

Unit #3  
Chapters 9, 10, 11

# The Confederation and the Constitution



Presented by:  
Mr. Anderson,  
M.Ed., J.D.



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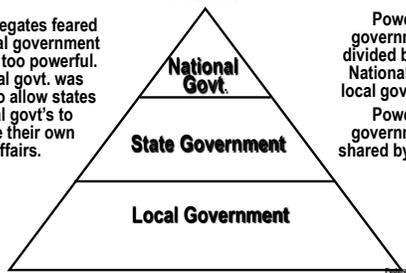
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## Federal Government



- Supreme law of the land....
- US Constitution is over all levels of government.
- National Government is over the States.

Some delegates feared the central government would be too powerful. A federal govt. was created to allow states & local govt's to handle their own affairs.



Powers of government are divided between a National, state & local governments.  
Powers of government are shared by all levels.

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## PROPOSITIONAL PARTIES

### Federalists

- A strong national govt over the states was needed to protect **“life, liberty, property & the pursuit of happiness”**
- Constitution was a “sound” document which “limited” the power of the national govt.
- Gave it power to settle problems within the country.
- **Representative democracy** is what the constitution was built on & stated in the Preamble, **We the People**.
- Appealed to more the wealthy, business owners & educated.

- *George Washington*
- *Ben Franklin,*
- *John Adams,*
- *James Madison*
- *Alexander Hamilton*

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• **The Federalist Papers** were a series of 85 essays written by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison & John Jay which supported the Constitution & convinced Americans that a stronger national government was needed.

- Supported the Constitution & a strong central government

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## DISSENTING PARTIES

### Anti-Federalists

- The national govt was too powerful and it would take away your right to “life, liberty, property & the pursuit of happiness”
- The constitution was a threat to the “rights” we fought for in the Revolution
- States” should have more authority than the national govt.
- Feared representative democracy was threatened because our rights were not protected.
- Appealed to the common man, farmers & less educated

• Patrick Henry  
• Thomas Jefferson  
• Sam Adams

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## RATIFICATION

In order for the new Constitution to become the “law of the land”, 9 of 13 states had to ratify the Constitution.

1. Delaware 30 – 0
2. Pennsylvania 46 – 23
3. New Jersey 38 – 0
4. Georgia 26 – 0
5. Connecticut 128 – 40
6. Massachusetts 187 – 168
7. Maryland 63 – 11
8. South Carolina 149 – 73
9. New Hampshire 57 – 47
10. Virginia 89 – 79
11. New York 30 – 27
12. North Carolina 194 – 77
13. Rhode Island 34 – 22

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**Warm Up**

City	1790	1800	1810
Boston	18,038	24,937	33,250
New York	33,131	60,489	96,373
Philadelphia	45,529	69,403	91,874
Baltimore	13,503	26,114	35,583
Charleston	16,359	20,473	24,711

1. What is a Census check, why was it needed and when does it occur?
2. What does it mean when it states 3/5's of all other persons?
3. Which city grew the most during the 20 years shown?
4. Which city grew the least during the 20 years shown?
5. What is the only branch of gov't elected directly by the people?
6. What was the biggest complaint about the Constitution from those who opposed it?
7. What percent of the American population was rural in 1789?
8. The Bill of Rights was intended to protect \_\_\_\_\_ against the potential tyranny of \_\_\_\_\_.

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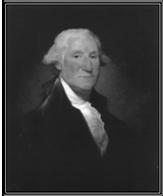
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**PRECEDENTS OF WASHINGTON**



**Precedents are models, examples or influences other Presidents would follow**

What to call the President? Mr. President

President sets their own personal style

Washington established the *Cabinet* - which advises him - not mentioned in Constitution

VP has no official duties

President acts independent from Congress

Congress relies on the advice of the President

Served 2 terms & stepped aside for someone else

...class




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**Washington's First Cabinet**

**Informal advisory body called the Cabinet who serves the President**



- *Department of State*----Foreign affairs
  - Thomas Jefferson----Secretary of State
- *Department of Treasury*---Financial affairs
  - Alexander Hamilton---Secretary of the Treasury
- *Department of War*-----Military affairs
  - Henry Knox----Secretary of War
- *Attorney General*-----Legal affairs
  - Edmund Randolph---Department of Justice

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# FIRST SUPREME COURT



John Jay first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

- President Washington appoints 6 justices to the Supreme Court
- 3 from North and 3 from South
- Judiciary Act of 1789, Congress created lower courts to assist the Supreme Court.




