

PRESIDENCY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON 1789-1797

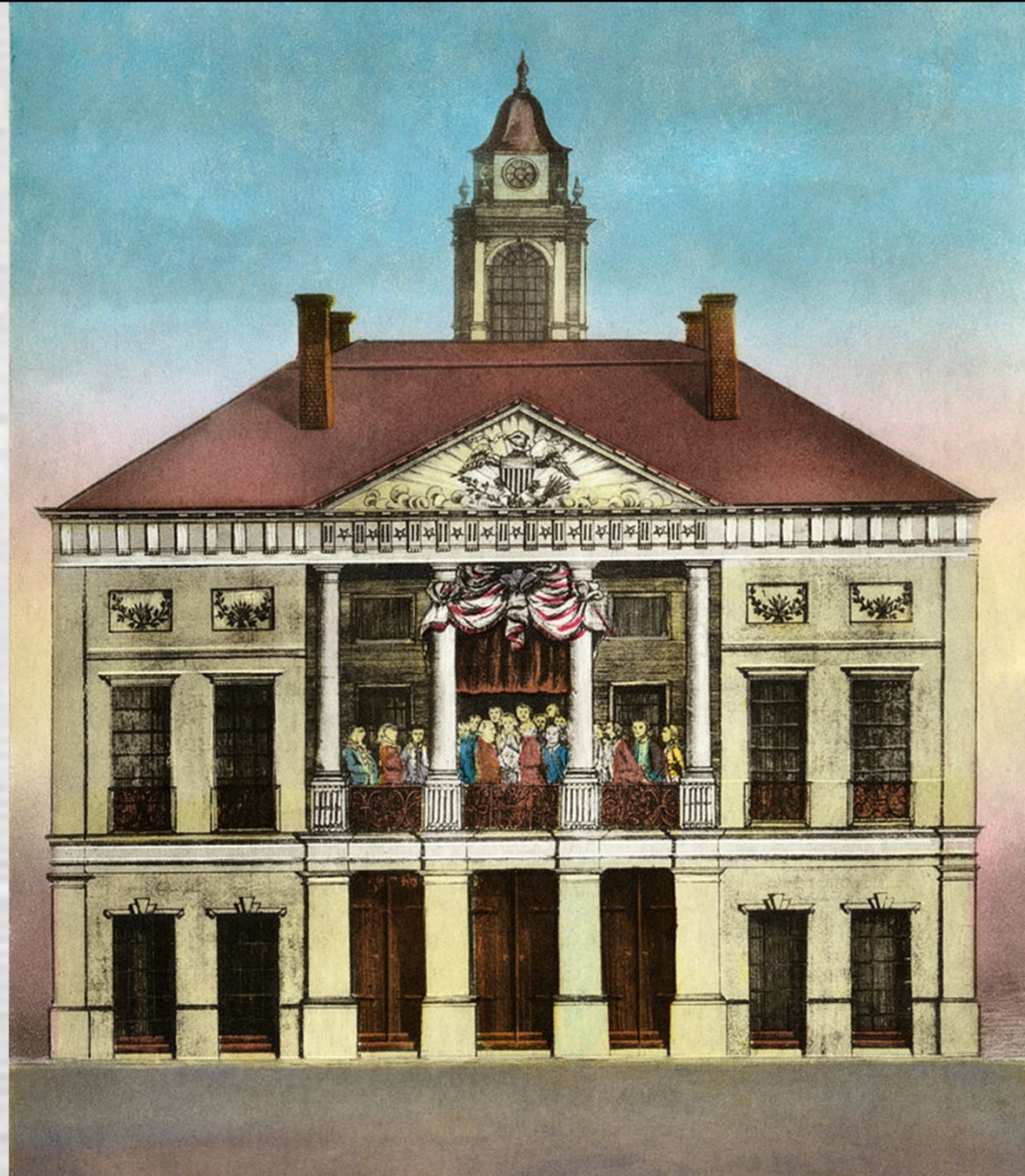
[George Washington in 60 Seconds](#)



A NEW GOVERNMENT

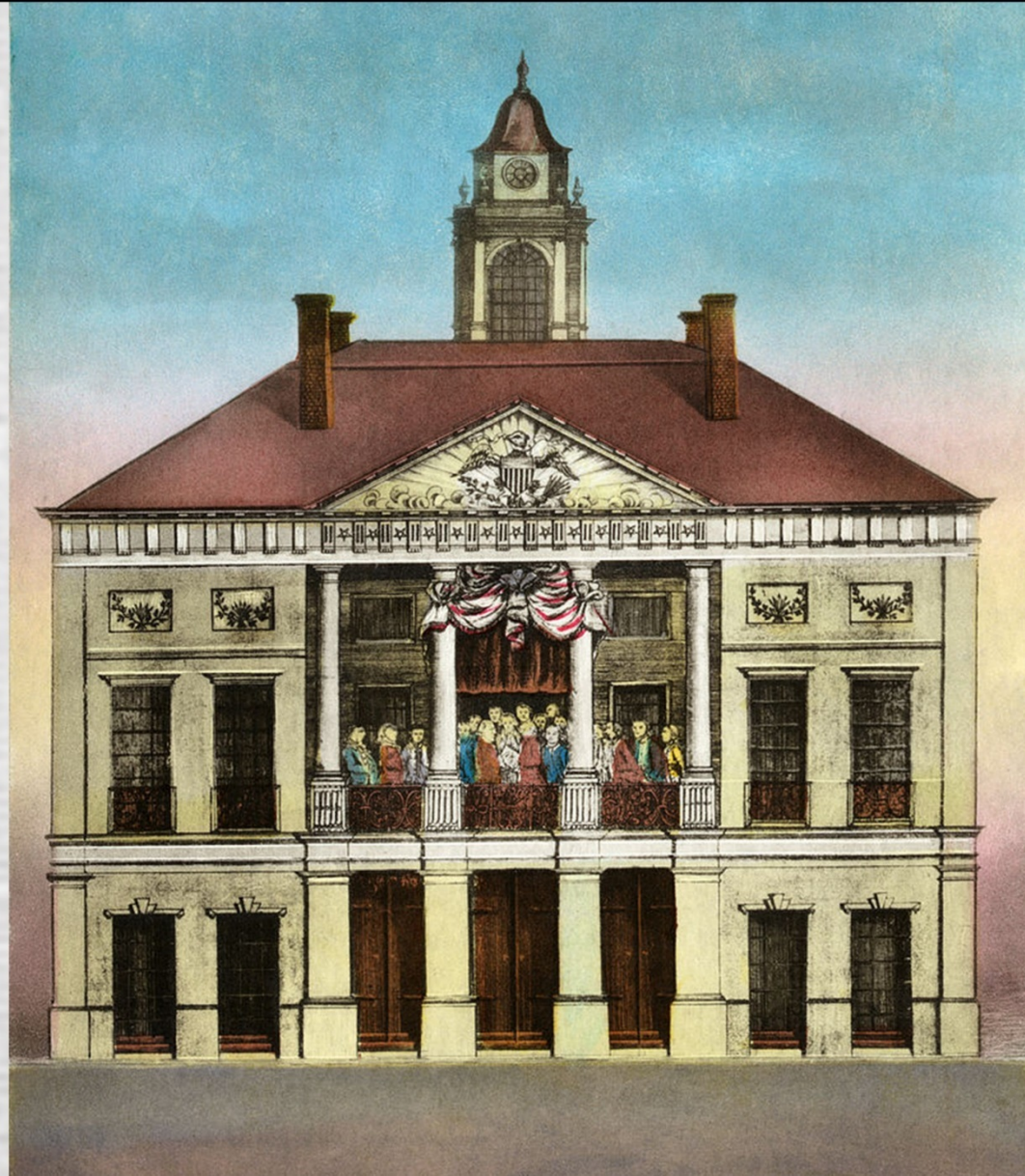
- **First Congress under the Constitution was elected in 1788 and began their first session in March 1789 in New York City (the nation's temporary capital)**

[Where Was the First U.S. Capital?](#)



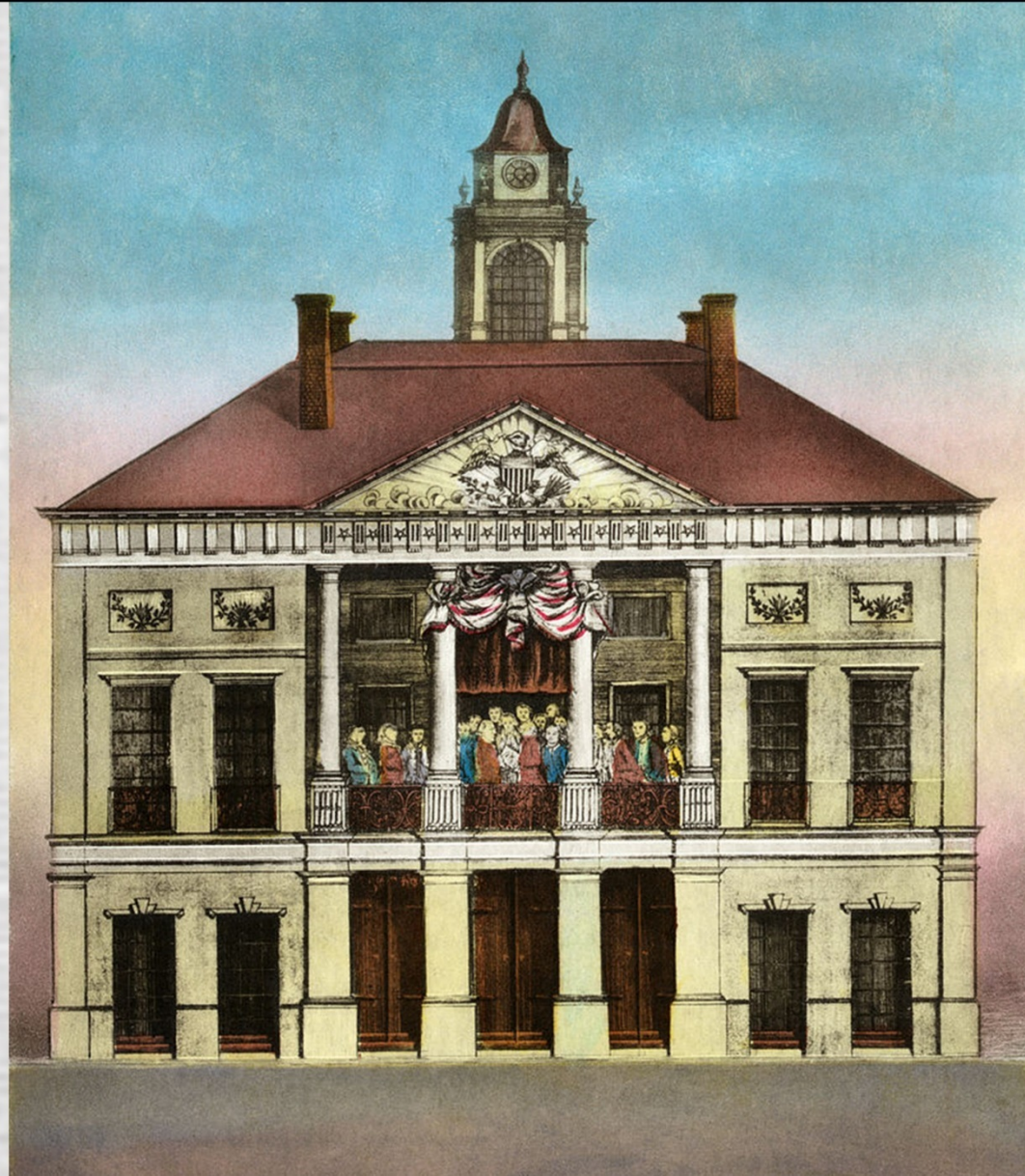
A NEW GOVERNMENT

- George Washington was the electoral college's unanimous choice for President and he took his oath of office on April 30, 1789
- John Adams became the 1st Vice President



A NEW GOVERNMENT

- At the time of Washington's election, 11 out of the 13 states had ratified the Constitution (North Carolina and Rhode Island had not ratified it yet)



ORGANIZING THE NEW FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

- Washington appointed 4 department heads and created a CABINET of advisors that he met with regularly to discuss issues (this practice continues today)

[How Presidents Govern](#)



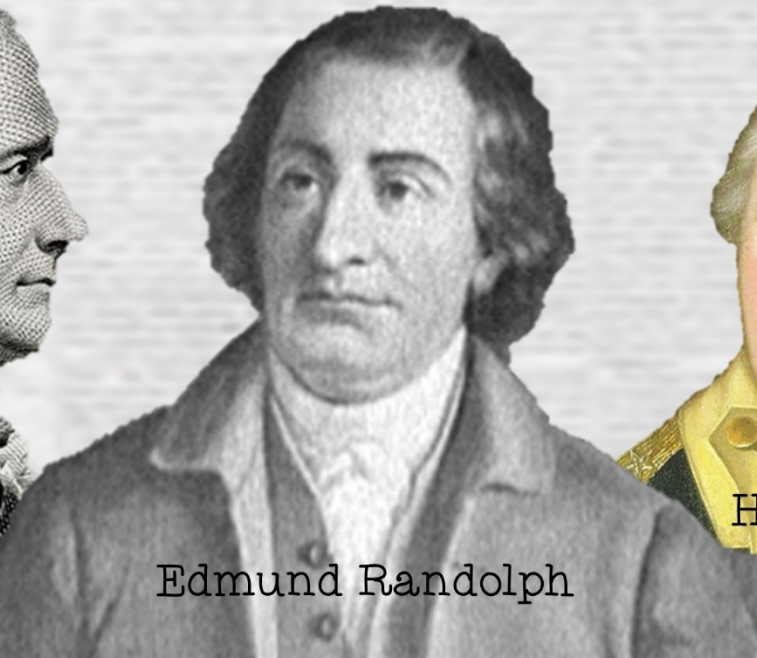
ORGANIZING THE NEW FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

- Thomas Jefferson - Secretary of State
- Alexander Hamilton - Secretary of Treasury
- Henry Knox - Secretary of War
- Edmund Randolph - Attorney General

[Alexander Hamilton](#)



