

Creation of a New Nation 1776-1812



The American Republic

- During the Revolutionary War, states began to create their own **governments** and wrote **state** constitutions
- State constitutions included **representative** government, **limits** on government power, and individual rights
- Each state government had three branches:
 - **Legislative branch:** made the laws
 - **Judicial branch:** interpreted the laws
 - **Executive branch:** **governors** carried out the laws (but had **limited** power - the legislature held more power)

Republicanism

- Americans did not want a king, but a **republic** instead, where there was no **monarch**
- Hard-working, **property** owners would be active in a government that would rule “with the **consent** of the governed” – there was no other government like it at the time
- Women, African American, Native American, and poor white laborers were often **excluded** in participating in government because they were not **landowners**



A New National Government

- During the war, each **state** had made its own government, but a **national** government was needed to carry on the war efforts and make agreements with **foreign** countries
- John Dickinson of Pennsylvania led the committee on creating a national government
- The **Articles of Confederation** were adopted in 1777, but not **ratified** (approved) until 1781 when the last state signed the document
- The Articles of Confederation established a **confederation** – an association of separate, independent states with certain common goals

Powers of the New Government

- The Articles of Confederation were ratified and put into effect in March of 1781
- Individual states **retained** most of their **powers**
- A **weak** national government was created with one branch – a **legislative** branch called the Continental Congress
- Each state had **one** vote (no matter their population)
- Powers of the new national government included:
 - Establish national **policies** and conduct foreign relations
 - Borrow and coin (**create**) money, and set up post offices
 - Establish an **army** and **navy**

Financial & Economic Problems

- Congress did not have the power to **impose** or collect **taxes**, despite large war debts to pay
- The **government** could not pay for an army or navy, pay back money **borrowed** from foreign countries, or individual Americans, some **soldiers** went unpaid
- Great Britain placed high **customs duties** on New England goods and stopped supporting **southern** plantations which had fewer workers after many African Americans left during the war
- Paper money issued in the US was not backed by gold or silver which led to **inflation** (higher prices and lower value of money)



- States imposed taxes to be paid in gold or silver and **jailed** people that didn't pay

Problems Inside and Outside the US

- Congress had very **little** power over individual states
- **States** could make their own money, treaties with foreign countries or Native Americans, set **taxes** on trade with other states, and refuse to honor **contracts** from other states
- A criminal could **escape** capture by crossing a state line
- Congress did not have enough **power** to take over land it won from Great Britain in the Treaty of Paris or **negotiate** with Spain about traveling on the Mississippi **River** or the border of Florida



Northwest Territory

- The new government had to organize **settlement** of western land claims after the war
- Thomas Jefferson proposed an idea for settlement, but the Land **Ordinance** of 1785 was created instead
 - Land surveyed and divided into **townships** 36 miles square
 - Each township was **36** sections, each 36 miles square
 - The government would own 36 sections, 10 sections sold to support public **schools**
- The Northwest Ordinance was passed in 1787 which outlawed **slavery** in the territory, promised **religious** freedom, and civil rights
- One governor was put in charge of the area that could later become 3 to 5 different **states**, population requirements would allow for **statehood**

The Land Ordinance of 1785



TOWNSHIP, 1785

36	30	24	18	12	6
35	29	23	17	11	5
34	28	22	16	10	4
33	27	21	15	9	3
32	26	20	14	8	2
31	25	19	13	7	1

Each township contained 36 sections. Each section was one square mile.

- 5,000 adult males in a district = **territory**
- 60,000 people in a territory = write state **constitution** & apply to be a state

- The **grid** pattern used ended many border disputes and would be used in other territories to the west

Strengths & Weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation

Strengths	Weaknesses

Weaknesses Lead to Problems

WEAKNESSES	OUTCOME
Congress had no power to levy or collect taxes.	The government was always short of money.
Congress had no power to regulate foreign trade.	Quarrels broke out among states and trading with other countries was difficult.
Congress had no power to enforce its laws.	The government depended on the states for law enforcement.
Approval of nine states was needed to enact laws.	It was difficult to enact laws.
13 states needed to approve amendments to the Articles.	There was no practical way to change the powers of government.
The government had no executive branch.	There was no effective way to coordinate the work of government.
There was no national court system.	The central government had no way to settle disputes among the states.

