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Crash Course 8:

- Articles of Confederation
 - First government
 - Lasted ten years
 - 1 house body of delegates
 - each state gets one vote
 - Congress very limited power
 - couldn't collect taxes
 - Gov. weak
 - Won them the war
- Northwest Ordinance 1787
 - create 5 new states
 - Ohio and Mississippi river
 - Ordinance outlawed slavery
- 1786-87
 - MA
 - Farmers closed courts
 - Shay's Rebellion
 - Articles gov. had to go
 - Too much Liberty can among lower class threaten private property
- Annapolis, Maryland
 - 1786
 - Better regulating int. trade
 - only six state delegates
 - They wrote a new charter of gov.
- Constitution
 - Executive, Legislative, Judicial Branches
 - Create a gov. that would protect against Tyranny of gov. and people.
 - Not too much gov, or democracy
 - 538 members Electoral college vote for President
 - President doesn't need popular vote
 - Great compromise
 - House of reps. rep proportional to state pop. 2 year terms
 - Senate two members from each state 6 year terms
 - 3/5 compromise

- Total number white people and 3/5 other person
 - To avoid Tyranny separation of powers and Federalism
 - Each branch can check others power
 - Federalism: Gov. authority in both national and state governments
 - Federalist papers
 - Argument for why strong nat. gov. is necessary and not threat for people
 - Anti-federalist
 - supported by common people
 - Very afraid of strong government
 - dominated by wealthy
 - Constitution is starting point

Chapter 6 Notes:

Framing A New Government:

- 18 members, representing 8 states
 - Voted most important legislation of Confederation
 - **Northwest Ordinance**
- Advocates of Centralization:
- 1780
 - wealthiest most powerful groups
 - claim for better gov. that can take care of nat. problem
 - Society of Cincinnati
 - Revolutionary army officers 1783
 - Direct challenge to Congress
 - George Washington stopped the possible rebellion
 - American manufacturers want replacement state tariffs with high nat. duty
 - Merchants/Shippers want change in state commercial policies into a nat. one
 - Land speculator want Indians off land
 - Investors in Confederation securities
 - gov. to fund debt and to enhance the value of their securities
 - Large property owners protection of mobs
 - like shay's rebellion
 - 1786
 - Changes to be made in Confederation
 - *lack of power in tax
 - Alexander Hamilton
 - NY Lawyer
 - unhappy with AOC/ weak central gov.
 - national convention to change document
 - Allie: James Madison of Virginia
 - persuaded Virginia to have interstate conference

- for taxation and representation
 - comes from assumption slaves do 3/5 of the work free working men do
 - Upper house has two member from each state
 - July 16, 1787 convention accepted compromise
- Convention as whole compromise on issue of slavery
 - southern reps. feared power of regulating trade will interfere with agrarian eco.
 - relied on sales abroad and slavery
 - new legislature that doesn't allow taxation on exports
 - forbidden to impose more than \$10 a head on imported slaves
 - no authority to stop slave trade for 20 years
- Constitution had no definition of citizenship
 - absence on list of indiv. rights
 - Madison opposed idea because specifying rights would limit their rights
 - Others feared without it nat. gov. might abuse power

The Constitution of 1787:

- James Madison
 - most important person in creation of American Constitution
 - Most creative politician of his generation
 - most important achievement was to resolve 2 philosophical questions
 - question of sovereignty and limiting of power
 - Question of sovereignty one of main sources in col. problem with British
 - continued to be problem as Americans form nat. gov.
 - Madison and his contemporaries decided all power at all levels of gov,
 - neither state gov. or federal gov. were truly sovereign.
 - Opening phrase of Constitution
 - "We the people of the United States" - made by Robert Morris
 - Gov. gets powers from citizens not states
 - Resolving problem made possible for distribution of powers between nat. and state gov.
 - "Neither a national nor a federal Constitution, but a composition of both."
 - Constitution and gov. "supreme law" states cannot defy
 - fed. gov. power to:
 - tax
 - regulate commerce
 - control currency
 - pass necessary and proper laws
 - Constitution gave solution to concentrated authority
 - Madison- a large republic is less likely to produce tyranny
 - many groups so it's hard to take control and dominate gov.
 - idea of centers of power checking on each other
 - help create structure of federal gov.
 - Constitution unique trait was separation of powers within gov.

