

# APUSH

## Revolution to New Nation

### 1754 TO 1800



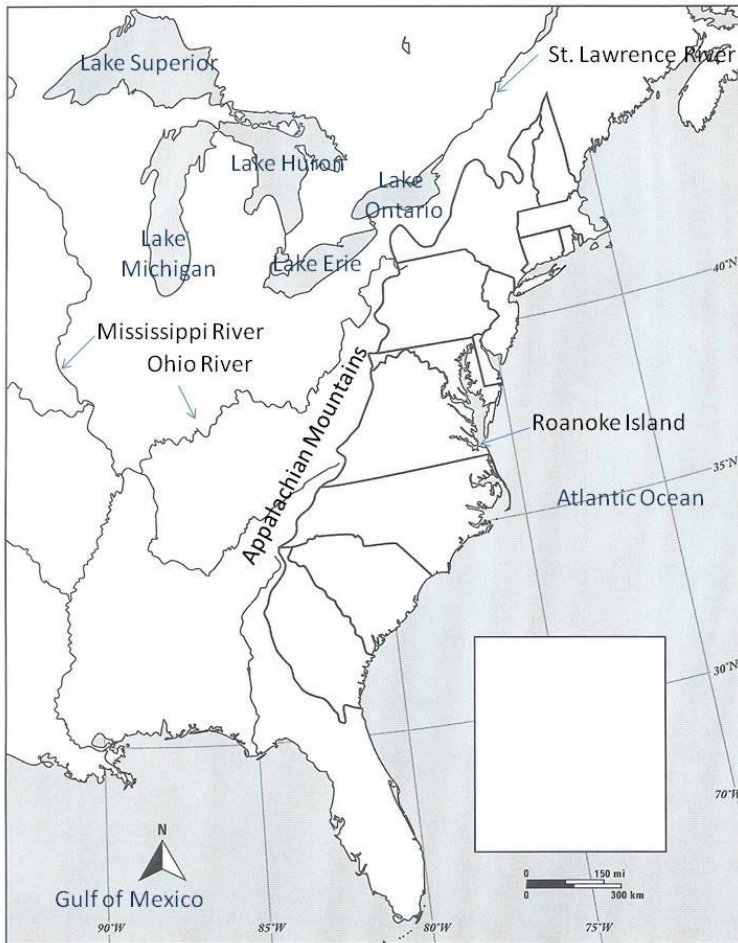
### APUSH Unit 3: Revolution to New Nation 1754 - 1800

- To what extent self-government and English colonial policy led to conflict and a desire for independence by the colonists
- Evaluate how various colonists protested British policies leading up to the American Revolution.
- Compare and contrast the structure, powers and authority of the new federal government under the Articles of Confederation
- How and to what extent the revolutionary spirit and concept of independence influenced various cultural groups and defined for the first time what it meant to be an American.

**Essential Questions -**

- How did different social group identities evolve during the revolutionary struggle?
- How did leaders of the United States attempt to form a national identity?
- How did the ideology behind the revolution affect power relationships between different ethnic, racial, and social groups?
- How did republican ideals affect the nation's political culture after independence?

*In 1770, colonists in New York erected a large statue of King George III on horseback, by 1776 they were pulling it down. Era 3 will look at the events that brought the colonists to the point of rebellion and the revolution that eventually gained the United States' freedom.*



**Map Break! Thirteen Colonies 1754**

- Label colonies and shade in green
- Shade French territory yellow
- Shade other British territory red
- Shade Spanish territory blue
- Create key

Write a sentence summarizing the significance of territory in 1754 to the European powers and the colonists:

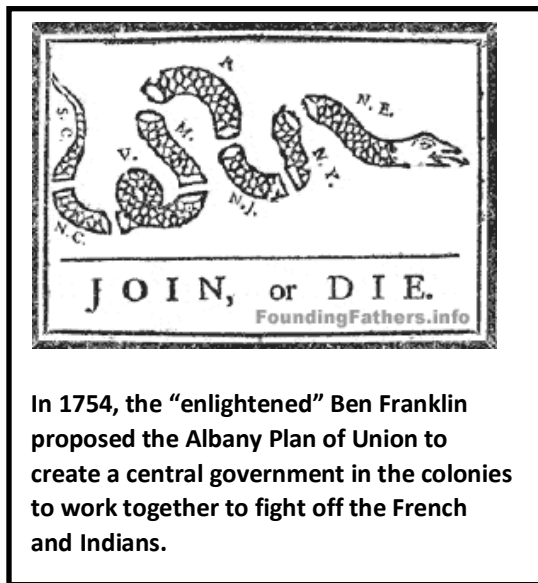
List 3 reasons why the end of the French and Indian War was an important turning point in U.S. history:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

The war in North America began in 1754. The French and their Indian allies fought the colonials and the British. The war in America is known as the F/I war and lasted from 1754-1763; the war on the European continent is known as the Seven Years' War (1756-1763).

What were the first three wars that would eventually lead to the French and Indian war?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.



