

Launching the New Nation



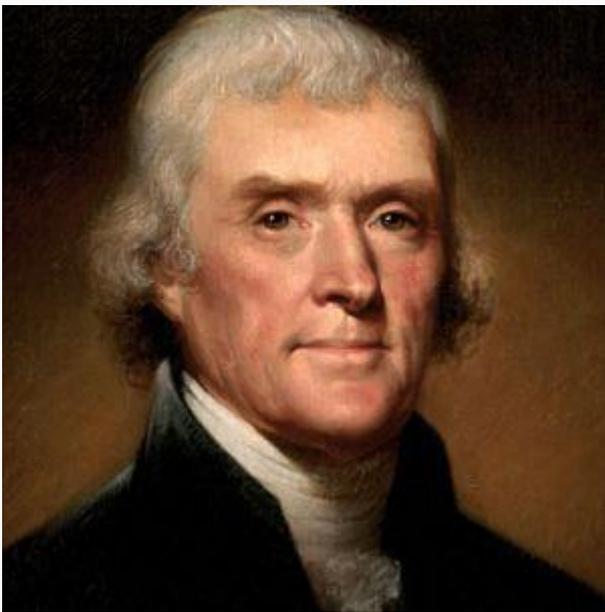
Washington Heads the New Government

- Washington was chosen unanimously as the first president of the United States and he took the oath of office in NYC in 1789.
 - He was the first president of the United States under the Constitution.
 - Congress passed the **Judiciary Act of 1789** which created the Supreme Court and federal and district courts. It also allowed state court decisions to be appealed to federal court when constitutional issues were raised and guaranteed that federal laws were the “the supreme law of the land.”
 - Washington created a cabinet of advisor (even though the Constitution does not require one)
1. **Department of State** - Thomas Jefferson - to deal with foreign affairs.



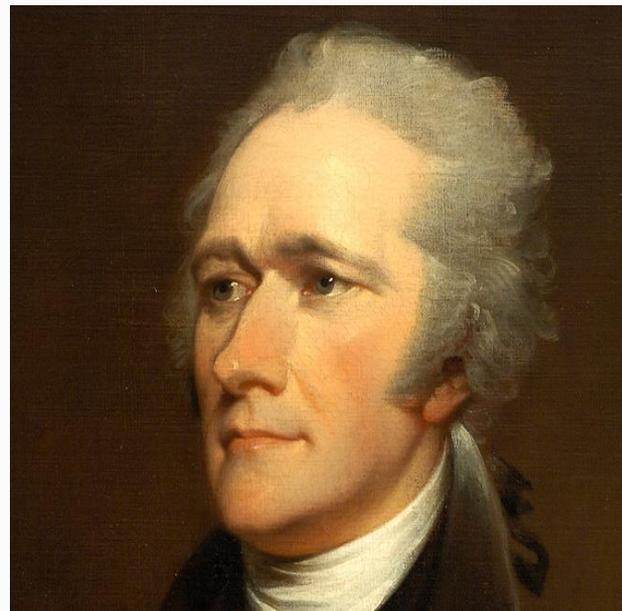
Mural by Allyn Cox in the U.S. Capitol depicts George Washington taking the oath of office in 1789 on the balcony of Federal Hall in New York City.

Thomas Jefferson



Henry Knox

Alexander Hamilton



#1 NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER

CHOSEN BY THE NEW YORK TIMES AS ONE OF THE 10 BEST BOOKS OF THE YEAR

RON CHERNOW

Author of

TITAN *and* WASHINGTON



HAMILTON

THE INSPIRATION
FOR THE HIT
BROADWAY MUSICAL

ALEXANDER
HAMILTON

"MOVING AND MASTERLY... BY FAR THE BEST BIOGRAPHY

EVER WRITTEN ABOUT THE MAN."

—THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW



Hamilton vs. Jefferson

- Believed in a strong central government led by the wealthy and educated
 - Feared mob rule
 - Favored a loose interpretation of the Constitution
 - Supported a National Bank
 - Thought the economy should be based on shipping and manufacturing
- Favored strong state and local governments and a limited national government
 - Feared absolute power or ruler
 - Favored a strict interpretation of the Constitution
 - Thought that the economy should be based on farming

Hamilton's Economic Plan

In order to establish a strong economy, Hamilton proposed

1. Paying the national and state debts from the American Revolution
2. Establishing a National Bank that would be funded by both the federal government and wealthy investors - the bank would issue paper money, handle taxes, and other government funds
3. A protective tariff (tax) on imported goods to encourage Americans to buy American-made products.
4. An excise tax on the manufacture of whiskey to raise money for the government.

The differences between Hamilton and Jefferson led to the rise of a two-party system. Those who agreed with Hamilton (mostly northerners) were part of the **Federalists Party** and those who agreed with

The Whiskey Rebellion

- In 1794, whiskey producers in Pennsylvania refused to pay the excise tax and attacked tax collectors.
- The federal government responded by sending 13,000 troops to end the conflict.
- When the troops arrived the rebels had left.
- The government was able to assert its



Washington and Foreign Affairs

- In 1789, the French overthrow the monarchy - it's the beginning of the French Revolution.
- In 1793, France is engaged in war with Great Britain and other European countries.
- The Democratic-Republicans supported France and the Federalists supported Great Britain.
- Washington issued a **Declaration of Neutrality** and in his **Farewell Address** when he left office he warned of the dangers of alliances and political parties.
- **Pinckney's Treaty (1795)** - Spain gave up land east of the Mississippi River, except for Florida to the United States and allowed the United States to use the port of New Orleans for trade.
- **Jay's Treaty (1794)** - The Supreme Court Chief Justice Jay negotiated with Great Britain. GB agreed to abandoned their posts in the Northwest Territory but the British were allowed to



Adam's Presidency

- In 1796, the Federalist nominated John Adams and the Democratic-Republicans nominated Thomas Jefferson.
- Adams received 71 votes and Jefferson received 68 votes. According to the Constitution the runner-up becomes vice-president - so Adams became President and Jefferson became Vice-President.
- **XYZ Affair (1798)** - The United States sent a delegation to France because France was seizing American ships headed for Great Britain. The American delegation was supposed to meet with the French foreign minister Talleyrand but instead the French sent three officials called X, Y, Z. These officials demanded a bribe of \$250,000 to see Talleyrand. The delegates refused and this sparked anti-French sentiment in the United States. The United States created the new department in response and authorized American ships to seize French ships.

Adams' Presidency

- **The Alien and Sedition Acts (1798)** - Many immigrants were active in the Democratic-Republican Party and in order to weaken the D-R Party, Adams passed the Alien and Sedition Acts. They raised the residency requirement to become an American citizen from 5 to 14 years and allowed the president to deport or jail any alien considered dangerous or spoke out against the government. Act had the opposite effect - more Americans joined the D-R Party.
- **Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions (1799)** - Drafted by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison. The resolutions stated that states could **nullify (void)** federal laws they deemed unconstitutional. The resolutions were a response to the Alien and Sedition Acts. The issue died when Jefferson became president in 1800.