Shay's Rebellion

- Daniel Shay was a Massachusetts **farmer** that protested the new state taxes that were required to be paid in **hard** currency (instead of paper money)
- He led a small group to force a **courthouse** to close in 1786
- In 1787 he led a larger group to break into a military **arsenal** in protest and had a small battle with the militia, Shay and his group **retreated** after four of them were killed



The Constitutional Convention

- **Tension** over weaknesses of the Articles had been building and a meeting was called to discuss changes in May 1787 in Philadelphia
- Delegates from **12** states met and held discussions with one vote per state to decide matters on a **majority**
 - **Rhode Island** did not want a stronger gov't and refused to participate
- Discussions were secret but James **Madison** took thorough notes and later became known as the “**Father** of the Constitution”
- Members included George Washington, Ben Franklin, Alexander **Hamilton**; but some leaders were not there: Sam Adams, Patrick Henry (**disagreed**) and John Adams, Thomas Jefferson (out of **country**)

Ideas at the Constitutional Convention

- The meeting became known as the **Constitutional Convention** and the delegates decided to write a **new** document, borrowing ideas from other documents, that would serve as a basis for a new **government** in the United States of America
- Ideas were taken from:
 - Magna Carta
 - **English** Bill of Rights
 - Montesquieu
 - John **Locke**



Magna Carta

- King John of England **agreed** to the Magna Carta being written in **1215**
- It gave all **freemen** in England the rights and liberties described in the charter and **required** all men, even the King, to **obey** its laws
- It was the basis for England's system of law
- It allowed citizens to elect **representatives** to government
- American leaders borrowed the ideas of the **leaders** following the laws and **electing** representatives to government

English Bill of Rights

- Document written in **1689**, gave Englishmen rights that the King could not take away
- It made it **illegal** for the King to create his own court system or become a **judge**
- It described the line of **successors** for the next Queen or King
- American leaders borrowed the ideas of **individual** rights, **separating** the leader of the country from the court system, and having a line of successors

Montesquieu's Ideas

- Montesquieu's book, *Spirit of Laws*, described how a government would work best, basing his ideas on England's government
- He proposed that **democracy** was the best form of government [Democracy = a government in which the **people** have the power]
- Proposed that for a democracy to be successful the power must be **divided** into three branches with **separate** but equal powers: law **makers**, law enforcers, and law interpreters
- These separate but equal powers would provide each branch to **check** and balance the others' power
- American leaders borrowed the ideas of **democracy**, separation of **powers**, and checks and balances

John Locke's Natural Law and Social Contract

- The idea of **natural** law is that everyone is born with natural rights that governments **cannot** take away
- The idea of a **social** contract is an agreement between the **government** and the people it **governs**
 - Social contract = you give up some of your **personal** rights and let a higher **authority** rule you for the **good** of the community.
- American leaders borrowed the ideas of natural **rights** and a social **contract**

Controversial Plans

- The meeting was designed to **revise** the Articles of Confederation, but the delegates decided to write a **new** governing document instead called the **Constitution**
- **Large** states and small states disagreed on representation and the setup of the **legislature**
- Northern states and **Southern** states disagreed on the **slavery** issue
- Disagreements over a strong **national** government and preserving **states'** rights also came up

Virginia Plan vs New Jersey Plan

- Edmund Randolph of Virginia proposed the Virginia Plan
 - A new **national** government would be created
 - The government would have **three** separate branches: Executive, Legislative, and Judicial
 - Legislature would select an **executive** to carry out laws and setup a **court** system
 - Legislative branch would be **bicameral** (two houses) and the **number** of representatives would be based on a state's **population**, the lower house would be **voted** on by citizens, the upper house would be selected by the **lower** house
- William Paterson proposed the New Jersey Plan to prevent **tyranny** of the larger states
 - Similar to Articles of Confederation in structure but Congress given **more** powers
 - **Unicameral** (one house) legislature with **equal** state representation
 - Plural executives (two or three **leaders**) would setup a Supreme Court

Great Compromise

New Jersey Plan:

- ▶ One house legislature (unicameral)
- ▶ Equal representation in Congress
- ▶ Supported by smaller states who feared losing power in federal the federal government.

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Virginia Plan:

- ▶ Two house legislature (bicameral)
- ▶ Representation to Congress based on population
- ▶ Supported by larger states

THE GREAT COMPROMISE:

- Two house legislature (bicameral)
- Equal representation in the upper house of Congress (Senate)
- Representation in the lower house of Congress (House of Representatives) to be proportional to population

Northern States vs Southern States

- Representation in Congress is based on a state's **population**, as well as some taxes
- Enslaved people made up as much as **30-40%** of the population in some southern states – which would result in greater **representation** and higher **tax** rates
- **Southern** states suggested counting enslaved people in the population for **representation** purposes, but not for **tax** purposes; Northern states **objected**
- Compromise was reached that **three-fifths** of the enslaved population would count for **both** representation and taxation
- While **slavery** was not banned completely, the slave trade would be ended in **20 years** and runaway (**fugitive**) slaves were to be returned

Three-fifths (3/5) Compromise

Southern States:

- ▶ Wanted slaves counted as population to determine representation in the House of Reps.
- ▶ Opposed counting slaves for the purpose of determining taxation

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Northern States:

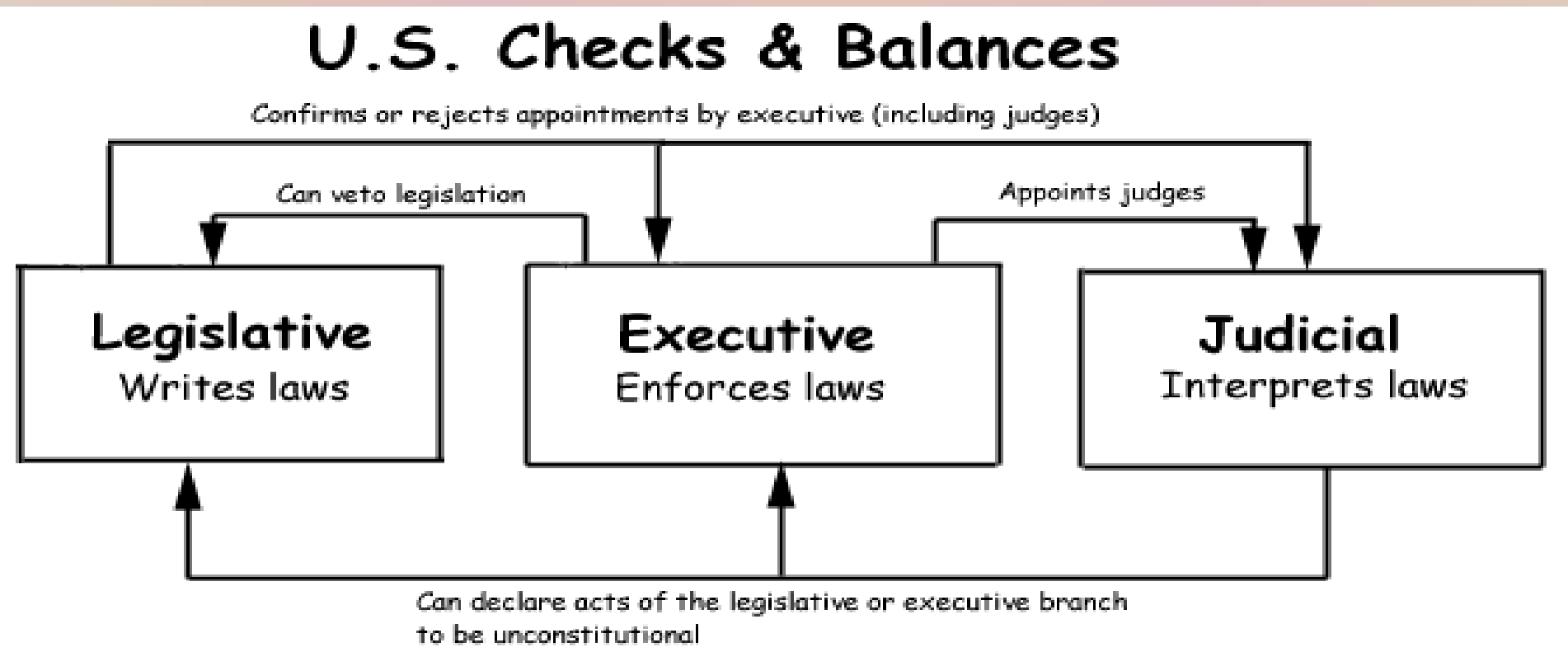
- ▶ Opposed counting slaves as population to determine representation in the House of Reps.
- ▶ Favored counting slaves for the purpose of determining taxation

THE 3/5th COMPROMISE:

- 3/5th of slaves counted as population in determining representation to the House of Representatives
- 3/5th of slaves would be counted for the purpose of determining taxation

Checks and Balances

- In the final preparation of the Constitution, **changes** were made to ensure that **one** branch would not take over the **government** by giving the other **two** branches the power to slow down or stop it



Time to Sign...But Wait!



- An entirely new system of **government** had been created, it had **three** separate branches that could check and **balance** the power of each branch, it had a **strong** central government but one that **limited** the power of its leader
- Some were still not **satisfied** with the document because the new Constitution did not include **rights** for **individual** citizens
- 39 delegates signed the **Constitution** and sent it to the American people for final **approval**

Federalists vs Antifederalists

- **Federalists** supported the **ratification** (approval) of the Constitution and included strong leaders like George Washington, Ben Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, and James Madison
 - Federalists had an advantage in gaining **support** as their arguments were already prepared – they knew it wasn't a perfect document, but it would **end** the chaos in the country and **limit** the government's power
 - This group wrote articles for the newspaper called *The Federalist Papers* to gain support for the Constitution
- **Antifederalists** distrusted a strong **central** government, fearing it would lead to **tyranny**, and included leaders like Patrick Henry, Sam Adams, and George Mason
 - They were generally **farmers** and argued that the new government **avored** the wealthy, educated in society and not the **ordinary** people
 - This group **demande**d a Bill of Rights be added to ensure the rights of citizens