List three reasons the Albany Plan, aka "Join or Die" failed:

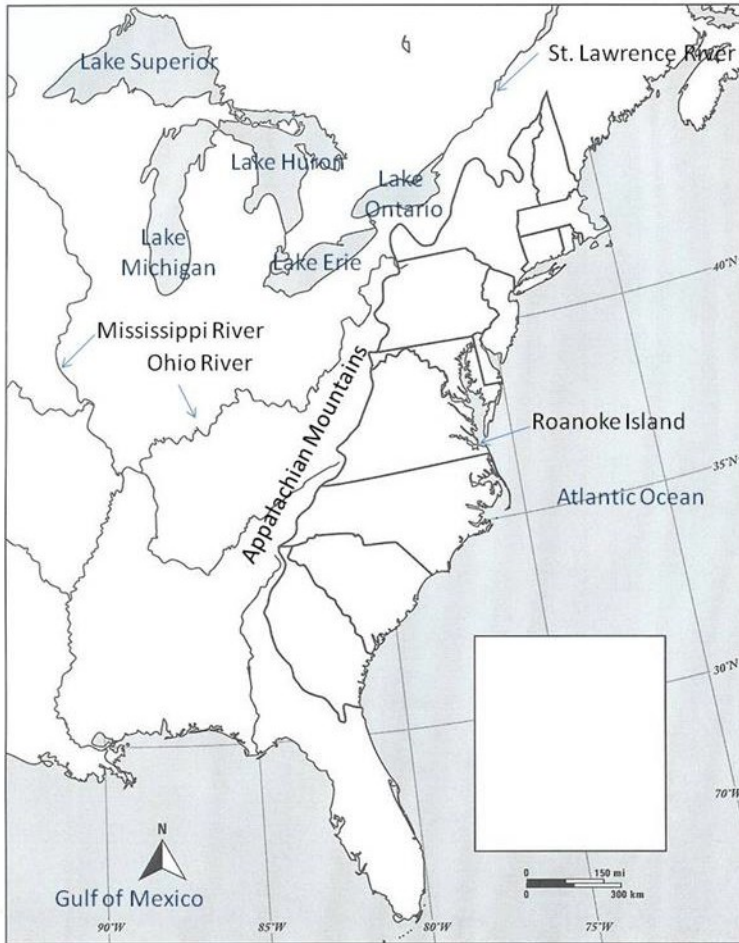
- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

In 1763, the French are defeated. What was the most significant impact of the Treaty of Paris (aka the Peace of Paris)? Explain your reasoning.

Compare the British view to the colonial view in regards to the post-war era and explain why these opposing views are significant to the development of the United States.

A **watershed** moment in history is a critical turning point in which something changes and things will never be the same again. With the ending of the French and Indian war, three defining events occurred. Explain what each event is and WHY it is seen as a watershed moment:

- Reorganization of the British Empire
- Pontiac's Rebellion
- Proclamation of 1763



### Map Break! The 13 Colonies 1763

Using the same colors as in 1754, shade in the land now controlled by each group. Create a key.

Explain the significance of the territorial changes from 1754 to 1763.

Using a black colored pencil, trace with a **THICK** line the location of the Proclamation Line of 1763

What was the purpose of this line?

British view point:

Colonial view point:

### Long terms causes to the American Revolution:

The economic policy, **MERCANTILISM**, favors the mother country, Britain. Mercantilism kept Britain very rich. Colonies exist for the benefit of the mother country! The needs of the colonies were secondary. Americans will begin to realize they can make economic decisions for themselves-and keep all the profits!

Also, when colonists first started making money for Britain, the mother country allowed the colonists to pretty much run their own political, economic, and social affairs. The British ignored illegal colonial smuggling. This is known as **SALUTARY NEGLECT**. As long as the colonies were raking-in cash for Britain, the British and colonists alike ignored important trade laws, called the **NAVIGATION ACTS**.

### Examples from the Navigation Acts include such requirements as:

1. All goods from any country had to be sent through British seaports. These goods had a duty placed on them. What's a duty? Another rule:
2. All goods shipped to and from the colonies had to be on British ships.
3. Some items produced in the colonies could only be sold to Britain. This is why so many captains "smuggled" goods into and out of the colonies.

4. England kept a ***FAVORABLE BALANCE OF TRADE***, selling more goods than it bought. After the war, when money was tight in England, the mother country made a vow to enforce the Navigation Acts.

All of these things combined: the Proclamation Line, the enforcement of the Navigation Acts, and the end of **Salutary Neglect** charted a course that would lead to separation from Britain. Each conflict between colonists and the mother country increased tensions. Politically, the colonists felt it unfair that there was not a colonist in Parliament looking after their needs. But Britain said each member of Parliament **DID** represent the needs of the colonists. Colonists also insisted that only their colonial legislatures, not Parliament, could tax them. The term: "**NO TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION**" becomes a popular saying in the colonies.

1. Which group, colonists and/or the British, does Mercantilism benefit the most?
2. Which group, colonists and/or British, tend to ignore the Navigation Acts?
3. Which group, colonists and/or British, benefited from Salutary Neglect?

## **Immediate Causes of the American Revolution**

For such a long time, both England and its colonies practiced SALUTARY NEGLECT. As we know, England made a mistake by allowing the colonists such independence. By neglecting to enforce the NAVIGATION ACTS and by allowing the colonial legislatures to have as much power as they did, England was going to have a hard time convincing colonists to obey their rules. But is England wrong in ending salutary neglect? Circle: YES or NO. Why?

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Of course, colonists are angry at the PROCLAMATION LINE of 1763. But why should the colonists be so upset? After all, King George III and Parliament insisted they were only "protecting" colonists from Indian attack.

We are about to look at the chain of events that propel the colonists into open rebellion. As you are reading and studying each event, think to yourself, does Britain have the right to do this? You may be surprised at your answer!

