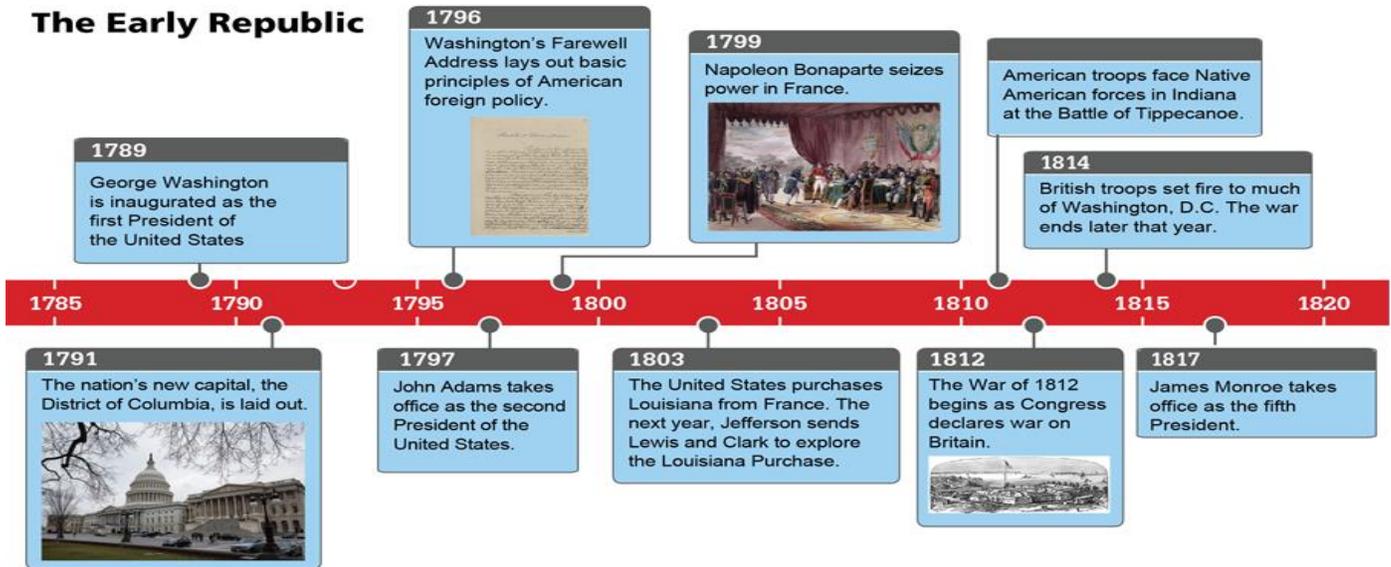


- In this chapter, you will learn about life in the new nation, from the Presidency of _____ to that of _____. Our earliest Presidents established many new traditions that have survived until today. America also greatly expanded in size in those years and preserved its independence in the War of 1812. This period is known as the _____. This is the _____.

The Early Republic



The Presidency of George Washington

- In 1789, _____ was inaugurated as the _____. As President, Washington guided the new government as it applied the ideas expressed in the Constitution to create a functioning federal republic. Upon taking office, Washington faced several major challenges. He had to define the authority of the central government, create a stable economic system, build a military, maintain national security, conduct foreign relations, and enter into treaties with several Indian tribes. In this section, we will look more closely at both Washington's domestic and foreign policies.
- _____ refers to _____.
- _____ concerns _____.

Washington's domestic policy

- Defining Our New Central Government
 - The Constitution allowed the President to appoint officials in charge of executive departments. The chief officials that Washington appointed began meeting together with him in what came to be known as the Cabinet. Over the years, additional Cabinet departments were created. The Cabinet was one of the important precedents established by Washington. A _____ is an _____.



