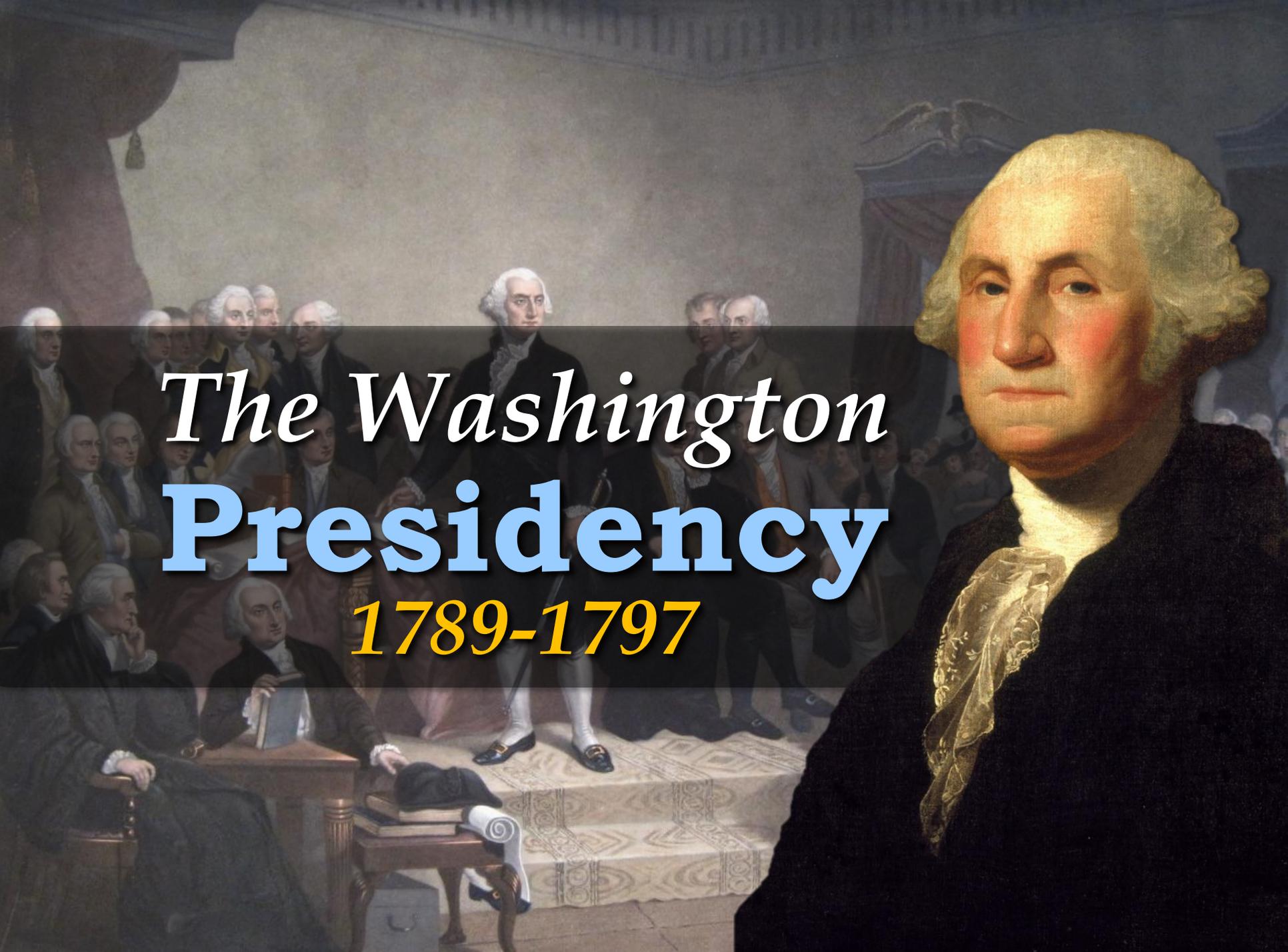


A detailed historical painting depicting a bustling city street scene from the early republic. In the foreground, a horse-drawn carriage is being led by a man in a blue and red uniform, who is also playing a drum. A young boy in a red cap and striped skirt stands nearby. The street is filled with people in 18th-century clothing, including men in top hats and women in long dresses and bonnets. In the background, a large building with arched windows and a dome is visible, along with an American flag flying from a balcony. The overall atmosphere is one of a significant public event or procession.

Political Developments *in*
The Early Republic
(1790s-1810s)



The Washington
Presidency
1789-1797



First Inauguration

April 30, 1789

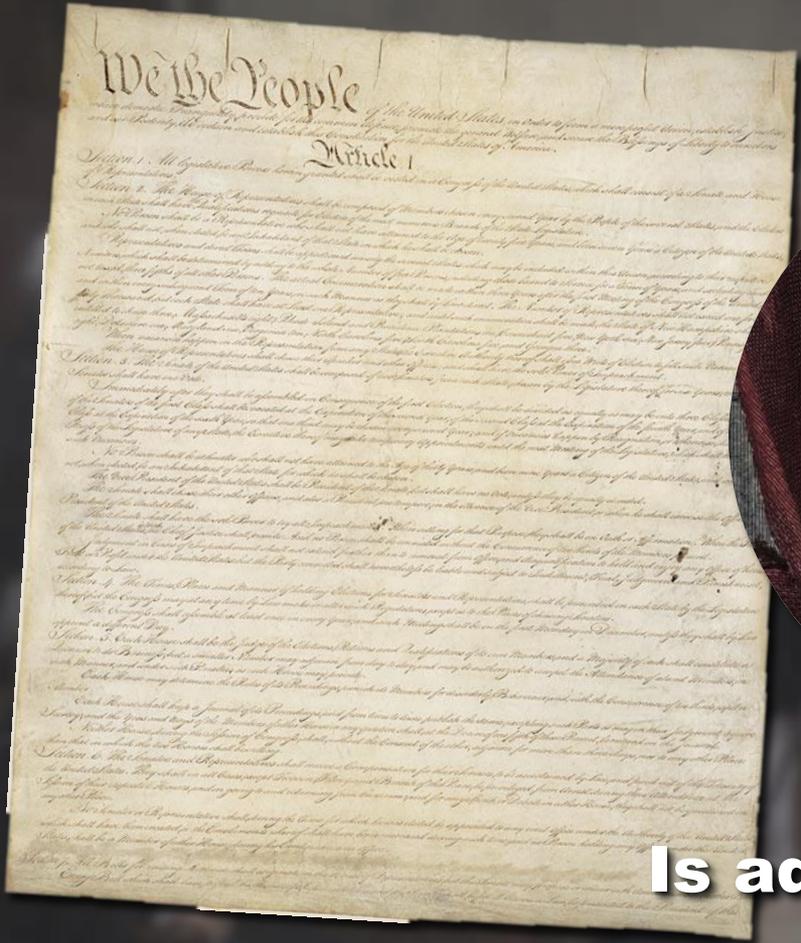


Washington Creates the Presidency

- ❖ *Civilian military leader*
- ❖ *Stately class yet simplistic role & title “Mr. President”*
- ❖ *Holding balls, speeches, annual addresses, & tours*

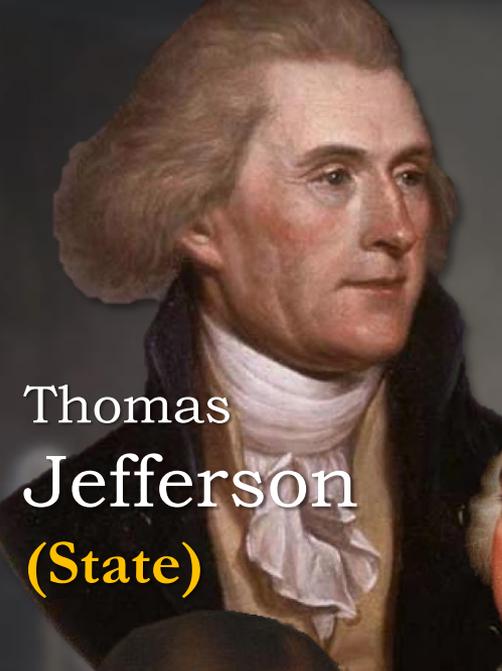


Presidential Cabinet

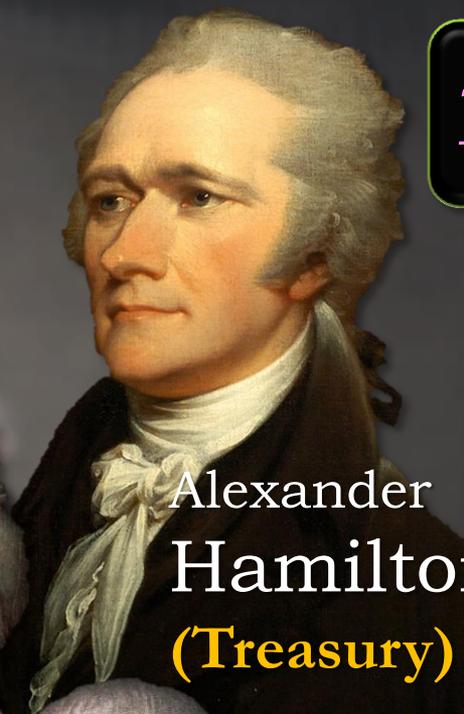


Is adding cabinet members
Constitutional?

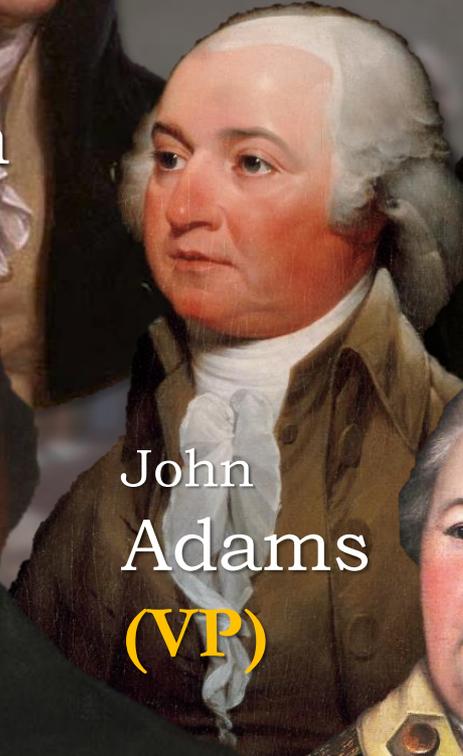
1st Cabinet



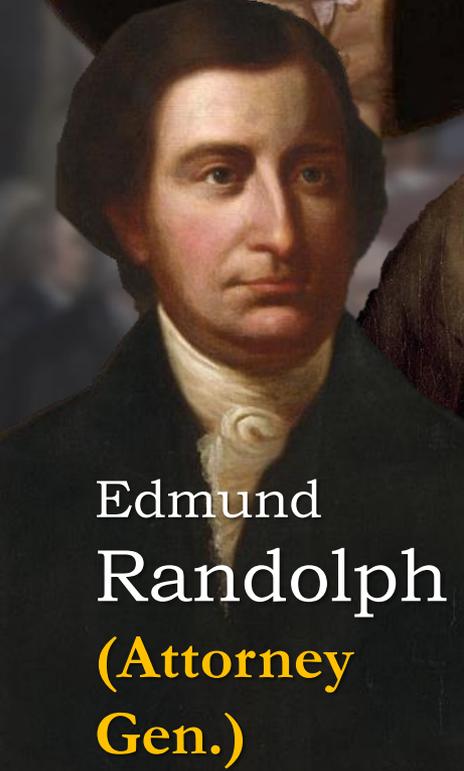
Thomas
Jefferson
(State)



Alexander
Hamilton
(Treasury)



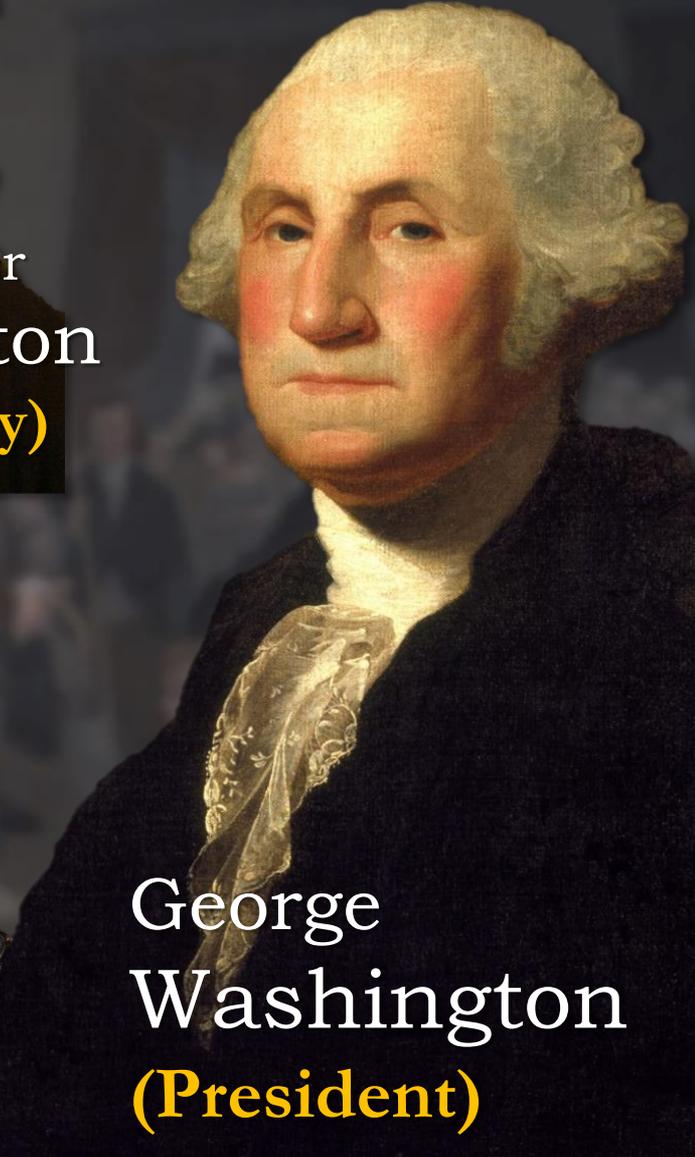
John
Adams
(VP)



Edmund
Randolph
(Attorney
Gen.)



