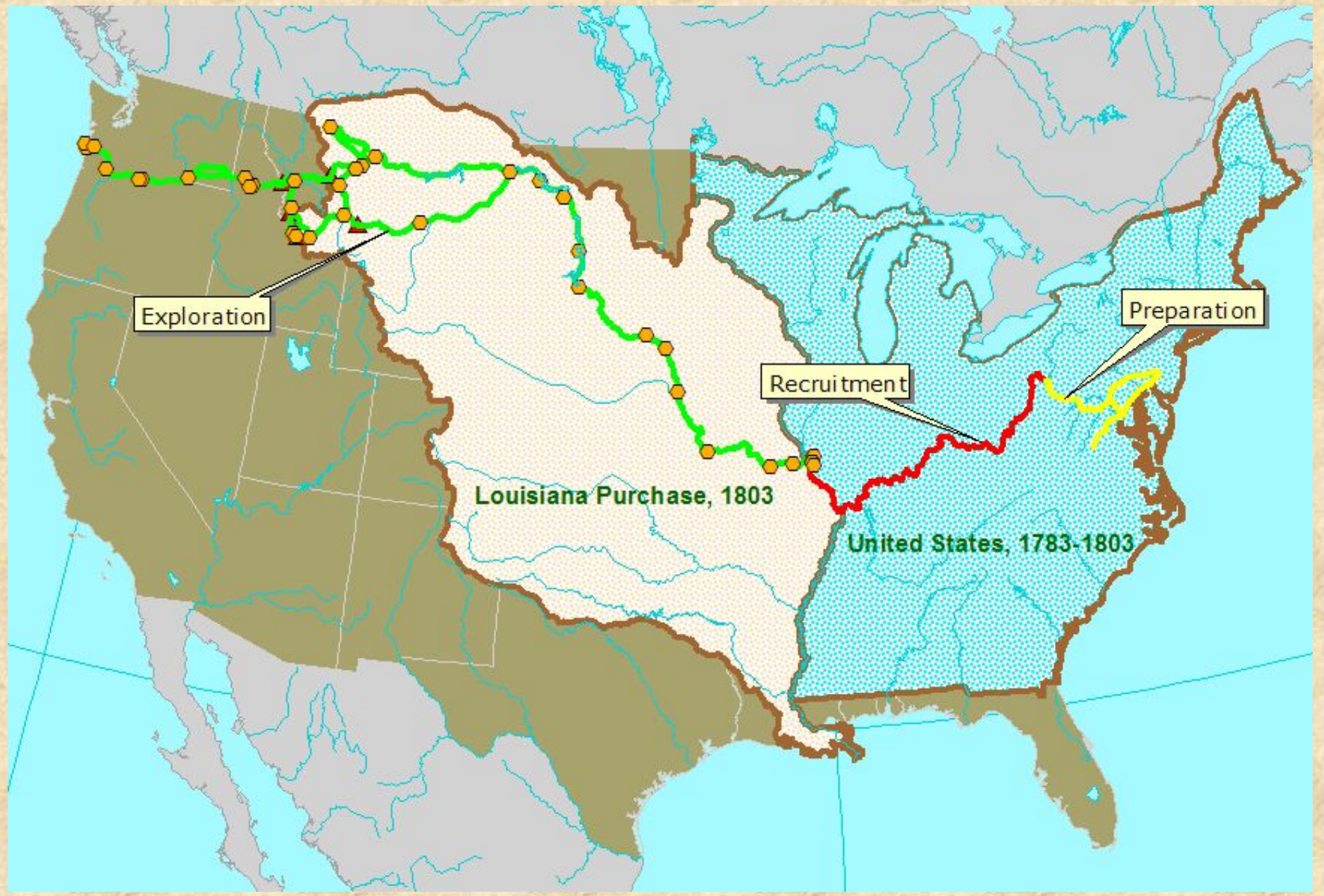
**Meriwether Lewis**

**President Jefferson sent Meriwether Lewis and William Clark to map and investigate the new western lands and find the Northwest Passage, an all-water route to the Pacific Ocean**



**Map they took with them**

# Map of Lewis and Clark's journey of exploration





**Sacagawea was the Shoshone Indian wife of the interpreter Toussaint Charbonneau, a French fur trader that Lewis and Clark hired. She was instrumental in providing friendly relations between the explorers and the various tribes they encountered on their expedition.**



# What did Lewis and Clark accomplish?

Their main goal was to find an all-water route across the continent, a Northwest Passage. Although such a route does not exist, the journey had a major impact on the future course of U.S. history. The immense amount of geographic information undid much of the erroneous thinking of the time. Americans were made aware of the great potential of the new lands; the stage was set for increased exploration, trade, settlement and annexation.





