**Unit 2: The Early Republic, 1776-1808**

**Chapters 5: The War for Independence, 1775-1783**

“But what do we mean by the American Revolution? Do we mean the American war? The Revolution was effected before the war commenced. The Revolution was in the minds and hearts of the people; a change in their religious sentiments of their duties and obligations.”

—John Adams, 2nd President, 1818

**Lesson Objective**

Explain how the American Revolution contributed to political, social, and economic changes in American society.

**Thesis**

While the American “Revolution” did not represent a radical departure from already existing institutions, it did officialize ideas that generally moved towards notions of equality and democracy.

1. Historiography
	1. Progressives: Charles A. Beard
		1. Class conflict, economic motivations for independence
	2. Neo-Cons: divided
		1. Evolution not revolution (Richard Brown, Daniel Boorstin)
			1. See Adams quote
		2. Ideological revolution (Gordon Wood, Bernard Bailyn)
			1. Sincere desire for change, based on Enlightenment ideas
			2. They thought it and believed it
	3. New Left: Howard Zinn
		1. Class conflict, conspiracy against poor/African Americans/Native Americans
2. First Stage of Revolution: Declaring Independence (pgs. 186-192; 194-195)
	1. The First Continental Congress (1774)
		1. Coordinate response to “Intolerable Acts,” does not necessarily want independence
		2. Defend rights as Englishmen🡪 arming colonial militias
	2. Lexington and Concord (April 1775) “Shot heard round the world”
		1. Armed hostility between colonists/British army
	3. Second Continental Congress (May 1775)
		1. Coordinate military response to British invasion, BUT (ironically) still initially wanting peace
		2. Some organization built up
			1. Post Office
			2. President: John Hancock
			3. Continental Army: George Washington
	4. Early Military Action
		1. Fort Ticonderoga, Bunker Hill
		2. Armed conflict dividing Congress🡪 two factions
			1. Negotiate a peace and settle differences (conservatives)
			2. Need independence now! (radicals)
	5. Negotiate a peace🡪 John Dickinson’s “Olive Branch Petition”
		1. Conservative last chance
			1. “It’s just a big misunderstanding”
		2. George III’s response?
			1. Didn’t read it lol
			2. Prohibitionary Law
				1. “America is in a state of rebellion”
				2. Hessian troops sent in
				3. “I’ll hang the traitors”
	6. Ideological conflict
		1. Fighting UK, but we are loyal?
			1. Ground for new, independent political ideologies
		2. “Common Sense” (1776), Thomas Paine
			1. Targets King George III, he’s a tyrant!
			2. We must break from him…and all monarchies…and hierarchies
				1. Encouraged ideas of independence and republicanism

Natural rights to be respected by govt.

No privileges based on birth (no nobility)

Actual representation

* + - * 1. Not liked by everyone (“he’s an anarchist!”—John Adams), but major propaganda piece🡪 popular support moves toward independence

Washington reads it to troops

* 1. Declaring independence
		1. Congress debate: John Adams vs. John Dickinson
			1. Dickinson: we need unanimity
			2. Adams: we cannot wait
		2. Congress moves towards independence, RH Lee’s Proposal adopted
		3. Need to justify independence🡪 Declaration of Independence
			1. Thomas Jefferson, primary author
			2. Enlightenment justified (first Enlightenment Revolution)
				1. “All men are created equal”
				2. Entitled to “life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness”
			3. King George III hate dump
				1. King violated natural rights

Also caused slavery in America (clause taken out)

* + - * 1. D of I=treason=death

“We must all hang together, or we will all hang separately”

