

1786-1800  
**United States of America**

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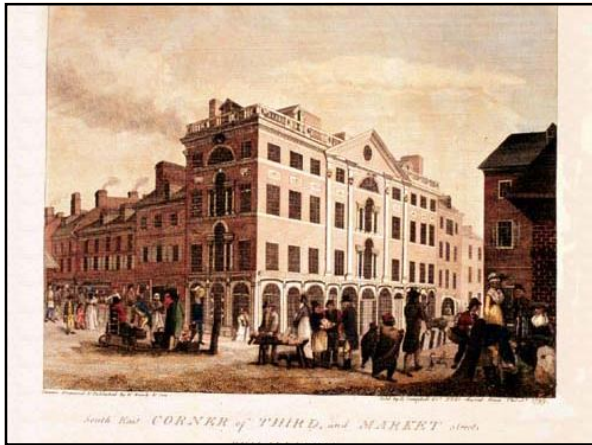
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**Focus Questions**

1. What tensions and conflicts existed between local and national authorities in the decades after the American Revolution?
2. What struggles were experienced in the drafting of the Constitution and to achieving its ratification?
3. How was the first national government established under the Constitution?
4. How did American political parties begin?
5. What were the first stirrings of an authentic American national culture?

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### Nationalist Sentiment

- Nationalists, generally drawn from the economic elite, argued for a stronger central government to deal with the economic crisis of the 1780s.
- Invited by the Virginia legislature, representatives from five states met in Annapolis, calling for a convention to propose changes in the Articles of Confederation. Congress endorsed a convention for revising the Articles of Confederation.

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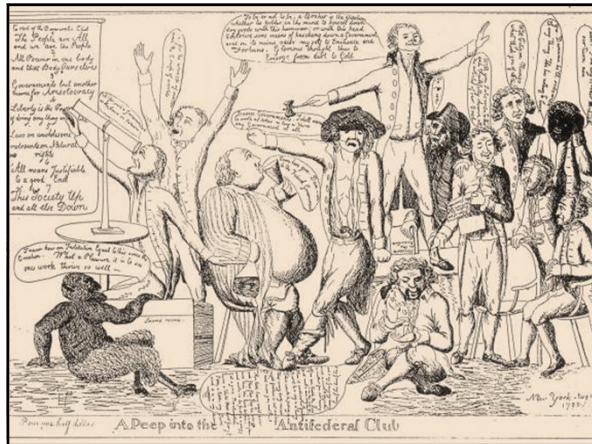
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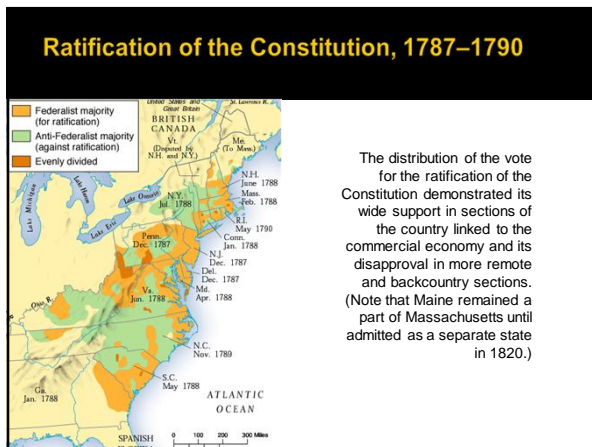
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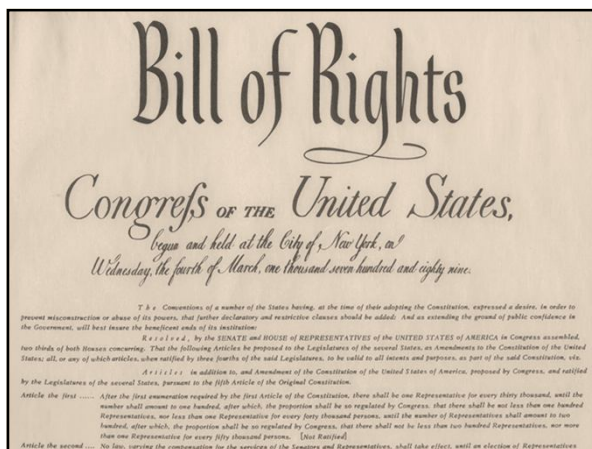
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## Bill of Rights

