

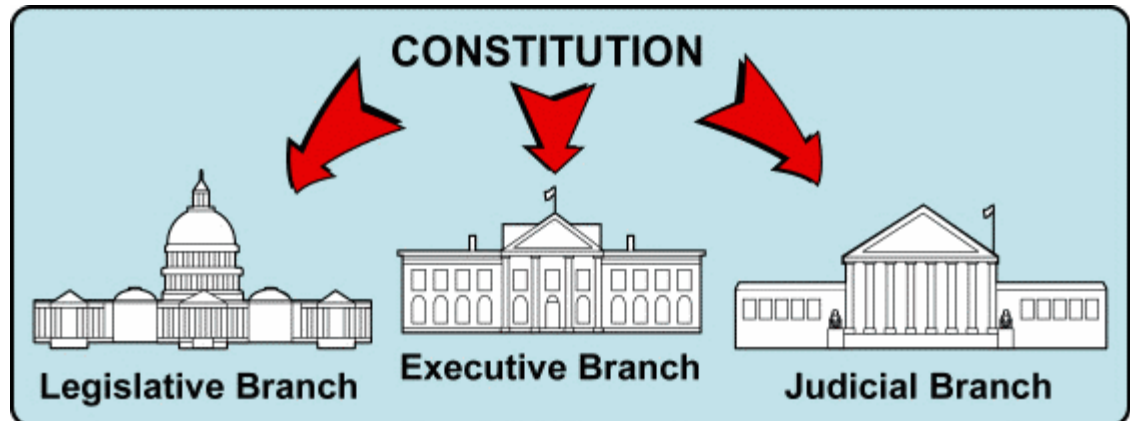
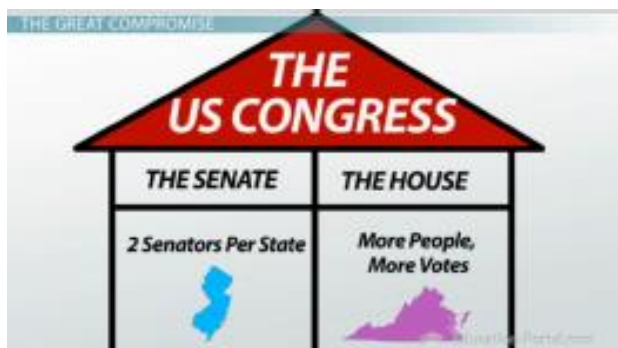
US History Module 1 (A)

Lesson 3

A New Nation

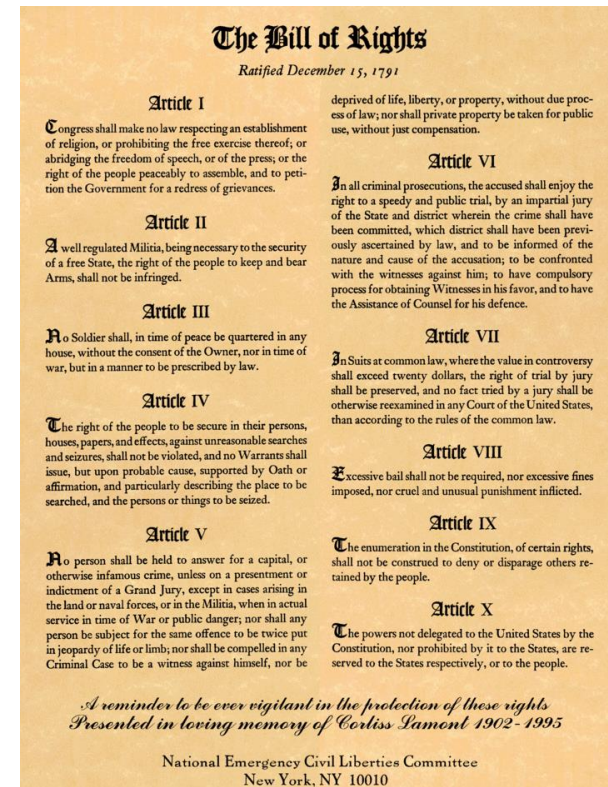
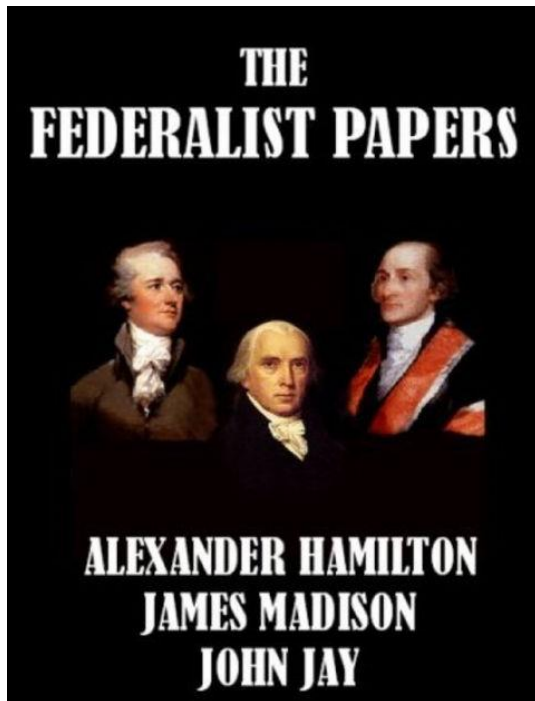
Creating a New Government

