CHAPTER 7: Democracy in Distress: The Violence of Party Politics, 1788-1800

Learning Targets

1. Discuss the importance of George Washington as a symbol for the United States
2. Identify the first four actions under the Washington administration
3. Identify the similarities and differences between Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson
4. Explain and differentiate between Madison and Hamilton’s stances in regard to the assumption, bank controversies, and manufacturing.
5. Distinguish between the terms strict interpretation and broad interpretation in regard to the Constitution and how it applied to controversial issues such as the bank
6. Identify elements of Washington’s foreign policy
7. Identify Edmond Genêt and explain his impact on the growing tensions between Federalists and Republicans.
8. Outline the provisions of Jay’s and Pinckney’s Treaty: then explain how it was poorly received in the United States.
9. Understand the impact of the Battle of Fallen Timbers
10. Analyze the importance of newspapers during the last quarter of the 18th century
11. Explain the circumstances surrounding the Whiskey Rebellion, and discuss its impact.
12. Describe the events surrounding the election of 1796 and explain what was unusual about its outcome.
13. Describe the events surrounding the XYZ Affair.
15. Understand the meaning of nullification as they relate to Jefferson and Madison’s Virginia and Kentucky resolutions.
16. Discuss the Election of 1800 in detail. Briefly discuss the sweeping changes and effect on the nation. How did the candidates differ and contrast their political party’s views.
17. Why was the election of 1800 considered “Peaceful Revolution”

AP Topic Outline
5. The Early Republic, 1789–1815
Washington, Hamilton, and shaping of the national government
Emergence of political parties: Federalists and Republicans
Republican Motherhood and education for women
Beginnings of the Second Great Awakening
Significance of Jefferson’s presidency
Expansion into the trans-Appalachian West;
American Indian resistance
Growth of slavery and free Black communities
The War of 1812 and its consequences

Important Terms/Names:
Citizen Genet (1793)                     Alien Laws (1798)  
Jay’s Treaty (1795)                     Sedition Laws (1798)  
Pinkney’s Treaty (1795)                 Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions (1798)  
Whiskey Rebellion (1794)                Election of 1800  
Washington’s Farewell Address (1796)   Judiciary Act of 1789  
Quasi War with France (1797)            Bonds  
XYZ Affair (1798)                       Bank of the U.S.  

Chapter 7 Id’s/Terms Definitions (Not all provided)

1789                                   Judiciary Act of 1789 Pg. 197
The Judiciary Act was of 1789 was passed by Congress to set up the federal justice system. It was basically written by Oliver Ellsworth from Connecticut. It provided for a Supreme Court with one chief justice and five associate justices. It also set up thirteen district courts that were supposed to review state court decisions. John Jay was chosen first chief justice, but very few other qualified people joined him on the bench. Federal judges had to go to state courts and spent most of their time traveling from one small town to another.

1789                                   Bonds Pg. 200
After the Revolutionary War, and the writing of the Constitution, the U. S. had a large national debt. Hamilton, the secretary of the treasury, compiled a report on the debt and reasoned it to be $54 million. During the Revolution, colonists were given loan certificates. Under Hamilton’s plan, holders of these certificates could exchange them for new government bonds. The bonds would have a moderate interest rate. The bonds would show other countries as well as wealthy Americans that the U.S. was a good investment. Money that would otherwise have gone to Europe would be invested in government bonds and would stay in the country.

1791                                   Bank of the U.S. Pgs. 201-202
Hamilton’s second proposal to Congress to help jumpstart the economy was the formation of a national bank. The bank would be privately owned, but subsidized by the federal government. The bank would be the depository of the government, as well as the issuer of paper money. The money that the bank issued would maintain its value because people could use it to pay taxes. The Bank of the U.S. would be directly tied to the strength of the federal government. Members of Congress immediately protested the bank. They said that the bank would create a large wealthy class. Also, they said that the Constitution didn’t say anything about creating a national bank, so it shouldn’t be done. Their reasoning was that once the government started going outside the bounds of the Constitution, it wouldn’t be able to be stopped. The bank proposal passed Congress and President Washington.

