

The Early American Republic

1789 - 1814

Mr. McAtee, Iroquois High School
December 2014

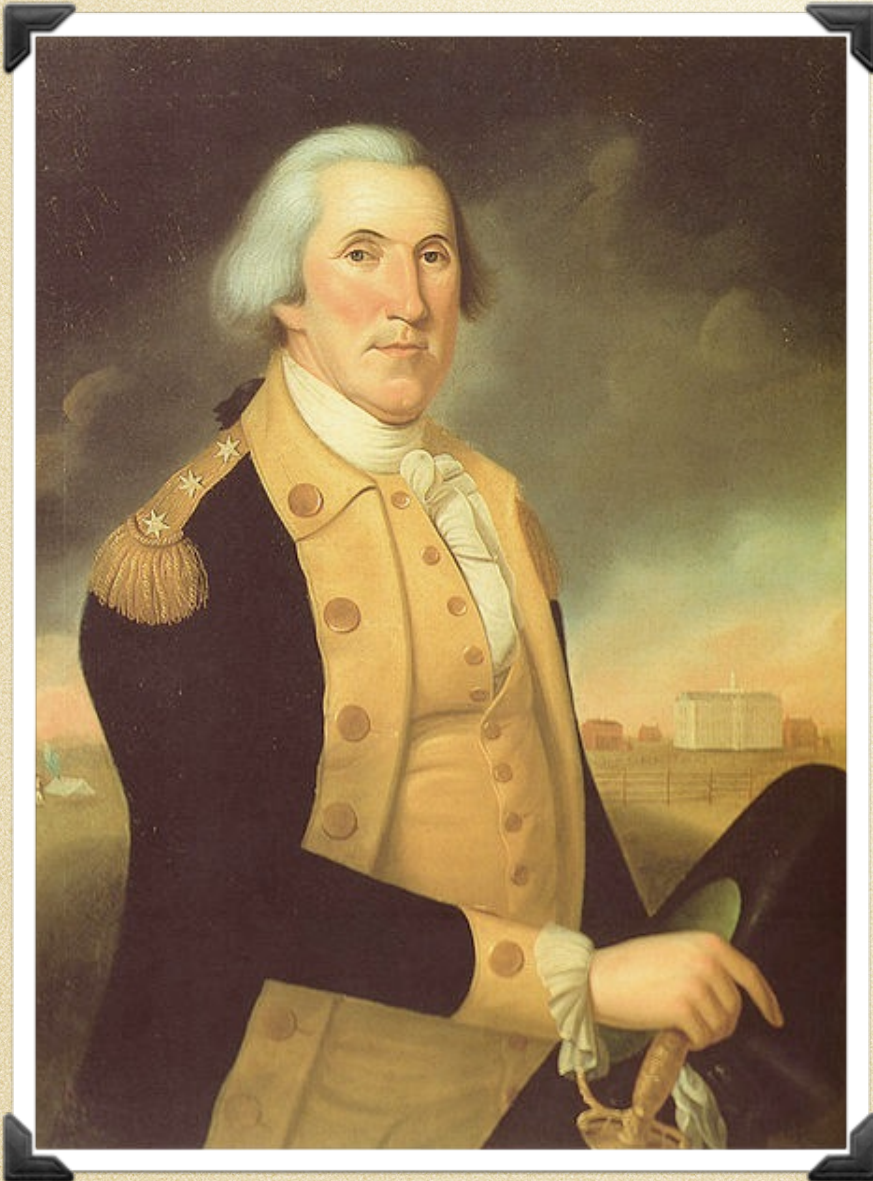


North America in 1783



At the time of the
Constitutional
Convention,
the United States
was a small nation
surrounded by
foreign nations

Challenges faced as President



- ❑ He is the model for all future presidents -- his actions set precedents
- ❑ Had to create federal courts
- ❑ Had to select advisors -- his cabinet
- ❑ Had to deal with America's financial problems
- ❑ Had to deal with Native Americans
- ❑ Had to guide America's Foreign Policy - Hopefully avoid getting dragged into the ongoing conflict between England and France.

Financial Hardships

The U. S. had to borrow money to fight the Revolutionary War

The total debt taken on to fight the Revolutionary War amounted to \$75,463,476.52

Alexander Hamilton, who was Secretary of the Treasury, was in charge of solving this problem

