**Unit 3 AP US Notes (Chapter 9-10)**

**Chapter 9**

**Post-Colonial Government and issues**

* Some property voting requirements reduced
* No development of a hereditary social class
* End of Anglican church (in colonies)
	+ Rebranded as a Protestant Episcopal Church (de-anglicized)
	+ Separation of church/state?
* What to do with slavery?
	+ Continental Congress advocated for complete end to slave trade
		- Several Northern states abolished slavery
		- Southern states? LOL
			* All states restricted rights of freed AA’s
			* No education of AA’s
			* Slavery not brought up to be abolished due to tenuous hold of unity
* Women?
	+ No vote, were given significant roles
		- Civic Virtue – educate children for the civic good
			* Republicanism indeed – selfless devotion of the mother to her children ---- Republican Motherhood
			* Some educational opportunities for women (to better educate their children)
* Constitutions
	+ 2nd continental congress – new state constitutions – authority rests in the people
		- “Special Conventions” then voted on by people (ratified)
		- Similarities – contracts defining limits of power. Fundamental Law. Weak executive and judicial branches (why?)
			* Little power to frontiersmen before, now…. Better
			* Natural Rights – John Locke
			* Strong leadership
* Economics
	+ Seizure of English/loyalists land, movement of capitals, “economic democracy”
		- Nonimportation agreements helped begin building of American industry and self-sufficiency
		- Revolution crushed American economics, loss of a lot of old trade
			* War = speculation, profiteering, inflation
			* Recession/depression during and after the American revolution

**Articles of Confederation**

* Written – 1777 adopted into French to try and get France on their side
	+ Ratification of all 13 states 1781
		- Problem?? Western Lands
	+ No Executive of Judicial branch, only unicameral legislative branch
		- Every state received one vote
		- 9/13 states to pass laws
		- Unanimous to amend constitution
* Biggest problems!
	+ No power to regulate congress
		- Different laws/tariffs between states
	+ No taxes!
		- Volunteer $$$$ = tax quota
	+ 1786 – Shay’s Rebellion (Angry Massachusetts Farmers/war veterans)
	+ Demanded cheap paper money, less taxes, and an end to foreclosures
		- Wealthy land owners raised a small army
			* AoC Congress unable to raise army
* Positives?
	+ Held the country together long enough for something better to come along
	+ Allowed for the distribution of western lands – very republican in ideology
		- 1785 Land Ordinance
			* Survey of land, sell land to pay off debt
			* 1/36 of each was set aside for public school
		- 1787 Norwest Ordinance
			* Temporary territory ---- enough people (60,000) ----- state constitution convention ----- congress ----- state
				+ No slavery!!!!
			* New states would be = to old states
	+ Make treaties/establish post offices

**Post American Revolution Foreign Relations**

* Britain
	+ No foreign minister for 8 years
	+ Continuation of navigation laws
	+ Shut out US from west indies
	+ No removal of forts/trading post from American land
		- Gave guns to NA’s
		- Angry because merchants wouldn’t pay back debts
		- AoC Congress unable to control commerce
* Spain
	+ Shut out America out of NO Port (Mississippi)
* France
	+ Wanted $$$$ repaid from war
	+ Too weak to fight, too poor to bribe

**Constitutional Convention**

* 1786 Annapolis Convention
	+ 5/13 showed up
	+ Alexander Hamilton called for another meeting with more people in Philadelphia
* 1787 Philadelphia Convention
	+ 12/13 (No RI)
	+ Revise? Rewrite? AoC
	+ GW unanimously selected as Chairmen
	+ Some slave owners, relatively young, nationalists
* Compromises
	+ GREAT COMPROMISE
		- Large State Plan vs Small State Plan
			* Large (Virginia) = bicameral congress based on population
			* Small (New Jersey) = unicameral legislative body where each state receives a vote (equality)
		- House of Representatives – by population
		- Senate – Equal votes for each states
			* Tax/Budgetary issues start in House
	+ Electoral College
		- Large states would “win” executive based on population
		- No winner = house decides president, senate VP
		- Indirect election of the president!
	+ 3/5th’s compromise
		- Slaves would count in representation as 3/5th’s of person
	+ End of Slave trade by 1807
		- N wanted end to slave trade
		- S no end
			* Natural reproduction meant that S didn’t really need slave trade anymore
	+ Commerce Compromise
		- Congress cannot tax exports, but can regulate trade
		- President/Senate can make treaties
	+ Separation of Powers Compromise
		- 3 branches of government with checks/balances