Ratification Process



- 9 of the 13 states had to approve the new Constitution for it to be ratified and go into effect
- *The Federalist* (aka *The Federalist Papers*) was a series of **85** essays that discussed and **defended** each part of the new Constitution anonymously signed “Publius”
- State **conventions** to vote on ratification began and by January of **1788**, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, and Connecticut had **ratified** it
- Massachusetts, New York, **Virginia**, Maryland, South Carolina, and New Hampshire took longer to ratify, but once they did, the Constitution went into **effect**
- North Carolina and Rhode Island did not ratify and join the union until **after** the Constitution was already in place and the new government was actively working

Adding the Bill of Rights

- Since many states ratified the Constitution on the **promise** of adding a Bill of Rights, James Madison proposed 12 **amendments** (changes) to the Constitution in 1789
- These amendments were sent to the states for approval (**ratification**) and **10** were approved
- The Bill of Rights protects the **rights** of individual citizens and states from too much **government** power
 - Amendments 1-8 all deal with **individual** rights
 - Amendment 9 added that **other** rights also exist beyond those listed
 - Amendment 10 gives the states and the people all **reserved** powers that are not specifically **delegated** to the national government

Seven Principles of the Constitution

- The seven principles (or basic **ideas**) help build the foundation of the country's new government
 - 1 – **Popular Sovereignty** (government where the **people** rule)
 - 2 – **Republicanism** (people vote for their **representatives**)
 - 3 – **Federalism** (government where power is **divided** between the **central** government and **state** governments)
 - 4 – **Separation of Powers** (Judicial, Legislative, and Executive branches **share** the power so nobody has too much power)
 - 5 – **Checks and Balances** (each branch checks on the others to keep them in line and **balance** the power)
 - 6 – **Limited Government** (**everyone** has to follow the laws)
 - 7 – **Individual Rights** (**personal** rights are guaranteed by first ten amendments, called the Bill of Rights)

Constitution: Seven Articles

- Preamble – States the **purpose** of the Constitution
- Article I – The Legislature (**Congress**) makes laws and is made up of two houses:
 - Upper house: **Senate** (2 senators from each state), serve 6 year terms
 - Lower house: House of **Representatives** (number of representatives depends on population of each state), serve 2 year terms
- Article II – The Executive (**President**) enforces laws and includes the Vice President and Cabinet members
 - President serves 4 year terms with a 2 term limit
- Article III – The Judiciary (**Supreme Court**) interprets laws and includes 9 Supreme Court Justices and all federal courts
 - Justices appointed by President and serve lifetime term

Constitution: Seven Articles

- Article IV – Relations Among States – **States** must respect each others' laws, records, and court rulings
- Article V – Amending the Constitution – details the steps in order to amend (or **change**) the Constitution
- Article VI – Supremacy of the National Government – this section states that the Constitution, national laws, and treaties are **supreme** and must be followed
- Article VII – Ratification – **nine** out of the original thirteen states had to **ratify** (or approve) the Constitution before it could go into effect

Bill of Rights

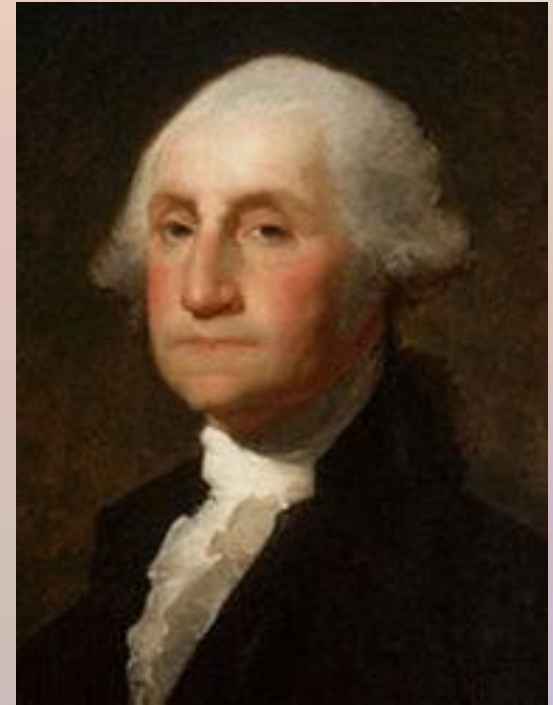
- The first ten **amendments** (Bill of Rights) were all passed after the Constitution was **ratified** (1791) and guarantee personal freedoms
 - 1st Amendment – Religious and **Political** Freedom
 - 2nd Amendment – Right to Bear **Arms**
 - 3rd Amendment – Quartering Troops
 - 4th Amendment – Search and Seizure
 - 5th Amendment – Right of **Accused** Persons
 - 6th Amendment – Right to a Speedy, Public Trial
 - 7th Amendment – Trial by **Jury** in Civil Cases
 - 8th Amendment – Limits of Fines and Punishments
 - 9th Amendment – Rights of People
 - 10th Amendment – **Powers** of States and People