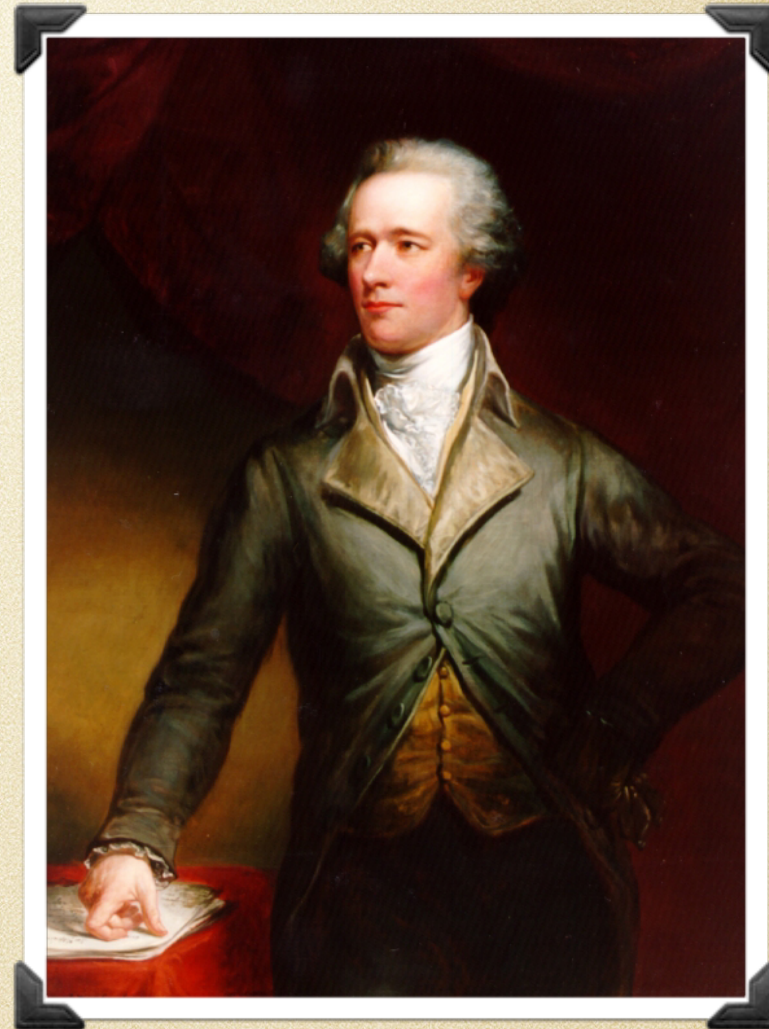


Hamilton's Financial Plan

The U.S. government will pay-off all debts from the Revolutionary War - both national debt and state debts

The U.S. government will place a tariff [tax] on foreign goods coming into the United States. The results will be more revenue [income] for the U.S. government

Create a national bank



Thomas Jefferson



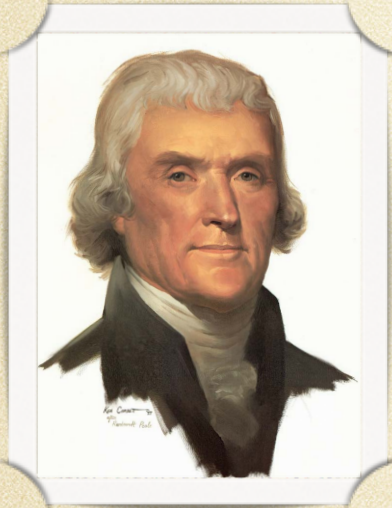
Jefferson was a member of Washington's Cabinet - serving as Secretary of State

Jefferson believed in a strict interpretation of the Constitution.

The national government could only do what was stated in the Constitution.

Jefferson disagreed with Hamilton's plan - gave the government too much power

Guiding America's Foreign Policy



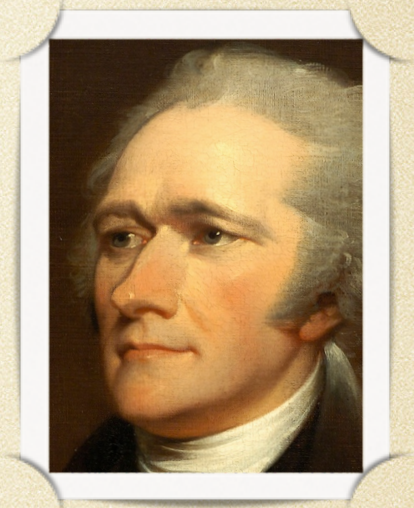
Jefferson

Inspired by
events in France

Wanted a strong
relationship
with France



French Revolution
began in 1789



Hamilton

Horrified by
events in France

Wanted a strong
relationship
with England

Washington generally supported Hamilton over Jefferson

*Hamilton's Financial Plan was put into effect

- * Other Key Actions (**Precedents**)
 - * **Judiciary Act of 1789, SUPREME COURT**
 - * Set up "**Cabinet**" (advisors, "unwritten")
- * **ADVICE UPON LEAVING OFFICE**
(**His Farewell Address**):
 - * **No Foreign Alliances**
 - * **No political Parties**
 - * **President should not be long term**



John Adams



America's 2nd president,
1797-1801

Not a very successful president

Struggled with foreign policy issues -
The ongoing conflict between
Britain and France

Enacted Alien & Sedition Acts, which
were seen as taking away the rights
of American

Election of 1800 - 1st election with Political Parties

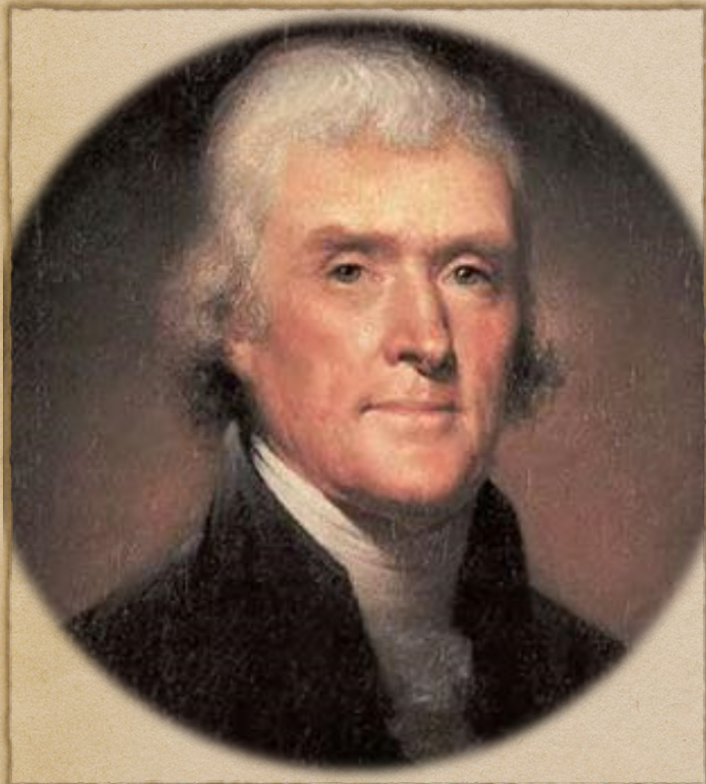
Federalists

- **Strong Central Gov.**
- **Loose interpretation of the Constitution**
- **National Bank**
- **Industrial, Urban Economy, Big Business**
- **Pro-British**
- **Wealthy, Educated MEN**

