

Assignment for both HST115 & HIST201:

Readings - Henretta & Brody, *America, A Concise History* Ch 7 pp.194-204

Section Review Questions –Ch 7 p.204 (2 Questions)

(HIST 201 Only) Map Skills – Danzer, *Maps in Context*: Sec 2 Worksheet 7; Sec 3 Quiz 8

The Federalist Era

- Gov't faced grave problems

- General George Washington
 - Most logical figure to lead US
 - Received 69 electoral votes
 - John Adams = VP

- New gov't - March 4, 1789
 - House of Representatives
 - Senate
 - Washington inaugurated
 - Had to establish executive offices & judicial system
 - First they dealt w/ amendments
 - Then Judiciary
 - Judiciary Act of 1789
 - The Executive
 - Congress created 3 departments
 - President focused on nominations
 - Henry Knox

- Edmund Randolph
- Alexander Hamilton
- John Jay
- Thomas Jefferson

- Problems of Finance

- Hamilton was driving force
- Hamilton's funding plan
 - Madison's counterproposal
 - Madison lost
- Hamilton's Assumption Plan
 - Eventually passed – why?
 - “Federal city”= “Washington”
- National Bank
 - Hamilton argued
 - 1791 Bank chartered for 20years
 - Madison argued bank = unconstitutional

- Bill sent to Washington
 - Rejects Jefferson & Madison’s “strict interpretation”
 - Favors Hamilton’s “broad interpretation”

- Early crises
 - Hamilton’s 2nd proposal for raising money = excise tax
 - Opposition strong in West

 - Whiskey Rebellion
 - Washington = 13000 militiamen
 - Hamilton rode west w/ troops

 - Dealing w/ Indians & foreign powers
 - Spain

 - British

 - Indian attacks in Ohio
 - Arthur St. Clair

 - Battle of Fallen Timbers

 - “Mad Anthony” Wayne

 - Blue Jacket

— Treaty of Fort Greenville

- Political tides being to change
 - Ex. Oliver Wolcott
 - Ex. Observer in Hartford
 - Resistance coincided w/ beginnings of political parties
 - Four-handed game shaped nation's politics
 - 1) Hamilton
 - 2) Jefferson
 - 3) Madison
 - 4) Washington
 - Organizing
 - George Clinton
 - *National Gazette*
 - "Republican party"
 - Hamilton acts
 - Took name Federalists
 - *American Minerva*

- 1792 election
 - Washington & Adams reelected

- Foreign affairs under Washington
 - French Revolution
 - Marquis de Lafayette
 - Execution of Louis XIV
 - “Reign of Terror”

 - Hamiltonians oppose France

 - Jeffersonians distrusted monarchy

 - Treaty of 1778

 - “Citizen” Genêt
 - Neutrality Proclamation

 - Wash received Genêt

 - Told him wouldn’t tolerate operations

 - Genêt ignores Washington

 - Repercussions of affair

— Neutrality – Profits & Problems

- France opened its ports to US ships
- Brits retaliated
- “Rule of the War of 1756”
- “Impressments”
- Trade thrived
- US insisted on 3 points

— Jay’s Treaty

- Hamilton undercut
- Told George Hammond
- Treaty of London (1794)
- “Sir John Jay” hanged in effigy

— Pinckney’s Treaty

- Spain try US friendship
- Treaty of San Lorenzo (1795)

- Election of 1796

- Farewell Address

- Intensified conflict for highest office

- Adams & Thomas Pinckney

- Jefferson & Aaron Burr

- Adams won; Jeff was 2nd

- Under original Constitution

- Election = significant

- Adam's presidency
 - Nearly lost control over foreign policy
 - Retained in cabinet Hamiltonians
 - Timothy Pickering
 - Oliver Wolcott

 - France interprets Jay's Treaty as British victory
 - Charles Pinckney

 - Federalist demands for war

 - Adams refused

 - Sent 3-man mission

 - Talleyrand

 - Congress :

- Expansion of army & navy
- Created separate Navy dept
- Repealed all treaties w/ FR
- Hamilton wants to use against foreign & domestic enemies???
 - House Tax Rebellion
 - John Fries
- Adams would go no further
 - Refused to ask Congress for official declaration of war against France
- Alien & Sedition Acts
 - Naturalization Act
 - Alien Act
 - Alien Enemies Act
 - Sedition Act
 - Trials = travesties of justice
- Virginia & Kentucky Resolutions
 - Attacked broad interpretation of Constitution
 - Developed states'-rights position
 - Later used to justify nullification & secession

- Election of 1800
 - Jefferson & Aaron Burr
 - Adams & Charles Pinckney
 - Jeff & Burr tie
 - According to Constitution

 - Peaceful transfer of power from parties

 - Judiciary Act 1801

 - John Marshall