1. Second Stage of Revolution: Achieving Independence (pg. 197-206)
	1. A question of popular legitimacy
		1. Loyalists
			1. 20% of North America
			2. Tended to be more educated, wealthier, older elite
			3. Anglicans, Quakers (NY and PA), Catholics (Quebec)
			4. Canada, the Lower South
			5. Never really utilized in war by British, not trusted
		2. Patriots
			1. 1/3 of population (according to J. Adams)
			2. Tended to be of “new immigrant” descent (i.e. not British) and younger generation
			3. Congregationalists
			4. New England, Virginia
	2. British advantages
		1. Population
		2. Military (experienced and huge)
		3. Strong political leadership
	3. American advantages
		1. Homefield advantage
		2. Washington
		3. European allies
		4. British public’s war fatigue
	4. Turning Point (USA, lol)
		1. Initial rough years
			1. British victory in NYC, occupation of Boston, war in New England
			2. We need allies
		2. Important figures
			1. Washington: morale leader, discipline, national hero
			2. Franklin: diplomat in France, searching for allies
		3. Battle of Saratoga (1777)
			1. American victory
			2. France convinced to openly support Americans🡪 Treaty of Alliance, 1778
		4. Military reorganization
			1. French support helps, Marquis de Lafayette
			2. Valley Forge and Baron von Steuben
	5. Native American
		1. Divided Native Americans, especially Iroquois Confederacy
			1. Most stay neutral
		2. Support for British
			1. Worried about colonists settling in the west
			2. Mohawk (Joseph Brandt)
			3. Cherokee attacks on settlers
		3. Support for the Americans
			1. Maybe if we help them win, they won’t destroy us…
			2. Nevertheless, atrocities against NAs (Sullivan Expedition)
	6. The War in the South
		1. Later years🡪 war moves from New England to South
			1. More loyalists
		2. Guerilla warfare (Francis Marion)
		3. Role of African Americans
			1. Some served with Continental Army, promise of freedom
			2. Lord Dunmore’s Proclamation, 1775
				1. Freedom for slaves that abandon patriot masters

Freedom not granted…

* + 1. War ends at Yorktown (1781)
	1. Financing the war
		1. No national taxation
		2. Loyalist property seized
		3. States printed their own money
			1. Inflation out of control
		4. War bonds
		5. Foreign loans save US
	2. Peace
		1. War lingers on sporadically
		2. Treaty of Paris, 1783 (careful when looking at dates)
			1. John Jay, Franklin, John Adams negotiate
			2. Stipulations
				1. UK recognize US independence (did happened)

Border is to Mississippi (ambiguous)

Native Americans ignored

* + - * 1. UK evacuates troops from West (not until after War of 1812)
				2. US reimburses loyalists for seized property (never happened lol)
	1. Immediate social changes (pg. 227-233; 236-239)
		1. Social order maintained
		2. Gradual changes
			1. Social “Equality”
				1. Elimination of primogeniture
				2. No noble titles
				3. Reduced property qualification to vote

Especially in western communities

Women can vote in New Jersey! for a little bit…

* + - 1. Separation of Church and State…kind of
				1. Anglicanism in South🡪 Episcopalian
				2. Congregationalism in NE still state run
			2. Abolition?
				1. Gradual abolition in North

Slavery not economically viable there

Quakers opposed to slavery

* + - * 1. Some Southern leaders are uncomfortable with slavery, but do little about it in their lives

Washington, Jefferson

* + - * 1. Gabriel’s Rebellion, 1800
			1. Women: Republican Brotherhood
				1. Women have a duty in the new republic…
				2. To be moms!
				3. Women entrusted with altruistic goals

Raise children in republican values

Sense of nationalism emerges

1. Third Stage of Revolution: Securing Independence: The Political Revolution

**Chapter 6: The Political Revolution, 1776-1789**

“I smell a rat in Philadelphia.”

—Patrick Henry, American statesman, 1787

**Lesson Objective**

Explain factors contributing to the development of the American Constitution.

**Thesis**

The federal Constitution of 1788 represented a conservative reaction to the decentralized and relatively democratic effects of the American Revolution and the Articles of Confederation.

