

Honors United States History

Unit 4: Overlapping Revolutions

Section 1: A New Government

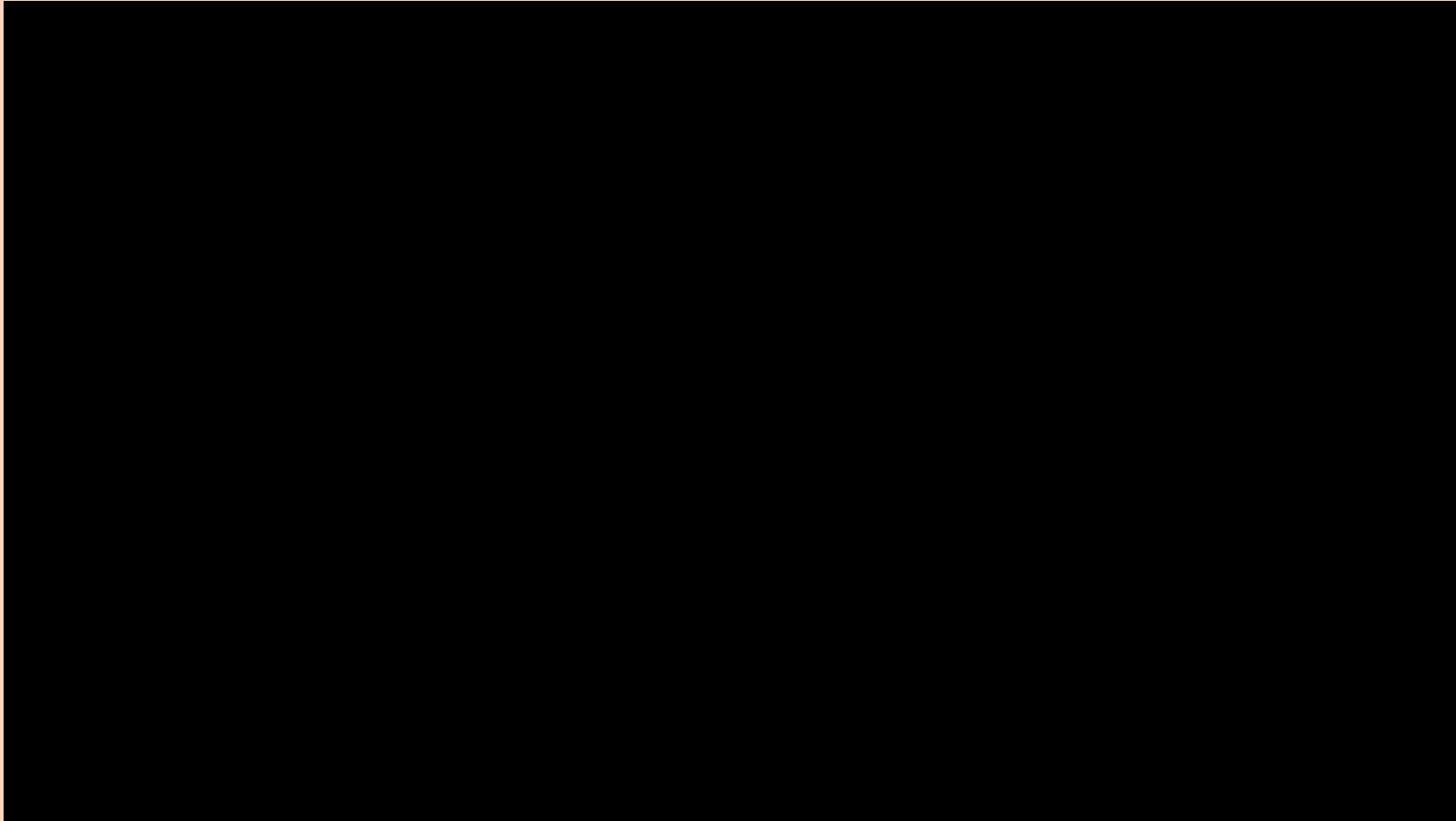


The Articles of Confederation

- The 13 colonies joined together in dealing with common problems.
 - Foreign affairs, *coining money*, settling disputes
- **Congress had 2 major handicaps:**
 - 1) No power to regulate commerce
 - 2) Congress couldn't enforce its tax collection program.