- Most delegates give up idea of fixing Articles of Confederation; decide to form new government
- Roger Sherman suggests Great Compromise—two-house Congress, states have equal representation
- Delegates agree to Three-Fifths Compromise—three-fifths of a state's slaves count as part of population
- Delegates establish federalism; divide power between states and national government
- Three branches of government created to balance power
 - legislative branch to make laws
 - executive branch to carry out laws
 - judicial branch to interpret laws and settle disputes
- Delegates provide a means of changing the Constitution through amendment process



Ratifying the Constitution

- Ratification—approval of Constitution by states; nine votes needed
- **Federalists**—favor the Constitution’s balance of power
- **Antifederalists**—against Constitution, want Bill of Rights
- The Federalists promise Bill of Rights, Constitution ratified June 1788
- **Bill of Rights**—first ten amendments, guarantee citizens’ rights
- Protection of rights and freedoms excludes Native Americans, slaves, women



Continuing Relevance of the Constitution

- Constitution is oldest written national constitution still in use
- Constitution's elastic clause allows expansion of legislative/government power
- Amendment process is difficult to prevent arbitrary changes
- Only 27 amendments passed in the last 200 years

UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND

It represents our belief in

- Power of govt. comes from the people
- Government power is limited
- Ordered, organized and structured govt.
- Representative democracy
- Longest lasting constitution in history

Shaping the New Nation

- Constitution provides strong foundation; not a detailed blueprint for governing
- President Washington and Congress work to create plan for day-to-day governing of country

Washington Heads the New Government

- Washington and Congress face daunting task: create a new government
- Judiciary Act of 1789—federal courts are superior to state courts
- Congress creates three executive departments to help president govern
- **Thomas Jefferson** heads Department of State, foreign affairs
- Henry Knox heads Department of War, military matters
- **Alexander Hamilton** heads Department of Treasury, finances



- **Cabinet**—these department heads become president's chief advisors
- Hamilton proposes establishment of national bank; issue paper money, handle taxes
- Opponents of national bank argue no provision in Constitution, Congress has no right to authorize
- Debate begins over loose and strict interpretation of Constitution
- Differences give rise to two-party system; Hamilton—Federalists; Jefferson—Democrat-Republicans
- Jefferson and mostly southerners favor weak central government, farming economy
- Hamilton and mostly Northerners favor strong central government, commercial economy

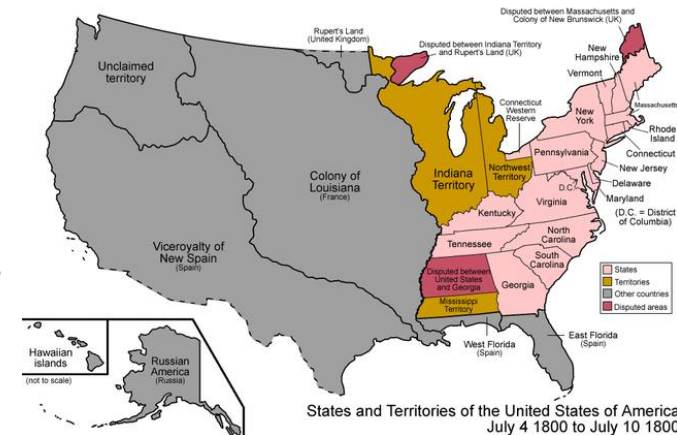


The Whiskey Rebellion

- Protective tariff—import tax to encourage American production
- An excise tax levied on whiskey angers whiskey producers
- Pennsylvania producers attack tax collectors; federal militia responds

