US History Module 1 (A) Lesson 3

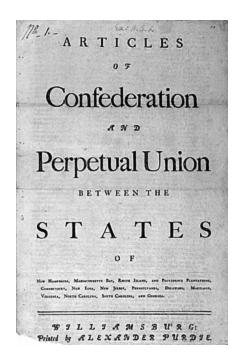
A New Nation

Forming a New Government

Fears and concerns about the form of government affects planning of new government

Experimenting with Confederation

- 1781—Congress adopts Articles of Confederation to unite 13 states
- Each state has one vote in Congress; most power
- National government handles large matters; declaring war, handling of new territory
- Confederation passes two ordinances to govern lands west of the Appalachians
- Problems of Confederation overshadow success;
 weak central government, little unity among states
- May 1787—Congress calls convention to discuss changes to government; 12 states send delegates



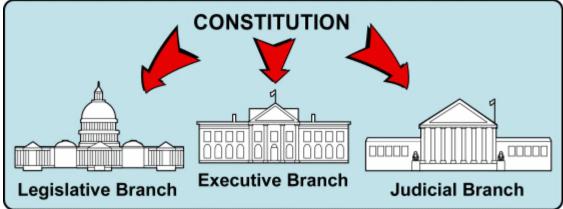


Creating a New Government

- 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

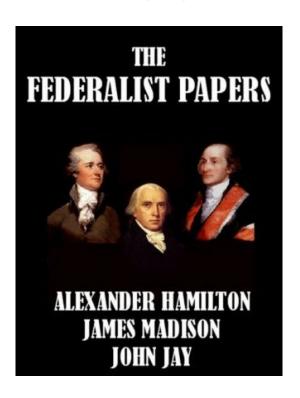
 Delegates provide a means of changing the Constitution through amendment process





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





The Bill of Rights

Ratified December 15, 1791

Article I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Article II

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

Article III

R o Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Article IV

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Article V

Ro person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictiment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger, nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb, nor shall be compelled in any Criminal Case to be a wirness against himself, nor be

deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Article VI

and all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously accertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining Witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

Article VII

In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise reexamined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Article VIII

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

Article IX

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Article X

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

A reminder to be ever vigilant in the protection of these rights Presented in loving memory of Corliss Lamont 1902-1995

> National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee New York, NY 10010

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

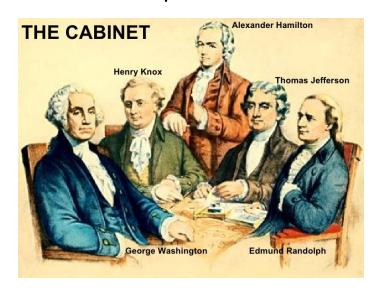
- Power of govt. comes from the people
- Government power is limited
- Ordered, organized and structured govt.
- Representative democracy
- Longest lasting constitution in history

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



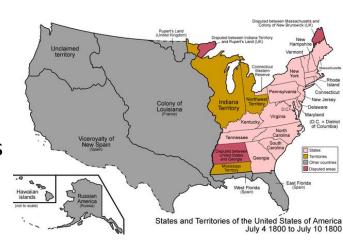
The Whiskey Rebellion

- 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

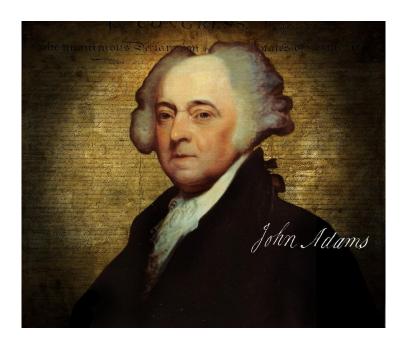
- 1793—France at war with Britain and other European countries
- Federalists support Britain, Democratic-Republicans support France
- Washington keeps country neutral and warns against alliances
- 1795—Thomas Pinckney negotiates treaty with Spain; helps U.S. expansion west of Appalachians
- Americans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





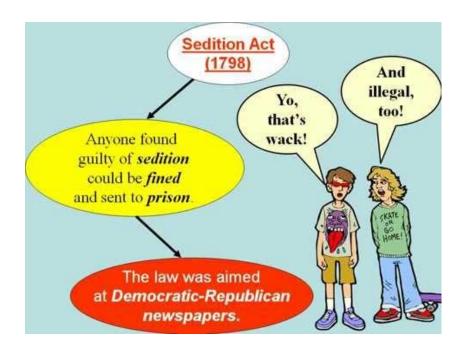
Adams Provokes Criticism

- 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



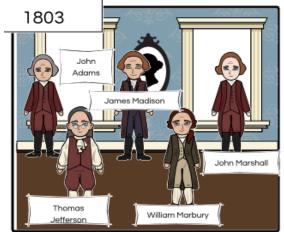
The Jeffersonian Era

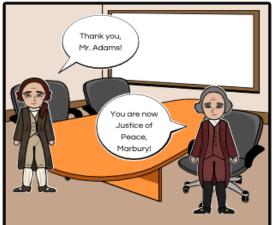
- Election of 1800—Thomas Jefferson, Democratic-Republican, beats President John Adams
- Jefferson, Aaron Burr tie; House of Representatives breaks tie
- Jefferson receives majority of two votes on 35th ballot,
 Burr becomes vice-president