Democratic-Republicans

- **State's Rights**
- **Strict Interpretation of the Constitution**
- **Farming, Agrarian**
- **Against Tariffs**
- **Oppose National Bank**
- **Pro-French**
- **Common Man**

Jefferson was America's 3rd President (1801 - 1809)



- ◆ Jefferson defeated John Adams
- ◆ Jefferson was the leader of the Democratic-Republican Party
- ◆ Opposed the Federalists.
Was against Hamilton's Financial Plan and the National Bank
- ◆ Favored the states - wanted to limit the power of the national government

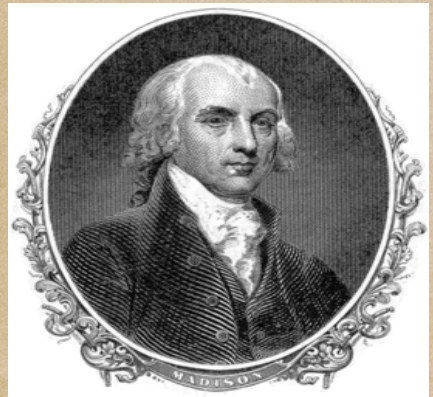
The Virginia Dynasty



- Thomas Jefferson: 1801-1809



- James Madison: 1809-1817



- James Monroe: 1817-1825

The Jefferson Administration

Goal: Limit the size and power of the
National Government

Actions: Cut taxes, cut spending, Reduced army
to 3,000 professional soldiers

Marbury vs. Madison (1801)

- ♦ Marbury was appointed by President Adams to be Justice of the Peace for the District of Columbia
- ♦ Paperwork was not submitted until Jefferson's men had taken over. They denied Marbury the job
- ♦ Marbury sued to get his job, but the Court denies his request
- ♦ ESTABLISHES JUDICIAL REVIEW - court can review / overrule a law / administrative action



Marbury vs. Madison (1801)



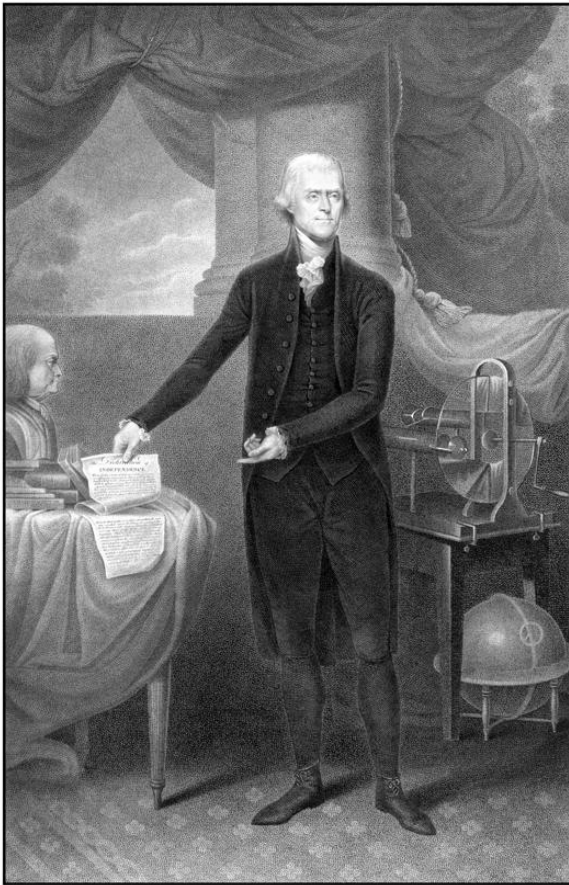
**THE FIRST TIME THE JUDICIAL BRANCH EXERTED ITS POWER
TO REVIEW A DECISION OF ANOTHER BRANCH.**

Court truly is a equal to the Legislative and Executive Branch;
has the same power to check / balance the other branches

Louisiana Purchase (1803)

- America wanted to expand to the West
- America was offered the chance to buy Louisiana
- Gaining this territory would give America control of the Mississippi River - enhancing trade
- Jefferson believed in a STRICT INTERPRETATION of the Constitution - and there was nothing in the Constitution about buying land. What to do?