- Branches constantly compete with each other
 - Congress
 - House of Reps.
 - Senate
 - President can reject acts of congress
 - Federal Court
 - Judges and Justices
 - Appointed by President and accepted by Senate
 - Serve for life
 - Gov. created to protect U.S from despotism Americans believed emerged in England
 - Also created to protect nation from tyranny of the people
- Sept. 17, 1787
 - 39 delegates signed the Constitution

Federalist and Anti Federalists:

- Instead of revising AOC delegates produced completely dif. form of gov.
- Constitution exist if 9/13 states ratified it
 - delegates recommend state conventions to vote (not legislatives)
- old Constitutional Congress passively accepts convention's work
 - submitted it to the states for approval
- All state legislatures except RI elect delegates to the convention
 - began meeting in early 1788
- Great national debate on new Constitution starts
 - Albany, NY
 - clashes caused injuries and some deaths
- Supporters of Constitution had many advantages
 - better organized
 - two most important men: Franklin, Washington
 - "Federalist"
 - Support of ablest political philosophers:
 - Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, John Jay
 - Wrote many essays to explain meaning and virtues of Constitution
 - Made to counter arguments of Anti-federalist
 - Afraid Anti-federalists might repeal in important states most notably NY
 - Essays known as The Federalist Papers
- Federalist call critics " Antifederalist" because the only offer opposition and chaos
 - Anti-federalist see themselves as defenders of true principles of the Revolution
 - believe Constitution would betray those principles
 - create a powerful, tyrannical, center of power gov.
 - new gov. would increase taxes, destroy states, favor the powerful/ rich, and individual liberty
 - Constitution lacked Bill of Rights

- basic mistrust of human nature
 - No gov. could be trusted with liberties of citizens
- Federalist afraid of disorder, anarchy, chaos, unchecked power of people
- Anti-federalist afraid of dangers of concentrated power, Constitution placed obstacles between people and power
- Ratification proceeded during winter of 1787-1788
 - THE first to act, ratified Constitution unanimously
 - NJ and GA did the same
 - larger states like PA and MA
 - Anti-federalist made it more difficult for vote
 - Anti-federalist lose
 - NH ratified June 1788
 - ninth state to do so, possible for Constitution to go into effect
 - By end of June, VA and NY consent Constitution by narrow margins
 - MA, VA, NY
 - ratified on assumption a bill of rights would be added to Constitution
 - NC adjourned w/o taking action
 - waiting to see what happens with amendments
 - RI
 - didn't even consider ratification

Completing the Structure:

- 1st elections under Constitution early 1789
 - no real doubt about 1st president
 - George Washington presided at the Constitutional Convention
 - received votes from all presidential electors
 - Washington inaugurated in NY(Nation's Capital at the time) on April 30, 1789
 - John Adams vice president
- most important task for congress was drafting bill of rights
- Constitution approved 12 amendments on Sept. 25, 1789
 - 10 of them ratified by states end of 1791
 - 10 known as Bill of Rights
 - 9 placed limitation on congress
 - freedom of religion, speech, of the press, immunity of arbitrary arrest, trial by jury; and others
 - 10th amendment
 - reserved to the states
 - all powers except those specifically withheld from them or delegated to the federal gov.
 - Left to Congress to determine how many judges in Supreme Court
- Judiciary Act of 1789
 - Supreme Court of 6 members
 - 1 chief justice, 5 associate justices
 - 13 courts with one judge apiece

- three circuit courts of appeal
 - each consist of one of the district judges
 - Supreme Court power to make final decisions in cases involving constitutionality of state laws
- Congress created 3 executive departments
 - state, treasury, war
- Congress establishes offices of attorney general and postmaster general
- Office of secretary of treasury, Washington appoints Alexander Hamilton of NY
 - age 32 was expert in public finance
- Secretary of War
 - MA federalist, General Henry Knox
- Attorney general
 - Edmund Randolph of VA
- Secretary of state
 - from VA, Thomas Jefferson

Hamilton and the Federalist

- 12 years, cntrl of new gov. in hands of Federalists
- Washington's prestige was one of the Federalist's greatest assets
- Presidency should remain above political controversies
- Alexander Hamilton exerted more influence on domestic and foreign policy than anyone else
 - Most aristocratic in personal tastes and political philosophy
 - stable effective gov. required enlightened ruling class
 - new gov. need support of rich and powerful
 - needed to give elites a stake in its success
 - new gov. take responsibility in public debt
 - indebtedness from old Congress during and after Rev. in hands of wealthy speculators
 - federal gov. take over debt each state gained during Rev.
 - wanted to create a national bank
 - would create a well-developed banking system
 - provide loans and currency to businesses
 - gov. safe place for federal funds
 - chartered by federal gov.
 - provide stable center to nation's small banking system
 - Hamilton proposed two taxes
 - excise to be paid by distillers of alcoholic liquors
 - tariff on imports
 - raise revenue and protect American manufacturing from foreign competition
 - Report on Manufactures of 1791
 - scheme for stimulating the growth of industry in U.S
- Federalists offered more than a vision of how to stabilize new gov.

