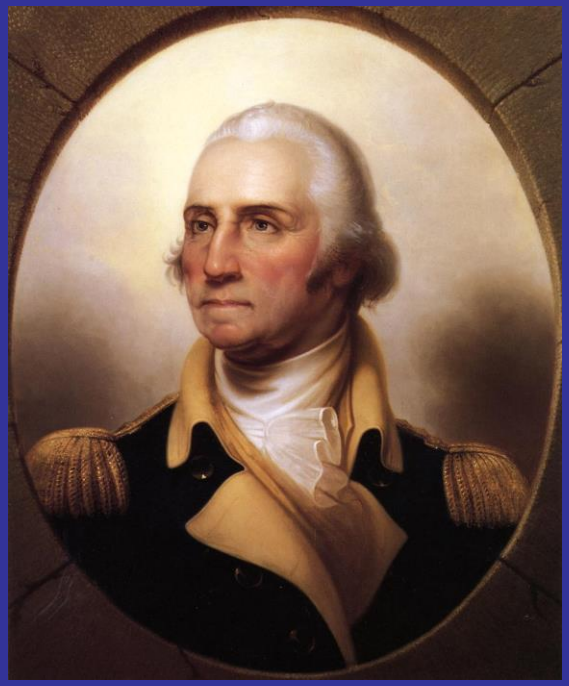
Washington & Adams:

Presidents #1 & #2





Domestic Issues

- Pres. Washington
- V.P. John Adams
- Establishes the first presidential cabinet:
- Alexander Hamilton (Sec. of the Treasury)
- Thomas Jefferson (Sec. of State)
- Henry Knox (Sec. of War)
- Edmund Randolph (Attorney General)
- Timothy Pickering (Postmaster General)

Hamilton's Economic Plan

- Assumption Bill & Residence Act
- 1st priority = pay back all debts: (excise tax & a protective tariff)
- Whiskey Rebellion = small distillers saw it as unfair
- Larger distillers would pay a lower rate than the smaller distillers
- Small distillers = 9 cents per gallon
- Larger distillers = 6 cents per gallon
- Farmers in western counties are upset



National Supremacy

- Western farmers start to harass tax collectors
- July 1794 = attack the Federal Marshall's office in Allegheny County, Penn.
- Pres. Washington calls up 13,000 troops led by Gen. Harry Lee (father of Robert E. Lee)
- Establishes supremacy of the federal gov't





The National Bank

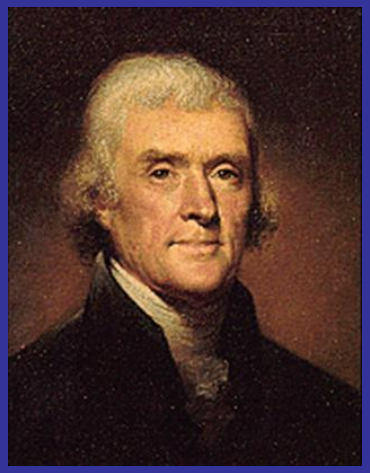
- Created to establish monetary policy and regulate the banking industry
- Hamilton believes that it will create a solid financial future
- Jefferson opposes this
- Claims that the Federal gov't doesn't have the authority
- Beginnings of the 1st two political parties
- Nat'l Bank created for a 20 year period

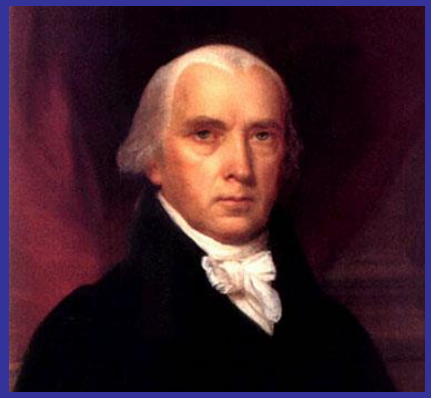


Political Parties

Jefferson & Madison = Democratic-Republicans (Jeffersonian Republicans)

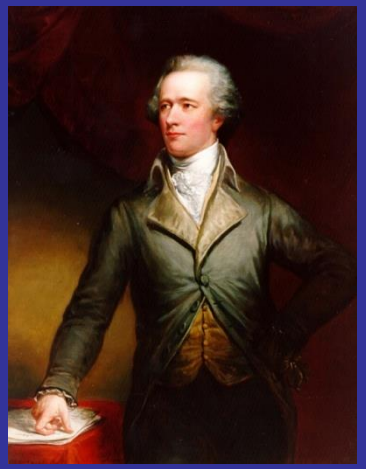
- Limited national government
- Strict Interpretation of the Constitution





Hamilton & Adams = Federalists

- Strong national government
- Loose Interpretation of the Constitution

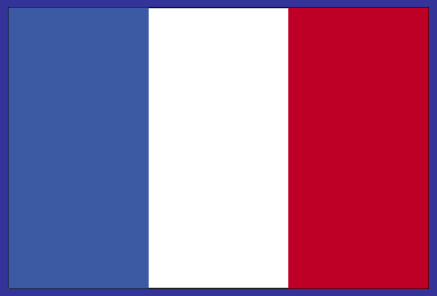




Foreign Policy

- Great Britain vs. France (engaged in a long, drawn out conflict)
- Hamilton = support G.B.
- Jefferson = support France
- Washington = stay neutral
- This conflict would eventually lead to the War of 1812





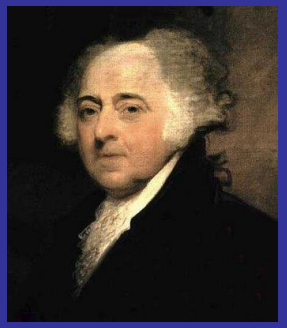
Election of 1796

- John Adams (Federalist) = President
- Thomas Jefferson (Dem.-Rep.) = V.P.
- Throughout Adams presidency Jefferson does all that he can to undermine Adams

***Constitution does not take into consideration political parties

Eventually fixed by the 12th Amendment (1804)

President Adams



- Took much criticism during his presidency
- Continued policy of Neutrality
- XYZ Affair – leads to lots of outrage towards the French
- Many call for war against France
- Feels the Army and Navy are too weak
- Loses support within his own party

Alien and Sedition Acts

Several new laws passed by the Federalists to silence opposition:

- Citizenship requirement from 5 years to 14 years
- The president had the right to imprison anyone who he deemed to be a threat
- Numerous people are rounded up & imprisoned just because they criticize the Adams' presidency
- Becomes very unpopular – people see it as a clear violation of free speech

Election of 1800



- Demo.-Rep. ~ Jefferson & Burr
- Federalists ~ Adams & Pinckney
- Each elector told to vote twice, once for president and for VP; however, there was no distinction between the two votes
- Result ~ Tie between Jefferson and Burr
- Election goes to the House of Rep's
- Jefferson is chosen as the new President

Midnight Appointments

- As Adams is leaving office, he is determined to have a lasting legacy
- Federalists in Congress pass a bill creating a number of new judicial positions
- Adams fills these seats with Federalist judges
- Most importantly, John Marshall is appointed as the new Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
- Some of the commissions go undelivered
- Sets up a showdown ~ *Marbury v. Madison*
- Judicial Review