The Articles of Confederation

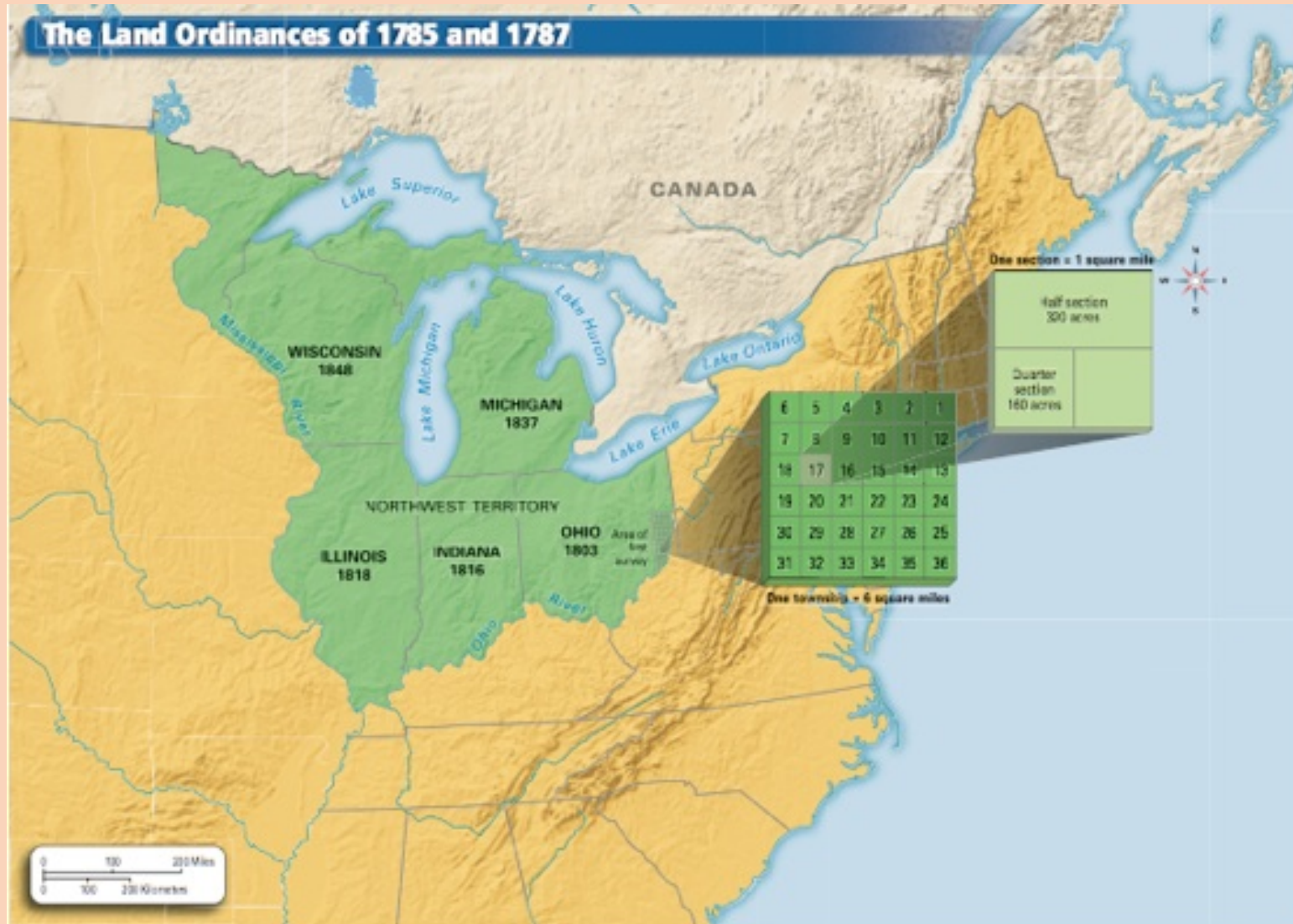


Landmarks in Land Laws

- **Land Ordinance of 1785:** Sell off the Northwest and pay off the national debt.
- **Northwest Ordinance of 1787:** Rules for statehood – 60,000 people



