

THE NEW REPUBLIC

A6W 10.101

OUTLINE

- **A. The federal Constitution (convention, ratification, Bill of Rights)**
- **B. Washington, Hamilton, and shaping of the national government**
- **C. Emergence of political parties: Republicans and Federalists**
 - **John Adams' presidency (Alien and Sedition Acts, Election of 1800)**

THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION



GUIDING QUESTIONS

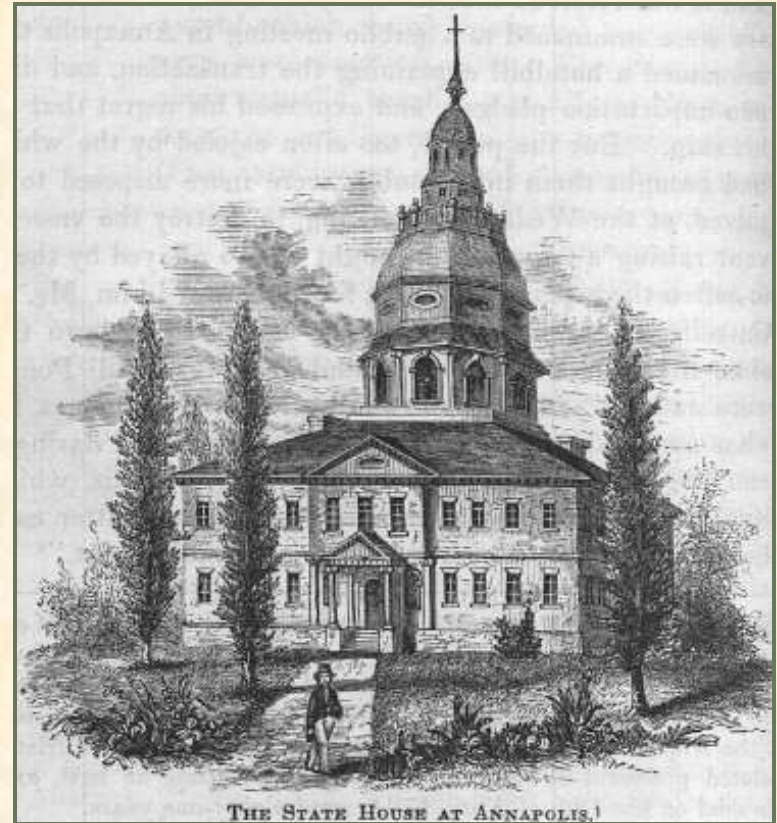
- How and why did the Constitution replace the Articles of Confederation?
- *To what extent was the Constitution a radical departure from the Articles of Confederation – & the ideals of the Revolution? (did the Framers double-cross the Revolution???)*

Confederation to Constitution

■ Annapolis Convention (1786)



• Constitutional Convention (May 1787)



Constitutional Convention

- “Founding Fathers”
- Virginia Plan
- Great Compromise
- Slavery
 - Three-Fifths Compromise
 - Slave trade
 - Fugitive Slaves

