

Federalists & Republicans

1789-1816

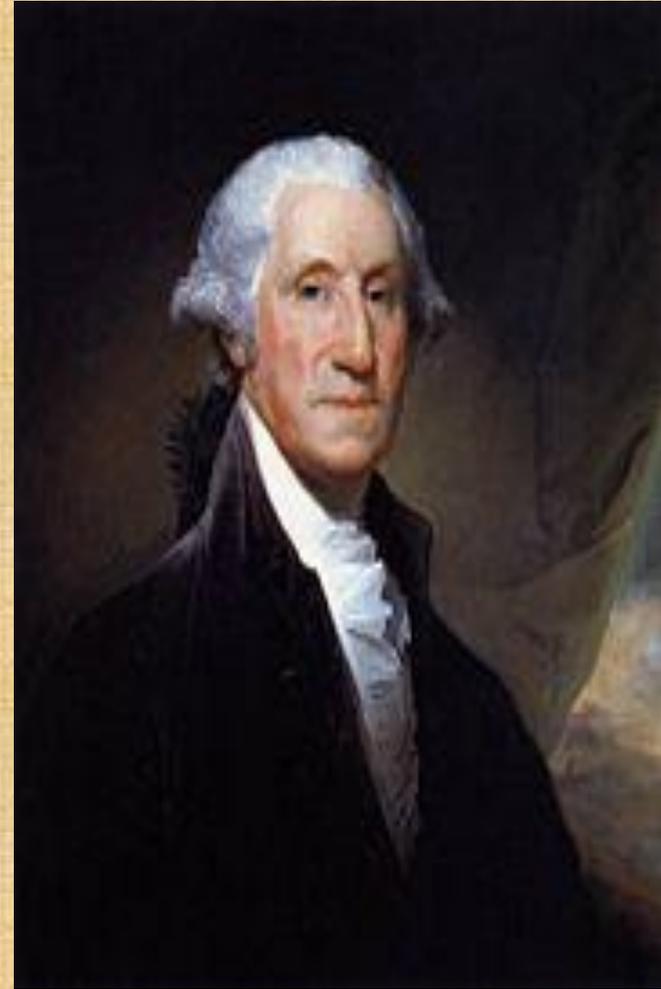
Chapter 6

On April 6, 1789, the ballots of the presidential electors were officially counted in the new United States Senate. As expected, George Washington became the first president of the United States under the new Constitution. Americans everywhere greeted the news with great joy, but Washington remained unexcited. Calling his election “the event which I have long dreaded,” Washington described his feelings as “not unlike those of a culprit who is going to the place of his execution.”

Although Washington had high hopes for the new Constitution, he did not know if it would work as intended. “I am . . . [bringing] the voice of the people and a good name of my own on this voyage; but what returns will be made of them, Heaven alone can foretell.” Despite his doubts and frustrations with the “ten thousand embarrassments, perplexities and troubles of the presidency,” the new president retained his faith in the American people. He explained that “nothing but harmony, honesty, industry and frugality are necessary to make us a great and happy people. . . . We are surrounded by the blessings of nature.”

—adapted from *Washington: The Indispensable Man*

- **Creating a Government**
- **Washington & Congress**
- **Cabinet**
 - State, Jefferson
 - Treasury, Hamilton
 - War, Knox
 - Attorney Gen., Randolph
- **Court**
 - John Jay
- **Congress**
 - Bill of Rights (1-10)
 - Individual rights (1-8)
 - States Rights (10)





Mount Rushmore, SD

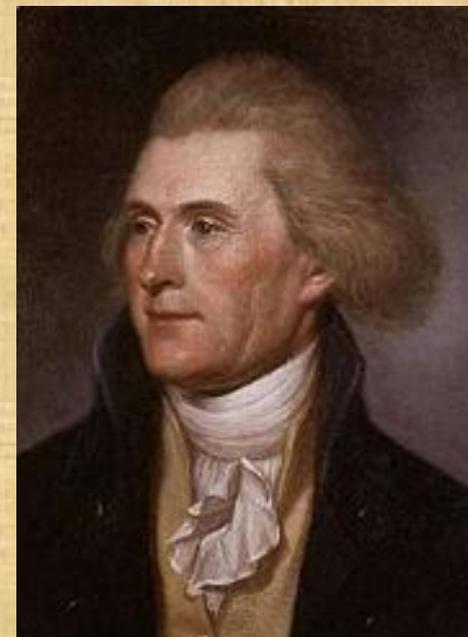
Cabinet



Alexander Hamilton



John Jay



Thomas Jefferson

• Hamilton's Promise



• Tariff

- Raise Gov. money
- Imports

• Bonds

- Borrowing money for the gov.
- Saving bonds

• Bank of US

- Legal or not?