1. The Early Development of a National Government, 1775-1777 (pg. 245-251)
	1. The Second Continental Congress
		1. Formed as early organization of states
	2. Creation of state constitutions
		1. Written
		2. Influenced by Enlightenment (Locke, Rosseau)
			1. Social contract: only “the people” can create a constitution
			2. Protection of private property
		3. Actual representation
			1. Annual elections
			2. Strong legislatures, weak executive (governor)
		4. Coin money, raise armies, erect tariffs, ambassadors, Bill of Rights
	3. Difficulties
		1. Not a government, ran through committees
		2. Inflation
		3. Lack of military and diplomatic coordination
			1. Really need a more unified federal (national government)
2. The Articles of Confederation, 1777-1787
	1. John Dickinson: “a loose confederation of friendship”
	2. Federal model
		1. National government with state governments
			1. BUT state governments are supreme
	3. No executive, very judiciary
	4. Legislature supremacy
		1. Unicameral (one house)
		2. All states have same voting power, regardless of population size
		3. Need 9 out of 13 to pass a law
		4. No power to tax
			1. Can borrow money and issue bonds (IOUs)
			2. Can print money
			3. Can sell western lands
			4. Can ask for contributions
		5. Can raise an army and post office
		6. Can pass treaties
	5. Ratified in 1781
		1. Unanimous, but delayed because of territory holdings
		2. Compromise: Congress controls western territories
	6. Successes!
		1. Ensured republicanism during War
		2. Embodied Enlightenment ideas
		3. Free trade! US merchants in China!
		4. Western land
			1. Thomas Jefferson: Land Ordinances (1785)
				1. Surveyed/divided western land🡪 Congress could sell it to pay off debts
				2. Set aside land/money for public education
				3. Organized territory boundaries
			2. Jefferson: Northwest Ordinances (1787)
				1. How to govern territories
				2. Sets up model to create states

New states=equal partners to original 13

* + - * 1. No slavery… interesting…
	1. Failures
		1. Failed to address economic problems
			1. No national economy to regulate commerce
				1. States imposed their own tariffs on each other
				2. Govt. cannot regulate disputes
				3. Inflation
			2. Weak economy
				1. US=not industrialized, but wants manufactured goods
				2. UK saturates market with cheap goods
				3. US sends gold/silver to UK🡪 depression
			3. National debt
				1. No taxation lol=no money to pay back Spain/France/Netherlands
				2. No money to pay soldiers…
		2. Weak foreign policy
			1. Weak coordination of international diplomacy (13 countries or 1?)
			2. British troops still in the West
				1. Congress didn’t (couldn’t) reimburse loyalists
			3. France wants its money back
			4. Spain closed New Orleans for trade
			5. Pirates of the Mediterranean🡪 blocking trade
		3. Political chaos
			1. Newburgh Conspiracy (1783)
				1. Congress can’t pay soldiers, soldiers mad
				2. What if we had a military coup? What if Washington was our dictator?
				3. Washington: lol no, “Newburgh Address”
			2. Attempts at national unity: The Annapolis Convention (1786)
				1. Nationalists: “Let’s revise the Articles!”
				2. Only 5 states show up…

More interest after

* + - 1. Shay’s Rebellion (1787)
				1. States struggling to pay off debt🡪 high taxes/high rents
				2. Farmers in debt, some refuse to pay🡪 court proceedings
				3. Occupy courthouses

4,000 armed farmers led by Daniel Shay

Massachusetts puts down quickly

Conservatives terrified, what if it happened here?

1. The Constitution, 1787-1789 (pg. 252-262; 264-265)
	1. The Philadelphia (Constitutional) Convention, 1787
		1. The Delegates
			1. 55 white men (pretty young), 12 states
				1. Lawyers, merchants, men of property
				2. Political experience drafting their states’ constitutions
				3. Nationalists wanting middle group between monarchy and anarchy (republicanism)
			2. Leaders
				1. President: Washington

Presided over proceedings, was not really involved

* + - * 1. Main movers and shakers: Franklin, J. Adams, Alexander Hamilton, James Madison
				2. “Firebrands” stayed home