Independence
Hall, Phila-
delphia in 1800

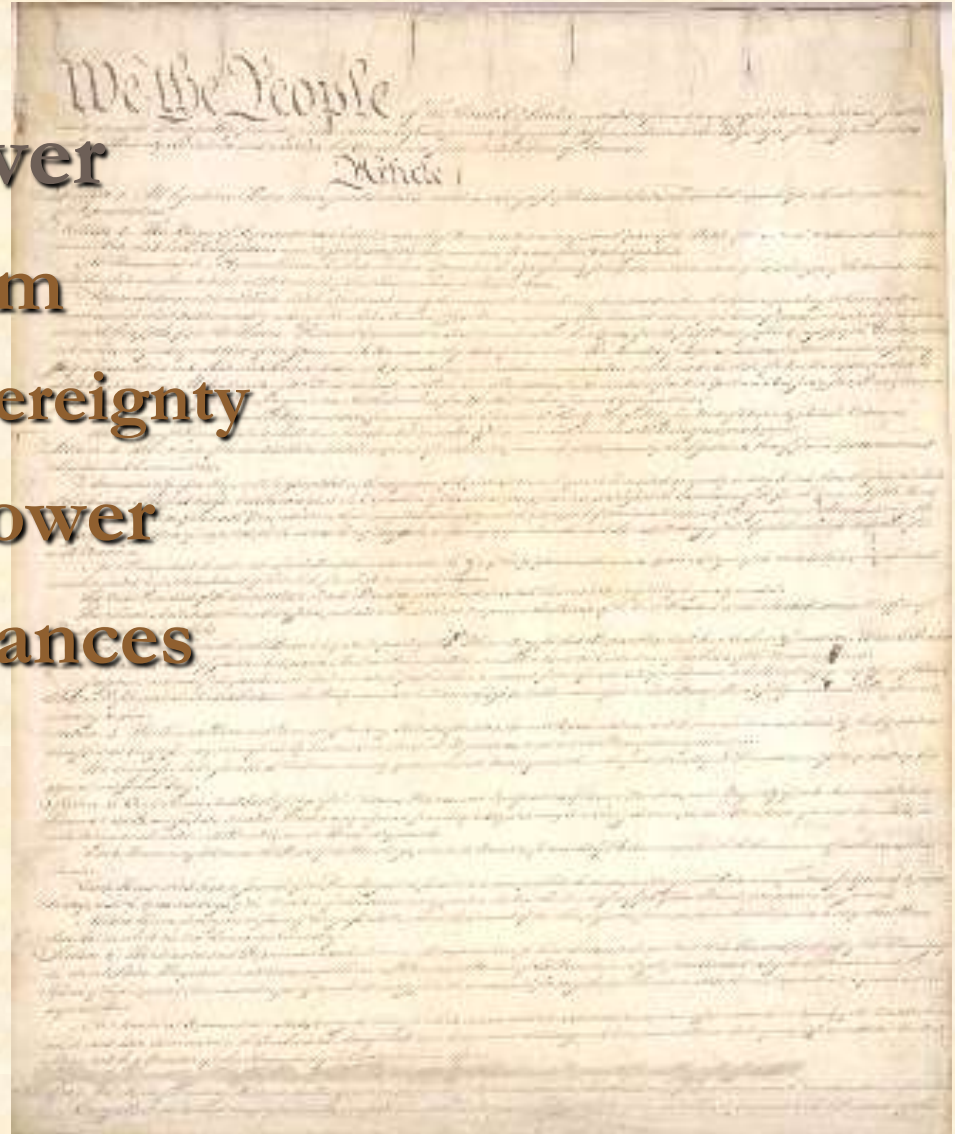


"Scene at the Signing of
the Constitution." By
Howard Chandler Christy.

Features of the Constitution

1. Concern about Concentrated Power

- “Federal” system
 - Problem of sovereignty
- Separation of power
- Checks and balances



The American System of Checks and Balances



JUDICIAL BRANCH
THE SUPREME COURT
and other Federal Courts
"Interprets the law"

Judges, appointed for life, are free from executive control; courts may declare executive actions to be unconstitutional.

Courts may declare acts of Congress to be unconstitutional.



LEGISLATIVE BRANCH
THE CONGRESS
"Makes the law"

Congress makes laws, creates agencies and programs, appropriates funds to carry out laws and programs, may override veto with two-thirds vote, may remove President through impeachment; Senate approves treaties and presidential appointments.

Congress creates lower courts, may remove judges through impeachment; Senate approves or rejects appointment of judges.

President may veto legislation, call special sessions, recommend legislation, appeal to the people.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH
THE PRESIDENT
"Carries out the law"

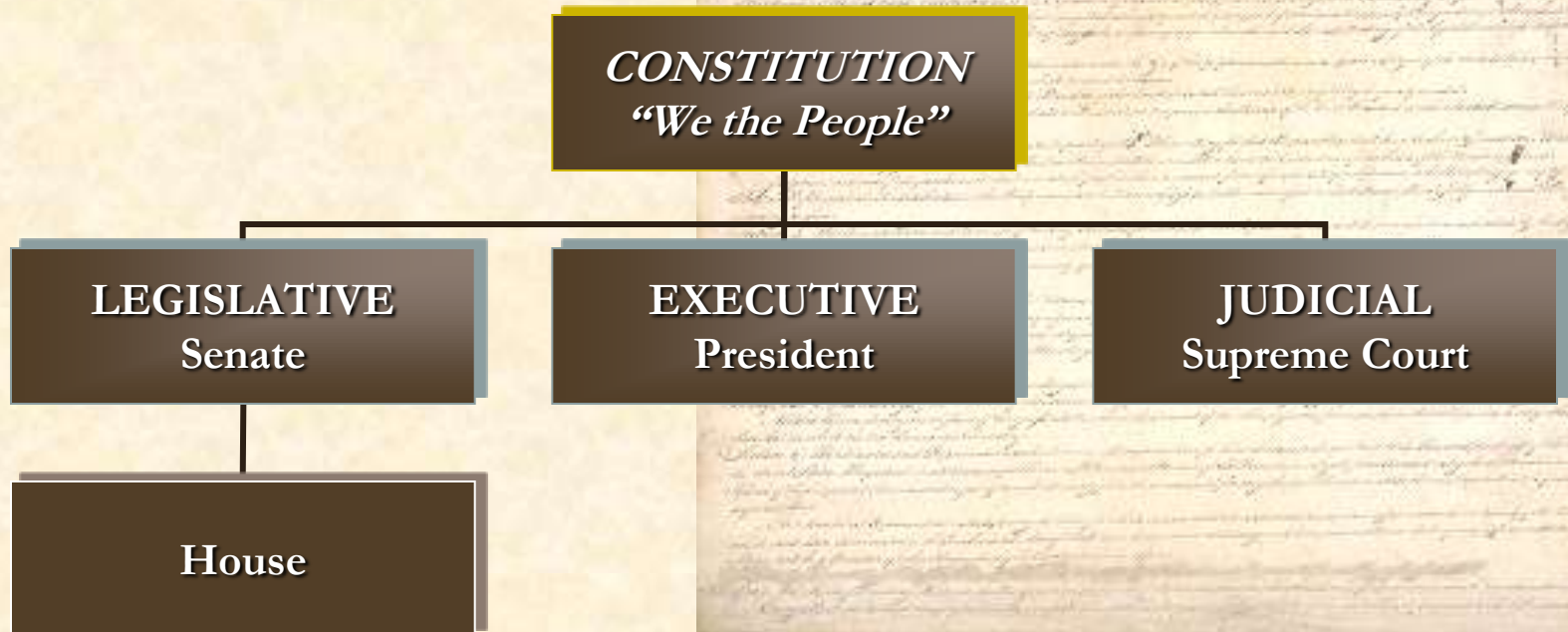
President appoints Supreme Court justices and other federal judges.



