

Confederation and the Constitution 1.3

Experimenting with Confederation

Plans for a New Government

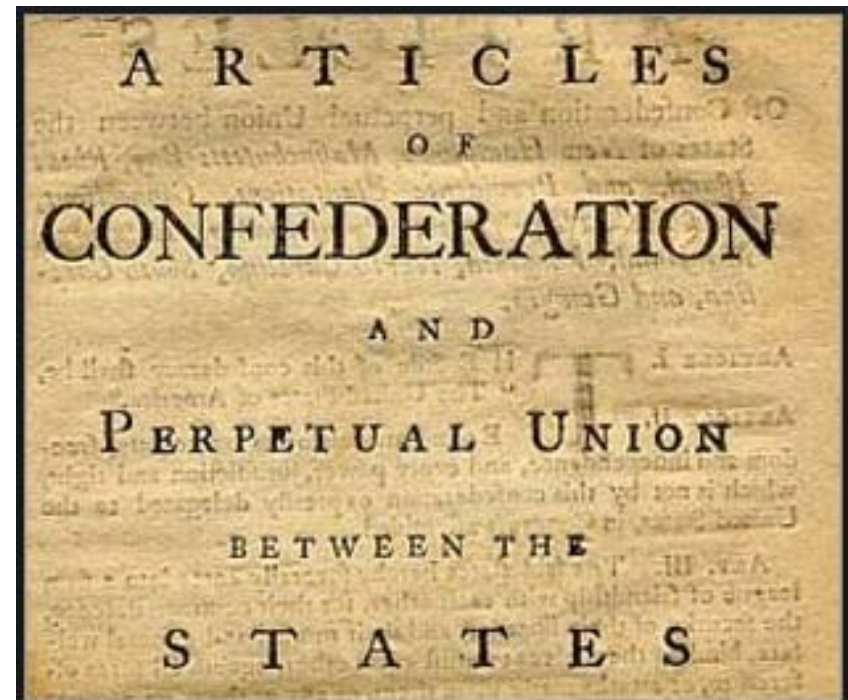
Many people want a republic

Some fear democracy—government directly by the people

The Articles of Confederation

Congress creates laws to unite 13 states—Articles of Confederation

All states ratify (1781); Articles create weak central government



Problems with the Articles of Confederation

States taxed goods from other states, which hurt interstate commerce.

The nation could not pay its war debt.

With no national army.

Things needed to change!

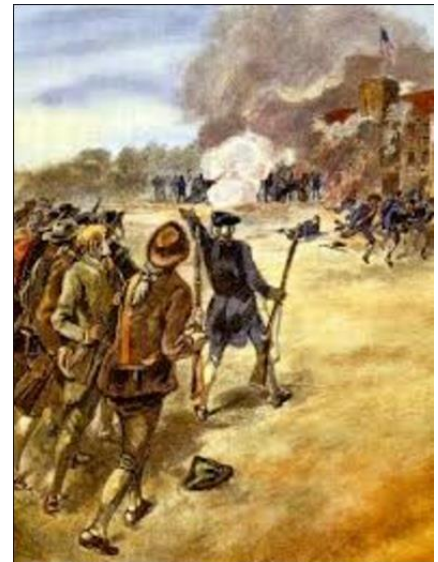
Weaknesses exposed...how?

In Mass., farmers faced losing their farms when they couldn't pay their debts.

In 1786, Daniel Shays led a mob of angry farmers on a federal arsenal.

Known as Shays' Rebellion, the incident highlighted the weakness of the federal government under the Articles.

In 1787, state delegates met in Philadelphia to amend the Articles of Confederation. This became known as the Constitutional Convention



