Name:	_
Give Me Liberty!, Chapter 8 Video Guide	

Big Idea	Guided Notes	Areas of Concern
Questions		
	Politics In An Age Of Passion	
	Hamilton's Dragram	
What was	Hamilton's Program	
Washington's	Hamilton's financial program (see video in description) was a contributor to the emergence of	
view of political	to the emergence of  • 5 Parts:	
parties?	Federal government would pay of all plus interest	
	New bonds would be issued to pay off old debt and the	
	government would assume state debts	
	3. *** *** - issue notes	
	and make loans to government	
	4 tax - tax on domestically manufactured goods	
	(whiskey)	
	5. Tariff - tax on goods	
	6. He also proposed government subsidies to industries, but that	
	did not occur	
	The Emergence of Opposition	
	Hamilton favored trade with, Jefferson and his	
	followers favored	
	Jefferson feared Hamilton's vision could create too powerful of a	
	government	
	bought bonds for pennies on the	
	dollar and sought to make a lot of \$ under his plan	
	The Jefferson-Hamilton Bargain	
	South opposed his plan - little	
	and fewer bond holders	
	Jefferson, interpreted the Constitution and believed	
	the BUS was	
	<ul> <li>Ultimately, Jefferson accepted Hamilton's plan and in return the new</li> </ul>	
	capital would be in the South (land from VA)	
	***The Impact of the French Revolution***	
	<ul> <li>1789, French Rev began, many Americans supported</li> </ul>	
14/l 4 : -	<ul> <li>Almost immediately, between France and Britain broke out</li> </ul>	
What is	<ul> <li>Washington issued a proclamation of neutrality in 1793 (even though</li> </ul>	
impressment?	the US had an alliance with France dating back to the American Rev.)	
	Britain continued and confiscating US goods	
	headed to France's colonies	
	Jay's Treaty (Britain):	
	No mention of impressment, Britain promised to abandon	
	(did not)	
	Treaty was a direct contributor to the emergence	
	France was not happy  Political Position	
	Political Parties	
	Federalists:     Pro Homilton's financial plan, and Dritish, forward.	
	Pro-Hamilton's financial plan, pro-British, favored     Pro-Hamilton's financial plan, pro-British, favored	
	manufacturing,	

	Favored in public office
	The Whiskey Rebellion
•	Farmers in PA rebelled against the new tax
•	Washington put down the rebellion
	<ul> <li>Demonstrated the power of the new federal government -</li> </ul>
	compare with under the Articles
	The Republican Party
•	Led by Jefferson and Madison
	Pro-France, anti-BUS, favored (support of
	farmers too), believed in more democratic participation An Expanding Public Sphere
•	The creation of helped spread information
	across the country
•	100s of emerged in the 1790s
	The Democratic-Republican Societies
•	Argued that political liberty was more than just voting -
	in politics
•	Blamed for inciting the Whiskey Rebellion, they disappeared in 1795
•	Immigrants tended to support the Republicans ()
	The Rights of Women
•	A Vindication of the Rights of Women - Mary Wollstonecraft
	Argued for more rights, paid
	employment - benefit single women
•	Hannah Adams - 1st woman to make a living from being an
•	Calls for educational opportunities for women increased
	Women and the Republic
•	Women counted as population towards representation, but few believed
	women should
	The Adams Presidency
The Ele	ection of 1796
•	John Adams vs. Thomas Jefferson
•	Adams wins 71-68, Jefferson becomes
•	France and Britain continued to seize US ships trading with the other
	country
•	"" Affair:
	3 US diplomats sent to France, the French demanded a bribe to
	meet with them
	War hysteria ensues in the US -> with France
The "R	eign of Witches"
•	Alien and Sedition Acts:
	Passed by the Federalists to political opposition
	(Jeffersonians)
•	Alien Act - President could foreigners deemed dangerous
•	Sedition Act - illegal to the government (expired in 1801)
	Aimed at silencing supporters of
The Vir	ginia and Kentucky Resolutions
•	Written by Madison and Jefferson in to the
	Alien and Sedition Acts
	They believed the acts to be
•	The resolutions were more symbolic, but later used by Southerners
	(John C. Calhoun)