Amendments 11-27

- 11th – Lawsuits Against States - **1798**
- 12th – Election of Executives - **1804**
- 13th – Slavery Abolished – **1865**
- 14th – Civil Rights – **1868**
- 15th – Right to Vote (no women) – **1870**
- 16th – Income Tax – **1913**
- 17th – Direct Election of Senators – **1913**
- 18th – Prohibition – **1919**
- 19th – Woman Suffrage – **1920**
- 20th - “Lame Duck” Sessions – **1933**
- 21st – Repeal of Prohibition – **1933**
- 22nd – Limit on Presidential Terms – **1951**
- 23rd – Voting in District of Columbia – **1961**
- 24th – Abolition of Poll Taxes – **1964**
- 25th – Presidential Disability, Succession – **1967**
- 26th – 18-year-old Vote – **1971**
- 27th – Congressional Pay – **1992**

Washington Becomes President

- Washington was elected **unanimously** by the presidential electors and sworn into office in **1789**, John Adams had the **second** most votes and became Vice President
- He created a cabinet of **four** advisors
 - Dept. of War – Henry Knox
 - Dept. of State – Thomas **Jefferson**
 - Dept. of Treasury – Alexander **Hamilton**
 - Attorney General – Edmund Randolph
 - Today there are **15** cabinet members each heading a different **department**



Disagreements Lead to Political Parties

- Washington and **Adams** were old **opponents** and did not work closely together
- Jefferson and Hamilton **disliked** each other and **disagreed** on policies
- Hamilton and the **Federalists** believed in a strong **central** government, large cities, and a role in world affairs
- Jefferson and **Madison** believed in a smaller central government, more rural than urban, with power left to the states – they were known as **Jeffersonian** Republicans

Congress and Supreme Court

- 10 states had joined the union and the first (very small) **Congress** was established
- The **Senate** was led by Vice President John Adams
- The Bill of Rights was one of the **first** actions of the new Congress as well as setting up the **federal** court system
- **Judiciary** Act of 1789 – established a Supreme Court with **one** chief justice and **five** associate justices, Washington appointed **John Jay** as the first chief justice
- Congress also created **district** courts and the courts of **appeal**



Settling the Nation's Debts

- **Hamilton** had a three-point plan to stabilize the nation's **economic** troubles
- His plan was **controversial**, but led to Congress passing the Tariff of 1789, an **excise** tax in 1791, and compromise on the **location** of the new capital (in the south to get southerners to agree with the plan)
 - Tariff of 1789 taxed **imported** goods
 - Excise tax of 1791 taxed the production and **sale** of liquor, sugar, snuff, and carriages



National Bank Debate



- Hamilton used the **Elastic Clause** to defend that Congress could set up a **national** bank even though the Constitution did not specifically state it could, but Jeffersonian Republicans opposed his **loose** construction view
 - Loose construction = broad **interpretation** of what gov't can do
 - Strict construction = gov't should only do what Constitution **states**
- Washington was **hesitant** about the national bank, but signed the **bill** for the Bank of the United States in 1791

First Political Parties Form

- Hamilton's excise tax on **liquor** enraged farmers in the western frontier that used their extra **grain** to produce and sell **whiskey**
- 2,000 angry farmers attacked **tax** collectors, destroyed property of people that were giving away the **location** of the whiskey stills, and threatened Pittsburgh in 1789 – known as the **Whiskey Rebellion**
 - Washington called 13,000 militia men to stop the **rebellion** and arrested many of the farmers, two were convicted of **treason** but later pardoned
- The rebellion highlighted the political **division** in the country and the **two-party** system was created
- The Federalists and Jeffersonian Republicans (who became known as the **Democratic-Republicans**) began to give favors to their supporters and **influence** elections

Neutrality in French Revolution

- Democratic-Republicans were excited while the Federalists were horrified about the **French** Revolution
- Washington decided to be strictly **neutral** and issued the Neutrality **Proclamation** in 1793, avoiding getting involved on **either** the French or British side of the war
- Genet, a French **ambassador**, urged American citizens to fight with the French, **ignoring** the Neutrality Proclamation which angered Washington
- Jefferson **resigned** as Secretary of State over the issue, but trouble with Britain and Spain led to **two** treaties:
 - **Jay's** Treaty (1794) Britain agreed to pay for damages they caused to **American** ships and turn over British forts in the Northwest in return for America paying its **debt** to Britain
 - **Pickney's** Treaty (1795) settled border and trade disputes between **Spain** and the US