• Capitol in south

- Washington DC

A national debt, if it is not excessive, will be to us a national blessing; it will be a powerful cement of our new union. It will also create a necessity for keeping up taxation...which without being oppressive, will be a spur to industry...

---Alexander Hamilton

- Loose interpretations
 - List of forbidden, all else open season
- Strict interpretation
 - List of only things that were allowed
 - Taxing: Legal or Not?
 - Enumerated powers
 - Powers written in Const.
 - Implied powers
 - Powers unwritten in Const.
 - Elastic Clause
 - Whiskey Rebellion

*The fairest tax would be a head tax in which everyone owed the same amount. Anything more complex can pit one faction against another and incite rebellion.
--- Whiskey Rebellion*

Elastic Clause

Congress has any power,
necessary and proper
to carry out the
Functions
of Government

US Constitution, Article I, Sec. 8, No. 18

To take a single step beyond the boundaries thus specially drawn around the powers of Congress, is to take possession of a boundless field of power.
—Thomas Jefferson 1791

Congress has any power, necessary and proper to carry out the functions of Government.
---US Constitution, Art. 1, sec. 8, no. 18

In 1797 Americans John Marshall, Charles Pinckney, and Elbridge Gerry went to Paris to hold talks with the French government about improving relations between the two countries. After weeks of waiting, three agents representing Charles Maurice de Talleyrand, the French minister of foreign affairs, approached the Americans. They asked for a bribe of \$250,000 just to initiate talks, and they also sought an American loan of \$12 million. In his journal, Marshall recounts an exchange between Pinckney and one of the agents (a “Mr. H.”):

“Mr. H. again returned to the subject of money. Said he Gentlemen you do not speak to the point—it is money—it is expected that you will offer money—Genl. Pinckney said we had spoken to that point very explicitly. . . . No said he, you have not. What is your answer? Genl. Pinckney replied it is no, no, not a sixpence.”

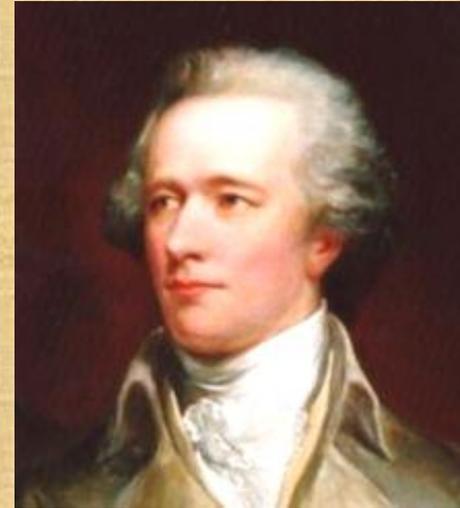
When President John Adams informed Congress of the incident, he referred to the French agents as X, Y, and Z, inspiring newspapers to refer to the incident as the XYZ Affair. Newspaper writers turned Pinckney’s response into the stirring Federalist slogan, “Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute.”

—adapted from *The Flavor of the Past*

- Political Parties or Factions

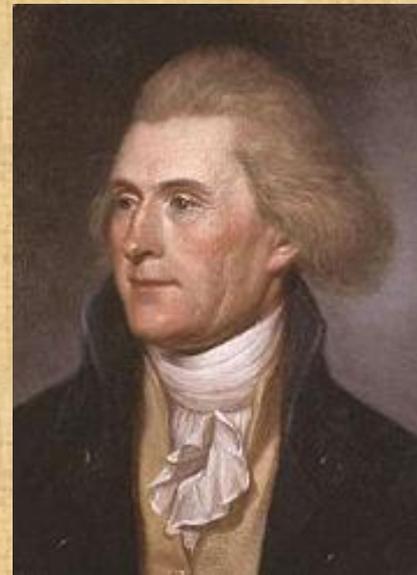
- Federalists

- Hamilton
- Manufacturing
- Pro-British
- Strong National Gov.
- New England



- Republicans

- Jefferson
- Small farmers
- Pro-French
- Strong States Rights
- Southern & Western states