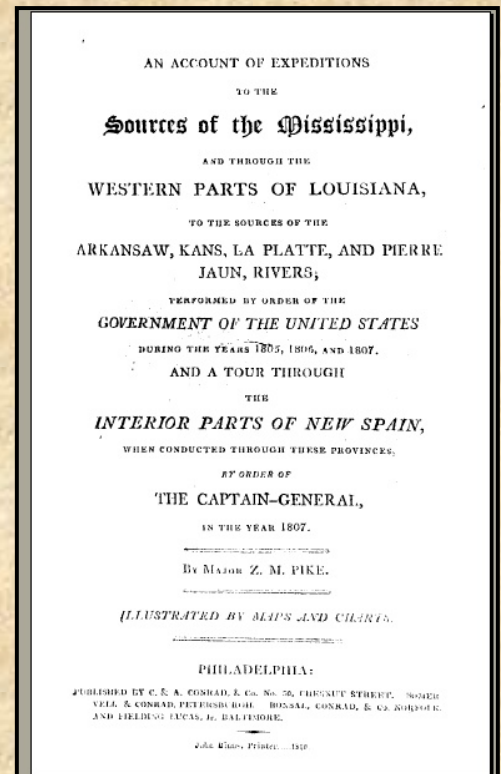
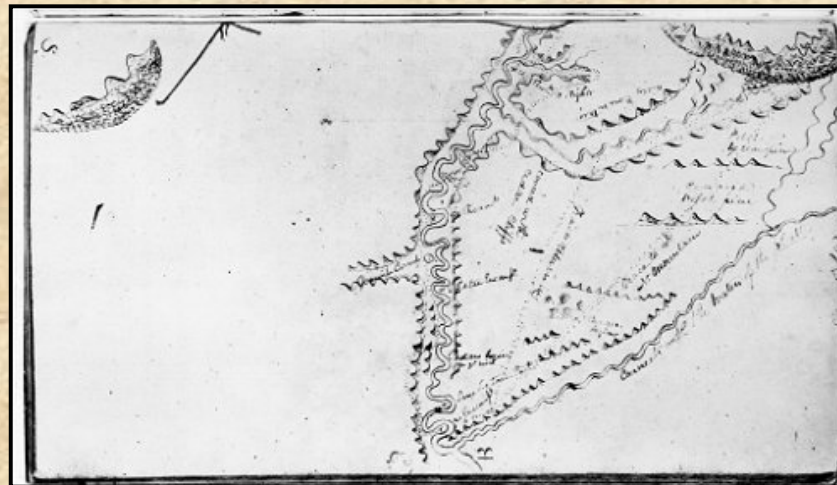
Click to start

**Lewis & Clark instructional film (16 minutes)**



# Zebulon Pike led the second expedition

Pike was a career army officer and explorer who led two parties of exploration (1805-1807) into the Louisiana Territory. He and another party explored the Arkansas and Red Rivers, which formed part of the boundary between the lands of the Louisiana Territory and New Spain. Finding their headwaters was important to the U.S. However, a second part of Pike's instructions, to make a reconnaissance of the Spanish settlements in New Mexico, actually meant spying on a neighboring country in peacetime.



## Stephen Harriman Long led the third expedition

Long was an army topographical engineer whose expedition lasted from 1818-1823. He explored between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains. Later in 1823, he searched for the sources of the Mississippi by steamboat, ending far up the Missouri in Yellowstone country. The steamboat was built to resemble a dragon to impress the Indians. The highest summit of the Rocky Mountains was named Long's Peak in his honor.