1793                                   Citizen Genet Pg. 206
The first test for the American government dealing with foreign affairs was the French Revolution. The French declared war on the British, and the U.S. didn’t know to do. Jefferson and Madison disagreed again saying that the country should support the French and the British respectively. While this was going on, Edmond Genet, a French minister came to Charleston, France. The government told Genet to
stop, but he threatened to go to the people, who supposedly favored France more. Eventually, Genet moved to New York because the Jacobins threatened to kill him.

1795  
Jay’s Treaty  
Pgs. 207-208

During its war with France, the British almost pushed the U.S. to war as well. The British never vacated their forts in the Northwest Territory like they were supposed to. Also, in June 1793, the British closed French port to neutral shipping, and seized hundreds of American ships trading in the French West Indies. Many congressmen called for retaliation, but Washington sent Chief Justice John Jay to Great Britain to negotiate a treaty. Jay was supposed to get payment for the ships seized, improved trading relations, and acceptance of America’s definition of neutral rights. Hamilton told the British that the Americans would compromise, so the British wouldn’t give in. Jay finally got a treaty in which the British left their Northwest Territory forts and allowed small American ships to trade in the British West Indies. The Americans didn’t get anything else. The treaty passed the Senate, and eventually passed the House of Representatives.

1795  
Pinkney’s Treaty  
Pg. 208

After Jay’s Treaty was signed, the Spanish thought that the Americans were working with the British to drive Spain out of North America and divide up the Spanish territory. Spain was wrong, but they offered Thomas Pinkney, the American envoy in Madrid the opening of the Mississippi, the right to deposit goods in New Orleans without paying a duty, and a secure boundary on the 31st parallel.

1794  
Whiskey Rebellion  
Pgs. 210-211

A group of farmers in western Pennsylvania protested a federal excise tax on distilled whiskey passed in 1791. The farmers protested because they earned a good deal of money distilling their grain into whiskey. The Republican governor of Pennsylvania refused to put down the rebellion so Washington and 15,000 militiamen marched against the rebels who then disappeared. In Congress, the Republicans and the Federalists blamed each other for the protest.

1796  
Washington’s Farewell Address  
Pg. 211-212

Washington gave his farewell address after the Whiskey Rebellion. The speech was written basically by Hamilton and advanced the Federalist cause in the upcoming election. Washington also said that the U.S. shouldn’t make any permanent alliance with foreign nations.

1796  
Election of 1796  
Pgs. 212-213

The election of 1796 was between John Adams from the Federalist Party and Thomas Jefferson from the Republican party. Adams ran with Thomas Pinckney. The biggest item in the 1796 election was Hamilton’s manipulating. Each elector cast two ballots. Normally, the Federalist electors would have cast one ballot for Adams, and one for Pinckney, hoping that Adams would become president and Pinckney vice-president. Hamilton feared that Adams would be hard to control, so he told electors to cast both ballots for Pinckney. New Englanders found out about Hamilton’s plan, and when the votes were counted Adams had 71, Jefferson had 68 and Pinckney and 59.

1797  
Quasi War with France  
Pg. 213
In the signing of Jay’s Treaty, the U.S. let Great Britain decide the terms of American neutrality. This act basically meant that the U.S. was siding with Britain against France. American-French relations began to deteriorate. In 1797, the French started seizing American merchant ships and had seized more than 300 ships in one year. Neither country declared war and the conflict became known as the Quasi War.

1798 XYZ Affair Pgs. 213-214

During the Quasi War, Adams sent a group of diplomats to France to remove the reasons for animosity. The group of men consisted of Charles Pickney, John Marshall, and Elbridge Gerry. The men were supposed to get money for the seized ships, and release from the 1778 treaties. When the diplomats got to France, they weren’t allowed to see Talleyrand. Instead, the intermediaries asked for huge bribes amounting to $250,000 and a “loan” of $1 million. The Americans wouldn’t give them any money. Adams sent the official correspondence to Congress with Talleyrand’s underlings labeled X, Y, and Z. The Federalists had a field day with the scandal because the Republicans supported the French.

