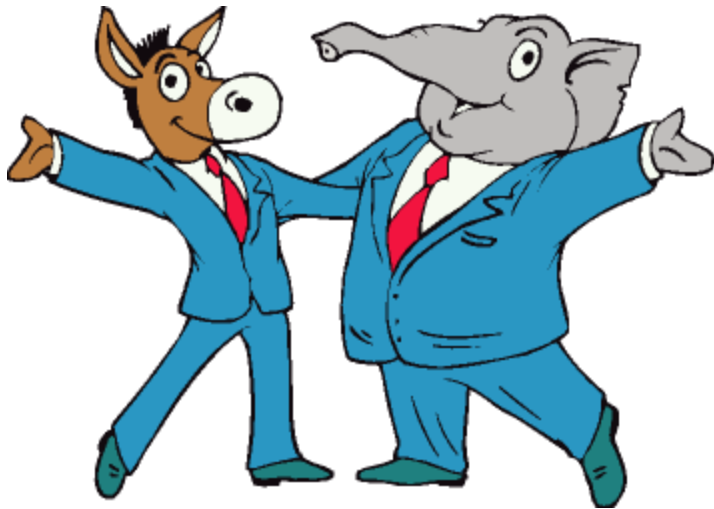# Hamilton's Economic Plan

- Pay off debt as fast as possible
- Raise government revenue
- Create a national bank

President's precedents...
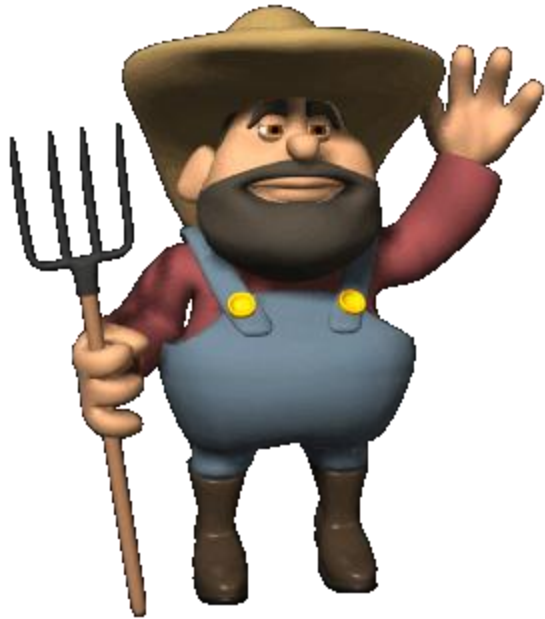
- Only serve two terms
- "Mr. President"
- Never attend Congress in person

Development of Political Parties

- Jefferson's beliefs started the Democrat-Republican Party

- Hamilton's beliefs started the Federalist Party

Democrat-Republicans

- **Thomas Jefferson**
  - **Democratic-Republicans**
  - Limited National Govt.
    Power closer to the people. Less abuse.
  - Fear of rule by one person or a group.
  - Economy based on farming. (agriculture, agrarian society)
  - Strict Interpretation of the Constitution
  - Opposed a national bank
  - Supported by farmers, tradesmen

Federalists

- **Alexander Hamilton**
  - **Federalist Party**
  - Strong National Govt.
  - Fear rule by a mob (common people)
  - Economy based on manufacturing and trading.
  - Loose Interpretation of the Constitution
  - For the national bank
  - Supported by lawyers, merchants, manufacturers, and clergy.

Whiskey Rebellion

- Farmers turn grains into whiskey to make more money
- Government's 1st tax is on whiskey
- Farmers rebel
- Washington puts down rebellion showing the power of the federal government

Washington's Farewell Address

- Washington says:
- Stay away from political parties
- Stay out of foreign affairs
- We did not listen to either of his warnings

Jay's Treaty

- unpopular in the U.S.
  - Made with the British.
  - Seizing of ships------They don't stop
    - Agreed to pay for damages------- They don't
  - British forts in the NW territory
    - British agreed to leave by 1796- They don't
  - Open Up British West Indies Trade
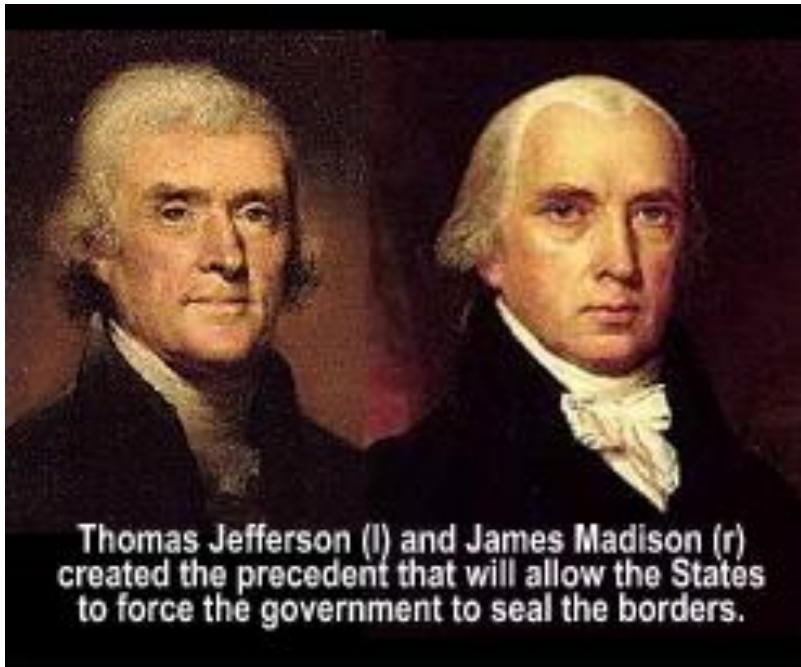   - Failed

Pinckney's Treaty

- Treaty made with Spain

- Gave Americans the right to travel and ship goods on the Mississippi River

- Gave Americans the right of deposit (store goods) at the port of New Orleans with out paying custom duties (taxes on imports).

- Spain also accepted the U.S. southern boundary.