Henry Knox
(War)



George
Washington
(President)



1790s

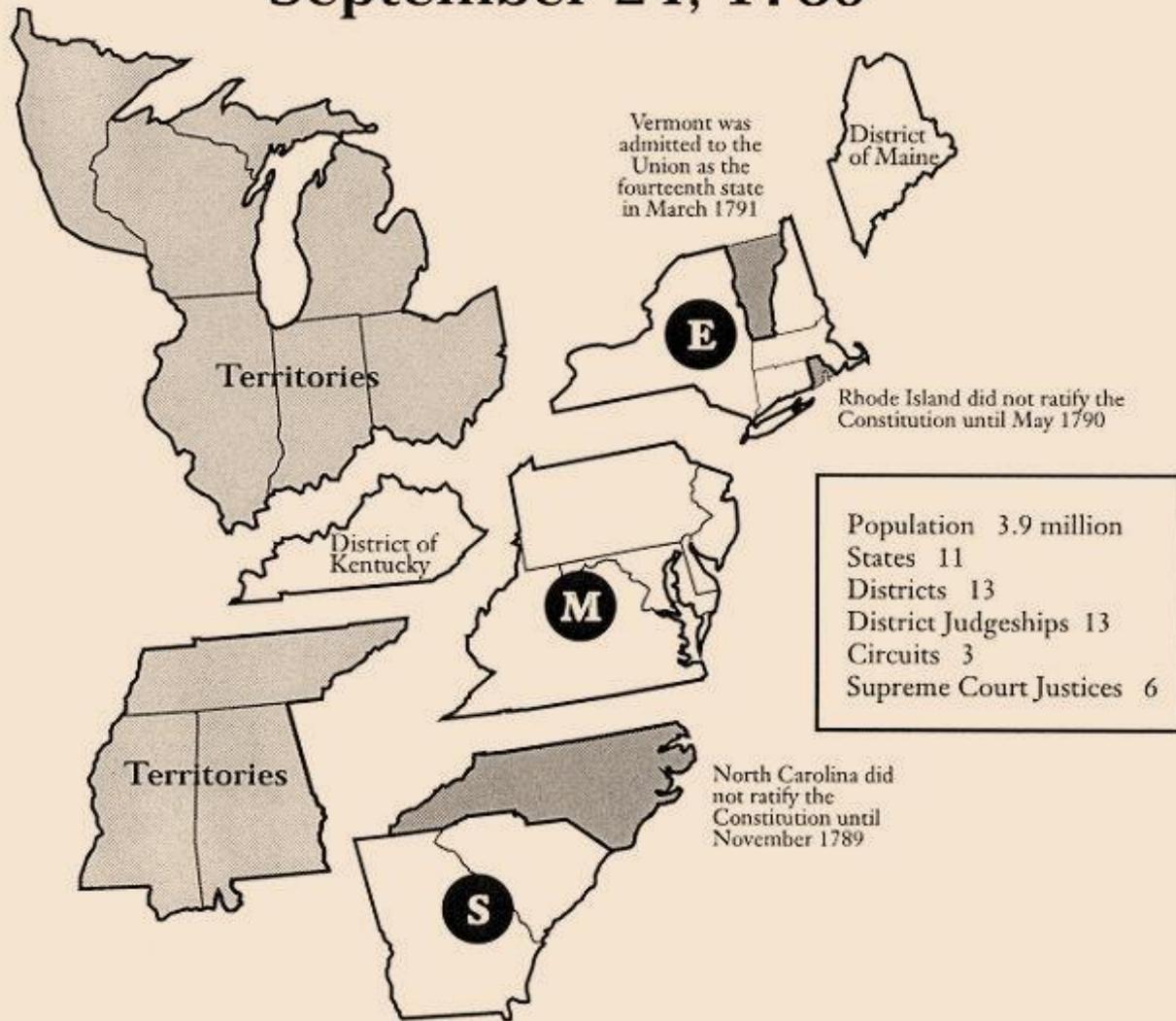
Presidential Cabinet

2010s

Presidential Cabinet

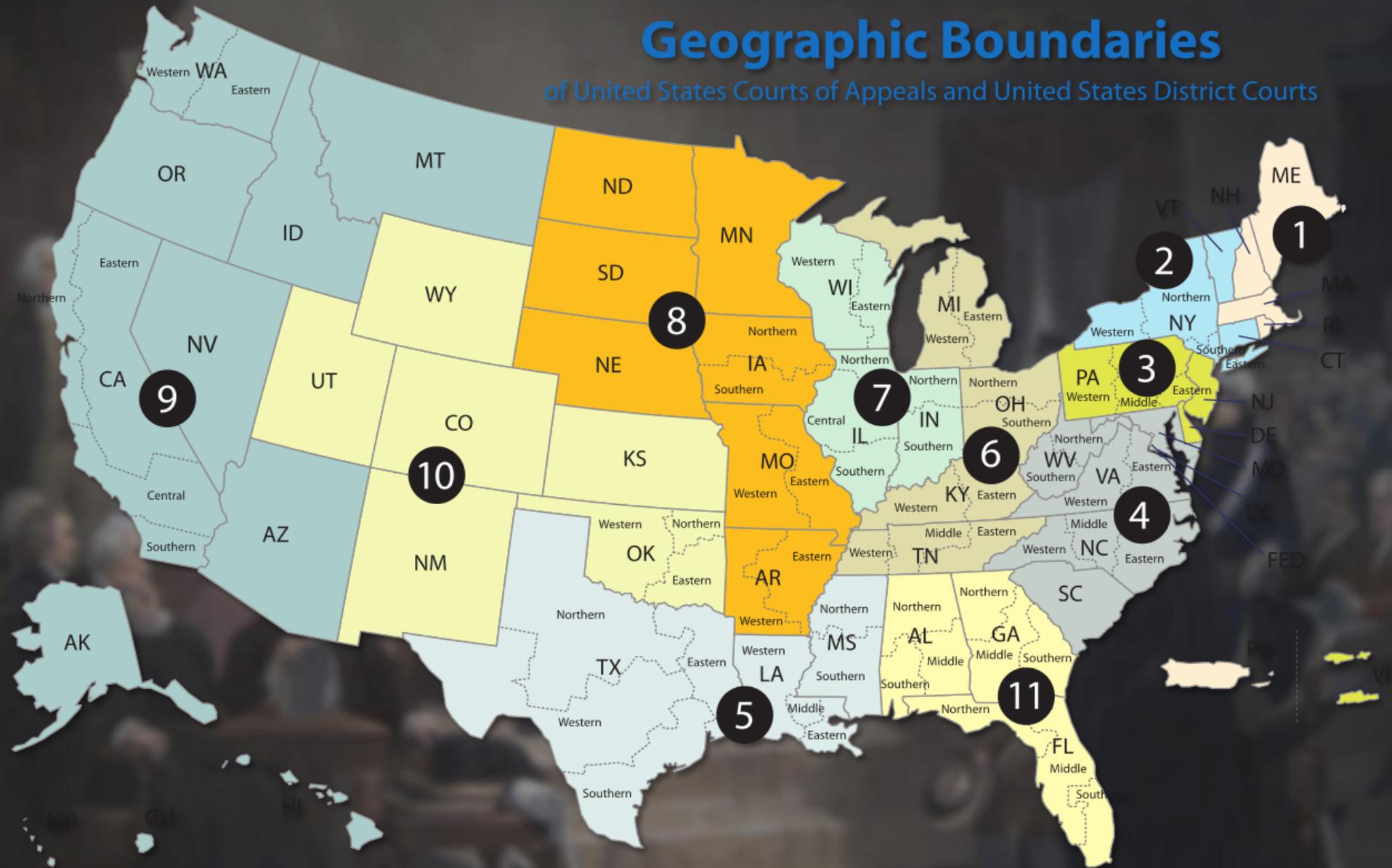


September 24, 1789



Geographic Boundaries

of United States Courts of Appeals and United States District Courts



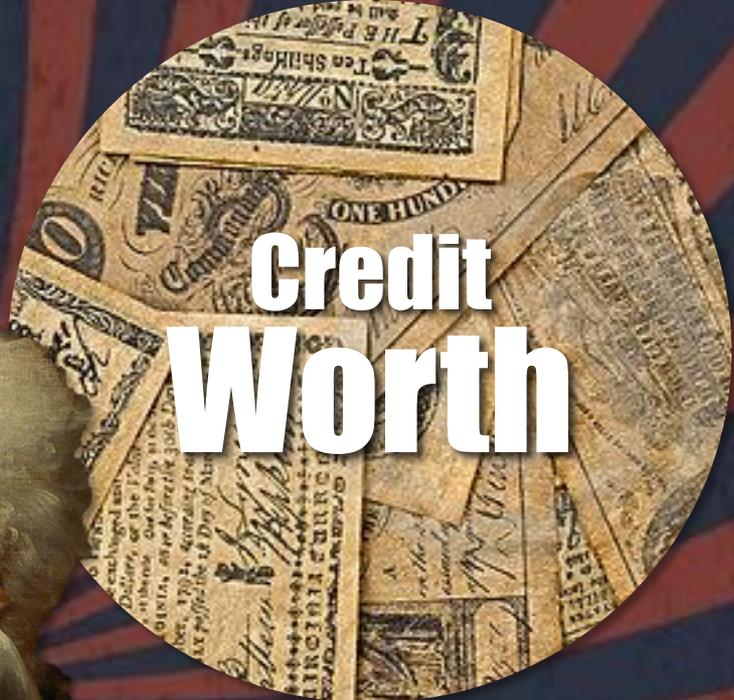


Postwar DEBT & Tax Problems

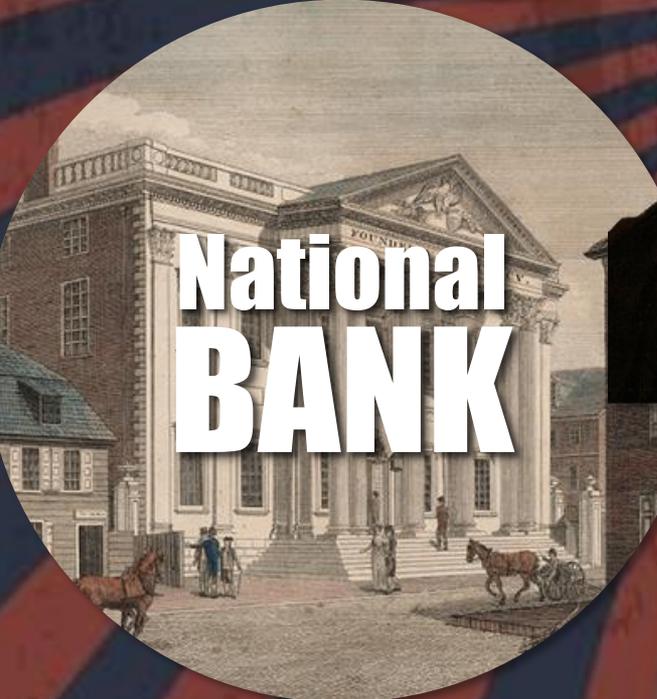
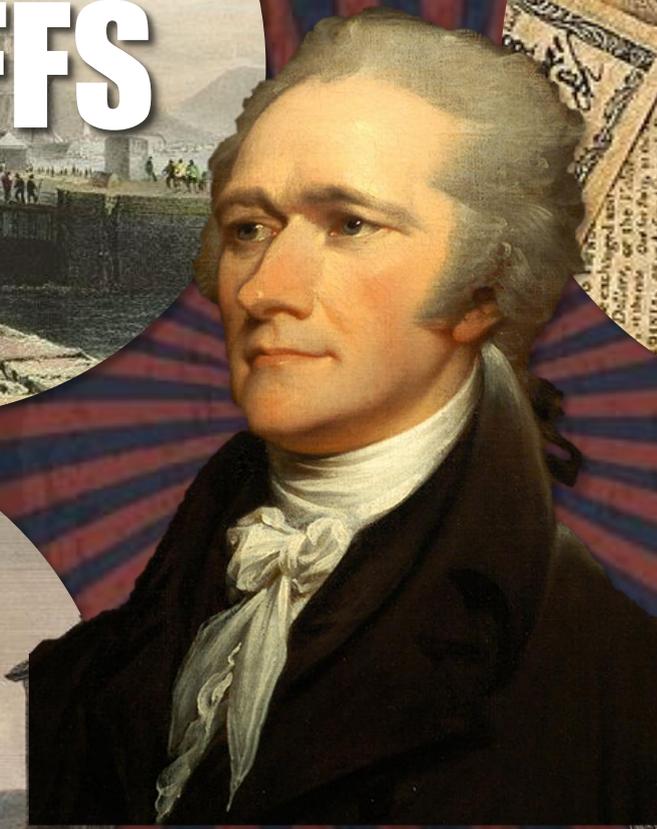
How do we fix this?