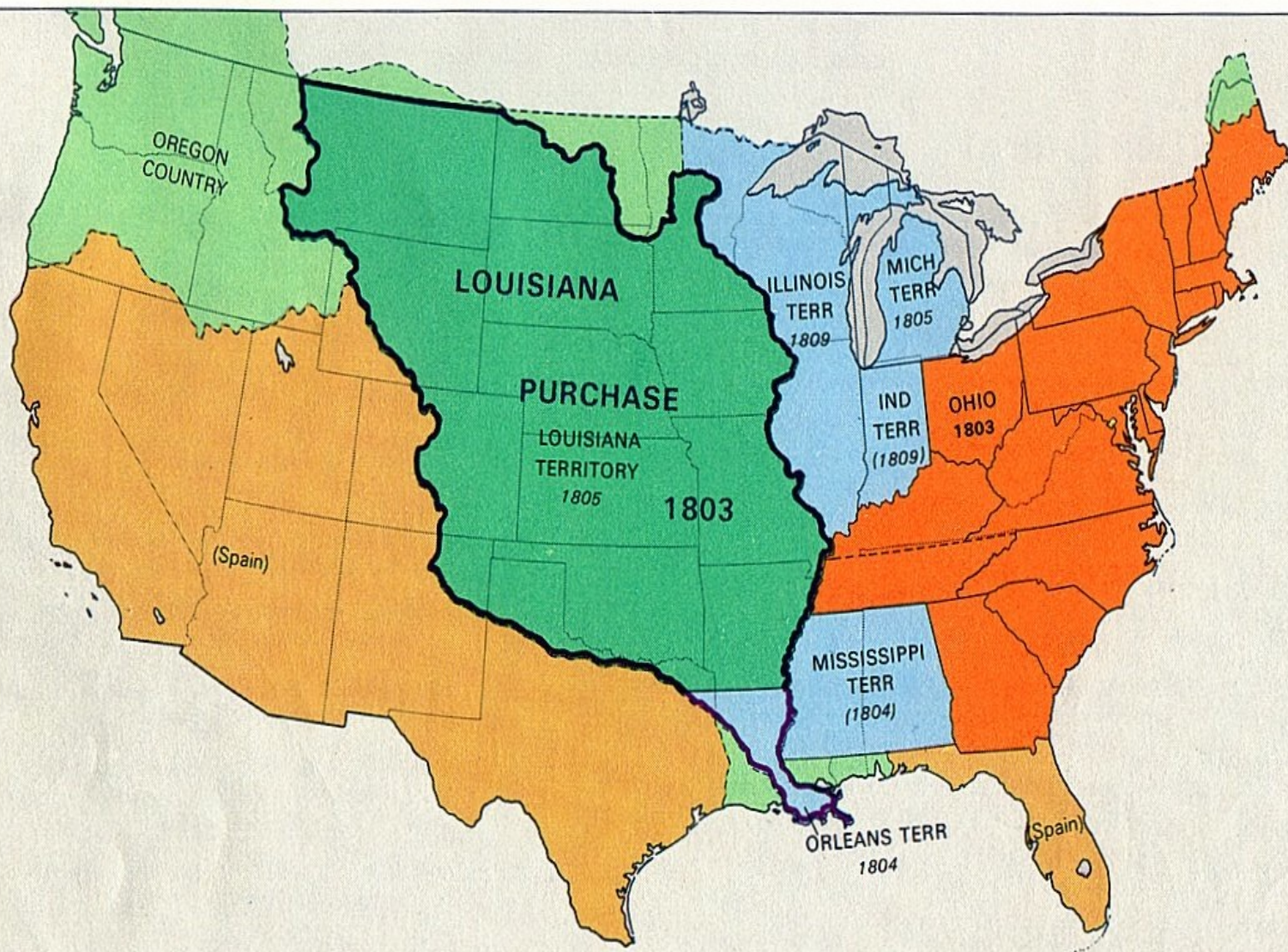
America agrees to purchase Louisiana from France for \$15 million



THOMAS JEFFERSON

Jefferson justified this decision
on the “Implied Powers”
contained in the Constitution