1798 Alien Acts Pg. 214-215

The Alien Laws were passed by Congress in 1798. They were there to help crush the Republicans. The first Alien Act was the Alien Enemies Law which said that the president could detain or deport any foreigners acting in a suspicious manner during wartime. The second act, the Alien Law, said that the President could expel any foreigner by executive decree. The third act, the Naturalization law, said that the immigrants had to wait 14 years before they could apply for citizenship. The last law was intended to keep mainly Republican Irish immigrants away from the polls.

1798 Sedition Acts Pgs. 215

The Sedition Acts were passed at the same time as the Alien Acts. The Sedition law said the criticism of the U.S. government was libel. The law made enforcement the job of the federal courts.

1798 Virginia & Kentucky Resolutions Pg. 216

Thomas Jefferson and James Madison thought that the Alien and Sedition Acts were the beginnings of a police state in America. They wanted to stop the Federalists and saw the state legislatures as the means of protest. Jefferson and Madison wrote the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions respectively defending the states’ right to determine constitutionality of a federal law. The Kentucky Resolution said that each state had the right to nullify the federal law. The Virginia Resolution just urged states to defend the people’s rights.

1800 The Election of 1800 Pgs. 217-219

During the election of 1800, Republicans Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr ran against Federalists John Adams and Charles Pickney. Hamilton once again tried to rig the voting, but he failed. At the end, Jefferson and Burr tied. The House of Representatives had to choose who would be the next president. It took 36 ballots, but the representatives finally chose Jefferson.
Learning Targets

1. Analyze the process and goals of those who moved into the Northwest Territory.
2. Identify Tecumseh and the Prophet Tenkswatawa and explain their roles in the development of the pan-Indian resistance movement.
3. How did cities begin to develop during Jefferson’s Presidency
4. Describe Jefferson as a President in regard to his philosophy
5. Describe the elements of Albert Gallatin’s fiscal program and contrast it with the fiscal program of Alexander Hamilton.
6. List the reasons why Jefferson was interested and unsure in securing the Louisiana Territory from France, and list the reasons why Napoleon was willing to part with it.
7. What factors prompted Jefferson to sponsor the Lewis and Clark expedition?
8. Understood Jefferson’s handling of conflicts in the Mediterranean Sea
9. Explain the circumstances surrounding the Supreme Court case *Marbury v. Madison* and understand the historical significance of the court’s decision.
10. Outline the provisions of the Embargo Act of 1807 and explain its impact on the American economy.
11. Understand the manner in which the slave trade issue was dealt with in 1807.
12. Explain Jefferson’s actions in his second term in regard to the conflict between the French and English?
13. Analyze the impact of the embargo of 1807
15. Explain the emergence of the War Hawks and identify the leading figures within this Congressional faction.
16. Outline the causes and significance of the War of 1812 to what extent was the country divided.
17. The emerging dominance of the Republican Party and the decline of the Federalists.
18. What were the arguments for and against western expansion?
19. On a number of issues, Federalists and Republicans seemed to reverse their positions in the early nineteenth century. What might have caused these reversals?
20. The chapter emphasizes the attempts of the Jeffersonian Republicans to reshape national political life and to realize their vision of liberty in an agrarian republic.

Important Terms/Names:

- Louisiana Purchase (1803)
- Peaceable Coercion/embargo Act (1807)
- Lewis and Clark Expedition (1804-06)
- Non-Intercourse Act (1809)
- Barbary Pirates (1790’s)
- James Madison
- John Marshall (1801)
- Macon’s Bill No. 2 (1810)
- Marbury vs. Madison (1803)
- Battle of Tippecanoe (1811)
- Samuel Chase (1805)
- War Hawks (1812)
- Fletcher vs. Peck (1810)/Yazoo Land Claims
- Hartford Convention (1814)
- Aaron burr’s Trial (1807)
- War of 1812
- Orders in Council (1806)
- Battle of New Orleans
- Continental System (1806-07)
- Treaty of Ghent (1814)
- Leopard/Chesapeake Affair (1807)

Chapter 8 Id’s/Terms Definitions (Not all provided)

