**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