US/AZ History
Unit 2: The American Experiment 1754-1816
Sources:

• Eric Foner, *Give Me Liberty!*
• John J. Newman, *AMSCO: United States History*
• John Garraty, *A Short History of the American Nation*
• David M. Kennedy, *The American Pageant*
• James A. Henretta, *America: A Concise History*
• The College Board
• I’ve tried to cite sources for images, but have been unable to do for all. Images are not my creation and are intended only to increase the learning of my students.
Unit Objective

• Explain how the American independence movement affected society from 1754 to 1800.
Seven Year’s War
Bellwork:

• What was the economic relationship between the American Colonies and Great Britain at this time?
Agenda:

• The Seven Years War
Objective

• Explain the causes and effects of the Seven Years’ War (the French and Indian War).
The Seven Years’ War / French and Indian War

• European War in Americas
• Mercantilism
• Global Competition
Post War

• Pontiac’s Rebellion 1763
• Proclamation line 1763 – no settling west of the Appalachians
Colonial Identities

• Albany Plan of Union – 1754 – Ben Franklin
• Bond between colonies
European Claims in North America

1754 vs. 1763

GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER
1. Region: What do these maps tell you about the British Empire in the mid-18th century?
2. Place: What happened to France's possessions between 1754 and 1763?
Taxing the Colonies

• Huge war debt
• UK annoyed with lack of colonial help in the war
• Offsetting costs of British activities in Asia
Stamp Act Crisis

• Sugar Act 1764
• Quartering Act
• Stamp Act 1765: tax on all paper products
  • Stamp Act Congress: Boycott!
Sons of Liberty

- Samuel Adams
- Enforce boycott, use of violence
- radical political organization for colonial independence
Discuss

• The Sons of Liberty and Samuel Adams are often viewed as folk heroes – but their actions were more like that of terrorists.

• How do they serve as an example of different interpretations of history?

• How should we view them?
Practice Questions
1. The Proclamation of 1763 did which of the following?

• (A) Introduce a tax on tea
• (B) Prohibited colonists from producing iron for the American market
• (C) Forbade all colonial trade with the French West Indies.
• (D) Set a boundary along the crest of the Appalachians beyond which the English colonists win forbidden to settle.
2. The effect of the Treaty of Paris of 1763 was that:

(A) the territorial status quo was maintained

(B) France lost all major territorial possessions on the North American mainland

(C) the British were never again troubled by Indians on the western frontiers

(D) France retained major holdings on the North American continent, but had to give up everything in the Caribbean
3. The outcome of Benjamin Franklin's original Albany Plan in 1754 was significant because it showed that the American colonies:

• (A) had little sense of unity with each other
• (B) were beginning to see the need for more unity to help solve various issues
• (C) no longer felt the Indians to be a serious threat
• (D) were ready to subordinate their differences and unite for common defense
Summary

• Explain the causes and effects of the Seven Years’ War (the French and Indian War).
Taxation without Representation
Bellwork

• What were some of the effects of the French and Indian War?
Agenda:

• Taxation without Representation
Objective

• Explain how British colonial policies regarding North America led to the Revolutionary War.
Declaratory Act 1766

- Parliament had authority over the colonies and the right to tax and pass legislation "in all cases whatsoever."
- Stamp Act Repealed
The Townshend Crisis

• Townshend Acts: 1767, tax on glass, lead, and tea
• Boycott again
• Circular Letter
  • Mass. General Court
  • Sam Adams calls for complete revolution
• GB reaction
• Sends troops
“Letter from a Pennsylvania Farmer”

• John Dickinson from PA
• 1767
• 12 essays – argued Parliament did not have the power to tax the colonies
• BUT Parliament is supreme
The Boston Massacre

• March 5, 1770
• Snow ball fight leads to shots fired, 5 colonists are killed
• John Adams defends the soldiers
War inevitable?
Road to War

• Boston Tea Party – 1773
• Intolerable Acts
  • Coercive Acts
  • Boston under martial law
• Quebec Acts
1st Continental Congress--1774

