In 1790, the first U.S. census was taken, as required by the Constitution. The count was necessary in order to determine taxation and representation in Congress. All free people were counted, as well as “three-fifths of all other Persons.” Indians were excluded.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>1790</th>
<th>1800</th>
<th>1810</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>18,038</td>
<td>24,937</td>
<td>33,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>33,131</td>
<td>60,489</td>
<td>96,373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>45,529</td>
<td>69,403</td>
<td>91,874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore</td>
<td>13,950</td>
<td>26,114</td>
<td>35,983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charleston</td>
<td>16,359</td>
<td>20,473</td>
<td>24,711</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. What is a Census check, why was it needed and when does it occur?
2. What does it mean when it states 3/5’s of all other persons?
3. Which city grew the most during the 20 years shown?
4. Which city grew the least during the 20 years shown?

1. Washington’s Presidency
   - Served 2 terms—1789 to 1797
   - VP: John Adams
2. US Problems = Solutions
   - Government on paper but not in practice
   - Precedents
   - Develops first
   - Cabinet—Hamilton vs Jefferson
   - Supreme Court
   - Debt
     - Excise taxes and tariffs
   - Bank of United States (BUS) in 1792
   - Confidence in new Constitution
   - Whiskey Rebellion
     - Successfully put down by Washington, 1794

Growing Pains

In 1789, the new U.S. Constitution was launched, and the population was doubling every 20 years. America’s population was still 90% rural, with 5% living west of the Appalachians.

Vermont became the 14th state in 1791, and Kentucky, Tennessee, and Ohio (states where trans-Appalachian overflow was concentrated) became states soon after.

Visitors looked down upon the crude, rough pioneers, and these western people were restive and dubiously loyal at best.
In the twelve years after American independence, laws had been broken and a constitution had been completely scrapped and replaced with a new one. So far, it was a government that left much to be desired.

America was also heavily in debt, and paper money was worthless.

Meanwhile, restless monarchs watched to see if the U.S. could succeed in setting up a republic while facing such overwhelming odds………

Washington for President

• At 6'2", 175 pounds, with broad and sloping shoulders, a strongly pointed chin and pockmarks from smallpox, George Washington was an imposing figure, and he was unanimously elected as president by the Electoral College in 1789.

• His long journey from Mt. Vernon to New York (the capital at the time) was a triumphant procession filled with cheering crowds and roaring festivities.

• He took the oath of office on April 30, 1789, on a balcony overlooking Wall Street.

WASHINGTON'S INAUGURAL

• New Constitution and Government take effect on April 30, 1789.

• Washington begins his presidency in New York City and alternates between there and Philadelphia.

• Capital city at this time was New York City.

PRECEDENTS OF WASHINGTON

Precedents are models, examples or influences other Presidents would follow

What to call the President? Mr. President

President sets their own personal style

Cabinet appointed by President and advises him

VP has no official duties

President acts independent from Congress

Congress relies on the advice of the President

Served 2 terms and stepped aside for someone else
**Washington's First Cabinet**

Cabinet advises the President and heads up an agency of the government

- **Department of State**
  - **Foreign affairs**
    - Thomas Jefferson—Secretary of State

- **Department of Treasury**
  - **Financial affairs**
    - Alexander Hamilton—Secretary of the Treasury

- **Department of War**
  - **Military affairs**
    - Henry Knox—Secretary of War

- **Attorney General**
  - Legal affairs

- **Postmaster General**
  - Postal system
  - Samuel Osgood

**Federalists** and **Democratic-Republicans**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Leader</th>
<th>Federalist Beliefs</th>
<th>Democratic-Republicans</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Leaders**

- Alexander Hamilton
- John Adams
- Thomas Jefferson
- James Madison

**Ideas**

- Strong government over states
- Loose construction of Constitution
- Implied powers
- State’s rights over National Govt.

**Domestic Policy**

- Supported National Bank—BUS
- Against National Bank—BUS
- Supported excise tax
- Against excise tax
- National debt good for country
- Against National debt
- National govt. assume state debts
- States pay their own debts
- Tariffs should be high
- Tariffs should be low

**Foreign Policy**

- Opposed French Revolution
- Supported French Revolution
- Wanted war with French
- Opposed war with French
- Favored the British
- Favored the French

**President Washington** faced several Indian problems.

- British were supplying the tribes with arms and ammunition to attack US settlers.