XYZ Affair

- John Adams sends ambassadors to France to negotiate peace
- Instead we are asked to loan $10 million and pay a $250,000 bribe
- We say no, come home and build our navy

Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions

Thomas Jefferson (l) and James Madison (r) created the precedent that will allow the States to force the government to seal the borders.
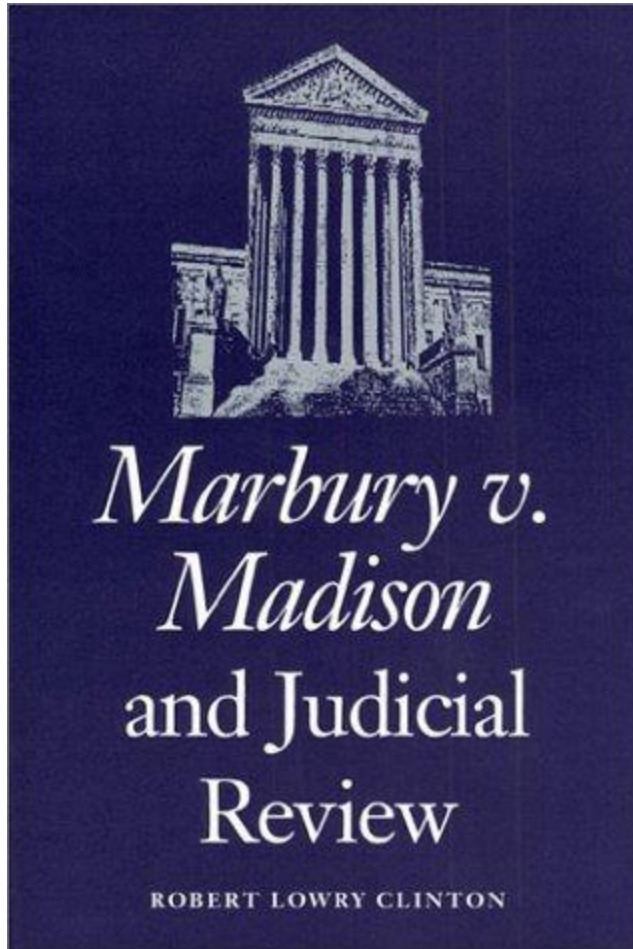
- Letters secretly written by Jefferson and Madison promoting States Rights' and attacking the Alien and Sedition Acts

Alien and Sedition Acts

- Laws passed by Adams that:
- Jailed people who spoke out against the gov't
- Targeted immigrants using deportation

Judicial Review

Marbury v. Madison and Judicial Review

ROBERT LOWRY CLINTON

- The Supreme Court has the final authority on what the Constitution means

- Created using the case *Marbury v. Madison*

Marbury v. Madison

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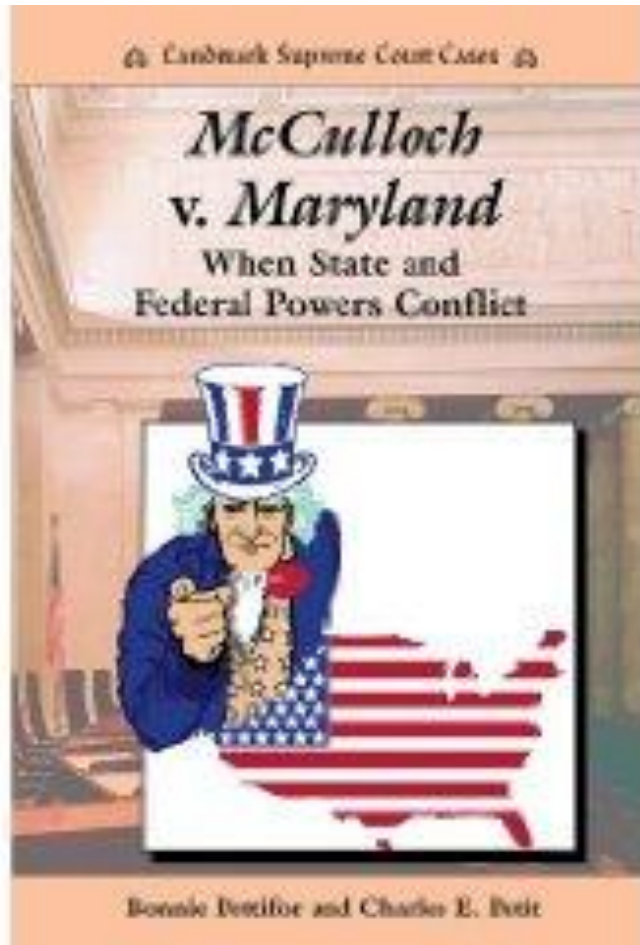I wish for the power to declare laws unconstitutional.

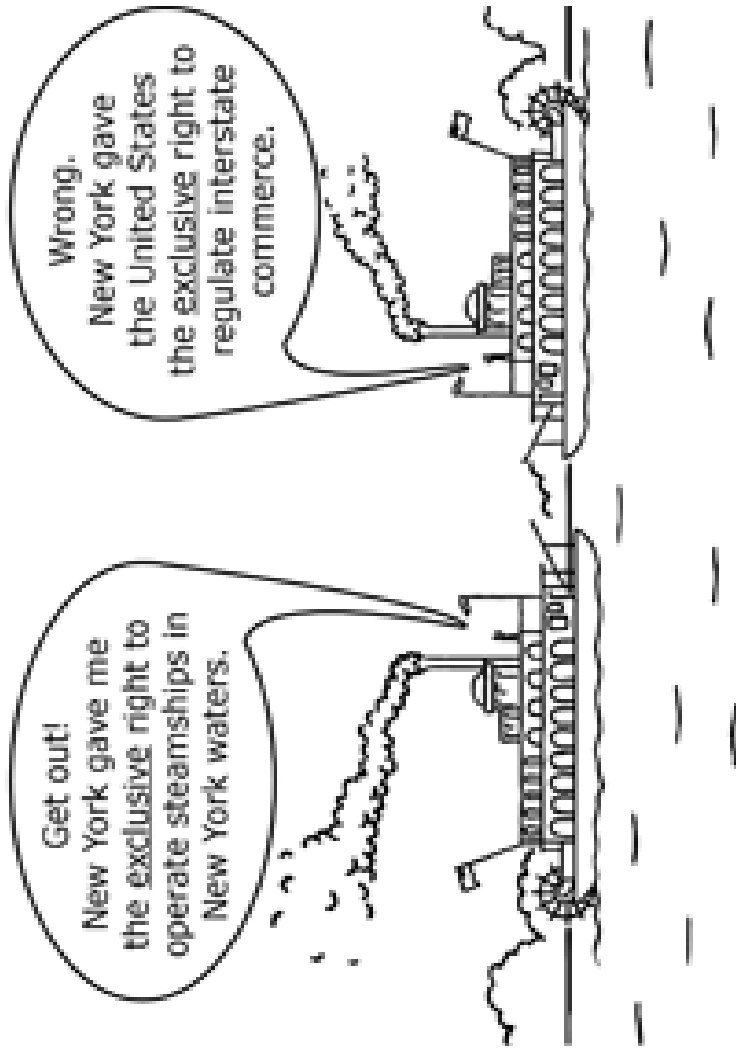Why waste a wish on something you can grant yourself?