• Reaction to “Intolerable Acts”
• How to cope with UK power
  • Declaratory Act 1766
  • American response
• Suffolk Resolves
• The Continental Association
Virtual vs. Actual Representation

• Virtual: The political theory that a class of persons is represented in a lawmaking body without direct vote.
• Actual: literally presented in parliament
Discuss

• Did the Americans have a legitimate complaint?
Second Continental Congress-May, 1775

• Lots of things to plan
  • No money
  • No clear end goal
• Army--Washington?
• Lexington and Concord-April 1775
Dickinson’s Olive Branch Petition

• Conservatives-last gasp
  • “We’re loyal”
  • “We know you understand”
  • It’s a misunderstanding—“What we got here is failure to communicate.”
• We want to prevent further hostilities”
1776: Sit Down John
John Adams: Extend an Olive Branch
King George’s Response

• Prohibitory Law
  • “America in rebellion”
• Seize American ships—hang traitors
Hamilton: You’ll be Back
Enlightenment Philosophers

• John Locke: Natural rights

• Jean Jacque Rousseau: a gov is only legitimate by the consent of the people
Common Sense

• Then Common Sense by Thomas Paine
  • Paine focused on George III
    • “He does not care for us.”
  • We must break from him
Practice Questions
1. The above engraving was used as propaganda to promote which of the following:

• (A) Grassroots mobilization to defend the rights of colonial subjects
• (B) A memorial for British losses during the Revolutionary War
• (C) A condemnation of the threat to property created by riots in Boston
• (D) An increase in Bostonian support of British rule to preserve peace in the country
2. All of the following causes led up to the event portrayed in the engraving EXCEPT

• (A) imperial control over North American markets.

• (B) British implementation of what colonials believed to be unfair taxation.

• (C) the British navy's impressments of American sailors from American merchant ships

• (D) Great Britain's massive debt from the Seven Years' War.
3. The British angered American colonists by doing all of the following except

• a. limiting trade by regulations.
• b. imposing new taxes.
• c. outlawing paper money in the colonies.
• d. dissolving local legislatures.
• e. prohibiting publication of inflammatory political tracts.
Summary:

• Explain how British colonial policies regarding North America led to the Revolutionary War.
Bellwork

• What were the complaints of Americans?
Agenda:

• 3.4 Philosophical Foundation
Objective

• Explain how and why colonial attitudes about government and the individual changed in the years leading up to the American Revolution.
Discuss

• Which was the smarter move: independence and reconciliation? Why?
Declaring Independence

• Debate in Congress
• Adams v. Dickinson
  • JD: “Let us wait till all agree”
  • JA: Must go forward - never get outside support.
So, the Declaration

- Congress edges to independence
  - Richard H. Lee--July 2, 1776
  - Need explanation--Jefferson chosen to write it
First Revolution of Enlightenment

• Lofty style-Entitlement to Life, Liberty, and Happiness
  • “Natural Rights”
  • “All men are created equal”
List of grievances

• Blamed George III for Colonies’ Woes
  • George III “flouted our rights”
• Colonies justified in cutting ties
• Slavery debate
Too Late to Apologize
Read Declaration of Independence
Practice Questions
1. Which of the following would John Locke have argued?

• a. The king is appointed by the divine will of God, and people have to respect that.
• b. Individual rights can only be guaranteed by an absolute ruler whose power is unchecked by the populace.
• c. People have the right to rebellion.
• d. The abolition of private property is necessary for the harmonious functioning of society.
• e. Democracy does not work because not all people are equal or should be a part of the working government.
2. Thomas Paine's pamphlet, *Common Sense* was significant in that it

- (A) emotionally aroused thousands of colonists to the abuses of British rule, the oppressiveness of the monarchy, and the advantages of colonial independence
- (B) rallied American spirits during the winter of 1776, when Washington's forces had no hope of surviving the winter, much less defeating the British
- (C) called for a strong central government to rule the newly independent American states
- (D) asserted to its British readers that they could not beat the American colonists militarily unless they could isolate New England from the rest of the American colonies
3. One of Rousseau's most radical ideas was that the will of the people was sacred and that government