## Foreign affairs

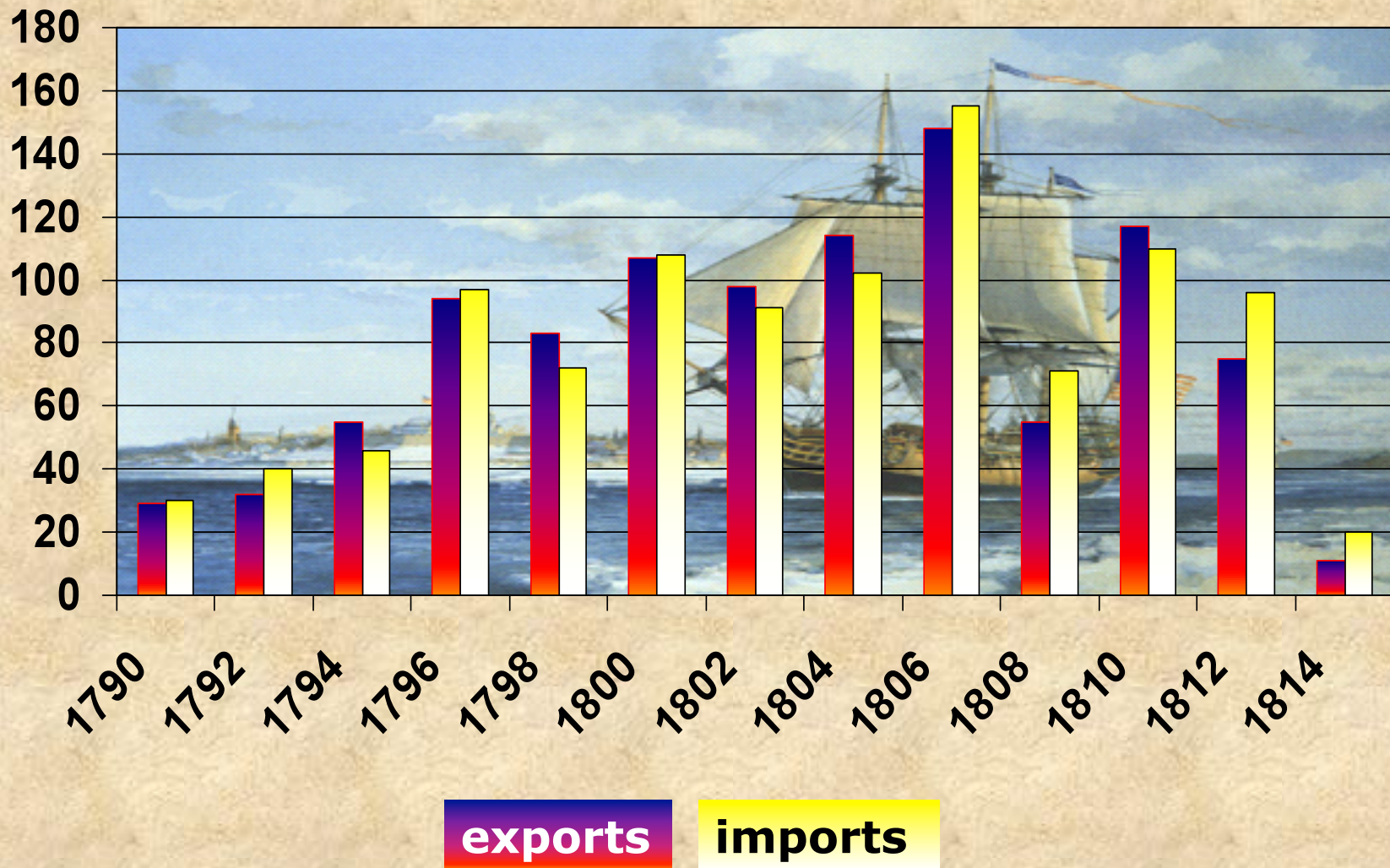
The *Empress of China* was the first American ship to trade with China in 1784. The huge profits encouraged others to enter the trade and soon huge fortunes were being made in New England coastal cities.




The Chinese purchased sea otter pelts, gold bullion, and ginseng, while Americans purchased tea silk and porcelains.





# U.S. exports and imports 1790-1814




# Barbary Wars

 Pirates from North Africa, especially Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli and Morocco, seized merchant ships for hundreds of years. European nations had been paying them protection/tribute money not to attack their ships.

 When the U.S. became independent, British tribute money no longer covered American ships.

 The U.S. paid the yearly tribute of one million dollars (\$15 million in 2004 dollars), but in 1801 the Pasha of Tripoli demanded an additional \$225,000.

 President Jefferson refused to pay and the Pasha declared war. Other Barbary states declared war as well.