Conflicts in the Northwest Territory



- An **increase** in white settlers moving west led to **violence** with local **native** tribes
- The government pressured, sometimes **forced**, the local tribes to sign treaties giving up their **land**
- **Violence** broke out in 1791 when Little Turtle, a war chief, met with the governor of the Northwest Territory's army – Little Turtle won a huge **military** victory
- Local tribes no longer had **British** support after Jay's Treaty and they were **defeated** at the Battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794
 - Treaty of **Greenville** (1795) local tribes lost large tracts of land in the Northwest Territory

Adams Takes Over



- Washington reluctantly completed a **second** term as president, but he was ready to retire by 1796 and warned America to stay away from **party** politics and **foreign** affairs in his Farewell Address letter
- The election of **1796**, between Democratic-Republican Thomas Jefferson and Federalist John Adams, showed the **division** in the country
- Adams was popular in the **north**, but in the south his fellow Federalist Thomas Pinckney was popular – this is called **sectionalism** – being loyal to a region
- Adams won the election 71 to 68, but the second-place winner would be the Vice President, Adams' biggest **rival**, Thomas **Jefferson**

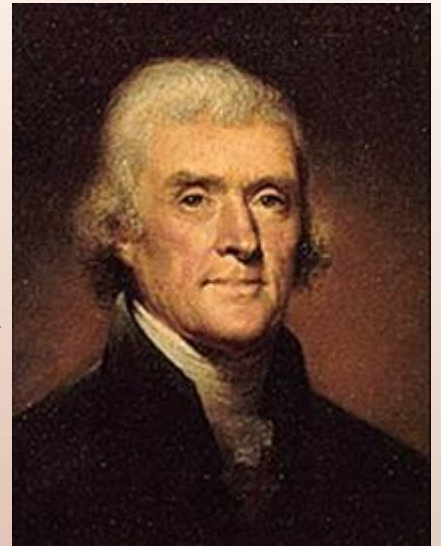
XYZ Affair

- Adams sent three high ranking diplomats to France to sort out why France was **seizing** American ships, but three minor diplomats were sent and demanded **bribes** and a loan which **angered** Adams
 - Adams sent a report to **Congress** naming the three agents as “X, Y, and Z” thus the name **XYZ** Affair
- Americans were **outraged** and many wanted war, but Adams and Congress **avoided** a costly war
- The XYZ Affair led to more support for the **Federalists** and new laws to protect the US from **foreign** enemies

Alien and Sedition Acts

- The Alien Acts were **three** laws that targeted French and Irish refugees and required **foreigners** to register with the government, **increased** residency for citizenship from 5 to 14 years, and allowed the president to jail or **deport** any foreigner thought to be **dangerous** to the country
- The **Sedition** Act outlawed opposition to government policies in **writing** (violation of 1st Amendment rights)
 - No aliens were **deported**, but nine Democratic-Republican newspaper editors and a **Congress** member were **convicted** under Sedition Act
- Jefferson and Madison wrote the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions, arguing the new laws were **unconstitutional** and asking states to **nullify** them