- First Amendment
  - Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.
- Second Amendment
  - A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the People to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.
- Third Amendment
  - No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

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## Bill of Rights

- Fourth Amendment
  - The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.
- Fifth Amendment
  - No person shall be held to answer for any capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

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## Bill of Rights

- Sixth Amendment
  - In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district where in the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defense.
- Seventh Amendment
  - In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

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## Bill of Rights

- Eighth Amendment
  - Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.
- Ninth Amendment
  - The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.
- Tenth Amendment
  - The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

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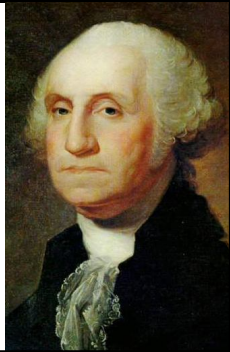
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## The Washington Presidency

- Congress established the Departments of States, Treasury, War, and Justice, the heads of which coalesced into the Cabinet.



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### An Active Judiciary

- The Judiciary Act of 1789 created the federal court system.
- States maintained their individual bodies of law.
- Federal courts became the appeals bodies, establishing the federal system of judicial review of state legislation.
- Localists supported the eleventh amendment, which prevented states from being sued by non-citizens.

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### Hamilton's Fiscal Program

- In 1790, Secretary of Treasury Alexander Hamilton submitted a series of financial proposals to address America's economic problems including:
  - a controversial credit program that passed when a compromise located the nation's capital on the Potomac River;
  - creating a Bank of the United States, which opponents considered an unconstitutional expansion of power;
  - a protective tariff to develop an industrial economy.
- The debate of Hamilton's loose construction and Jefferson's strict construction strained the Federalist coalition.

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### The Beginnings of Foreign Policy

- Foreign affairs further strained Federalist coalition.
- Americans initially welcomed the French Revolution, but when the Revolution turned violent and war broke out with Britain, public opinion divided.
- Though both sides advocated neutrality, Hamilton favored closer ties with Britain while Jefferson feared them.
- The "Citizen Genet" incident led Washington to issue a neutrality proclamation that outraged Jefferson's supporters.

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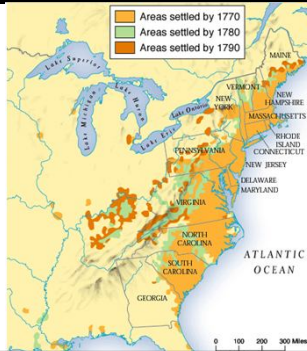
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### Spread of Settlement: 1770–1790

From 1770 to 1790 American settlement moved across the Appalachians for the first time. The Ohio Valley became the focus of bitter warfare between Indians and settlers.



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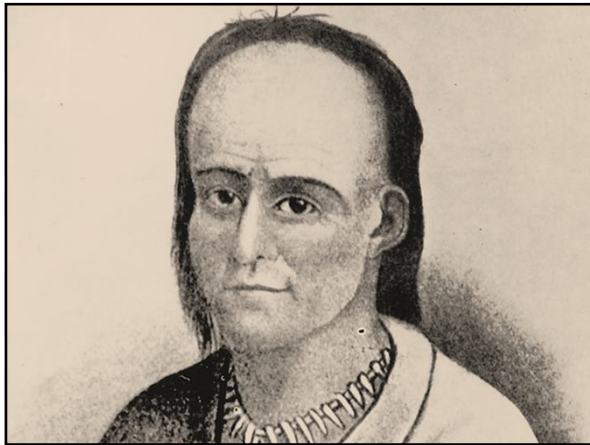
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### Spanish Florida & British Canada

- Spanish and British hostility threatened the status of the United States in the West.
- The Spanish closed the Mississippi River to American shipping, promoted immigration, and forged alliances with Indian tribes to resist American expansion.
- Britain granted greater autonomy to its North American colonies, strengthened Indian allies, and constructed a defensive buffer against Americans.