Features of the Constitution

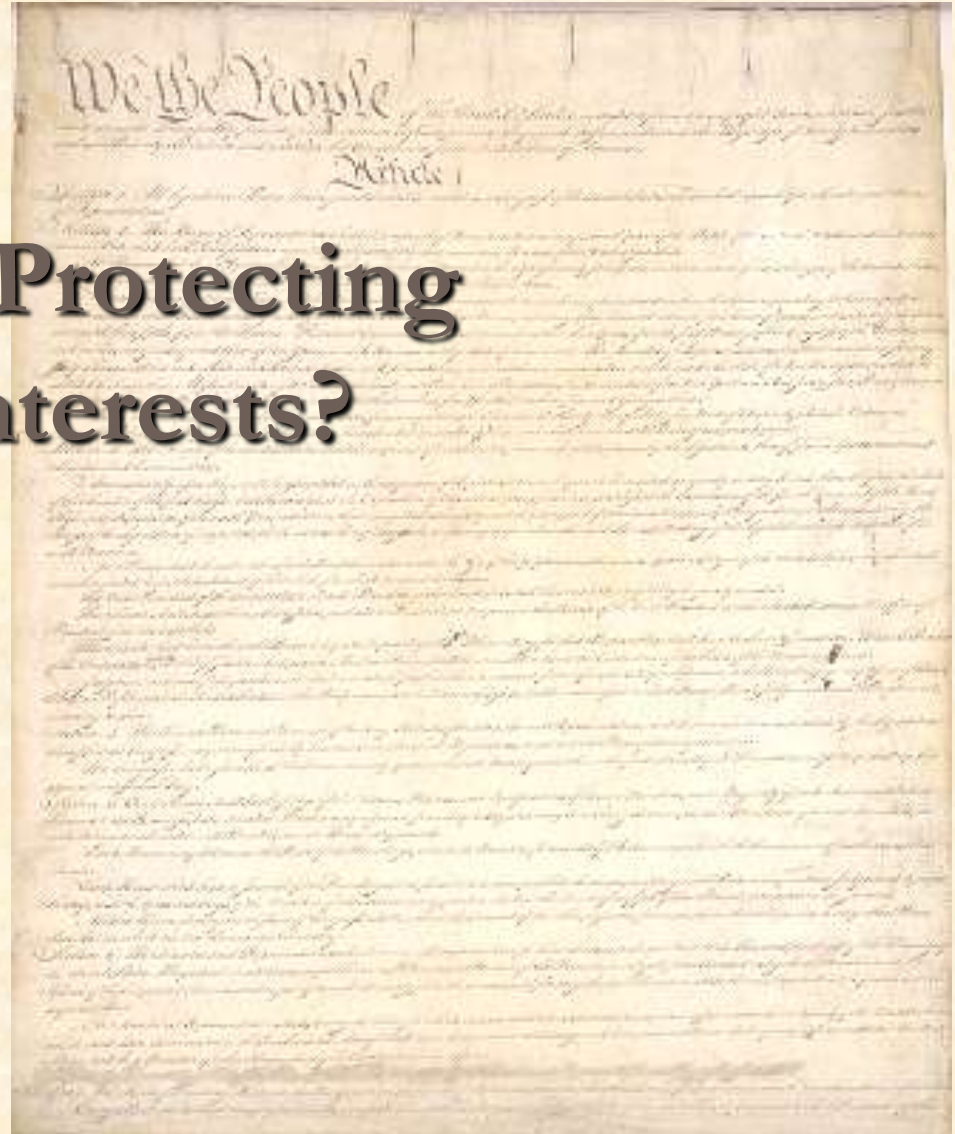
2. Concern about the Power of the People