- a. could not impose unwanted taxes.
- b. authority rested on the consent of the governed.
- c. had to respond to calls for reform.
- d. was responsible for controlling business.
- e. should be abolished.
Summary:

• Explain how and why colonial attitudes about government and the individual changed in the years leading up to the American Revolution.
Start Declaration of Independence Activity

• https://edsitement.neh.gov/lesson-plans/declaration-independence-expression-american-mind
American Revolution
Bellwork

• How does the declaration of independence reflect Enlightenment ideas?
Agenda:

• The American Revolution
Objective

• Explain how various factors contributed to the American victory in the Revolution.
Discuss

• What are some of the mythology of the revolutionary war?
Early Military Action

• Ticonderoga and Bunker Hill
• The Balance of Power
  • British superior military
  • Americans know the land
PRO/CON

• Make a Pro/Con list for Great Britain and the Colonies in your notes.
• What are advantages and disadvantages each sides has in this war?
British Advantages

• Population
• Experience and training
• Military: Navy and Army
• Leadership and Loyalists
American Advantages

• Home front
• Washington
• European allies
• War fatigue

NOW I’M THE MODEL OF A MODERN MAJOR GENERAL; THE VENERATED VIRGINIAN VETERAN.
Need for Victories

• Morale, allies (France)
• Disastrous Battle of Long Island
• GW contributions
  • Kept cause alive and army in the field

WE ARE OUT GUNNED. OUT MANNED. OUT NUMBERED. OUT PLANNED.
Hamilton: Right Hand Man
Saratoga - 1777

- Turning Point--Goal to cut colonies in half
  - Difficult terrain
  - New military strategy
  - American victory lifts spirits
Liberty! The American Revolution
Discuss

• What makes a revolution revolutionary?
Impact

• Saratoga convinced France to support us
  • Money and supplies
  • French Navy opened supply lines
  • Treaty of Alliance 1778
UK and GW Move South

• Howe captures Philadelphia

• Valley Forge
Analyze these quotes

• “...it is very certain that half the army is almost naked, in a great measure bare-footed.” Johann de Kalb to Comte de Broglie, Valley Forge, Christmas Day 1777.

• “A number of our men, indeed all who have not had the small pox are & soon will be under Inoculation.” Alexander Scammell to Timothy Pickering, Jr. Valley Forge, 28 February 1778.

• “…Except you have some dependence from abroad, the few Horses that remain must perish in a few days.” Tench Tilghman to Clement Biddle, Valley Forge, 5 March 1778
• “We want, my dear sir, wine above all things, for our sick are now numerous, and our cases generally putrid....we also want sheets, shirts, candles, soap, writing as well as wrapping paper, pots, horn-spoons, and every other kind of hospital utensil.” James Fallon to Jonathan Potts, Yellow Springs, 27 April 1778
UK and GW Move South

• Howe Captures Philadelphia
• Valley Forge
• Von Steuben re-energizes the Army
  • Prussian soldier
War and Native American Relations

• Continued animosity over land
• Cherokees Hard Hit
• Iroquois
Financing the War

• No taxation
  • States print paper money
  • Foreign loans
  • Bonds
  • Continentals
• Inflation -- out of control
War Decided in the South

- UK Resources thin
- Stalemate
- Yorktown - 1781

We negotiate the terms of surrender
I see George Washington smile
We escort their men out of Yorktown
They stagger home single file
Tens of thousands of people flood the streets
There are screams and church bells ringing
And as our fallen foes retreat
Liberty! The American Revolution
Hamilton: Battle of Yorktown
Treaty of Paris 1783

- Jay, Franklin, and Adams negotiated without France despite their promise
- American Independence
- UK evacuate troops
Treaty of Paris 1783