In every good story there is a beginning. In this tale, we start at the passage of the **SUGAR ACT of 1764**. This was a tax on things like coffee and sugar that entered colonial ports. Remember! England is looking for ways to pay the huge war debt AND pay for continuing to protect the borders. Hey, it costs money to run an army, even back in the old days! **COLONISTS PROTEST the Sugar Act!** The colonists say that Parliament cannot tax without having an American colonist representing THEIR interests in Parliament. The British are bewildered to say the least! Under **VIRTUAL REPRESENTATION** every member of Parliament represents all British citizens, including colonists. Colonists insist: **NO TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION!!**

**DOES PARLIAMENT HAVE THE "RIGHT" TO TAX THE COLONISTS? \_\_\_\_\_**

In March 1765, Parliament passed the **Quartering Act**. Under the terms of this legislation, each colonial assembly was directed to provide for the basic needs of soldiers stationed within its borders. Specified items included bedding, cooking utensils, firewood, and candles. Colonists are mad as hornets! *DOES PARLIAMENT HAVE THE "RIGHT" TO DO THIS?* \_\_\_\_\_

The story even becomes more tragic when Parliament passes the **STAMP ACT in 1765**. This was a tax on all printed materials. COLONISTS PROTEST the Stamp Act by doing all sorts of naughty and illegal things. 9 out of 13 colonies met in New York to draft a letter to Parliament protesting the tax. This is known as the **STAMP ACT CONGRESS**. The first open resistance to Parliament and the king came with the formation of the **SONS OF LIBERTY**. The Liberty Boys believed that action spoke louder than words. They organized many Stamp Act Riots. Tar and feather was the fate of some of the agents that sold the stamps. Another method of protest was that the colonists began to **BOYCOTT** British goods. This boycott got England's attention because the British merchants were losing so much money, they complained. The government **REPEALED** the Act. But, what did they **REALLY** do? \_\_\_\_\_



### HIPP TIME!

Doc. A:

H

I, P P

DOC. B

H

I, P P

Sugar Act (1764), Quartering Act (1765), Stamp Act (1765), Declaratory Act (1766). What was the main source of resentment among the colonists?

Explain British rationale in the implementation of the Townshend Acts? What did these acts do?



### The Boston Massacre



It was a cold March day in 1770 when the horrible, terrible, unbelievable **BOSTON MASSACRE** occurred. Basically a crowd gathers, British soldiers that are patrolling are spit on and yelled at. . . ALL OF A SUDDEN, an ice ball hits a British soldier, he falls, gun goes off and then other British soldiers panic! More shots are fired!! 5 colonists are dead and the colonists call it a MASSACRE for propaganda's sake!

When you think of the word massacre, do you think a lot of people are dead, or do the events on that March day really describe a massacre?  
(Image credit: people.bu.edu)

This unit opens with Britain growing stronger, but it also marks the beginning of the end for the British Empire in North America. We are now going to look at the events that led to the eventual separation from England. During the years 1770 to 1773, things appeared normal, but there was unhappiness. Colonists formed **COMMITTEES OF CORRESPONDENCE**. Colonies exchanged letters with each other telling what was happening with Britain.

Explain how the Committee of Correspondence and intercolonial committees sharpened the division between Britain and the colonies in the early 1770's.

In what way does the Gaspee incident illustrate the overall turning point of 1763?

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## Boston Tea Party

It was a dark and stormy night on December 16, 1773 when the Sons of Liberty, disguised as American Indians, boarded ships, broke crates open with their tomahawks, and threw tea into Boston Harbor. By today's standards, millions of dollars of tea was thrown into the harbor. King George and Parliament were not amused!

But the question is WHY? Why did colonists throw away good tea?



This incident began a series of events that forever changed the course of history. First, King George III was very upset at the Boston Tea Party. He got Parliament to pass a series of laws called the **COERCIVE ACTS** (Intolerable Acts). Explain how these acts both an effect of colonial actions and a cause of colonial action:

How did religion play a role in colonial resistance to the new imperial policies of 1774?

Britain's massive debt from the 7 Years' War resulted in renewed efforts to consolidate imperial control over the North American market. Taxes and political institutions were imposed. The resulting independence movement was fueled by the established colonial elites, as well as by grassroots movements that organized laborers, artisans and women.

**Support, Modify or Refute the following statement: The foundation of the American Revolution can be traced to the Enlightenment ideas born late 17<sup>th</sup> century.**



Meanwhile, the "scoop" around town was that the colonists have a secret gun supply located in the town of Concord. The British Army sent troops to collect these weapons and the 'ring-leaders,' Samuel Adams and John Hancock. But the colonists are sneaky and find out the British are on the way. **THE BRITISH ARE COMING!!!!** was the battle cry of Paul Revere and William Dawes. When the British arrived at Lexington, they met a group of colonial soldiers. They were called Minutemen because they could be ready to fight at a moments notice. Soon after, another battle took place at Concord. As the British were retreating, the colonists continued to fight. When it was all over, over 250 British "Redcoats" were dead or wounded. *Concord and Lexington* are known as the "Shot Heard around the World" because the American Revolution sparked many revolutions around the world.

What was the chief reason for colonial discontent just prior the first shorts?

Explain how the fighting between British troops and colonists illustrated the cultural conflict that had evolved:

**May 1775:** Colonial leaders attend the **SECOND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS**.

This group formed the colonial army and navy. They appointed GEORGE WASHINGTON to lead the American army as Commander-in-Chief.



January, 1776: Colonists read a pamphlet called **COMMON SENSE** by Thomas Paine. He had a lot to do with American colonists changing their mind and supporting revolution. What was the MOST powerful argument presented by Paine for independence? Explain your reasoning:

Politically, colonists already had local and state governments in place. Economically, they were also ready to "cut out the "middle man" and make profit for themselves, and socially, people were tired of being used and abused. They did not feel close to Britain and many were not British! George III who?

In June, the 2nd Continental Congress met again. They voted to break away from Britain. Thomas Jefferson, inspired by John Locke and others, wrote the **DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE**, a "letter" to George III and Parliament explaining WHY the colonists wanted to be free. On July 4, 1776, the Declaration was approved and the **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA WAS BORN!!!**

*Patriots* fought hard to become free. *Loyalists* tried to support the British government and fight against the rebels. Turning point battle was at *Saratoga*, New York in September-October 1777 because the French became convinced to aid the Americans. The war ended at *Yorktown*, Virginia October 1781, when the British General Lord Cornwallis was surrounded by the Patriots by land and the French by sea. The British surrendered and the United States was finally and forever free!