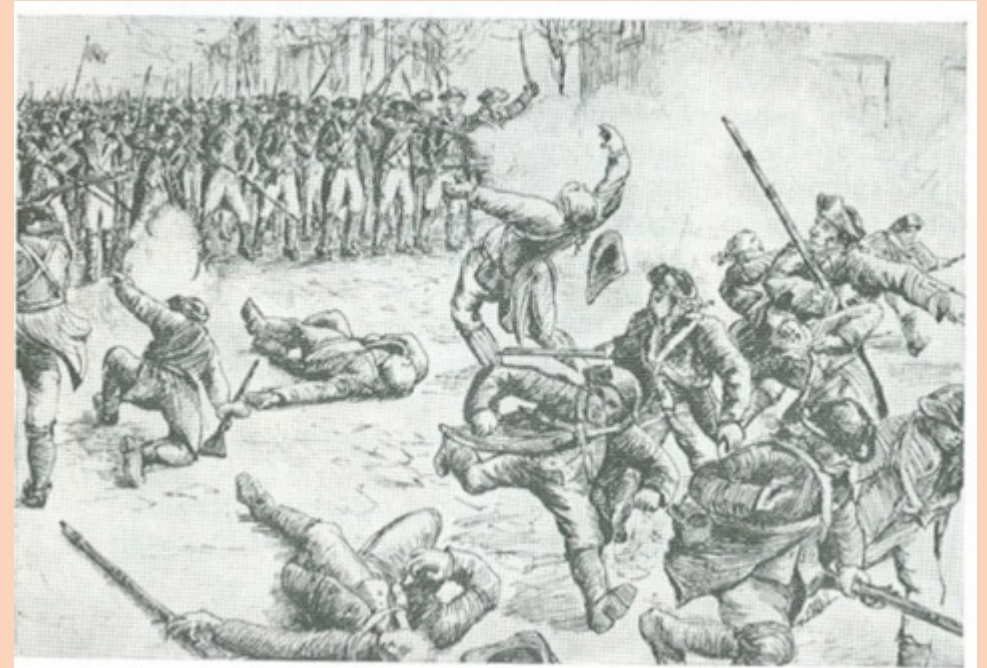
Land Ordinances



Shays Rebellion



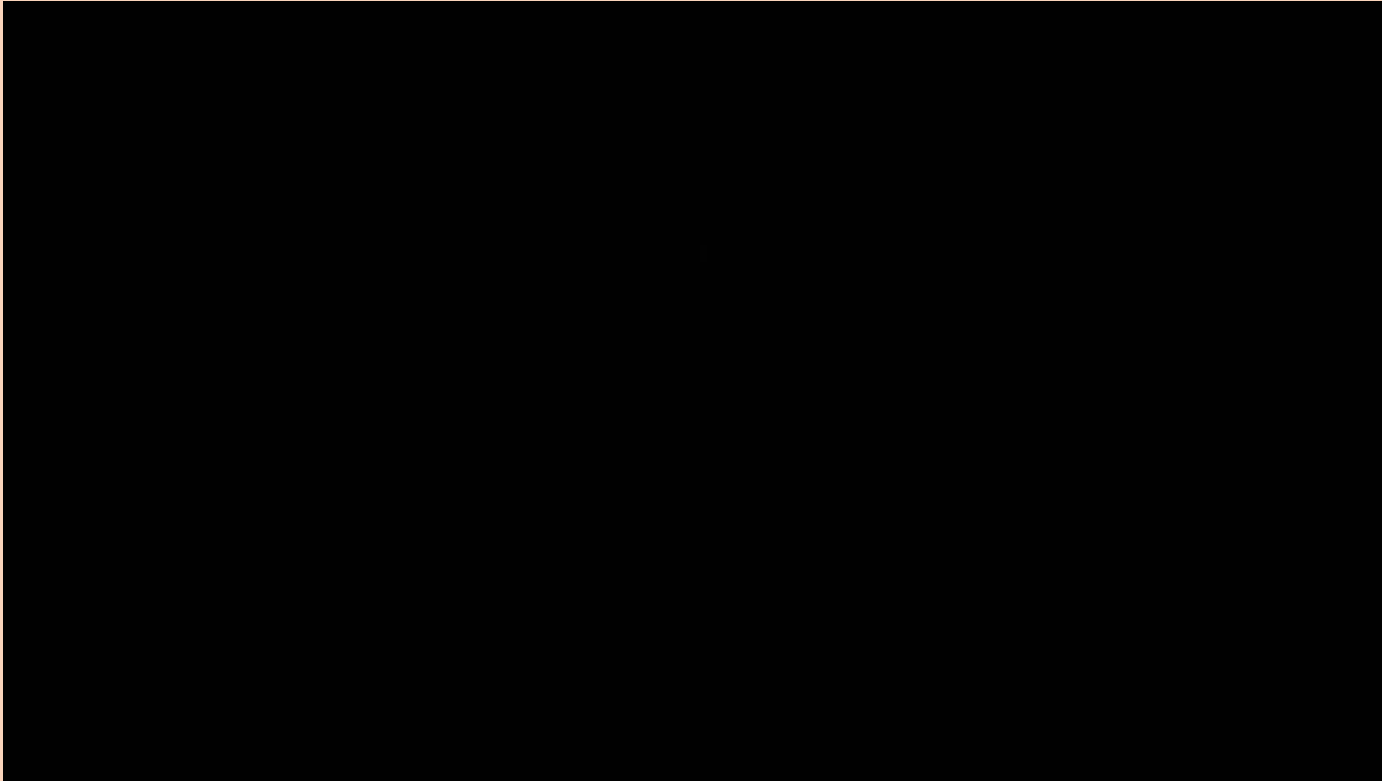
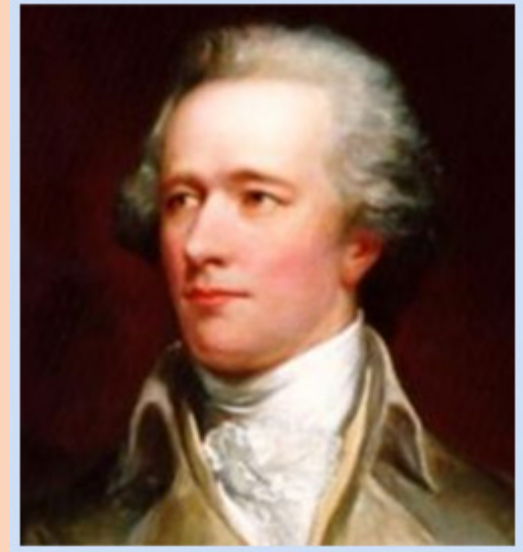
- **Shays Rebellion (1786):** western Massachusetts; back-country farmers losing farms (foreclosures).
 - Wanted cheap paper money, lighter taxes, and a suspension of property takeovers; led by Captain Daniel Shays. The uprising was crushed.