Jefferson/Paine in Europe

S. Adams, Henry, Hancock, Dickinson declined

Neo-Cons: true change in leadership

* + 1. Moderation and conservatism: shared goals
			1. Everyone hated democracy
				1. No popular election of Senators/President
			2. Economically: curb inflation, protect private property
			3. Politically: stronger federal govt.
				1. Need to prevent another Shay’s Rebellion
				2. But don’t want to give up republicanism
				3. Compromise with republican values=checks and balances

Congress checks President

House checks Senate

Written constitution

* 1. Plans and Compromises
		1. Virginia Plan: Madison and Edmund Randolph
			1. States with higher population support (VA, NY, PA)
			2. Three branches, separation of powers, checks and balances
			3. Bicameral legislation (Congress=House of Reps + Senate)
				1. Reps based on population
				2. Power to tax based on actual (direct) representation
		2. New Jersey Plan: William Paterson
			1. States with smaller population support (NJ)
			2. Unicameral legislation (Congress= just Senate)
				1. One vote per state
		3. Compromises
			1. The Connecticut (Great) Compromise: James Madison and Roger Sherman
				1. Bicameral Legislation

Senate (two votes per state), makes small states happy

House of Reps. (reps based on pop.), big states happy

All money bills start in House, makes big states really happy

* + - 1. The Three-Fifths Compromise
				1. Slave states want slaves to count for representable population, but don’t want them counted as taxable…
				2. Free states (understandably) think this is unfair
				3. Solution

3/5th of slave population counted for taxable/representable population

International slave trade will end in 1808

Kick the can down the road?

* 1. Executive and Judiciary Branches
		1. Executive
			1. Need a stronger executive, but not too strong
				1. This Washington guy seems alright
				2. 4 Year Term
			2. The Commander in Chief, “Mr. President”
				1. Executes (enforces) laws, doesn’t create them
			3. Election question: don’t want democracy
				1. Solution: Electoral College
				2. Initially: each elector has 2 votes
		2. Judiciary
			1. Need to settle arguments between states
			2. Justices appointed for life
			3. That’s pretty much it lol
				1. Nothing about Judicial Review…
	2. Ratification: how to make new document the law of the land
		1. Procedure
			1. Each state forms ratification convention, separate from state legislatures
			2. Only nine states needed to ratify
		2. Debate
			1. Anti-Federalist FACTION (not Party)
				1. Older generation: Hancock, S. Adams, Henry
				2. Scared of stronger federal (national) government at expense of state govts.
				3. Feared standing army, Parliament 2.0?
				4. Disorganized, gone by 1789
				5. Feared the lack of a Bill of Rights
			2. Federalist FACTION (not Party), just talking about Constitutional ratification
				1. Younger generation: Hamilton and Madison

Support from Washington/Franklin

* + - * 1. How do we convince support?🡪 Federalist Papers

Hamilton, Madison, John Jay

Written in battleground states: VA (Madison), MA (Jay), NY (Hamilton)

Most famous/important: Federalist #10

Fed. Govt. will never be too powerful because there’s so much infighting built into the system (factions)

Madison promises Bill of Rights: list of rights federal govt. cannot take away

* 1. The “Federalist” Triumph
		1. 1788: electors vote Washington unanimously as first president
		2. Conservative revolution
			1. Tiny minority actually did anything
				1. ¼ of adult white men voted
			2. In reality, 11 states seceded from the Confederation
			3. Compromises made
				1. Neo-Cons: triumph

An evolution, peaceful transition of power

* + - * 1. New Left: tragedy

White men still in charge, ingrained racism…

**Chapter 7: The New Republic, 1789-1809**

**Part I: Politics in an Age of Passion, 1789-1801**

“I was duped … by the Secretary of the Treasury, and made a fool for forwarding his schemes, not then sufficiently understood by me; and of all the errors of my political life, this has occasioned the deepest regret.”

—Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State, 1792

**Lesson Objectives**

 Explain factors contributing to the rise of the First Party System.