## Barbary Wars



**In 1802, Jefferson sent the new U.S. Navy ships and some Marines to the Mediterranean.**



**The war dragged on until 1805, when an overland attack by Marines and foreign mercenaries (soldiers who fight for money) captured the Tripolitan city of Derna (today called Darnah).**



**Tripoli and the other states asked the U.S. for an end to the war. The U.S. demanded they stop attacking U.S. merchant ships. They agreed, but the U.S. had to pay a large ransom to gain the release of captive American sailors.**



**The war showed that the U.S. was capable of fighting wars in foreign lands, and it gained valuable military experience.**



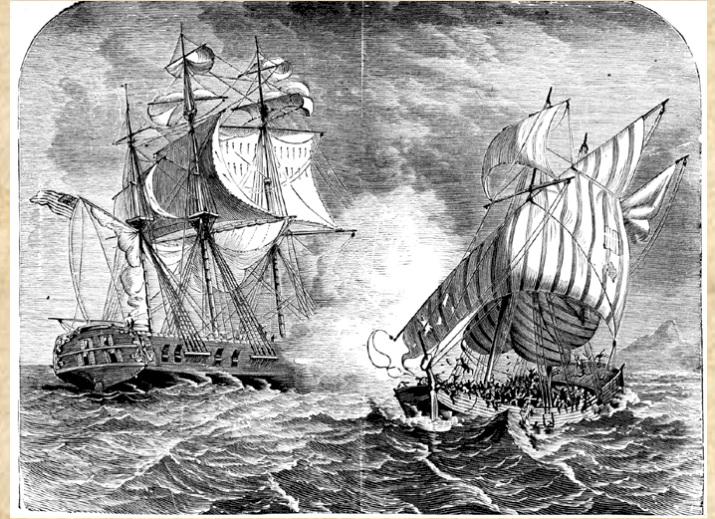
**In 1807, the Barbary states resumed their attacks on U.S. merchant ships. The U.S. had to wait until 1815 when the War of 1812 was over to fight the pirates.**

# Area where the Barbary Wars were fought





DECK OF THE PHILADELPHIA.



## Scenes from the Barbary Wars





## **Britain becomes the focus of U.S. anger**

**Britain and France were still engaged in war as a result of the French Revolution.**

**The British destroyed the French fleet at Trafalgar and issued the *Orders in Council* which blockaded trade in European ports under Napoleon's control.**