George Washington – _____
 Henry Knox – _____
 _____ – Sec. of Treasury
 _____ – Secretary of State
 Edmond Randolph – _____

Creating a stable economy

- The most pressing problems facing Washington's government were _____. As a result of the American Revolution, the national government owed \$54 million. The states owed another \$24 million, and the paper money issued by the Continental Congress and the Articles of Confederation was worthless. The job of solving these economic problems fell to _____, our nation's first _____. Hamilton drew up a four-part plan for getting the nation on a sound financial basis:

<p>Repay the debt. Hamilton believed the national governments should pay off the debts of both the states and previous national government in order to establish the nation's credit.</p>	<p>National Bank. Hamilton proposed creation of a national bank as a place to deposit taxes, to provide a sound currency, and to make loans to the national government.</p>	<p>Whiskey Tax. Hamilton proposed a tax on whiskey to raise money from western farmers.</p>	<p>Protective Tariff. Hamilton asked Congress to pass a high tariff – a tax on imported foreign goods which would protect American industries from foreign competition.</p>
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Rise of Political Parties

- _____ was strongly _____, Washington's Secretary of State. Jefferson, Madison and their followers believed Hamilton's plan would just benefit wealthy Americans since speculators had bought up much of the debt. They also felt that the Constitution did not give the federal government the right to create a national bank. This disagreement gave rise to America's first _____ – _____ that try to _____ so that they will pass laws favorable to their ideas.
- _____ became known as the _____, _____ called themselves the _____ - _____. Their disagreements were heightened by the outbreak of a revolution in France, where commoners rebelled against the king and nobles.

	_____	_____
Main Party Leaders	Alexander Hamilton and John Adams	Thomas Jefferson and James Madison
Constitutional Views	_____: the national government should take all steps needed to govern the nation	_____: the national governments should only have powers expressly listed in the Constitution
Views on Government	_____	_____
Views on Foreign Policy	Pro-British: Federalists feared the French Revolution as an example of mob rule	Pro-French: Jefferson was sympathetic to the French Revolution
Main Supporters	Merchants and manufacturers	Farmers and skilled craftsmen
Who Should Vote	Only those meeting property qualifications	Vote should be open to all adult male

Defeat of the Protective Tariff

- All of Hamilton's program was approved except for the proposed tariff. Southern states opposed high tariff rates because tariffs would make it harder for Southerners to sell their crops to Britain and to buy British goods.

The Whiskey Rebellion of 1794

- Farmers living west of the Appalachian Mountains often converted their excess grain into whiskey, which was easier to carry over the mountains than bushels of grain. The new federal whiskey tax caused great hostility among them. Farmers in Western Pennsylvania refused to pay the tax and threatened tax collectors.
- Washington called up the militia to put down the rebellion. _____, with Alexander Hamilton by his side, was _____, but the rebels fled before any fighting took place.
- HOW WERE SHAY'S REBELLION AND THE WHISKEY REBELLION HANDLED DIFFERENTLY? EXPLAIN YOUR ANSWER.

Washington's foreign policy

- During Washington's Presidency, the revolution in France became increasingly violent. The revolutionaries overthrew and executed Louis XVI, the French King. War between France and Britain then broke out in 1793. _____ supporters continue to _____ the _____ revolutionaries, while Alexander Hamilton, John Adams, and other _____ the _____.

Proclamation of Neutrality (1793)

- The United States had won its independence largely through the military and financial support of France. Some French leaders thought it was time for the Americans to return the favor and that the Franco-American alliance of 1778 was still in effect.
- Hamilton and his supporters were able to persuade Washington that France's war was totally European in nature. Washington finally became convinced that there was nothing to be gained if the United States involved itself in this European conflict. Compared to European powers, the United States was weak militarily. To avoid being drawn into the Anglo-French conflict, _____ adopted a _____ of _____ – the United States would _____ in any European conflict or becoming involved in any foreign war.
- The French ambassador, Citizen Genet, nevertheless tried to recruit U.S. ships and volunteers to help the French. Many _____ felt the _____. Washington sent a complaint to Genet, who quickly backed down. Meanwhile, John Jay negotiated a _____. Thomas Pickney negotiated another _____. The new treaty gave _____ the right to _____ along the _____, all the way down to the port of New Orleans.

Washington's Farewell Address

- After _____ in office, _____ term. He especially disliked the new party rivalry. In 1796, Washington delivered his Farewell

Address. Although known as his most famous “speech,” it was actually delivered in the form of a letter to the public published in the form of a speech.