Creating a New Government

Conflict and Compromise

James Madison proposes Virginia Plan— representation based on population

Small states favor New Jersey Plan—each state has an equal vote

Great Compromise establishes Senate and House of Representatives

Three-Fifths Compromise counts three-fifths of slaves as population

Division of Powers

Delegates create Federalist government with three branches

Federalism—power divided between national and state governments



Creating a New Government

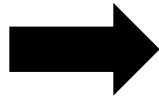
Separation of Powers

Legislative branch makes laws

Executive branch enforces laws

Judicial branch interprets laws

**This idea revolves
around this**



**checks and
balances**

Changing the Constitution

**Delegates create process to
amend, or change, the
Constitution.**



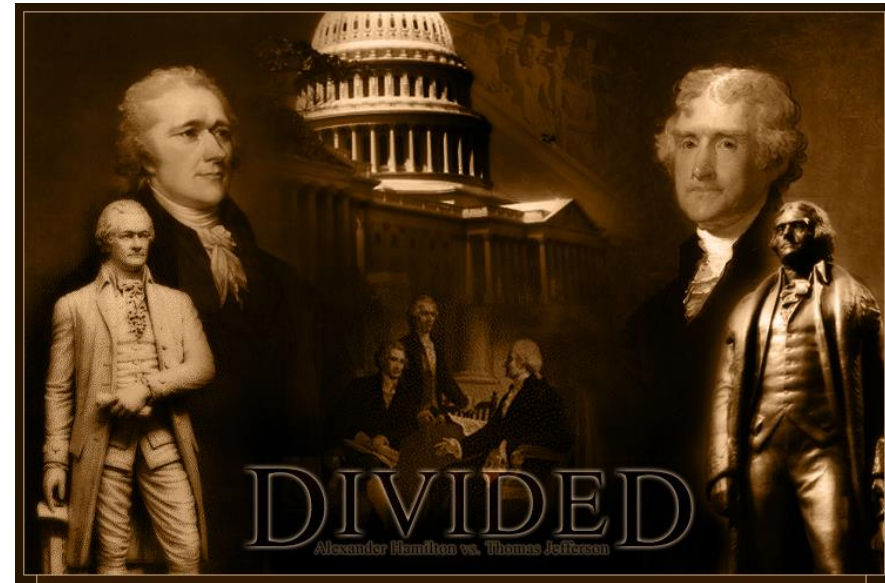
Ratifying the Constitution

Getting the States' Approval

Ratification was needed to make the Constitution the law of the land. (took 10 months)

Federalists vs Antifederalists

Federalists promise **Bill of Rights**
Constitution ratified June 1788



A “Living” Document

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

Washington Heads the New Government

Judiciary Act of 1789—federal courts are superior to state courts

Washington Shapes the Executive Branch

Thomas Jefferson=Secretary of State

Henry Knox=Secretary of War

Alexander Hamilton=Secretary of Treasury

These men made up the first Presidential cabinet

Hamilton and Jefferson: Two Conflicting Visions

**Jefferson favors weak central government
and farming economy**

**Hamilton favors strong central government
and commercial economy**

Birthplace of the two-party system



Adams Provokes Criticism

Parties and Sectionalism

Federalist John Adams becomes president

Democratic-Republican Jefferson becomes vice-president

Adams Tries to Avoid War

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

The Alien and Sedition Acts

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

The Jeffersonian Era Lesson 1.3

Jefferson's Presidency

The Election of 1800

Thomas Jefferson, Democratic-Republican, beats President John Adams

Twelfth Amendment separates ballots for president and vice-president

Simplifying the Government

Jeffersonian republicanism—decentralized power; cut spending, taxes

New pattern: Southern dominance, Northern Federalist decline

Jefferson first president to take office in Washington D.C.

Jefferson's Presidency {continued} 1.3

John Marshall and the Supreme Court

•In *Marbury v. Madison* the Supreme Court asserted **judicial review**, the power to decide the constitutionality of acts of Congress or the President.

The Louisiana Purchase

Jefferson buys Louisiana Territory from France in **Louisiana Purchase** ...more than doubles size of U.S.

Lewis and Clark lead expedition to Territory in 1804



Madison and the War of 1812

The Causes of the War

U.S. angered by British impressment—seizing, drafting U.S. sailors

British arm Native Americans to fight settlers in West

The Course of the War

U.S. army unprepared; British sack and burn Washington, D.C. in 1814

Americans win Battle of New Orleans in January 1815

Treaty of Ghent peace agreement had been signed in December 1814

The Consequences of the War

Three results of the war:

- Federalist Party dies out**
- American industries grow**
- status of U.S. as free and independent nation confirmed**