Jefferson's Election



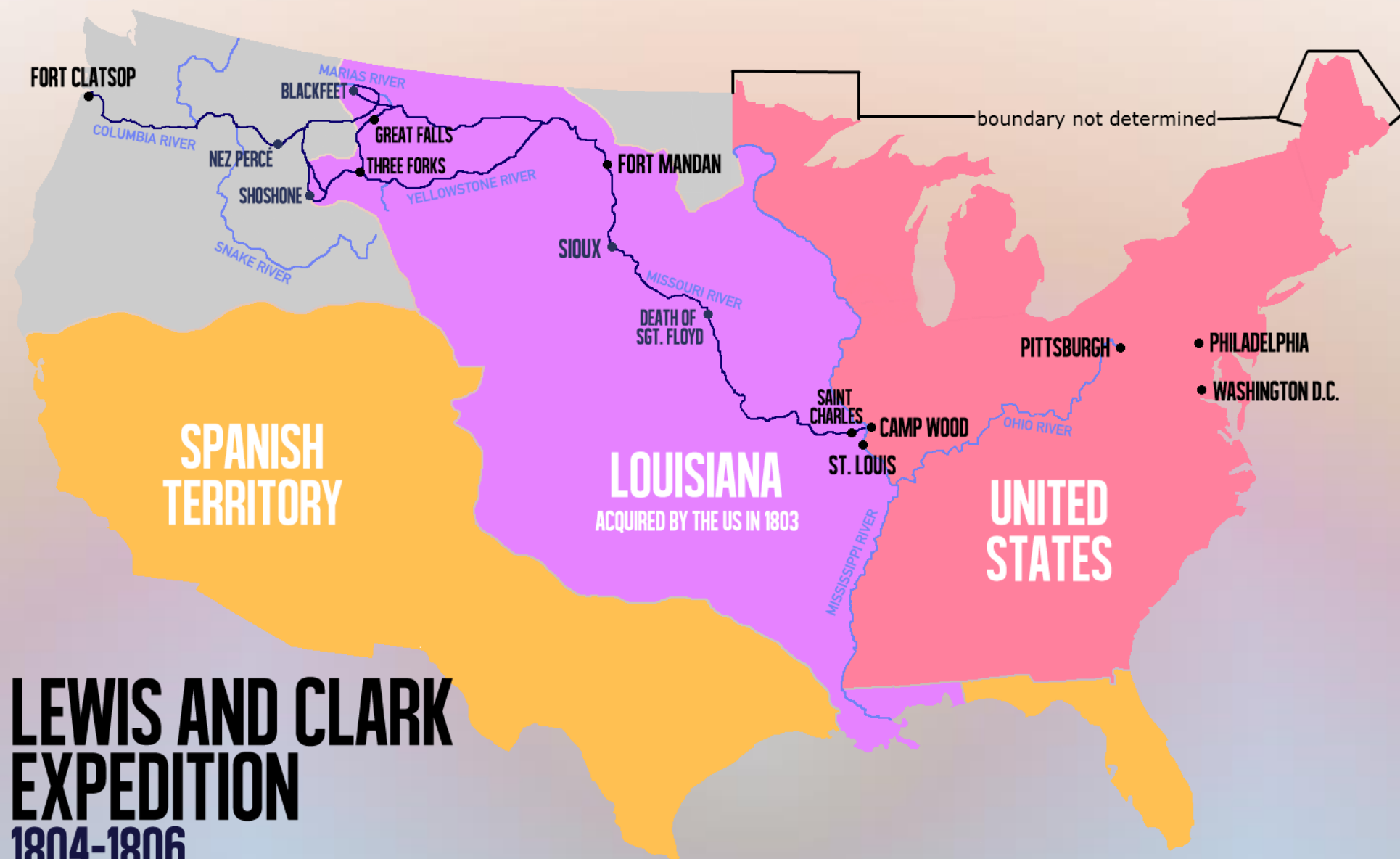
- The Election of 1800 was between Democratic-Republican Thomas **Jefferson** and Federalist John **Adams**
- The campaign of each candidate was **vicious**, both sides making **accusations** of the other and spreading scandalous stories
- Aaron **Burr** was running as the Democratic-Republican VP candidate and when Burr and Jefferson received the **same** number of electoral **votes**, the tie had to be settled by the House of **Representatives** (the candidate with second most votes becomes the VP)
- After many votes in the House, **Hamilton** finally convinced **Federalists** to give their support to **Jefferson** and he finally won the vote for **president**
- This **electoral** crisis led to the **12th** Amendment which requires electors to cast **separate** ballots for president and vice president **candidates**
- Aaron Burr blamed **Hamilton** for losing the election and preventing him from being elected Governor of New York, Burr challenged him to a **duel** and **killed** Hamilton in 1804 – Burr's **political** career was over

Jefferson Makes Changes

- Jefferson's **Inaugural** Address, despite a vicious election campaign, promoted **unity** and tolerance
- Democratic-Republicans believed in smaller government and **restructured** Hamilton's tax plan to include customs duties and sales of western lands as the **only** revenue source of the government
- He also believed in a **small** army during peacetime but did help **establish** the US Military Academy at West Point
- Jefferson later **increased** the navy as American ships were being **attacked** by the Barbary pirates from North Africa

Louisiana Purchase

- In a secret treaty, **Spain** had returned control of the Louisiana Territory to **France** and had shut down the port of New Orleans and given **control** of it to France, which **violated** the treaty between Spain and the US
- Jefferson sent James Monroe and Robert Livingston to France to try to **purchase** New Orleans from the new French ruler General **Napoleon** Bonaparte, but Napoleon decided to give up on his North American lands and **offered** to sell all of it
- Monroe and Livingston did not have time to write to Jefferson for **approval**, so they **agreed** to the sale in 1803 for \$15 million
- Jefferson believed in **strict** construction of the Constitution and it did not give him the **specific** power to purchase land, but he knew it was a good idea and although many Federalists thought it was **unconstitutional**, Congress **approved** the purchase



Lewis and Clark Explore the West

- Jefferson wanted to know what the new **territory** looked like and if there was a **water** route to the **Pacific Ocean**
- Meriwether **Lewis**, Jefferson's secretary, and William **Clark**, a frontiersman, led the most famous of the western **expeditions**
- Lewis and Clark along with about 50 other **frontiersman** left St. Louis in 1804 and reached the west coast **18** months later, meeting a Shoshone woman named **Sacagawea** who guided them along the way