A “Loose Interpretation”
of the Constitution



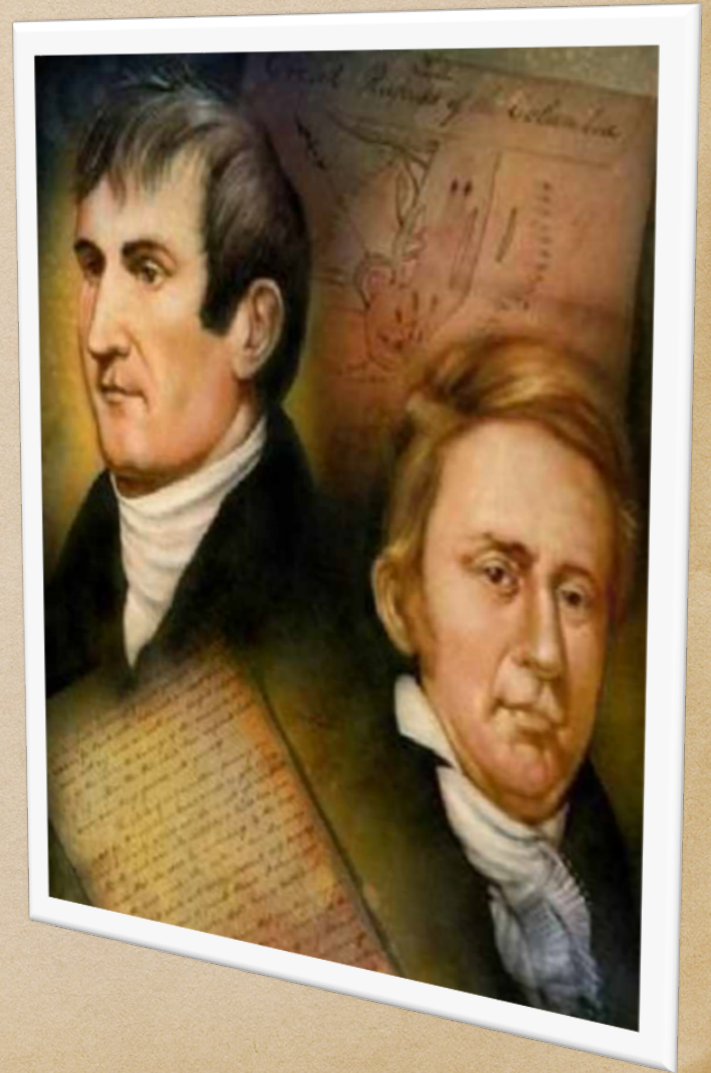
Louisiana purchased from France

1810

Lewis and Clark, 1804 - 1806

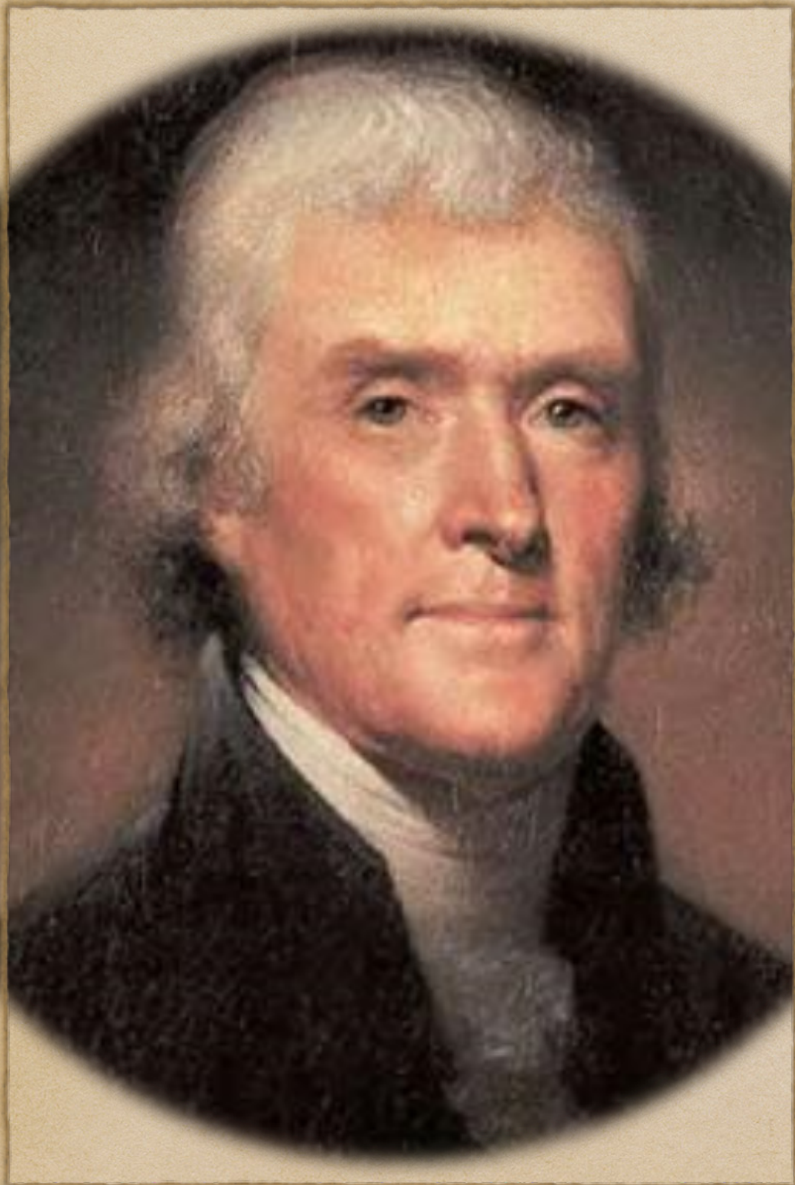
Goals of Journey

- Explore and move West
- Find water routes - improve trade
- Claim Oregon Territory
- Create friendly relations with the Sioux and other Natives
- Take detailed notes about plants, animals, and Indians





The Lewis and Clark Expedition

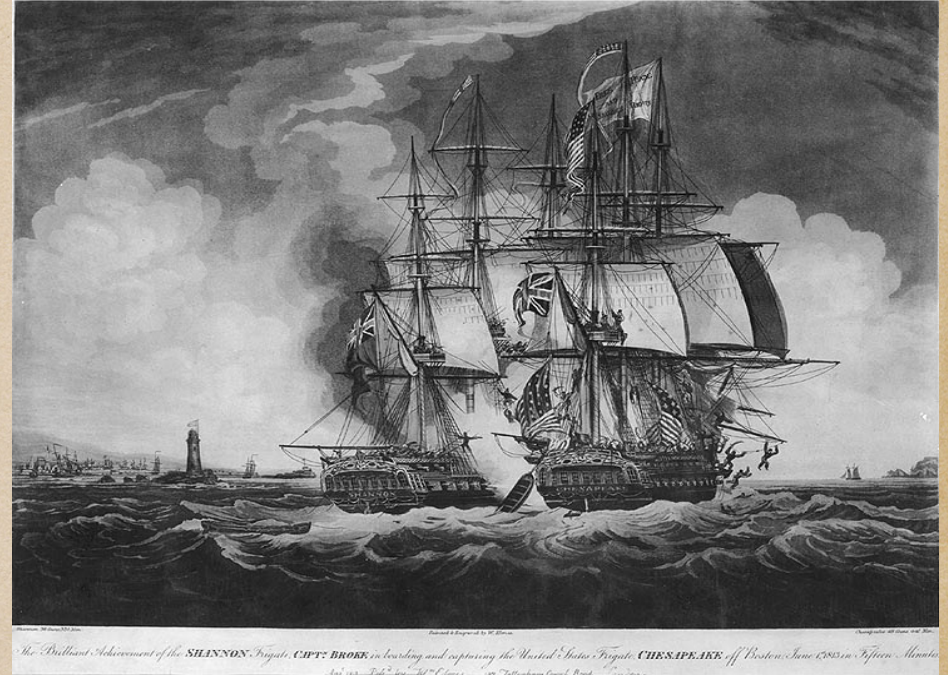


Jefferson's
Foreign
Policy
Struggles

Foreign Policy Struggles

- ◆ British navy implements a policy of Impressment
- ◆ British stopped American ships at sea and captured (kidnapped) American sailors - forcing them to serve aboard the British ship
- ◆ U.S.S. Chesapeake attacked by British searching for sailors in 1807. 21 Americans killed!