Alexander
Hamilton



Edmund Randolph



Henry Knox

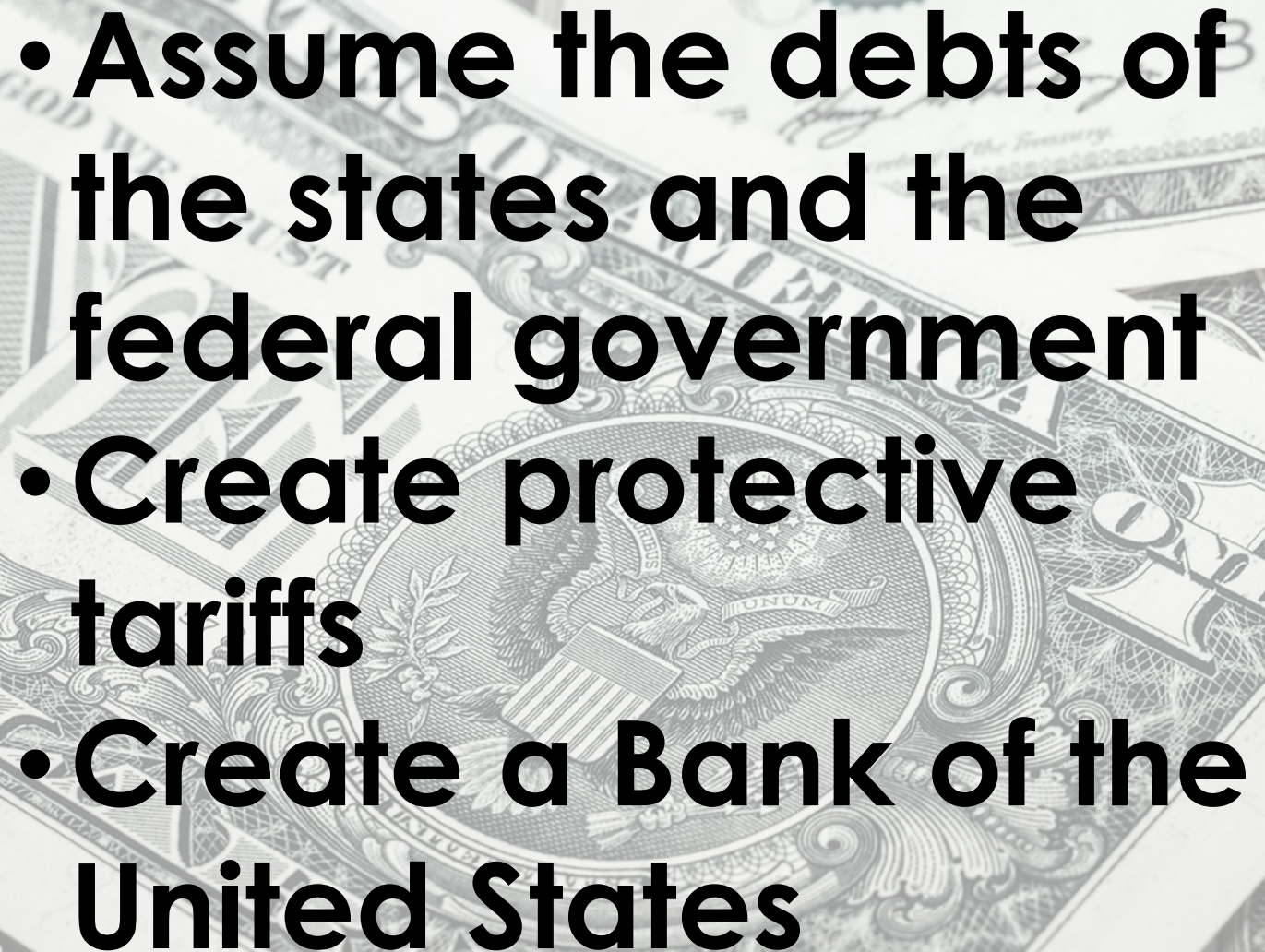


Thomas Jefferson

JUDICIARY ACT OF 1789

- Established the Supreme Court with one Chief Justice and 5 Associate Justices, created 13 district courts and 3 circuit courts of appeal

HAMILTON'S FINANCIAL PROGRAM

- 
- Assume the debts of the states and the federal government
 - Create protective tariffs
 - Create a Bank of the United States

HAMILTON'S FINANCIAL PROGRAM

- **SUPPORTERS:** Northern merchants who would gain from high tariffs and a stable U.S. currency
- **OPPONENTS:** Anti-federalists and Thomas Jefferson believed it only benefited the rich



HAMILTON'S FINANCIAL PROGRAM

WHAT PASSED THROUGH CONGRESS:

- Pay off national debt
- Assume the debts of the states
- A compromise with Jefferson established the nation's capital in the South along the Potomac River (will be named Washington after his death)



HAMILTON'S FINANCIAL PROGRAM

WHAT PASSED THROUGH CONGRESS:

- Tariff rates were lower than what Hamilton wanted, but he persuaded Congress to pass excise taxes, particularly one on whiskey
- Established a National Bank (argument whether or not this was constitutional)



FRENCH REVOLUTION

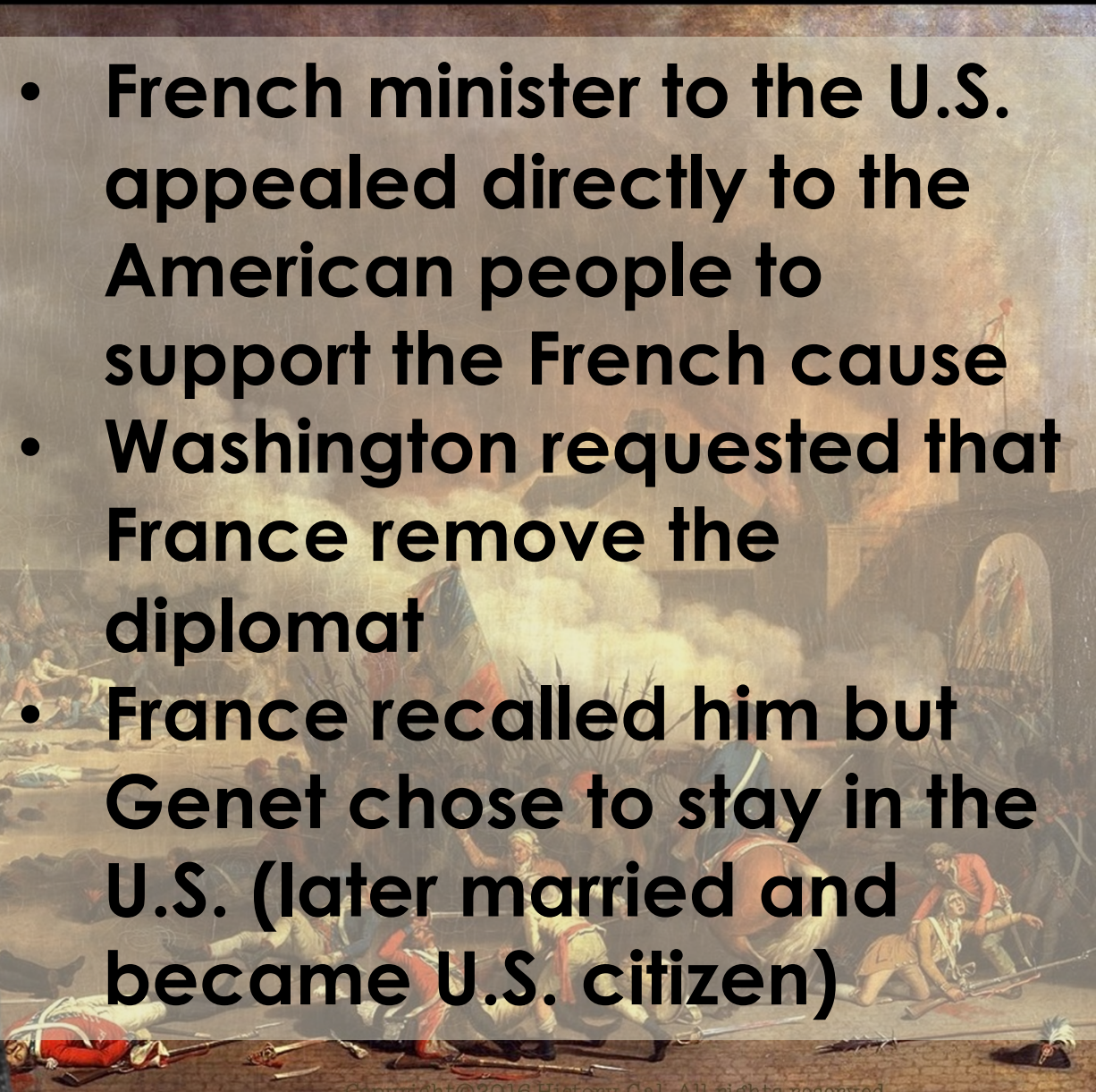
- Americans generally supported the cause of the French people, but were horrified by the mass executions and mob hysteria
- PROCLAMATION OF NEUTRALITY 1793 – proclaimed U.S. neutrality in the French Revolution and the European wars (Thomas Jefferson resigned over this proclamation)

FRENCH REVOLUTION

CITIZEN GENET



- French minister to the U.S. appealed directly to the American people to support the French cause
- Washington requested that France remove the diplomat
- France recalled him but Genet chose to stay in the U.S. (later married and became U.S. citizen)



JAY TREATY 1794

- Chief Justice John Jay was sent to England to stop the British from searching and seizing American ships and impressing American seamen into the British navy
- Britain agreed to evacuate military posts on the U.S. western frontier and pay damages to American shipping
- **SIGNIFICANCE** – kept U.S. and Britain at peace

[Jay's Treaty Explained](#)



PINCKNEY TREATY 1795

Between U.S. and Spain

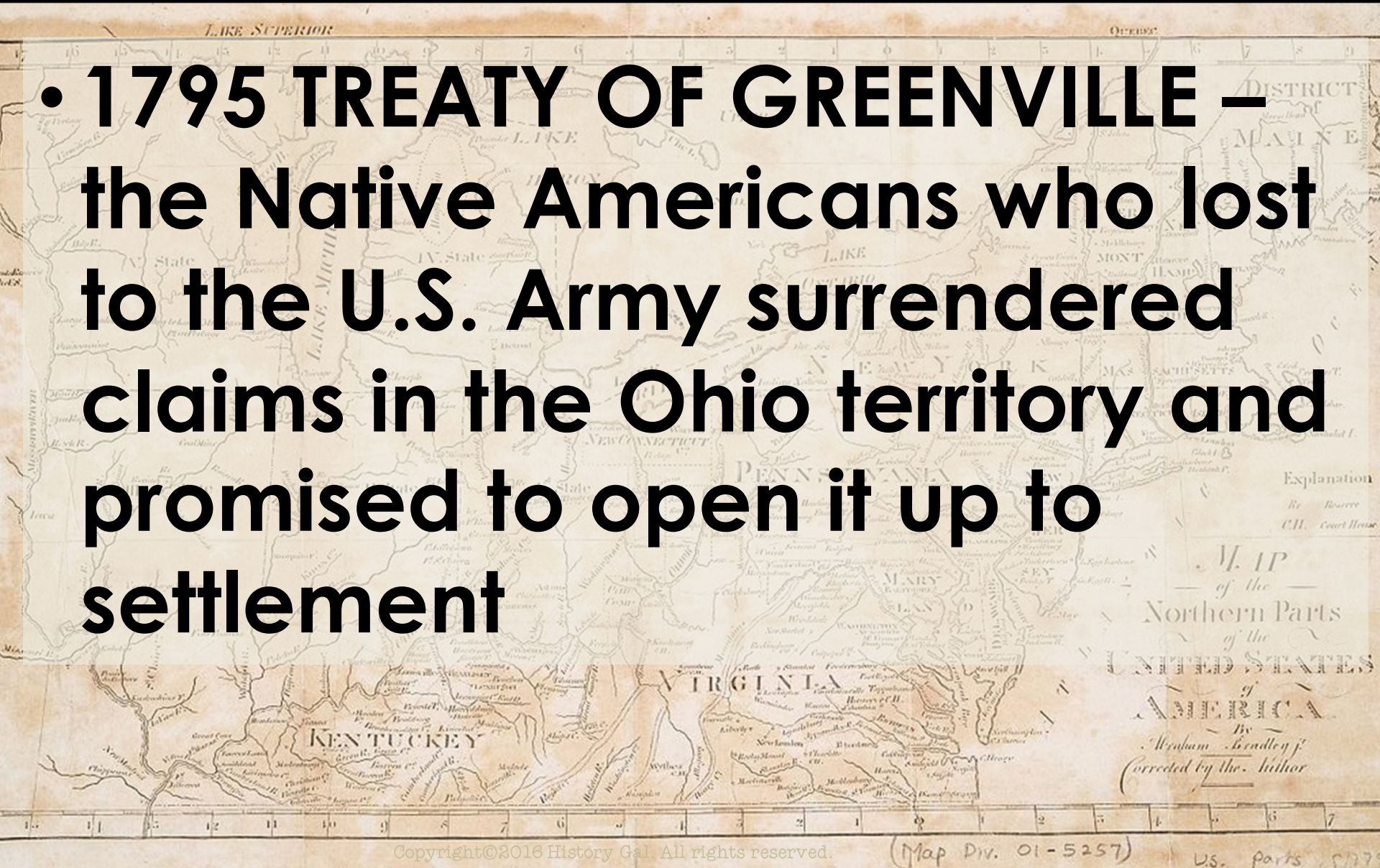
- **Spain agreed to open the lower Mississippi River and New Orleans to U.S. trade**
- **U.S. could transfer cargo in New Orleans without paying duties to the Spanish government**
- **Set the northern border of Spanish Florida at the 31st parallel**

NATIVE AMERICANS

- American settlers moved steadily westward into Ohio and beyond
- Settlers encroached on Native American lands
- The British supplied weapons to the Native Americans and encouraged them to attack the settlers
- U.S. army and Native Americans fought for control of the Northwest Territory

NATIVE AMERICANS

- 1795 TREATY OF GREENVILLE – the Native Americans who lost to the U.S. Army surrendered claims in the Ohio territory and promised to open it up to settlement



WHISKEY REBELLION 1794

- Farmers in western Pennsylvania refused to pay the federal excise tax on whiskey because they could not afford to pay it
- They defended their “liberties” by attacking the revenue (tax) collectors

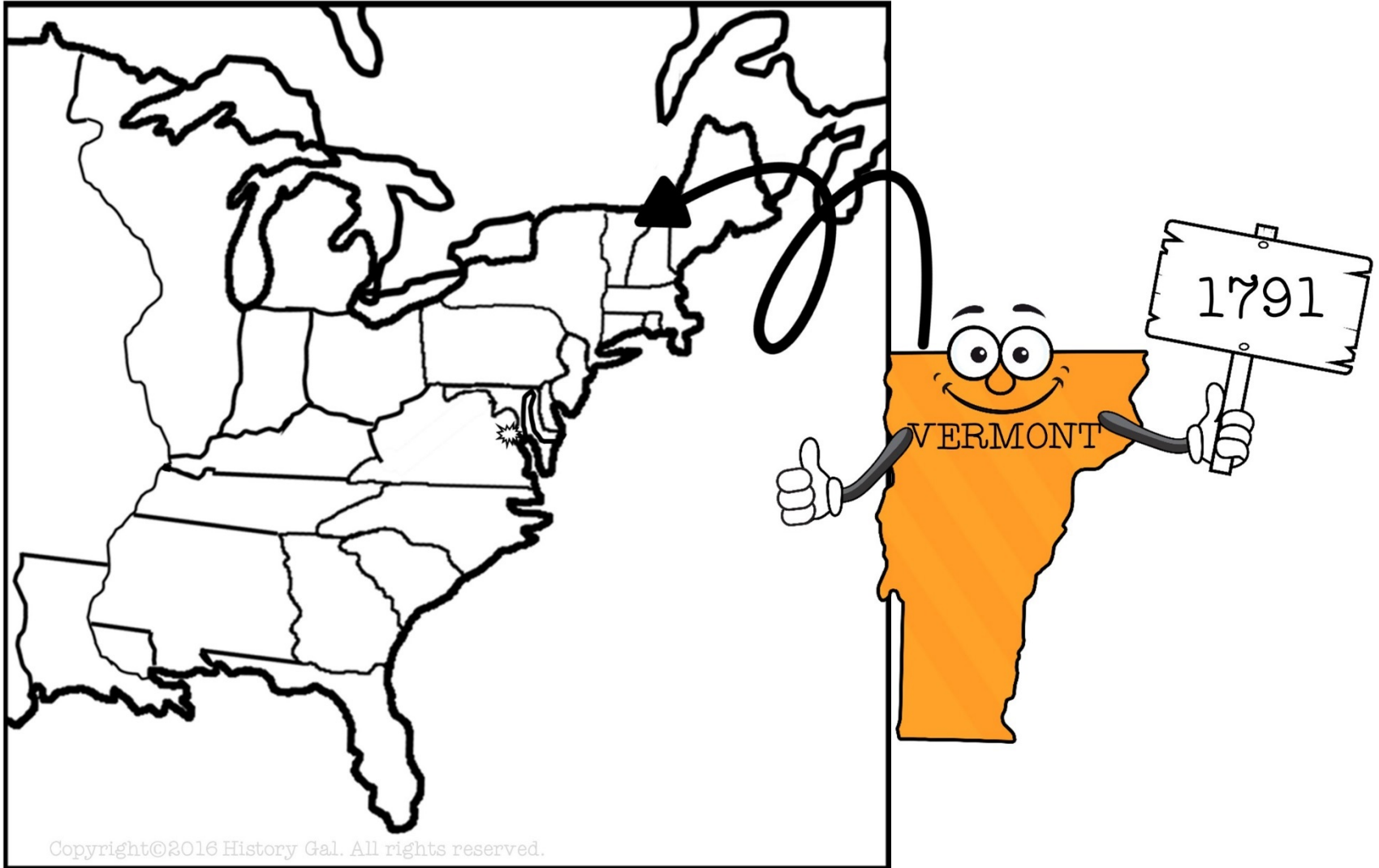
[Illustrated Whiskey Rebellion](#)