- Famous court case
- Marbury was not given his job and sues
- He loses
- Supreme Court is now equal to the other branches
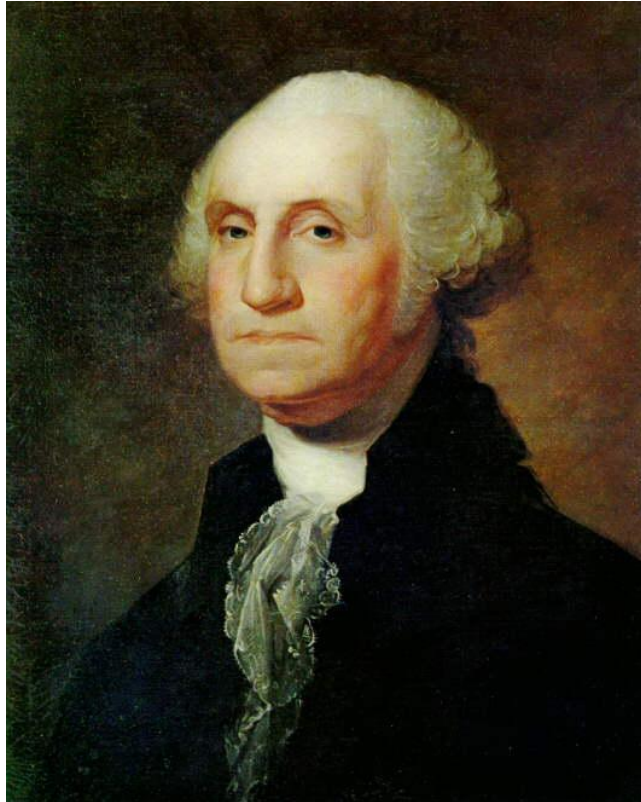
McCulloch v. Maryland

- Famous court case

- Maryland wants to tax its branch of the national bank

Maryland loses

States cannot tax federal banks

Gibbons v. Ogden

- Famous court case

- Who controls Hudson River? NY or NJ?

- Supreme Court says……….
Interstate commerce regulated by central government not states
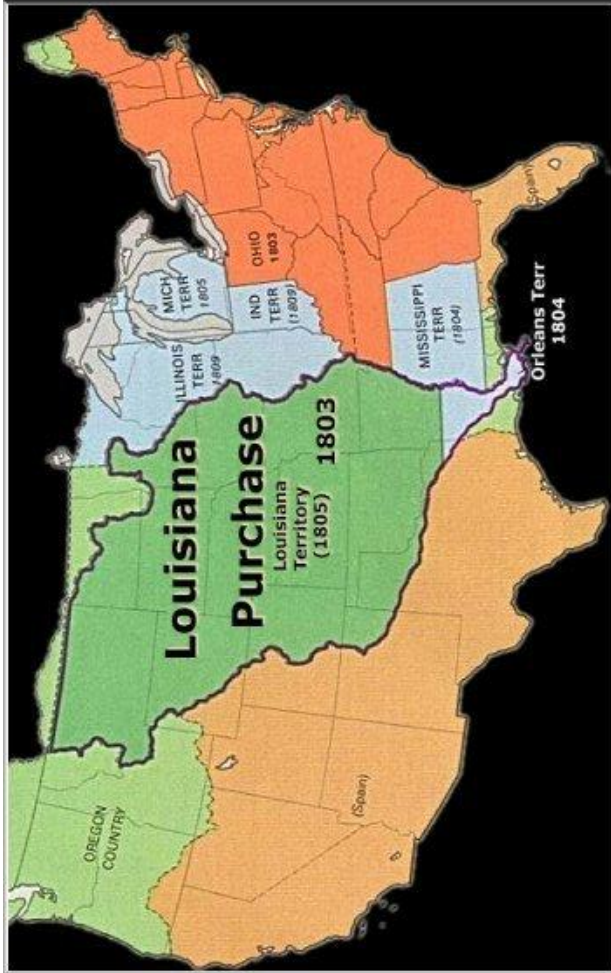
George Washington

- First president of the United States

- Set many precedents on how the office was to be used

John Marshall

- Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for 30 years

- His Federalist views shaped our country from his court rulings
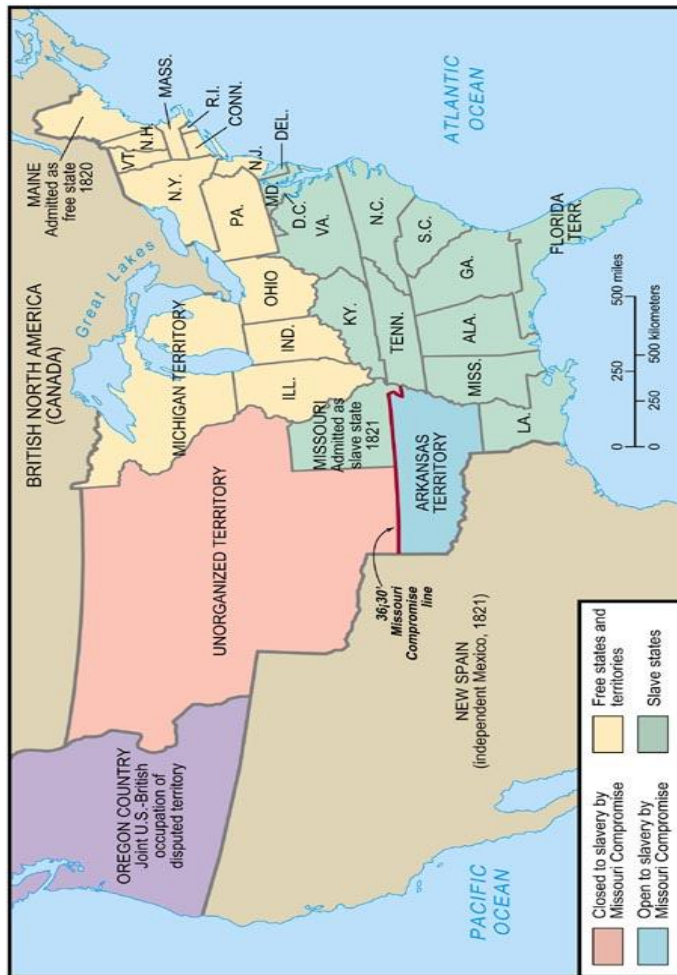
Louisiana Purchase

- U.S. paid $15 million dollars to France

- France needed the money to fight England

- "Doubled" the size of the U.S.