Photo # NH 42906 USS Chesapeake vs. HMS Shannon. Engraving by W. Elmes, 1813



Jefferson's Response to Impressment

- ◆ Embargo Act of 1807
America stops all trade with European nations.
- ◆ The law caused a great deal of economic hardship in the United States



Trouble with Pirates



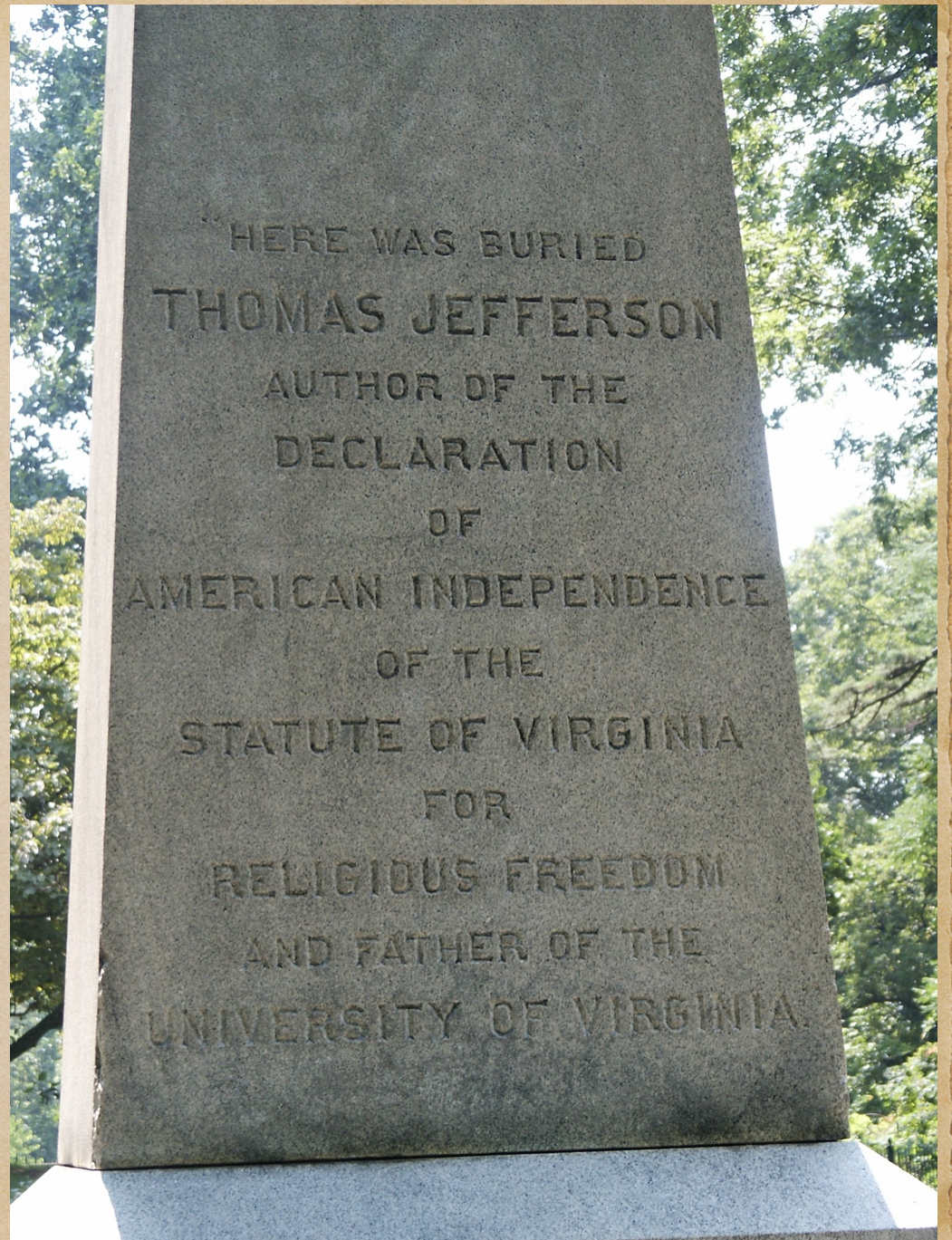
- Pirates were stopping American merchant ships
- Jefferson refused to pay the “tribute” that their leaders requested
- Jefferson realized that America needed a stronger navy