- “filters”
- Electoral College



Features of the Constitution

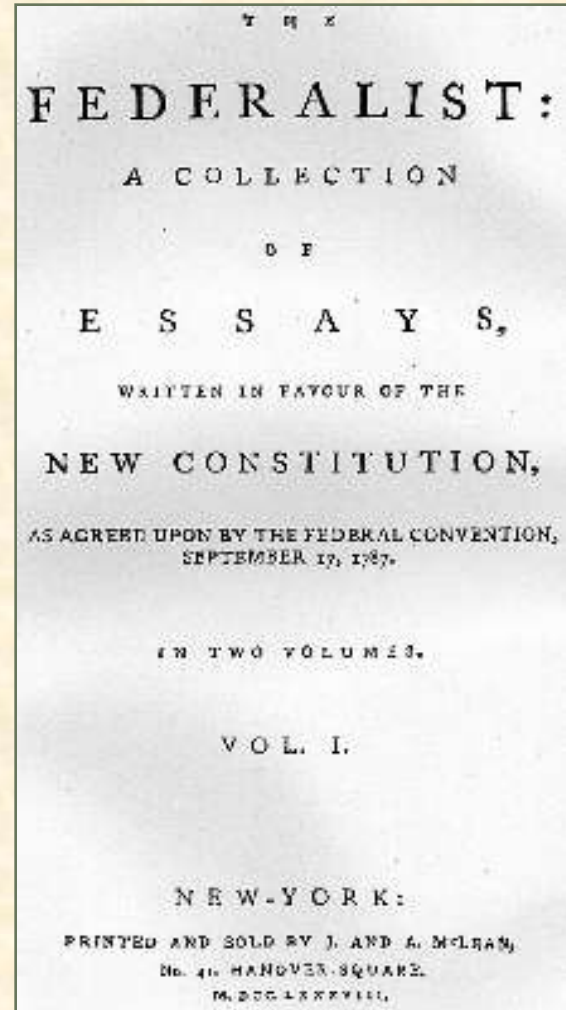
Concern about Protecting Economic Interests?



Ratification of the Constitution & the Bill of Rights

- Ratification
- Federalists
- Anti-Federalists
- *Federalist Papers*
- Bill of Rights

Cover page from
The Federalist, 1788



Ratification of the Constitution

Votes of State Ratifying Conventions

State	Date	For	Against
Delaware	December 1787	30	0
Pennsylvania	December 1787	46	23
New Jersey	December 1787	38	0
Georgia	January 1788	26	0
Connecticut	January 1788	128	40
Massachusetts	February 1788	187	168
Maryland	April 1788	63	11
South Carolina	May 1788	149	73
New Hampshire	June 1788	57	47
Virginia	June 1788	89	79
New York	July 1788	30	27
North Carolina	November 1789	194	77
Rhode Island	May 1790	34	32

Map of the Eastern United States showing the ratification of the U.S. Constitution by state convention.

Legend:

- Delegates supported ratification (Purple)
- Delegates opposed to ratification (Red)
- Districts evenly divided (Green)
- No returns (Blue)

States and Ratification Dates:

