

**THE LATE
EIGHTEENTH AND
EARLY NINETEENTH
CENTURIES**

To Jackson

**EVENTS LEADING
TO THE
REVOLUTIONARY
WAR**

(1750-1776)

**In 1754 the
colonists
considered
themselves English**

ALBANY PLAN OF UNION

**In 1754,
representatives from
seven colonies met
in Albany**

**Developed by
Benjamin
Franklin**

Provided for an inter-colonial government and a system for collecting taxes for the colonies' defense

**Efforts to unite
the colonies met
with less success
than he hoped**

**Produced
“Join or Die”
cartoon and
flag**

**THE SEVEN
YEARS' WAR
(1754-1763)**

**Lasted
ten years**

also called the **French
and Indian War**

**They fought on
SAME side**

Colonists were expanding westward – French wanted to protect fur trade

French tried to stop them by building fortified outposts

**George Washington
attacked a French
outpost and lost badly
Allowed to return to
Virginia, he was
welcomed as a hero!!**

When the war was over, England was the undisputed colonial power of the continent

**Many Americans
served in the English
army
English did not make
a good impression!**

Sowed the first seeds of anti-British sentiment in the colonies

Indians particularly disliked the English

English raised the price of goods sold to the Indians
Pontiac rallied a group of tribes in the Ohio Valley and attacked colonial outposts

**British government
issued the Proclamation
of 1763 forbidding
settlement west of the
rivers running through
the Appalachians**

**Settlers had already
moved west of the
line.**

**The proclamation
agitated them**

**THE SUGAR ACT,
THE CURRENCY ACT,
AND THE STAMP ACT**

WAR DEBTS

**Colonies'
tradition of self-
taxation was
being usurped**

**Stamp Act affected a
group that was
literate, persuasive,
and argumentative-
namely, lawyers**

James Otis wrote
The Rights of the
British Colonies
Asserted and Proved

**Otis put forward
the 'No taxation
without
representation'
argument**

**Otis did not
advocate
secession**

Patrick Henry

drafted the Virginia

Stamp Act

Resolves, protesting

the tax

**THE
TOWNSHEND
ACTS**

**Taxed goods imported
directly from Britain**

**Some of the tax collected
was set aside for the the
British army**

**Patriots were
mostly white
Protestant
property holders**

**THE
DECLARATION
OF
INDEPENDENCE**

**The rebels were still
looking for the
masterpiece of
propaganda that
would rally colonists**

**Guess who
comes on the
scene**

RIGHT!

They got it

in *Common*

Sense

**In a nation of 2
million, most of whom
couldn't read, it sold
more than 100,000
copies in its first three
months**

**(about the same
as selling 13
million compact
discs today).**

Thomas Jefferson
wrote the
Declaration of
Independence

**With the
document's signing
on July 4, 1776, the
Revolutionary War
officially began.**

Continental Army (as opposed to local militias) had trouble recruiting good soldiers

Recruited blacks, and up to 5,000 fought on the side of the rebels (in return, most of those who had been slaves were granted their freedom)

Franco- American Alliance

**Helped the colonists
considerably.**

**Ultimately, the
colonists won a war
of attrition**

The Treaty of Paris,
signed at the end of **1782,**
granted the United States
independence and
generous territorial
rights.

**CREATING A
FUNCTIONING
GOVERNMENT
(1776-1800)**

THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

**As soon as the
Declaration of
Independence was
signed, states began
writing their own
constitutions**

In 1777 the Continental Congress sent the **Articles of Confederation, the first national constitution, to the colonies for ratification**

FLAWS

**It did not give the
national
government the
power to tax or to
regulate trade**

**Amendments to the
articles required the
unanimous consent
of all the states**

Other Problems

Women and blacks had made sacrifices in the fight for liberation, and some expected at least a degree of compensation

In 1787 an army of 1,500 farmers marched on Boston to protest a number of unfair policies, both economic and political.

They were armed and very angry, and they gave the elite class the wake-up call that the revolution might not be over yet. **Shays' Rebellion helped convince some that a stronger central government was necessary**

**Northwest Ordinance
of 1787** contained a bill
of rights, abolished
slavery in the
Northwest territories

**A NEW
CONSTITUTION**

The *Virginia Plan*, largely the brainchild of James Madison, called for an entirely new government based on the principle of checks and balances.

