The New Republic
- The First Seven Presidential Administrations –

I. George Washington - 1st President 1788-1796

A. Bill of Rights – First ten amendments – 1791
B. Establish Precedents
   1. Presidential Cabinet: Presidential advisors
      a. Vice President – John Adams
      b. Secretary of State – Thomas Jefferson
      c. Secretary of War – Henry Knox
      d. Secretary of Treasury – Alexander Hamilton
      e. Attorney General – Edmund Randolph
   2. Federal Government: ASSUMPTION of Debt
      a. “elastic clause”-Article I, Section 8: “to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper…”
      b. Loose interpretation of Constitution and of “necessary and proper”
      c. US is a $81,497,000 in debt from war
      d. Alexander Hamilton uses “elastic clause” to create a national bank – Bank of the United States
C. Neutrality – US will not get involved in European wars
   1. leads to Monroe doctrine – US out of Europe
   2. Treaties
      a. Jay’s Treaty with England: 1794
      b. Treaty of Greenville with Indians: 1795
      c. Pinckney’s Treaty with Spain: 1795
D. Whiskey Rebellion: PA farmers upset over taxes (1794)
E. US Capital: New York⇒Bargain⇒ District of Columbia
F. Farewell Address: Washington called for political unity
   1. avoid foreign entanglements: isolationism
   2. work together across political parties
G. Died December 1799
II. John Adams – 2nd President 1796-1800

A. Problems with Jefferson

B. XYZ Affair: International scandal involving the French
   1. French Prime Minister Talleyrand demanded a large bribe
   2. John Adams doubled the army and built 40 new warships
   3. Americans wanted war but Adams refused to lead the nation onto a losing and costly war against France

C. Alien and Sedition Acts – Congress passed anti-foreigner laws
   1. Presidential power to deport aliens he considered dangerous
   2. Crime to write, speak or publish “false, scandalous, and malicious” criticisms of government
   3. laws later found to be unconstitutional

D. Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions (1798,1799)
   1. written by Jefferson and Madison
   2. says that states have the right to judge the constitutionality of federal laws, and further, if they consider the laws unconstitutional the states then have the power to nullify, legally overturn, the bad laws

E. Convention of 1800 – peace treaty with France
   1. Federalist party wanted Adams to rush into war with France
   2. Adams sent delegation to France and secured Peace
   3. Federalist party split and chances for winning election slim
III. Thomas Jefferson – 3rd President 1800-1808

A. Marbury vs. Madison – First Supreme Court Case
   1. established the Judicial Review (Interpret Constitution)

B. War against the Barbary Pirates
   1. Tripoli Bribes
   2. Neutral Rights
   3. Impressment of Sailors
   4. Embargo Act (1807) Prohibited trade with all foreign countries

C. Louisiana Purchase
   1. 15 million dollars for the Western Mississippi Valley
   2. Explorers: map p.283
      a. Lewis and Clark 1803-1806
      b. Zeb Pike 1806-1807

D. Jeffersonian Era –The Republicans (Antifederalists)
   1. Two Parties – different political philosophy
      a. Federalists => National Republicans => eventually Whigs
      b. Anti-Feds=> Democratic-Republicans => Democrats
   2. Jeffersonian Democracy:
      a. Agriculture, pro-French idealism
      b. limited federal government, states’ rights
      c. laissez-faire economics
      d. anti-tariff

July 4, 1826 – Adams and Jefferson – Independence forever
IV. James Madison – 4th President 1808-1816

A. Republican Party remains in control
B. Non-Intercourse Act 1809: repeals Embargo Act, prohibits trade with Britain and France only

C. Frontier conflict in Ohio Valley
   1. Tecumseh, Prophet
   2. Harrison, Tippecanoe

D. War Hawks-young Republicans elected to Congress in 1810; most from the West and the South; appealed to nationalism and expansion

E. War of 1812
   1. British attack, Baltimore holds,
   2. Francis Scott Key writes the Star-Spangled Banner
   3. Treaty of Ghent:1814
   4. Battle of New Orleans:1815

F. Federalists Disgrace at the Hartford Convention
   1. against “Mr. Madison’s war”
   2. talking of secession
   3. seemed unpatriotic
V. James Monroe – 5th President 1816-1824

A. Era of Good Feelings

B. Westward Expansion
   1. Agriculture Focus
   2. Internal Improvements: Canals & Roads

C. Sectionalism
   1. South: John C. Calhoun: War Hawk from South Carolina states’ rights, no tariffs
   3. West: Henry Clay: Kentucky War Hawk, Great Compromiser

D. Missouri Compromise 1820
   1. Missouri = slave state; Maine = free state
   2. Bans, meaning stops, slavery from Louisiana territory north of 36-36’ parallel

E. Adam-Onis Treaty 1819 (map p. 323)
   1. US gains Florida from Spain; also gains Oregon country
   2. US gives up claim to Texas and $5 million

F. Monroe Doctrine 1823
   1. This doctrine states that Europe will stay out of the Americas and the US will steer clear of European affairs
VI. John Quincy Adams – 6th President 1824-1828

A. Election of 1824: 4 candidates: Adams, Clay, Crawford, Jackson
   1. Jackson(Democratic-Republican) had the most electoral votes, plurality, but not a majority
   2. Constitution states the decision then goes to the House
   3. Adams(National Republican) made a deal with Henry Clay, Speaker of the House
   4. Clay led House to vote for Adams; Clay was then appointed Secretary of State
   5. This shady deal became known as “The Corrupt Bargain”

B. J.Q. Adams’ Domestic Policies
   1. Stronger Federal Government
   2. Strengthen the Navy and funding scientific expeditions
   3. Government directing the economy
   4. Much of the US disliked these policies

C. Election of 1826
   1. The nation showed their displeasure by voting in a majority of Democratic-Republicans to the Senate and House
   2. Adams became disliked and ineffective

D. Adams’ Vice President John C. Calhoun(states’ rights) switches Party and joins Andrew Jackson’s Democratic-Republican Party for the election of 1828

Federalist => National Republicans(1828) => Whigs (1832)

Anit-Federalist => Democratic Republicans(1828) => Democrats
VII. Andrew Jackson – 7th President 1828-1836

A. Election of 1828 – with Vice President John C. Calhoun (states’ rights) and Jacksonian Democracy: Won by a landslide as the “common man” candidate, not from VA or MA

B. Spoils System: “To the Victor go the Spoils”

C. Nullification Crisis: 1832
   1. Jackson passes protective tariffs (benefits the North)
   2. Senator John C. Calhoun (resigned during elections of 1832) demands Nullification: the right of states to nullify, or not obey, a federal law. (Remember the VA and KY resolutions??? 1798)
   3. South Carolina’s state legislature passes the Nullification Act in 1832
   4. Andrew Jackson and the Congress pass the Force Bill 1833 that allows the president to use the US military to enforce acts of Congress.
   5. If South Carolina did not give in, it would face the army!
   6. South Carolina gives in and accepts the revised Tariff of 1832. But, the South learned a tough lesson: the federal government would not allow a state to go its own way without a fight.

D. 1832 Election: Democratic Party = Jackson and Vice-President Martin Van Buren win by a landslide

E. Second Bank of the United States
   1. Bank of US was up for renewal in Congress
   2. Jackson threatens to veto any law renewing the Bank
   3. After a long political battle, the bank of the US is destroyed once and for all

F. Indian Removal: Trail of Tears 1838
   1. Jackson defies the Supreme Court and forcibly removes the Cherokee Indians from Georgia