Challenges at Home and Abroad

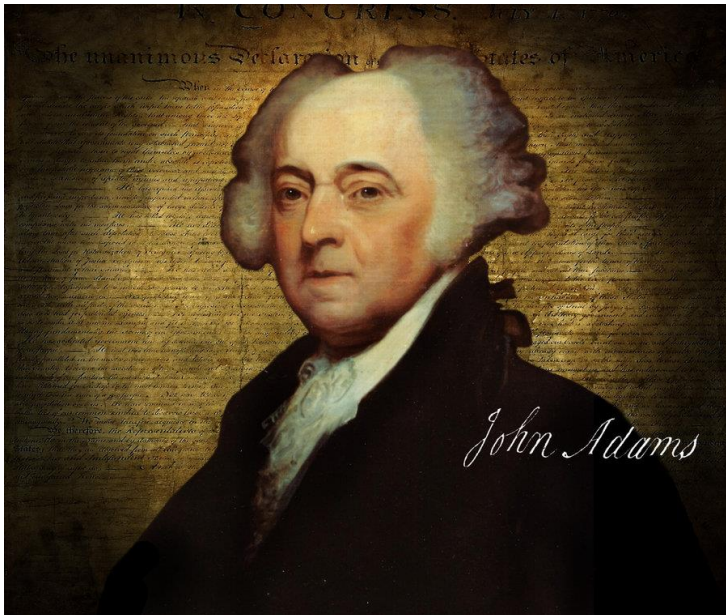
- 1793—France at war with Britain and other European countries
- Federalists support Britain, Democratic-Republicans support France
- Washington keeps country neutral and warns against alliances
- 1795—Thomas Pinckney negotiates treaty with Spain; helps U.S. expansion west of Appalachians
- Americans face trouble along western border—British forts, Native American resistance
- John Jay negotiates treaty with Great Britain, allows fur trade to continue



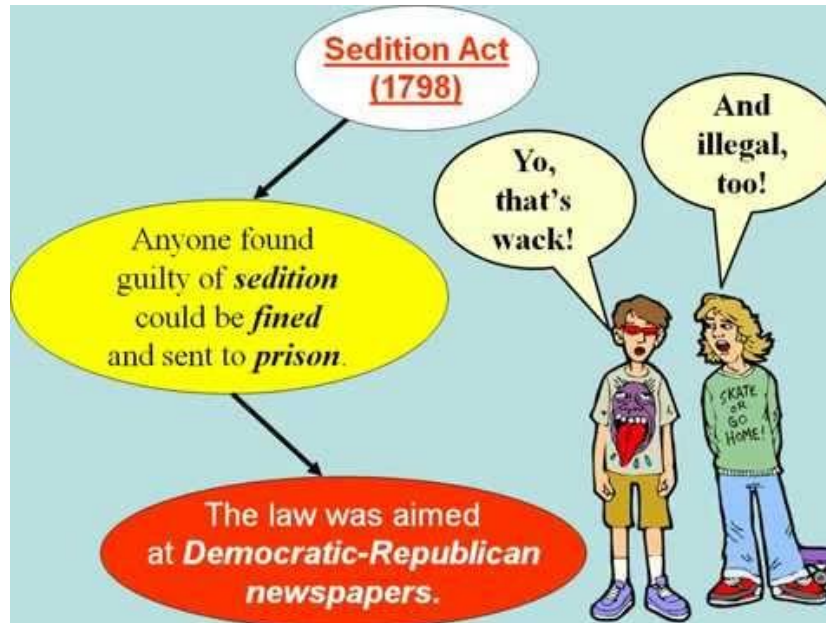
States and Territories of the United States of America
July 4 1800 to July 10 1800