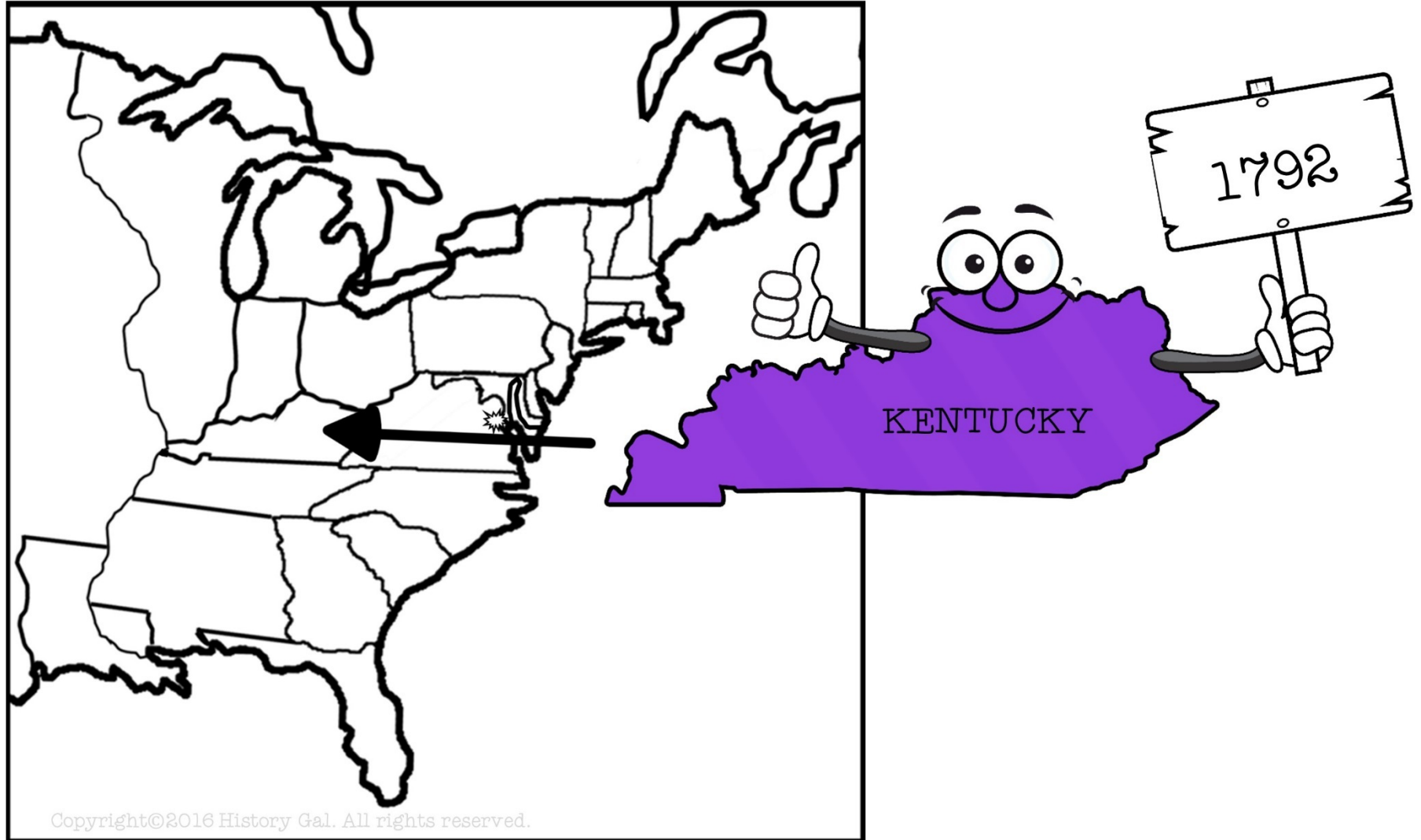
WHISKEY REBELLION 1794

- Washington federalized 15,000 state militiamen
- the show of force caused the Whiskey Rebellion to collapse without bloodshed
- **SIGNIFICANCE** – demonstrated that the new Federal government was strong enough to deal successfully with rebellion against its laws

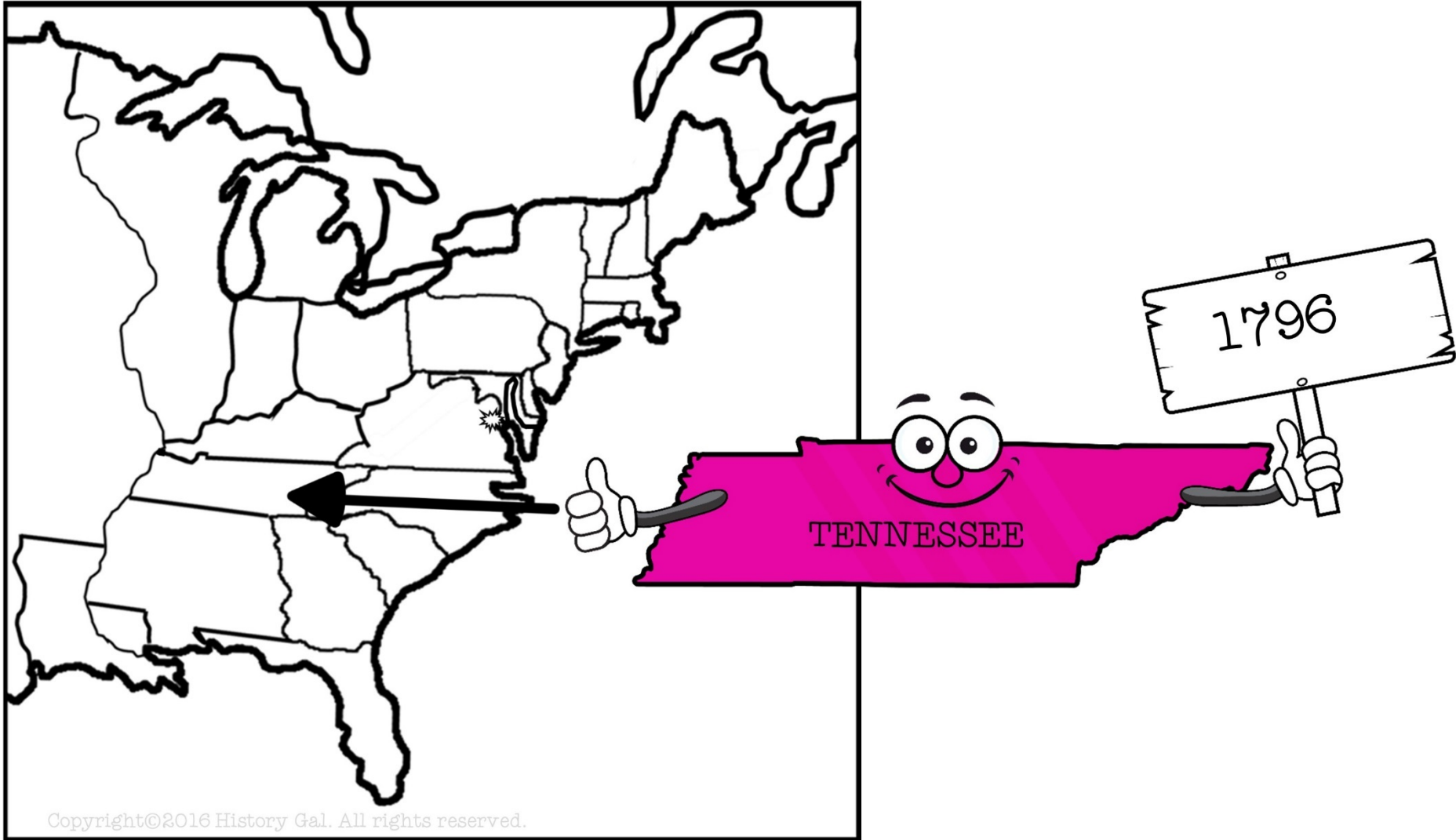
NEW STATES



NEW STATES



NEW STATES



A TWO TERM PRECEDENT

THE ADDRESS
To the People
ON HIS DECLINING



- 1796 – Washington announced he would not run for a 3rd term (set a precedent, or example)

OF GEN. WASHINGTON
of America,
THE PRESIDENCY
STATES.

Friends
period to
stant, and
with that
of the public
the number
g you, at the
regard to all
n withdrawing
zeal for your
conviction that
acceptance of
orm sacrifice
ntly hoped
to disreput
ation to
Executive Government of the United States being
must be employed in designating the person who is to
especially as it may conduce to a more distinct expres
the resolution I have formed, to decline being considered
ade.
assured, that this resolution has not been taken with
the relation which binds a doubtful citizen to his country.
in my situation might imply, I am influenced by no dis
ful respect for your past kindness; but am supported
to which your suffrages have twice called me, have been
to a deference for what appeared to be your desire. I
power, consistently with motives which I was not at
had been reluctantly drawn. The strength of my
the preparation of an address to declare it to you;
affairs with foreign nations, and the unanimous
longer renders the pursuit of inclination
ever partiality may be retained for my
my determination to retire.
on the proper occasion. In the dis
towards the organization and
was capable. Not unconscious,
perhaps still more in the eyes of
passing weight of years admonishes
come. Satisfied, that if any cir
consolation to believe, that while
public life, my feelings do not
to my beloved country for the
which it has supported me; and for
my services faithful and persevering,
remembered to your praise, and as an

fortunate than his competitors, turn this opinion to the purposes of his own elevation, on the ruins of Liberty.

Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind (which nevertheless ought not to be entirely out of sight) the common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a free people to provide against its effects. It agitates the community in vain; it excites the passions against another; foments occasional riots and insurrections. It opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which find a facilitated access to the policy and the will of one country are subjected to the policy and the will of another.

There is an opinion that parties in free countries are useful checks upon the administration of the government. It is probably true; and in governments of this kind, it is not to be discouraged. From their natural tendency to the abuse of power, they have a salutary purpose. And there being constant danger of excess, the effort ought to be, by forming public opinion, to investigate and assuage it. A fire not to be quenched demands a uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into a conflagration; instead of warning, it should consume.

It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking in a free country should inspire caution in those entrusted with its administration to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding in the exercise of powers of one department to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power, and proneness to abuse it, which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy the truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the guardian of the public weal against invasions of the others, has been evinced by experiments ancient and modern; some of them in our own country, and under our own eyes. To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for though this, in particular instances, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance, in permanent evil, any partial or transient benefit which the use of it may produce.

Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, Religion and Morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism who should labour to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these foremost props of the duties of men and citizens.—The mere politician, equally with the

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS:

- Avoid sectionalism
- Do not get involved in European affairs
- Avoid permanent military alliances
- Do not form political parties

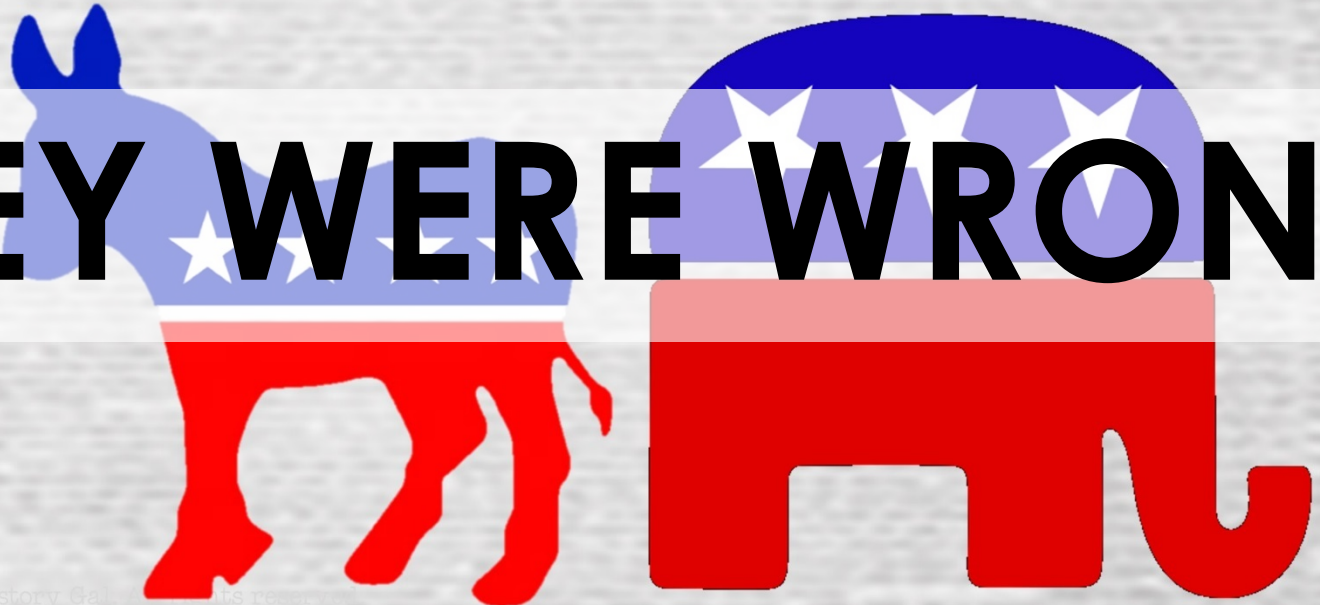


[George Washington's Farewell Address](#)

POLITICAL PARTIES

- Washington's election by unanimous vote of the Electoral College led people to believe that political parties were not needed and therefore would not arise.

THEY WERE WRONG



POLITICAL PARTIES

FEDERALISTS

- supported Hamilton's financial reform
- favored growth of Federal power
- mostly from Northern states
- favored loose interpretation of the Constitution

POLITICAL PARTIES

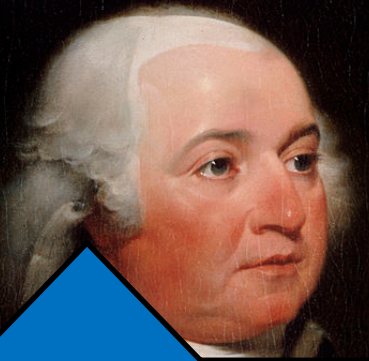
DEMOCRATIC-REPUBLICANS (D-R)

- supported Thomas Jefferson
- favored states' rights and containment of Federal power
- mostly from Southern and western states
- favored strict interpretation of the Constitution

[History of Political Parties in the U.S.](#)

ELECTION OF 1796

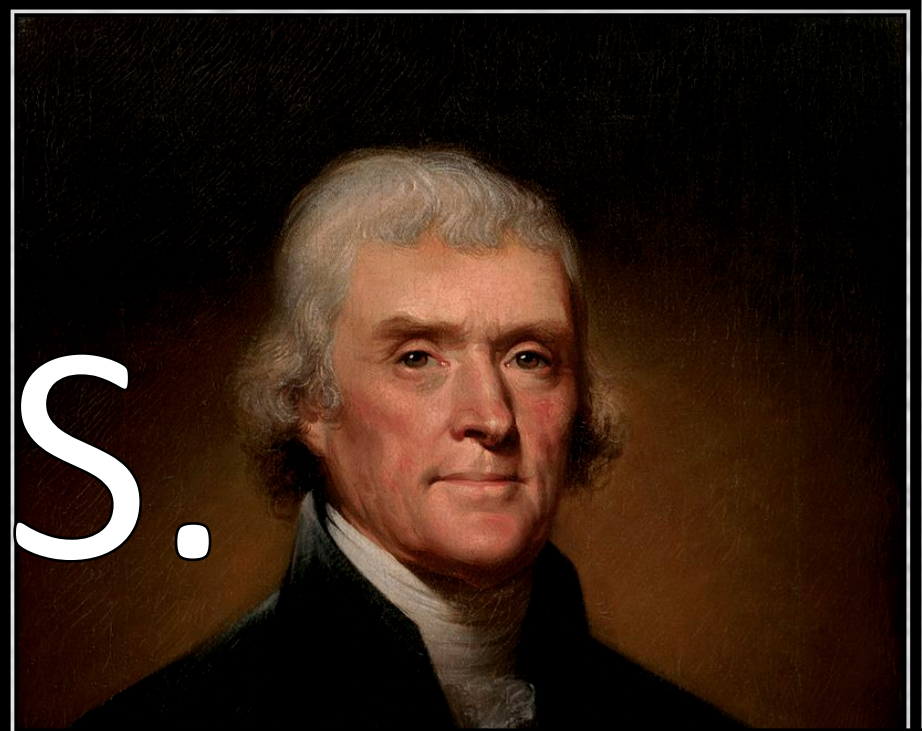
Federalist
John Adams



WINNER!