1803 Louisiana Purchase

Jefferson thought that it was the U.S.’S destiny to possess Louisiana and Florida. He thought that it would be very easy to buy the land from Spain because the Spanish economy was unraveling at the seams. The only problem was that the Spanish gave the territory to Napoleon of France in 1801.
Napoleon seemed to want to start another French North American empire. He sent troops to Santo Domingo to crush a rebellion. The troops could have closed down New Orleans and shut down American shipping. In a lucky turn of events, most of the troops died of disease and Napoleon gave up on North America. The delegation Jefferson sent to France (Robert Livingston and James Monroe) was given the Louisiana Territory for $15 million. The Louisiana Purchase was received enthusiastically by the American people, but Jefferson saw problems. He wondered whether the sale was constitutional because the territory was mainly inhabited by Spaniards and French. The French wanted their money, so he gave the treaty to Congress without doing anything about the constitutionality. The other problem was that the Louisianans’ government was despotic and corrupt. Jefferson proposed a government of entirely appointed officials set up to run the territory. The bill passed Congress narrowly, but angered many people.

1804-1806

Lewis and Clark Expedition

In January of 1803, Jefferson asked Congress for $2500 to explore the Far West. The man Jefferson asked to explore was Meriwether Lewis. Lewis was supposed to see how good the Missouri River was for transportation as well as inspecting the flora and fauna of the West. Lewis brought along William Clark. The two men left St. Louis in May 1804 and arrived at the Pacific Ocean in 1805.

1790’s

Barbary Pirates

Pirates from Morocco, Algiers, Tripoli, and Tunis started attacking and seizing American ships after the Revolution. They had always harassed European ships, and the American vessels became easy targets after the removal of British protection. Negotiations with the leaders of the Muslim nations failed miserably. The potentates demanded huge sums for ransom and tribute. The U.S. decided to use force to stop the pirates. The Americans were basically ineffective. The government decided to overthrow the bashaw of Tripoli and replace him with someone favorable to the U.S. A bunch of marines and Arab mercenaries went to accomplish this task, but when they got to Tripoli, another diplomat had already made peace with the bashaw.

1801

John Marshall

One of John Adams’ “midnight appointments” was John Marshall. Marshall became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Marshall was a self-educated Virginian Federalist. His law education consisted of a series of lectures at William and Mary College. He knew that he could stand up to the President.

1803

Marbury vs. Madison

William Marbury, another one of Adams’ “midnight appointments”, complained that James Madison, Secretary of State, wouldn’t give him his commission for the office of justice of the peace for the District of Columbia. He wanted to bring his case before the Supreme Court. Marshall agreed to hear the case. Marshall ended up chastising Madison for withholding Marbury’s commission, but he also said that the Supreme Court couldn’t do anything about it. He said that the congressional act that Marbury based his appeal on was unconstitutional.

1805

Samuel Chase

Extreme Republicans wanted judges to be responsible to the people. Since they weren’t elected, the Republicans came up with the idea of impeachment. The House of Representatives accused and indicted a person who was then tried in the Senate. The first impeachment case was with John Pickering who was found guilty. The second impeachment case was with Samuel Chase. Chase made a speech that seemed almost treasonous. Jefferson hinted at congressmen to have him impeached. He was immediately indicted, and went to trial before the Senate. His lawyer put together a great defense, while the prosecutor didn’t have a clue as to what to do. Chase was acquitted of all charges.
In 1975, the Georgia legislature sold 35 million acres (the Yazoo claims) of land to private buyers at extremely low prices. Later it turned out that every single legislature had been bribed. When Jefferson became president, he set up a committee to deal with the problem. They decided that 5 million acres were to be set aside for people who bought from the bribers. The extreme republicans immediately cried out. Their speeches did nothing because the Supreme Court under Marshall upheld the rights of the original bribers in the case Fletcher v. Peck. The Supreme court said that a corrupt legislature could not undermine a private contract.

Aaron Burr was Thomas Jefferson’s vice president. When Jefferson was elected, Aaron Burr tried to manipulate the election so he came into office on the downside of everyone’s opinion. He was really not involved in anything in the federal government. He ran for governor of New York, but failed. Finally, he went to the West, and tried to get the West to secede from the Union. He got the commander of the U. S. Army in the Mississippi Valley, James Wilkinson, on his side. When Burr was putting his plan into action, Wilkinson got scared and sent letters to the federal government denouncing Burr. Federal troops rushed in, and arrested Burr in Feb. 1807. He went to stand trial in Marshall’s court. Marshall, a Federalist, wasn’t going to do the Republican Jefferson any favors. Jefferson wanted to see Burr gone forever. Marshall worked on a very narrow definition of treason, and Burr was acquitted of all charges of treason.