1803

The YEAR of the Louisiana Purchase, which doubled the size of the U.S.

Missouri Compromise 1820

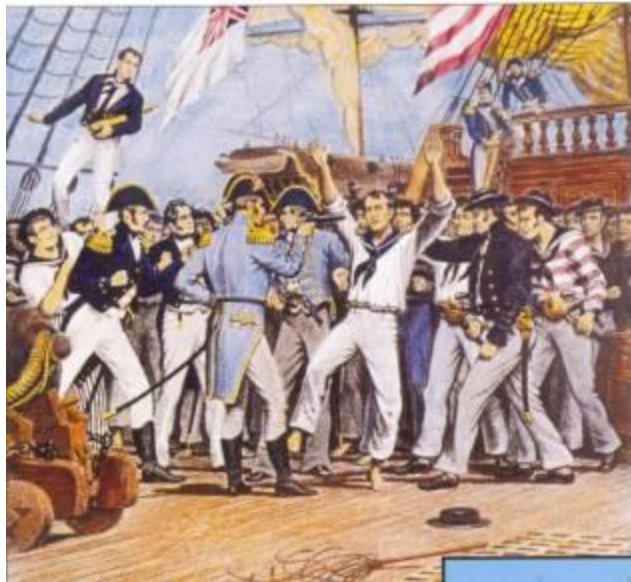THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE, 1820–1821

- Compromise to keep U.S. together
- Missouri would be a <u>slave</u> state
- Maine would be a <u>free</u> state
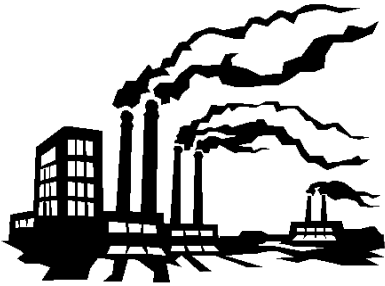- No slavery allowed north of the 36 30' line

Monroe Doctrine

- Statement made by the U.S. to the rest of the world to stay out of the Americas
- The Americas were closed for colonization
- Any attempt to interfere would be an act of war
- U.S. was trying to be a big boy

Causes

- Freedom of the seas
- Impressment (kidnapping) of American sailors
- War Hawks (John C. Calhoun and Henry Clay) Westerners who wanted to fight England and Native Americans

Effects

- Removal of Native American threat in Ohio River Valley
- Federalist Party dies (did not support war)
- Industrialization: we manufacture our own products now
- Increase of Nationalism - "Era of Good Feelings"

Battle of Tippecanoe

- Indian chief Tecumseh is defeated by Governor William Henry Harrison who later becomes U.S. president #11

Battle of Lake Erie

- Oliver Hazard Perry defeats the British securing naval superiority on the Great Lakes and proclaims…"I have met the enemy and they are ours"
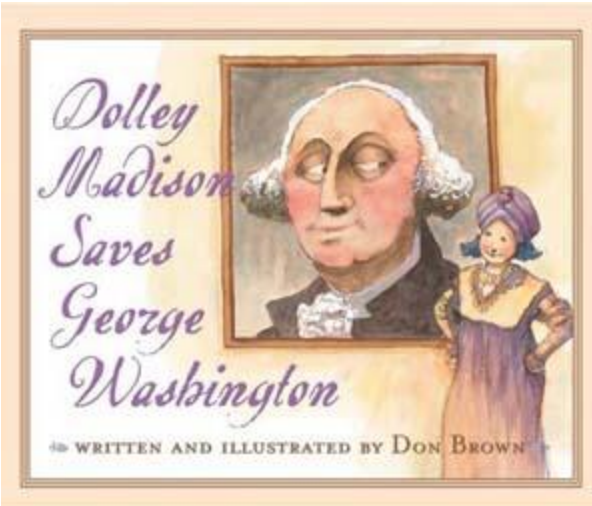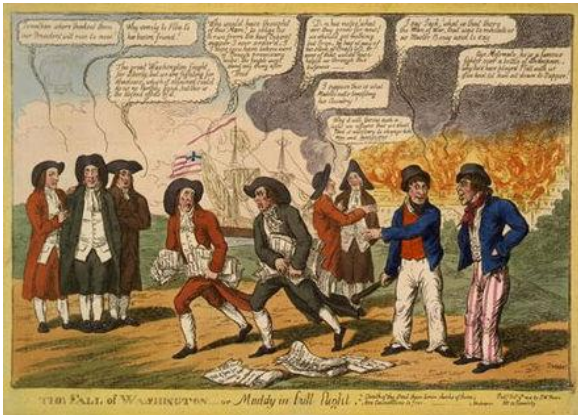
Fort McHenry

Baltimore, Maryland

- Americans defend against cannon fire all night
- Francis Scott Key writes, "Star-Spangled Banner" which later becomes our national anthem

Washington D.C.

THE FALL of WASHINGTON

Dolley Madison Saves George Washington
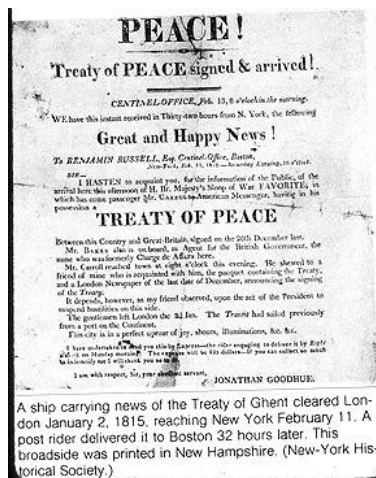
WRITTEN AND ILLUSTRATED BY DON BROWN

- British burn the capital and the White House

- Dolley Madison saves famous painting of George Washington

Battle of New Orleans

- Largest battle of the war is fought two weeks after the war was officially over (late mail)
- Andrew Jackson becomes a national hero and later president #7

Treaty of Ghent

A ship carrying news of the Treaty of Ghent cleared London January 2, 1815, reaching New York February 11. A post rider delivered it to Boston 32 hours later. This broadside was printed in New Hampshire. (New-York Historical Society.)

- Document that officially ended the war

- No winner????