*Questions for you to Answer*

1. What major problem did Britain face after winning the French and Indian War?
2. Why did the colonists oppose the Proclamation of 1763?
3. Why did the Colonist oppose the Sugar Act and the Stamp Act?
4. What was the BRITISH view of these laws?

***LET'S DO A LITTLE REVIEWING***

***MATCHING***

1. Committees of Correspondence		Wrote the Declaration of Independence
2. salutary neglect		Tax collected on documents and newspapers
3. Boston Massacre		Effective line of communication between 13 colonies
4. Proclamation of 1763		King of England
5. Stamp Act		Nationalism
6. Thomas Jefferson		French lose claims in North America
7. George III		Group of men who protested taxation
8. Sons of Liberty		Deadly confrontation between colonists/British
9. Devotion to one's country		Limited westward movement
10. French/ Indian War		Policy: not regulating the colonies closely

*T/F: If false, tell why.*

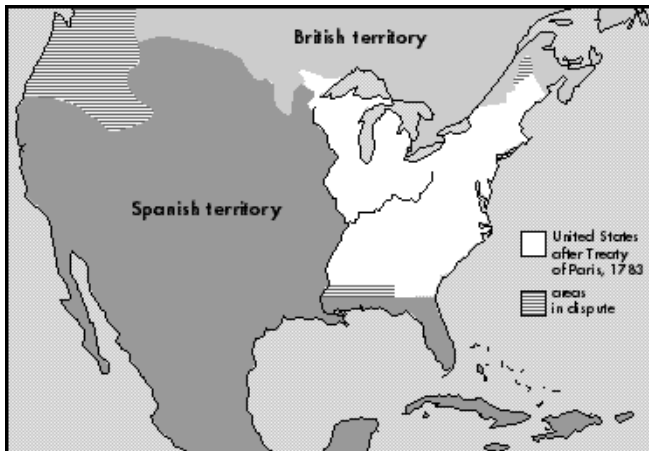
1. The Proclamation of 1763 temporarily closed the door to colonial settlement west of the Appalachians.
2. Colonists opposed the Stamp Act because it was the first attempt of Parliament to tax them directly.
3. The Tea Act closed the port of Boston to all shipping.

**Signs of Unity:** Keeping all events in mind, list 4 events or actions that would actually aid in unifying the colonists.

**Defend, Modify or Refute:** The American Revolution was in essence a civil war.

**List 4 important reasons why the British lost the war:**

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.



After years of hard fighting, America won its freedom. You will see the first years were rocky. We will be looking at this "baby" nation growing-up into a powerful force in world history.

**List 4 important provisions of the Treaty of Paris, 1783**

## Land in the New Nation

After the Revolution, Americans want to move west of the Appalachians. The government will create laws that outline the process of selling land and then those lands becoming states of the Union. Land ownership was important in the early days of our nation's history as it was a requirement for voting.

The **Land Ordinance of 1785** arranged a process of surveying and selling lands in the Northwest Territory, near the Great Lakes.

The **Northwest Ordinance of 1787** outlined the process for admitting a new state to the Union and guaranteed that newly created states would be equal to the original thirteen states.

### The Development of the Political System in America

*The following timeline outlines the various documents, groups, and people which contributed to the growth of the American political system.*

DATE		Description = look up and explain what each one did
1215	<u>MAGNA CARTA</u>	
1619	<u>HOUSE OF BURGESSES</u>	
1620	<u>MAYFLOWER COMPACT</u>	
1620s	<u>NEW ENGLAND TOWN MEETINGS ESTABLISHED</u>	
1689	<u>THE ENGLISH BILL OF RIGHTS</u>	
1774	<u>FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS</u>	
1775	<u>SECOND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS</u>	
1776	<u>Common Sense</u>	<i>Thomas Paine's pamphlet that outlined the reasons for independence from the British Monarchy. It was very popular in the colonies!</i>
1776	<u>DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE</u>	<b>This finally and formally cut the ties to the mother country, Britain. It laid the foundation for the U.S. to become the first democratic republic in modern times. It also has been an inspiration for later generations.</b>

## Philosophers that Influenced the American Political System

**1688:** John Locke's philosophy of government rejects the divine right of kings; rather, every person is entitled to certain natural rights: life, liberty, and property. Locke believes it is the duty of the government to protect these rights.

**1748:** Baron Montesquieu believed government should be divided into three branches and that each branch should place limits on the other.

**1762:** Rousseau's most important work is 'The Social Contract' that describes the relationship of man with society.

**1776:** Thomas Paine's said it was "*Common Sense*" to break away from England!

## Creation of a new Government: Articles of Confederation

### Excerpts from the Articles of Confederation

The Articles of Confederation were adopted by the Continental Congress in 1781, during the American Revolution.

Article 1. The style of the confederacy shall be "the United States of America."

Article 2. Each state retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled.

Article 3. The said states hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other for their common defense, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other against all force offered to or attacks made upon them or any of them on account of religion, sovereignty, trade or any other pretense whatever...

...No two or more states shall enter into any treaty, confederation, or alliance whatever between them without the consent of the United States in Congress assembled...

Article 5. For the more convenient management of the general interests of the United States, delegates shall be annually appointed in such manner as the legislature of each state shall direct, to meet in Congress on the first Monday in November, in every year, with a power reserved to each state to recall its delegates...at any time...and to send others in their stead...

...In determining questions in the United States in Congress assembled, each state shall have one vote...