Nationalism Shapes Foreign Policy

Election of 1816

James Monroe succeeds James Madison as president

Territory and Boundaries

Convention of 1818 fixes northern U.S. border at 49th parallel

Oregon Territory to be jointly held by U.S., Britain for ten years

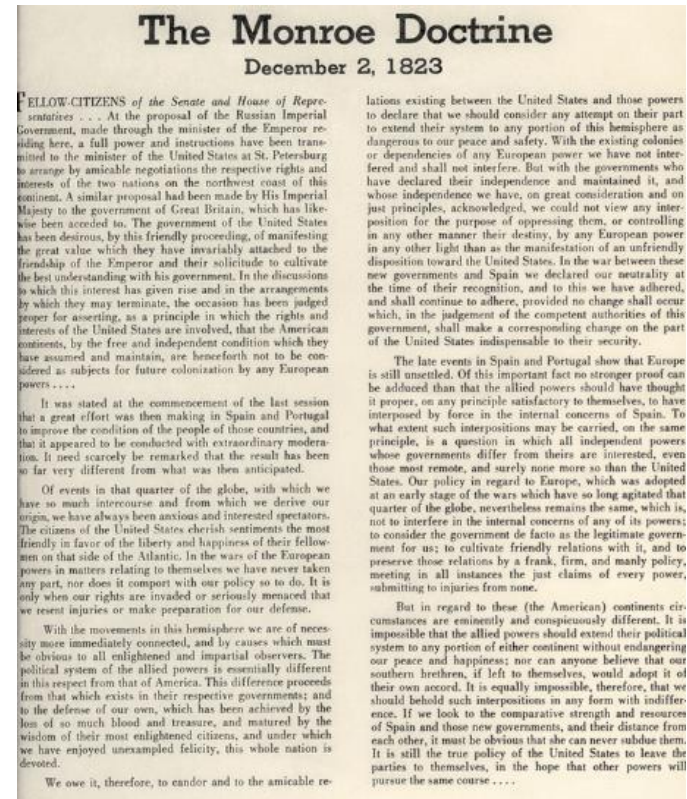
Adams-Onís Treaty transfers Florida to U.S., sets western border

The Monroe Doctrine

Portugal, Spain want old colonies; Russia pushes south from Alaska

Monroe Doctrine (1823)

warns Europe not to interfere in Americas



Balancing Nationalism and Sectionalism

Clay's American System

Henry Clay promotes Madison's economic plan as "American System":

- establishes tariff, rechartered national bank
- sponsors development of transportation systems

John C. Calhoun gets Southern support for plan

Missouri Compromise

- Missouri as slave state
- Maine as free
- Divides Louisiana Territory: slavery legal in south, not in north



The Age of Jackson

Regional Economies Create Differences

Early Industry in the United States

Industrial Revolution begins in Britain and spreads to U.S.

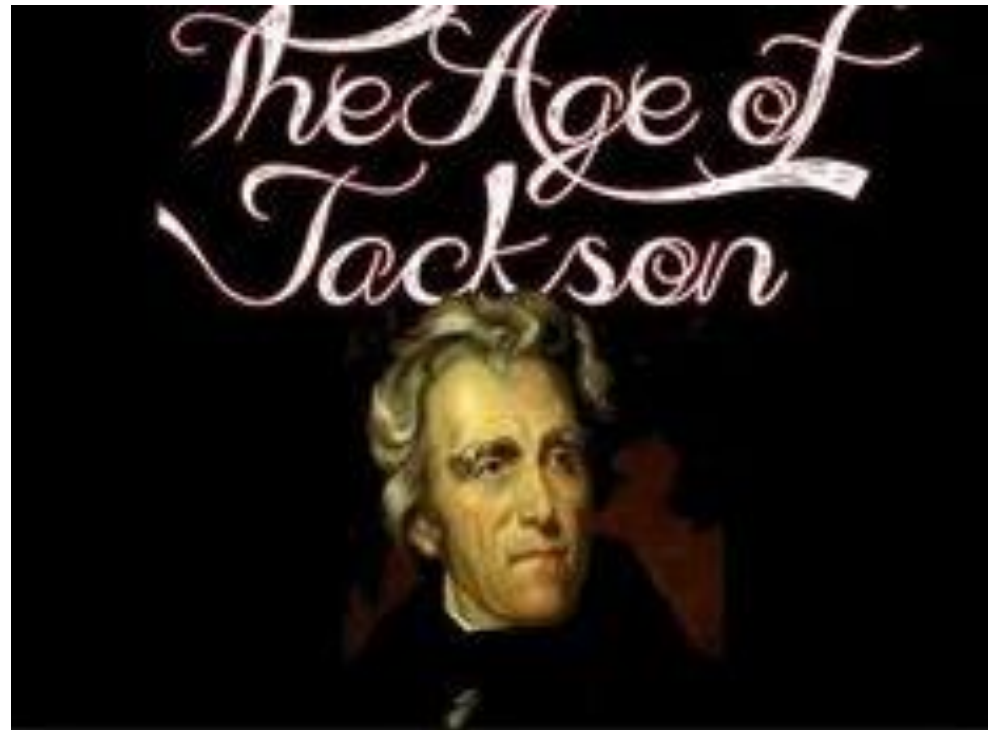
Textile mills open in New England (farming not profitable)