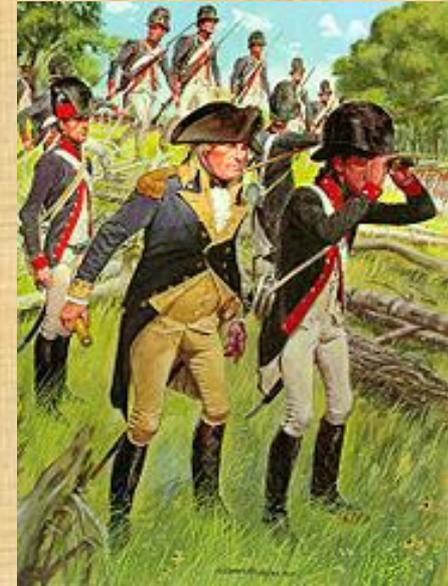


- Washington
 - Beware of Political Parties
 - Avoid European entanglements
 - Stay neutral
 - Jay's Treaty
 - British
 - Pinckney's Treaty
 - Spain
 - Navigate Miss. River

*The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations is in extending our commercial relations to have them as little political connection as possible... 'Tis our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world.
---Washington's Farewell Address*



- Western Expansion in Old Northwest
- Push the Indians out!
 - Little Turtle
 - Mad Anthony Wayne
 - Fallen Timbers, Ohio





- Cities
- New Orleans
- Washington
- Boston
- Pittsburgh
- Philadelphia
- Chicago
- Denver
- Seattle
- Portland
- Miami
- St. Louis
- Kansas City
- Atlanta
- Detroit

- Adams' Presidency
- Quasi-War with France
 - XYZ Affair
 - Politics as usual
 - bribes

*Mr. H. again returned to the subject of money. Said he Gentlemen you do not speak to the point---it is money---it is expected that you will offer money---Genl. Pinckney said we had spoken to that point very explicitly...No said he, you have not. What is your answer? Genl. Pinckney replied it is no, no, not a sixpence.
---John Marshall*

- Alien and Sedition Acts
 - Central power supremacy
- Kentucky & Virginia Resolutions
 - Interposition
 - Nullification
 - Threats of secession
- Nullification & States Rights
 - Declaring Federal laws illegal

When so ever the general government assumes undelegated powers, its acts are unauthoritative, void, and of no force...

Kentucky Resolves... Thomas Jefferson

March 4, 1801, was Inauguration Day in Washington, D.C. The still unfinished capital of the United States was only a tiny village. Stumps and mud holes filled Pennsylvania Avenue, and a swampy wilderness separated Capitol Hill from the president's mansion. A Washington resident described the modest inauguration ceremony:

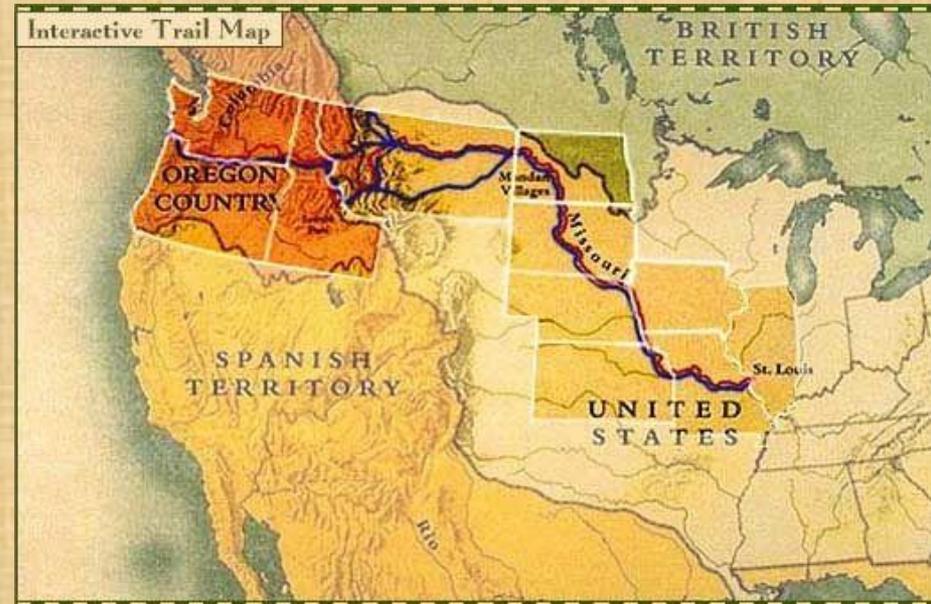
“The sun shone bright on that morning. . . . Mr. Jefferson had not yet arrived. He was seen walking from his lodgings, which were not far distant, attended by five or six gentlemen who were his fellow lodgers. Soon afterwards he entered . . . and bowing to the Senate, who arose to receive him, he approached a table on which the Bible lay and took the oath which was administered to him by the Chief Justice. . . . The new President walked home with two or three of the gentlemen who lodged in the same house. At dinner . . . a gentleman from Baltimore, . . . asked permission to wish him joy. ‘I would advise you,’ answered Mr. Jefferson smiling, ‘to follow my example on nuptial occasions when I always tell the bridegroom I will wait till the end of the year before offering my congratulations.’ And this was the only and solitary instance of any notice taken of the event of the morning.”