**Thesis**

As a collection of diverse economic and political opinions, Washington’s administration would see the rise of partisanship, leading to the creation of the rivalry between the Federalist and Democratic-Republican Parties. Although the Federalist Party would ultimately dissipate by the early 19th century, ultimately Hamiltonian views of domestic and foreign policy would prevail.

1. Washington’s First Administration, 1789-1793 (278-285; 288-293)
	1. Context: Lingering and New Problems
		1. Early concerns
			1. No template for stability
				1. In 12 years, overthrew a king AND the Articles of Confederation
				2. No one’s made a republic this big before
			2. Remaining presence of Brits/Spanish in West
			3. Precarious economy
		2. Constitutional questions
			1. How does the Constitution actually work?
			2. What is the President’s role?
				1. Washington:

Heart of gold, mud for brains (himbo in chief)

Depends on advisors🡪 cabinet (sec of state, sec of treasury, etc.)

* + 1. First Actions: clarify some constitutional powers
			1. Bill of Rights ratified by states: reduce federal power
			2. Judiciary Act of 1789: clarified system of courts
	1. Economic issues and domestic policy
		1. Depression
			1. No US manufacturing, dependence on UK
			2. Foreign and state debt
		2. Hamilton’s plan: “Report on Public Credit”
			1. Treasury Secretary
			2. Funding and Assumption
				1. Goals:

Create investor confidence (get wealthy on board)

Strengthen federal govt.’s power

* + - * 1. Funding

Debt raises credit (“a new line of credit”)

Fed. Govt. will pay off national debt (plus interest)

Entices wealthy to buy US Bonds/IOUs (“a financial diuretic”)

Fed govt. eventually will pay back rich people🡪 industry (“the Union gets a boost”)

* + - * 1. Assumption of state debts (wiped state debt clean)

Give federal govt. more debt (see scheme above)

Easier to put federal taxes on the states

* + - 1. Tariffs
				1. Tax to discourage imports
				2. Encourage domestic manufacturing
			2. Bank of the United States (BUS)
				1. Need a bank

Issue public bonds

Regulate currency

Sell stock

* + - * 1. Constitutional? (“my lord, is this legal?”)

“Necessary and Proper” clause

Loose Constructionist

Can do anything the Constitution doesn’t say you can’t (“I will make it legal”)

* 1. Opposition to Hamilton: Jefferson (Sec. of State) and Madison (Speaker of H.)
		1. Assumption=unfair, S. already paid it off (“our debts are paid, I’m afraid”)
		2. Debt=corrupt (“you just want to move our money around”)
		3. Tariff targets S., discourages trade of raw materials
		4. Bank=unconstitutional
			1. Strict Constructionist: can only do what Constitution allows
			2. “Indispensable, not convenient”
	2. Washington’s stance
		1. Agrees with Hamilton, thinks BUS is constitutional.
		2. “You need to find a compromise”
			1. Both sides (Jeff.+Mad. vs. Ham.) accept Constitution
				1. Anti-Feds are gone, never bring them up after 1789
			2. The debate is this: who best interprets it?
		3. The Compromise of 1790: “The Room Where It Happened”
			1. Meanwhile: Residence Bill: “Congress is fighting over where to put the capital”
			2. Compromise
				1. BUS is okay: “We’ll have the banks”
				2. Assumption is okay too
				3. But political capital is moved to the South (D.C)

“Wouldn’t you like to work a little closer to home?”

* 1. Problems with Hamilton’s plan
		1. HUGE national debt
			1. Hamilton’s solution: tax on liquor (7¢/gallon)
				1. Jefferson and farmers opposed

“Imagine what gon’ to happen when you try to tax our whiskey”

* + - * 1. Whiskey Rebellion (1794)

Washington uses fed. army against farmers

* + 1. Infighting between Jefferson and Hamilton grows…
1. Washington’s Second Administration, 1793-1797
	1. Domestic concerns: besides Whiskey Rebellion, initially pretty smooth, until…
	2. Early foreign concerns:
		1. The French Revolution and war between UK/France
			1. What do we do?
				1. Franco-American Treaty (1778) “we made a promise…”
			2. Washington: neutral (“we’re too fragile to start another fight”)
		2. Edmond Genet
			1. French diplomat, sent to drum up support for France
				1. Supported by Jefferson, support of continuous revolution
				2. Popular in West/South, favor the French