- Washington sent General “Mad Anthony” Wayne to defeat the Indian tribes.

**Hamilton vs. Jefferson**

- Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson played a valuable role in the beginning of our nation.
- Both were visionaries and influenced the direction our country would go economically, politically and socially.
- President Washington was stuck in the middle of these two men as they argued over our country’s beginnings.

**Federalist Beliefs**

- Former Anti-Federalists
- Democratic-Republicans

**Democratic-Republicans**

- Leaders: John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison

**Ideas of Government**

- Strong government over states
- Loose construction of Constitution
- Implied powers
- State’s rights over National Govt.

**Domestic Policy**

- Supported National Bank—BUS
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**First Supreme Court**

- President Washington appoints 6 justices to the Supreme Court
  - 3 from North and 3 from South
- Judiciary Act of 1789, Congress created lower courts to assist the Supreme Court.

- John Jay first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

**War in the Old Northwest Territory**

- Several tribes, led by Little Turtle of the Miamis, scored early victories (1790–91)

- The Miamis were defeated at Fallen Timbers by General Mad Anthony Wayne (1794)
War in the Old Northwest Territory

Treaty of Greenville

• (1795) gave USA right to settle most of Ohio
• First formal recognition of Indian sovereignty over land not ceded by treaty

Financial Problems

• Hamilton, as secretary of the treasury, tried to find a way to strengthen the country’s financial problems.
• The United States owed $11.7 million to foreign countries and $40.4 million to U.S. citizens.
• He proposed the Hamilton Plan.

SHAPING THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

• Alexander Hamilton
Financial Problems (cont.)

- It said that the new government should pay off the millions of dollars in debts owed by the Confederation government to other countries and to individual citizens.
  - The nation should pay for the cost of their help.
  - Further, by the federal government assuming the states’ debts, this would give the states a strong interest in the success of the new government.

- There was opposition to Hamilton’s plan.
  - Congress agreed to pay money to other nations, but they could not agree to pay off the debt to American citizens.

- The original bond owners were also opposed because they had lost money on their bonds and the new bond owners had made money, only to make more if Hamilton’s plan was enacted.
  - The Southern states also presented opposition because their state debt was less than the Northern states, and they would have to pay more than their share under Hamilton’s plan.

- Hamilton proposed a compromise plan.
  - He agreed to a proposal by Southern leaders to move the nation’s capital from New York City to a special district in the South between Virginia and Maryland.
  - This became Washington, D.C.
  - The Southerners then agreed to support his plan to pay off the state debts.

Financial Problems (cont.)

- When the government borrowed money during the war, it issued bonds, or paper notes, promising to repay the money in a given period of time.
  - Speculators bought many of the original bonds for less than their value.
  - Hamilton’s plan proposed paying off these bonds at their original value, and opponents said this would make the speculators rich.

Financial Problems (cont.)

- Hamilton proposed a national treasury, to be a private institution modeled after the Bank of England, to have the federal government as a major stockholder, to circulate cash to stimulate businesses, to store excess money, and to print money that was worth something.
  - This was opposed by Jefferson as being unconstitutional (as well as a tool for the rich to better themselves).
  - Hamilton’s Views:
    1. Privileges for the upper classes
    2. Pro-British
    3. Potent central government
    4. Government support for business
    5. What was not forbidden in the Constitution was permitted. He evolved the Elastic Clause, AKA the “necessary and proper” clause, which would greatly expand federal power. This is a “loose interpretation” of the Constitution.

Hamilton Battles Jefferson for a Bank

- Hamilton proposed a national treasury, to be a private institution modeled after the Bank of England, to have the federal government as a major stockholder, to circulate cash to stimulate businesses, to store excess money, and to print money that was worth something.
  - This was opposed by Jefferson as being unconstitutional (as well as a tool for the rich to better themselves).
Jefferson's Views:
1. Sympathy for the common people
2. Pay off the national debt
3. Pro-French
4. Universal education
5. A bank should be a state-controlled item (since the 10th Amendment says powers not delegated in the Constitution are left to the states).
6. The Constitution should be interpreted literally and through a "strict interpretation." What was not permitted was forbidden.

