Confederation and the Constitution 1.3

Experimenting with Confederation

Plans for a New Government

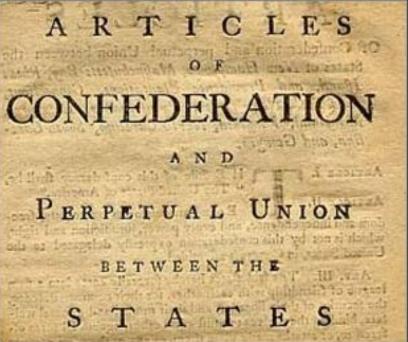
Many people want a republic

Some fear democracy—government directly by the people

The Articles of Confederation

Congress creates laws to unite 13 <u>states—Articles of</u> <u>Confederation</u>

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!

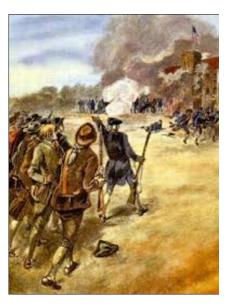
Weaknesses exposed...how?

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.

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

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



Creating a New Government

Conflict and Compromise

<u>James Madison</u> 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 <u>Federalism</u>—power divided between national and state governments

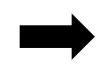


Creating a New Government

Separation of Powers

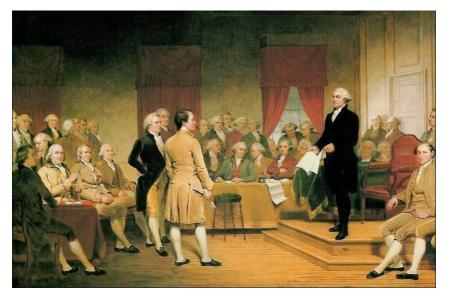
Legislative branch makes laws Executive branch enforces laws Judicial branch interprets laws

This idea revolves around this



checks and balances

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



Ratifying the Constitution

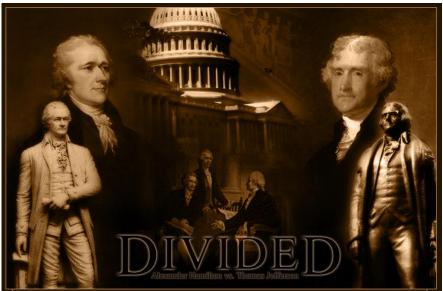
Getting the States' Approval

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

<u>Alexander Hamilton</u>=Secretary of Treasury

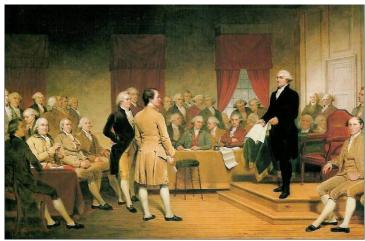
These men made up the first Presidential <mark>cabinet</mark>

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 <u>two-party system</u>



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 <u>XYZ Affair</u> 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 <u>Alien and Sedition Acts</u>:

- 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

<u>Jeffersonian republicanism</u> — 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 <u>impressment</u>—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

The Monroe Doctrine December 2, 1823

ELLOW CITIZENS of the Senate and House of Representatives . . . At the proposal of the Russian Imperial ment, made through the minister of the Emperor reiding here, a full power and instructions have been trans-nitted to the minister of the United States at St. Petersburg arrange by amicable negotiations the respective rights and ts of the two nations on the northwest coast of this nent. A similar proposal had been made by His Imperial ajesty to the government of Great Britain, which has likebeen acceded to. The government of the United States as been desirous, by this friendly proceeding, of manifesting the preat value which they have invariably attached to the friendship of the Emperor and their solicitude to cultivate the best understanding with his government. In the discussions which this interest has given rise and in the arrangements y which they may terminate, the occasion has been judged roper for asserting, as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American ontinents, by the free and independent condition which they ase assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be conidered as subjects for future colonization by any European

It was stated at the commencement of the last session hat a great effort was then making in Spain and Portugal to improve the condition of the people of those countries, and hat it appeared to be conducted with extraordinary moderation. It need coarcely be remarked that the result has been to far very different from what was then anticipated.

Of events in that quarter of the globe, with which we have so much intercourse and from which we derive our origin, we have always here anxious and interested operators. The citizens of the United States cherish sentiments the most fineldy in favore of the likery and happiness of their fellownen on that side of the Adjantic. In the wars of the Koropean powers in matters relating to themselves we have never taken any part, not does it comport with our policy so to do. It is only when our rights are invaded or seriously menaced that we reset injuries or make perparation for our defense.