Article 9. The United States in Congress assembled shall have the sole and exclusive right and power of determining on peace and war, except in the cases mentioned in the sixth article; of sending and receiving ambassadors; entering into treaties and alliances...; of establishing rules for deciding in all cases, what captures on land or water shall be legal,...; of granting letters of marque and reprisal in times of peace; appointing courts for the trial of piracies and felonies committed on the high seas and establishing courts for...determining finally appeals in all cases of captures...

The United States in Congress assembled shall also be the last resort on appeal in all disputes and differences now subsisting or that hereafter may arise between two or more states concerning boundary, jurisdiction or any other cause whatever...

The United States in Congress assembled shall also have the sole and exclusive right and power of regulating the alloy and value of coin struck by their own authority, or by that of the respective states; fixing the standard of weights and measures throughout the United States; regulating the trade and managing all affairs with the Indians, not members of any of the states...; establishing and regulating post-offices from one state to another, throughout all the United States, and exacting such postage on the papers passing through the same as may be requisite to defray the expenses of the said office; appointing all the officers of the naval forces, and commissioning all officers whatever in the service of the United States; making rules for the government and regulation of the said land and naval forces and directing their operations...

...The United States in congress assembled shall never engage in a war, nor grant letters of marque and reprisal in time of peace, nor enter into any treaties or alliances, nor coin money, nor regulate the value thereof,...nor borrow money on the credit of the United States, nor appropriate money,...nor appoint a commanders in chief of the army or navy unless nine states assent to the same; nor shall a question on any other point, except for adjoining from day to day, be determined unless by the votes of a majority of the United States in Congress assembled...

Article 13...the Articles of Confederation shall be inviolably observed by every state...nor shall any alteration at any time hereafter by made in any of them; unless such alteration be agreed to in a Congress of the United States and be afterward confirmed by the legislatures of every state...

**Directions: Using information from “Excerpts from the Articles of Confederation: answer the following questions.**

1. How many houses are there in the legislative branch?
2. How many votes does each state have in Congress?
3. How many representatives are there for each state? How are these representatives chosen?
4. How many states were needed to pass a law?
5. List at least 7 distinct powers of Congress.
6. Are there any important legislative powers which are not granted to Congress?
7. Describe the powers granted to the executive.
8. Describe the powers granted to the judiciary.

- 9. Describe rights given to the people.
- 10. Who or what is granted sovereignty under the Articles of Confederation?
- 11. What is the amendment process for the Articles of Confederation?

**From Articles to Constitution: a New Nation is Born**

Even before the Revolution was over, the founding fathers drafted the Articles of Confederation, the first constitution of the United States. But the document was weak. In this style of government, known as a **Confederation**, states have more power than the national government.

**Accomplishments of the Articles:**

The U.S. government under the Articles signed the Treaty of Paris, 1783. It also enacted the **Land Ordinance of 1785 and the Northwest Ordinance**, the shining accomplishments of the Articles. In truth, the Articles created such a weak central government that the fear was it would not survive. No power to tax, no power to regulate trade, no executive branch and no judicial branch are just a few of the shortcomings under the Articles.

In 1786 a group of farmers violently protested against a high state tax in Massachusetts. **Shay’s Rebellion** proved just how weak the government was under the Articles because the national government could not assist Massachusetts in quelling the rebellion. Something had to change!

List three motivations of those organizing and attending the Annapolis Convention:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3

What was the conclusion reached at this Convention? Explain:

In 1787, leaders met in Philadelphia to change the Articles. It was quickly realized that a new constitution was needed. Many agreed that a stronger central government was desired as well. The **Constitutional Convention** addressed the needs of the nation through developing this new document. Immediately the three branches of government idea was proposed and accepted. The problems to be worked out dealt with the guidelines of each branch. None created as much controversy as the idea of representation in the legislative branch. The following are brief descriptions of the compromises that were discussed and debated:

VIRGINIA PLAN	NEW JERSEY PLAN

GREAT COMPROMISE	3/5 COMPROMISE

**The Commerce and Slave Trade Compromise:** Slave trade would stop in twenty years = let's see, from 1787 plus 20 – that's 1807.

Another raging debate was how to elect the President. In 1787, it was simply impractical to have every citizen vote for the national office. The **Electoral College** elects the president every four years.

**Revolution or Reform? -- Comparing the Articles of Confederation & the US Constitution**

Political Challenge	Articles of Confederation	U.S. Constitution
Mode of Verification or Amendment:		
Number of houses in the Legislature		
Mode of Representation:		
Mode of Election & Term of Office		
Executive Branch		
Judiciary		
Taxation		
Regulation of Commerce		



Question: Why did Rhode Island refuse to participate at the Philadelphia Convention?



### The Constitution and Ratification

Just because the founding fathers created a new constitution doesn't mean that it's going to be ratified! Once the document was written, states had to ratify it and that's where it gets tricky!

“The creation of the Constitution entailed hours of debate and compromise, and even when it was completed, some delegates were unhappy with it. . . Basically, people divided into two groups, the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists. Each of their viewpoints is worth examining, as they both have sound reasoning.

The **Anti-Federalists** did not want to ratify the Constitution. They argued that it gave too much power to the national government at the expense of the state governments. There was no bill of rights. Congress, because of the 'necessary and proper clause,' had too much power.

Of these complaints, the lack of a bill of rights was the most effective. The American people had just fought a war to defend their rights, and they did not want a national government taking those rights away again. The lack of a bill of rights was the focus of the Anti-Federalist campaign against ratification. Anti-Federalists were led by Thomas Jefferson.