—quoted in *The Life of Thomas Jefferson*

Thomas Jefferson

- Election of 1800
 - First peaceful transition of power in history
- Marbury vs. Madison
 - Judicial Review doctrine
- Louisiana Purchase
 - Lewis-Naturalist
 - Clark-Military
 - Sacagawea-guide
 - Pike-Colorado
- Burr vs. Hamilton
 - Duel
- Justice Samuel Chase
 - Impeachment b/c of politics?

Louisiana Bought from Napoleon



“All six chiefs replied to our speech, each in turn, according to rank: they expressed their joy at the change in government; their hopes that we would recommend them to [our] great father [the president] . . . we then proceeded to distribute our presents . . . We gave a medal of the second grade to one Ottawa chief, and one Missouri chief; a medal of the third grade to two inferior chiefs of each nation”

- Journals of Lewis and Clark

On the night of September 13, 1814, Francis Scott Key, a young Maryland lawyer, stood on the deck of a British ship in Baltimore Harbor and watched the British bombard Fort McHenry. The shelling continued into the morning hours. Explosions lit up the night, and shells with trailing fuses streaked towards the fort. Rockets arced across the sky, as a huge American flag waved over the fort.

As the sun rose, Key strained to see if the flag still waved. To his great joy, it did. He took a letter from his pocket and began scribbling these words for a poem on the back:

“Oh, say can you see, by the dawn’s early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight’s last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, through the perilous fight,
O’er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly streaming?
And the rockets’ red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.
Oh, say does that star spangled banner yet wave,
O’er the land of the free and the home of the brave?”

—from “The Star-Spangled Banner”

- Jefferson's 2nd term
- Avoiding European War
- Napoleonic War
 - Dictatorship or Revolution?
- Impressments
 - Kidnapping American sailors
- USS Chesapeake
 - British attack
- Embargo Act
 - Halt all overseas trading
 - fails
- Non-Intercourse Act
 - Trading with non-aggressor
 - fails
- War Hawks
 - Congressmen who call for war!

*It has paralyzed industry...Our most fertile lands are reduced to sterility. It will drive our seamen into foreign employ, and our fishermen to foreign sandbanks...It has dried up our revenue.
-----Phillip Barton Key*

• Mr. Madison's War

- Tecumseh and Tippecanoe
 - Indians (British allies) vs. Americans on Frontier
- Canada's Invasion, failed
- Perry on Lake Erie
 - Put-in-bay-US Victory