- Washington used his _____ to give his countrymen his advice as a “departing friend” on what he saw as the greatest threats to the nation’s survival. Washington addressed relations between the North and South and the importance of moral virtue. He _____.
- Washington believed two terms were the most any President should serve. For the next 130 years, Presidents followed this precedent by not seeking more than two terms.

Portrait of the Nation in 1800

- By _____, the United States consisted of _____ with a combined population of just over five million people. Almost one million of these were enslaved African-Americans. American culture was a unique mixture of British, Irish, European, Native America, and African traditions, under American conditions.
- Agriculture.
 - America was still an agrarian (agricultural) society. _____ were the basis of the _____. Some crops, like _____ and _____ in the _____, were grown for export. Farmers in the _____ grew _____ or raised _____ for Americans to eat.
- Rural vs. Urban Centers
 - In 1800, the vast _____ of Americans lived in the _____. Most Americans were self-sufficient in what has been referred to as the “Age of Homespun”. They lived on a farm in the countryside, grew their own food, and made their own clothes, shelter and furniture. Only one in 25 Americans was a city dweller. _____ were located along the _____, from Boston to Baltimore. Philadelphia was the nation’s largest city, with 69,000 inhabitants.
- Social differences
 - Great differences existed among Americans based on class, race and gender. Wealthy planters and merchants enjoyed travel and luxuries. However, _____ Americans were _____ or _____ with lives of toil. _____ had _____. Enslaved African-American slaves had almost no rights at all.
- Rise of Industry
 - A new _____ was only just starting to emerge in the _____. _____ introduced the use of standardized _____. In the 1790s, Samuel Slater defied British law by building a machine that could spin cotton fibers into thread. Slater’s spinning mill in Rhode Island was followed by a gradual increase in the use of machines and a shift from working at home or in small shops to working in factories.

- Techniques of _____ were pioneered by the American inventor _____. Whitney won a contract to produce 10,000 muskets. The key to his winning this bid was his new process for manufacturing interchangeable firing-mechanism parts. The inspiration came from techniques that Whitney had developed in the manufacture of his cotton gin.
- Whitney's plan was for machines to produce standardized parts which could be used with other parts to assemble a whole product without a laborer filing and fitting each part together. This interchangeability allowed _____ to new devices and easier repair of existing devices, while _____ the time and skill needed for a _____ to _____ or repair a product. Use of interchangeable parts in the manufacture of muskets (guns) was a major contribution to the development of America industry.
- The shift of manufacturing to factories, known as the Industrial Revolution, would soon lead to the rise of new industries and rapidly growing cities.
- Transportation
 - America's vast and untamed landscape made travel difficult. Cities were connected by roads that were little more than dirt trails. A few had log or plank roads. Most _____ was done by _____. For _____, people rode on _____. _____ Travel on roads was slow: a trip from Boston to New York took three days by stage coach. Western settlers sought roads to aid settlement and the transfer of goods. They wished for a way to make it easier to market their goods and to buy essential supplies in return. In 1806, Congress set aside funds to build the first federally funded road, the National Road. _____ was _____ and _____ than travel overland. Goods were often carried along streams and rivers to ports along the coast. People took ferries to cross rivers and took boats to travel down rivers, across lakes, or along coastlines.
- Communication
 - _____ were _____. There were no telephones, telegraphs, televisions, or computers. People communicated _____. _____ Letters had to be carried over dusty, unpaved roads or by packet boat. Mail was often mangled or even lost. News about events traveled slowly. Most people received their information from local newspapers. Most were published weekly or monthly, and were shared by many readers.

Regional differences

- The three main regions from colonial times – New England, the Middle Atlantic Colonies, and the South – were replaced by the _____, the _____ and the emerging _____. The nation's population was growing at an enormous rate.

The land available for settlement increased by almost the size of Europe – from 4.4 million to 7.8 million square kilometers.

The presidency of Thomas Jefferson

- The _____ of the United States, _____, was a Federalist who continued many of Washington’s policies. In 1800, John Adams lost the Presidential election to Thomas Jefferson.
- Jefferson sought to show that he was one of the people. The _____ had just been _____ from _____. Jefferson walked along from his boardinghouse to the Capitol to take the oath of office. His inauguration marked the first transition of the executive branch from one party to another. Sometimes known as the “Revolution of 1800”, this change occurred without violence.