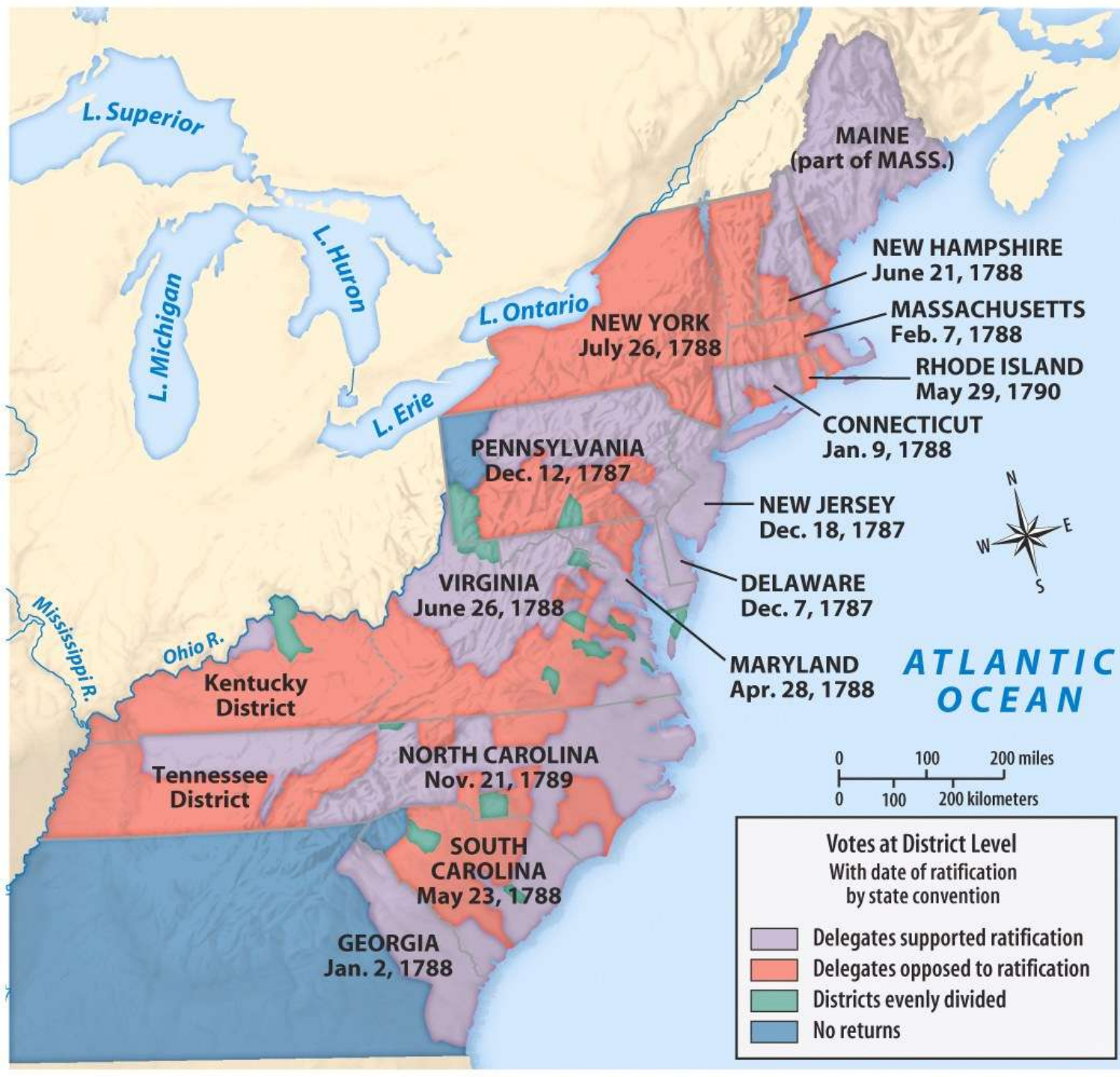
- MAINE (part of MASS.)
- NEW HAMPSHIRE: June 21, 1788
- MASSACHUSETTS: Feb. 7, 1788
- RHODE ISLAND: May 29, 1790
- CONNECTICUT: Jan. 9, 1788
- NEW JERSEY: Dec. 18, 1787
- DELAWARE: Dec. 7, 1787
- MARYLAND: Apr. 28, 1788
- PENNSYLVANIA: Dec. 12, 1787
- NEW YORK: July 26, 1788
- VIRGINIA: June 26, 1788
- NORTH CAROLINA: Nov. 21, 1789
- SOUTH CAROLINA: May 23, 1788
- GEORGIA: Jan. 2, 1788
- Kentucky District
- Tennessee District

Geographical Features:

- L. Superior
- L. Michigan
- L. Huron
- L. Erie
- L. Ontario
- Mississippi R.
- Ohio R.
- ATLANTIC OCEAN

Scale:

- 0 to 200 miles
- 0 to 200 kilometers



GUIDING QUESTION 2

- To what extent was the Constitution a radical departure from the Articles of Confederation & the Revolution?
- *(Did the Constitution reflect the goals of the American Revolution? Or was it a counter-Revolutionary document set up to benefit economic and political elites?)*

ARTICLES vs. THE CONSTITUTION

	ARTICLES OF CONFED.	CONSTITUTION
Sovereignty		
Legislature & Representation of states		
Executive		
Federal courts		
Passing laws		
Amending document		
Interstate commerce (Regulation of trade)		
Levying taxes		
Raising an army		
Disputes between states		