- US has to reimburse Loyalists
- Land to Mississippi--Ambiguous Florida boundaries
- Native Americans ignored
Discuss

• How does the American Revolution compare to other revolutions we can think of?
Practice Questions
The British had significant allies during the American Revolution, among them the Mohawks, while the colonists gained this country's support after their victory at Saratoga

- a. French, led by Lafayette.
- b. Germans, led by Von Stuben.
- c. Dutch, led by Van Pelt.
- d. Poles, led by Kosciuszko.
- e. Mohawks, led by Joseph Brant.
2. The Battle of Saratoga in 1777 was crucial because it

- a. brought the French into the war.
- b. was a great military victory for the colonists.
- c. drove the British back to the coastal areas.
- d. drove the Hessians out of the war.
- e. was a crossroads between the southern and northern states.
3. At Yorktown, with the American army supported by French soldiers and a French fleet, the British general Cornwallis

- a. committed suicide.
- b. was ambushed by Mohawk troops.
- c. declared his support for American independence.
- d. surrendered to General Washington.
- e. signed the Declaration of Independence.
Summary

• Explain how various factors contributed to the American victory in the Revolution.
Articles of Confederation
Bellwork

• What did the Americans do to win the war?
Agenda:

• The Articles of Confederation
Objective:

• Explain how different forms of government developed and changed as a result of the Revolutionary Period.
Now! What kind of society?

- Social order maintained
- Gradual Change
  - “Equality”
  - Separation of church and State
- North slowly abolishes slavery
Republican Motherhood

• Rights for women
  • Civic Virtue
  • Republicanism: altruistic citizen committed to public good
• Mother entrusted with moral education

“If we mean to have Heroes, Statesmen and Philosophers, we should have learned women.”
Abigail Adams

www.thefederalistpapers.org
The Articles of Confederation - 1777

• “A loose confederation of friendship”
• States supreme
• No executive—Weak judiciary
• Unicameral Congress
• No Power to tax
Successes

• Politically

• Jefferson’s Land Ordinance of 1785
  • Land surveyed, divided sold to pay national debt
  • Townships of 6 sq mi
  • Land set aside for schools
One section = 640 acres (1 square mile)
A — half section = 320 acres
B — quarter section = 160 acres
C — half-quarter section = 80 acres
D and E — quarter-quarter section = 40 acres

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Throughout the Northwest Territory, government surveyors imposed a rectangular grid on the landscape, regardless of the local topography, so that farmers bought neatly defined tracts of land. The right-angled property lines in Muskingum County, Ohio (lower left), contrasted sharply with those in Baltimore County, Maryland (lower right), where — as in most of the eastern and southern states — boundaries followed the contours of the land.
Western Lands

- Contention
- Northwest Land Ordinance of 1787
Confederation’s Weaknesses

• Unanimous amendments
• No power to tax
• No power to regulate trade
• No power to enforce laws
• No executive or courts
Video: History.Com What were the Articles of Confederation?
New National Economy

• Early successes
• Major Economic problems
  • No power to regulate commerce
  • Debts
• Foreign Policy Disasters
Shay’s Rebellion - 1786

• MA Farmers had to pay high taxes
• Closed courts rather than lose land
• MA responds in force
• Strengthens nationalists
Discuss – which quote do you agree with most?

• “A little rebellion now and then is a good thing. The tree of liberty must be refreshed from time to time with the blood of patriots and tyrants.” – Jefferson

• “Liberty may be endangered by the abuses of liberty as well as the abuses of power.” – Madison

• “Our government at present has liberty for its object.” - Samuel Adams

• “Genuine liberty requires a proper degree of authority, to make and exercise the laws.” - Hamilton
Nationalists of 1780’s

• James Madison and Alexander Hamilton
• Nationalists wanted to take power from the states and have a stronger central gov
• Annapolis Convention 1786: Wanted to regulate interstate and international commerce
Practice Questions
1. The government of the Articles of Confederation was successful in resolving the problem of how to