Constitutional Convention

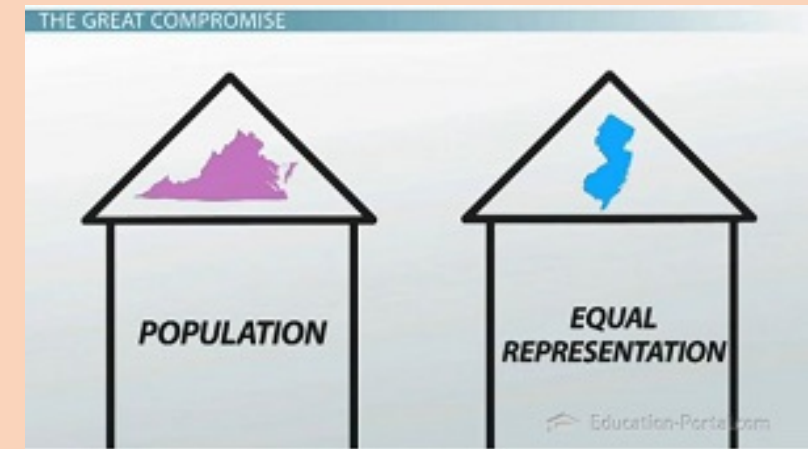
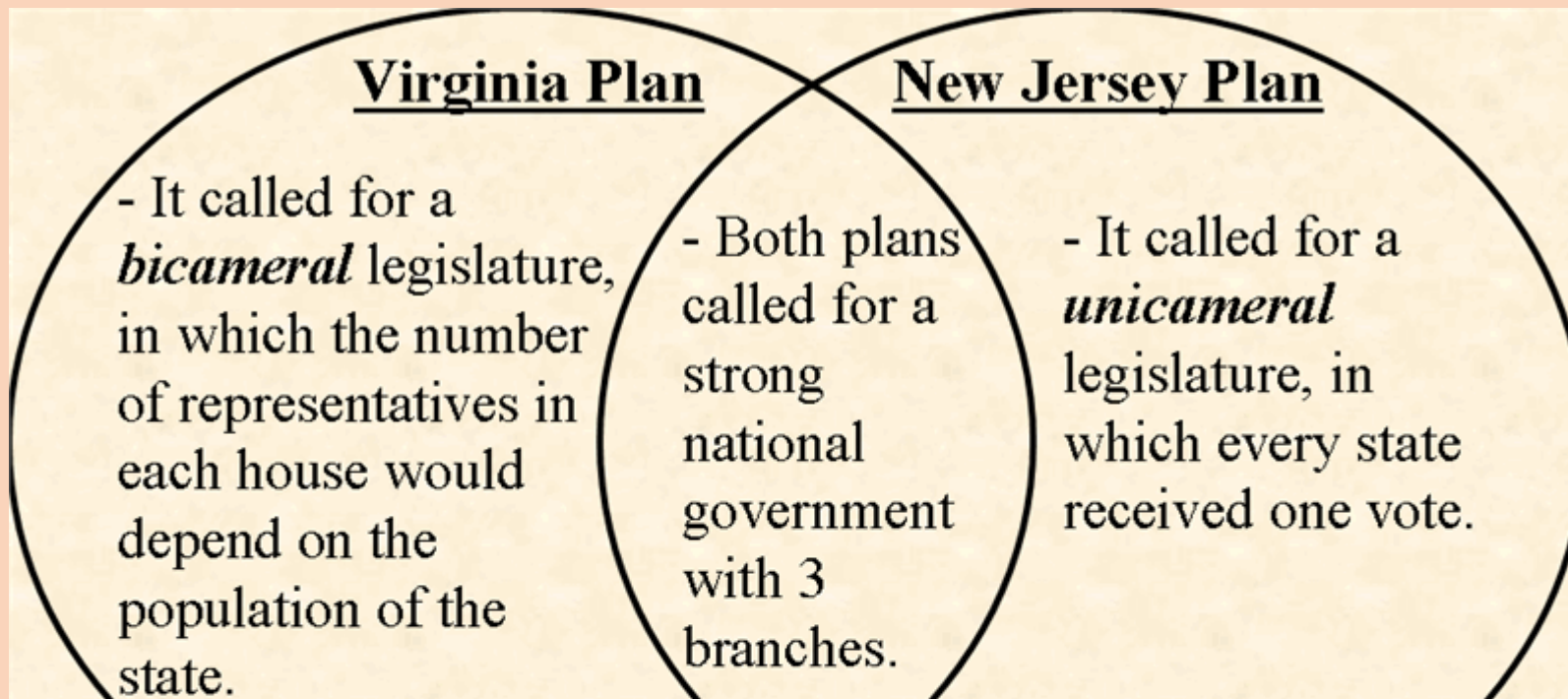
- **Constitutional Convention**