**The Federalists**, on the other hand, had answers to all of the Anti-Federalist complaints. They wrote a series of newspaper articles, *The Federalist Papers*, promoting ratification. They argued that the separation of powers into three independent branches protected the rights of the people. Each branch represents a different aspect of the people, and because all three branches are equal, no one group can assume control over another.

Overall, the Federalists were more organized in their efforts. By June of 1788, the Constitution was close to ratification. Nine states had ratified it, and only one more (New Hampshire) was needed. To achieve this, the Federalists agreed that once Congress met, it would draft a bill of rights. Finally, New York and Virginia approved, and the Constitution was a reality. Interestingly, the Bill of Rights was not originally a part of the Constitution, and yet it has proved to be highly important to protecting the rights of the people. Federalists were led by Alexander Hamilton. (Adapted from Jonathan Chin & Alan Stern's *Federalist vs. Anti Federalist*, 1997)

### BOTTOM-LINE!

Federalists believed in a strong central government and a loose interpretation of the Constitution: if something isn't listed in the document, it CAN be done! Federalists were pro-tariff, pro-merchant, wanted a national bank and came mainly from New England.

Anti-Federalists believed in states' rights and a strict interpretation of the Constitution: if something isn't listed in the document, it CAN'T be done! Anti-Federalists were pro-farmer, anti-tariff, hated the national bank and came from the West and the South.

	Federalists	Anti-Federalists
Main Leaders		
Basic Beliefs		
State support came from where?		
Groups of People who supported them?		



Thomas Jefferson was not at the Convention, he was serving as Minister to France. He called the Convention “An Assembly of Demigods.” Does this indicate a tendency to side with the Federalist or Anti-Federalist?

The two sides agreed that upon Ratification of the Constitution, then the first order of business under the new government would be the addition of a Bill of Rights.

## The Bill of Rights

Directions: fill-in the chart using information from the text, internet, and the U.S. Constitution

<i>Amendment</i>	<i>Description of Amendment</i>	<i>What colonial fear did it address, specific</i>
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		

## IT'S HIPPO TIME ☺

Source: *Federalist Paper #10*, [Excerpt] James Madison on the Nature of Republics, 23 November 1787.

The two great points of difference between a democracy and a republic are: first, the delegation of the government, in the latter, to a small number of citizens elected by the rest; secondly, the greater number of citizens, and greater sphere of country, over which the latter may be extended.

The effect of the first difference is, on the one hand, to refine and enlarge the public views, by passing them through the medium of a chosen body of citizens, whose wisdom may best discern the true interest of their country, and whose patriotism and love of justice will be least likely to sacrifice it to temporary or partial considerations. Under such a regulation, it may well happen that the public voice, pronounced by the representatives of the people, will be more consonant to the public good than if pronounced by the people themselves, convened for the purpose. On the other hand, the effect may be inverted. Men of factious tempers, of local prejudices, or of sinister designs, may, by intrigue, by corruption, or by other means, first obtain the suffrages, and then betray the interests, of the people. The question resulting is, whether small or extensive republics are more favorable to the election of proper guardians of the public weal; and it is clearly decided in favor of the latter by two obvious considerations:

In the first place, it is to be remarked that, however small the republic may be, the representatives must be raised to a certain number, in order to guard against the cabals of a few; and that, however large it may be, they must be limited to a certain number, in order to guard against the confusion of a multitude. Hence, the number of representatives in the two cases not being in proportion to that of the two constituents, and being proportionally greater in the small republic, it follows that, if the proportion of fit characters be not less in the large than in the small republic, the former will present a greater option, and consequently a greater probability of a fit choice.

In the next place, as each representative will be chosen by a greater number of citizens in the large than in the small republic, it will be more difficult for unworthy candidates to practice with success the vicious arts by which elections are too often carried; and the suffrages of the people being more free, will be more likely to centre in men who possess the most attractive merit and the most diffusive and established characters.

<b>H:</b>
<b>I:</b>
<b>P:</b>
<b>P:</b>
<b>O:</b>

<b>Which Amendment do you think is the MOST important? Explain why.</b>
<b>Which Amendment do you think has the highest risk of being removed? Explain why.</b>

*It took a lot of energy to win the revolution against Great Britain, but once the war was over, our founding fathers got busy! The Articles of Confederation guided our nation for a while, but it was too weak. The US Constitution was then written and ratified, with the first ten amendments added soon*

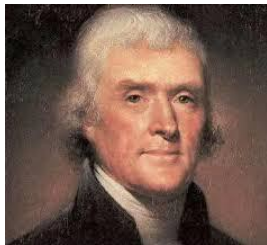
after that. The time period right after ratification of the Constitution is known as the “Federalist Era.”



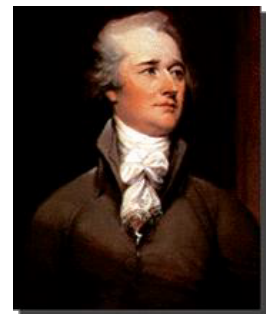
## Washington’s Presidency 1789 - 1797

President Washington wanted the best people in his cabinet, even if they didn’t always agree with each other. Two members of Washington’s cabinet were Hamilton (Secretary of the Treasury) and Jefferson (Secretary of State). They were opposites, let’s take a look:

**Alexander Hamilton** grew up poor, but became snooty as he gained power and wealth. He distrusted the common man. He was the leader of the Federalist Party. This party believed in *loose* interpretation of the Constitution. Basically, if something wasn’t listed in the Constitution, then it **COULD** be done.



**Thomas Jefferson**, grew up in a wealthy family, but acted like a regular guy. He thought farmers were the most important group in America. He hated the snooty upper class! He was the leader of the **Democratic-Republicans** (a.k.a. Anti-Federalist, Jeffersonians, or just Republicans.) Democratic-Republicans believed in *strict* interpretation of the Constitution. If something was not listed in the document, then it **COULD NOT** be done!