**Federalist vs Anti Federalist Debate**

* Problem with AoC unanimous consent to change
	+ Argument with constitution (9/13) it becomes law
		- Rhode Island was certainly not going to agree
		- Federalist – change the Aoc
		- Anti-Federalist – Leave AoC alone

Federalist – Alexander Hamilton

* Believed in a highly CENTRALIZED GOVERNMENT as a means of keeping order.
* Saw the common people as unable to govern themselves.
* Believed that government should be as far removed from the people as possible.
* Favored a strong federal government and limited powers for the states.
* Advocated a strong executive department and strong courts to maintain order and insure justice.
* Favored a standing army.
* Wanted to imitate British aristocracy (rule by the rich) without a king.
* Willing to censor the press for political power

Anti-Federalist – Thomas Jefferson

* Believed in a MINIMUM OF GOVERNMENT to safeguard the rights of the people.
* Saw the common people as able to govern themselves.
* Believed that government should be as close to the people as possible.
* Favored local government over national because it was closer to the people.
* Favored Congress over the other branches of government because it best reflected the popular will.
* Opposed standing armies because a military leader might seize control of the government.
* Wanted more democracy than in the British parliament.
* Favored freedom of speech & press.
* Wanted greater involvement by the people through lower voting qualifications.
* Favored reducing government interference by decreasing and number of federal officeholders

**Ratification of Constitution**

* 1st nine ratified constitution fairly quickly
	+ Remaining four – Virginia, New York, Rhode island and North Carolina
		- Anti-Federalist strongholds
		- James Madison – Federalist #10
	+ Conservatives triumph twice (minority)
		- 1st in the American Revolution
		- 2nd with the rewriting of the Aoc and the creation of the Constitution
		- ¼ of country were propertied white males
			* If constitution up for popular vote, it would have been defeated
			* No mob rule
			* Restoration of political and economic stability
			* Every branch of government should represent the people!

**Chapter 10**

**1790’s America**

**Society**

* Population – 1790 Census
	+ Why? Needed for representation
		- 4 million people, 90% rural, 90% east of Appalachians
* Politics
	+ Washington elected unanimously
		- Created a “cabinet”
			* 3 positions – secretary of state, treasury, war
* Bill of Rights
	+ Antifederalists – specific protection of rights
		- Process = constitutional convention or 2/3rds of states and both houses of congress
		- James Madison drafted the ten amendments himself
		- Safeguards of Americans rights/privileges
		- 9th amendment – just because rights aren’t included, doesn’t mean they aren’t also there
		- 10th amendment – rights not included specifically for the federal government are left up to the states (states’ rights amendment)
* Judiciary Act -1789
	+ Constitution set up judicial branch not much else
	+ Judiciary act - supreme court, federal courts, and district courts
* Economics
	+ Alexander Hamilton!!!!!
		- Fix the economic problems from the AoC
		- National Credit number one issue
		- Wanted to fund national debt + assume states debt
		- “Assumption Act” = 1790 Funding Act
			* States with a lot of debt happy, little debt received capital nearby (DC)
		- More people involved in the debt, more common cause/need for new America to be successful
		- Debt becomes an asset rather than a liability
	+ How to pay debt? - Duties/Tariffs
		- 8% tariff on imports mostly for revenue (main goal)
		- 1791 excise tax on whiskey
			* Punished farmers, especially western/rural ones
				+ Used as a form of currency due to need to liquefy grain because it was so bulky and heavy to carry
	+ Bank of US
		- A place to put surplus funds modeled on the Bank of England
		- Tariff revenues meant need to trade more with Britain/France
		- Jefferson argued Bank was not authorized by constitution so should be left up to states
			* Strict vs loose interpretation of the constitution
			* Loose/broad = did not forbid, should be permitted – necessary and proper power
			* Strict = did not permit, should be forbid – 10th amendment state right
			* Hamilton “wins” using power to collect taxes/regulate trade argument
				+ N/S fissure continues to rise, South against bank, North for bank
				+ 1st Bank of US 20 year charter
	+ Whiskey Rebellion – 1794
		- Angry farmers in Pennsylvania against excise tax on whiskey
			* Washington calls up militia, personally leads them into battle and went to slaughter the rebellious farmers… only there were none
				+ Sig? Power for both Washington and Federal Government
	+ Political Parties
		- Federalist 1792-1816
		- Anti-Federalist – Jeffersonians --- Democratic Republicans
			* Personal feud between Jefferson/Hamilton turn into parties
			* Not envisioned by founding fathers but they happen
			* Beginning of two-party system (typically two powerful parties)
	+ French Revolution
		- Early on in Revolution, American’s support French right to rebel, then heads get looped off
			* French supported us shouldn’t we support them?
			* 1792 French declare war on Austria
		- Federalist (mostly descended from aristocracy/nobility) freaked out, stopped support
		- Ant-Federalist (Jeffersonians) human freedom #1 so chop off heads
		- Britain was sucked in, US next?
			* George Washington’s Neutrality Proclamation
				+ Franco-American Alliance still active… but
				+ Jeffersonians wanted to openly support French against Britain
				+ Official neutrality, American should always be impartial
				+ Citizen Genet – Random French guy tried to recruit Americans as part of the Franco-American Alliance and was forced out
		- Problems with Britain – ToP Britain should remove forts and US should repay merchants
			* British openly sold/traded with NA’s weapons
				+ Treaty of Greenville – NA’s forced to give up land in Northwest Territory