End result: Hamilton won the dispute, and Washington reluctantly signed the bank measure into law. The Bank of the United States was created by Congress in 1791, and was chartered for 20 years.

- It was located in Philadelphia and was to have a capital of $10 million.
- Stock was thrown open to public sale, and surprisingly (even to an overjoyed Hamilton himself), a milling crowd oversubscribed in two hours! The country was off and running...

HAMILTON
- Safe place to deposit and transfer money
- Provide loans to government and state banks
- A national currency---$$$$
- An investment by people to buy stock into US bank
- Constitution did not forbid a national bank... Loose construction of Constitution
- National debt good for country

JEFFERSON
- Against the Constitution
- State banks would collapse
- Only wealthy could invest in bank and would control bank than control the government
- Hurt the common man
- Strict construction...If it is not mentioned in the Constitution than there can't be a national bank.
- Against a national debt

Mutinous Moonshiners in Pennsylvania
1. In 1794, in western Pennsylvania, the Whiskey Rebellion flared up when fed-up farmers revolted against Hamilton’s excise tax on whiskey.
   - Around those parts, liquor and alcohol was often used as money.
   - They said they’d been unfairly singled out to be taxed.
   - They cried “taxation without representation” since many were from Tennessee and Kentucky which were not yet states and had no one in Congress.
2. Washington sent an army of 13,000 troops from various states to the revolt, but the soldiers found nothing upon arrival; the rebels had scattered.
3. Washington's new presidency now commanded respect, but anti-federalists criticized the government.
4. The new government was stronger than the Articles of Confederation.

End result: Hamilton won the dispute, and Washington reluctantly signed the bank measure into law. The Bank of the United States was created by Congress in 1791, and was chartered for 20 years.

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Whiskey Rebels refused to pay the excise tax that was passed by Congress and signed into law by President Washington...Believed this tax was unfair because it was taxing their income......
• Issue at hand was testing the power of the new Constitution

**Outcome:**
• Demonstrated to the people that this new constitution was powerful enough to put down domestic rebellions, "mobocracy."
• Showed the power of the national government

President Washington reviews 13,000 troops of the Western Army assembled at Fort Cumberland, Maryland, to crush the Whiskey Rebellion.

And in this anonymous 1795 political cartoon called, "Triumph Government," Jefferson is seen as the man trying to halt the "wheels of government" while Benjamin Franklin Bache, and his newspaper, the Aurora, is shown being trampled by George Washington's armed cavalcade.

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**The Emergence of Political Parties**

1. Hamilton’s policies (national bank, suppression of Whiskey Rebellion, excise tax) seemed to encroach on states’ rights.

2. As resentment grew, what was once a personal rivalry between Hamilton and Jefferson gradually evolved into two political parties.

3. The Founding Fathers had not envisioned various political parties.

4. Since 1825, the two-party system has helped strengthen the U.S. government, helping balance power and ensuring there was always a second choice to the ruling party.

---

In this cartoon entitled, "The Providential Detection," Thomas Jefferson kneels before the altar of civic despotism as devil and an American eagle attempt to prevent him from destroying the United States Constitution. He is depicted as about to fling a document labeled "Constitution & Independence" into the fire fed by the flames of radical writings. Jefferson's alleged attack on George Washington and John Adams is in the form of a letter to Philip Mazzei. His adversaries are supported by Satan, the writings of Thomas Paine, and the French philosophers.
### RISE OF POLITICAL PARTIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Leader</th>
<th>Federalist Beliefs</th>
<th>Democratic-Republicans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alexander Hamilton</td>
<td>Thomas Jefferson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Adams</td>
<td>James Madison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appealed to</td>
<td>Manufacturers, merchants, wealthy and educated, ....</td>
<td>Farmers and Planters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Favored seaboard cities</td>
<td>common man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Favor the South and West</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ideas of</td>
<td>Strong government over states</td>
<td>State’s rights over National Gvt.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>Loosen Construction of Constitution</td>
<td>Strict construction of Constitution</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Implied powers</td>
<td>Express and Enumerated powers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wealthy and educated involved</td>
<td>Educated but common man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Limit freedoms of speech &amp; press</td>
<td>Upheld Bill of Rights as sacred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Preferred govt, similar to a king</td>
<td>Lesser government the better</td>
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<tr>
<td>Domestic</td>
<td>Supported National Bank—BUS</td>
<td>Against National Bank—BUS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Policy</td>
<td>Protective tariff and excise tax</td>
<td>Against Protective Tariff</td>
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<td></td>
<td>National debt good for country</td>
<td>Against excise tax and National debt</td>
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<tr>
<td>Foreign Policy</td>
<td>Opposed French Revolution</td>
<td>Supported French Revolution</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wanted war with French</td>
<td>Opposed war with French</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Favored the British</td>
<td>Favored the French</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Washington’s Foreign Policy & Farewell Address**