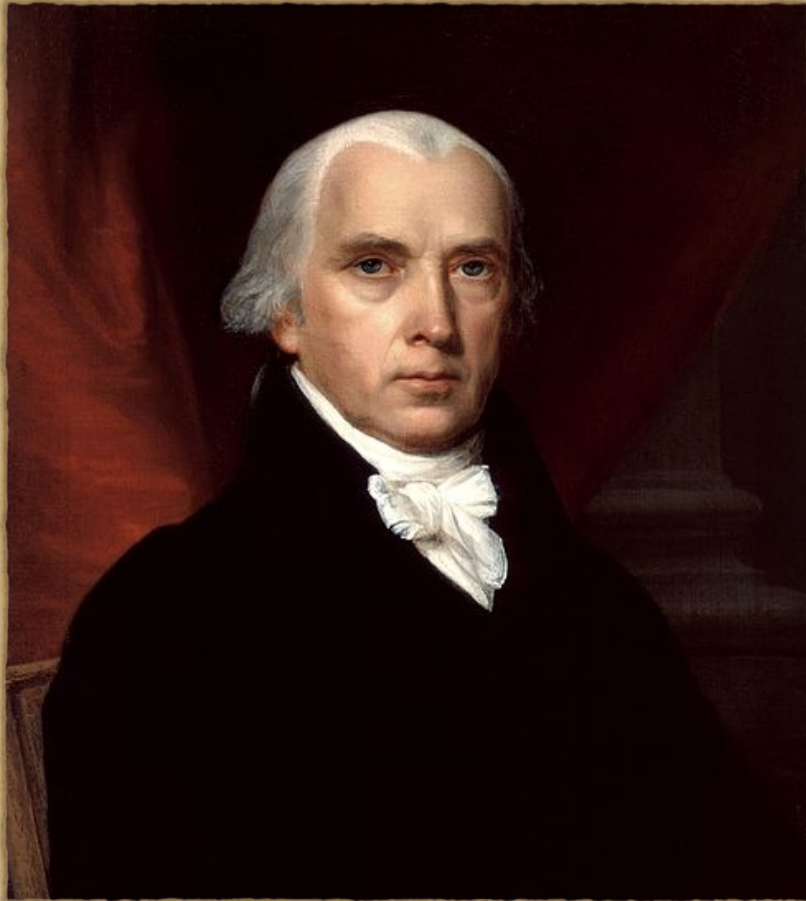
Jefferson's Tomb - at Monticello

He died in 1826 - on
the 50th anniversary
of the Declaration
of Independence

Jefferson himself wrote
the words that he wished
to have on his tombstone



James Madison

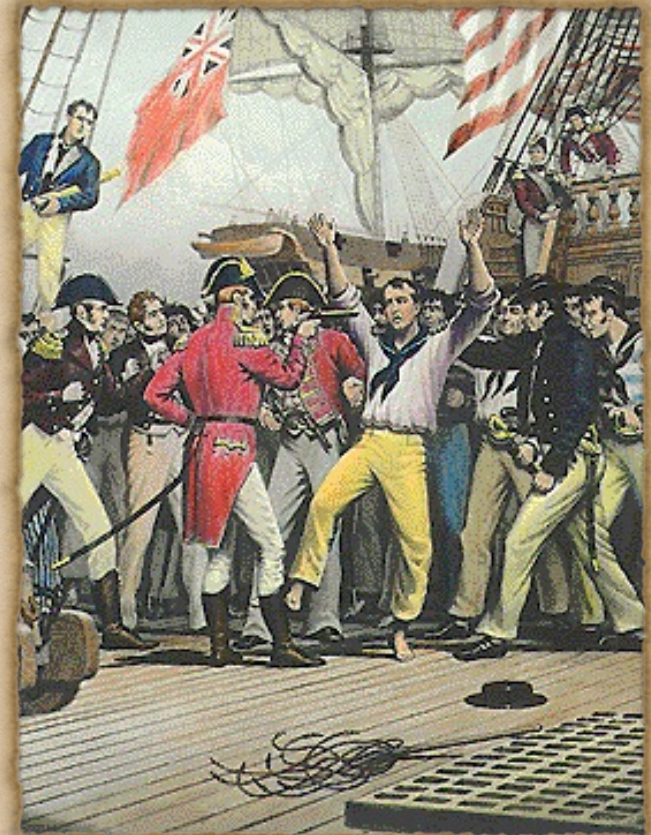


- ◆ President 1809 - 1817
- ◆ Faced many of the same struggles as Jefferson
- ◆ President during War of 1812

Causes of the War of 1812

- 1809: **Non-Intercourse Act** -
Opens trade with all ports except
Britain and France.

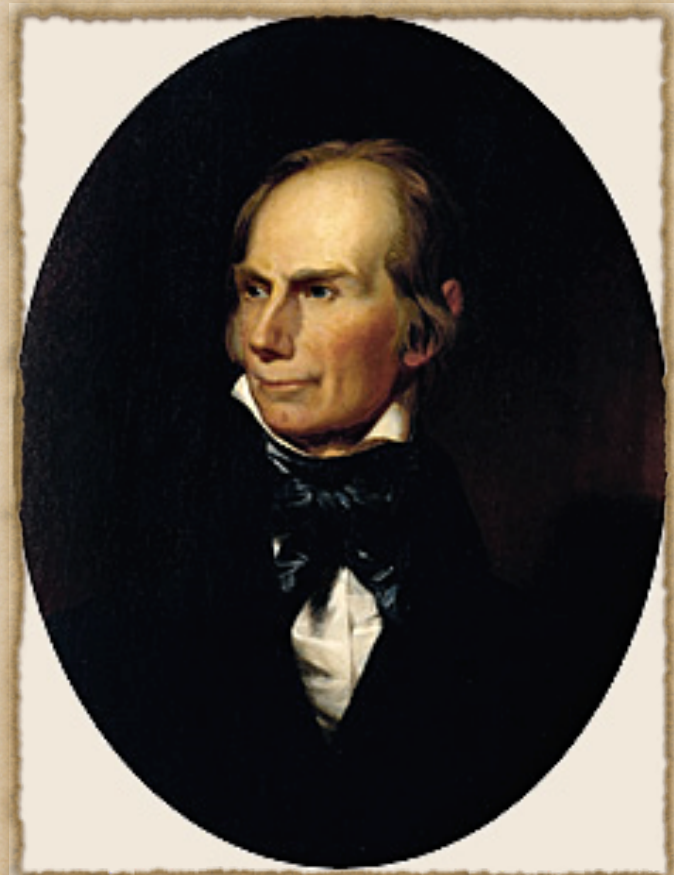
- Between 1806-1811 over 6,000
American sailors were impressed
by the British



- By 1810 American "WarHawks" (Clay & Calhoun) push
Madison to declare war on England. Their goal is to gain
Canada and annex Spanish-controlled Florida

American Desire to take control of Canada

- ◆ American “War Hawks” saw Canada as land that America could / should control
- ◆ In 1812 about 7.5 million people lived in the United States. Canada’s population was 500,000.



