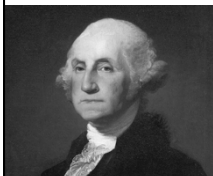


Unit #3
Chapters 9, 10, 11

The Confederation and the Constitution



Presented by:
Mr. Anderson,
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Adams Becomes President

•Alexander Hamilton was the most famous Federalist but the controversy of the National Bank cost him the

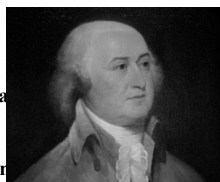
Presidency

- 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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The X,Y,Z Affair

•X,Y,Z affair makes the Federalists look great and the Democratic-Republicans look terrible

- Adams popularity at an all time high (would not last)

- Navy department created in preparation for war (expanded from 3 ships)

- Fighting was confined to the seas



Federalist Witch Hunt

•The Federalist's popularity allowed the passing of three Anti-Jefferson laws – Alien and Sedition Acts

- Passed a harsh immigration law (14 years required for citizenship)

- Sedition Act passed

- Couldn't speak out against gov't officials

- Directly violated the constitution and Bill of Rights



4

Reaction to Alien and Sedition Acts

- Kentucky and VA Resolutions
 - Nullify federal law
 - SC and Judicial Review
 - “Compact Theory”
- Ultimately, the A & S acts fade
 - Federalists lose majority in Congress
 - Judicial Review established in 1803

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Jefferson Becomes President

•Defeats Adams after one term

- Adams loses NY because of Aaron Burr's influence

- 3/5 compromise also gives Jefferson strong support in the Southern states

- On the last day of his Presidency, John Adams expanded the judicial system and added several federalist judges

- Jefferson Convinces congress to overturn the excise tax

- Marbury vs Madison

- Established judicial review which means the Supreme court had the final interpretation of the Constitution

- Judicial impeachments (Samuel Chase) (separation of powers intact)



6

Jefferson (1800)

- Aaron Burr and TJ tie in the EC vote
- Federalists lose the legislative and Executive branch in the election
- Election thrown to the H of R (needed a majority) (Hamilton's influence)
 - Still controlled by Federalists until March 1801
- Revolution of 1800

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Jefferson's First Term

- Maintained Hamilton's economic plan and bank
- Limited central government
- Reduced military
- Repealed excise tax
- Lowered nat'l debt
- Avoided discord (cabinet)
- Neutrality policy
- Louisiana Purchase

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Louisiana Purchase



Louisiana Purchase (1803)

- France gained the Louisiana Territory from Spain in 1800
- By 1803, Napoleon had to sell it
 - Fighting the British
 - Losses in Santo Domingo (Yellow Fever)
- US interest in the Mississippi River
 - National security

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Louisiana Purchase (1803)

- Napoleon hoped selling the land to the US would thwart the ambitions of the British
- He did not want to drive America into British arms
- Jefferson wanted New Orleans; authorized \$10 million
 - Napoleon offers entire territory for \$15 million
- Constitutional predicament

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Jefferson Becomes President

•Lewis and Clark set out to explore this new land

•Aaron Burr (Jefferson's first VP) was dropped from the cabinet in Jefferson's second term

•Burr then joins an extreme Federalist group and tries to get New England and New York to secede

•Alexander Hamilton, although no friend of Jefferson exposed Burr's plot

•Burr challenged Hamilton to a duel

•Hamilton accepted the duel but told Burr he would not fire

•Burr killed Hamilton anyways

•Treason trial of Aaron Burr



Burr's duel with Hamilton – Shortly after he flees to Europe and tries to convince Napoleon to invade the US

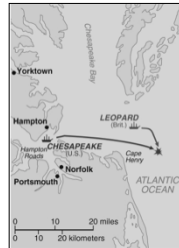
Jefferson's 2nd Term

- Foreign Policy Concerns-
 - Barbary Pirates
 - challenges to US neutrality from Britain and France
- Economic Coercion
 - Stimulated manufacturing in the US
 - Macon's Bill #2

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Chesapeake-Leopard "Affair"

- June 21, 1807.
- Br. Captain fired on the USS Chesapeake.
- 3 dead, 18 wounded.
- Br. Foreign Office said it was a mistake.
- Jefferson's Response:
 - Forbade Br. ships to dock in American ports.
 - Ordered state governors to call up as much as 100,000 militiamen.



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The Embargo Act (1807) The "OGRABME" Turtle



OGRABME, or, The American Snapping-turtle.

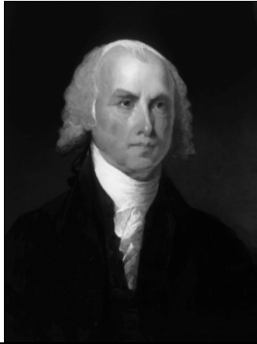
15

British Embargo

- Failed
 - TJ underestimated the determination of the British
 - Britain produced a bumper grain crop
 - Latin America opened its ports to the British
 - He miscalculated the difficulty of enforcing it

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James Madison Becomes the 4th President



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4. The Non-Intercourse Act (1809)

- Replaced the Embargo Act.
- Remained U. S. policy until 1812.
- Unexpected Consequences:
 - N. Eng. was forced to become self-sufficient again [old factories reopened].
 - Laid the groundwork for US industrial power.
 - Jefferson, a critic of an industrial America, ironically contributed to Hamilton's view of the US!!!

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British Instigation of Indians



British General Brock Meets with Tecumseh 19

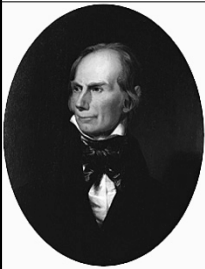
Battle of Tippecanoe, 1811

- General William Henry Harrison → governor of the Indiana Territory.
- Invited Native Indian chiefs to Ft. Wayne, IN to sign away 3 mil. acres of land to the US government.
- Tecumseh organized a confederacy of Indian tribes to fight for their homelands.
- Tecumseh's brother fought against Harrison and was defeated at Tippecanoe.
- This made Harrison a national hero [1840 election → Tippecanoe & Tyler, too!]



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"War Hawks"

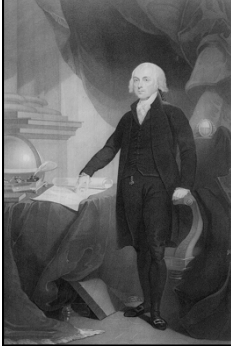


Henry Clay [KY]

John C. Calhoun [SC]



"Mr. Madison's War" - The War of 1812



- The US was unprepared militarily:
 - Had a 12-ship navy vs. Britain's 800 ships.
 - Americans disliked a draft → preferred to enlist in the disorganized state militias.
- Financially unprepared:
 - Flood of paper \$.
 - Revenue from import tariffs declined.

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