**Napoleon responded with the *Berlin and Milan Decrees* which also restricted trade.**

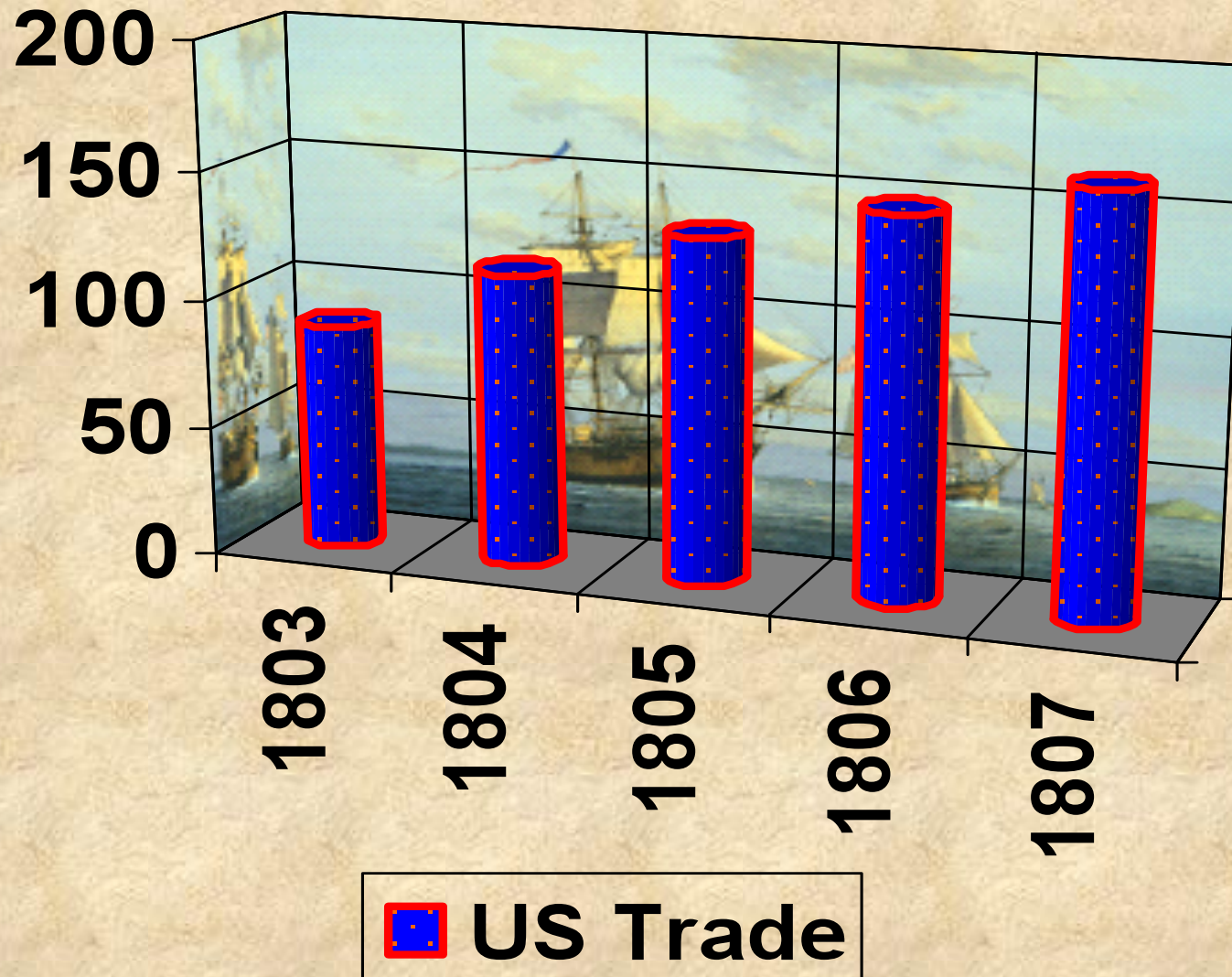
**The U.S. merchant fleet was caught in the middle.**

**France seized 500 U.S. ships while Britain took over 1,000.**


**Many millions of dollars of cargo was lost to both nations.**

**Although Americans were also angry with the French, several other factors directed American anger toward Great Britain.**


**U.S. trade increased after the outbreak of war in 1803 (in millions of dollars)**

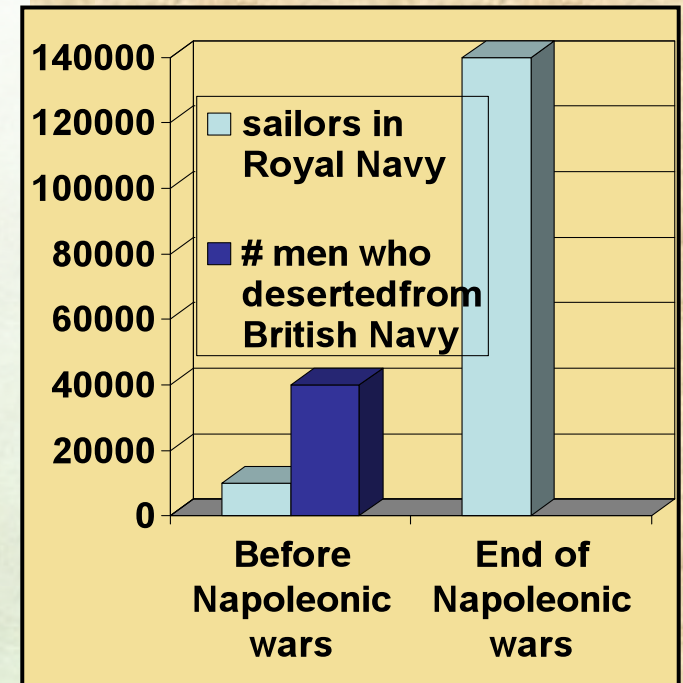


# Impressment caused great anger against Britain in the U.S.

 **What is Impressment?** *It means forcing men to join an army or navy. Often the men are kidnapped off the street by "press gangs."*

 **Who was impressing American citizens?** *The British Navy, which had used impressment for centuries.*

 **Why was Impressment used?** *Life in the British Navy has been described as a "living hell." Sailors were treated badly and working conditions were dirty and dangerous. There were few volunteers, so the navy turned to kidnapping or impressing unwilling men to fill their ships with crews.*