- Debate the Articles of Confederation and improve them – Create a new government



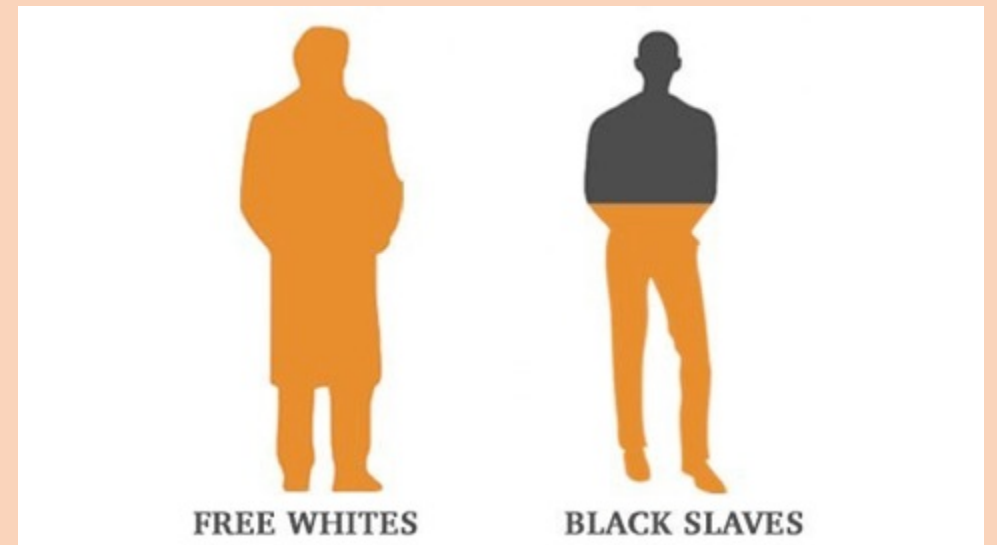
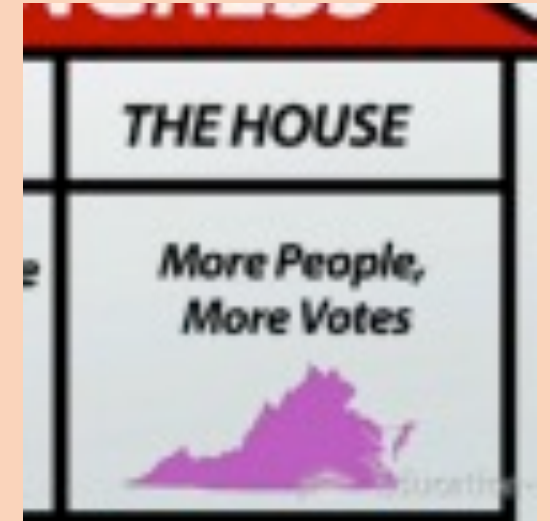
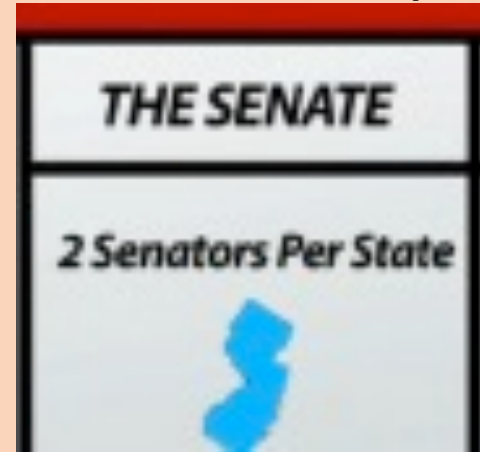
Hammering Out a Bundle of Compromises