TARIFFS



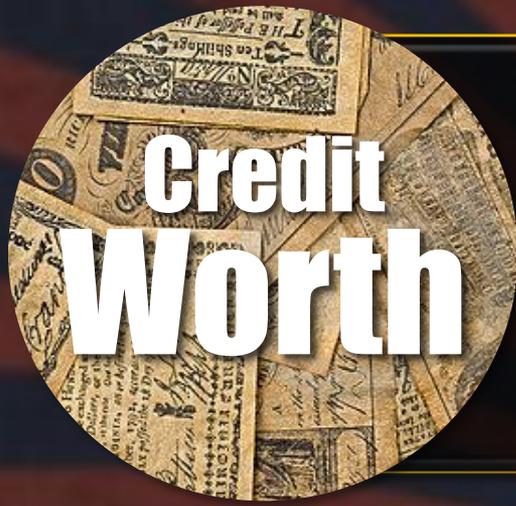
**Credit
Worth**



**National
BANK**



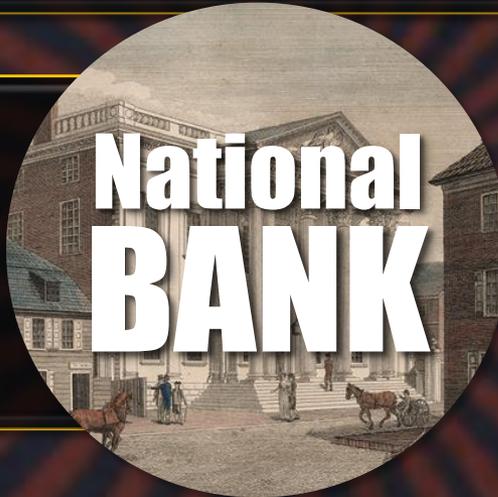
**Excise
TAX**



Credit Worth

*To pay debts → increase debt. The Fed. Gov. would take on the debts of the states. Why? To gain support of creditors (South hated, North loved)
*negotiation → U.S. capital in South**

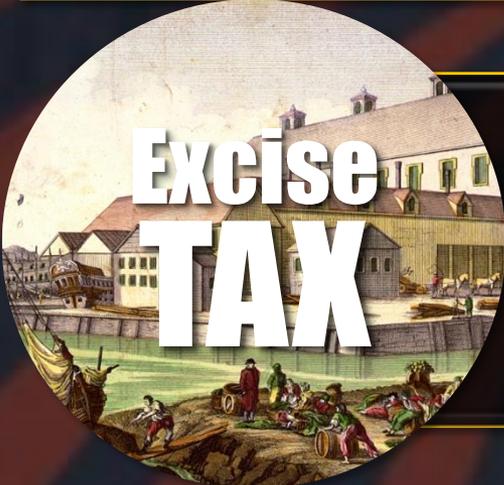
A bank would handle loans, issue paper money, and issue tax receipts



National BANK



TARIFFS



Excise TAX

Tax on the production & sale of a good to raise revenue

Tax on imported goods to protect domestic manufacturing

Whiskey Rebellion

1793



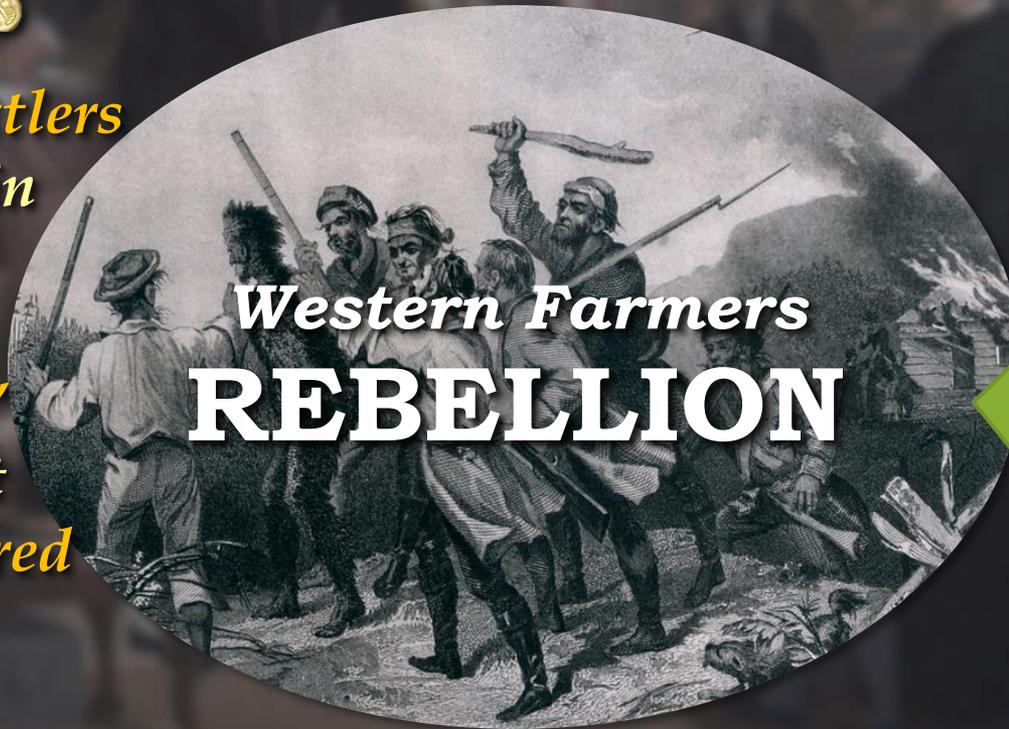
Excise
TAX

Leads to



Whiskey
TAX

- *Appalachian settlers transported grain into whiskey*
- *PA farmers "Whiskey Boys" refused payment*
- *Tarred & feathered tax collectors*



Western Farmers
REBELLION

Leads to

Federalists

**Crush
Them!**



Western Farmers
REBELLION

Anti-

Federalists

**HELP
THEM!**

*How should the
government
respond?*

1794

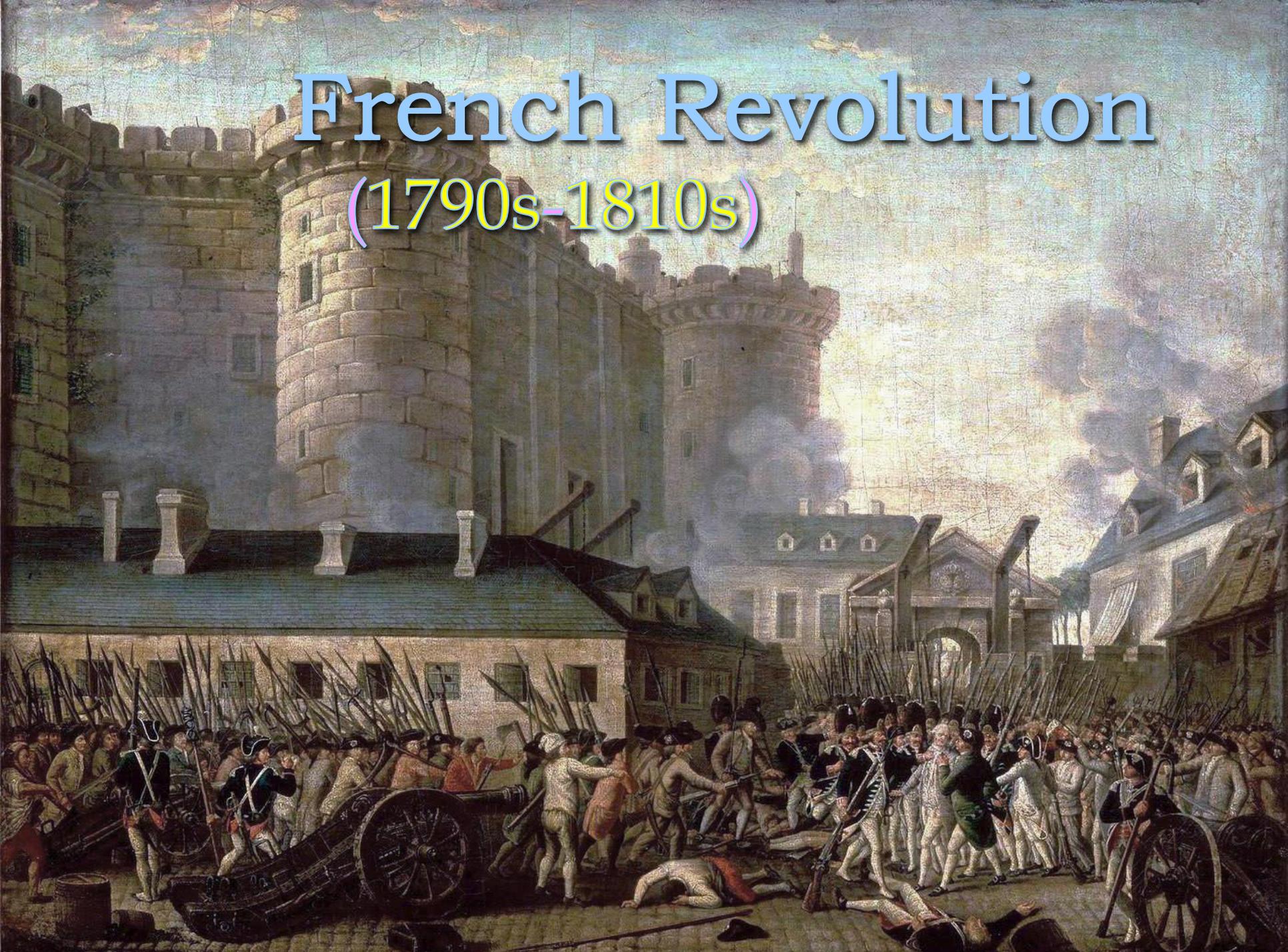
Washington led 13,000 militia troops to put down the rebellion

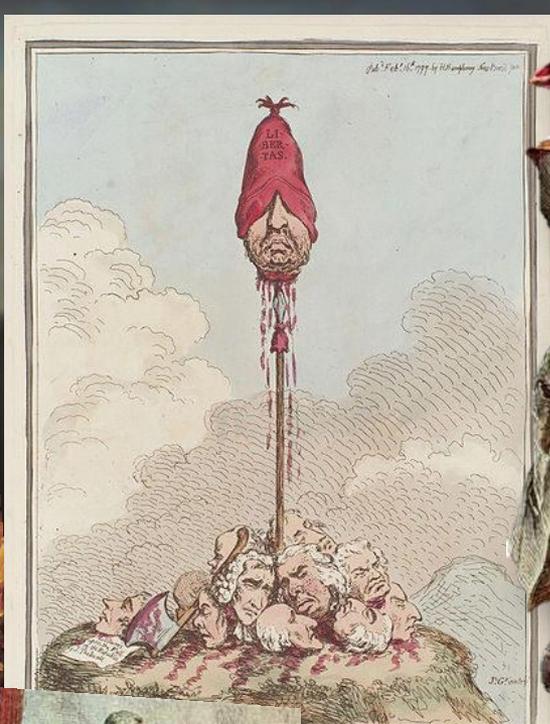
Why it matters? It showed the national government could actually enforce law



French Revolution

(1790s-1810s)