Received $$$, access to hunting grounds, possible sovereign status

* + - * + British begin Impressing sailors into battle/war
			* Jay’s Treaty – 1794
				+ John Jay secretly negotiated with British sabotaged by Hamilton

Britain promised to remove forts/trading posts (again),pay for seized ships, didn’t promise to stop seizing ships

US had to still pay back past merchant debt

* + - * + Leads to Pinckney’s treaty – 1795

Spain gives the US “right to deposit” at Mississippi river port

* + Farwell Address
		- GW advised to avoid long term “permanent alliances,” set many precedents

**John Adams Presidency**

* 1796 election TJ vs JA
	+ JA wins 71-68, TJ becomes vice president ruh roo
* 1st problem – unofficial “quasi war” with France
	+ Angry US wouldn’t support Franco American Alliance
	+ Seizement of merchant vessels/impressment
		- US sent envoy to Paris to speak with prime minister Talleyrand
			* X, Y, Z Affair
				+ 3 random French dudes wanted 250,000 bribe to speak with the Prime Minister
				+ “millions for defense, not one cent for tribute”
				+ Americans wanted to go to war – very bad idea

Creation of navy + 3!!!! Warships

Marines too

French after 2 years tell US to come back and try again

Convention of 1800

End of Franco-American Alliance

US would pay French for troubles

Cost JA re-election – party above self

* Alien and Sedition Acts
	+ Alien Act – Increase rate for naturalization (anti- Jeffersonian), president can deport any immigrant he wants or imprison them
	+ Sedition act – cannot print anything negative about president or his policies (anti-Jeffersonian) during a period of war/conflict
		- Expired in 1801 in case they lost the next election
		- Targeted Democratic Republicans speaking out against Federalist policies
		- Supreme Court dominated by Federalists so they didn’t care
	+ Both of these targeted guaranteed rights in the Constitution (Bill of Rights)
* Response? Virginia (Madison) and Kentucky (Jefferson) Resolutions
	+ Concept of nullification
		- If congress could rid nation of certain rights, couldn’t more rights be next? 1 party dictatorship?
		- States should be final judges of right/wrong and powers that existed in government
		- Since states created the federal government they could also “nullify” (cancel) any laws they disagree with
			* Who created the federal government - State? People?
			* Supreme Court should be decider of laws/regulations they disagree with
				+ Used later with southerners and slavery…
				+ More campaigning for democratic republicans then anything useful
* 1800 Election Federalists vs Democratic Republicans
	+ Adams vs Jefferson the sequel
	+ Federalists – strong federal government, protect lives of wealthy, states are subordinate, pro-British = Adams. Loose interpretation of the constitution
	+ Democratic Republicans – Jefferson, focus on states’ rights and farmers, pro French, weak federal government – otherwise a dictatorship could develop strict interpretation of the constitution
		- Government for the people run by the elite
		- Slavery good to keep down idiot voters
		- White (poor) yeoman farmers would end up bottom class without slavery