**AMERICA: 1790**

**Our Revolution was Over.**

**MEANWHILE, IN FRANCE...**

Jacques-Louis David, *The Tennis Court Oath*
The Storming of the Bastille, 14 July 1789

The French Tricolor

They wanna be us...

But they AIN'T us.

The French Revolution

Jefferson
US Should Support French Revolution

Hamilton
US Should Oppose French Revolution

Washington declared Neutrality and ordered Americans to avoid this war.

The French Revolution

• Began in 1790’s, unfair taxation and inequality—worldwide crisis
  • Overthrow King Louis 16th and Marie Antoniete
  • Similar to King George
• Americans believed we should help the French—similar to ours

France vs. Europe

WAR!!!

• Executions of King Louis the 16th and Marie Antoniete in 1793.
• Begins “Reign of Terror” during French Revolution where 40,000 opponents of the new govt. were beheaded.
• France goes to war against European kings
• France requested US ships to block West Indies from the British
• President Washington declared Neutrality and ordered Americans to avoid this war

They wanna be us...

But they AIN'T us.
**How should the United States respond?**

**Neutrality Proclamation**

"Whereas it appears that a state of war exists between Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, Great Britain, and the United Netherlands, of the one part, and France on the other..."


dated 1793

**Neutrality Proclamation**

"The duty and interest of the United States require, that they should with sincerity and good faith adopt and pursue a conduct **friendly and impartial** toward the belligerent Powers..."

dated 1793

**Washington’s Neutrality Speech**

I have therefore thought fit by these presents to declare the disposition of the U.S. to observe the conduct aforesaid towards those Powers respectfully; and to exhort and warn the citizens of the U.S. carefully to avoid all acts and proceedings whatsoever, which may in any manner tend to contravene such disposition. April 1793

President Washington’s response to the French was to warn Americans to stay out these European conflicts and remain neutral or avoid.

**Washington’s Legacy**

Most Americans (Jefferson and Paine) were upset with Washington’s Neutrality.

- Washington’s Neutrality decision was based on the long term U.S. self interest.
- Preserve and protect the infant nation

**Thomas Paine On Washington’s Neutrality**

“And as to you, sir, treacherous in private friendship (for so you have been to me, and that in the day of danger) and a hypocrite in public life, the world will be puzzled to decide, whether you are an apostate or an importer; whether you have abandoned good principles, or whether you ever had any.”
Washington is convinced that Americans must stay neutral and avoid foreign affairs associated with all the British and foreign continents—"GOOD HISTORIAN"

Washington displayed this in 1793 by the Proclamation of Neutrality and his Farewell Address in 1796.

No entangling alliances......US should avoid military alliances with Europe......continue to trade with Europe

Neutrality = Isolation

Washington’s Neutrality Proclamation defined American foreign policy toward Europe until World War II.

Washington warned of the dangers of political parties and permanent alliances with other nations.

Washington's warning against “entangling alliances” became a principle of U.S. foreign policy.

"Europe has a set of primary interests which to us have none or a very remote relation.....Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course.....It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world......Taking care always to keep ourselves by suitable establishments on a respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies”.....1796

Citizen Genet's lack of regard for diplomatic protocol resulted in a rare agreement between Jefferson and Hamilton.