Adams Provokes Criticism

- Federalist John Adams becomes president
- Democratic-Republican Jefferson becomes vice-president
- Election of 1796, growing danger of **sectionalism**—placing the interests of a region over the nation as a whole
- France seizes U.S. ships to retaliate for U.S. treaty with Britain
- XYZ Affair—low-level French officials demand bribe from Americans
- U.S. and France seize each other's ships; Adams rejects war



- Federalists curb critics of government, pass Alien and Sedition Acts:
 - restrict citizenship, free speech; aimed at Democratic-Republicans
 - raise residency requirements, allow jailing or deportation
 - allow jailing or fining people expressing anti-government views
- Jefferson, Madison organize state opposition in Kentucky, Virginia
 - **Nullification**—when a state invalidates laws it deems unconstitutional



The Jeffersonian Era

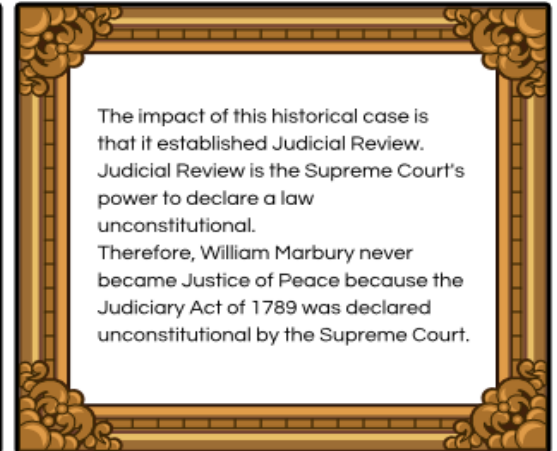
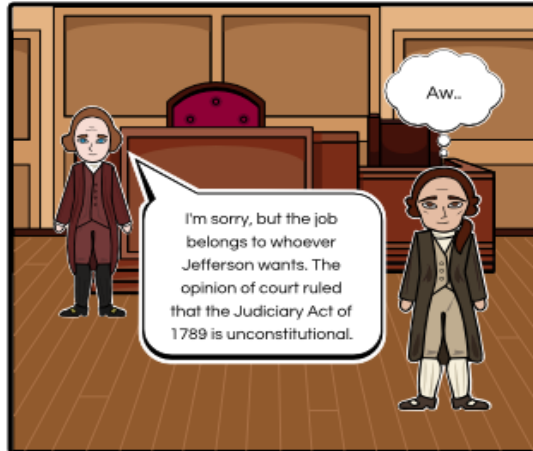
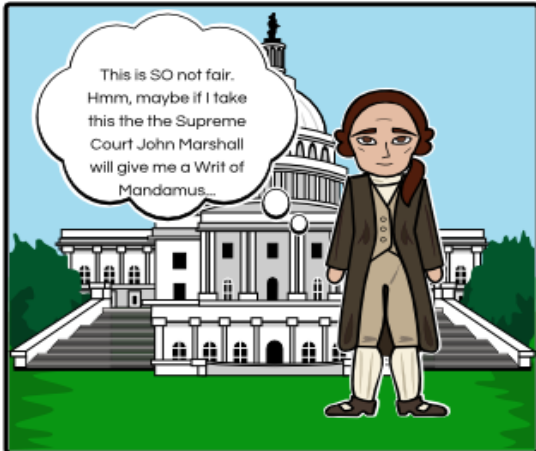
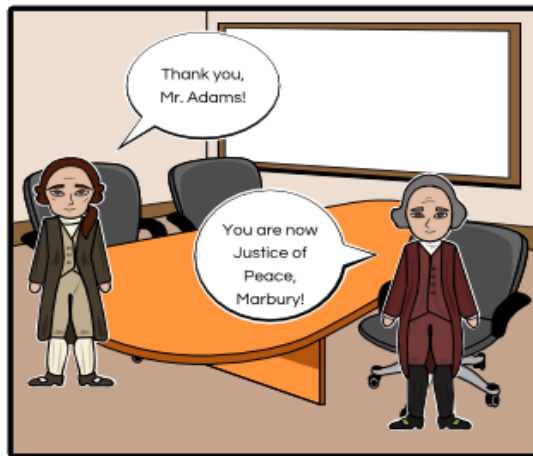
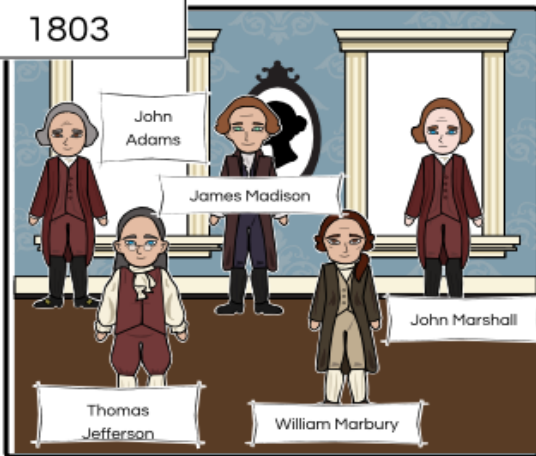
- Election of 1800—Thomas Jefferson, Democratic-Republican, beats President John Adams
- Jefferson, Aaron Burr tie; House of Representatives breaks tie
- Jefferson receives majority of two votes on 35th ballot, Burr becomes vice-president