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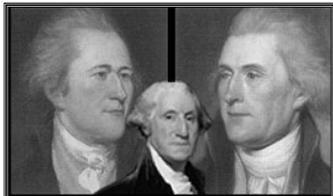
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# HAMILTON V. JEFFERSON



- Alexander Hamilton & Thomas Jefferson played a valuable role in the beginning of our nation.
- Both were visionaries & influenced the direction our country would go economically, politically & socially.
- President Washington was stuck in the middle of these two men as they argued over our country's beginnings.

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# RISE OF POLITICAL PARTIES

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

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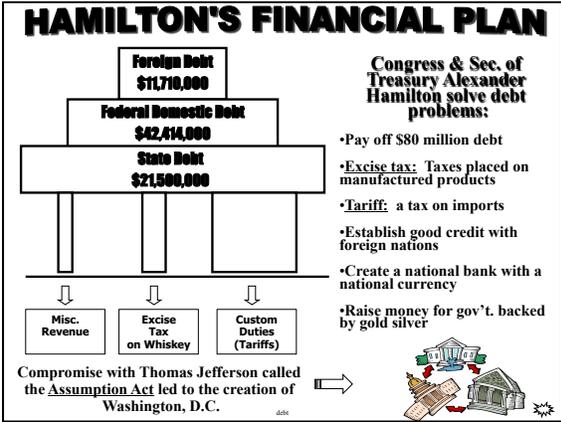
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	<b>BANK OF THE U.S.</b>	
<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; margin: 0;">HAMILTON</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safe place to deposit and transfer money</li> <li>• Provide loans to government &amp; state banks</li> <li>• A national currency---\$\$\$\$</li> <li>• An investment by people to buy stock into US bank</li> <li>• Constitution did not forbid a national bank....<u>Loose construction</u> of Constitution</li> <li>• National debt good for country</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; margin: 0;">JEFFERSON</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Against the Constitution</li> <li>• State banks would collapse</li> <li>• Only wealthy could invest in bank &amp; would control bank than control the government</li> <li>• Hurt the common man</li> <li>• <u>Strict construction</u>...If it is not mentioned in the Constitution than there can't be a national bank.</li> <li>• Against a national debt</li> </ul>	

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**British Military Posts**

British-held forts

**Whiskey Rebellion**

**Whiskey Rebels** refused to pay the excise tax that was passed by Congress & signed into law by President Washington....Believed this tax was unfair because it was taxing their income.....

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**WHISKEY REBELLION**

- Farmer's revolt in western Pennsylvania.
- Refused to pay Hamilton's excise tax
- Believed it was an unfair tax.
- Were called the "Whiskey Rebels"

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**WHISKEY REBELLION**

President Washington reviews 13,000 troops of the Western Army assembled at Fort Cumberland, Maryland, to crush the Whiskey Rebellion.

- Issue at hand was testing the power of the new Constitution

**Outcome:**

- Demonstrated to the people that this new constitution was powerful enough to put down domestic rebellions, "mobocracy"
- Showed the power of the national government

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## FRENCH REVOLUTION French Rev LIBERTY, EQUALITY & FRATERNITY



- Began in 1790's, unfair taxation and inequality—worldwide crisis
- Overthrew King Louis 16<sup>th</sup> & Marie Antoinette
  - similar to King George
- Americans believed we should help the French—similar to ours

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## FRENCH REVOLUTION LIBERTY, EQUALITY AND FRATERNITY



- Executions of King Louis the 16<sup>th</sup> and Marie Antoinette in 1793.
- Begins "Reign of Terror" during French Revolution where 40,000 opponents of the new govt. were beheaded.