Adams won by 3
electoral votes

VS.



Thomas Jefferson became Vice-
President (method will be changed in
1804 with the 12th Amendment)

Democratic-Republican
Thomas Jefferson

PRESIDENCY OF

JOHN

ADAMS

1797-1801



[John Adams in 60 Seconds](#)

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Monday, the thirteenth of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

- Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall be guilty of any of the offenses hereinbefore mentioned, he or they shall be liable to be removed from the United States, and all marshals and other officers of the United States are required to execute all process in this act. And all marshals and other officers of the United States are required to execute all process in this act.
- Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall be guilty of any of the offenses hereinbefore mentioned, he or they shall be liable to be removed from the United States, and all marshals and other officers of the United States are required to execute all process in this act.
- Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall be guilty of any of the offenses hereinbefore mentioned, he or they shall be liable to be removed from the United States, and all marshals and other officers of the United States are required to execute all process in this act.
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John Adams
President of the United States

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

*Certify that this Act did orig^l
the Senate.*

IMPORTANT ACTS

- **ALIEN ACT** – authorized the President to deport any aliens considered dangerous and to detain enemy citizens in time of war
- **SEDITION ACT** – made it illegal for newspaper editors to criticize either the President or Congress and imposed heavy penalties (fined or imprisoned) for editors who violated the laws

[Alien and Sedition Acts](#)

XYZ AFFAIR

- U.S. merchant ships were being seized by French warships and privateers
- Seeking peace, Adams sent a delegation to Paris to negotiate a treaty
- French ministers known only as X, Y, Z (their names were never revealed) requested bribes before they would enter into negotiations

XYZ AFFAIR

- U.S. delegates refused and went home
- Americans wanted to go to war with France because of this insult
- Adams opposed going to war with France and kept the U.S. out of the European wars

[XYZ Affair](#)

KENTUCKY & VIRGINIA RESOLUTIONS

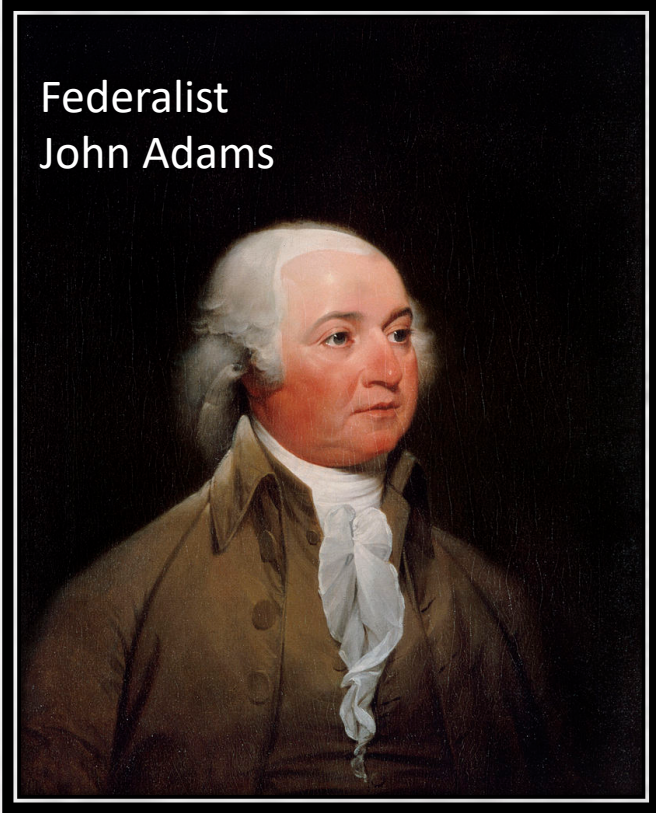
- **Written by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison**
- **States had entered into a compact and if any act of the Federal government broke this compact, a state could nullify the Federal law**

KENTUCKY & VIRGINIA RESOLUTIONS

- Written because D-R believed the Alien and Sedition Acts violated rights guaranteed by the 1st Amendment
- At this time, the Supreme Court did not have power to declare laws unconstitutional
- Crisis will soon fade because Federalists lose majority in Congress and the Supreme Court will gain the power to declare a law unconstitutional

ELECTION OF 1800

Federalist
John Adams



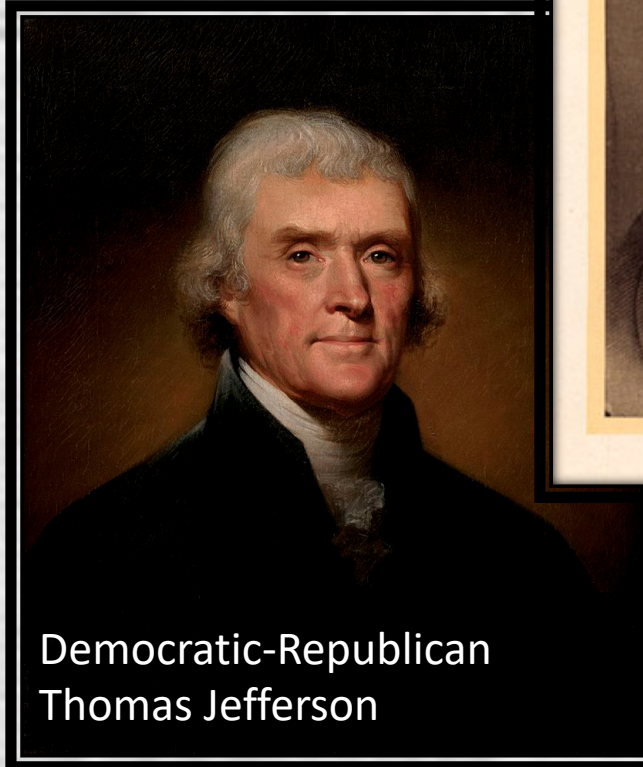
VS.

Democratic-Republican
Aaron Burr

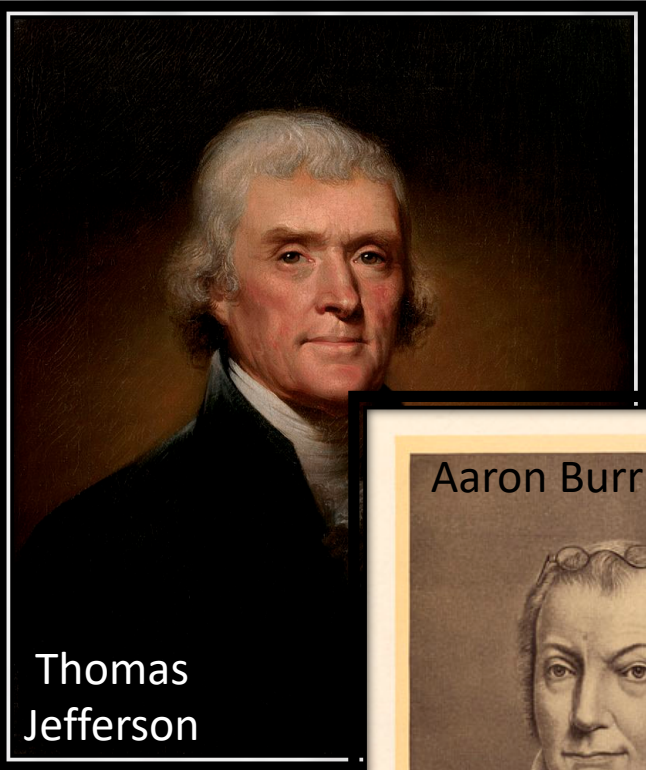


AARON BURR
Born, Feb. 6, 1756—Died, Sept. 14, 1836

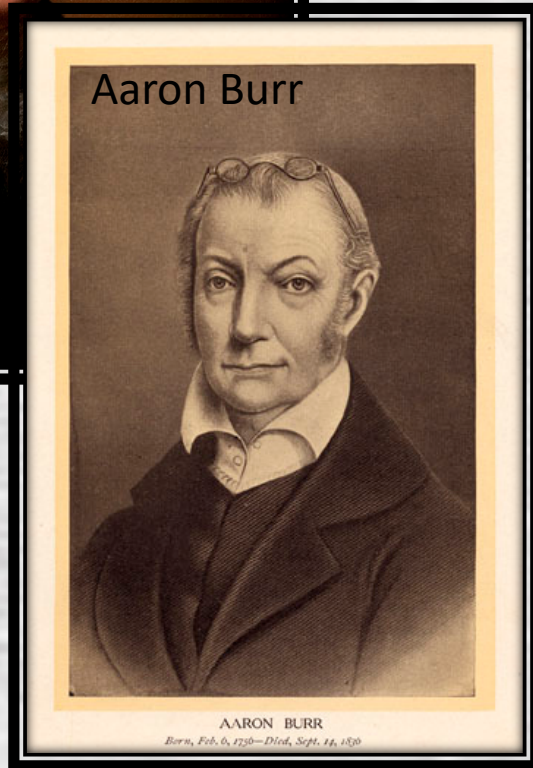
Democratic-Republican
Thomas Jefferson



ELECTION OF 1800



Thomas
Jefferson



Aaron Burr

- Electoral College split between Jefferson and Burr so the vote went to the House of Representatives

ELECTION OF 1800

Thomas
Jefferson

- Alexander Hamilton convinced his supporters in the House to vote for Jefferson not Burr

WINNER!

Aaron Burr

**VICE
PRESIDENT**

Alexander
Hamilton

REVOLUTION OF 1800

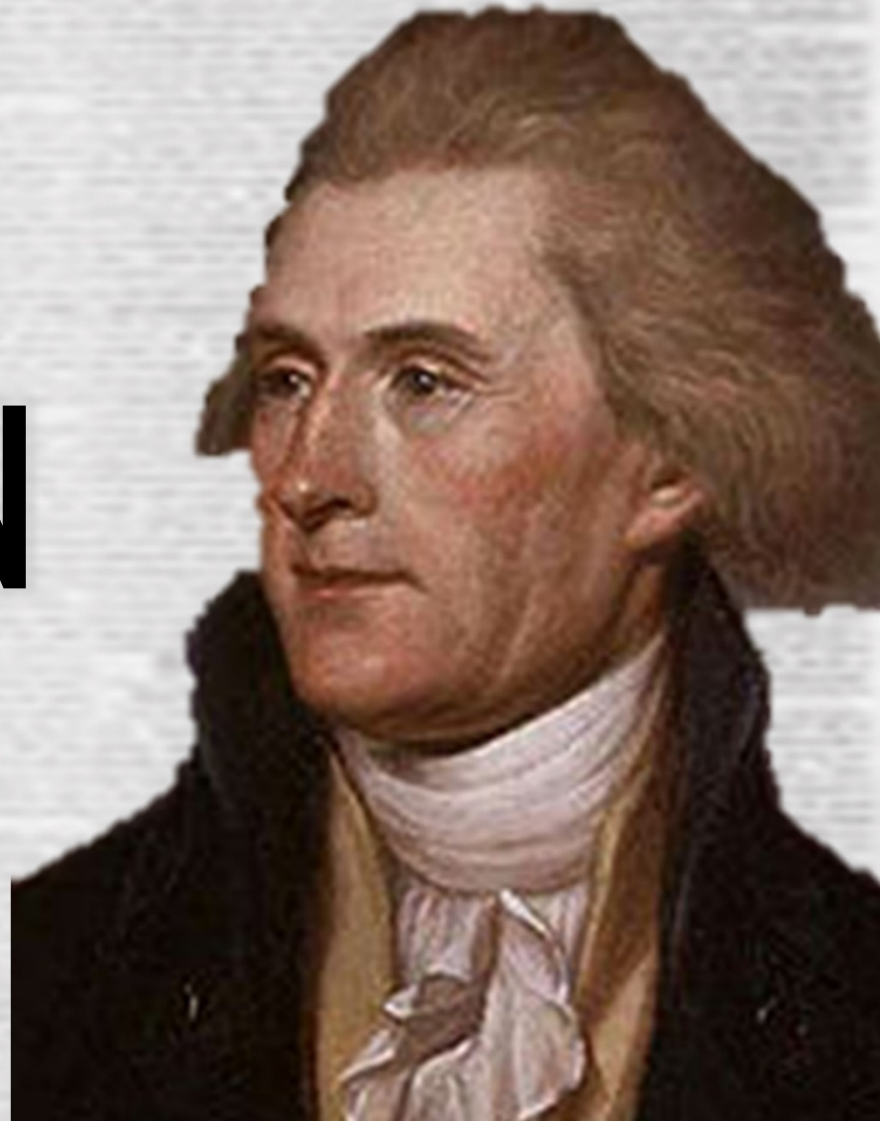
- The Election of 1800 is called the **REVOLUTION OF 1800** because it was a peaceful transfer of power from the Federalists to the Democratic-Republicans
- Indicated the U.S. Constitutional system would endure

[Election of 1800](#)

PRESIDENCY OF THOMAS JEFFERSON

1801-1809

[Thomas Jefferson in 60 Seconds](#)



JEFFERSON'S PRESIDENCY



- maintained Hamilton's national bank and debt repayment plan
- stayed out of foreign affairs
- repealed the excise taxes (including those on whiskey)
- lowered the national debt
- repealed the Alien and Sedition Acts