War of 1812

The War of 1812
Click on the Menu Below for the Appropriate Page

- War fought between England and the United States

- James Madison was our 4th President
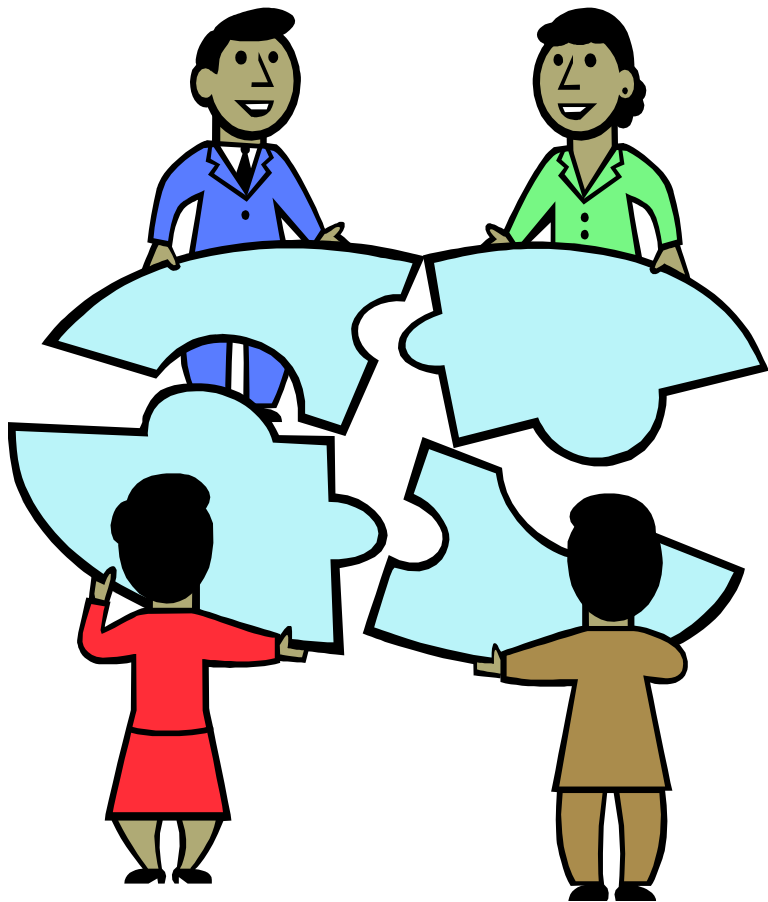
Embargo Act 1807

- Jefferson tries to avoid war by stopping trade with ALL countries

- ECONOMIC disaster!!!

- We pass Non-Intercourse Acts (We will trade with everyone except England and France)

Nationalism

- Feeling of pride, loyalty, and protectiveness of your country.
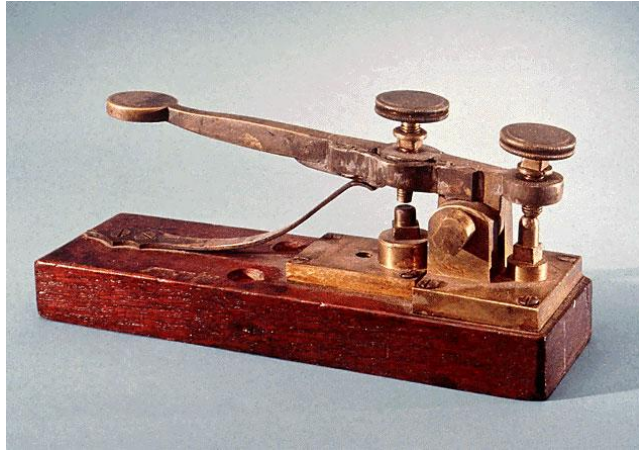- Increased after the War of 1812

Sectionalism

- People were developing loyalties to their own region or section of the country…

Cotton Gin

- Invented by Eli Whitney

- Separated seeds from cotton

- Increased demand for cotton, which increased demand for slaves

Telegraph

International Morse Code

1. A dash is equal to three dots.
2. The space between parts of the same letter is equal to one dot.
3. The space between two letters is equal to three dots.
4. The space between two words is equal to seven dots.

- Invented by Samuel Morse
- Device used to send messages
- Improved communication by making it faster
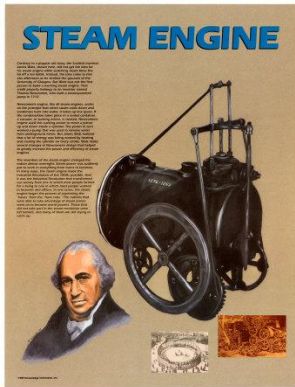- Connected regions of the country together

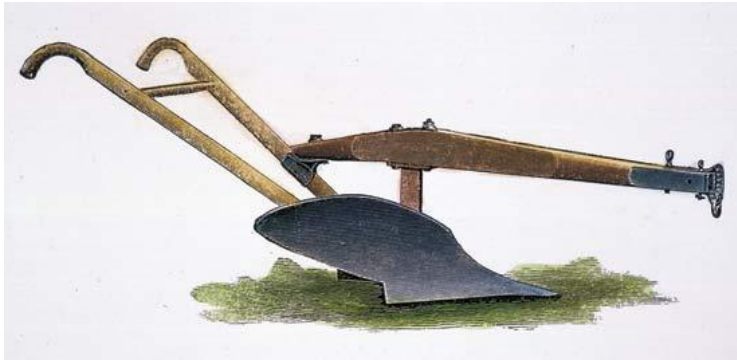# Mechanical Reaper

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN

- Invented by Cyrus McCormick

- Cut ripe grains (oats, barley or wheat)