- France goes to war against European kings
- France requested US ships to block West Indies from the British
- President Washington declared *Neutrality* and ordered Americans to avoid this war

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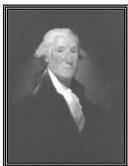
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## WASHINGTON'S NEUTRALITY SPEECH



Whereas it appears that a state of war exists between Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, Great Britain and the United Netherlands, of the one part & France on the other; & the duty &

interest of the U.S. require, that they should with sincerity & good faith adopt & pursue a conduct friendly & impartial toward the belligerent powers.

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## WASHINGTON'S NEUTRALITY SPEECH



I have therefore thought fit by these presents to declare the disposition of the U.S. to observe the conduct aforesaid towards those Powers respectfully; and to exhort & warn the citizens of the U.S. carefully to avoid all acts and proceedings whatsoever, which may in any manner tend to contravene such disposition....April 1793

•President Washington's response to the French was to warn Americans to stay out these European conflicts & remain neutral or avoid.

•Why?

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## WASHINGTON'S NEUTRALITY SPEECH



•Most Americans (Jefferson and Paine) were upset with Washington's Neutrality.

•Washington's Neutrality decision was based on the long term U.S. self interest.

•Preserve & protect the infant nation

### Thomas Paine On Washington's Neutrality

*"And as to you, sir, treacherous in private friendship (for so you have been to me, and that in the day of danger) and a hypocrite in public life, the world will be puzzled to decide, whether you are an apostate or an importer; whether you have abandoned good principles, or whether you ever had any."*

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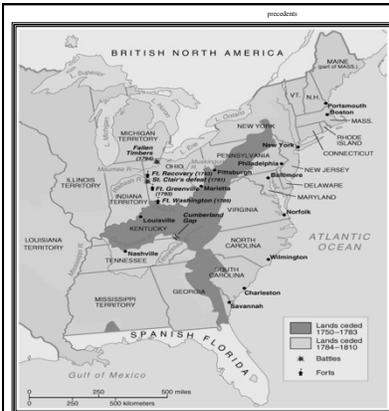
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•President Washington faced several Indian problems.

•British were supplying the tribes with arms and ammunition to attack US settlers.

•Washington sent General "Mad Anthony" Wayne to defeat the Indian tribes.

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## War in the Old Northwest Territory

Several tribes, led by Little Turtle of the Miamis, scored early victories (1790–91)

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



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## War in the Old Northwest Territory

### Treaty of Greenville

- (1795) gave USA right to settle most of Ohio
- First formal recognition of Indian sovereignty over land not ceded by treaty



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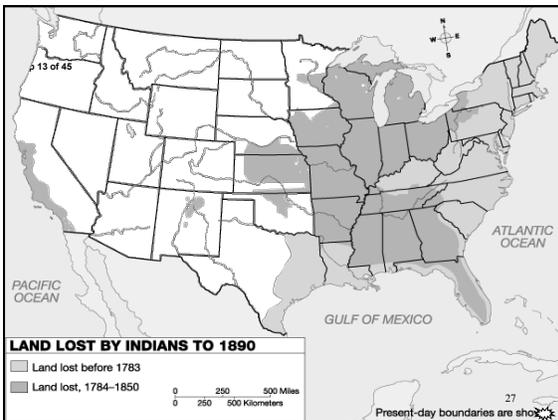
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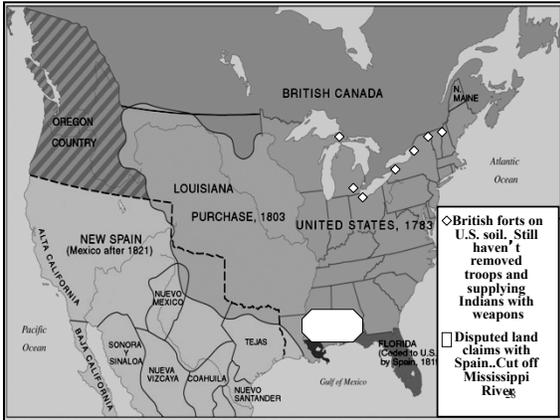
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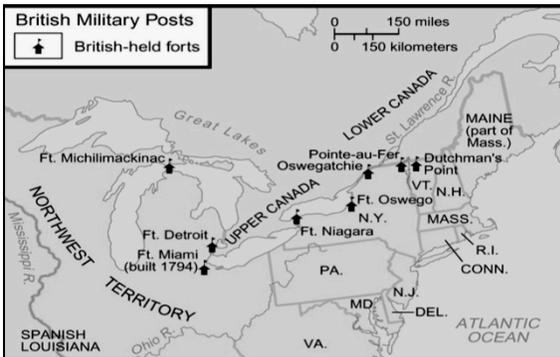
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**Jay's Treaty with England.....** British made neutrality difficult: maintained trading posts on US soil, sold firearms to Indians.  
 •Collaborated with Indians to check US expansion to frontier.