LOUISIANA PURCHASE

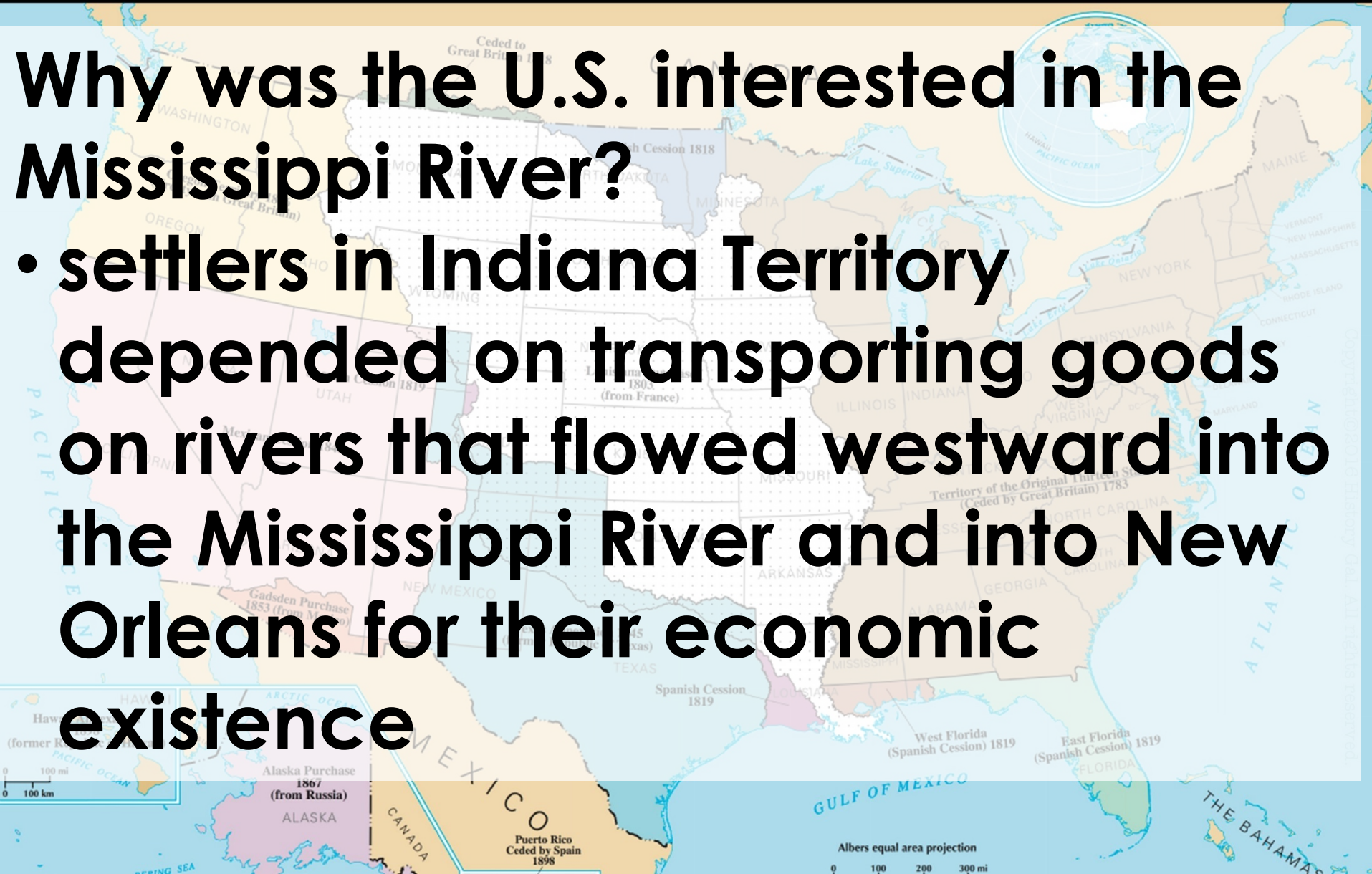
LOUISIANA – land where Mississippi and Missouri Rivers flowed, including the Port of New Orleans



LOUISIANA PURCHASE

Why was the U.S. interested in the Mississippi River?

- **settlers in Indiana Territory depended on transporting goods on rivers that flowed westward into the Mississippi River and into New Orleans for their economic existence**



LOUISIANA PURCHASE

Why was the U.S. interested in the Mississippi River?

- **1802 – Spanish officials revoked the right of deposit (the tax-free use of the Port of New Orleans) guaranteed in Pinckney Treaty**
- **Belief that if a foreign power controlled New Orleans, the U.S. might get entangled in European affairs**

LOUISIANA PURCHASE

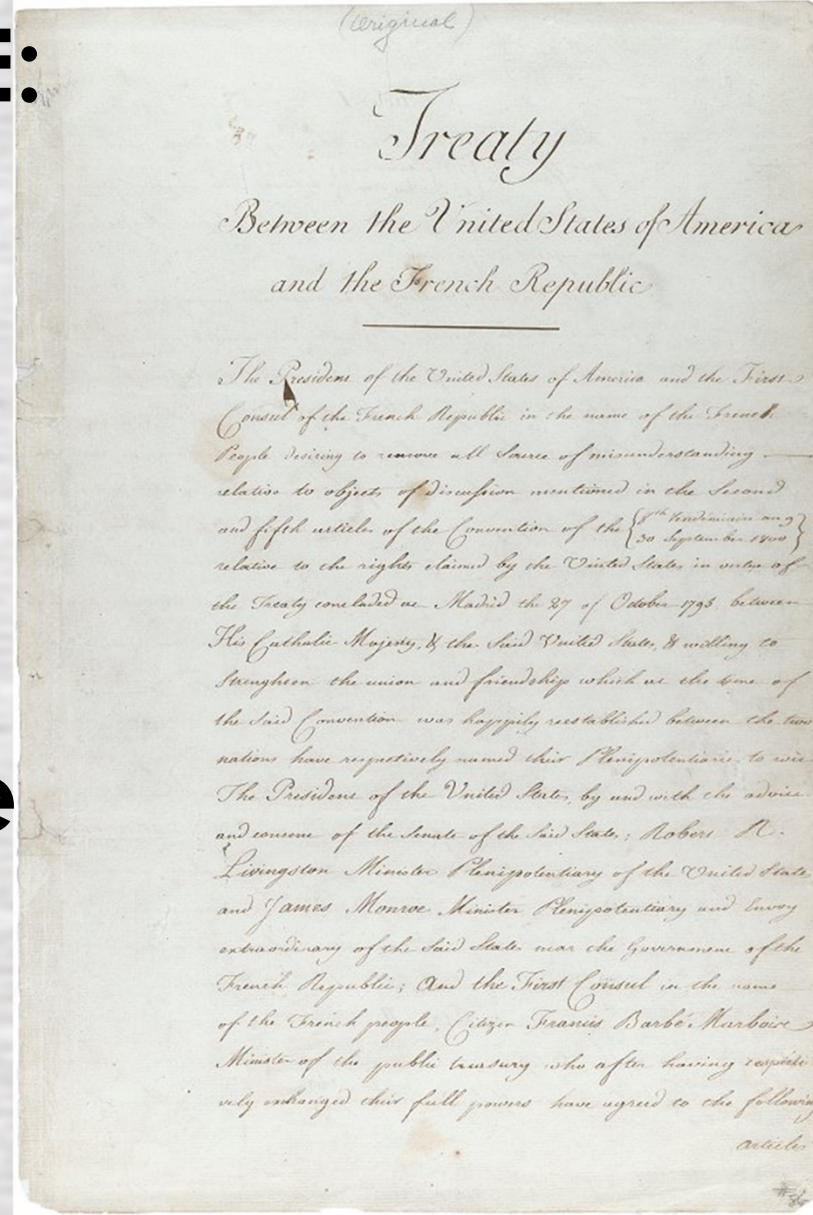
NEGOTIATIONS

- Jefferson sent ministers to France with instructions to offer up to \$10 million for New Orleans and a strip of land from the port eastward to Florida
- Napoleon's ministers offered to sell the entire Louisiana territory for \$15 million and the American ministers agreed

LOUISIANA PURCHASE

CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUE:

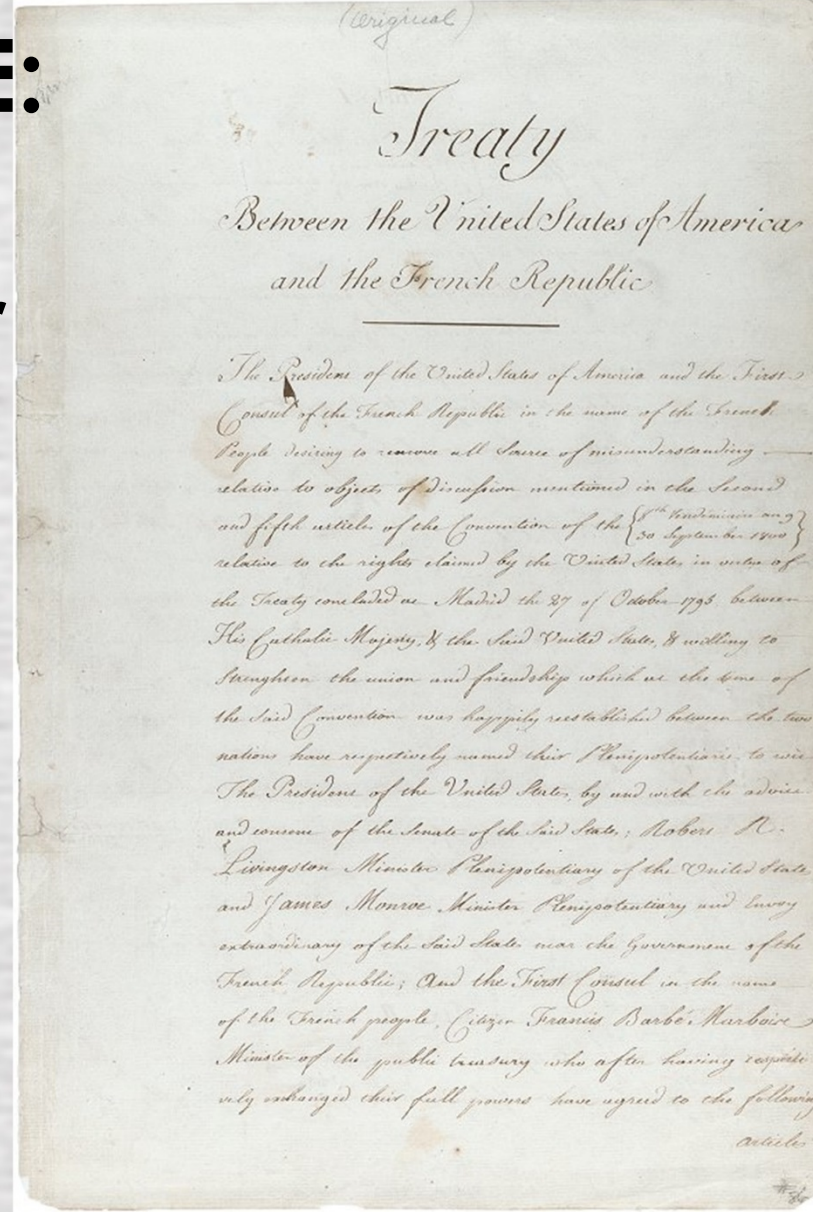
- Jefferson was committed to a strict interpretation of the Constitution and no clause in the Constitution gave the President power to purchase foreign land



LOUISIANA PURCHASE

CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUE:

- Eventually Jefferson determined it was for the country's good and submitted the agreement to the Senate, the Senate approved



LOUISIANA PURCHASE



[Louisiana Purchase](#)

PURCHASE RESULTS:

- Doubled the size of the U.S.
- Removed a foreign presence from the nation's borders

LOUISIANA PURCHASE

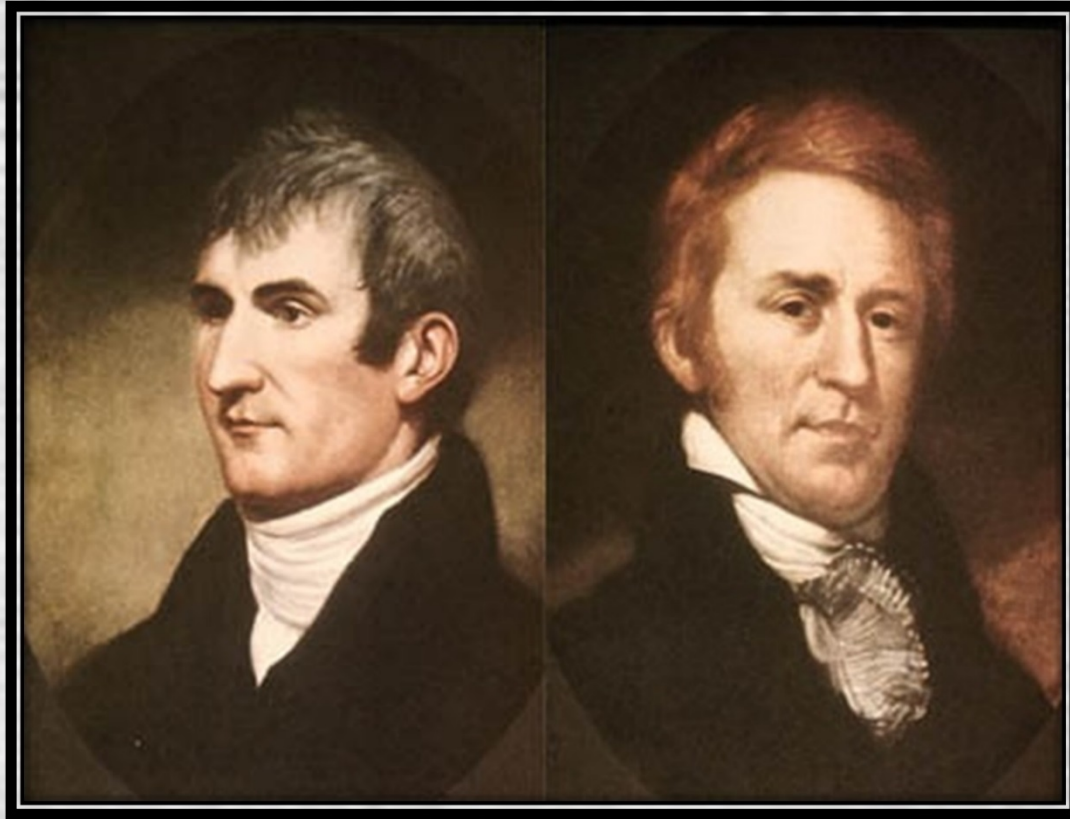


[Louisiana Purchase](#)

PURCHASE RESULTS:

- **Guaranteed U.S. expansion past the Mississippi River**
- **Increased the popularity of the Democratic-Republican Party**

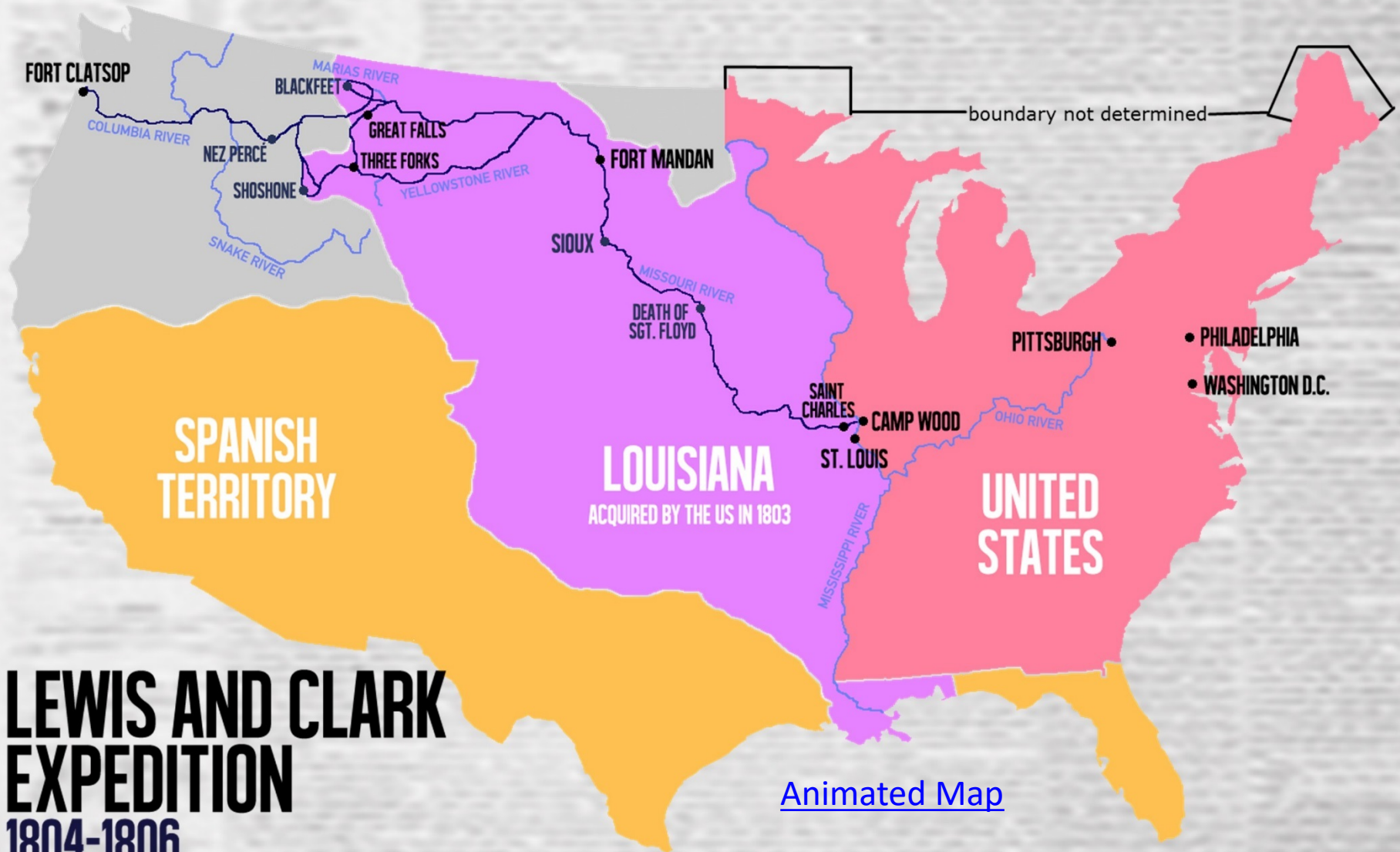
LEWIS & CLARK EXPEDITION 1804-1806



[Lewis and Clark](#)