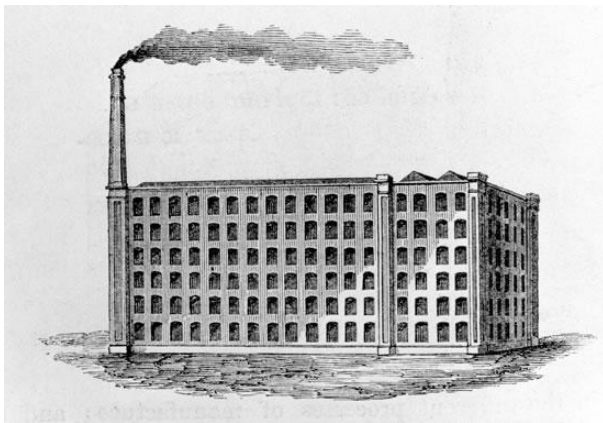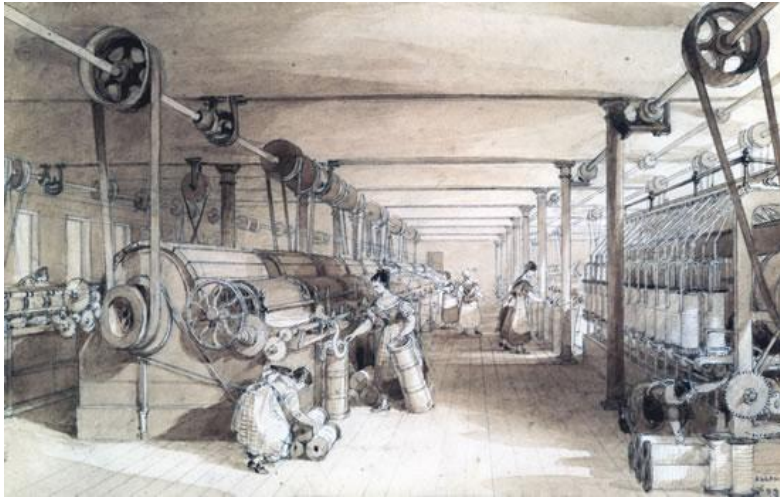- Made production <u>24</u> times faster

Steam Engine

- Engine powered by steam from boiling water
- Used in boats and trains for transportation
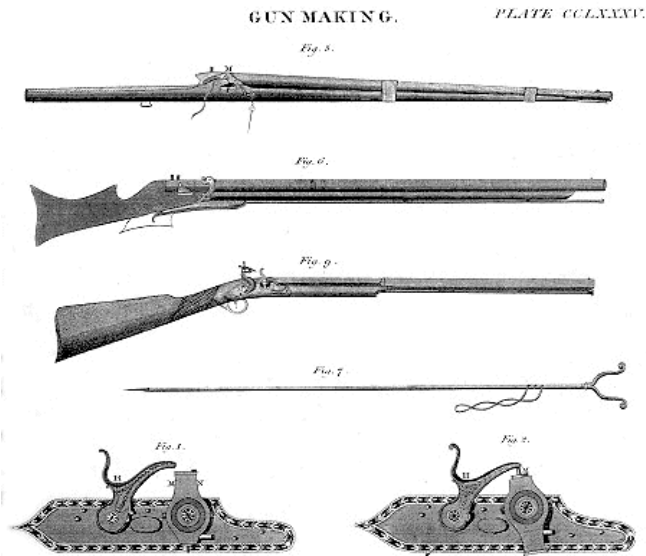- Used in mills to power looms (mills could be built anywhere now)

Steel Plow

- Invented by John Deere
- Steel plow did not break or dull in the hard, clay, rocky soil
- Increased production and settlers expanded west

Factory System

- Samuel Slater secretly brought the ideas to America
- Hundred of people work in one place manufacturing products
- People move to city, work by the clock, and earn a wage

Interchangeable Parts
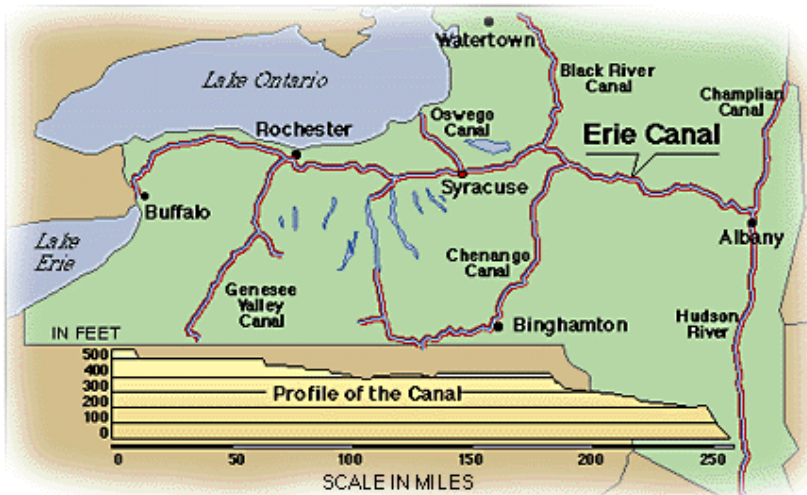

GUN MAKING. PLATE CCLXXXV.

- Invented by Eli Whitney
- Replacement pieces of exact specifications. Parts that are exactly alike.
- Production became faster
- Repairs easier & cheaper
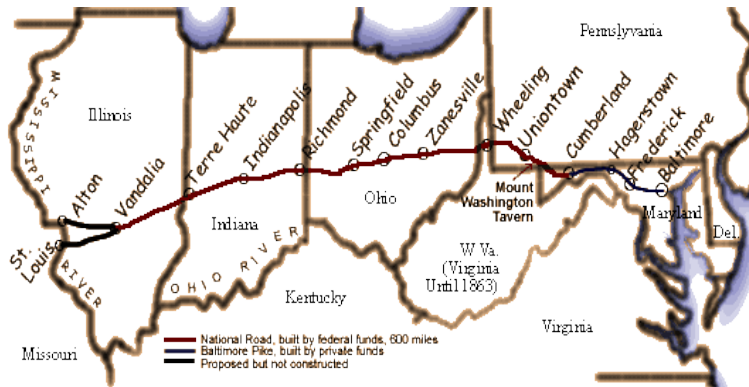- decreased need for skilled labor.

Erie Canal

- waterway that linked NY city with Buffalo
- Opened up Ohio for transportation of farm products & development
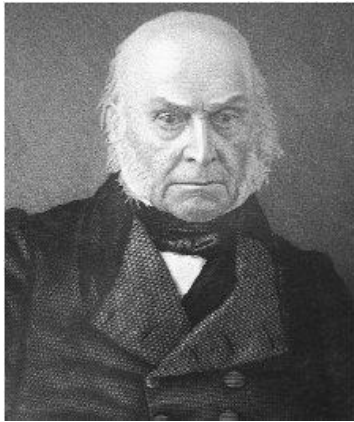- Westward expansion made easier.

National Road

- Road built from Maryland to Virginia
- Easier route through the Appalachian Mountains
- Allowed people to move about the country easier and aided with settlement of new areas.