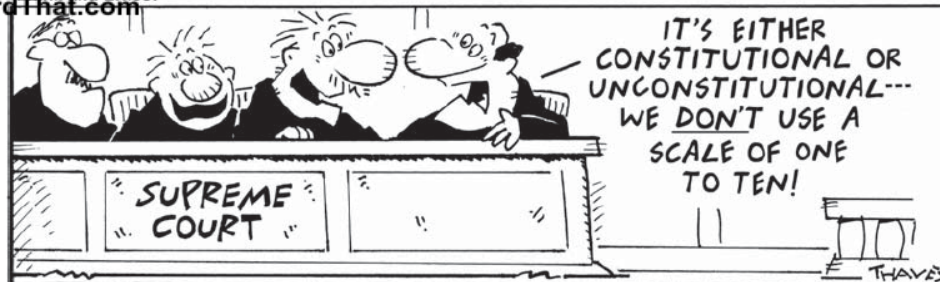
Jefferson's Presidency

- Jeffersonian republicanism—decentralized power; cut spending, taxes
- *Marbury v. Madison*: Jefferson says judges appointed by Adams invalid
- Chief Justice John Marshall declares part of Judiciary Act unconstitutional
- Judicial review—Supreme Court decides if laws are constitutional

1803



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- The *Marbury* decision was unanimous. Do split decisions (for example, 5-4 votes) indicate that a decision might be overturned in the future?

The Louisiana Purchase

- Jefferson buys Louisiana Territory from France in **Louisiana Purchase**
- Louisiana Purchase more than doubles size of U.S.
- Meriwether Lewis, William Clark lead expedition to Territory in 1804



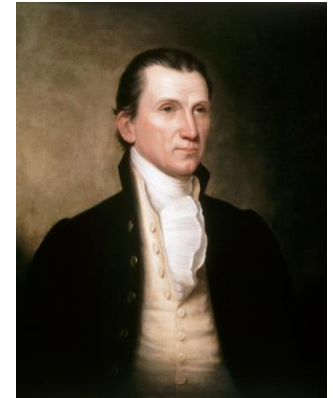
Madison and the War of 1812

- U.S. angered by British impressment—seizing, drafting U.S. sailors
- Spring 1812—Madison decides on war against Britain; Congress approves
- Treaty of Ghent signed in 1814, end of war; confirms United States as free, independent nation
- War leads to growth of American industries, end of Federalist Party



Nationalism and Sectionalism

- 1816—James Monroe succeeds James Madison as president
- Foreign affairs dominate first term of presidency
- Secretary of State, John Quincy Adams, establishes foreign policy based on nationalism



Nationalism Shapes Foreign Policy

- Adams's list of national interests include national security, expansion of territory
- 1819—Adams-Onís Treaty transfers Florida to U.S., sets western border
- Florida becomes official U.S. territory in 1823; capital established at Tallahassee
- Florida remains a territory until 1845; population growth allows for statehood application



The Monroe Doctrine

- Monroe's greatest achievement in foreign policy
- Portugal, Spain want old colonies; Russia pushes south from Alaska
- Monroe knows he must take action to protect American interests
- 1823—Monroe Doctrine warns Europe not to interfere in America