After the French Revolution, while Napoleon was taking over all of Europe, American merchants were getting rich. They would sell to any country that needed supplies. Both Great Britain and France bought many goods. Napoleon’s success against Britain strapped the country for sailors and goods. The British started seizing American ships and impressing American sailors. Finally, in 1806, Parliament passed the Orders in Council. These acts made neutral commerce with the European continent illegal. Any ships that did trade with the continent were to be seized.

After the British passed the Orders in Council, Napoleon retaliated with the Continental System. Napoleon closed all continental ports to British trade. Any neutral vessels carrying British goods were to be seized.

After the Orders of Council and the Continental System were in effect, one incident almost drove Jefferson to the point of war. A British ship, the Leopard, demanded that the Chesapeake, sailing off the coast of Virginia, be searched for deserters. The captain of the Chesapeake refused, and the Leopard opened fire killing three men and wounding eighteen.

Jefferson decided that the way to open up trade with Europe again was by peaceable coercion. He said that Europeans needed American goods enough, that when they were removed, the European nations would come crawling back for more. To achieve peaceable coercion, Congress passed the Embargo Act of Dec. 22, 1807. The people immediately protested the act. Jefferson went in and tried to control all aspects of the economy. The federal government supervised coastal trade, outlawed trade with Canada, and gave customs collectors the right to seize ships suspected of going to Canada or
Europe. Northerners hated the embargo, and didn’t follow it at all. New Englander’s thought Jefferson was crazy. After 1809, Jefferson saw the futility of his plan, so it was easily repealed.

1809 Non-Intercourse Act

After the failure of the Embargo Act, Congress repealed it in the first weeks of Madison’s presidency. At the same time Congress passed the Non-Intercourse Act. This act said that the U.S. would resume trade with all of the world except Britain and France. As soon as those two countries recognized American neutrality rights, trade would resume with them. The British took advantage of this, and their minister to the U.S. told the government that the British had modified their stand on many sensitive issues. The U.S. immediately started putting ships out to sea, and the British started seizing them.

1810 Macon’s Bill No. 2

After the British usage of America, the French followed suit. After the Non-Intercourse Act, Congress passed Macon’s Bill Number 2 which reestablished trade with Britain and France. It said that as soon as one country repealed restrictions on neutral shipping, the U.S. would halt trade with the other country. Napoleon said he would do so, and Madison cut off trade with Britain. Napoleon had no intention of living up to his word, and started seizing American ships again.

1811 Battle of Tippecanoe

While America was having problems with Great Britain on the high seas, they were also having problems with Britain at home. Americans believed that it was the British who put Tecumseh up to resisting American expansion. For this reason, William Henry Harrison, governor of Indiana Territory, led an army to the edge of a large Shawnee village on the Tippecanoe River and routed the Indians. Harrison became a national hero. After the Battle of Tippecanoe, Tecumseh was forced to ask the British for military assistance to ward off the Americans.

1812 War Hawks

After Tecumseh asked the British for military support, a group of men in Congress called for immediate resistance against Great Britain. These men were known as War Hawks. The group included Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun. Madison surrendered to the War Hawks and asked Congress to declare war on June 1, 1812 against Great Britain. The War Hawks motives included the desire to expand into Canada and a feeling of national pride.

1812 Hartford convention

During the War of 1812, a group of moderate Federalists met in Hartford to discuss New England’s views. The New Englanders felt that the government didn’t do anything to protect them during the war even though they didn’t help the government at all. The delegates to the Hartford convention suggested a number of Constitutional amendments. The amendments included, congressional representation be based on white male population, limit president to one term, two thirds majority necessary in Congress for declaration of war, commercial regulations, and admittance of new states. When the convention presented its proposals to the government, everyone was celebrating the victory at New Orleans, and no one paid them much attention.

1814 Treaty of Ghent

The Treaty of Ghent ended the War of 1812 when it was signed on Dec. 24, 1814. The treaty just ended the fighting. Neither side gained or lost territory, and all the issues were left for a later time.