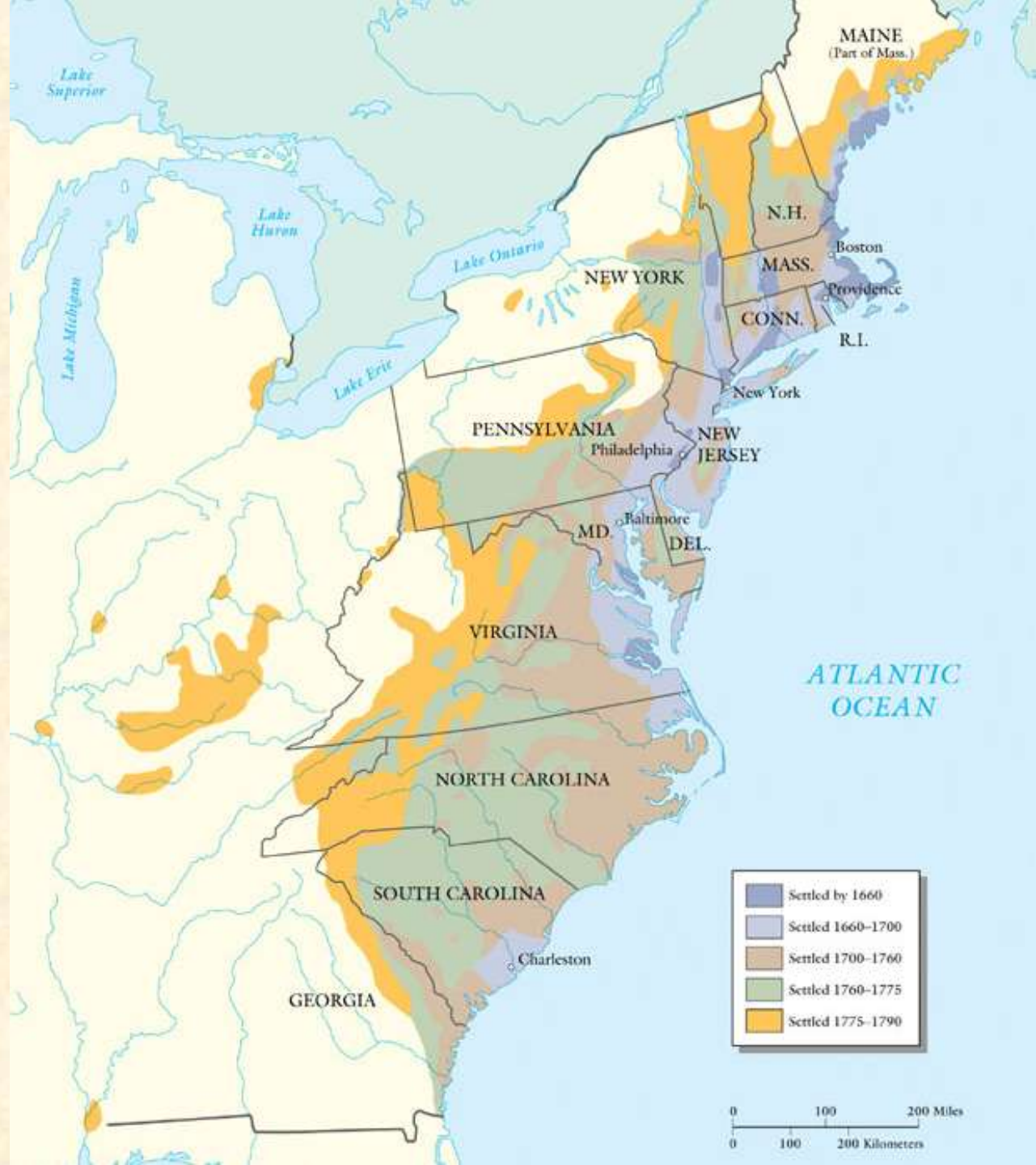
SHAPING THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

How did George Washington and Alexander Hamilton set up a stable national government?

Territorial Growth to 1790



Advance of settlement to 1790



SHAPING THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

George Washington

- The “indispensable man”
- Enormous stature
 - Revolution, Constitution
 - “virtue”
 - Stayed above the fray
- First President – precedents
 - Stature to office of President
 - Cabinet (Hamilton, Jefferson)
 - Two terms
 - Restrained use of power: legislation; veto
- Whiskey Rebellion (1794)