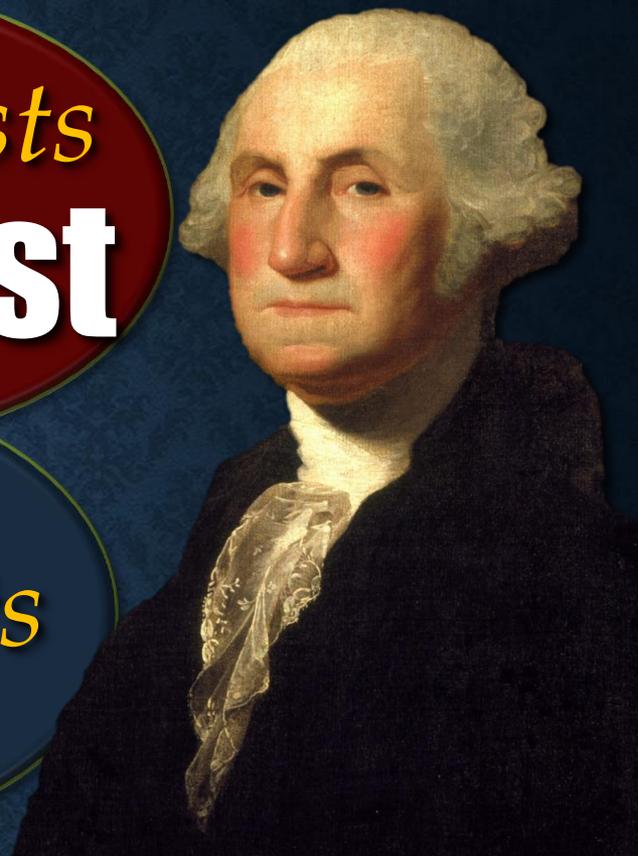
FRENCH REVOLUTION

Federalists
Against

*Anti-
Federalists*
For

*Edmond
Genêt*

*French diplomat
who smack talked
George &
tried
recruiting
U.S. men*



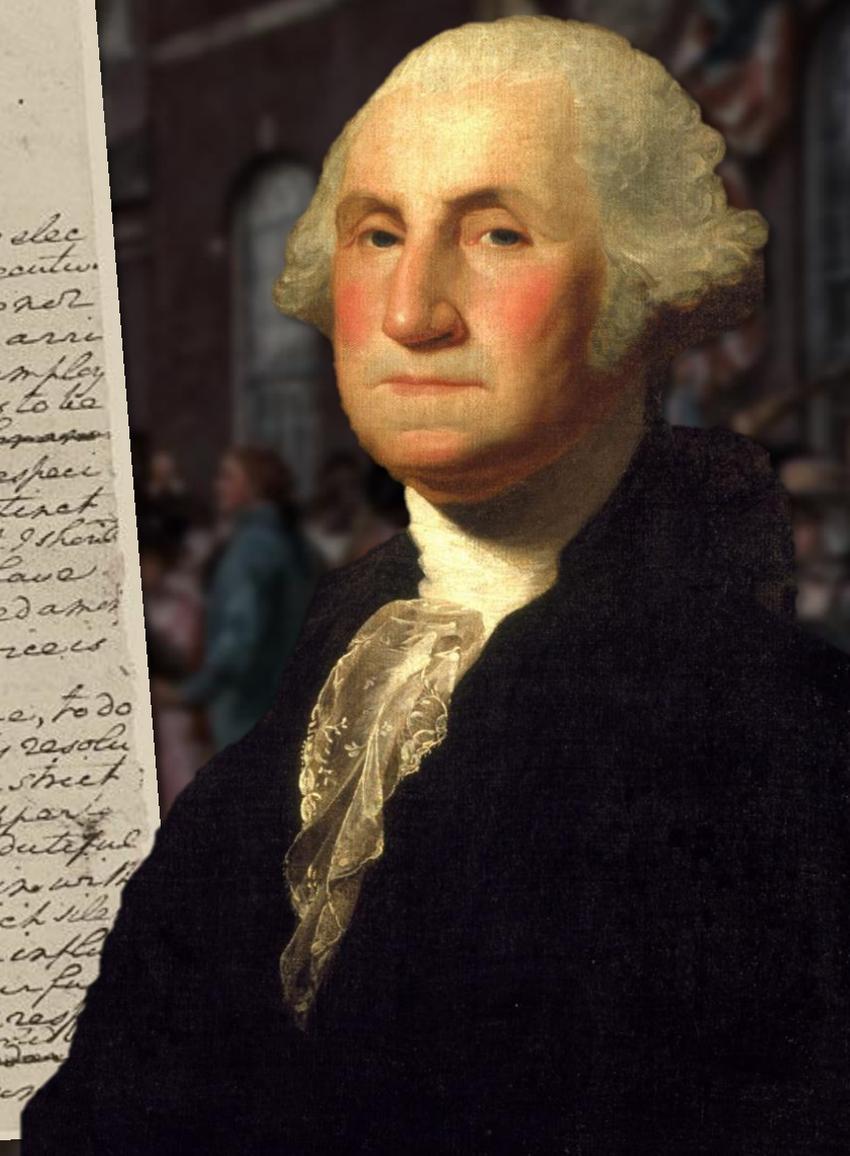
I live in the midst of continual parties. Old man Washington is jealous of my success, and of the enthusiasm with which the whole town flocks to my house"

Washington Farwell Address (1796)

Friends, & Fellow Citizens

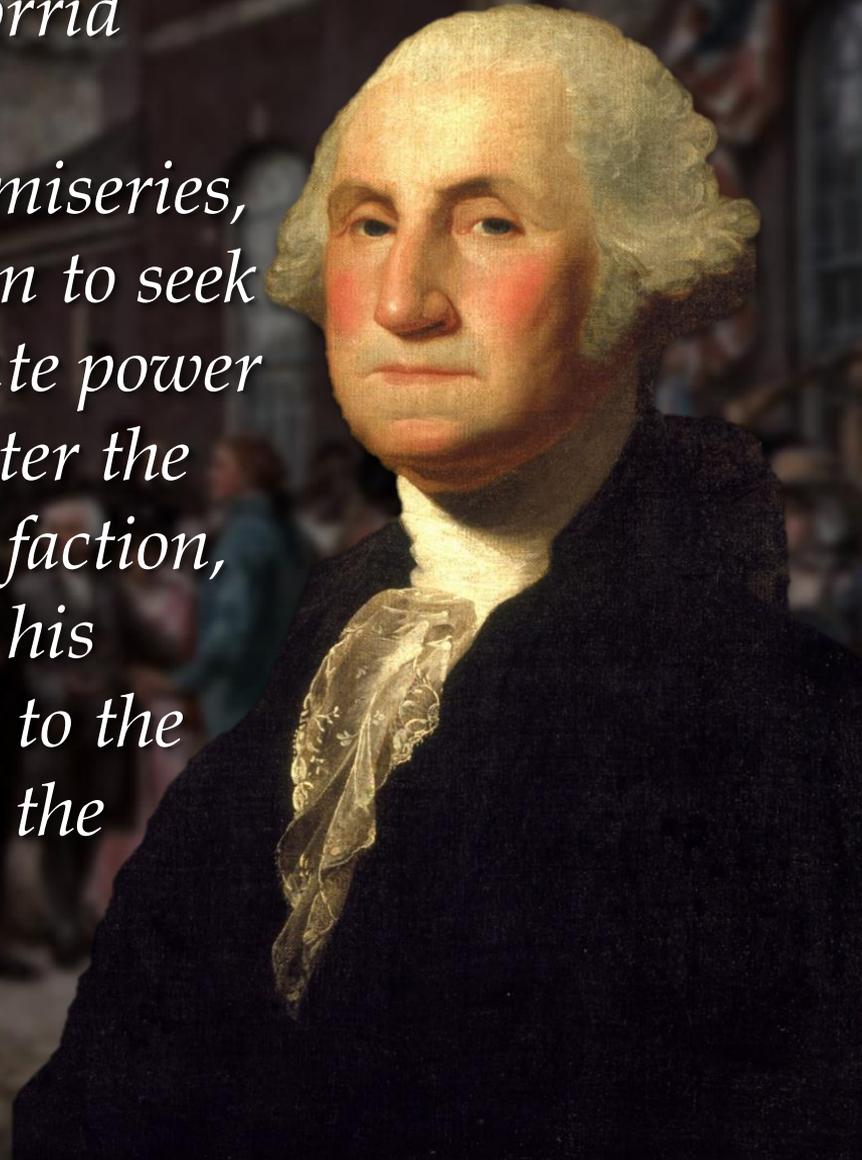
The period for a new election of a citizen to administer the executive government of the United States, being now far distant, and the time actually arrived, when your thoughts must be employed in designating the person, who is to be clothed with that important trust, ~~for a season~~, it appears to me proper, especially as it may conduce to a more distinct expression of the public voice, that I should give you apprision 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 beg you, at the same time, to do me the justice to be assured, that this resolution has not been taken, without a strict regard to all the considerations appertaining to the relation, which binds a dutiful citizen to his country — and that, in withdrawing the tender of service, which silence in my situation might imply, I am influenced by no disposition of real or supposed interest, no deficiency of grateful respect for your past kindness; but ~~am~~ ^{am} ~~an~~ ^{am} ~~entirely~~ ^{entirely} ~~governed~~ ^{governed} by a sense of the duty which I owe to my country.



“The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge...has [led to] the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism.... The disorders and miseries, which result, gradually [lead] men to seek security and [peace] in the absolute power of an individual; and sooner or later the chief [leader] of some [dominant] faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns this [position] to the purposes of his own elevation, on the ruins of Public Liberty.”

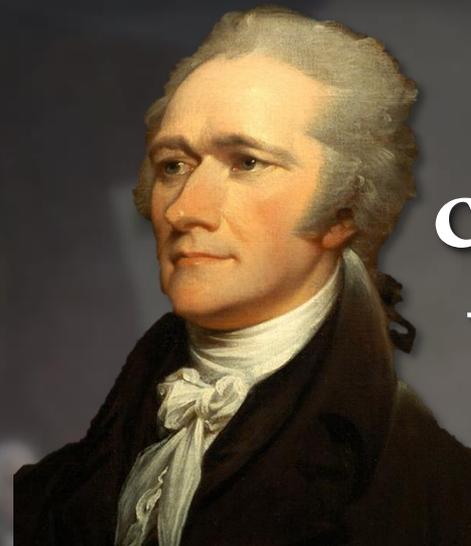
— George Washington





Jefferson & Hamilton
Birth of Faction

What kind of country should the United States be?