Thresher

- Separates grains from the stalk

- Increased production in agricultural industry & farming trade.
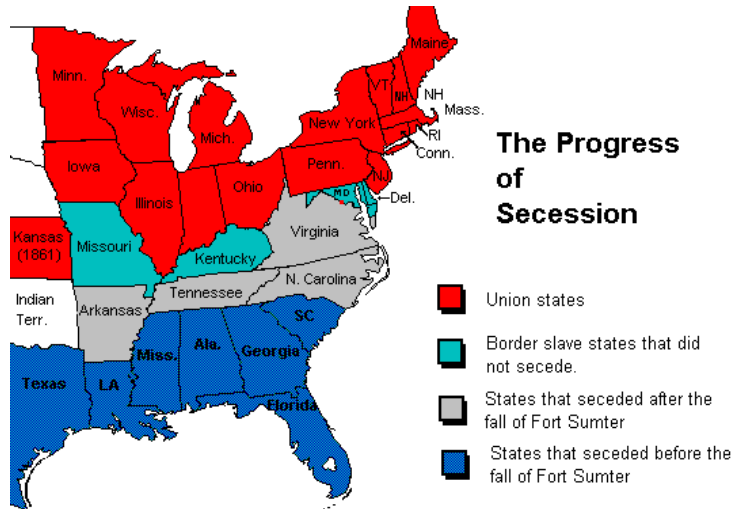
Corrupt Bargain
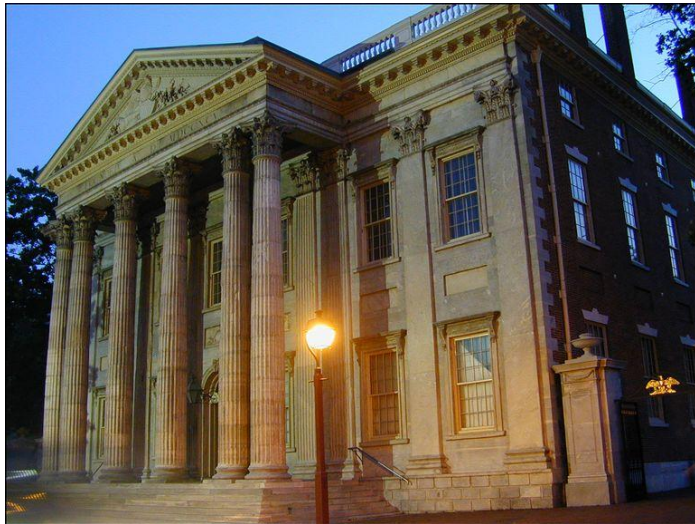

John Quincy Adams

Henry Clay

Andrew Jackson

- Andrew Jackson wins the popular vote, but does not receive enough electoral votes to win the presidency.
- John Quincy Adams #6 wins the election of 1824 with the help of Henry Clay (who he makes Secretary of State)
- John Q. is the son of John Adams #2

Andrew Jackson v. Native Americans

- Gold is found on Cherokee land
- Georgia wants the land
- Jackson says gov't can regulate where Indians live
- Move the Cherokees!!!

Andrew Jackson v. States Rights

The Progress of Secession

- Union states
- Border slave states that did not secede.
- States that seceded after the fall of Fort Sumter
- States that seceded before the fall of Fort Sumter
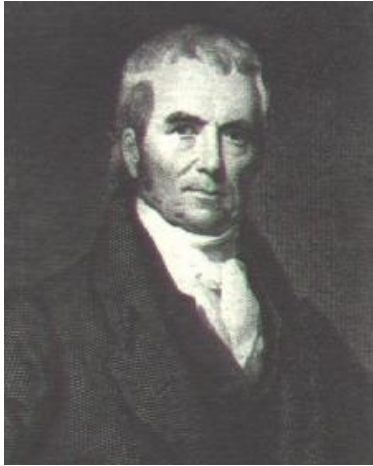
- South Carolina nullifies Tariff of 1828
- SC threatens to <u>secede</u>
- Jackson says he will hang his VP Calhoun if SC withdraws from the U.S.

Andrew Jackson v. The National Bank

- Jackson hates the National Bank

- He takes out all the money and puts it into state banks (Pet Banks)

- This leads to <u>inflation</u> and <u>depression</u>

Andrew Jackson v. Supreme Court

- Chief Justice (John Marshal) says the Indian Removal Act is Unconstitutional

- Jackson says, "let him enforce it"

- Jackson relocates the Cherokees anyway

Trail of Tears

R. Michelson Galleries   "The Trail of Tears"   © 2007 Max D. Standley

- 16,000 Cherokees are forced to move from Florida to Oklahoma
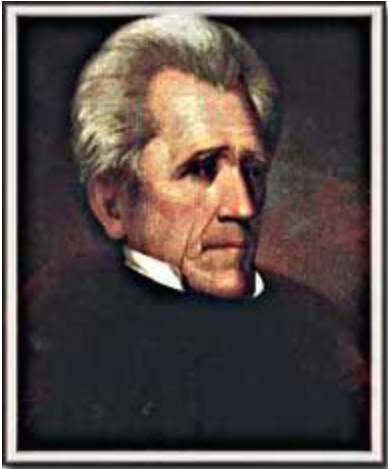- 4,000 died along the way (25%)

Spoils System

Spoils System

- Winning Presidential candidate gave government jobs to supporters
- Began with Andrew Jackson
- Rationale for system
  - Gov't remains responsive to the people
  - Assured loyalty to the President
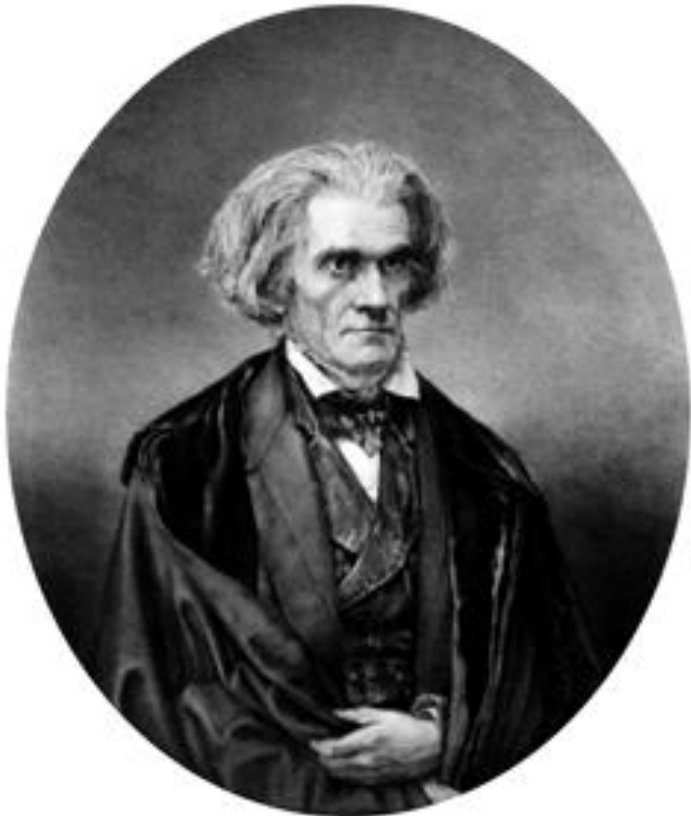 - Increases party support