West: anti-British troops

Brits incite NAs to attack settlers

South: fear of slave rebellion

During Rev., Brits incited slave rebellions

1793: successful slave rebellion in nearby Haiti, fear of British inciting slaves

* + - * 1. Hated in North, favor British

Business connections with Brits

Fear of atheistic Jacobins in France

Hamilton follows these views…

* + - 1. Genet’s volunteers
				1. Genet lands in SC, asks for volunteer Americans to help French
				2. Genet’s company capture UK ships
				3. Violates Washington’s neutrality🡪 Washington mad
		1. “Neutrality Proclamation”
			1. Rejects 1778 Treaty with France
			2. Official neutrality
			3. Jefferson takes another L
				1. Resigns and goes to Virginia to form a political party…
	1. The First Party System, 1792-1810s
		1. Formed from domestic/foreign policy issues
		2. Federalist Party: Hamilton, Washington, J. Adams
			1. Strong fed. government
			2. Encourage trade/industry
			3. Loose Construction
		3. (Democratic)-Republicans
			1. Smaller fed. government, stronger state govt.
			2. Strict Construction
	2. Further issues
		1. Foreign policy: the British Menace
			1. British issue Orders in Council
				1. Impressment and naval harassment
			2. Clashes with Native Americans
				1. British incite NAs: British back Little Turtle

Attacks in NW Territories

* + - * 1. Americans send “Mad” Anthony Wayne🡪 Battle of Fallen Timbers (1795)
				2. Treaty of Grenville

Indians forced out of NW Territories

Westerners move towards Federalist Party…

* + - 1. Jay Treaty (1795)
				1. Terms

Stop impressment (didn’t happen)

Remove forts in American West (happened)

Stop inciting NAs (kind of happened, not really)

* + - * 1. Political impact

Jefferson outraged

UK didn’t promise to end impressment

UK didn’t compensate South for lost slaves

Hamilton elated

Defused crisis🡪 time to grow eco/pol

UK removed troops, UK allowed trade in West Indies

* + 1. Foreign policy: negotiations with Spain
			1. Pickney Treaty (1795): New Orleans open to US trade
		2. Partisanship divides
			1. Federalists/Dem-Republican grow
			2. Jefferson attacks Washington (BOOOOOOOOOMER)
				1. “My son is lost” ☹
			3. Washington has enough🡪 retires
				1. Farewell Address (written by Hamilton)

No foreign alliances

Look west

“Westward the course of empire…”

No political parties

Parties=selfish interests

Don’t need two, we already have one...

* 1. The Election of 1796
		1. Jefferson (Burr) vs. Adams (Pickney)
			1. Ugly campaign
			2. Hamilton… preoccupied… (“that was my wife you decided to—“)
		2. Adams wins, Jefferson is second place
			1. Which means he’s the vice president
				1. Even though he belongs to a different party…
1. Adams’ Only Administration (1797-1801) and the Revolution of 1800
	1. Foreign Problems
		1. The Quasi War, 1798-1800
			1. Background: France mad about Neutrality🡪 attacking US ships
			2. XYZ Affair (1798)
				1. Adams sends negotiators, French don’t listen unless bribed
				2. Calls for war at home🡪 Federalist victory in 1798 Congressional elections
			3. No declaration of war, but buildup of navy
	2. Domestic Problems
		1. Cabinet hates Adams (“that poor man, they’re going to eat him alive”)
			1. His Rotundity…
		2. 1798: Federalists control Congress
			1. Quasi-War🡪 Need to strengthen national security🡪
			2. Alien and Sedition Acts (1798)
				1. HUGELY unpopular, Witch hunt against Dem-Reps.
				2. “Adams is a dictator”—Jefferson
			3. “He’s in traction”
		3. Jefferson’s response: Kentucky-Virginia Resolves
			1. Proposed ideas:
				1. Alien + Sedition Acts violate Bill of Rights
				2. States can declare federal acts unconstitutional…