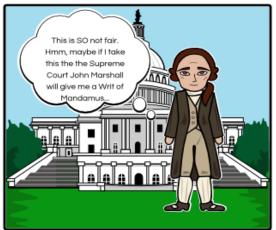
Jefferson's Presidency

- 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

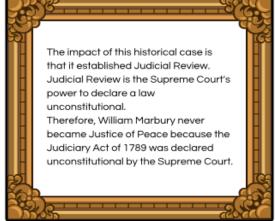












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The Marbury decision was unanimous. Do split decisions (for example, 5-4 votes) indicate that a decision might be overturned in the future?

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



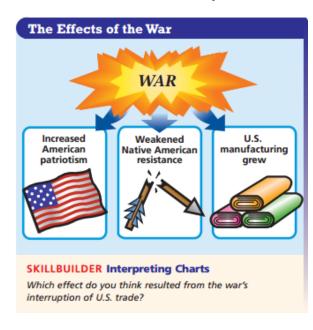


Madison and the War of 1812

- 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

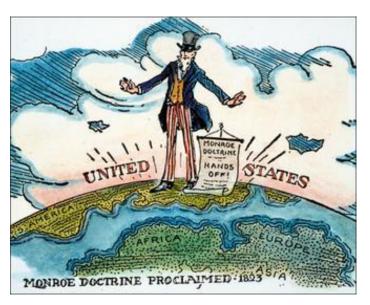
- Adams's list of national interests include national security, expansion of territory
- 1819—Adams-Onís Treaty transfers Florida to U.S., sets western border
- Florida becomes official U.S. territory in 1823; capital established at Tallahassee
- Florida remains a territory until 1845; population growth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

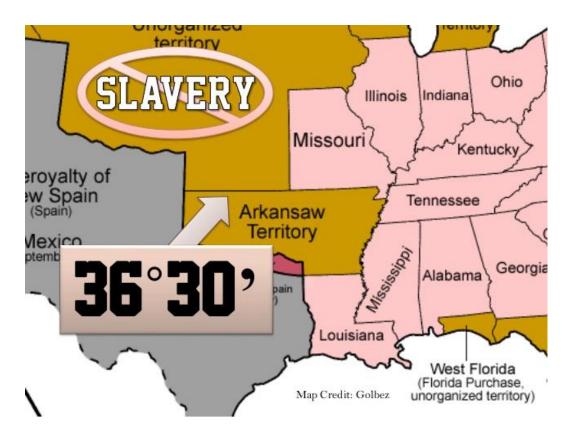
- Sections of the country develop different economies
 - —industries in the North
 - —agriculture and slavery in the South
 - —small farms in the West
- 1815—Madison presents plan to Congress; support from Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun: establish protective tariff, recharter national bank, development 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

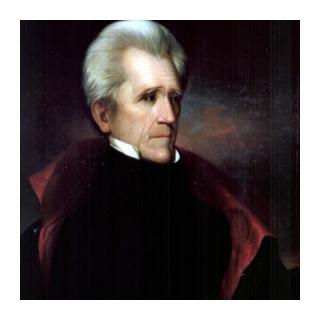


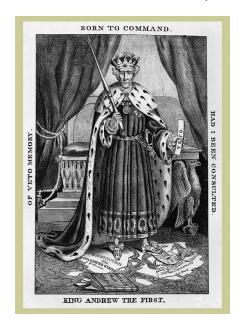
The Age of Jackson

- 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

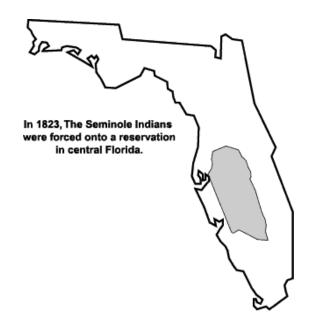
- 1830—Jackson supports Congress to pass Indian Removal Act
- Federal government forces Native Americans west, out of traditional homelands
- Cherokee Nation refuses to sign treaty; pledges to fight government
- Supreme Court rules in favor of Cherokee, Jackson still forces them off their lands
- One-fourth 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





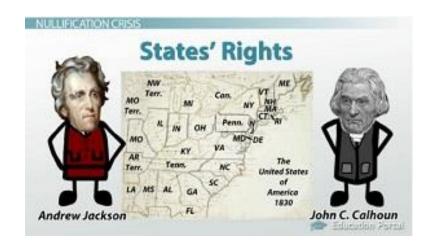
The Georgia Studies Book

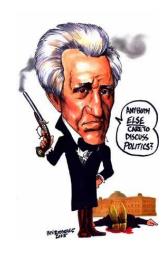




Nullification and the Bank War

- 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