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## Jay's Treaty

- To avoid war, Washington sent Chief Justice John Jay to London (1794).
- Jeffersonian's concerned about Jay's loyalty.
- Hamilton feared war with England, secretly supplied British with US bargaining strategy.

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## Conflicts with Britain

- British expected Americans to defend French West Indies, so attacked US merchant ships, seizing about 300
  - Impressed & imprisoned American sailors.
- Jeffersonians called for war
- Federalists resisted (financial system).

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## Jay's Treaty

- British remove forts from US soil
  - British agreed but required US to pay old debts on pre-Revolution accounts.
- Allowed US to negotiate separate treaties with Indian tribes
  - Opened westward expansion for US settlers.

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

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## IMPRESSMENT



Visualizing History **IMPRESSMENT** Americans resented the British method of recruiting for their navy by impressment. How did public opinion change after the British ship Leopard attacked the American frigate Chesapeake?

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

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## Jay's Treaty

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

- British agree to pay some damages, but required US to pay old debts on pre-Revolution accounts.
- Jeffersonian's felt treaty was surrender to Britain, betrayal of South (who had debts).
- Did not stop impressment.

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## Jay's Treaty

- Jay's Treaty gave life to new Democratic-Republican party, tarnished Wash.'s popularity.
- Spain, fearing US-British alliance, gives US free use of Mississippi, disputed territory north of FL.

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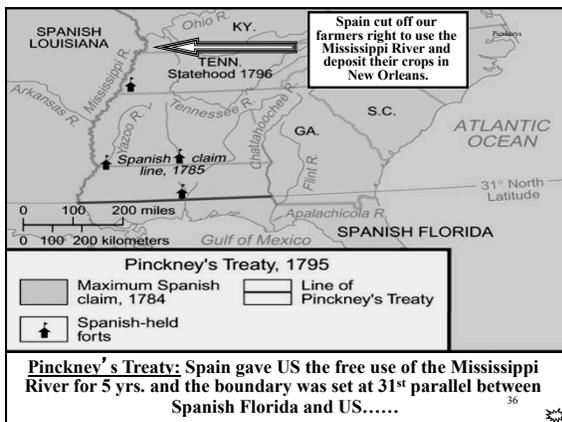
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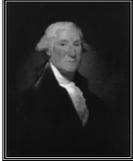
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## WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL SPEECH



- Washington warned of the dangers of political parties and permanent alliances with other nations.
- Washington's warning against "entangling alliances" became a principle of U.S. foreign policy.

"Europe has a set of primary interests which to us have none or a very remote relation....Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course.....It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world.....Taking care always to keep ourselves by suitable establishments on a respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies",.....  
1796

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## US ISOLATIONISM

- Farewell Address: 1. European Affairs, 2. permanent alliances, 3. political parties, 4. sectionalism
- Washington displayed this in 1793 by the Proclamation of Neutrality and his Farewell Address in 1796.
- No entangling alliances.....US should avoid military alliances with Europe.....continue to trade with Europe
- Neutrality = Isolation

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## Adams Becomes President

- Alexander Hamilton was the most famous Federalist but the controversy of the National Bank cost him the Presidency
- John Adams elected in his place
- Tension between Federalists and Democratic Republicans was at an all time high
- The French hated John Jay's treaty
- Adams sends future Chief Justice John Marshall to France
- Three French diplomats approached Marshall and demanded a bribe
- Later becomes known as the X, Y, Z affair



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