	The "Revolution of 1800"
	<ul> <li>Jefferson and Aaron Burr (running-mate) in electoral votes</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Finally, on the 36th ballot, the House chose Jefferson</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Ironically, backed Jefferson</li> </ul>
	Amendment - separate ballots for President and Vice-President
	Election of 1800 - peaceful transition of power between political parties
	Slavery and Politics
	If not for the, Adams would have won in 1800
	<ul> <li>Many feared that the abolishment of slavery would be too politically divisive</li> </ul>
What is a commission?	The Haitian Revolution
	1791 slave rebellion - Jeffersonians did support
	Toussaint L'Ouverture - led the rebellion -> gained independence in 1804
	Many in US feared it would inspire slave rebellions here
	Gabriel's Rebellion
	<ul> <li>Planned rebellion in</li> <li>It never materialized; 26 slaves were hanged</li> </ul>
	Like virtually all other slave rebellions, stricter were established
	after
	Blacks couldn't gather on Sundays without Whites
	Owner became more difficult
	Jefferson In Power
	, u
	Those imprisoned under the Sedition Act were
	Jefferson reduced the size of the military
	Judicial Review
	"Midnight Judges" were appointed by Adams, Jefferson, through
What is a	Madison (Secretary of State) refused to deliver the
commission?	Marbury (one of the commission-less judges) sued Madison
	The Supreme Court declared part of the Judiciary Act of 1789
	, stated they could not help Marbury
	The court case established ***  ***  ***
	Fletcher v. Peck - Supreme Court could declare laws
	unconstitutional
	<ul> <li>According to John Marshall (Chief Justice), the government could NOT</li> </ul>
	impair
	····· <b>P</b> ····
	The Louisiana Purchase
	The Louisiana Purchase  • 1795 - Pinckney's Treaty - US gained access to MS River, right of deposit
	The Louisiana Purchase  1795 - Pinckney's Treaty - US gained access to MS River, right of deposit in
	The Louisiana Purchase  1795 - Pinckney's Treaty - US gained access to MS River, right of deposit in  Jefferson sought N.O., ended up buying all of LA Territory - doubled the
	<ul> <li>The Louisiana Purchase</li> <li>1795 - Pinckney's Treaty - US gained access to MS River, right of deposit in</li> <li>Jefferson sought N.O., ended up buying all of LA Territory - doubled the size of the US!</li> </ul>
	The Louisiana Purchase  1795 - Pinckney's Treaty - US gained access to MS River, right of deposit in  Jefferson sought N.O., ended up buying all of LA Territory - doubled the size of the US!  Jefferson switched from
	The Louisiana Purchase  1795 - Pinckney's Treaty - US gained access to MS River, right of deposit in  Jefferson sought N.O., ended up buying all of LA Territory - doubled the size of the US!  Jefferson switched from interpretation
	The Louisiana Purchase  1795 - Pinckney's Treaty - US gained access to MS River, right of deposit in  Jefferson sought N.O., ended up buying all of LA Territory - doubled the size of the US!  Jefferson switched from interpretation  Lewis and Clark
	The Louisiana Purchase  1795 - Pinckney's Treaty - US gained access to MS River, right of deposit in  Jefferson sought N.O., ended up buying all of LA Territory - doubled the size of the US!  Jefferson switched from interpretation  Lewis and Clark  Explored the territory - sought a waterway to the
	The Louisiana Purchase  1795 - Pinckney's Treaty - US gained access to MS River, right of deposit in  Jefferson sought N.O., ended up buying all of LA Territory - doubled the size of the US!  Jefferson switched from interpretation  Lewis and Clark  Explored the territory - sought a waterway to the Acquired new plants and animals
	The Louisiana Purchase  1795 - Pinckney's Treaty - US gained access to MS River, right of deposit in  Jefferson sought N.O., ended up buying all of LA Territory - doubled the size of the US!  Jefferson switched from interpretation  Lewis and Clark  Explored the territory - sought a waterway to the  Acquired new plants and animals  Incorporating Louisiana
	The Louisiana Purchase  1795 - Pinckney's Treaty - US gained access to MS River, right of deposit in  Jefferson sought N.O., ended up buying all of LA Territory - doubled the size of the US!  Jefferson switched from interpretation  Lewis and Clark  Explored the territory - sought a waterway to the Acquired new plants and animals

The Federalists got a bad rap because of nationalism sweeping the nation
Increasing requirements to
Constitution:
Federalist meeting to share grievances, sought to amend the
(December, 1814) - end of the war
The End of the Federalist Party
HUGE increase in in the US (Battle of New Orleans) Canada did not embrace the US as previously thought
British and Native threat is essentially gone  HIGE increase in in the US (Battle of New Orleans)
The War's Aftermath
Treaty of ended the war, no territory gained or lost
Battle of Horseshoe Bend and the Battle of New Orleans
became an overnight hero -
Tecumseh was killed at the Battle of Thames
The was burned
Most of the North was against the war ()
Causes - impressment, arming of Natives on the
The War of 1812
Harrison defeated Natives
Battle of future president William Henry
Charismatic Native leader that resisted Americans
Tecumseh's Vision
Adopting give up traditional Native lifestyle
Some Natives embraced becoming "civilized"
The Indian Response
The "Second War Of Independence"
The "Second War Of Indonondance"
Urged war with Britain, wanted to annex
•! and John C. Calhoun
Warhawks - from the
placed on Britain
Macon's Bill #2 - reopened trade with France
next president in 1812
Madison (Secretary of under Jefferson) easily became the
Madison and Pressure for War
1809 Non-Intercourse Act - banned trade with only Britain and France
disaster for the US
The Embargo Act cut off ALL trade with the rest of the world
American sailors were impressed
Britain continued impressment - needed men to fight Napoleon
The Embargo
Finally, after the War of 1812, the harassment stopped
Jefferson the navy
Barbary states demanded tribute from the US
The Barbary Wars

Quick Recap

•	
•	
•	
•	
•	
•	
•	
•	
•	
•	