- Scrap the old Articles of Confederation
- The “Large” and “Small” State plans.



Hammering Out a Bundle of Compromises

- A "**Great Compromise**" was eventually agreed upon.
 - House of Representatives and Senate
- The "**three-fifths compromise**"
 - End of the slave trade by the end of 1807.



The Clash of Federalists and Anti-federalists

- **Federalists** led by George Washington and Alexander Hamilton. Settled areas along the seaboard. Wealthier, more educated, and better organized than the anti-federalists.



George Washington



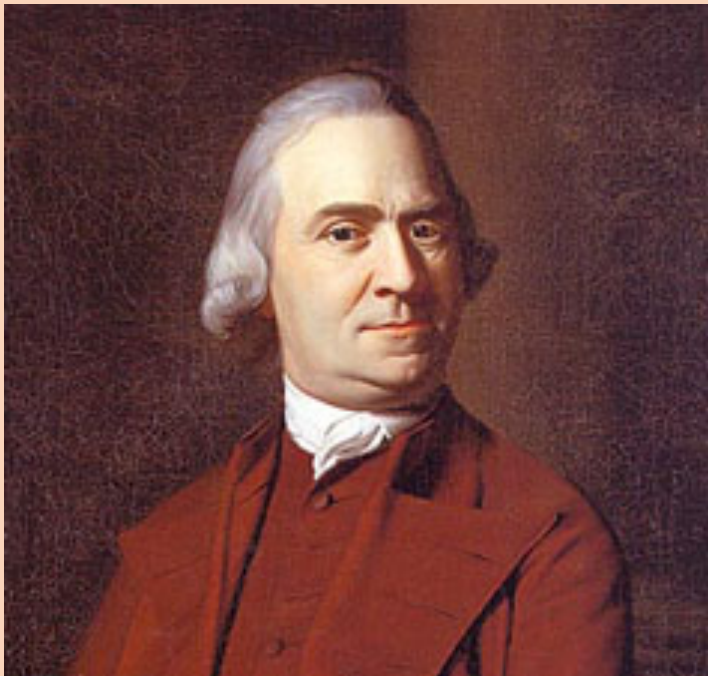
Alexander Hamilton



PHOTO: SHUTTERSTOCK

The Clash of Federalists and Anti-federalists

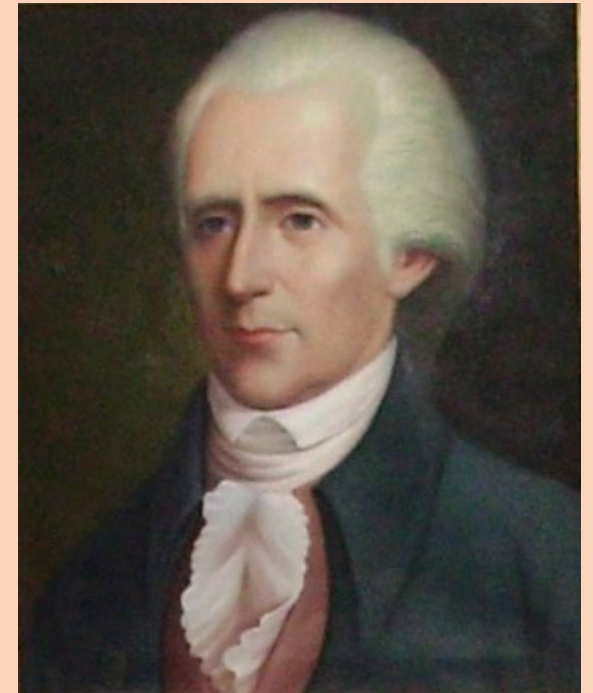
- **Anti-federalists** opposed stronger federal government – protect the power of the common man. Led by Samuel Adams, Patrick Henry, and Richard Henry Lee. Poorest class