Role of Supreme Court Changes

- After the election of 1800, Federalists **lost** their control of both the **presidency** and of Congress
- Federalists in Congress passed the **Judiciary** Act of 1801 which **increased** the size of the judicial branch and before President Adams left office he appointed several **Federalist** judges but the new judges had to receive their documents to be **officially** added
- Jefferson would take office the **next** day and the new Secretary of State James **Madison** refused to deliver the rest of the documents – including one to William **Marbury** who took his complaint to the Supreme Court hoping they could **force** Madison to deliver his official appointment
- *Marbury v. Madison* (1803) the Supreme Court ruled it could only hear certain cases (**appeals** decisions from other courts) and declared the Judiciary Act of 1789 (**expanding** powers of the Supreme Court) **unconstitutional**
 - *Marbury v. Madison* established the Supreme Court's right to declare an act of **Congress** unconstitutional, this power is known as **judicial review**

Violating Neutrality

- With Great Britain and France at war with each other again, both countries **ignored** the neutrality of the US and would attack and seize **American** ships
- A British captain stopped the American ship *Chesapeake* in 1807 and when a **search** of the ship was refused, the captain seized **four** Americans off of the ship and forced them to work on his ship for the **Royal** Navy, this was known as **impressment**
- Jefferson halted all **exports** to foreign countries with the **Embargo** Act, but this hurt the American economy
- In 1808, James **Madison** was elected president and opened trade to all countries **except** for Great Britain and France

Tecumseh Resists Settlers

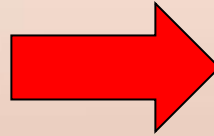
- William Henry **Harrison** became the delegate to Congress for the **Northwest** Territory and later the Governor of the **Indiana** Territory
- Harrison was supposed to follow Jefferson's Native American policy of the natives **either** becoming farmers and **joining** white society or **moving** west of the Mississippi River
 - Native Americans made treaties that **lost** millions of acres of **land** across the Northwest Territory during this time
- Two Shawnee brothers (**Tecumseh** and Prophet) unite the Shawnee **against** white culture in Indiana
 - Harrison's men attacked the Shawnee while Tecumseh was **away** and the Battle of **Tippecanoe** left the Shawnee town burned, both sides with heavy **losses**, and Harrison as a national hero

War of 1812 Begins

- **War Hawks** in Congress had been wanting a war with Great Britain since the incident with the *Chesapeake*
- Henry **Clay** (a War Hawk) became Speaker of the **House** and under pressure from Congress, President Madison **agrees** to a war with Great **Britain** in 1812
- Most of the war was fought on the US-Canadian **border** as well as at sea with massive British **blockades** of the American coastline and New Orleans
- Major battles were **won** in the north by Captain Perry such as Battle of **Lake Erie** and by General Harrison such as Battle of the Thames where **Tecumseh** was killed
- Andrew **Jackson** also won major battles in the south such as Battle of Horseshoe Bend and Battle of **New Orleans**

Causes and Effects of the War of 1812

- British impressment of American sailors
- International conflicts over commerce
- British military aid to Native Americans on the Northwest frontier



- Britain and France gain respect for US
- National pride grows
- US manufacturing increases
- Native American resistance declines



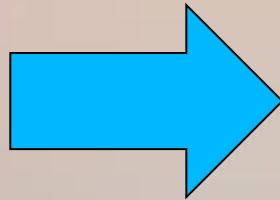
War of 1812 Ends

- Although the Americans **won** most of the major battles, the British were able to **burn** many buildings in Washington, DC during the Battle of **Washington** including the **White House** in 1814
- Francis Scott **Key**, a young lawyer, wrote the poem “The Star-**Spangled** Banner” after an overnight battle when he was relieved to see the American flag still **flying**
- Treaty of **Ghent**, signed in Belgium in 1814, ended the War of 1812 **officially** – no land **changed** hands, but Americans **proved** themselves as a nation

Visual Summary: Creating a New Government

Articles of Confederation

- America's first written **constitution**
- A loose union of sovereign states
- Designed to make the central government **weak** because early leaders feared tyranny



U.S. Constitution (1787)

- **Replaced** Articles of Confederation
- Provided **representation** for all states
- Established three branches with separation of powers and checks and balances to avoid **tyranny**
- Bill of Rights later added (**1791**)

Visual Summary: Forging the New Republic

Government

- President Washington forms his **cabinet**
- Judiciary Act of 1789 establishes Supreme Court, *Marbury v. Madison* defines the Court's **role**
- Congress creates the **Bank** of the United States

Conflicts

- Native Americans fight against white settlement in **Northwest** Territory
- U.S. and Great Britain fight War of **1812**

Forging the New Republic

Expansion

- Louisiana Purchase **doubles** size of U.S.
- Lewis and Clark explore the west