Captain Meriwether Lewis and Lt. William Clark explored the Louisiana Territory

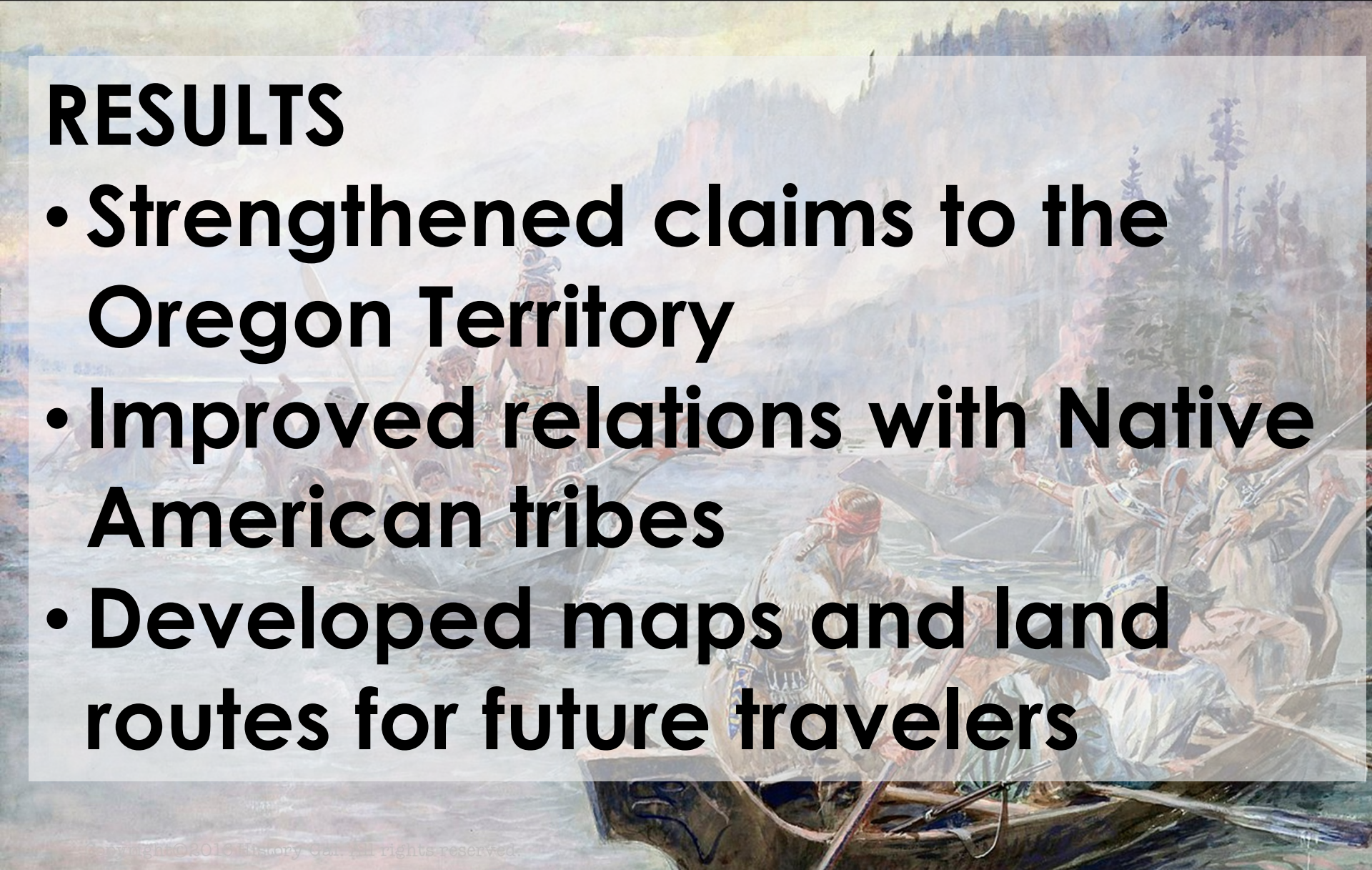
LEWIS & CLARK EXPEDITION 1804-1806



LEWIS & CLARK EXPEDITION 1804-1806

RESULTS

- Strengthened claims to the Oregon Territory
- Improved relations with Native American tribes
- Developed maps and land routes for future travelers



MARBURY V. MADISON 1803

- Jefferson wanted to block last minute Federalist appointments made by Adams (Midnight Appointments)
- He ordered Secretary of State James Madison not to deliver the commissions to the federal judges that Adams appointed
- One of these appointees, William Marbury, sued for his commission and the case went to the Supreme Court

MARBURY V. MADISON 1803

- Chief Justice John Marshall ruled that according to the Judiciary Act of 1789, Marbury should get his commission, but the act itself was unconstitutional

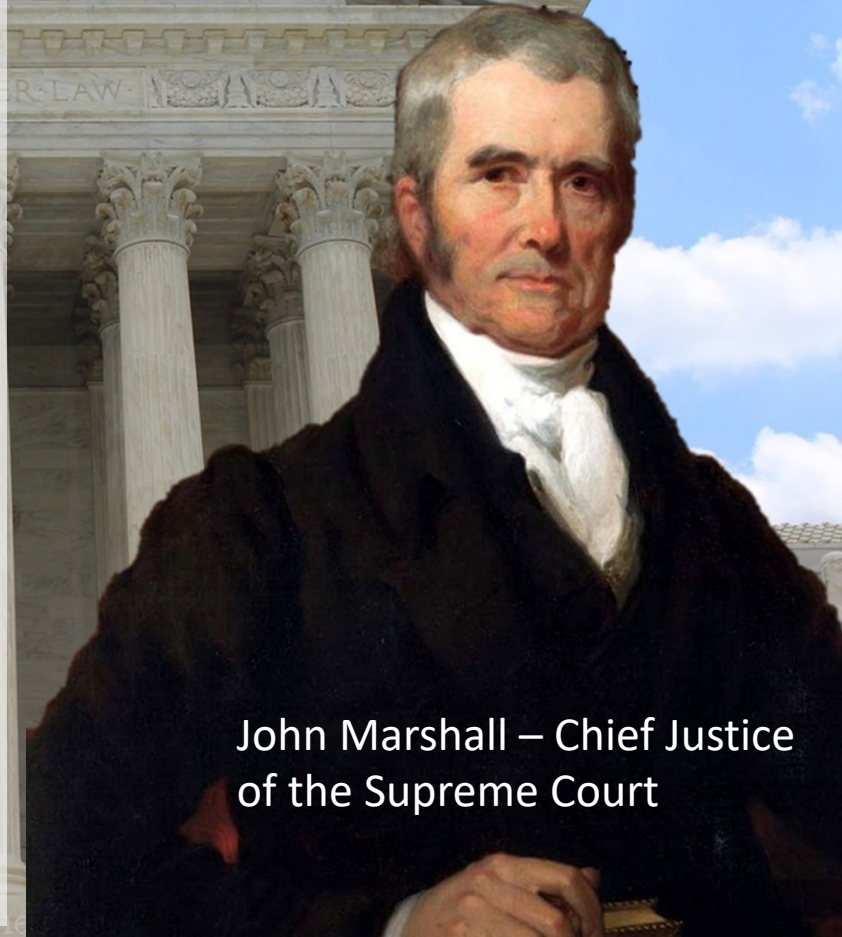


John Marshall – Chief Justice
of the Supreme Court

MARBURY V. MADISON 1803

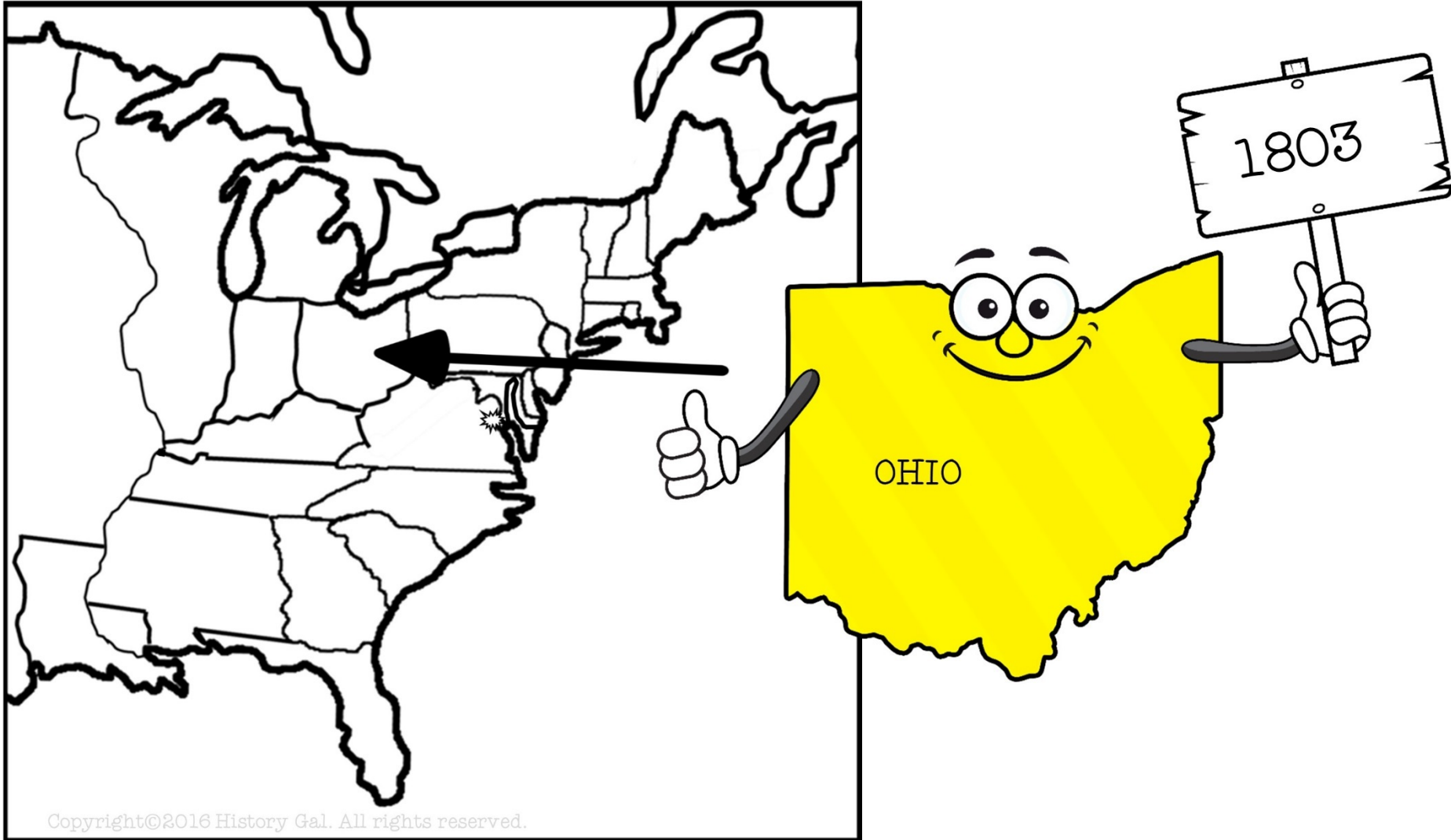
IMPORTANCE OF THE CASE:

- Established Judicial Review (Supreme Court could declare an act of Congress or the President unconstitutional)

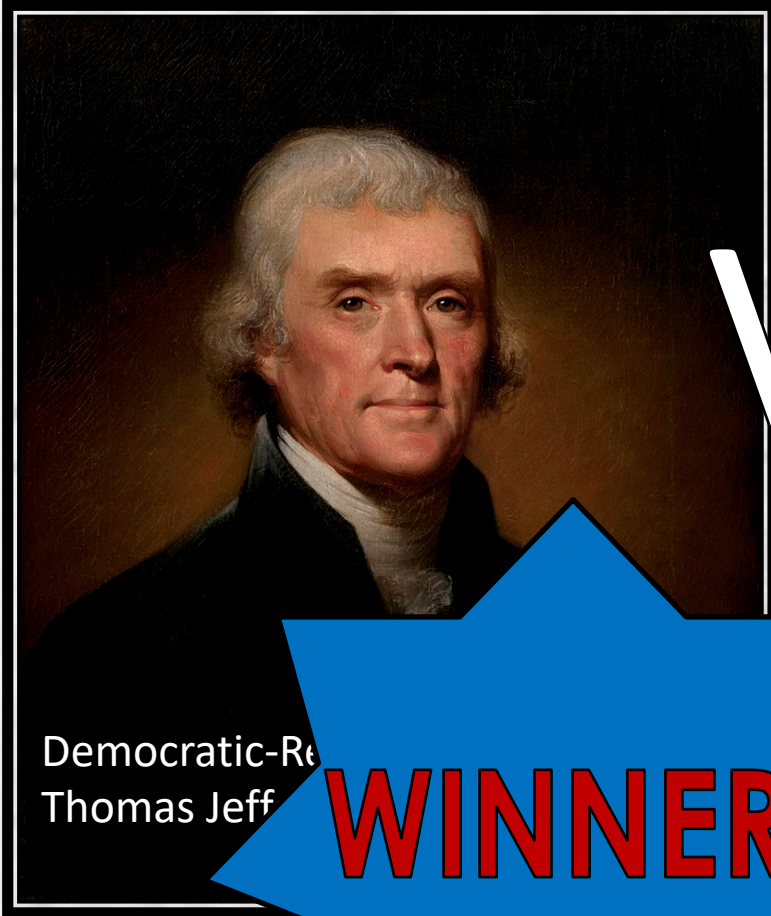


John Marshall – Chief Justice
of the Supreme Court

NEW STATE

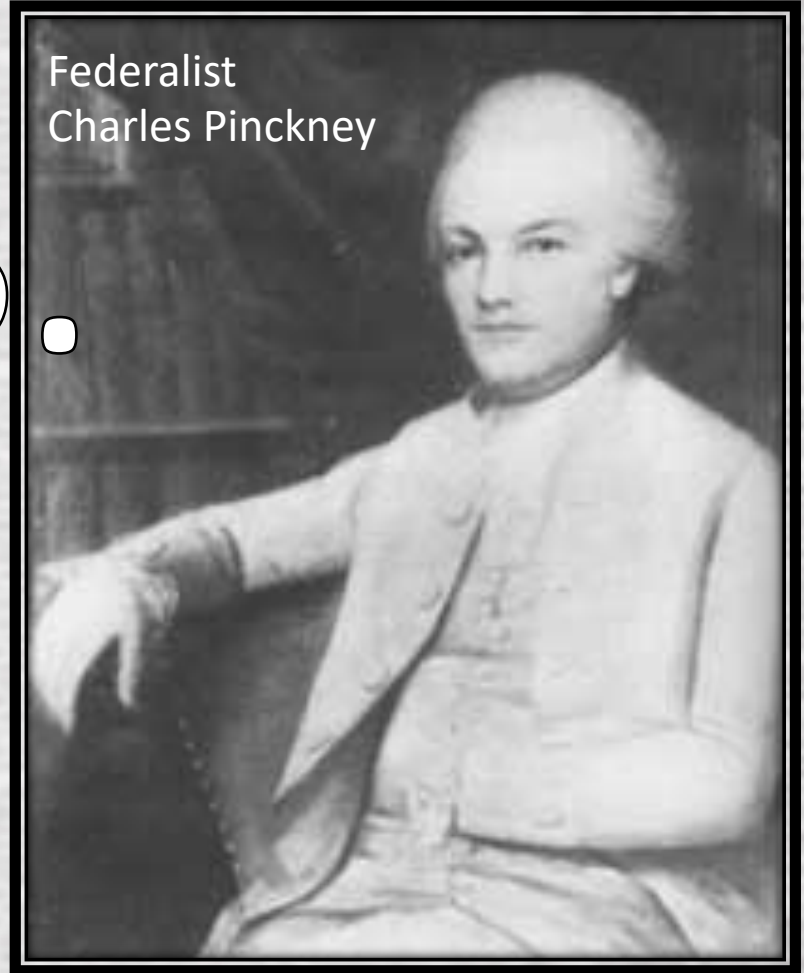


ELECTION OF 1804



Democratic-Rep
Thomas Jeff

VS.