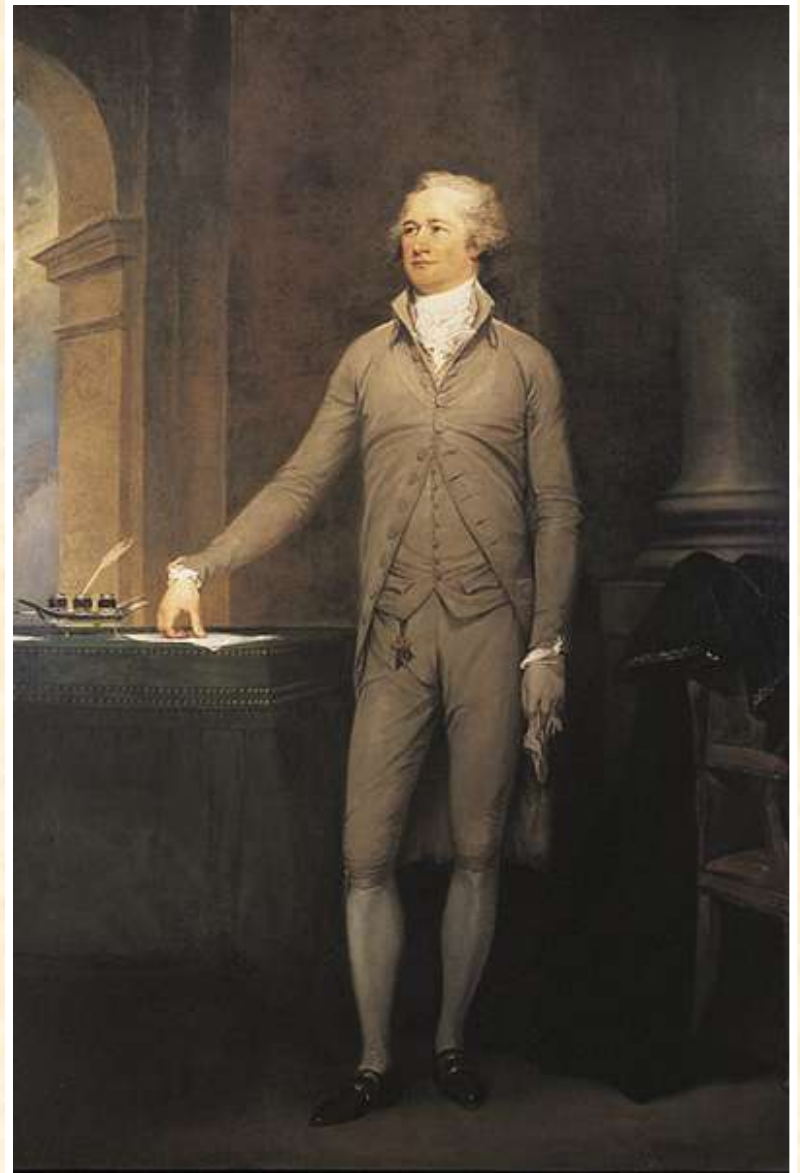


George Washington

Rembrandt Peale (1778-1860), oil on canvas, 1795
National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution

SHAPING THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

■ Alexander Hamilton



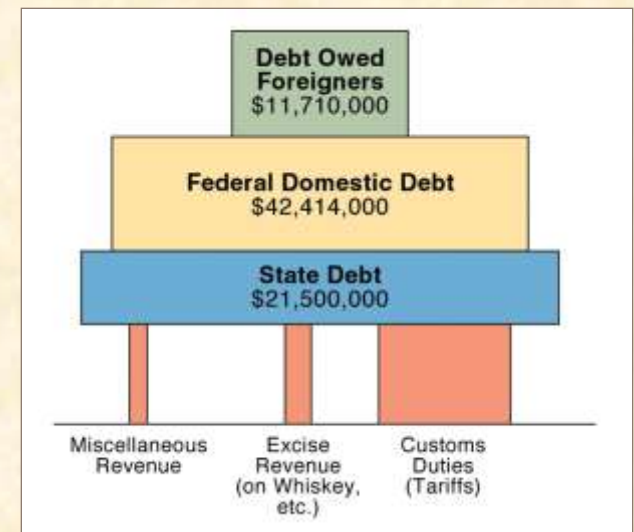
Alexander Hamilton by John Trumbull, 1792
(Courtesy of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Collection of
Americana)

Hamilton's Financial Plan

- 1) **“Funding the Debt”** – national debt, at face value (\$50+M)
- 2) **Assumption of state debts (\$22M)**
- 3) **National Bank** – (First) Bank of the United States
- 4) **High (Protective) Tariff**
- 5) **Sources of Revenue:** tariff, public land sales, excise taxes (whiskey)

Purposes:

- a) Place national gov't on firm financial standing,
- b) Give wealthy stake in success of new national gov't
- c) Promote commercial activity



Hamilton's Financial Structure
Supported by Revenues

The Deal

- opposition to Hamilton's Plan
- Washington, D.C.

*Pierre
L'Enfant's
plan for
Washington,
D.C.*



EMERGENCE OF POLITICAL PARTIES

EMERGENCE OF POLITICAL PARTIES

- How did differing views of what the nation should become lead to the rise of America's first political parties?



Emergence Of Political Parties

- Founders' dislike of parties
- Democratic-Republicans – usually “Republicans”
- Federalists
- “First Party System”: Feds & Reps (1790s-c. 1816)

International Problems

■ War Between France and Britain (1793-1815)

■ Jay's Treaty (1795)

- Attacks on US ships
- Forts
- Trade

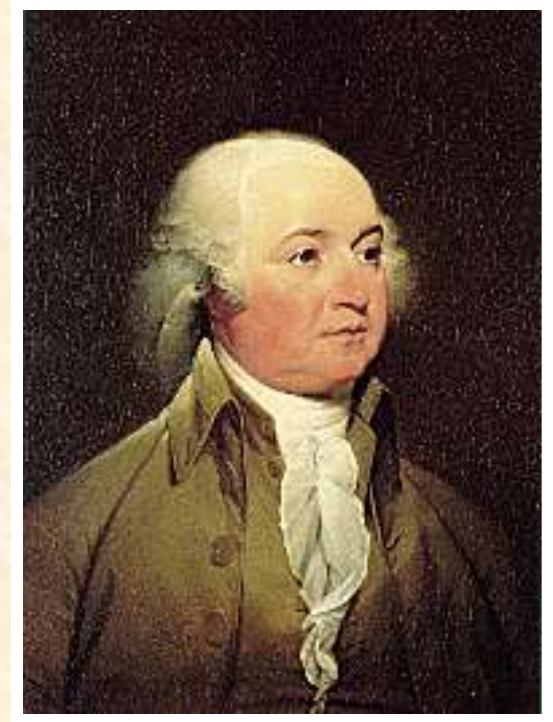
■ Pinckney's Treaty (1796)

■ Washington's Farewell Address (Sept 1796)



