# The Political Crisis of the 1790s

## Big Idea Questions

- The Federalists Implement the Constitution
  - Devising the new Government:
    - Judiciary Act of 1789 – created the ____________ ____________ with 6 justices, and lower courts
  - The Bill of Rights:
    - Safeguard against government power; protection of ____________ powers
    - Added to mollify the Antifederalists to ____________ the Constitution
- Hamilton’s Financial Program
  - Public Credit: Redemption and Assumption
    - Hamilton advocated buying back all loans plus interest ________________
    - Controversial plan – some speculators bought up bonds at cheap prices
    - Hamilton proposed assuming all state _____________
    - Only after D.C. would be located in the South did his plan pass
    - Hamilton favored the national debt – thought it was a ________________
  - Creating a National Bank:
    - Bank of the US (_______) – cornerstone of his financial plan; would provide __________ to businesses and help the economy
    - ________________ interpretation
  - Raising Revenue Through Tariffs:
    - Excise tax – tax on ________________ goods
    - Tariff – tax on ________________ goods (revenue for the government)
- Jefferson’s Agrarian Vision:
  - First party system (Hamiltonians/Federalists and __________
    - ________________)
  - Jefferson believed ________________ were the backbone of the economy
- The French Revolution Divides Americans:
  - Proclamation Neutrality:
    - Washington issued to remain ____________ in conflict between Britain and France
  - Ideological Politics:
    - French Revolution – Jeffersonians saw it as an ________________ of the American Revolution
    - Whiskey Rebellion – PA farmers rebelled against the excise tax; ____________ by the national government
  - Jay’s Treaty:

## Guided Notes

### Quick recap from last chapter:
- What were the writings called by Hamilton, Jay, and Madison to promote the Constitution?

### How did the Whiskey Rebellion differ from Shays’ Rebellion?
• Britain seized American ships, Jay hoped to protect ships
  • Treaty did little to fix problems
  
  • The Haitian Revolution:
    • Toussaint L’Ouverture helped Haiti gain independence
    • Many US ______________________ feared the impact of the revolution on their slaves
  
  • The Rise of Political Parties:
    • Republicans tended to be:
      • ______________________ (west and south), immigrants, and subsistence farmers in the north
      • Pro-______________ and power to the ________________
    • XYZ Affair – French diplomats demanded a bribe from ____ US ambassadors, war hysteria ensued

  • The Naturalization, Alien, and Sedition Acts:
    • Meant to silence ______________________ to Federalists or President Adams
    • Naturalization – increased residency requirement from 5 – 14 years
    • Alien Act – president could _______________ foreigners
    • Sedition Act – illegal to ______________________ the government
    • VA and KY Resolutions – urged states to ________________ the Alien and Sedition Acts (Compact Theory)

  • The “Revolution of 1800”
    • ______________________ becomes President, peaceful transition of power between political parties
    • “_________________________”

A Republican Empire Is Born

• Sham Treaties and Indian Lands:
  • After the Rev. War, Natives were pushed further and further west
  • The Treaty of Greenville:
    • Western Confederacy gave up most of _______________ to Americans
  • Assimilation Rejected:
    • Natives were encouraged to ______________________ (act America)
    • Most Natives resisted this – it ran contrary to their ways of life

• Migration and the Changing Farm Economy
  • Southern Migrants:
    • A few, wealthy individuals owned significant land
    • __________ of white men owned no land in KY
    • Cotton! – King Cotton; ______________________ -> expansion into MI and AL

• The Jefferson Presidency:
  • “Virginia Dynasty” – TJ, JM, JM
  • Jefferson had to deal with a Federalist judiciary branch – “midnight judges”
  • ** _____________________________________ *** - S.C. rules a law
How did the Supreme Court increase the power of the federal government in the early 19th century?

- Jefferson’s administration eliminated the excise tax, kept the ____________ unconstitutional
- Pinckney’s Treaty – US and Spain, US could ______________ the Mississippi, store goods in NO
- The Louisiana Purchase:
  - Napoleon gained by the LA territory in 1803; US feared they would be cut out of the Mississippi River, so......
  - Jefferson wants to by ____________
  - Impact of LA Purchase? Doubles the size of the US, Jefferson switches from ___________________________ __________________________ interpretation
- Secessionist Schemes:
  - Aaron Burr (Jefferson’s VP) flees to the SW, tries to create a new country
- Lewis and Clark Meet the Mandans and Sioux:
  - Sent to explore the newly acquired territory, many interactions with Natives along the way

The War of 1812 and the Transformation of Politics

- Conflict in the Atlantic and the West
  - __________________________ — British practice of seizing ships and forcing sailors (many Americans) into the British Navy
  - The Embargo of 1807:
    - Response to the Chesapeake incident
    - US cut off ____ trade with ALL countries – huge disaster
    - Other embargoes follow (Non-intercourse Act, Macon’s Bill #2)
  - Western War Hawks (Henry Clay!)
    - Tecumseh and Natives were provided guns by the British – eventually defeated by __________________________ ____________ (future President) at the Battle of Tippecanoe
    - __________________________! was elected Speaker of the House on his first day of office
    - He and other Southern and Western Congressmen (John C. Calhoun) pushed for war
    - Most Federalists were against the war, why? ____________ ____________________________________________

- The War of 1812
  - Not very successful
  - Washington D.C. and Buffalo were burned
  - Federalist Oppose the War:
    - Hartford Convention – meeting of Federalists to address __________________________
      - Propose some amendments
      - Some urge __________________________
      - Huge blow to the Federalist Party
  - Peace Overtures and a Final Victory:
    - Treaty of Ghent (Henry Clay!)
How could the Monroe Doctrine be seen as a continuation of Washington’s Farewell Address?

- No land was gained or lost
- 2 weeks later, Battle of ____________
  ________________ (Andrew Jackson)

- The Federalist Legacy:
  - Nationalist-Republicans pursued policies similar to the Federalists (Henry Clay!)
  - Marshall’s Federalist View:
    - Strengthened the power of the ________________
      government AND the Supreme Court
  - Asserting National Supremacy:
    - *McCulloch v. Maryland* – BUS was declared ________________;
      states cannot tax a federal government agency
    - *Gibbons v. Ogden* – Only ________________, NOT states, can control INTERstate commerce
  - Upholding Vested Property Rights:
    - *Dartmouth College v. Woodward* – contracts cannot be impaired by the government
  - The Diplomacy of John Q. Adams (Secretary of State – stepping stone)
    - Adams-Onis Treaty (1819) – US gained ________________, gave up claims to TX
    - Monroe Doctrine – Europe must stay out of the ________________, America will not get involved in European affairs

**Quick Recap**

- __________________________________________
- __________________________________________
- __________________________________________
- __________________________________________
- __________________________________________
- __________________________________________
- __________________________________________
- __________________________________________
- __________________________________________
- __________________________________________
- __________________________________________
- __________________________________________
- __________________________________________