• A. Open British Caribbean ports to American trade
• B. enable American citizens to trade through the port of New Orleans
• C. overcome state-imposed tariff barriers to interstate commerce
• D. provide for statehood for western territories
• E. secure sufficient funds for payment of the national debt
2. Shays’ Rebellion reflected which of the following

- A. Conflict between Loyalist supporters of Great Britain and United States citizens
- B. Concerns about increasing numbers of slaves in Massachusetts
- C. Economic frustration of New England farmers who had trouble paying debts in hard currency
- D. State governments’ restrictions on westward expansion into the Ohio River Valley
- E. Rivalries between merchants and shipbuilders in the Atlantic trade
Summary:

• Explain how different forms of government developed and changed as a result of the Revolutionary Period.
Constitutional Convention
Bellwork:

• What were the strengths and weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation?
Agenda:

• The Constitutional Convention and Debates over Ratification
Objective:

• Explain the differing ideological positions on the structure and function of the federal government.
• Explain the continuities and changes in the structure and functions of the government with the ratification of the Constitution.
The Philadelphia Convention

• 1787 – 55 delegates from 12 states
• Washington in charge, Franklin adds legitimacy
• Hamilton and Madison take the lead
• Limits of democracy
Early Action

• Madison hijacks the conference
• Tension between small states and big states
  • Virginia Plan vs. New Jersey Plan
• Great Compromise
  • 3/5 Compromise
  • Commerce
Changing the Articles of Confederation at the Constitutional Convention

**Virginia Plan**
- Thoroughly revised the Articles
- Offered a Bicameral Congress
- States equally represented in the House
- Pop. represented by Senate
- Federal Executive = general authority
- Federal Judiciary = one supreme court & many smaller courts

**New Jersey Plan**
- Only amended the Articles
- Offered a unicameral Congress
- States equally represented
- Federal Executive = group chosen by Congress & monitored by governors
- Federal Judiciary = single supreme court with justices appointed by the executive

**The Great Compromise**
- Each state represented in Congress by two Senators & varying number of members of the House based on pop.
- Appealed to both large and small states

Bicameral legislature

Cave more power to state governments
Ratification Debate

- Ratification Conventions
- Federalists – pro-constitution
  - Federalist Papers
  - Hamilton, Madison Jay
- Anti-Federalists – anti-constitution
  - Feared oppressive gov
  - Jefferson, Patrick Henry
### Debating the Constitution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Federalists</th>
<th>Anti-Federalists</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Leaders</strong></td>
<td>George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, James Madison, Alexander Hamilton</td>
<td>From Virginia: George Mason and Patrick Henry; From Massachusetts: James Winthrop and John Hancock; From New York: George Clinton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Arguments</strong></td>
<td>Stronger central government was needed to maintain order and preserve the Union</td>
<td>Stronger central government would destroy the work of the Revolution, limit democracy, and restrict states’ rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strategy</strong></td>
<td>Emphasized the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation; showed their opponents as merely negative opponents with no solutions</td>
<td>Argued that the proposed Constitution contained no protection of individual rights, that it gave the central government more power than the British ever had</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Advantages</strong></td>
<td>Strong leaders; well organized</td>
<td>Appealed to popular distrust of government based on colonial experiences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Disadvantages</strong></td>
<td>Constitution was new and untried; as originally written, it lacked a bill of rights</td>
<td>Poorly organized; slow to respond to Federalist challenge</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
“Federalist” Triumph

• The Bill of Rights created to meet the fears of the anti-Federalists
Discuss

• The fears of the anti-federalists has essentially come to pass. Do you think this is a good thing or a bad thing?
THE CONSTITUTION

Crash Course US History - Constitution
Crash Course: Constitutional Compromises
Why wasn’t the Bill of Rights originally included in the US Constitution?
3.9 The Constitution
3 BRANCHES of U.S GOVERNMENT

LEGISLATIVE
(makes laws)
- Congress
  - Senate
  - House of Representatives

EXECUTIVE
(carries out laws)
- President
  - Vice President
  - Cabinet
  - Supreme Court
  - Other Federal Courts

JUDICIAL
(evaluates laws)
Division and Separation of Powers

• Congress / Legislative Branch
  • Makes Laws
  • Bi-Cameral Legislature
    • Senate: 2 representatives per state
    • House of Representatives: representation based on population
Division and Separation of Powers

• Executive Branch
  • President / Commander in Chief
  • Executes the laws
  • Vetoes laws
  • 4 year term
  • Electoral College
Does your vote count?