Interesting concept…

* 1. The Election of 1800
		1. Jefferson vs. Adams, Round 2
		2. Ugly campaign, character driven
			1. Feds about Jefferson
				1. “Jefferson is an atheistic poison sucking toad who breeds his slaves”
				2. “A mean-spirited, low-lived fellow, the son of a half-breed Indian, sired by a Virginia mulatto father”
				3. “One of the most detestable of mankind”
			2. Republicans about Adams
				1. “Alien and Sedition Monarchist”
				2. “A blind, bald, crippled, toothless man who is a hideous hermaphroditical character which has neither the force and firmness of a man, not the gentleness and sensibility of a woman”
		3. Electoral tie between Jefferson and Burr🡪 House of Representatives
			1. Influence of Hamilton
				1. Not running, but still influential
				2. Jefferson sucks, Adams sucks, Burr sucks the most
				3. Hamilton tells supporters to support Jefferson

Hamilton-Burr Duel, 1804

* + - 1. First peaceful transfer of power from one party to another
				1. “The Bloodless Revolution”
		1. Legacy the Federalists
			1. Adams=first and last Fed. president
			2. Strong economy
			3. Avoided war with Great Britain
			4. Set up strong fed. govt.
				1. Made Louisiana Purchase possible

**Chapter 7: The New Republic, 1789-1809**

**Part II: The Enigma of Jeffersonian Democracy, 1801-1809**

“Never did a man achieve more fame for what he did not do.”

—Moncure Conway, abolitionist, 1860s

**Lesson Objectives**

 Explain factors contributing to the rise of the First Party System.

Explain the significance of Hamilton’s economic policies on political and economic developments in the late 18th and early 19th century.

**Thesis**

While the differences between the Federalist and Democratic-Republican parities was clear in the Election of 1800, Jefferson would incorporate Hamilton’s economic policies into his administration throughout his two terms. Indeed by 1808, there was little real difference between Jefferson and his supposed Federalist enemies.

1. Context for Jefferson, pre-1800
	1. Internal Economic/Political Issues
		1. Hamilton’s Economic System
			1. Funding and Assumption
			2. National Bank
		2. Rise of Political Parties (Federalists vs. Dem-Rep)
		3. Alien and Sedition Acts, 1798
	2. Foreign Policy Issues
		1. British troops in West
		2. Impressment
		3. Jay and Pinckney Treaties
		4. The “Quasi-War”
	3. Ideological Issues
		1. Strict vs. Loose Construction
		2. Virginia-Kentucky Resolves, 1798
2. Jefferson and Historiography
	1. Progressives: tend to like him (Jeff. democracy vs. Ham. aristocracy)
		1. Opposed to industrialization
		2. Don’t like his idea of the role of government
	2. Neo-Conservative: Jeff. and Ham. are both similar
		1. Richard Hofstadter: both are aristocrats (ergo no class conflict)
		2. Post-WWII: neo-cons love him
			1. Symbol of the best and brightest of USA
		3. Issue with slavery…
			1. Man of his times
	3. New Left: DESPISE Jefferson
		1. Donald Robinson: huge hypocrite
			1. Hated spending and debt BUT terrible personal finances
			2. Hated George III BUT liked Louis XVI
			3. Praised “yeoman farmer” BUT believed in a natural aristocracy
			4. Praised revolution BUT never picked up a gun
			5. Advocated for strict constructionism BUT bought Louisiana
			6. Advocated for “democracy” BUT US became less democratic
				1. Women lost right to vote in New Jersey
				2. Free blacks also denied rights
			7. Said “all men are equal” BUT owned slaves
				1. Fathered 6 children with Sally Hemmings
	4. Neo-Con Rebuttal
		1. Most important intellectual/philosophical Revolution leader (next to Washington)
		2. Advocated for liberty/democratic rights
			1. Meritocracy
			2. Deism and religious freedom
			3. Ben Shapiro voice: well actually he was opposed to slavery
				1. Put slavery on “road to ultimate extinction”