Key Issues	Hamilton	Jefferson
Assumption of debt		
Tariffs		
National		
Bank Excise		
taxes		
French Revolution		

The first national administration began to govern under the Constitution, while debates continued regarding the relationship between the national government and the states, economic policies and foreign affairs. Before long, political factions began to emerge

## George Washington’s Leadership 1789-1797

Washington was a strong leader in times of uncertainty. He was known as the “precedent-setting president” because his actions became traditional unwritten rules of presidential behavior. One of these precedents was to form a group of advisors called the ‘Cabinet’. Do you know what the second precedent he set was? *Hint look at the dates he served from.*

In his first cabinet, Washington picked Edmond Randolph as Attorney General; Henry Knox as War Secretary; **Alexander Hamilton** as Secretary of the Treasury; and **Thomas Jefferson** Secretary of State. Too bad for Washington that Hamilton and Jefferson hated each other's guts! John Adams became the first Vice President.

Relations with foreign nations did not come easily during the Washington presidency. To what extent did the British honor the treaty of 1783 which stated they recognized the US and its new boundaries?



Following Jay's Treaty, Washington's approval rating, to borrow a modern phrase, plummeted and there was even talk in the House of impeaching him. Why was this treaty so offensive to some?

Pinckney's Treaty was the silver lining on the cloud of Jay's Treaty. What was the long term impact of this treaty?

**While at home:** Migration within North America, cooperative interaction and competition for resources raised questions about boundaries and policies, intensified conflicts among peoples and nations, and launched new settlements in the West, creating new distinctive backcountry cultures and fueling social and ethnic tensions.

What are similarities and differences between the Whiskey Rebellion to Bacon's Rebellion?

**Similarities:**

**Differences:**

What are similarities and differences between the Whiskey Rebellion and Shay's Rebellion?

**Similarities:**

**Differences:**

How did western migration impact American Indians living in the Ohio Valley and Mississippi Territory?



### Washington's Farewell Address

Although it is, by all accounts, the most famous and best known of Washington's speeches, it was never actually delivered orally by Washington, but published in a newspaper... Washington's farewell address asked the citizens of the United States to avoid involvement in political problems between foreign nations.

How long did the nation follow Washington's lead on 2-term limit?

How long did the nation follow Washington's lead on neutrality?

Why did Washington believe political parties were dangerous?

What did Washington fear in America's future?

**Food for thought:** Why was George Washington's Farewell Address read aloud on the floor of the Senate annually?

## Key Concept: Separation of Powers

**The Judiciary Act of 1789.** Under the Constitution the nation's new congress was required to pass legislation that established and organized the court system. The development of the Judicial Branch started with the **Judiciary Act of 1789**. It organized the Supreme Court as well as federal and circuit courts. The Judiciary Branch was made up of 13 federal courts (one for each state at the time), 3 circuit courts that would hear appeals, and a six member Supreme Court. The act also established the office of Attorney General, to prosecute and defend cases on behalf of the federal government. **John Marshall** was Chief Justice of the new Supreme Court. He, and many other federal judges, had been appointed to the courts at the last minute of President Adam's term.

**Midnight Judges** On the last night that John Adams was President he appointed a number of Federalists to be federal judges. They called these judges the "**midnight judges**," because Adams did them at the last minute. The Midnight Judges leaned toward the Federalist point of view. Even though the Senate had confirmed these appointments the official documents had not been delivered to the new President, Thomas Jefferson, yet. Fearing that the Federalist judges would interfere with his plans, Jefferson had his Secretary of State, James Madison, withheld several documents (commissions), preventing some of the judges from ever taking office.

Several of the appointees challenged this move in the court case *Marbury v. Madison*. Chief Justice **John Marshall** (often ruled in favor of the Federal government) ruled in *Marbury v. Madison* that the Supreme Court could determine a law's constitutionality. This is known as **Judicial Review**. Judicial Review gives the Supreme Court the power to declare acts of Congress, and/or state legislatures, unconstitutional. Judicial Review is one of the ways the Supreme Court becomes equal to the other two branches of government. Although Jefferson tried to kick-out the Midnight Judges, he was unsuccessful and Marshall was part of the Supreme Court for 34 years.

*Democracy is a style of government in which personal freedoms and rights are very important; but for some, the struggle for equality took more time. American Indians, African Americans, and women are*

groups of people that did not see immediate freedoms. Remember, the story of America is one of change and reaction to change. It has always been easy.

## Key Concept: The Place of Women in Society, 1793-1800

Women in the early years of our nation, and generally, throughout the world, were 2<sup>nd</sup> class citizens. Young women obeyed their fathers. Married women owned no property and their husbands had complete authority. Women could not vote (women's suffrage), attend college, or otherwise make decisions for themselves. But when the Constitution was written, some women began to think that the document's freedoms pertained to them and said so! **Abigail Adams**, eventually the first lady and wife of John Adams (2<sup>nd</sup> President), reminded her husband "not to forget the ladies" in regards to rights. She was ahead of her time, but her comments show women had hopes for equality and the Constitution was going to be the basis for it.

I long to hear that you have declared an independency—and by the way in the new Code of Laws which I suppose it will be necessary for you to make I desire you would Remember the Ladies, and be more generous and favorable to them than your ancestors. Do not put such unlimited power into the hands of the Husbands. Remember all Men would be tyrants if they could. If particular care and attention is not paid to the Ladies we are determined to foment a Rebellion, and will not hold ourselves bound by any Laws in which we have no voice, or Representation.  
- March 31, 1776

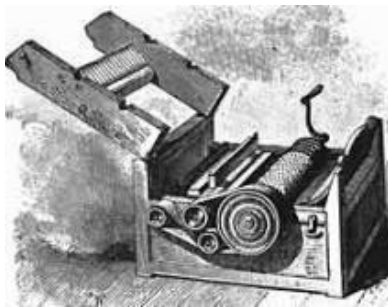
Who is she writing to?