Sam Adams

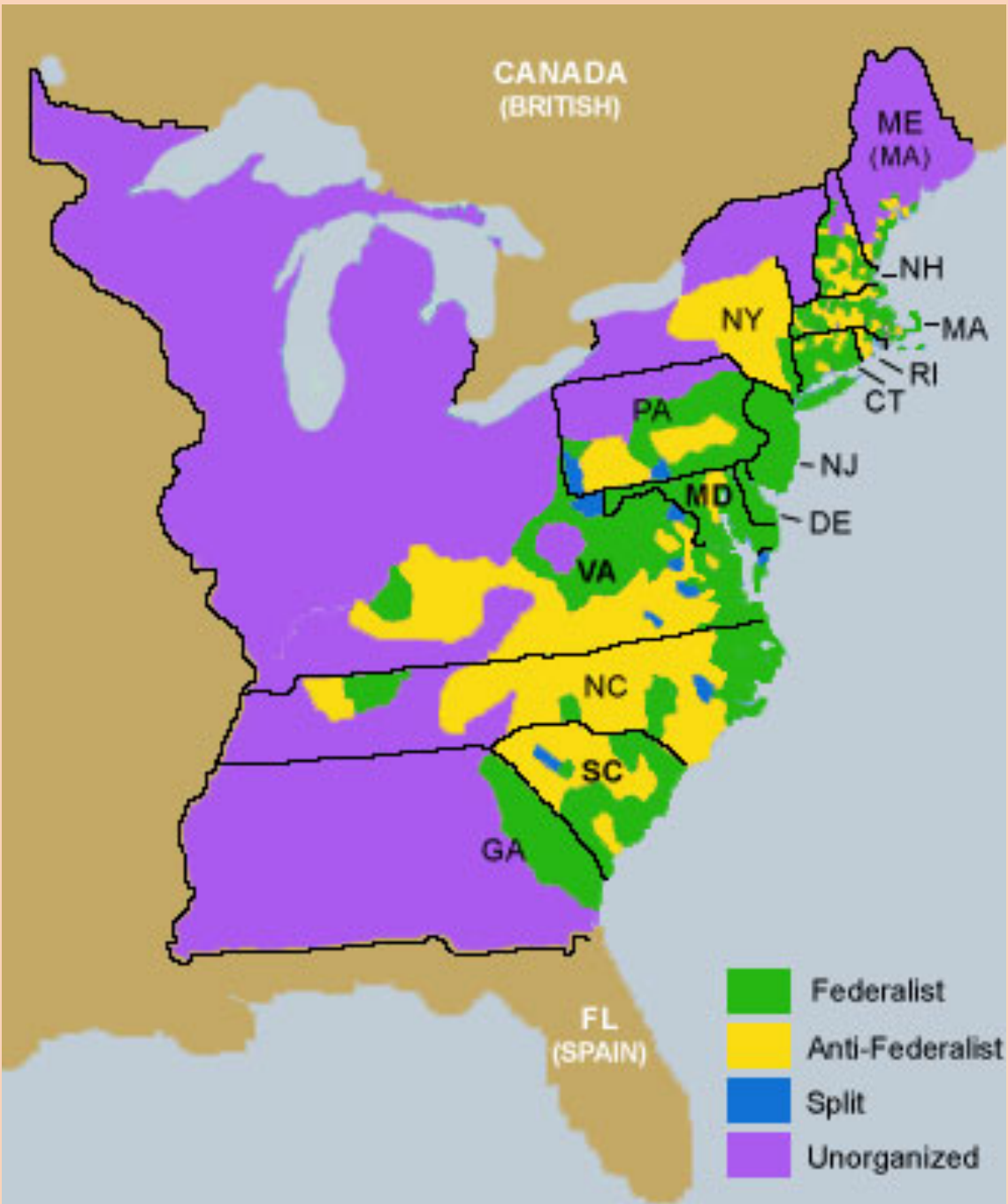


Patrick Henry



Richard Henry Lee

Anti-Federalists vs Federalists

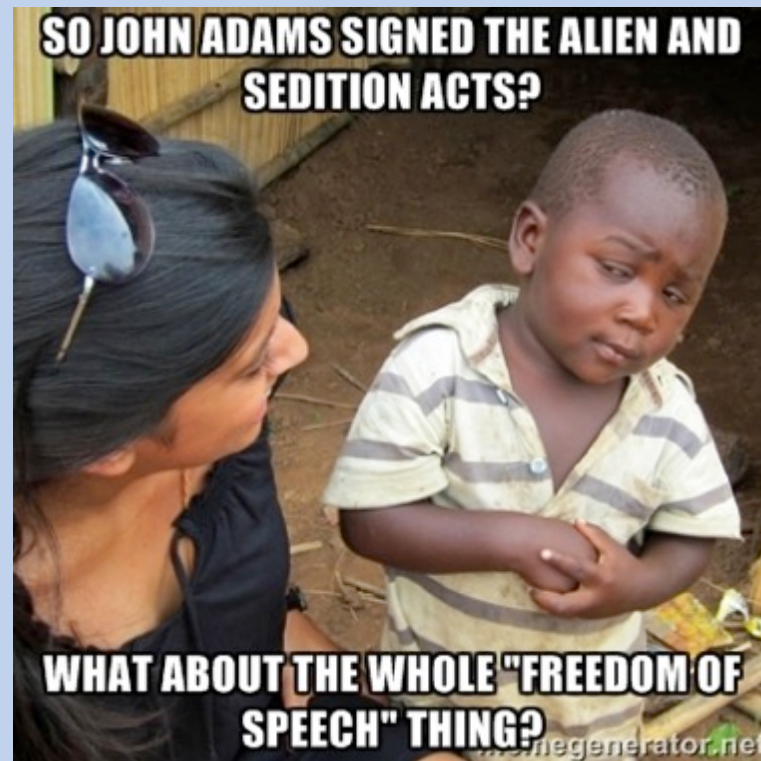


Federalists v. Anti-Federalists

- Read the overview of Federalists and Anti-Federalists
- Discuss:
 - What were the goals of each group?
 - How would each side defend their position?
- Complete a Venn Diagram regarding Federalists and Anti-Federalists.
- Read Document A and Document B, do the back for HW.