Henry Clay (KY)

British Support of Native Americans in the West

- ◆ Stopping British aid to Native Americans would make it easier for the U.S. to gain control of land south and west of the Great Lakes



The War of 1812

The War of 1812



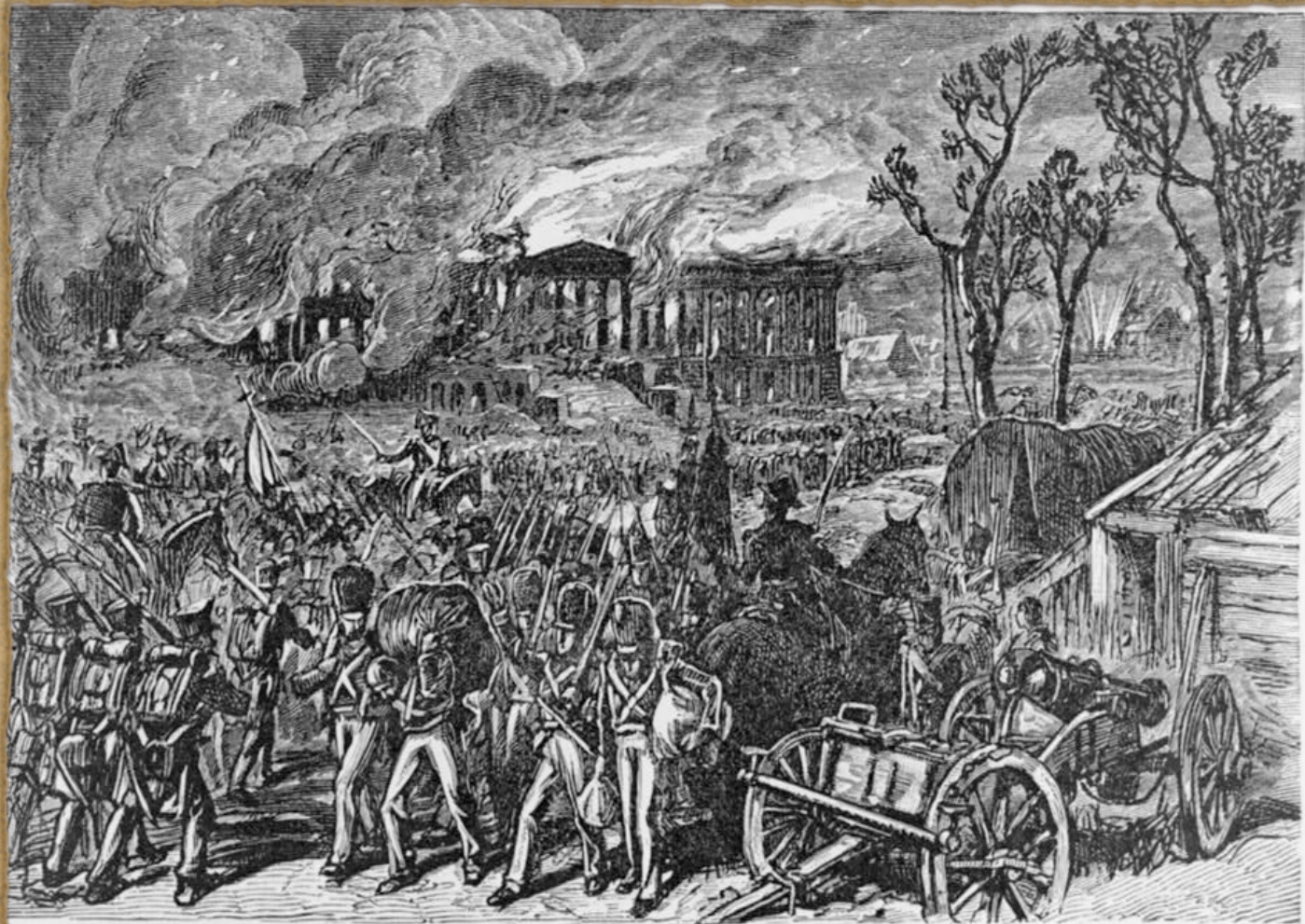
- ◆ America declared war on England on June 1, 1812
- ◆ The U.S. was not well-prepared for this war
- ◆ American generals were OLD, most soldiers were raw and not well-trained, American navy was very small
- ◆ No national bank to finance war
- ◆ New England & NY oppose the war

Major Battles

- ✿ Battle of York (Toronto) - City was Burned by United States
- ✿ Chippawa (Niagara River)
- ✿ Battle of Lake Erie
- ✿ Ft. McHenry (National Anthem)
- ✿ Battle of Washington--Burned by British
- ✿ Battle of New Orleans



British Troops Invade / burn Washington D.C., Aug. 24, 1814



CAPTURE AND BURNING OF WASHINGTON BY THE BRITISH, IN 1814.

Treaty of Ghent - December 24, 1814

War ends in a Cease-Fire (No winner)

Status Quo Ante Bellum
(Return all to pre-war conditions)



Andrew Jackson gains
victory at the Battle of
New Orleans

Jackson becomes
American hero!