- "To the victor goes the spoils"
- He gave jobs to people who supported him
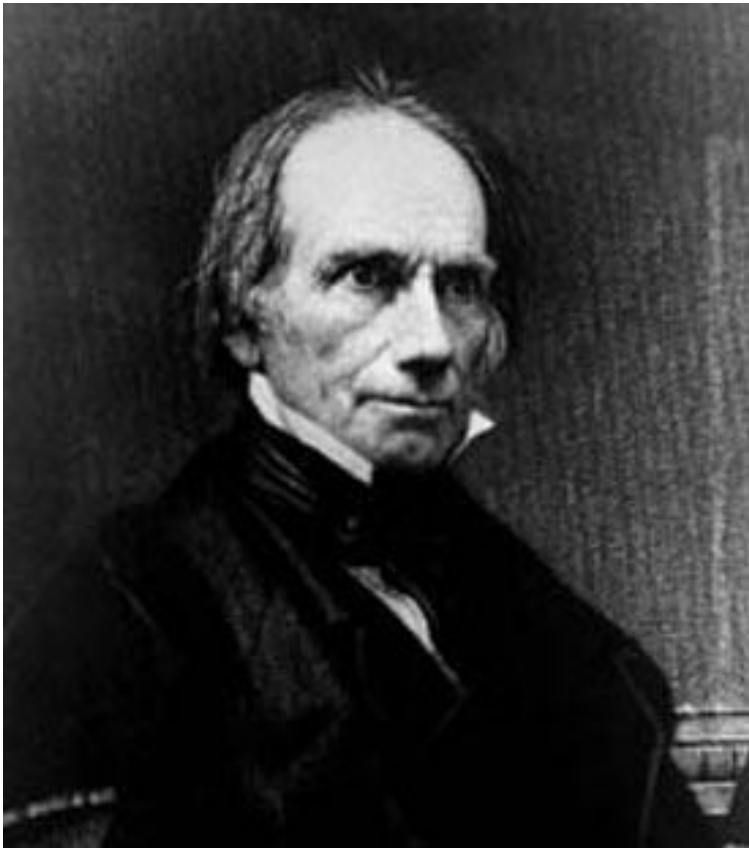
Common Man

- We came from the West
- He represented everyone
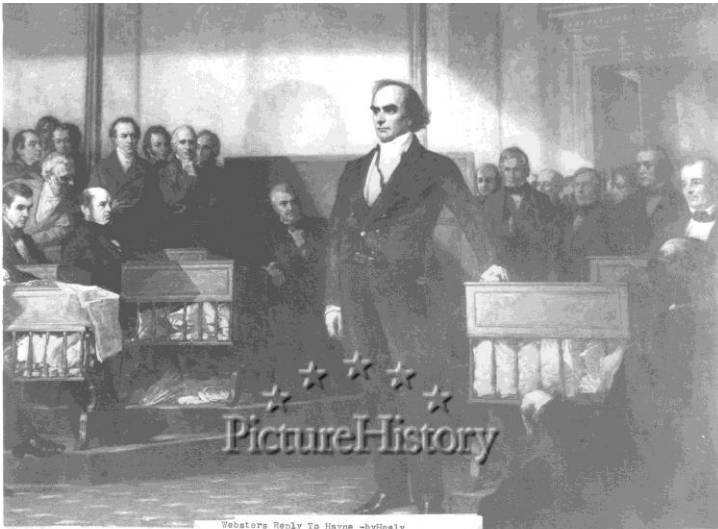- He changed the law so all men could vote (he removed the land owner part)

John C. Calhoun

- Vice president under Andrew Jackson
- Threatened secession of South Carolina
- Supported States Rights and Nullification

Henry Clay

- "Great Compromiser"
- Authored the Missouri Compromise 1820
- Authored the Great Compromise 1850
- "American System" which was used to promote nationalism in the 1800s

Daniel Webster

Webster's Reply To Hayne –byHealy
Foster Brothers #3Park Sq. Boston Mass.

- Great speaker from Massachusetts who argued against nullification

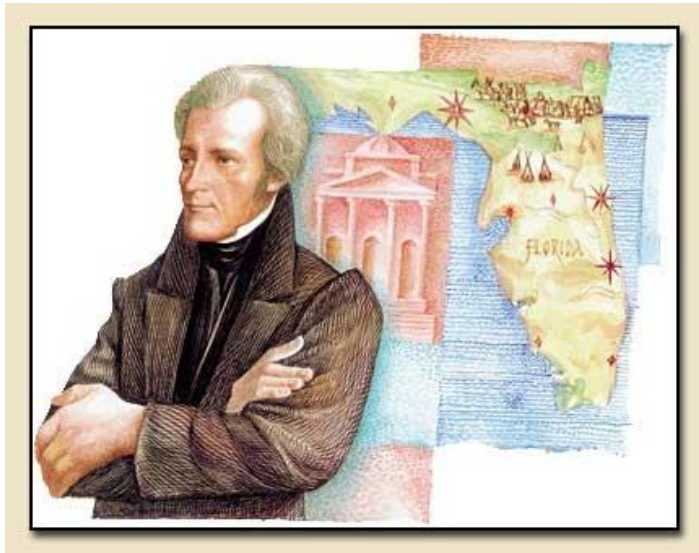- He says people not states make up the Union

Jackson's Background

THE BRAVE BOY OF THE WAXHAWS.

Andrew Jackson, the Seventh President of the United States, in 1780 when a boy of 13 enlisted in the cause of his country, and was taken prisoner by the British. Being ordered by an officer to clean his boots, he indignantly refused, and received a sword cut for his temerity.

- Orphan
- Poor farmer
- "Old Hickory"
- War hero of 1812 and American Revolution
- Do you recall the story of the picture?

Election of 1828

- Jackson-Democrat
- Adams-Republican
- Jackson wins #7
- Very dirty campaign on both sides
- Jackson's wife dies and he is bitter