The Electoral College Explained

TED-Ed: Electoral College
Division and Separation of Powers

• Judicial Branch
  • Federal Courts -> Supreme Court
  • Designed to mediate arguments between states
  • Judges appointed for life
Checks and Balances

- Vetoes legislation
- Impeaches president
- Impeaches judges
- Declares laws unconstitutional
- Declares presidential acts unconstitutional
- Nominates judges
HOW IS POWER DIVIDED IN THE U.S. GOVERNMENT?

TED-Ed: Division of Power
Summary

• Explain the differing ideological positions on the structure and function of the federal government.
• Explain the continuities and changes in the structure and functions of the government with the ratification of the Constitution.
Start Constitution Activity / Bill of Rights
Shaping of a New Republic
Bellwork

• What were the concerns of the anti-Federalists?
Agenda

• Shaping of a New Republic
Objective:

• Explain how and why political ideas, institutions, and party systems developed and changed in the new republic.
• Explain how and why competition intensified conflicts among peoples and nations from 1754 to 1800.
Washington’s First Term

• Unanimously elected – 1789
• Cabinet
• First Actions
  • Bill of Rights
  • Judiciary Act of 1789
Hamilton’s Program

• Economic Depression
• Hamilton’s plan:
  • Funding, assumption, national bank
• Opposition from Jefferson and Madison
• Compromise Ham’s plan for southern capital
Hamilton First Cabinet Meeting
HBO John Adams: Jefferson and Hamilton
Whiskey Rebellion - 1794

- Liquor tax in PA
- Farmers view it as excessive
- Washington arrives with army
- Shows tensions between poor and rich
Washington’s 2\textsuperscript{nd} Administration

• French Revolution
  • Conflicting Attitudes
• Edmond Genet
Hamilton: Second Cabinet Meeting
Problems with Great Britain and Spain

• Impressment of US Ships
• Battle of Fallen Timbers 1795
  • Treaty of Greenville
• Jay Treaty
• Pickney Treaty
Washington’s Farwell Address

• Super influential
• Warned Americans
  • not to get involved in European affairs
  • not to make "permanent alliances" in foreign affairs
  • not to form political parties
  • not to fall into sectionalism
Discuss

• How are political parties already starting to form?
Political Parties emerge:

• Federalists:
  • Washington, Adams, Hamilton
  • Strong government – pro trade
  • Loose construction

• Democratic Republicans
  • Jefferson and Madison
  • Small gov – farmers
  • Loose construction
### Election of 1796

- Adams vs. Jefferson
- Results: President Adams and VP Jefferson
- Hamilton’s interference

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<td>Thomas Jefferson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alexander Hamilton</td>
<td>James Madison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>View of the Constitution</strong></td>
<td>Interpret loosely</td>
<td>Interpret strictly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Create strong central government</td>
<td>Create weak central government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Foreign Policy</strong></td>
<td>Pro-British</td>
<td>Pro-French</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Military Policy</strong></td>
<td>Develop large peacetime army and navy</td>
<td>Develop small peacetime army and navy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Economic Policy</strong></td>
<td>Aid business</td>
<td>Favor agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Create a national bank</td>
<td>Oppose a national bank</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Support high tariffs</td>
<td>Oppose tariffs</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Chief Supporters</strong></td>
<td>Northern business owners</td>
<td>Skilled workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Large landowners</td>
<td>Small farmers</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Plantation owners</td>
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Adam’s Administration

• International issues
  • Quasi War with France 1798
  • XYZ Affair
• Alien and Sedition Act – 1789
  • Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions - 1799
The Revolution of 1800

- Jefferson vs. Adams
- Hamilton’s Role
- Bizarre Results
- Federalist Legacy
Practice Questions
“Friends and Fellow Citizens: I should now apprise you of the resolution I have formed to decline being considered among the number of those out of whom a choice is to be made....