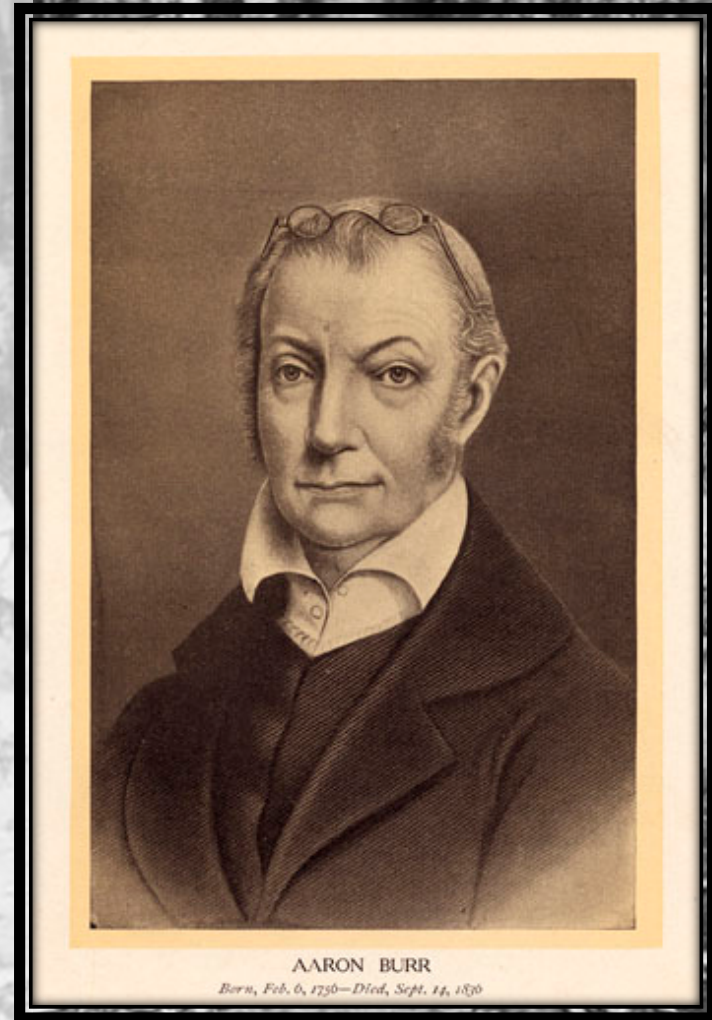


Federalist
Charles Pinckney

WINNER!

AARON BURR

- Not nominated for a 2nd term as Vice President
- In 1804, he tried to win the governorship of New York so he could unite New York with the New England states and secede from the union, but he lost the election



AARON BURR

- 1804 - Burr challenged Alexander Hamilton to a duel because of an insult, Burr killed Hamilton
- 1806 - Burr tried to take Mexico from Spain and unite Mexico and Louisiana under his rule, Jefferson ordered Burr's arrest and trial for treason, but Burr was acquitted because of lack of witnesses

BARBARY PIRATES

- Washington and Adams paid a tribute (bribe) to the Barbary governments in North Africa to prevent them from seizing American ships



BARBARY PIRATES

- Rather than pay, Jefferson sent a small fleet of U.S. naval vessels to the Mediterranean to protect U.S. merchant ships
- Fighting between U.S. and pirates lasted until 1805



NAPOLEONIC WARS

Great Britain and France were at war with each other AGAIN!

- **France and Britain continued to seize U.S. merchant ships**
- **Britain was the worst because their navy dominated the Atlantic Ocean and they captured U.S. sailors and forced them to serve in the British navy (IMPRESSMENT)**

[Napoleonic Wars in 8 Minutes](#)

[Impressment Video](#)

[French Revolution Crash Course \(8:15 – end\)](#)

CHESAPEAKE - LEOPARD AFFAIR 1807

- A few miles off the Virginia coast, a British warship (Leopard) fired at a U.S. warship (Chesapeake), 3 Americans were killed, 4 were forced into the British navy
- Americans wanted war, but Jefferson chose to use diplomacy and economic pressure instead

EMBARGO ACT 1807

- Prohibited U.S. merchant ships from trading with other countries (hoped it would hurt France and Britain economically)
- However, the act hurt the U.S. economy especially those in the North
- 1809 – the act was repealed, but the U.S. still could not trade with France and Britain

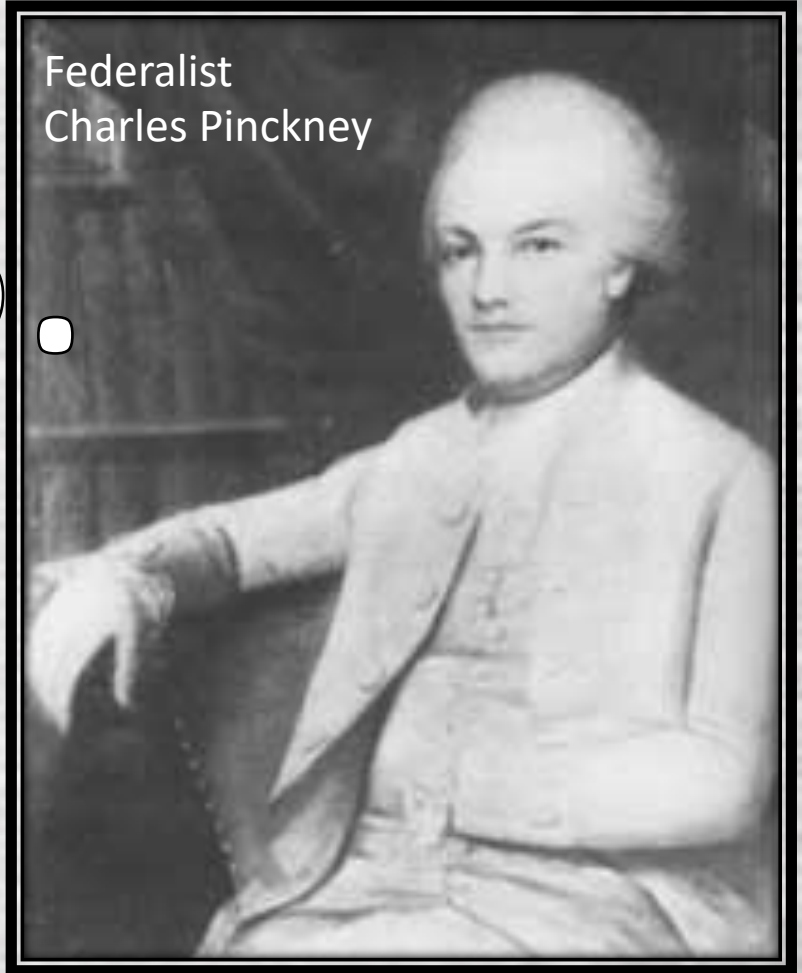
ELECTION OF 1808

Democratic-Republican
James Madison



VS.

Federalist
Charles Pinckney



Election of 1808

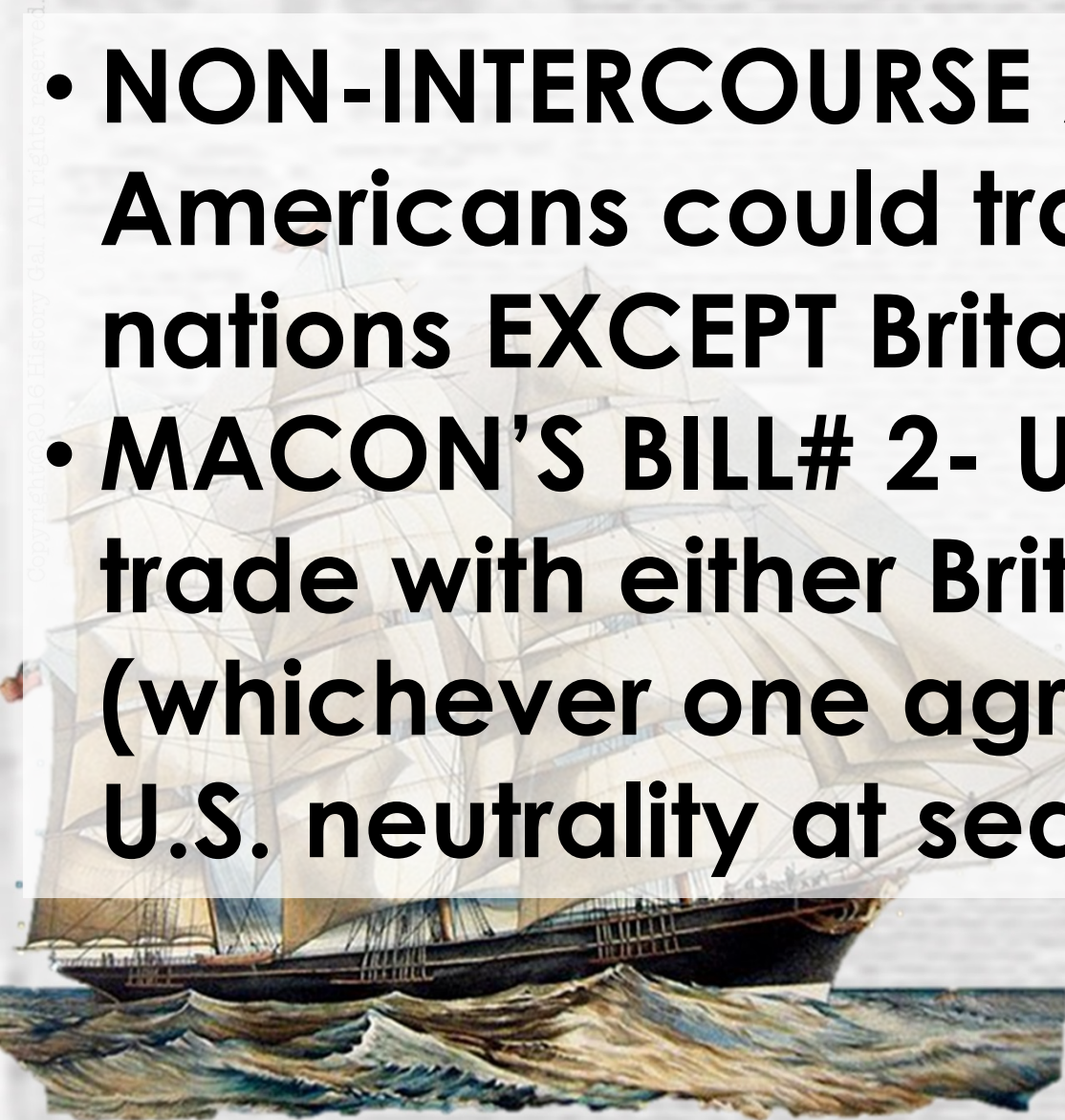
PRESIDENCY OF JAMES MADISON 1809-1817



[James Madison in 60 Seconds](#)

IMPORTANT ACTS

- **NON-INTERCOURSE ACT OF 1809 – Americans could trade with all nations EXCEPT Britain and France**
- **MACON'S BILL# 2- U.S. would trade with either Britain or France (whichever one agreed to respect U.S. neutrality at sea)**



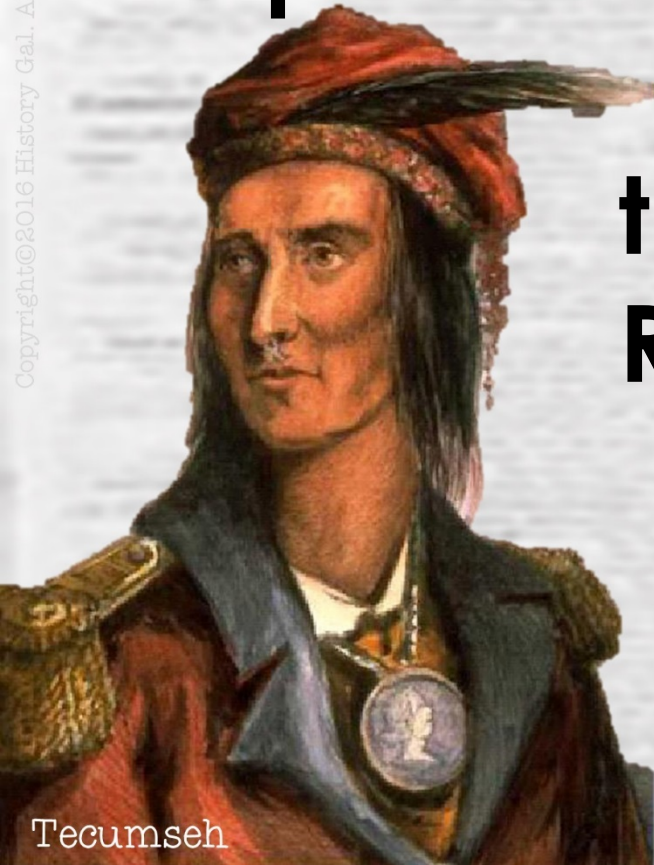
CAUSES OF WAR OF 1812

- U.S. wanted its rights as a neutral nation at sea
- Americans wanted British Canada and Spanish Florida

CAUSES OF WAR OF 1812

NATIVE AMERICAN PROBLEMS

- Shawnee brothers Tecumseh and Prophet attempted to unite all tribes east of the Mississippi River to fight the U.S.