Jefferson’s views on government

- Jefferson saw his election as a turning point. He believed the _____ was one that _____. Jefferson opposed special privileges for the wealthy and had strong sympathies for the common farmer. As President, he set about reducing the size of the army, ending naval expansion, and lowering government costs.

The Louisiana Purchase (1803)

- Jefferson had always dreamed of extending the United States westward. He sent envoys to France to negotiate the right to send goods down the Mississippi River to New Orleans. In _____, Napoleon Bonaparte, the new ruler of _____, offered to sell the _____.
- Although Jefferson was uncertain whether the Constitution allowed the federal government to buy new territory, he went ahead with the purchase. The _____. It gave Americans _____ of the _____. In 1804, Jefferson sent Meriwether _____ and William _____ to explore this vast region. Their expedition laid the groundwork for the future westward expansion of the United States.
- Marbury v Madison (1803)
- Just before President John Adams left office, he appointed _____. _____ as _____. The Supreme Court was often viewed as the weakest of the three branches, but Marshall made the Supreme Court a new center of government power. The Marshall Court _____ the principle of _____.

Marbury V Madison Background

- President _____, just before leaving office, _____ as a _____. The new Secretary of State, James _____, _____ to deliver his _____ (official papers) making him a justice of the

peace. _____ asked the _____ to _____ to deliver his _____. The first Congress had passed the Judiciary Act of 1789 to create a lower federal courts. Marbury argued the act gave the Supreme Court the power to force Madison to deliver the commission.

Marbury v Madison Decision

- The Court ruled that the part of the Judiciary Act that gave the Supreme Court the power to order delivery of the Commission went against the Constitution. The Court declared that part of the act to be null and void. This case established _____
_____. This greatly strengthened the power of the judiciary by making it the final authority in interpreting the Constitution.

The Embargo Act of 1807

- _____ continued to rage _____. British ships started stopping U.S. ships to search for deserters from the British navy. Sometimes they took Americans to serve on British ships. This practice of _____ (forced military service) greatly _____ and put _____ on President _____ to take action.
- To _____, Jefferson pushed the _____ through Congress. Under the act, _____ were _____ from _____. In the last days of Jefferson's Presidency, Congress replaced the Embargo Act with the Non-Intercourse Act (1809). This act _____ the _____ on U.S. shipping _____ for ships bound for _____.

Preserving the Nation's Independence The War of 1812

- After _____ served _____ as President, he followed the precedent set by Washington and stepped down from the Presidency. His good friend and fellow Democratic-Republican, James _____, became the nation's _____ President in 1809. Three years later, Americans were drawn into another _____ in 1812. This war is known as the _____, or the "_____."

Causes of the Conflict

- Ever since 1763, France and Britain had been continuously at war against each other with only on short break. Americans continued to trade with Europe, but tried to keep out of the war between the two nations. However, _____ continued to stop American ships and to _____ (or impress) _____. Some _____ troops in Canada also _____ to _____ American settlements. At the same time, several young Congressmen thought the time was ripe to seize Canada from the British, who were fighting Napoleon

in Europe. In _____, President _____ to _____.

Main Events of the War

- American forces tried to invade Canada, but they were unsuccessful. In retaliation, _____ temporarily _____ and _____.
Madison's wife, Dolley Madison, acted quickly to remove paintings and other valuables from the White House before the British arrived.
- Much of the fighting during the War of 1812 took place on the Great Lakes and in upstate New York. In 1813, British troops further retaliated for the attack on Canada by burning the American settlement at Buffalo. Meanwhile, American and British ships clashed in the Battle of Lake Erie.
- In _____, a peace _____ was finally signed _____ and the _____. This agreement actually left things much as they had been before the war. The British promised they would no longer search American ships for British deserters. Americans promised to respect British rule in Canada. _____ felt they had _____ they could _____.
Communications from Europe were so slow that the bloodiest battle of the war was actually fought after the treaty was signed. General _____ the _____ at the _____ in January 1815.
- One legacy of the war was Francis Scott Key's "_____"
Key wrote this poem while imprisoned in Baltimore on a British ship. It later became our _____.