International Issues Lead to Domestic Discord

- Election of 1796
- John Adams (Pres. 1797-1801)
- XYZ Affair
- Quasi War with France (1797-1801)
- Alien and Sedition Acts (1798)
- Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions (fall 1798)



John Adams
(Library of Congress)

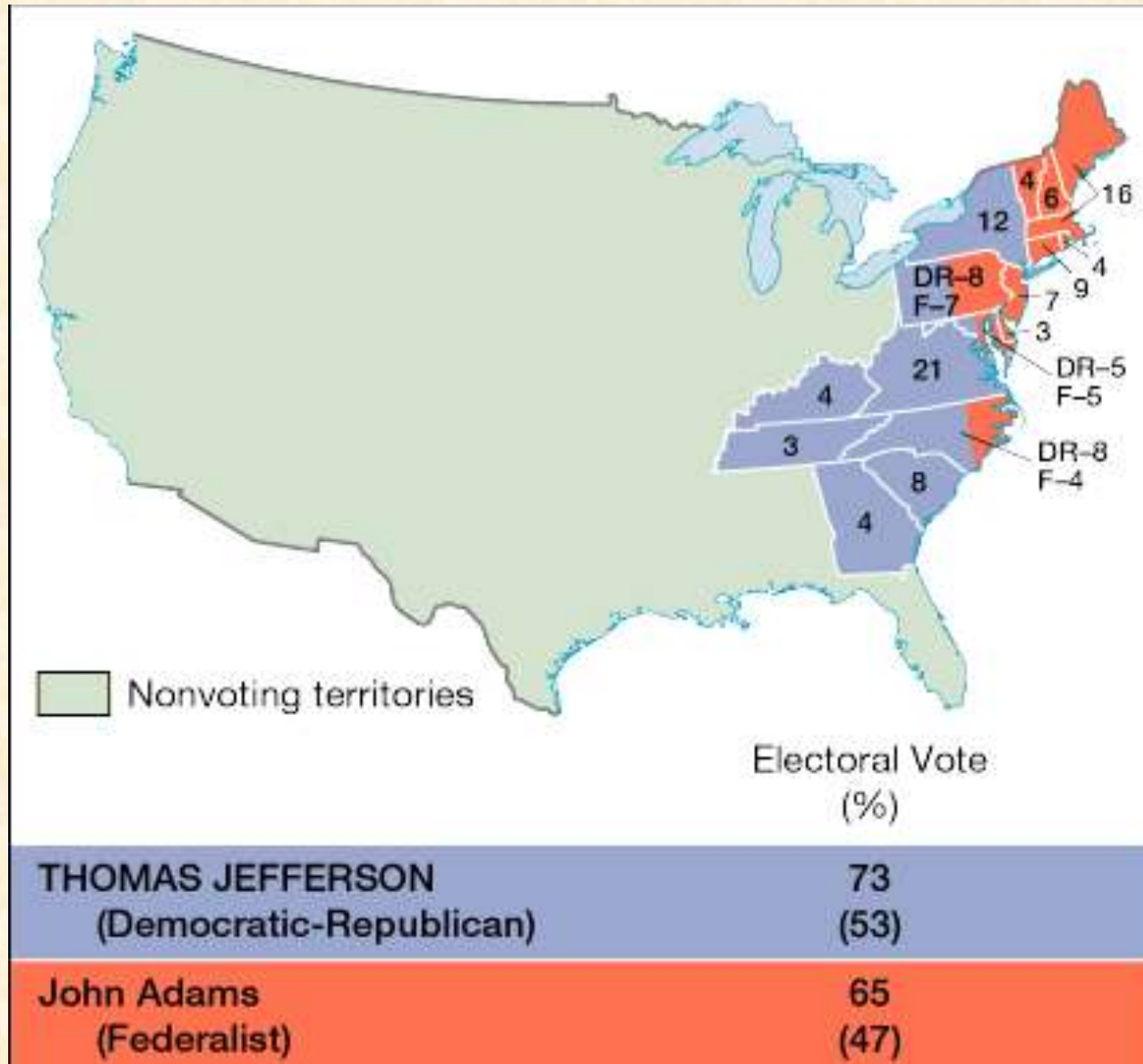
Conflict in the Northwest Territory 1790-96



THE ELECTION OF 1800

Candidate	Party	Electoral Vote
Jefferson	Republican	73
Burr	Republican	73
J. Adams	Federalist	65
C. Pinckney	Federalist	64

The Election of 1800



Key Questions

Evaluate the **relative importance** of the following as factors promoting Americans to rebel:
parliamentary taxation,
restriction of civil liberties,
British military measures, and
the legacy of **colonial religious and political ideas.**

(What were the causes of the American Revolution?)

Focus Question

To what extent did the American Revolution fundamentally **change** American governments, society and the economy during the period 1775 to 1800?

Focus Question

To what degree did the Articles of Confederation provide an effective form of government?

Consider the following: the ideology and goals of the Revolution, economic conditions, foreign relations, Western lands, etc.