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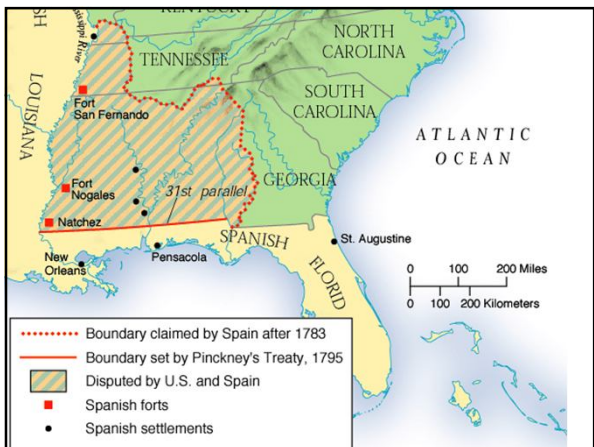
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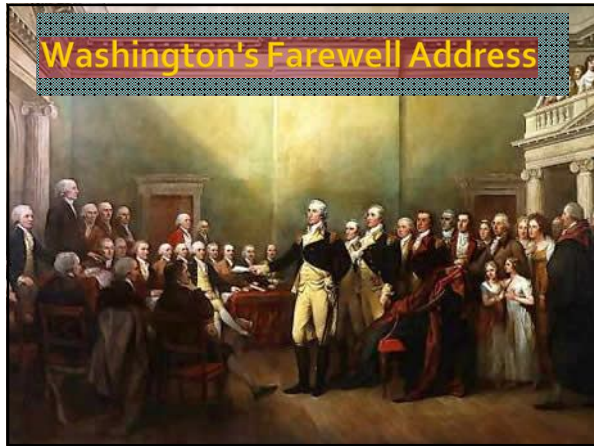
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### The Rise of Political Parties

- During the debate over Jay's Treaty, shifting coalitions began to polarize into political factions.
- Hamilton's supporters claimed the title "Federalist."
- Thomas Jefferson's supporters called themselves "Republicans."
  - Changed to "Democratic-Republicans"
  - NOT the same party as the current Republican Party
- These coalitions shaped the election of 1796, which John Adams narrowly won.
- Jefferson, the opposition's candidate, became Vice President.

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### The Adams Presidency

- Relations with France deteriorated after Jay's Treaty.
- When France began seizing American shipping, the nation was on the brink of war. The X, Y, Z Affair made Adams's popularity soar.



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### The Alien and Sedition Acts

- The Federalists pushed through the Alien and Sedition Acts that:
  - severely limited freedoms of speech and of the press:
  - threatened the liberty of foreigners.
- Republicans organized as an opposition party.
- Federalists saw opposition to the administration as opposition to the state and prosecuted leading Republican newspaper editors.
- Jefferson and Madison drafted the Virginia and Kentucky Resolves that threatened to nullify the Alien and Sedition Acts.

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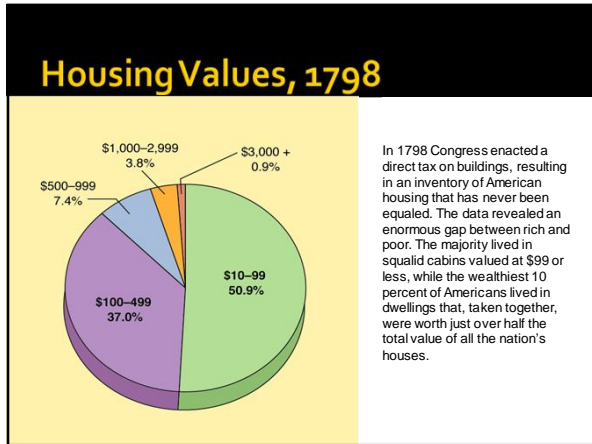
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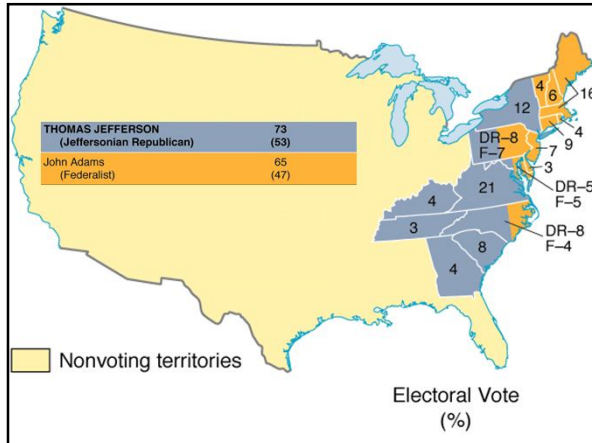
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## The Liberty of the Press