Enacting the Federalist Program:

- Few members of Congress opposed plan for funding nat, debt
- Many objected accepting debt
- members of Congress believed the federal gov. was to take responsibility for these bonds
- James Madison proposed dividing the federally funded bonds between the original purchasers and speculators
- Congress finally passed the funding bill Hamilton wanted
- the capital moved from NY to PA in 1790
- Hamilton meet with Thomas Jefferson
 - Agree over dinner to provide norther support from placing capital in south
 - In exchange for virginia's vote for assumption bill
- New capital city on banks of Potomac River
 - Gov. moved thereby beginning of new century
- Hamilton's bank bill started first of many controversial issues
- Madison Jefferson Randolph and other argued Congress should not have powers that the Constitution had non assigned it
- Bank of the US began in 1791
- Hamilton's program quickly restored public credit
- Many American started feeling the Federalist program served only for the elite

The Republican Opposition:

- Most of the framers and washington believed organized parties were dangerous and should be avoided
- Federalist appeared to be creating tyrannical structure of power
 - No oprimited to organize vigorous opposition
 - Called the Republican party
- Republican groups were joining together to influence states and local elections
- Republicans believe their party represented best interest of people
 - Institutionalize factionalism known as first party system
- from beginning big figures among Republican were Thomas Jefferson and James Madison
- Jefferson emerged as most prominent folks person for Republicans
 - He considered himself a farmer
- Jefferson envisioned a decentralized society dominated by small property owners
- Federalist express horror
- Republicans anti-aristocratic spirit they believed the French Revolution embodied
- Both parties had supporters in all parts of countries among all classes
- Federalist mostly in North East
- Republican mostly in rural areas South and West
- Securing the Frontier:
- Confederation Congress failed to tie outline western areas firmly to go
- 1794 farmers in PA raised major challenge to federal authority
 - Refused to pay whisky tax and began terrorizing tax collectors

- Whisky rebellion
- Washington raised army of about 15,000 towards PA
 - When they reach Pittsburgh rebellion collapsed

Native Americans and new Nation

- the ordinances 1784-87 produced many border conflicts with Indians
- Constitution barely mentioned Native Americans
- Did not clarify legal standings of Indian/ Indian nations in the US
- Tribes received no direct presentation in new gov.
- Relationship between tribes and US tbd by treaties agreements and judicial decision

Maintaining Neutrality:

- 1791 Britain sent minister to US
 - Madison and Republicans threatening to place special trade restriction on British ships
- 1793 new French gov. went to war with British and allies
- US remained neutral
- First challenge to American neutrality from French diplomatic rep. Edmond Genet
- 1794 royal navy started sending hundreds of US ships trading in French west indies

Jay's Treaty and Pinckney's Treaty:

- Hamilton didn't trust State Department to reach settlement with Britain
- Hamilton persuaded Washington to make Jay the new commissioner
- Jay negotiated treaty in 1794 to achieve goal of stop preventing a war
 - Produce satisfactory commercial relationship with british
 - known as Jay's Treaty
- Pinckney's treaty 1795
 - Spain recognized right of Americans to travel the mississippi to its mouth to deliver goods to New Orleans agree to fix northern boundaries of Florida

The Elections of 1796:

- Jefferson was the candidate of Republicans in 1796
- John Adams federalist nominee for president
- John Adam becomes president, Jefferson vice president

The Quasi war with France:

- French ships captured American ships on high seas and imprisoned crews
- When Charles Cotesworth pinckney arrived in france the gov. refused to receive him as rep of US
- Two years after XYZ Affair the US engaged in undeclared war with france
- Adams persuaded congress to stop trade with france and to capture french armed ships in high seas
- 1798 Congress created department of navy and gave money to make new war ships
- British became virtually an ally in war with france
- In 1800 Quasi war came to a peaceful end

Repression and Protest:

- Conflict with France helped federalist increased majority in Congress in 1798
 - with this new strength they began to consider ways to silence republicans

- the Alien and Sedition acts
 - Alien act placed new obstacles for foreigners who wanted to become US citizens
 - the Sedition let the gov. prosecute those who commit treason against gov.
 - Adams did not deport aliens and prevented gov. from launching major crusade against Republicans
 - Republicans made theories in two sets of resolutions in 1798-99
 - Virginia and Kentucky resolutions
 - by late 1790's entire nation deeply and bitterly divided politically

The "Revolution" of 1800:

- campaign of 1800 was one of the ugliest in american history
- federalist accused Jefferson of being dangerous radical who would bring a rain of terror comparable to French Revolution
- Republicans portrayed Adams as tired conspiring to become king
- Jefferson elected president
- Constitution called for each elector to vote by ballot for two people
- new congress elected in 1800 with republican majority
- On the 36 ballot Jefferson was elected
- after election of 1800 only branch in Federalist hands was judiciary
- Judiciary Act 1801
 - Federalist reduced number of supreme court justice ships
 - greatly increased number of federal judgeships as a whole