What does she want? Why?

What is the response? Why?

## Key Concept: Statues of Slavery during the Federalist Era

Slavery, the ownership of one person by another, was part of the American experience since colonial times. While it was part of everyday life the different regions of the US developed different economies. Slaves became a '**necessary evil**' in the agricultural South.



In the late 1700's slavery was decreasing, until 1793 when **Eli Whitney** developed a machine called the **cotton gin**. The cotton gin separated the seeds from the cotton making cotton growing more profitable, Slaves were needed to pick the cotton which led to an increase in slavery. The South's major trading partner, Great Britain, was full of textile mills and the South provided cheap cotton. 'Cotton is King' was a saying of the day for it showed how the South was dependent on cotton for their survival and how production of cotton needed slave labor.



**Education in early USA:** New England: public education; Southern States: only children of wealthy; Middle States: private schools (small fee).

**Voting rights in the early USA:** White, male, landowners had **suffrage** rights in early times. THAT'S IT!

Multiple Perspectives on the New Nation

*In less than 140 characters, tweet the perspectives of each of these individuals during the Federalist period.*

Women	African Americans	Native Americans	Men without property



**What happened next, you asked!**

John Adams, our nation's 2<sup>nd</sup> President, was a Federalist. But that election did not go according to plan. Explain the weakness in the Presidential election process in 1796.

What does this flaw reveal about the Framers? Explain your thoughts.

The first two political parties are NOT the same as the Federalists and Anti-Federalists of the Constitutional Convention and ratification process. What is similar/different between the (Federalists/Anti-Federalists) and the (Federalists/Dem-Reps)?

**Similar:**

**Differences:**

John Adams is generally underrated as a President. He had to follow Washington which would be difficult for anyone, but he faced numerous challenges during his 4 years in office.

He faced international peril. French diplomats mysteriously identified as **X, Y, and Z** told our government that unless the US paid money to France, American ships would be harassed by French ships and crew. This angered Adams! He screamed, “Millions for defense, not one cent in tribute!” Nobody is going to extort money from the US, **NOBODY!** The **XYZ Affair** made the American citizens distrust all foreigners.



Often times, newer immigrants would vote as Democratic-Republicans. In the wake of the XYZ Affair, Adams used America’s distrust of foreigners to push congress to pass the **Alien and Sedition Acts**. The Alien Act increased time for citizenship from 5 to 14 years. The Sedition Act prohibited anyone from criticizing the government. Even everyday people knew this was a violation of the \_\_\_\_\_ amendment. What was Adams trying to do?

These two laws made a lot of Americans angry because it was just so obvious that Adams and the Federalist were trying to stay in power.

Thomas Jefferson and James Madison produced a response to the Alien and Sedition Acts in the form of the **Virginia and Kentucky Resolution**. The resolutions stated that if a state believed a federal law to be unconstitutional, then it did not have to obey or enforce it. The resolution was named so because the state legislatures of Virginia and Kentucky adopted it. The idea that individual states have such a right came to be known as the **Doctrine of Nullification**, because it claims that states can nullify a national (federal) law that they believes violates the constitution. The debate surrounding state’s rights versus federal authority would later play a role in the events leading up to the Civil War.

Problems with Great Britain continued but in 1800, France and the United States ended the quasi-war between the countries by separating ways and ending their official alliance. The **Convention of 1800** ended the alliance with France that had begun during the American Revolution.

In 1800, another election was taking place. What role did Alexander Hamilton play in the outcome of this election? Did this cause his death?

Why is this election sometimes called the “Revolution of 1800?”

HIPPO TYME 😊

Document 1: quote from Alexander Hamilton

All communities divide themselves into the few and the many. The first are the rich and well born, the other the mass of the people.... The people are turbulent and changing; they seldom judge or determine right. Give therefore to the first class a distinct, permanent share in the government. They will check the unsteadiness of the second, and as they cannot receive any advantage by change, they therefore will ever maintain good government.

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Document 2: from Thomas Jefferson, *Notes on the State of Virginia*

Those who labor in the earth are the chosen people of God, if ever he had a chosen people, whose breasts He has made His peculiar deposit for substantial and genuine virtue.

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Document 3: from Timothy Dwight, President of Yale College commenting on if Jefferson were to be elected president

The Bible would be cast into a bonfire, our holy worship changed into a dance of Jacobin phrensy, our wives and daughters dishonored, and our sons converted into the disciples of Voltaire and the dragoons of Marat.

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Document 4: anonymous, from Jefferson's campaign in 1796

Thomas Jefferson is a firm Republican,--John Adams is an avowed Monarchist....Thomas Jefferson first drew the declaration of American independence;--he first framed the sacred political sentence that all men are born equal. John Adams says this is all a false and a falsehood; that some men should be born Kings, and some should be born Nobles....Will you, by your votes, contribute to make the avowed friend of monarchy President?--or will you, by neglectfully staying at home, permit others to saddle you with Political Slavery?

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Questions – answer of separate sheet of paper

1. Which political party was distrustful of the common people?
2. The Democratic-Republicans supported the French Revolution. How was this used by their opponents to paint Jefferson in a negative light?
3. Which type of people were held up by the Democratic-Republicans as having the highest character and being a model for society?
4. How were the Federalists portrayed by the Democratic-Republicans?
5. Today there is much talk about how negative political campaigns have become. From the readings, do you feel like the "mudslinging" was extreme during the early years of our nation as well?