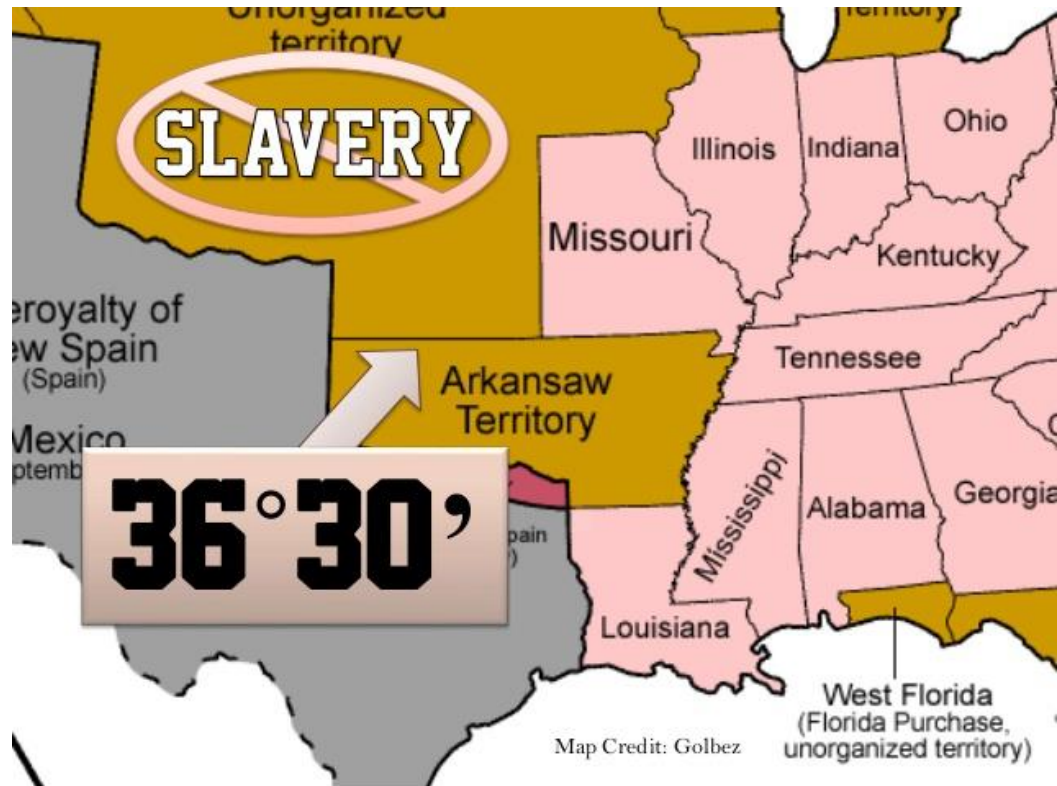


Balancing Nationalism and Sectionalism

- Sections of the country develop different economies
 - industries in the North
 - agriculture and slavery in the South
 - small farms in the West
- 1815—Madison presents plan to Congress; support from Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun: establish protective tariff, recharter national bank, development of transportation systems, internal improvements
- Northeasterners welcome tariffs, South and West less eager
- Congress approves Tariff of 1816; charters Second Bank of U.S., creates unified currency



- Sectional conflicts still remain, Missouri requests Union admission in 1818
- Missouri Compromise—admits Maine as free state, Missouri slave, Louisiana territory split: slavery legal in south, not in north

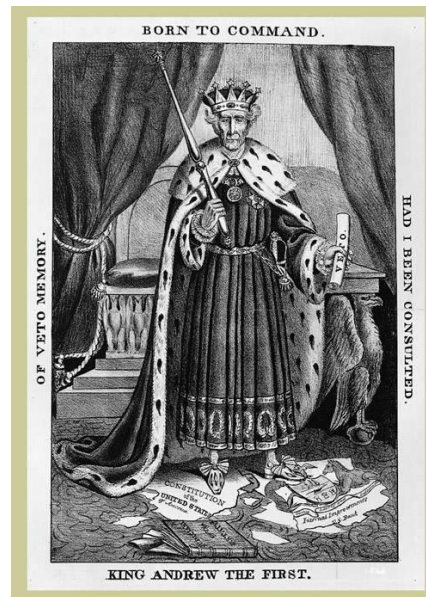
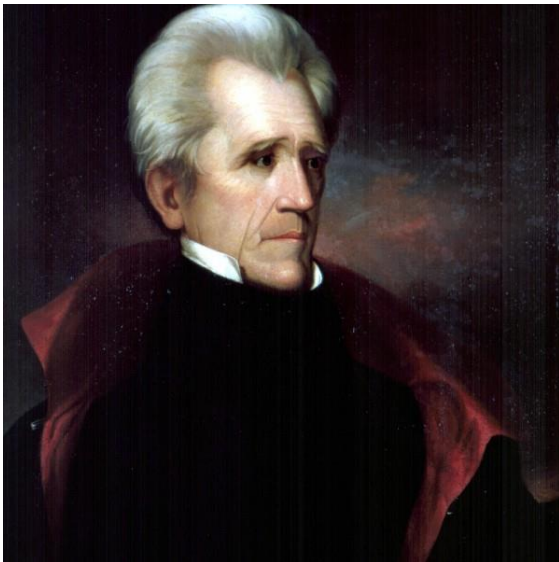