- The Revolutionary years saw a tremendous increase in the number of newspapers.
- During the 1790s, newspapers became media for partisan politics.
- In response to prosecutions under the Sedition Act, American newspapers helped to establish the principle of a free press.

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94 AN EASY STANDARD

tually promised to assist each other, if they should happen to be afflicted. They had not proceeded far, before they perceived a Bear making towards them with great rage. There were no hops in sight; but one of them, being very active, flung up into a tree; upon which the other, throwing himself flat on the ground, held his breath, and pretended to be dead; remembering to have heard it asserted, that this creature will not prey upon a dead carcase. The bear came up, and after smelling to him some time, left him, and went on. When he was fairly out of sight and hearing, the hero from the tree calls out—Well, my friend, what did the bear? He seemed to whipper you very closely. He did so, replied the other, and gave me this good piece of advice; never to associate with a wretch, who in the hour of danger will desert his friend.

T A B L E XXXIII.  
Words in which *ch* have the sound of *t*.

CHRIST	cho-rus	chol-ic	char-ac-ter
chyle	te-trarch	chol-ar	cas-e-chi/n
scheme	cha-os	schol-ar	pen-ta-truch
acbe	cho-ral	mon-arch	sep-ul-cher
chafin	e-poch	or-chal	tech-nic-al
chry/n	o-cher	al-chy-my	
tach	tro-chee	schir-reus	an-cho-rec
	an-chor	from-ach	brach-i-al
chord	chir/i-on	luch-ny-mal	
loch	chym-ist	patri-arch	fac-chat-ine
school	ech-o	eu-cha-rist	syn-chro-ni/n
on	chil-lee	schel-ule	an-ar-chy
choir	pa-f-chal	chry-fo-lite	chor-if-ter

OF PRONUNCIATION. 95.

chom-i-cte	cha-lyb-e-rate	the-om-a-ehy
or-chie-tra	2-sach-no-ni/n	4 2
och-i-my	syn-ec-do-chie	ar-chi-tee-ny
1	pyr-lich-i-us	an-ni-bac-chus
chi-me-ra	2	2
pa-ro-chi-al	3	cat-e-chet-ic-al
cha-mel-ion	4	1
2	mel-an-cho-y	3
3	3	bac-cha-ni-an
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50	50	50




TABLE VII.—*The Two Dogs.*  
HASTY and inconsiderate connellures are generally stanced with great disadvantages; and much of every man's good or ill fortune depends upon the choice he makes of his friends.  
A goodnatured Sparrel overtook a fury Mastiff, as he was travelling upon the high road. They, although an entire stranger to it, grew very civilly accorded him; and if it would be no interruption, he said, he should be glad to bear him company on his way. Tyger

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## Women on the Intellectual Scene

- Although women's literacy rates were lower than that of men, a growing number of books were specifically directed toward women.
- Several authors urged that women in a republic should be more independent.




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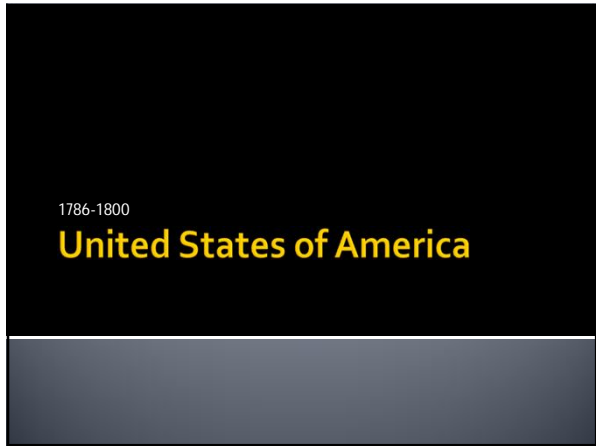
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