War of 1812



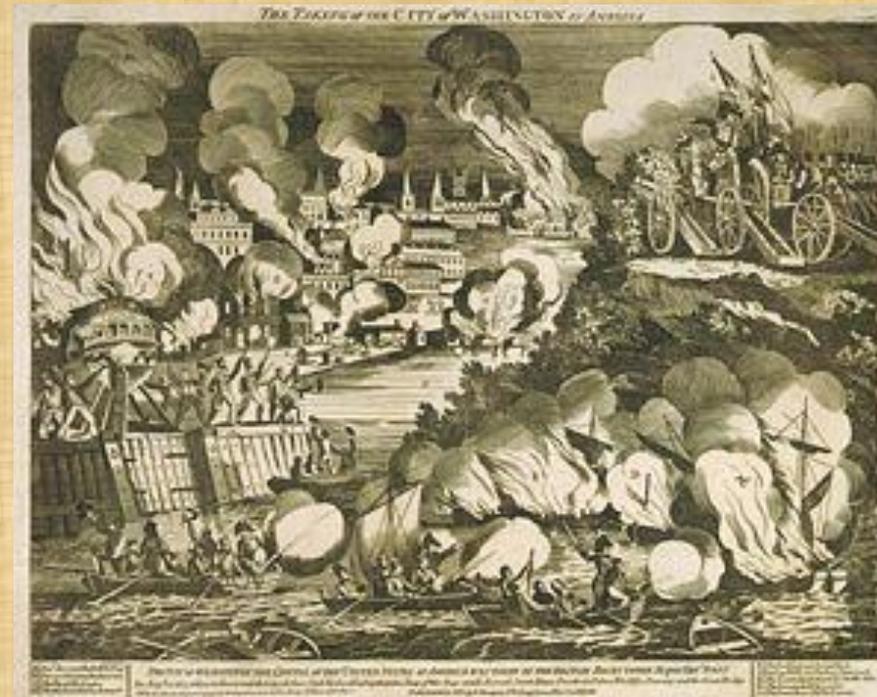


- Washington DC
 - Burned by British
- Baltimore
 - Ft. McHenry
 - Star Spangled Banner
 - Francis Scott Key

Southern Campaign



A VIEW of the BOMBARDMENT of Fort Mifflin, on the 26th of September 1777, by the British Fleet, under the Command of Admiral Mifflin, in the Bay of Chesapeake. The Fort was taken on the 26th of September 1777, and the British Fleet sailed on the 26th of September 1777.



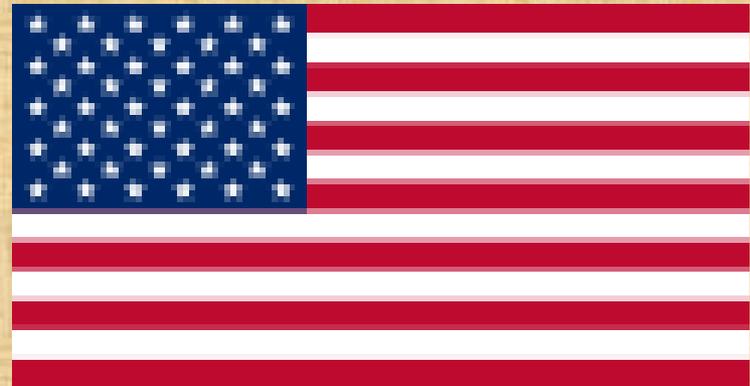
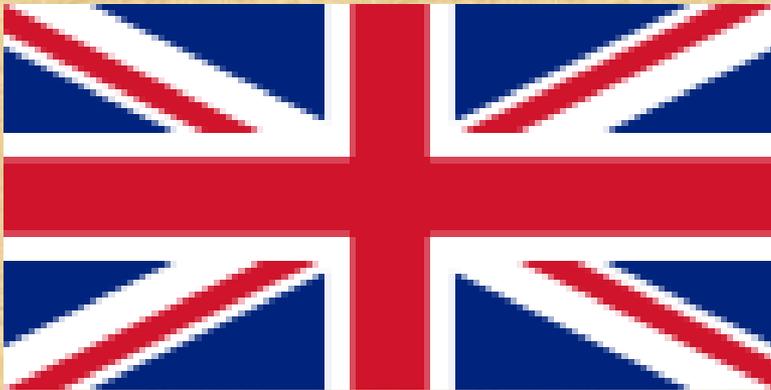
THE TAKING of the CITY of WASHINGTON by the British, on the 24th of August 1814. The British Fleet, under the Command of Admiral Cockburn, entered the Bay of Chesapeake on the 24th of August 1814, and the British Army, under the Command of Major General Ross, entered the City of Washington on the 24th of August 1814. The City was burned on the 24th of August 1814, and the British Fleet sailed on the 24th of August 1814.

The War Ends

- Treaty of Ghent
- Nothing is settled



USS Constitution



- Hartford Convention
 - Federalist ready to surrender
 - Party's failure
- New Orleans
 - Andrew Jackson
 - Pirates help Americans
 - Jean Lafette
 - Cotton bales
 - Great American Victory

After the War