The Age of Jackson

- 1828—**Andrew Jackson** captures presidency
- Jackson embraces the spirit of America's expansion in the early 19th century

The Election of Andrew Jackson

- States ease voting requirements; new voters gave Jackson victory
- Jackson's ideal is political power for all classes; common people participate in government
- Jackson gives away many jobs to friends and political allies



Jackson and Native Americans

- 1830—Jackson supports Congress to pass Indian Removal Act
- Federal government forces Native Americans west, out of traditional homelands
- Cherokee Nation refuses to sign treaty; pledges to fight government
- Supreme Court rules in favor of Cherokee, Jackson still forces them off their lands
- One-fourth of Cherokee die from cold, hunger, and disease on the **Trail of Tears**
- 1835—U.S. Army attempts to force Seminoles out of Florida
- Seminoles refuse to give up land; react with armed force
- About 3,000 Seminole forced to Indian Territory, more continue resistance
- Seminoles never officially defeated; descendants still live in Florida today



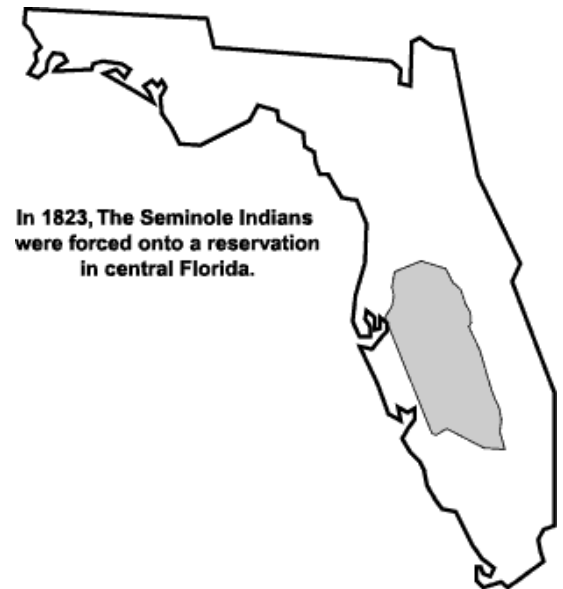
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The Georgia Studies Book



The Indians and Negroes Massacring the Whites in Florida, in January 1836.



In 1823, The Seminole Indians were forced onto a reservation in central Florida.

Nullification and the Bank War

- Calhoun blames tariff increases for economic problems in South
 - South forced to buy expensive Northern goods
 - Calhoun proposes theory of nullification; states can declare tariff invalid
 - South Carolina view tariff unconstitutional; threatens secession
- Congress passes Force Bill; lowers tariff, allows military to collect duties
- Jackson tries to decrease federal power in Second Bank of the U.S.
 - Jackson withdraws all federal funds, places in pet state banks
- Many accuse Jackson of acting like a king; opponents form new Whig Party



Successors Deal with Jackson's Legacy

- **Martin Van Buren** succeeds Jackson; inherits consequences of bank war
- Many pet banks print money in excess of gold and silver deposits
- Panic of 1837—Banks close, credit system collapses, 1/3 of population jobless
- Whig Party blames Democrat Van Buren for weak economy
- Van Buren loses in 1840 to Whig war hero **William Henry Harrison**
- Harrison dies; vice-president **John Tyler** takes over; opposes many Whig ideas
- Democrats, Whigs dominate national politics until 1850s; political appeals become emotional