FEDERALISTS

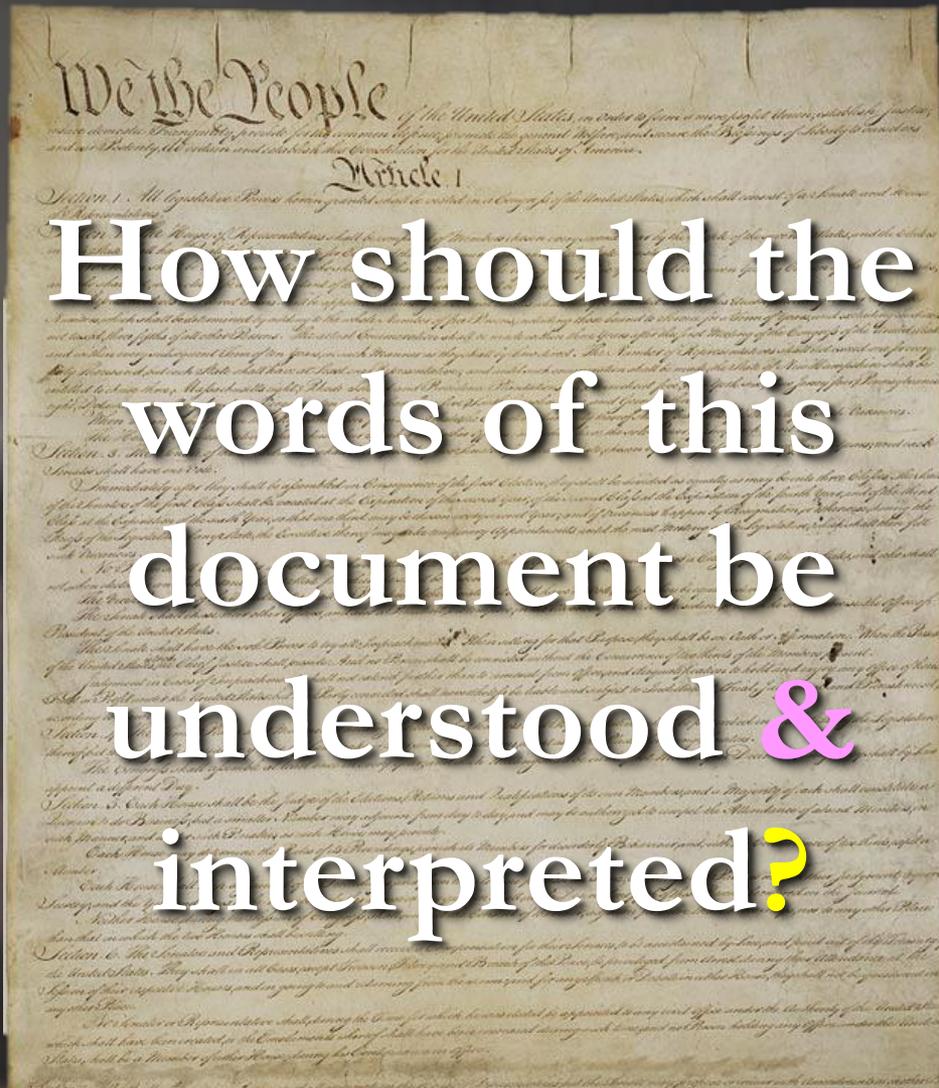
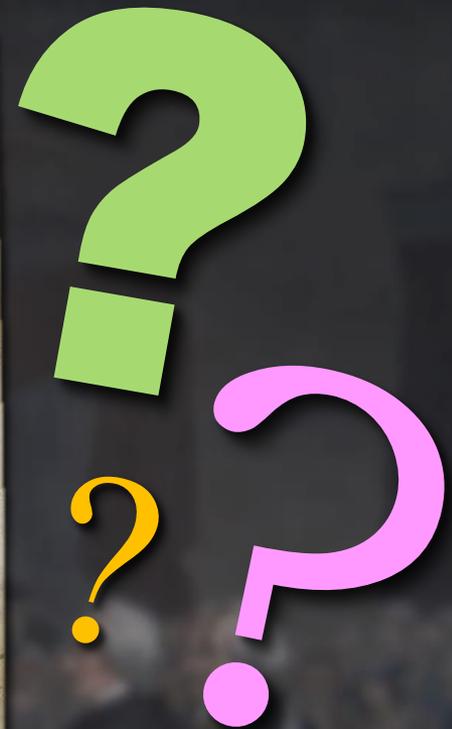
- Country based on global trade networks
- Country based on domestic manufacturing
- Country based on elitism
- Country based on a strong central gov.
- Supported Great Britain & against French Rev.



DEMOCRATIC-REPUBLICANS

- Country based local trade & commerce
- Country based on small scale farming
- Country based on democracy (little dude)
- Country based on a strong local/state gov.
- Supported French Rev.





How should the words of this document be understood & interpreted?

Loose Constructionism

vs

Strict Constructionism

Loose Constructionism

VS

Strict Constructionism

Favor a broad interpretation of the Constitution (*pliable*)

Implied powers should be used often and as needed

National government power should grow to address the times and issues

State power should be restrained and be second to National

Favor a literal interpretation of the Constitution (*changeless*)

Implied powers are to be used only when necessary

National government power should be restrained/limited

State/local government power should remain strong

Questions For Each to Consider

Loose Constructionism

VS

Strict Constructionism

If the Constitution simply means what the times mean, then how does one make any solid judgments and how can rights be said to be inalienable, objective, truths rather than made-up (subjective) opinion?

If the Constitution doesn't change, how does one deal with the need to expand suffrage, end slavery, promote civil rights and various social welfare programs not in the Constitution?

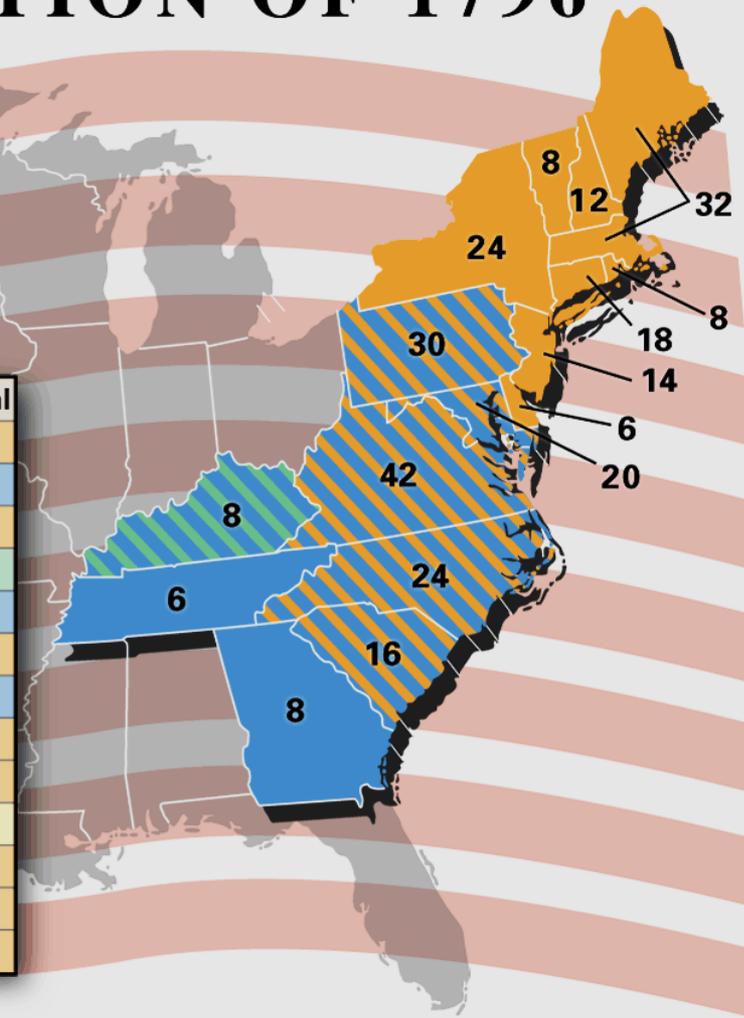
The Adams
Presidency
1797-1801



ELECTION OF 1796

Before the ratification of the 12th Amendment in 1804, each elector cast votes for two different candidates. The candidate with the highest number of votes became president, while the candidate with the second highest total became vice president.

	CT	DE	GA	KY	MD	MA	NH	NJ	NY	NC	PA	RI	SC	TN	VT	VA	Total
J. Adams	9	3			7	16	6	7	12	1	1	4			4	1	71
Jefferson			4	4	4					11	14		8	3		20	68
T. Pinckney	4	3			4	13		7	12	1	2		8		4	1	59
Burr				4	3					6	13			3		1	30
S. Adams																15	15
Ellsworth						1	6					4					11
Clinton			4													3	7
Jay	5																5
Iredell										3							3
Henry					2												2
Johnston						2											2
Washington										1						1	2
C. Pinckney										1							1



J. Adams (Federalist)
71 electoral votes



Jefferson (Democratic-Republican [DR])
68 electoral votes

T. Pinckney (Federalist)
59 electoral votes

Burr (Antifederalist)
30 electoral votes

S. Adams [DR]
15 electoral votes

Ellsworth (Federalist)
11 electoral votes

Clinton [DR]
7 electoral votes

Jay (Federalist)
5 electoral votes

Iredell (Federalist)
3 electoral votes

Henry (Independent)
2 electoral votes

Johnston (Federalist)
2 electoral votes

Washington (Federalist)
2 electoral votes

C. Pinckney (Federalist)
1 electoral vote

1796 **First Party-Based Election**

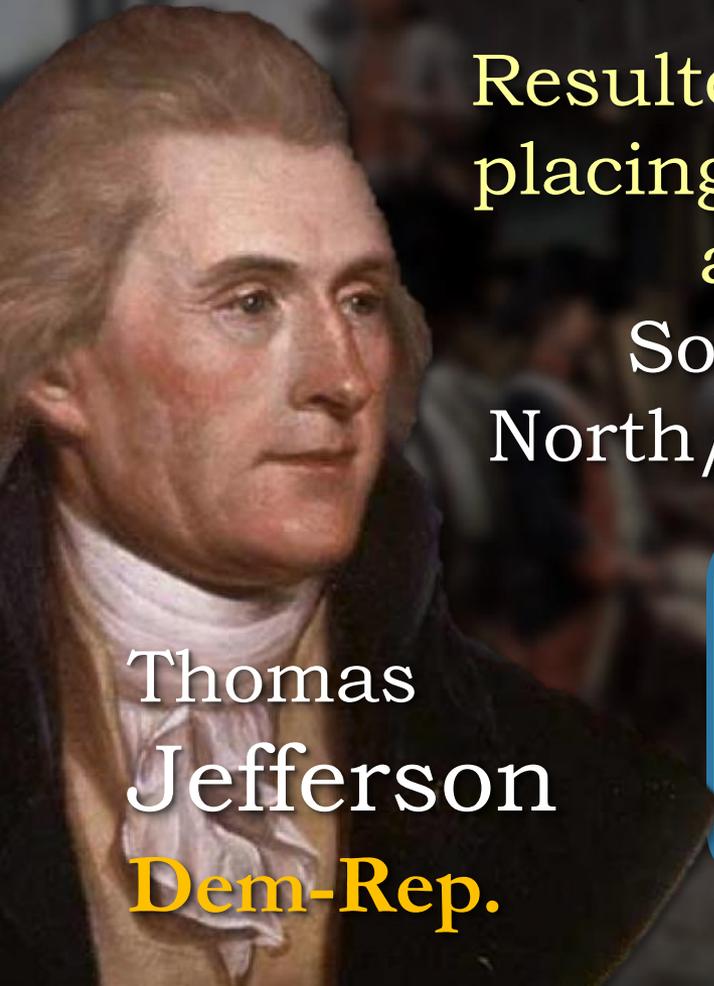
Adams (Fed) elected president

Jefferson (Dem-Rep) elected vice-president

Resulted of **sectionalism**
placing regional interests
above nation

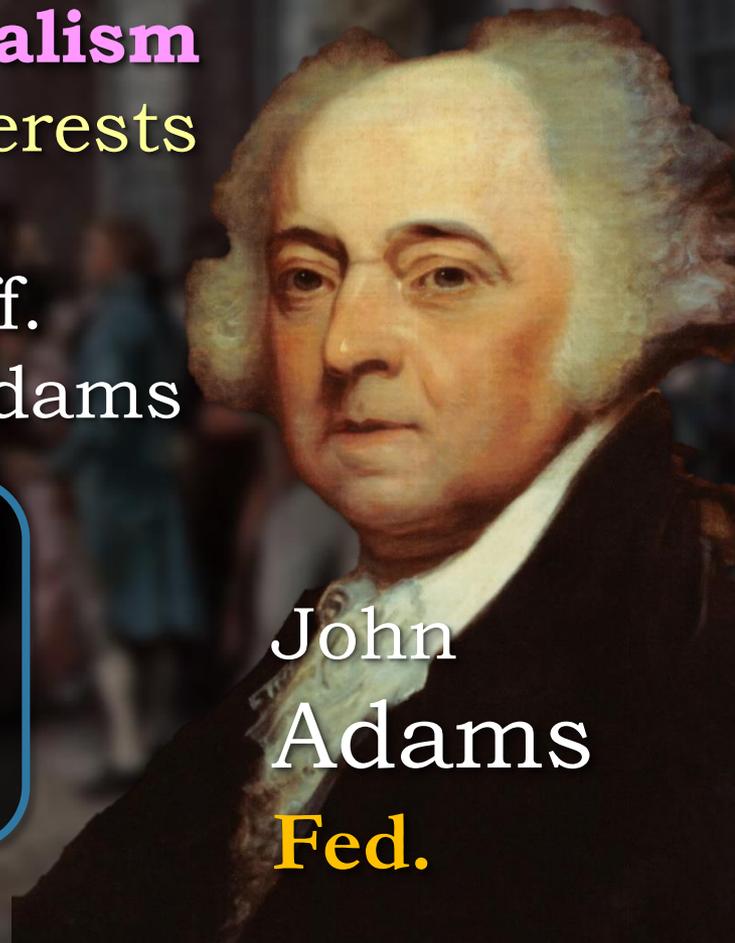
South = pro Jeff.

North/east = pro Adams



Thomas
Jefferson
Dem-Rep.

Took 12th
Amendment
to fix this
hot mess



John
Adams
Fed.

Alien & Sedition Acts 1798

FIFTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

At the Second Session.

Begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the state of PENNSYLVANIA, on Monday, the thirteenth of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

An ACT concerning aliens.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall be

lawful for the President of the United States at any time during the continuance of this act to expel all such aliens as he shall judge dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States or shall have reasonable grounds to suspect are concerned in any treasonable or seditious publications against the government thereof, to depart out of the territory of the United States within such terms as shall be expressed in such orders, which orders shall be served on such aliens by delivering them a copy thereof or leaving the same at his usual abode, and returned to the office of the Secretary of State, by the Marshal or other person to whom the same shall be directed. And in case any alien so ordered to depart shall be found at large within the United States after the time limited in such order for his departure, and shall not having obtained a license from the President to reside therein, or having obtained such license shall not have performed therein every such alien shall on conviction thereof be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three years and shall never after be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, and Provided always, that it be further enacted, That if any alien so ordered to depart shall prove to the satisfaction of the President by evidence to be taken before such justice or justices as the President shall direct, who are for that purpose hereby authorized to administer oaths, that in expelling a dangerous alien from the United States will arise from suffering such alien to reside therein, the President may grant a license to such alien to remain within the United States for such time as he shall judge proper, and at such time as he may designate. And the President may also require of such alien to execute a bond to the United States in such penal sum as he may direct, with one or more sufficient sureties to the satisfaction of the justice authorized by the President to take the same, conditioned for the good behavior of such alien during his residence in the United States and not violating his license, which license the President may revoke whenever he shall think proper.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, whenever he may deem it necessary for the public safety, to order to be removed out of the territory thereof any alien who may or shall be in prison in pursuance of this act, and to cause to be arrested and sent out of the United States such of those aliens as shall have been ordered to depart therefrom, and shall not have obtained a license as aforesaid, in all cases where, in the opinion of the President the public safety requires a speedy removal. And if any alien so removed or sent out of the United States by the President shall voluntarily return thereto, unless by permission of the President of the United States, such alien on conviction thereof shall be imprisoned so long as in the opinion of the President the justice of the law may require.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every master or commander of any ship or vessel which shall come into any port of the United States after the first day of July next, shall immediately on his arrival make report in writing to the collector or other chief officer of the customs of such port of all aliens if any one aboard, the vessel, justifying their names, age, the place of nativity, the country from which they shall have come, the nature to which they were sent and all other circumstances necessary and a description of their faces, and for as he shall be informed thereof, and on justice every such master and commander shall forthwith pay the limited duties for the payment whereof or default of such master or commander, such vessel shall also be liable, and may by such collector or other officer of the customs be detained. And it shall be the duty of such collector or other officer of the customs, forthwith to transmit to the office of the Department of State a list of the names so obtained. And it shall be the duty of such collector or other officer of the customs, forthwith to transmit to the office of the Department of State a list of the names so obtained.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the circuit and district courts of the United States shall respectively have cognizance of all crimes and offenses against this act. And all consuls and other officers of the United States are required to execute all precepts and orders of the President of the United States issued in pursuance or by virtue of this act.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for any alien who may be ordered to be removed from the United States by virtue of this act to take with him such part of his goods, chattels, or other property as he may find convenient, and also property left in the United States by any alien who may be removed therefrom, and the same shall be subject to his order and disposal in the same manner as if this act had not been passed.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue and be in force for and during the term of two years from the passing thereof.

Jonathan Dayton Speaker of the House of Representatives
William V. B. Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate
Approved June 25, 1798
J. M. Adams
President of the United States
Attest
James A. Otis Secretary

- President could expel foreigners deemed threats to the nation
- Residency for citizenship was increased from 5 to 14 years
- Illegal to defame or criticize president or gov.



He in a trice struck Lyon thrice
Upon his head, enrag'd sir,

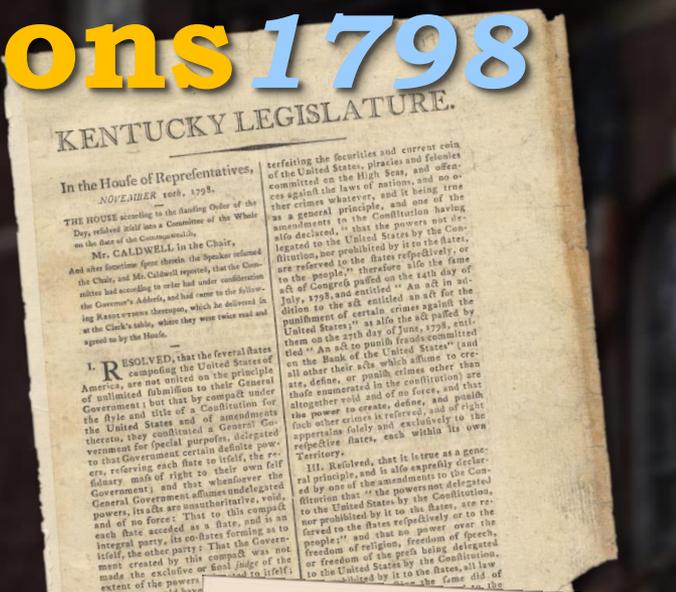
Who seiz'd the tongs to ease his wrongs,
and Griswold thus engag'd, sir.

Congress Hall
in Philad^a Feb. 15. 1798.

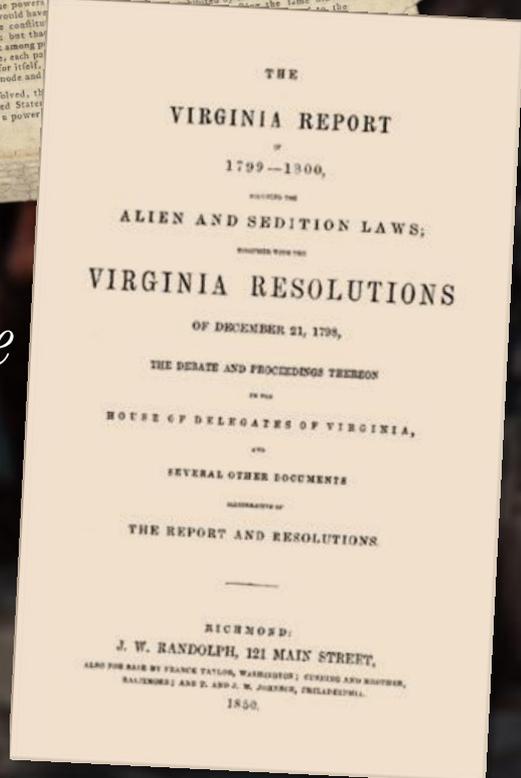
Printed and Framed by...

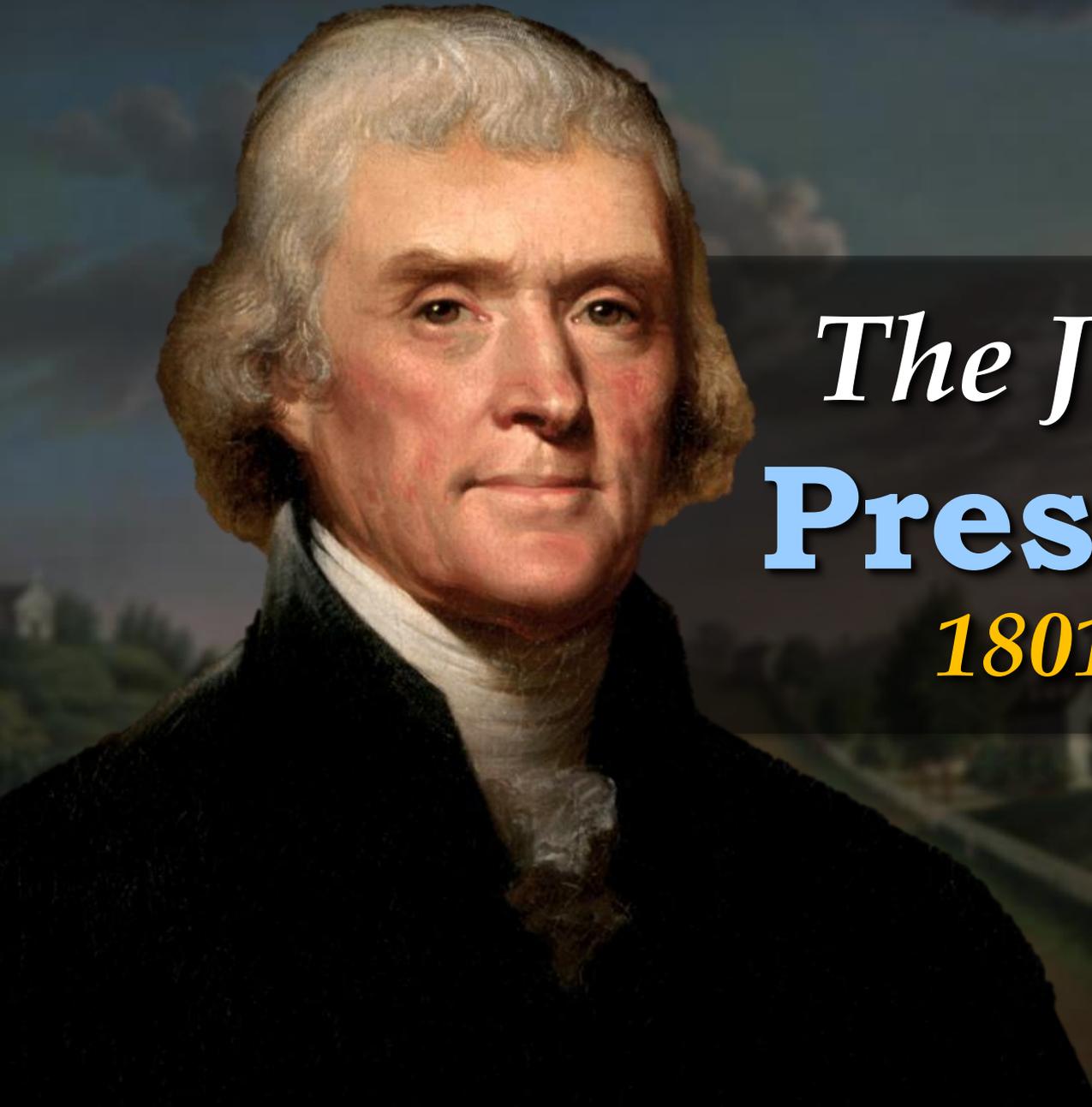
VA & KY Resolutions 1798

- (NULLIFICATION) States can a federal law unconstitutional
- (States Rights) If national gov. oversteps its powers, states can nullify (cancel out) laws