"Your boys are not going to be sent into any foreign wars!”
-- FDR, 1940

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JfSU-VGixjM

He has to be dismissed.

You’re right.
Citizen Genet was **FIREDA**

Jefferson **RESIGNED**

Jefferson, frustrated with the administration’s pro-British policies, retired to Monticello.

The Jay Treaty 1794-1796

Britain agrees to abandon forts in U.S. in exchange for Most Favored Nation (MFN) trading status.

Jay’s Treaty

- British remove forts from US soil
- British agreed but required US to pay old debts on pre-Revolution accounts.
- Allowed US to negotiate separate treaties with Indian tribes.
- Opened westward expansion for US settlers.

Jay’s Treaty with England... British made neutrality difficult: maintained trading posts on US soil, sold firearms to Indians.

• Collaborated with Indians to check US expansion to frontier.

John Jay is burnt in effigy because Americans believed he sold out to the British.
Conflicts with Britain

- British made neutrality difficult: maintained trading posts on US soil, sold firearms to Indians.
- Collaborated with Indians to check US expansion to frontier.
- British expected Americans to defend French West Indies, so attacked US merchant ships, seizing about 300.
  - Impressed and imprisoned American sailors.
- Jeffersonians called for war
- Federalists resisted (financial system).

Jay's Treaty

- To avoid war, Washington sent Chief Justice John Jay to London (1794).
- Jeffersonian's concerned about Jay's loyalty.
- British agree to pay some damages, but required US to pay old debts on pre-Revolution accounts.
- Jeffersonian's felt treaty was surrender to Britain, betrayal of South (who had debts).
- Did not stop impressment.

Jay's Treaty

- Jay's Treaty gave life to new Democratic-Republican party, tarnished Wash.'s popularity.
- Spain, fearing US-British alliance, gives US free use of Mississippi, disputed territory north of FL.

Pinckney's Treaty: Spain gave US the free use of the Mississippi River for 5 yrs. and the boundary was set at 31st parallel between Spanish Florida and US.

Spain cut off our farmers right to use the Mississippi River and deposit their crops in New Orleans.
The Jay Treaty strengthened economic ties with aristocratic Britain, while creating tension between the U.S. and republican France.
Ratified 20-10*

*Treaties require a 2/3 vote of the Senate for ratification.

Photo by Kurt Magoon

Impressment: an act of kidnapping a ship, its contents, men and forcing them into your navy—the British and French were doing this to us.

Pinckney’s Treaty 1795

- Settled West Florida Boundary
- Free navigation of the Mississippi R.
- Right of Deposit (New Orleans)

Two Terms

A precedent for all future presidents
Washington’s Farewell Address

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jeffersonian Ideas</th>
<th>Washington</th>
<th>Hamiltonian Ideas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Union</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sectionalism</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Political-Parties</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Excessive Debt</td>
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<tr>
<td>Virtue (Religion and Morality)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Consolidation of Power</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neutrality</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**The Nation Begins**

1. Washington’s Presidency
   - Served 2 terms—1789 to 1797
   - VP: John Adams

2. Problems facing US
   - Debt
   - Government on paper but not in practice
   - British, Spain and Indians
   - Confidence in new government

3. Accomplishments
   - Political achievements
   - Precedents
   - Develops first
   - Cabinet—Hamilton vs Jefferson
   - Supreme Court—Judiciary Act of 1789
   - Treaties

**Domestic Achievements:**
- Secures westward expansion
  - Jay’s Treaty—1793—Great Britain
  - Pinckney’s Treaty—1795—Spain
- Debt solutions
  - Excise taxes and tariffs
  - Bank of United States (BUS)
- Enforced Constitution
  - Whiskey Rebellion
  - Demonstrate strength of new government

**Foreign Achievements**
- No war with Great Britain or Spain
- French Revolution—1789 to 1800—US response
  - Neutrality Act—Washington warns = stay out
  - Cornerstone of US foreign policy = isolationism

**Washington’s Farewell Speech**
- Two ways the US can stay unified and strong
  - Avoid political parties
  - Military alliances with European countries

Created lower courts to assist the Supreme Court

Farmers refuse to pay Whiskey tax to US Govt. “Mobocracy”