"I have already intimated to you the danger of parties ... with particular reference to ... geographical discriminations....

"Let it simply be asked-where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths....

"As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit ... avoiding likewise the accumulation of debt ... which unavoidable wars may have occasioned ... in mind that toward the payment of debt there must be ... taxes....

"By interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, [we] entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalship, interest, humor, or caprice .... It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world."

-George Washington, Farewell Address, 1796
1. One of the strong reasons Washington and others warned against political parties was concern about

• A) damages to the national reputation
• (B) divisive sectionalism
• (C) rights of property owners
• (D) unavoidable wars
2. In addition to his Farewell Address, part of Washington's legacy was that he

- (A) started the two-party system
- (B) established the precedent of a two-term limit
- (C) created the first presidential library
- (D) advocated for greater involvement overseas
**Summary:**

• Explain how and why political ideas, institutions, and party systems developed and changed in the new republic.

• Explain how and why competition intensified conflicts among peoples and nations from 1754 to 1800.
American Identity
Bellwork

• Identify 3 changes in America since the ratification of the constitution to the election of Jefferson.
Agenda:

• Developing an American Identity
Objective:

• Explain the continuities and changes in American culture from 1754 to 1800.
Colonial Society vs. Post Revolution

• Colonial Society
  • General characteristics: self-government, religious tolerance, no hereditary aristocracy, social mobility

• Post Revolution
  • Women
  • White Men
  • Families
PHILLIS WHEATLEY

Crash Course African American History #7
Art and Architecture
Westover House – Owned by William Byrd – 1730
Wentworth-Gardnew 1740-Boston, MA
Old State House: Boston 1731

Independence Hall: Philadelphia 1732
Epes Sargent by John Singleton Copley (1764)
Mrs. Thomas Broylston (1766) and Nicholas Broylston (1767) by John Singleton Copley
Samuel Adams by John Singleton Copley (1772)
Paul Revere by John Singleton Copley (1770)
Discuss

• Explain the continuities and changes in American culture from 1754 to 1800.
Native Americans

- Treaty of Fort Stanwix 1784
- Settlers expand West
- Battle of Fallen Timbers and Treaty of Greenville
European Migration to America

• Germans – “Pennsylvania Dutch”
• Scotch Irish
Migration West

• Settlers going west for more economic freedom and opportunity
• Didn’t always have ready cash
Discuss

• What do you think are some of the different priorities that we see starting to emerge in the different regions?
Slavery and politics

• The Revolution and Slavery
• Defenders of Slavery
• Gabriel’s Rebellion – 1800 in VA
• Southern Reaction
Crash Course
African American History #6

BLACK AMERICAN HISTORY

THE STONO REBELLION
Start of Regionalism

- Differences between North and South
- Slavery and National politics
- Slavery’s influence on migration west
Summary

• Explain how and why migration and immigration to and within North America caused competition and conflict over time.

• Explain the continuities and changes in regional attitudes about slavery as it expanded 1754 to 1800.
The Era of
Jefferson
Bellwork:

• Why was the election of 1800 remarkable?
Agenda:

• The Rise of Political Parties and the Era of Jefferson
Objective:

• Explain the causes and effects of policy debates in the early republic.
America in 1800

• Population Growth and Western Expansion

• “We are all Republicans, we are all Federalists”

• Early domestic policies
Louisiana Purchase
1803
• Louisiana Territory
• Negotiations
• Constitutional Issues
• Consequences
  • Louis, Clark and Sacagawea
Attack on the Judiciary