Madison & Jefferson wrote them secretly



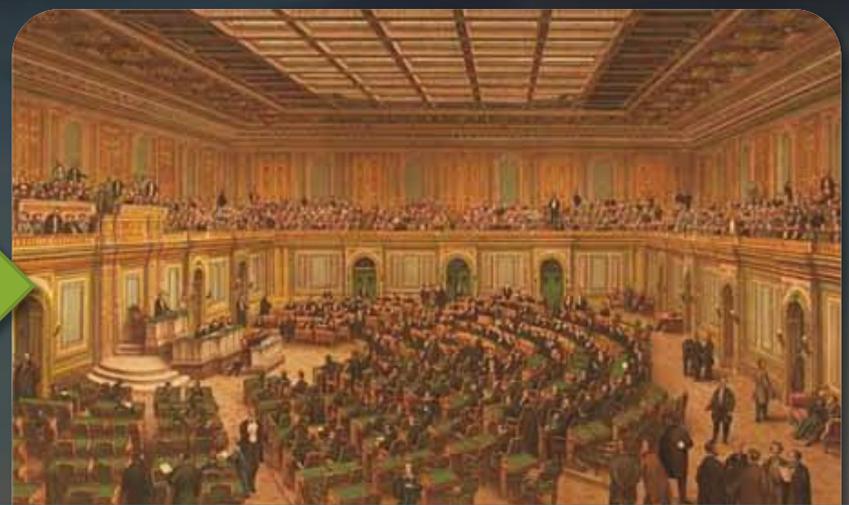


The Jefferson
Presidency
1801-1809



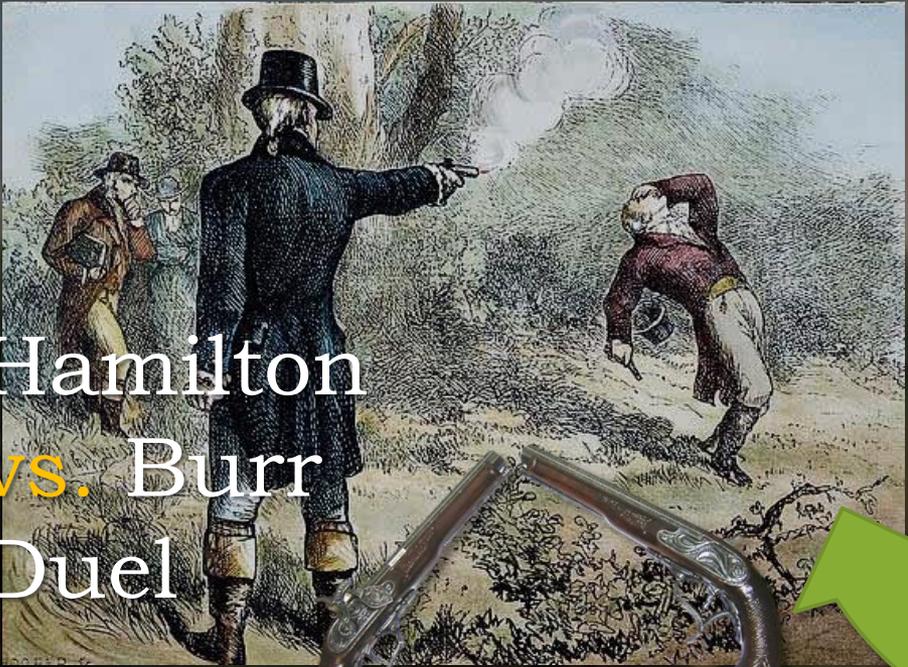
Jefferson / Burr tie

Led to



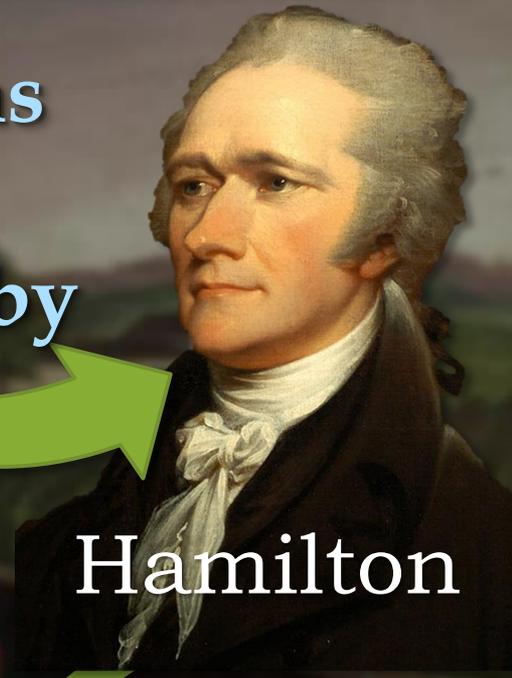
H of R voting in Jefferson

Which was made possible by



Hamilton vs. Burr Duel

Which led to



Hamilton

Musician

Philosopher

Linguist

*(Italian, French, Spanish,
Latin & Greek)*

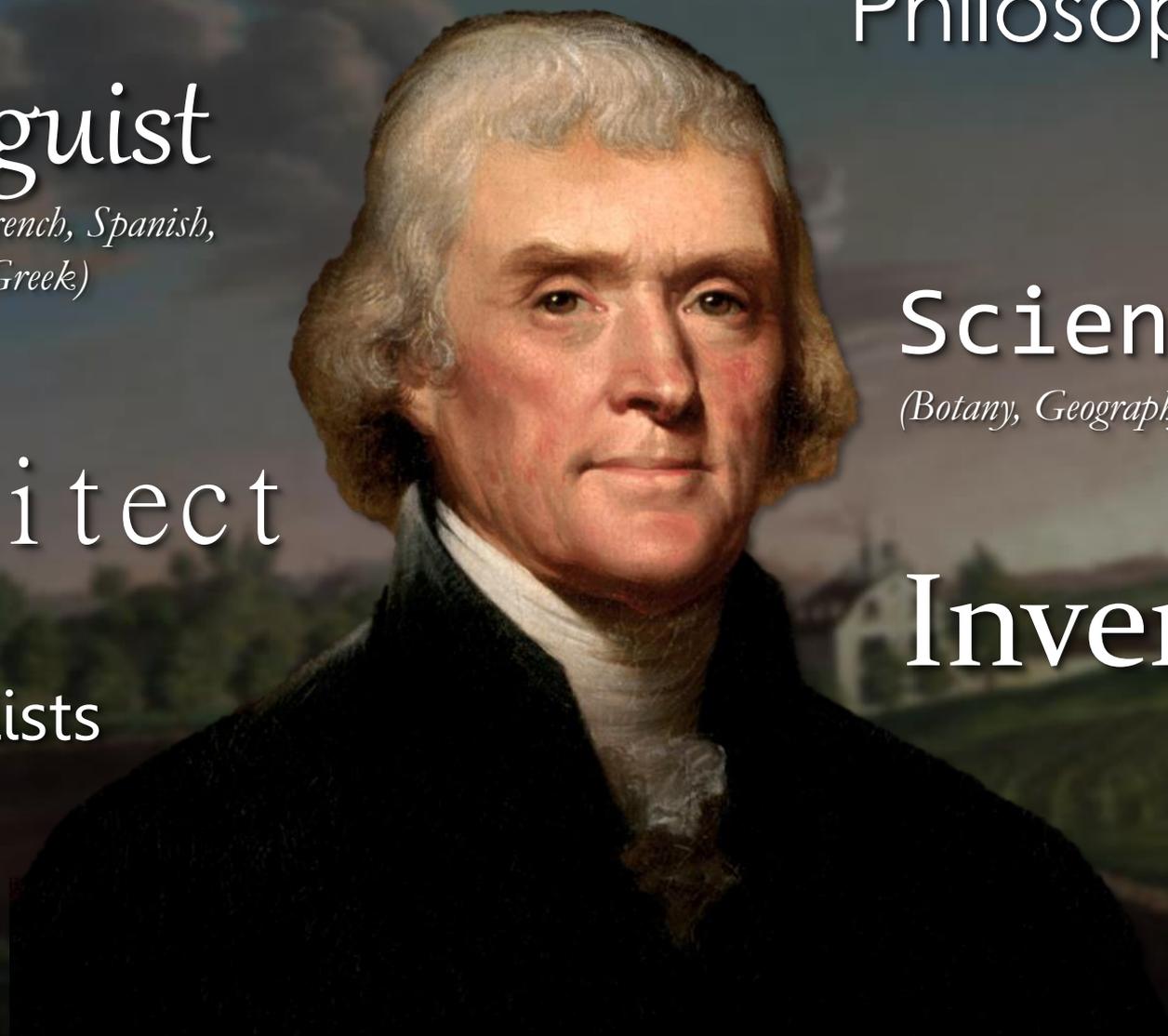
Scientist

(Botany, Geography, Horticulture)

Architect

Inventor

Rationalists
& Deist

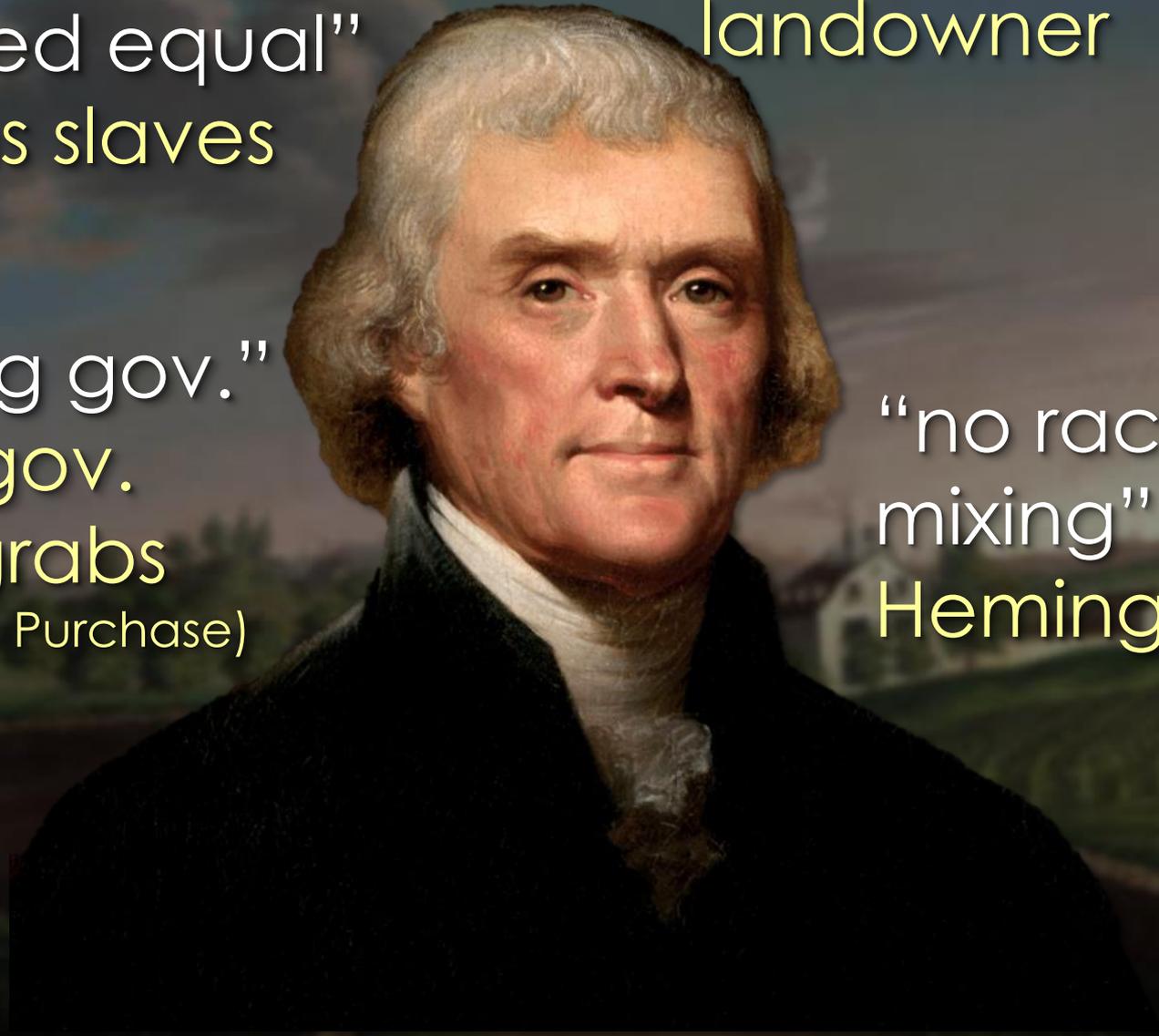


“All men are
created equal”
– owns slaves

“no big gov.”
– big gov.
land grabs
(Louisiana Purchase)

“For the common
man” – wealthy
landowner

“no racial
mixing” – Sally
Hemings







"I cannot live without books"
Thomas Jefferson, June 10, 1815

Thomas Jefferson's Library

Throughout his life, books were vital to Thomas Jefferson's education and self-education. His books provided Jefferson with a broader knowledge of the contemporary and ancient worlds than many of his contemporaries had obtained through personal experience.

Jefferson's library, which developed through several stages, was always critically important to him. In the midst of the American Revolution and just as he was United States minister to France in the 1780s, Jefferson acquired thousands of books for his library at Monticello. By 1814, when the British burned the Capitol and with it the Congressional Library, Thomas Jefferson had acquired the largest personal collection of books in the United States.

Short of funds and wanting to see the library re-established, Jefferson offered to sell his personal library to Congress as a replacement for the destroyed collection. After some controversy, Congress purchased his library for \$23,960 in 1815. Although a second fire on Christmas Eve of 1851 destroyed nearly two thirds of the 6,487 volumes

Congress had purchased from Jefferson, the Jefferson books remain the core from which the present collections of the Library of Congress—the world's largest library—developed.