Impact of the War of 1812

- The United States emerged with _____ for resisting Great Britain. European rulers realized they could not interfere with American trade. The morale of American citizens increased greatly. They had fought one of the greatest military powers in the world and managed to survive. The Great Lakes were no longer disputed, but became the shared property of Canada and the United States. The _____ also _____ the _____ of the _____. The Northeast also saw a major spur in manufacturing. A British blockade had created a shortage of cotton cloth in the United States during the war, and Northeastern manufacturers met the demand.
- To encourage manufacturing the government placed tariffs on imported goods, making American products more competitive with imported goods. This also encouraged the creation of the Lowell System in Massachusetts. This system placed all stages of manufacturing under one roof, replacing the earlier domestic system, where people worked at home.

The "Era of Good Feelings"

- The happy end of the War of 1812 led to the " _____," a _____.
- This was partly due to the _____ of the _____ Party, the old party of Alexander Hamilton and John Adams. The Federalists, largely based in New England, had opposed the war because it had cut off trade with Europe, hurting New England shipping. Some New England Federalists even passed resolutions calling for New England to secede (leave) from the Union. At the same time, many of the most important Federalist ideas had already been adopted. By the end of the war, the Federalist Party had become so unpopular that the party had dissolved.
- The "Era of Good Feelings" was a time in which American _____, or _____, surged. Americans had preserved their independence from Great Britain and had learned to cooperate in a common effort.

Clay's "American System"

- In these years, Americans cooperated to improve their transportation routes by building roads and canals. _____, a spokesman for moderate policies, sought to resolve differences between the North and South while representing the nationalist outlook of the West. Clay _____ his " _____" to Congress.
- His system consisted of a _____ (tax on imports) to _____ manufactured _____ from competition with cheaper British products. Clay then proposed that the revenues collected from the tariff should be used to _____ for _____, such as new roads and canals, in the West. In this way, Clay hoped his American System would bind the industrial East and the agrarian West together. Despite Clay's good intentions, the American System _____ went into effect. The national system of internal improvements was never adequately funded by Congress; the failure to provide funds was due in part to sectional jealousies and a belief that such spending was never provided for in the Constitution.

The Erie Canal

- In the early 1800s, it was easier and _____ to ship goods by _____ than by land. In 1816, the Governor of New York proposed a _____ connecting _____. Farmers could then ship goods from the Great Lakes to New York City entirely by water. After a long and heated debate, state lawmakers voted to build a canal.
- The Erie Canal was the most ambitious project ever constructed up to that time. A path 50 feet wide had to be cut through forests, swamps, and hills. Then a ditch 40 feet wide and 4 feet deep had to be dug. The canal was an important modification of the physical environment. Without the heavy equipment we have today, thousands of workers were needed to cut trees, rip out tree stumps, blast through rock, and dig the canal. One out

of every four workers was Irish. At the peak of construction, more than four thousand workers were laboring on the canal. Canal workers earned about \$10 a month in 1832.

- In order to pass through the mountains and come down gradually to the level of elevation (height) of the Hudson River, the engineers of the canal designed a series of locks. These locks were spaces that could be closed off. They acted like giant bathtubs in which boats could be raised and lowered with the water.
- After _____, the Erie Canal was completed in 1825. Barges were pulled slowly through the canal by mules. _____ along its route grew and _____. Western farmers could now send goods from the Great Lakes along the canal and down the Hudson River. _____ grew to become the nation's _____.

The Beginning of the Transportation Revolution

- America's transportation system went through other important changes in these years. Other states copied New York by building their own canals. As more people moved west, private companies opened special roads called turnpikes. The _____, invented by Robert Fulton in 1807, _____. Fulton used a steam engine to drive a large wheel with paddles. Steam power was more _____ than wind and could even be used to move boats _____ against the current.
- During its first test, The Clermont failed. However, after a few adjustments to its engine, the boat was on its way. Fulton's boat was able to make a 150-mile trip from New York City to Albany traveling against the current of the Hudson River in only 32 hours. Soon, steamboats were traveling up and down the Mississippi and other rivers, carrying both people and goods.