## Chesapeake Affair



**It has been estimated that over 10,000 American citizens were impressed into the British Navy. There was little the U.S. could do except protest. Britain was in a desperate fight and would do anything to defeat Napoleon.**



**In 1807, the British warship Leopard, searching for four known deserters, stopped the USS Chesapeake off the coast of Virginia and demanded to board and search for the deserters.**



**The Chesapeake was unprepared for action and her captain refused the boarding request. The British ship opened fire, killing and wounding several American sailors. The Chesapeake was defenseless and was forced to allow the British aboard.**

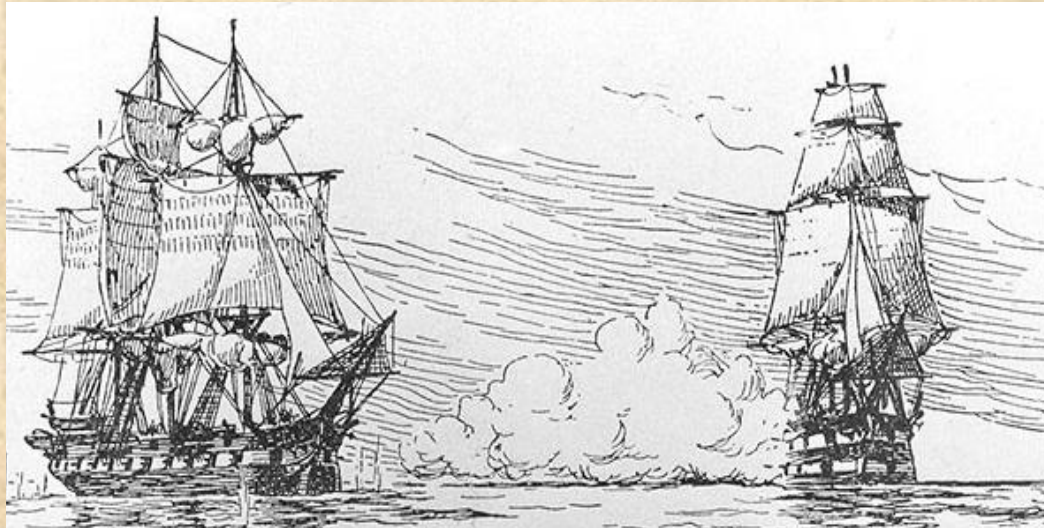
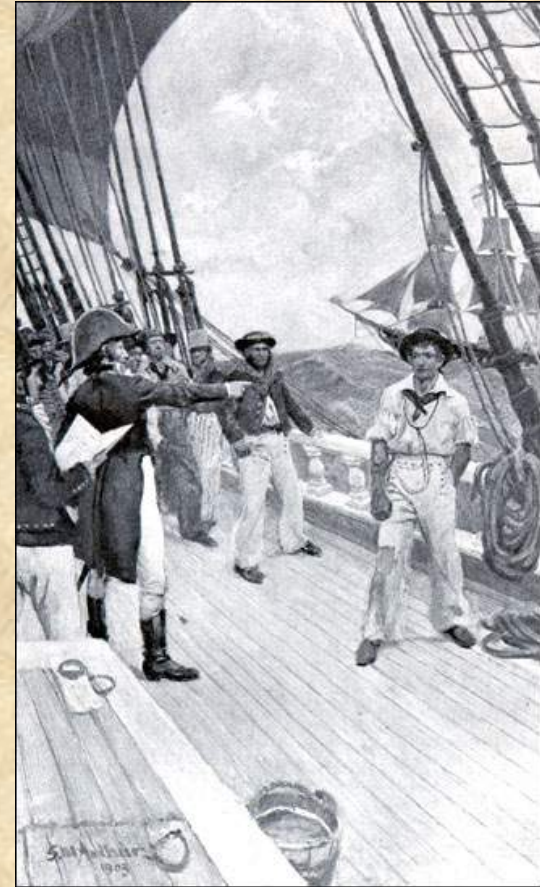


**The British took four U.S. sailors and the Chesapeake limped into port.**



**There were riots and calls for war; but Jefferson, not wanting to drag the U.S. into a European war, decided to use economic pressure to force Britain and France to respect U.S. neutrality.**

**USS Chesapeake**



**Leopard firing on the Chesapeake**