**Only three of the 42
delegates refused to sign
the finished document
(two because it did not
include a bill of rights)**

**Opposition forces
portrayed the federal
government under
the Constitution as an
all-powerful beast**

Anti-Federalists,
were particularly
appalled by the
absence of a bill of
rights

**Federalist position was
forcefully and persuasively
argued in the **Federalist
Papers**, anonymously
authored by **James
Madison, Alexander
Hamilton, and John Jay****

**The Constitution
went into effect in
1789; the Bill of
Rights was added in
1791.**

**THE
WASHINGTON
PRESIDENCY**

**Created a
government made
up of the best
minds of his time**

**Thomas Jefferson as
Secretary of State and
Alexander Hamilton
as Secretary of the
Treasury**

**These two men
strongly disagreed
about the proper
relationship between
the federal government
and state governments**

**Hamilton proposed a
National Bank --**

**Jefferson and James
Madison argued that the
Constitution allowed
Congress **only those powers
specifically granted to it****

**Hamilton's plan
called for the federal
government to
assume the states'
debts**

Plan clearly favored

Northern banks

**Northern states also
had more remaining
debt than Southern
states**

French

Revolution took
place during the
Washington
administration

Thomas Paine supported it.

Jefferson wanted to

support the revolution and

its republican ideals

Hamilton had aristocratic

leanings and so disliked the

revolutionaries

**France and England resumed
hostilities**

**Even Jefferson agreed
that neutrality was the
correct course to follow**

American supporters of the revolution held enthusiastic rallies

Rallies were organized by Democratic-Republican societies, which evolved into the Democratic-Republican political party

Development of political parties troubled the framers of the Constitution

Washington even accused the Democratic-Republican societies of instigating the

Whiskey Rebellion

**Armed rebels across
Pennsylvania, Maryland, and
Virginia defied government
efforts to collect the new tax
Washington sent a large
troop detachment to
disperse the rebels**

**Washington sent John Jay to
England to negotiate a treaty
concerning free trade**

**Congress attempted to
withhold funding to enforce
the treaty**

**The House of
Representatives asked
Washington to submit
all documents
pertinent to the treaty**

**Washington
refused,
establishing the
precedent of
executive privilege**

THE ADAMS PRESIDENCY

Electoral college selected

John Adams, a

Federalist, as

Washington's successor

Second-place candidate

became vice-president

**So Adams' vice-
president was the
Democratic-
Republican Thomas
Jefferson**

**Adams' greatest
achievement was
avoiding war with
France**

XYZ Affair

After the U.S. signed the Jay Treaty with Britain, France began seizing American ships ...

Adams sent three diplomats to Paris, where French officials demanded a huge bribe before they would allow negotiations

Adams published their written report in the newspapers

**He deleted the French
officials' names and
replaced them with the
letters X, Y, and Z**

**Public became
vehemently anti-French**

Alien and Sedition Acts,
allowed the government to
forcibly expel foreigners
and to jail newspaper
editors for "'scandalous
and malicious writing.'"

**Acts were purely
political, aimed at
destroying the
Democratic
Republicans,**

Jefferson led the opposition
Together with Madison,
he drafted the Virginia
and Kentucky Resolutions

**Argued that the
states had the right
to judge the
constitutionality of
federal laws**

**Later referred to as
nullification**

**Jefferson used the laws and
the resolutions as key issues
in his 1800 campaign for the
presidency**

THE ELECTION OF 1800

**Federalist party was split
clearing the way to the
presidency for the
Democratic-
Republicans**

Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr each received an equal number of votes in the Electoral College, which meant that the Federalist-dominated House of Representatives was required to choose a president from between the two

**Alexander Hamilton
swallowed hard and
campaigned for Jefferson,
with whom he disagreed on
most issues and whom he
personally disliked, because he
believed Burr to be "a most
unfit and dangerous man."**

Burr later

proved

Hamilton right

by killing him

For the second time in as many elections, a president was saddled with a vice-president he did not want

Remedied in 1804 with the **Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution**

**THE
JEFFERSONIAN
REPUBLIC
(1800-1823)**

JEFFERSON'S FIRST TERM

Adams was so upset about the election that he left the capital before Jefferson took office

**Before he left town,
however, he made a
number of "midnight
appointments," filling as
many government
positions with Federalists
as he could**

**Jefferson's response was
to refuse to recognize
those appointments**

**Upon taking office, Jefferson also
immediately pardoned all those
convicted under the **Alien and Sedition
Acts**, then persuaded Congress, now
controlled by his party, to repeal the
laws**

**Jefferson's refusal to accept
Adams' midnight appointments
resulted in a number of lawsuits**

Marbury v. Madison,

**reached the Supreme
Court in 1803**

William Marbury, one of Adams' last-minute appointees, had sued Secretary of State James Madison for refusing to certify his appointment to the federal bench

**Chief Justice John
Marshall was a Federalist
Marshall was not certain
that the court could force
Jefferson to accept
Marbury's appointment**

Court ruled that Marbury did indeed have a right to his judgeship, but that the court could not enforce his right

Although the power to do so had been granted to the Supreme Court in the Judiciary Act of 1789, Marshall now declared it unconstitutional