_____ (1824)

- During this period, the Supreme Court encouraged the growth of a national market by its decision in the case of Gibbons v Ogden.
- Background
 - _____ had been granted a _____ by New York State to operate a steamboat between New York and New Jersey. _____ was granted a _____ by the federal government. Ogden sued to stop Gibbons from competing with him, Gibbons appealed to the Supreme Court.

Gibbons v Ogden Decision/ Significance

- **Decision/Significance:**
 - Marshall ruled that Congress could regulate ferry boats crossing the Hudson River between New York and New Jersey as part of its power under the Constitution to control "interstate commerce" (trade between states). _____, according to the U.S. Constitution, _____, including activities affecting interstate commerce. This established the federal government's right to regulate

anything that involves commerce between the states. It set the stage for future expansion of Congressional power over other activities once thought to be under the control of the states.

_____ (1819)

- Another key decision by Chief Justice John Marshall was *McCulloch v Maryland*. This case also tested the relationship between state and federal law.
- Background
 - In 1818, the _____ imposed a _____ on the Maryland branch of the _____. The National Bank was unpopular since it competed with state banks. Maryland legislatures hoped that state taxes on the federal bank would shut down the Maryland branch. James McCulloch, the federal bank's cashier, did not pay the taxes the Maryland law required, and Maryland sued for payment. After the state of Maryland won the dispute in its own courts, the case was appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court.

McCulloch v Maryland Decision/Significance

- The case presented two key issues:
 - Does Congress have the power to create a bank, even though that power is not specifically mentioned in the Constitution?
 - Marshall ruled that Congress could indeed charter a national bank, since this would help Congress carry out its other powers.
 - Marshall said that the "necessary and proper" clause (_____) in the Constitution _____.
 - Does Maryland have the power to tax an institution of the federal government?
 - Since the federal government had the right to establish the bank, _____ had _____ to interfere by taxing it.

The Missouri Compromise of 1820

- The American Revolution and the Constitutional Convention had _____ to _____ the issue of _____ in America. George Washington had freed his own slaves on his death, but Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, had not. Many early American leaders had imagined that slavery would just gradually die out. However, the invention of the _____ by Eli Whitney in 1793 made it easier for unskilled slaves to remove seeds from the type of cotton that grew in the South. This invention led to the _____ in the South. The factories of England and the Northern United States kept up the demand for raw cotton. With the purchase of the Louisiana Territory, the issue of slavery again came into sharp focus. Should the territories of the Louisiana Purchase enter the Union as free or slave states?

- _____ engineered a compromise in which _____ was _____ in the Louisiana Territory _____ of the “Missouri Compromise Line” (_____), _____ state (Maine) and _____ state (Missouri) were admitted to the Union at the same time to keep the _____ between free and slave states in the _____.

The Monroe Doctrine

- James Monroe fought in the American Revolution, helped negotiate the Louisiana Purchase, and served as Secretary of State under President Madison. In _____, _____ became _____. In 1823 in his annual message to Congress, Monroe issued a bold statement on foreign policy. He repeated the nation’s longstanding commitment to neutrality and offered a warning to Europe. The American and French Revolutions had inspired people in Latin America to be free. During the Napoleonic Wars, Spain had been cut off from its colonies. The Spanish colonists grew accustomed to self-government. When Spain’s king was restored, he tried to reassert control. Colonists in Latin America then declared their independence. Later, it was feared that France would help Spain reconquer her colonies.
- Monroe announced that the United States would oppose any attempts at European powers to establish new colonies or to restore Spanish rule in countries in the Western Hemisphere that had achieved their independence.
- The _____.
 _____.
 Besides warning Spain and France, Monroe was also addressing Russia, whose advance down the Alaskan coast threatened U.S. claims in Oregon Territory in the West. In this way, the United States established its own “sphere of influence” in North America.

The “Era of Good Feelings” Ends

- The “Era of Good Feelings” came to an _____ with the disputed Presidential election of _____. You will learn more about this election in the next chapter.
- Key Events in the “Era of Good Feelings”
 - End of Party Conflict
 - Surge of American Nationalism
 - Clay’s American System
 - _____ (1820)
 - _____ (1823)
 - _____ (1824)
 - Erie Canal (1825)