- Midnight Appointments – 1801
  - Adams appoints 16 judges on his final day
  - Madison ignores them
- John Marshall new Supreme Court Judge
- Marbury v. Madison
- Judicial Review
Marshall

• *Marbury v. Madison* (1803)

• Judicial Review: Supreme Court has the power to decide if a law is or is not constitutional.
Crash Course Gov: Judicial Review
Discuss

• What do you think are some of the long term impacts of judicial review?
Burr Conspiracy 1804

- Hamilton Duel
- Wants to make himself emperor in the west
- Commits treason
Failure of Foreign Policy

• Chesapeake-Leopold Incident

• Embargo Act (1807): prohibited American shops from leaving home ports until Britain and France stopped restricting US Trade
Impact

• Economic impact
  • Commercial collapse in New England
  • Increase in smuggling
Citizens — I am sorry I cannot call you my Lords & Gentlemen. This is a grand philosophical idea — shutting our ports against the English — if we continue the experiment for about fifteen or twenty years, we may begin to feel the good effects — in the mean time to prevent our sailors from being idle, I would advise you to employ them in various works of husbandry, by that means we may gain the protection of that great and mighty Emperor King Napoleon.

My family is starving.

My warehouses are full.

How are we to dispose of our produce?

My goods are expiring.

We must speak to him in more forcible language.

It was not the case in Great Watson's time.

You shall be King henceforth.
Madison elected in 1808

- Repeals Embargo Act
- 1812 – Embargo again
Pressure for War

• War Hawks: younger congressmen from the west
  • Henry Clay (KY), John C. Calhoun (SC)

• Relationship with Indians
  • Pressure from settlers to remove Indians
  • Indians not pleased
Many Faces of John C. Calhoun
Western Confederacy Revived 1809
• Tecumseh (chief/warrior) – gathering support
  • Shawnee, Kickapoo, Potawatomi, Winnebago, Ottawa, Chippewa
• Get support from GB
• Join or be exterminated
Tenskwatawa (prophet)

• White people source of all evil
• Anti-assimilation
• Followers gather in Prophetstown, IN
• Battle of Tippecanoe 1811
  • Gov. William Henry Harrison destroys Prophetstown
War of 1812

• Declaration of War
• The War
  • Failed attempt to invade Canada
  • Battle of Thames
  • British burn Washington DC
Discuss

• What do you think the impact of the war will be?
• How will it effect Native Americans, migration, economics and politics?
End of the War

• Treaty of Ghent ends the War
• Hartford Convention
• Jackson Victory
War’s Aftermath

• Impact on Native Americans
• War’s Legacy
• Rush-Bagot Treaty on Great Lakes: limited how much naval power US and GB could keep on the great lakes
WAR OF 1812

Crash Course US History: War of 1812
Practice Questions
"It is true I am a Shawnee. My forefathers were warriors. Their son is a warrior. From them I take only my existence; from my tribe I take nothing .... [I] come to Governor Harrison to ask him to tear the treaty ... but I would say to him:

"Sir, you have liberty to return to your own country.'

"Once, nor until lately, there was no white man on this continent. ... It then all belonged to red men .... Once a happy race, since made miserable by the white people, who are never contented but always encroaching. The way, and the only way, to check and to stop this evil, is for all the red men to unite in claiming a common and equal right in the land .... For it never was divided, but belongs to all for the use of each. For no part has a right to sell."

-Tecumseh, Letter to Governor William Henry Harrison, August 1810
1. Tecumseh believed that which of the following would be the best way for the American Indians to respond to the desire of white settlers for land?

• (A) Signing a treaty with the United States
• (B) Joining the British in order to stop westward expansion
• (C) Moving westward to lands unoccupied by American Indians
• (D) Forming a confederacy among all American Indians
2. Based on this excerpt, which of the following would Tecumseh most likely have objected to?

• (A) The War of 1812
• (B) The Alien and Sedition Acts
• (C) British actions on the western frontier
• (D) The Louisiana Purchase
Summary:

• Explain the causes and effects of policy debates in the early republic.