**Major
accomplishment of
Jefferson's first
term was the
Louisiana Purchase**

**Jefferson sent James
Monroe to France to buy
New Orleans for \$2 million**

**The French offered to sell
Monroe the whole Louisiana
territory for \$15 million**

**Ironically, Jefferson
the anti-federalist had
undertaken the largest
federal action in the
nation's brief history**

**Jefferson sent explorers
All returned with favorable
reports, causing many
pioneers to turn their
attentions westward**

JEFFERSON'S SECOND TERM

War of 1812

**In 1805 the British
and French were at
war**

**British began stopping
American ships and
impressing those sailors who
might have deserted the
British navy**

**Jefferson responded with a
boycott, biding his time while
increasing military and naval
appropriations**

**Jefferson lobbied for and won
the **Embargo Act of 1807****

**Shut down America's
import and export business,
with **disastrous economic
results****

**Jefferson repealed the
unsuccessful **Embargo
Act** in the final days of
his presidency**

MADISON'S PRESIDENCY AND THE WAR OF 1812

Madison, seeking a solution to America's trade problems, reopened trade with both France and England. He promised that if either of the countries would renounce its interference with American trade, he would cut off trade with the other one

Napoleon made that promise

**British, angry at the new
embargo, stepped up
their attacks on
American ships**

Native Americans aligned themselves with the British

The British captured Washington, D.C., in *1814* and *set the White House on fire*

Federalists, opposed to the war and not aware that its end was coming, met in the **Hartford Convention** to consider a massive overhaul of the Constitution or, failing that, secession

**When English-French
hostilities ended (with
Napoleon's defeat), many
of the issues that had
caused the war evaporated**

**War had one clear
positive result**

**It spurred
American
manufacturing**

'Henry Clay's American System.'

Combination of programs that included protective tariffs on imports, improvements to interstate roads and the re-chartering of the National Bank

Clay's **American System** was viewed by many as an attempt at **centralization of power** and as a threat to State Sovereignty

Abraham Lincoln was a “Clay disciple”

MONROE'S PRESIDENCY

**Demise of the Federalists
briefly left the U.S with
only one political party.
This period of unity is
referred to as "the Era
of Good Feelings."**

**Chief Justice John
Marshall's rulings
continued to
strengthen the federal
government and its
primacy**

McCulloch v.

Maryland **the**

states could not tax

the National Bank

**a financial scare
called the **Panic of
1819** threw the
American economy
into turmoil**

**panic followed a
period of economic
growth, inflation, and
land speculation, all of
which had destabilized
the economy**

**National bank
called in its loans,
many borrowers
couldn't repay
them**

**no nationally organized
political opposition
resulted from the
panic, and Monroe
easily won reelection in
*1820***

**Secretary of State under
Monroe, John Quincy
Adams negotiated a
number of treaties that
fixed U.S. borders, opened
new territories, and
acquired Florida**

**revolutions in Central
America and South America
(against European
imperialism)**

**US recognized the
new nations**

**they decided that America
should assert its authority
over the Western Hemisphere**

Monroe Doctrine

**Claimed America's
right to intervene
anywhere in its own
hemisphere, if it felt its
security was
threatened**

**new period of
expansion also
resulted in a national
debate over slavery**

**Eleven states allowed
slavery, eleven
prohibited it
Missouri's application
for statehood, however,
threatened the balance**

3/5 rule ---

REAL Lincoln

--- etc.

Missouri Compromise

(1) admitted

**Missouri as a slave
state**

**(2) carved off a piece
of Massachusetts,
called it Maine
admitted Maine as
a free state**

(3) established the southern border of Missouri as the northernmost point in which slavery would be allowed in the western territories

**BEGINNINGS OF
MODERN
AMERICAN
DEMOCRACY
(1824-1844)**

**THE ELECTION
OF 1824 AND
JOHN QUINCY
ADAMS'
PRESIDENCY**

**turning point in
presidential elections ...
majority of states now
allowed voters to choose
their presidential
electors directly**

**Congressional caucuses had
chosen their parties'
nominee in earlier elections
With more people voting directly
for electors, however, the caucus
nominee was no longer
guaranteed to represent his
party**

**Democratic-Republican caucus
chose William H. Crawford
Others--among them John
Quincy Adams, Henry
Clay, and Andrew
Jackson--decided to
challenge the nomination**

Of the four, **Andrew Jackson** received the greatest number of popular votes and electoral votes

**But none of the four had
won a majority, so**

**the election was
decided in the House of
Representatives**

Clay threw his support to
Adams, thereby handing
Adams the victory
... and **Clay** was
named Secretary of
State (importance of this ..)

**Opponents
referred to Clay's
appointment as
the "corrupt
bargain."**

Remember

Clay's American

System?

Contrary Congress
More congressmen
had initially
supported Jackson
than Adams

**Adams was also
handicapped with an
obnoxious personality**

(It ran in the Family)

He had been a

Federalist

congressman and

was the son of a

Federalist president

His effort to **strengthen the central government** was thus viewed with deep suspicion

Jackson's supporters strongly favored

states' rights