Market economy in North: farmers sell crops, buy factory goods

The South Remains Agricultural

Eli Whitney's cotton gin
makes cotton production
more profitable

Need for more field laborers
leads to growth of slavery



The Election of Andrew Jackson

The Election of 1824

John Quincy Adams
beats Andrew Jackson
Split between Clay,
Jackson tears apart
Democratic-Republican
party

The Growing Electorate, 1824–1840

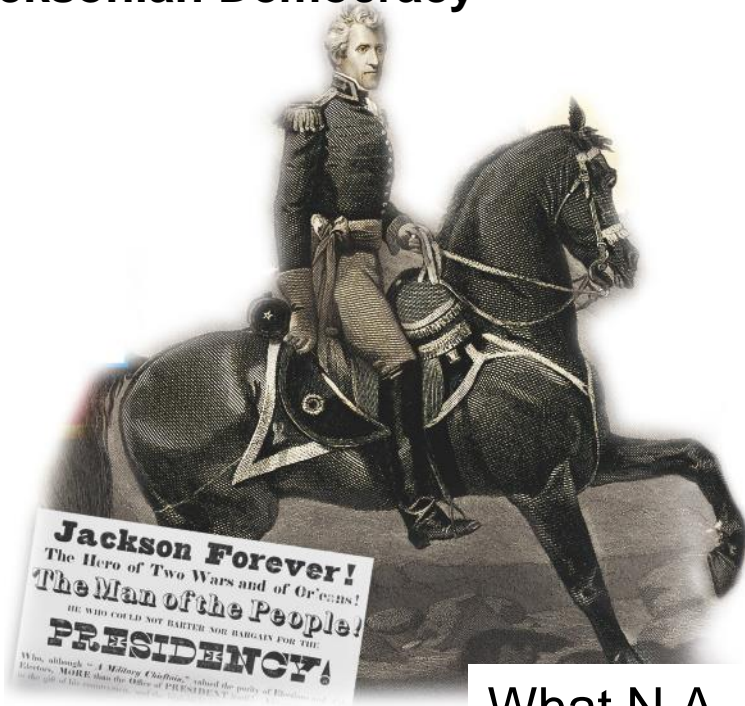
Presidential Election	Total Popular Vote
1824	350,671
1828	1,155,350
1832	1,318,406
1836	1,500,802
1840	2,404,118

SOURCE: *Encyclopedia Britannica*

Expanding Democracy Changes Politics

Andrew Jackson wins election (1828), has support of common people

Jacksonian Democracy



•Once Andrew Jackson became president, he replaced hundreds of government workers with people from the Democratic Party.

This practice was called the spoils system

What N.A. did

Native Americans owned private property and went to court to defend their rights.

•Southern voters expected Jackson to remove Indians living in the region

Results!!!

In 1832, the Supreme Court ruled that Georgia's seizure of Indian lands was unconstitutional but Jackson refused to act on the ruling

Instead, he urged Congress to pass the Indian Removal Act of 1830.

•In 1838, federal troops made 15,000 Cherokee journey from the Southeast to Oklahoma. At least 4,000 people died on this Trail of Tears

The Nullification Crisis.

- **In 1828, Congress adopted an especially high tariff, or tax on imported goods.**

Jackson's VP John C. Calhoun opposed it.

He favored **nullification**, the idea states could void federal laws they deemed unconstitutional on the ruling.

- **Despite Calhoun's and other southerners' objections, Jackson signed a tariff into law.**



Now it gets ugly!

- **Calhoun resigned the vice presidency and South Carolina threatened to secede from the Union.**

The crisis passed when Congress reduced the tariff, though the question of nullification and secession had only been postponed.

Jackson vowed "The Union will be preserved."

Successors Deal with Jackson's Legacy

Election of 1836

Democrat Martin Van Buren wins election with Jackson's support

The Panic of 1837

Many banks print money in excess of gold and silver deposits

Banks close, credit system collapses, 1/3 of population jobless

Harrison and Tyler

Van Buren loses in 1840 to Whig war hero William Henry Harrison

Harrison dies; new president John Tyler opposes many Whig ideas

1840s, Democrats, Whigs dominate; political appeals become emotional