With the movements in this hemisphere we are of necessity more immediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The pollicial system of the allied powers is essentially different in this areged from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective governments; and to the defence of our own, which has been achieved by the less of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the windom of their most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted.

We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable re-

lations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destudy, by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States. In the was between these new governments and Spain we declared our aestrality at the time of their recognition, and to this we have adhered, and shall continue to adhere, provided no change shall coerus which, in the judgement of the competent autorities of this government, shall make a corresponding change on the part of the United States indispensible to their security.

The late events in Spain and Pertugal show that Europe is still matelield. Of this important fact no stronger proof can be adduced than that the allied powers should have thought it proper, on any principle autificatory to themevers, to have interposed by force in the internal concerns of Spain. To what extent such interpositions may be carried, on the same principle, is a question in which all independent powers whose governments differ from theirs are interested, even those most remote, and surely none more so than the United States. Our policy in regard to Europe, which was adopted at an early stage of the wars which have so long agitated that quarter of the government de facto as the legitimate government for us; to cultivate friendly relations with it, and to preserve those relations by a trank, firm, and manly policy, meeting in all instances the just claims of every power, submitting to inpuries from nome.

But in regard to these (the American) continents circumstances are eminently and compiscouoly different. It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of cither continent without endangering our pace and happines; nor can anyone believe that our southern hretnen, if left to themselve, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interpositions in any form with indifference. If we look to the comparative strength and resources of Spain and those new governments, and their distance from each other, it must be obvious that she can never subdue them. It is still the true policy of the United States to leave the parties to themselves, in the hope that other powers will pursue the same course

Balancing Nationalism and Sectionalism

Clay's American System

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

— establishes tariff, recharters 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



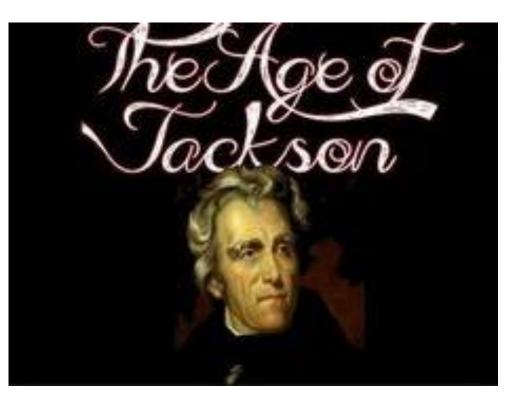
The Age of Jackson Regional Economies Create Differences

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

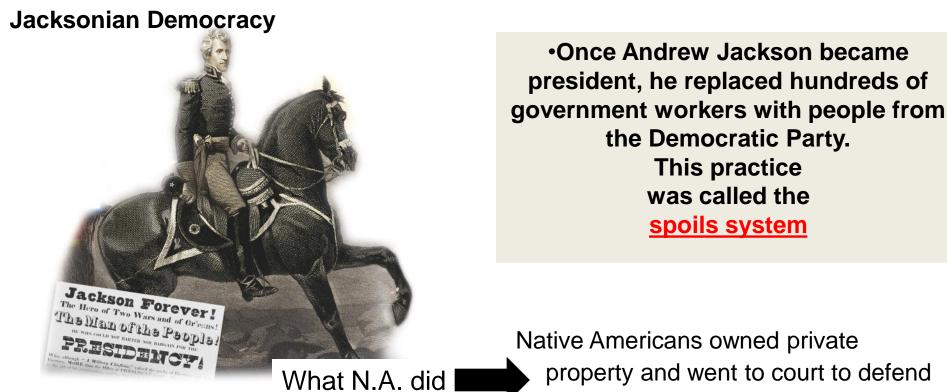
The Election of 1824

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

350,671
550,071
1,155,350
1,318,406
1,500,802
2,404,118

Expanding Democracy Changes Politics

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



 Southern voters expected Jackson to remove Indians living in the region

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

Results!!!

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

 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

their rights.

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

Jackson's VP John C. Calhoun opposed it.

He favored <u>nullification</u>, the idea states could void federal laws they deemed unconstitutional on the ruling. The Nullification Crisis.

•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 <u>John</u> <u>Tyler</u> opposes many Whig ideas 1840s, Democrats, Whigs dominate; political appeals become emotional