Northwest Ordinances + ended international slave trade

1. Jefferson’s First Term, 1800-1804 (pg. 293-300)
	1. America by 1800
		1. USA growing
			1. Population explosion (7 million by 1810)
			2. 4 new states by 1809
			3. Economic prosperity (still mostly agricultural)
		2. Election of 1800
			1. Divisive but peaceful (Revolution of 1800)
			2. Inaugural Address: responsibility breeds moderation

“We are all Reps…we are all Feds”

* + - * 1. Pardoned Alien-Sedition “martyrs”
				2. Left Feds in federal positions
	1. Domestic Policy: continuation of Hamilton’s system
		1. Repeal Whiskey Tax, but kept everything else
			1. Shrewd and clever or incompetent and inept?
		2. Informal office, no pomp
	2. Foreign Policy
		1. Isolation
		2. Peace with UK/France
			1. Treaties are working!
			2. Military budget cuts
				1. Navy and army reduced: save money!
				2. Use of force against Barbary Pirates
			3. Louisiana Purchase (1803)
				1. God watches out for drunkards, fools, and the USA
				2. Why?

Napoleon needs money for war

Big drain on economy

Prevent US/UK alliance

* + - * 1. $15 million for 825,000 acres

“My lord, is this legal?“: Who cares?!

Need to chart this new territory🡪 Lewis and Clark, 1804

More land for those yeoman farmers

Westward the course of empire…

1. Jefferson’s Second Term, 1804-1808
	1. Domestic Policies Issues
		1. Partisan fighting
			1. Radical Democratic-Republicans (Tertium Quids): John Randolph
				1. Jefferson is too Federalist (too much government)
			2. Federalists: Essex Junto
				1. Threatened New England secession
		2. Judiciary attacks
			1. Judiciary Act of 1789 and the 1801 Midnight Appointments
			2. Marbury v. Madison (1803) and Judicial Review
				1. John Marshall (Supreme Court Justice)=Hamilton 2.0
				2. Supreme Court decides what is constitutional… (judicial review)

Can strike down legislation…

Technically not in the Constitution…

* + 1. Aaron Burr’s Conspiracy
			1. Declining reputation post-Hamilton duel
			2. John Wilkinson and King Aaron I
				1. Treason trial, acquitted on a technicality
	1. Foreign Policy Issues
		1. War between France/UK resumes🡪 UK/France restrict freedom of seas
			1. UK: Orders in Council🡪 impress US sailors
			2. France: Continental System🡪 seize US sailors
		2. Chesapeake-Leopard Affair, 1807
		3. Increased call for war
			1. No military…
		4. Jefferson’s idea? Economic sanctions🡪 Embargo Act (1807)
			1. No trade with outside with ANY country
			2. Massive failure: Economic depression
				1. Why did it fail?

UK did not depend on US trade (but US did...)

Good harvests in UK

Latin American independence🡪 new UK trading partners

* + - 1. Abuse of civil liberties
			2. Embargo repealed🡪 Non-Intercourse Act (1809)
				1. No trade with UK or France
				2. “Three times more costly than building a navy”
	1. Legacy
		1. The ironies of the Embargo Act
			1. Eventually UK manufacturing suffered (no cotton)
				1. Eventually it did work, Orders repealed by 1812
			2. US manufacturing increased
				1. Jefferson did more for industrializing than Hamilton did…
		2. Jefferson’s reputation
			1. Letters with Adams
			2. Popular in the South
				1. Especially Virginia-Kentucky Resolves
				2. Face of the Democratic Party? Jefferson-Jackson Days
			3. Decline in favorability by 1970s

**Review Question**

How might Jefferson’s presidency represent continuity/change from the Federalist presidencies?