Tecumseh

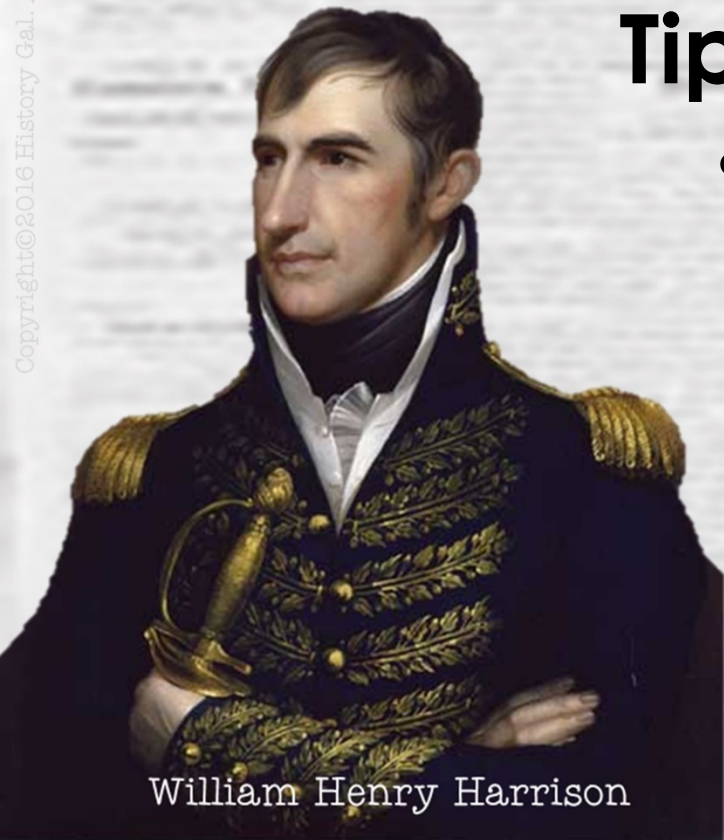


Tenskwatawa or Prophet

CAUSES OF WAR OF 1812

INDIAN PROBLEMS

- General William Henry Harrison destroyed this effort at the Battle of Tippecanoe
 - The British provided limited aid to Tecumseh so Americans blamed the British for starting the rebellion



William Henry Harrison

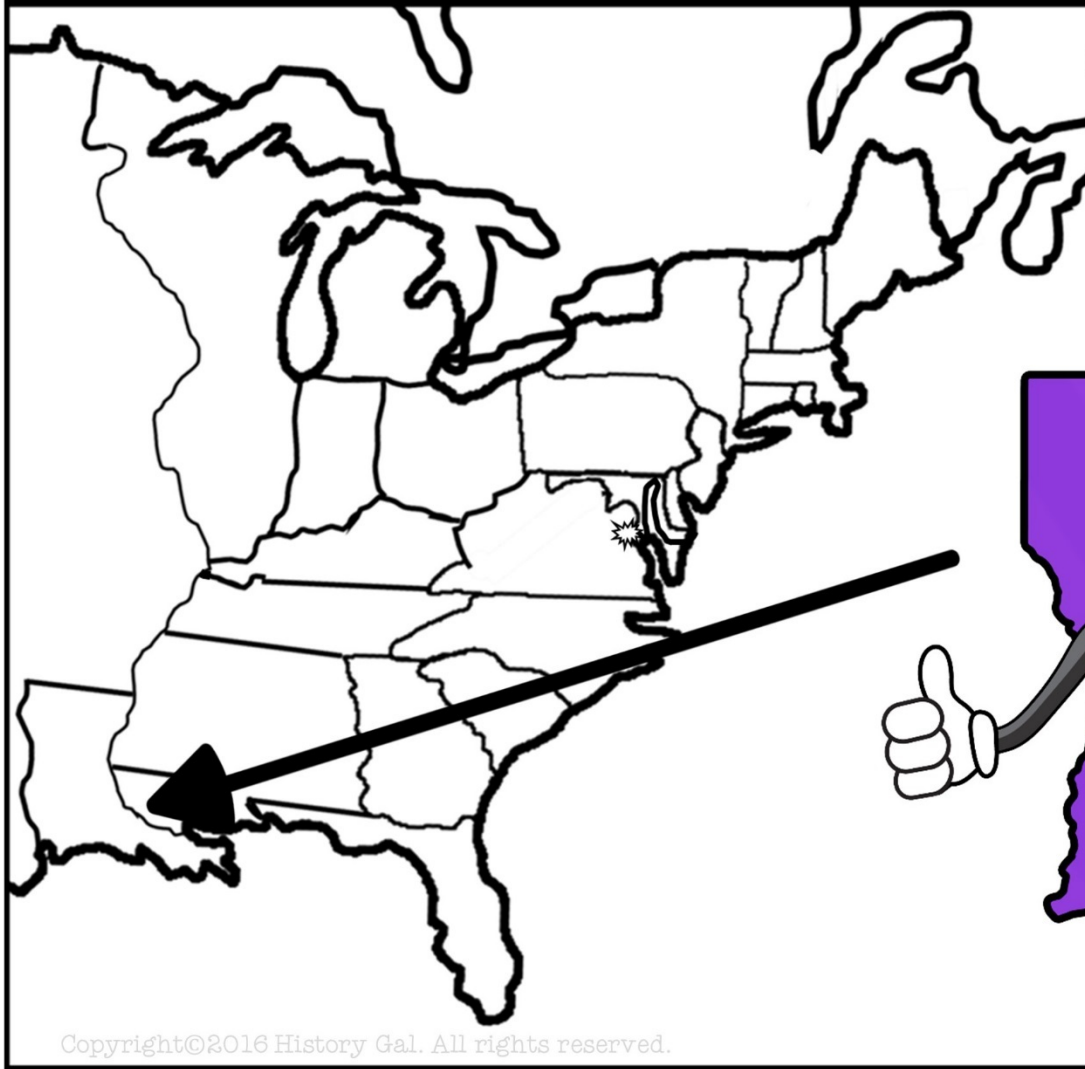
[Battle of Tippecanoe](#)

[William Henry Harrison in 60 Seconds](#)

CAUSES OF WAR OF 1812

- **WAR HAWKS** – group of people who wanted to go to war with Britain led by Henry Clay of Kentucky and John C. Calhoun of South Carolina
- **British delay over meeting U.S. demands over neutrality rights which led Madison to seek a declaration of war against Britain**

NEW STATE



ELECTION OF 1812

Democratic-Republican
James Madison

VS.

Democratic-Republican
DeWitt Clinton

WINNER!

A DIVIDED NATION

Congress and U.S. citizens were divided over going to war against Great Britain.

GROUPS OPPOSED TO WAR:

- New England merchants because they were making profits from the European wars**
- Federalists**

WAR OF 1812 (U.S. v. GREAT BRITAIN)

June 1812, Congress voted to declare war on Great Britain.



WAR OF 1812 (U.S. v. GREAT BRITAIN)

**INVASION OF CANADA – 3 part
invasion of Canada by U.S.
forces (British victory)**

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[Battles Won by the British](#)

WAR OF 1812 (U.S. v. GREAT BRITAIN)

NORTHERN BATTLES

- 1812 – Ft. Detroit (British victory)
- 1813 – Frenchtown and River Raisin Massacre (British victory)
- 1813 – York/Toronto (U.S. victory)
- 1813 – Battle of Thames (U.S. victory)

[Battle of Ft. Detroit](#)

[Battle of York](#)

[Battle of the Thames](#)

WAR OF 1812 (U.S. v. GREAT BRITAIN)

NAVAL BATTLES

- the USS Constitution sunk the British HMS Guerriere off the coast of Nova Scotia (U.S. victory)
 - U.S. privateers captured numerous British ships
 - Battle of Lake Erie (U.S. victory)
 - Battle of Lake Champlain (U.S. victory)
- [5 Things You Don't Know About the USS Constitution](#)
- [Battle of Lake Erie](#)
- [Battle of Lake Champlain](#)

WAR OF 1812 (U.S. v. GREAT BRITAIN)

CHESAPEAKE CAMPAIGN

- 1814 – British marched through Washington, D.C., setting fire to the White House, the Capitol, and other U.S. government buildings
- British tried to capture Baltimore, but Fort McHenry held out (Francis Scott Key wrote the “Defence of Fort M'Henry” during this bombardment)

[The Burning of Washington D.C.](#)

[Defense of Ft. McHenry](#)

[Battle of Ft. McHenry Through](#)

[CBS Video – Burning of Washington D.C.](#)

[Battle of Baltimore](#)

[Francis Scott Key's Eyes](#)

WAR OF 1812 (U.S. v. GREAT BRITAIN)

SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN

- U.S. forces commanded by General Andrew Jackson
- 1814 – U.S. defeated the Creek Nation (British ally) at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend
- January 1815 – Battle of New Orleans – U.S. defeated the British (after the treaty ending the war had been signed in Europe)

[Mail Call 1812 Part 2](#)

[200th Anniversary of](#)

[Battle of Horseshoe Bend](#)

[Battle of New Orleans](#)

[Andrew Jackson in 60 Seconds](#)

[Johnny Cash Version of Song](#)

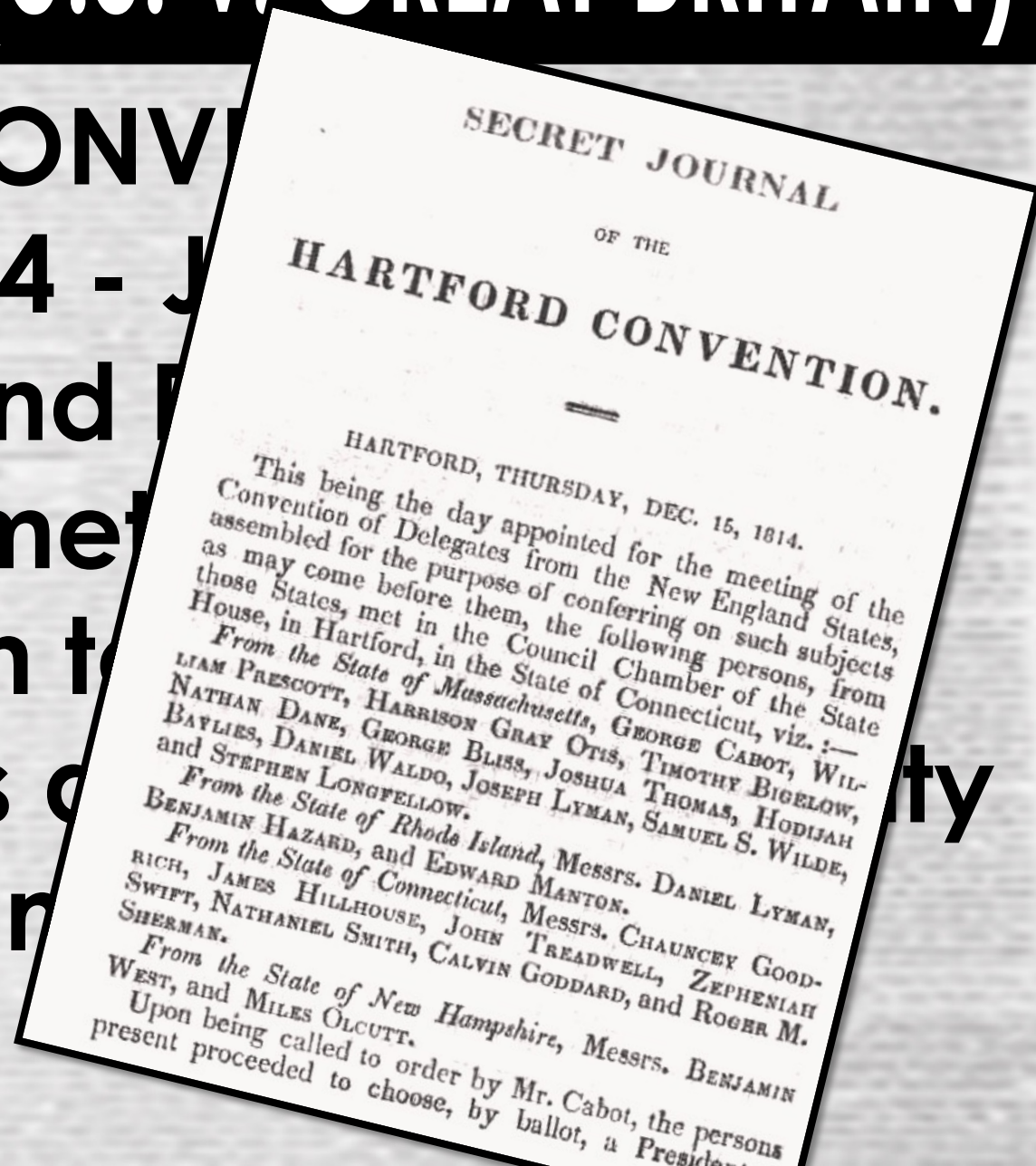
[Song: Battle of New Orleans](#)

WAR OF 1812 (U.S. v. GREAT BRITAIN)

HARTFORD CONVENTION

(Dec. 15, 1814 - Jan. 1, 1815)

- New England Federalists met to discuss grievances of secession



[Hartford Convention](#)

WAR OF 1812 (U.S. v. GREAT BRITAIN)

TREATY OF GHENT (1815): ended the War of 1812

- Stopped the fighting
- Returned all conquered territory to whoever had claimed it before the war
- Recognized the pre-war boundary between the U.S. and British Canada
- Said nothing about the grievances that led to the war (neutral rights at sea, etc.)

[Treaty of Ghent](#)

LEGACIES OF WAR OF 1812

- U.S. gained respect
- U.S. accepted Canada as a neighbor
- Federalist Party disappeared because it had been against the war and its talk about secession of New England

[The Canadian Perspective](#)

[Blacks During the War of 1812](#)

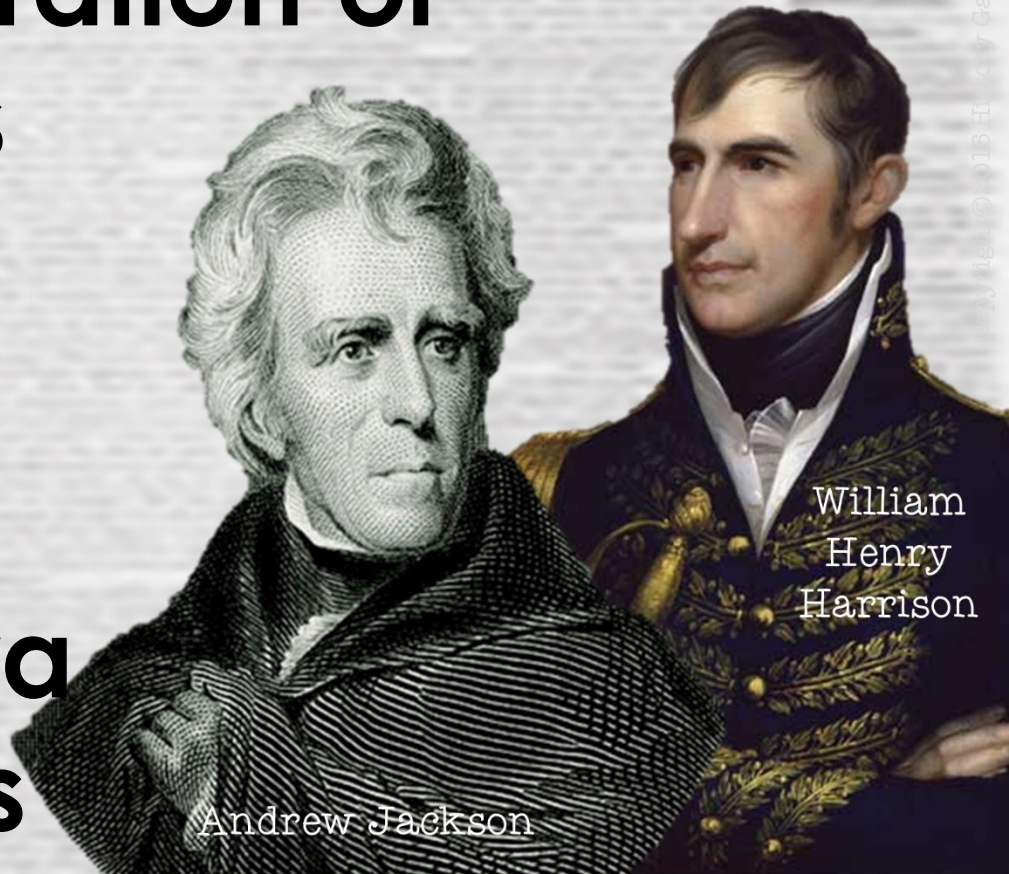
[Military Medicine During the War of 1812](#)

LEGACIES OF WAR OF 1812

- **Native Americans were forced to surrender large tracts of land**
- **More U.S. factories were built since European goods were not available during the war**

LEGACIES OF WAR OF 1812

- War heroes like Andrew Jackson and William Henry Harrison will be a new generation of political leaders
- Strong feelings of American nationalism ushered in the Era of Good Feelings



Andrew Jackson

William
Henry
Harrison