In this reconstruction of Jefferson's library, the books have been arranged in an order that Jefferson described as "sometimes analytical, sometimes chronological and sometimes a combination of both." Jefferson followed a modified version of the organization of knowledge created by British philosopher Francis Bacon

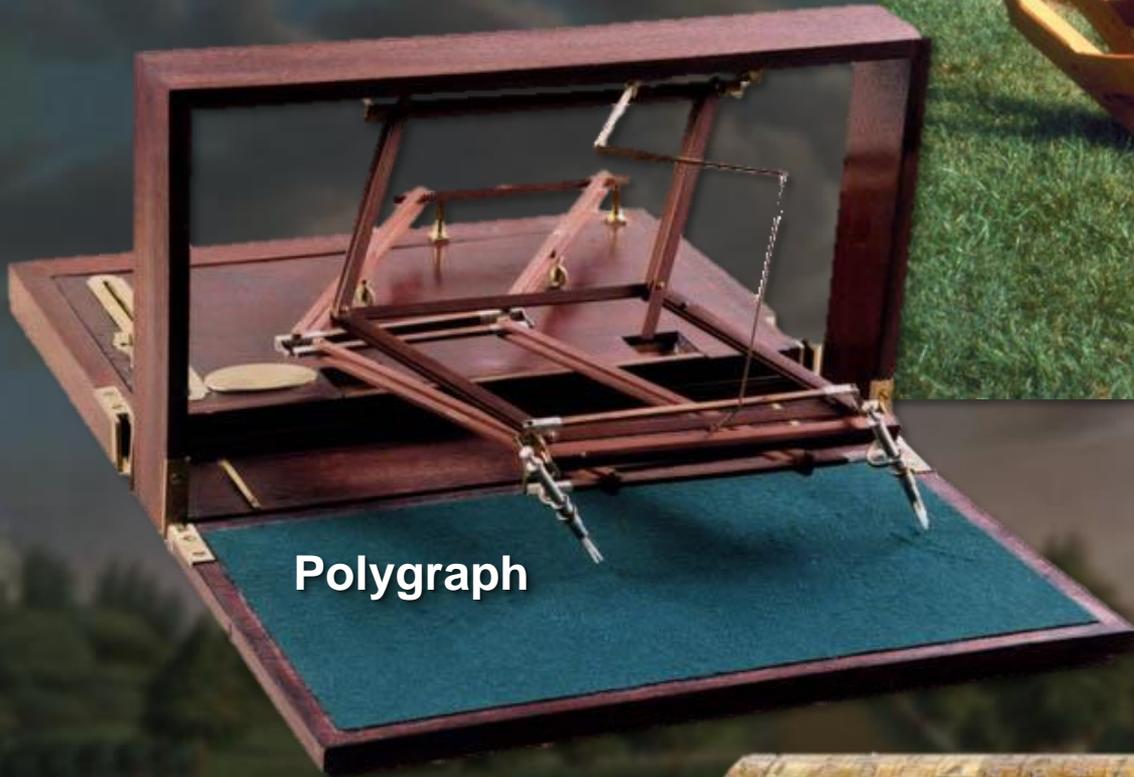
(1561–1626). The books were divided into categories of "Memory," "Reason," and "Imagination"—which Jefferson interpreted as "History," "Philosophy," and "Poetry." The collection was further divided into forty-four departments. Included in this re-creation are 2,000 volumes from the original Jefferson Collection. An additional 3,500 contemporary editions that match those lost in the fire that struck the Capitol in 1851—come from other collections in the Library of Congress. Other missing volumes have been acquired through gifts. Several hundred volumes have been purchased since 2000.

The reconstruction of Thomas Jefferson's Library was made possible by Jerry and Gene Jones

This exhibition was made possible by Peter D. and Julie Fisher Cummings and Marjorie M. Fisher







Polygraph

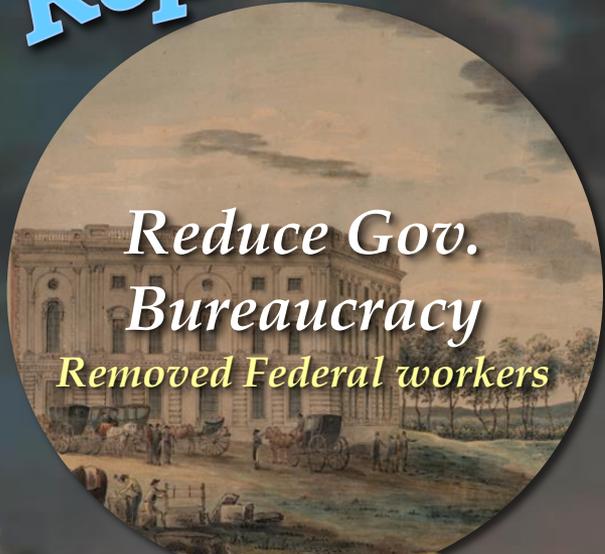


Plow using 'Moldboard of Least Resistance'

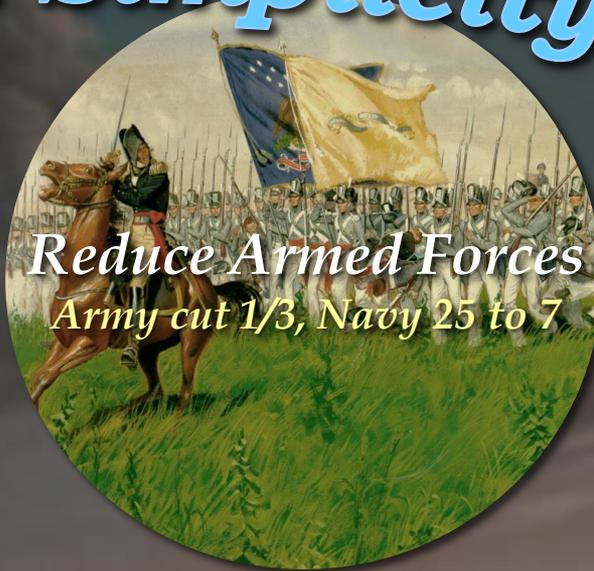


Wheel Cipher

Jeffersonian Vision of Republican Simplicity



Reduce Gov.
Bureaucracy
Removed Federal workers



Reduce Armed Forces
Army cut 1/3, Navy 25 to 7



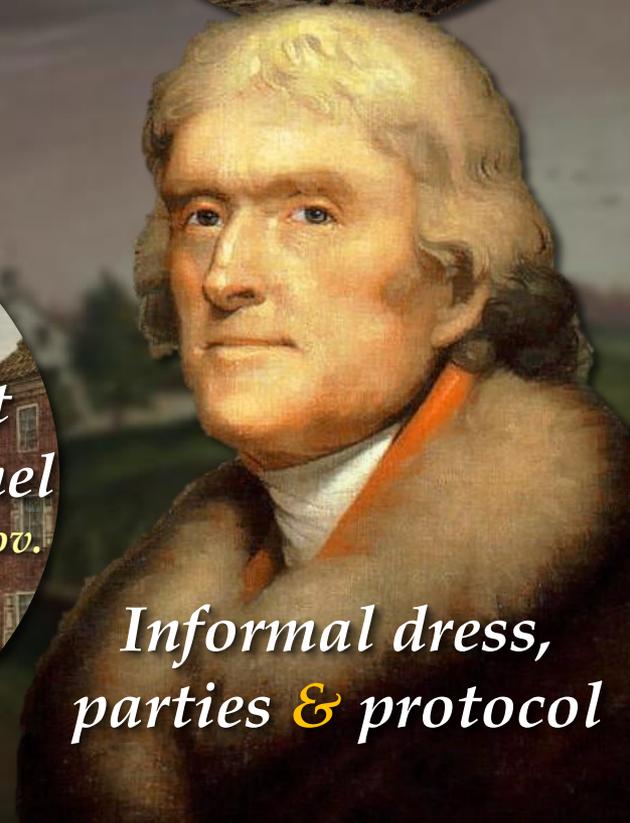
Empower the
Independent Farmer
land grants, tax deductions



Eliminate internal
taxes & keep tariffs

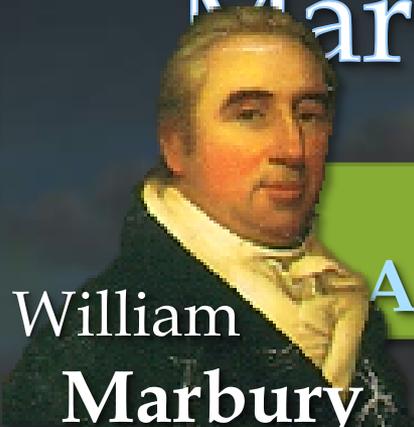


Reduce Federalist
Policies & Personnel
Replace Fed. Workers in gov.
& army, limit the BUS



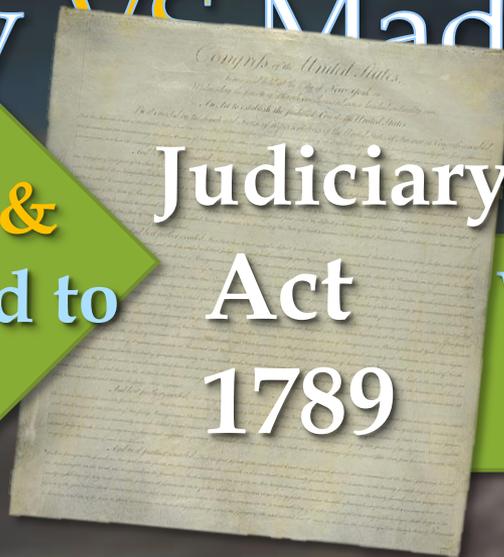
Informal dress,
parties & protocol

Marbury vs Madison (1803)



William Marbury
(Judge nominee)

SUED &
Appealed to



Judiciary Act

1789

Which stated

Writ of mandamus
(Court can mandate Congress to act)

1. Is what the president did legal? **No!**

2. Can Marbury sue? **Yes!**

3. Can Court *mandate* Marbury be appointed?

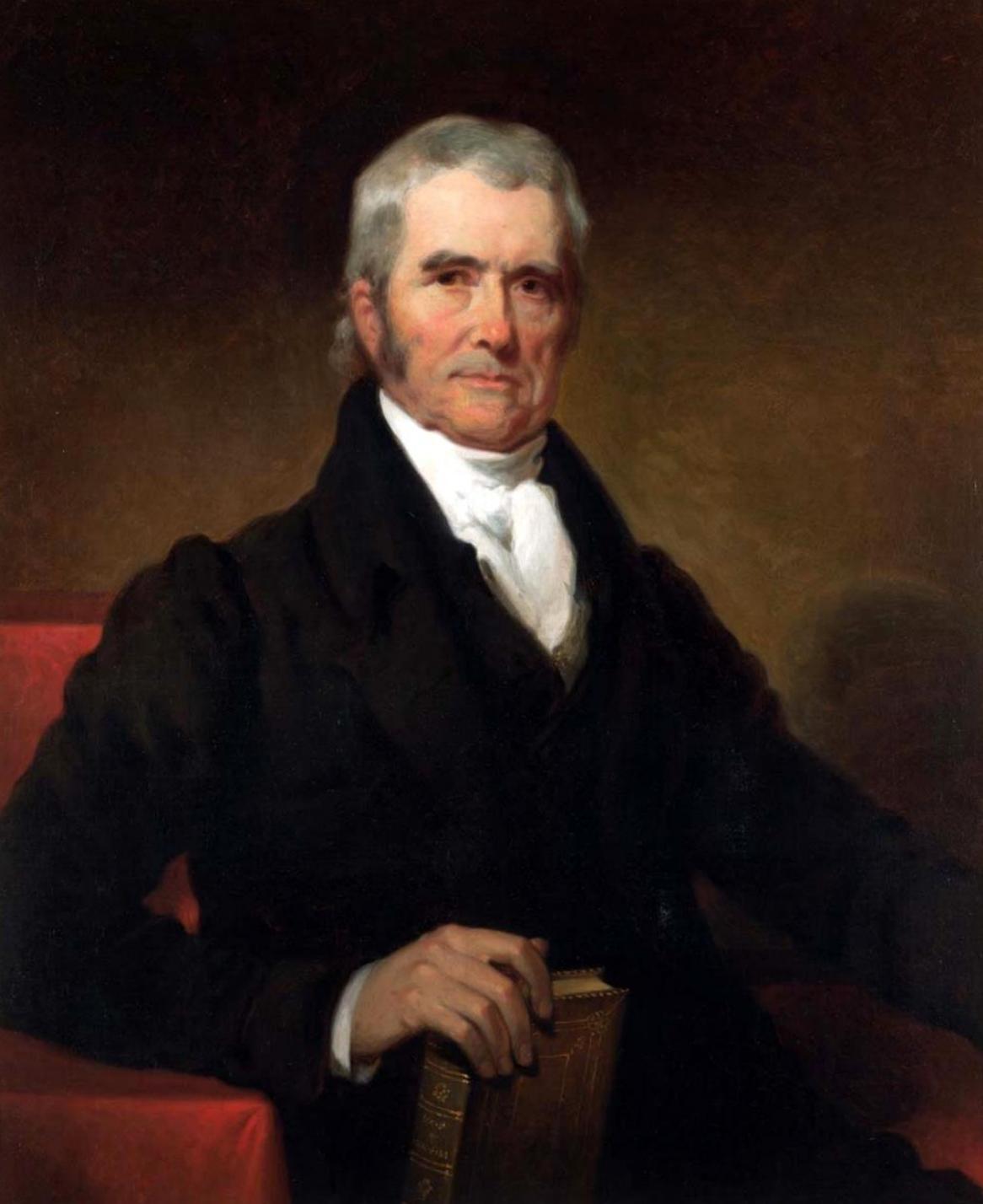
No!

❖ **Writ of mandamus is unconstitutional!**

Which led



John Marshall
Chief Justice of Supreme Court



Marbury

VS

Madison

**JUDICIAL
REVIEW**

Supreme Court can
determine the
constitutionality
of any law

It is emphatically the province and duty of the Judicial Department to say what the law is.... So, if a law be in opposition to the Constitution, if both the law and the Constitution apply to a particular case, so that the Court must either decide that case conformably to the law, disregarding the Constitution, or conformably to the Constitution, disregarding the law, the Court must determine which of these conflicting rules governs the case. This is of the very essence of judicial duty.

John Marshall