Unit 4: Overlapping Revolutions

Section 2: The Creation of Republicanism



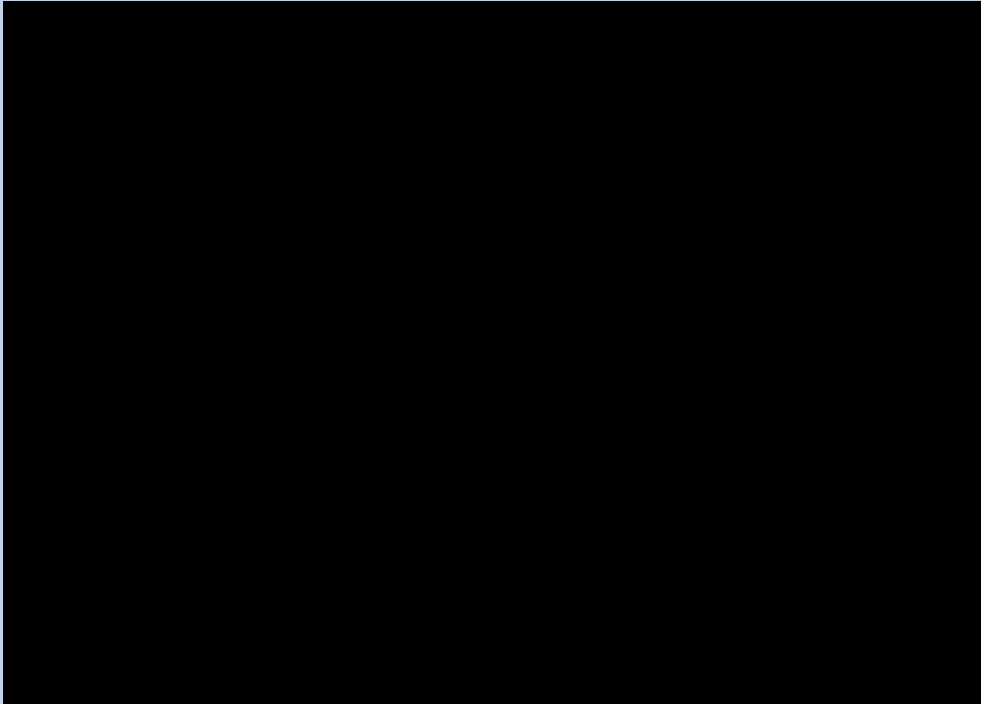
Washington for President

- George Washington elected president (1789)
- Created many precedents for the office.
 - Cabinet, State Dinners, Oath of Office...



Washington for President

- The **Whiskey Rebellion** in Pennsylvania in **1794**
 - Tax imposed on distilled beverages
 - Western farmers resisted – rebellion stopped



Washington
Statue:
Charleston, SC

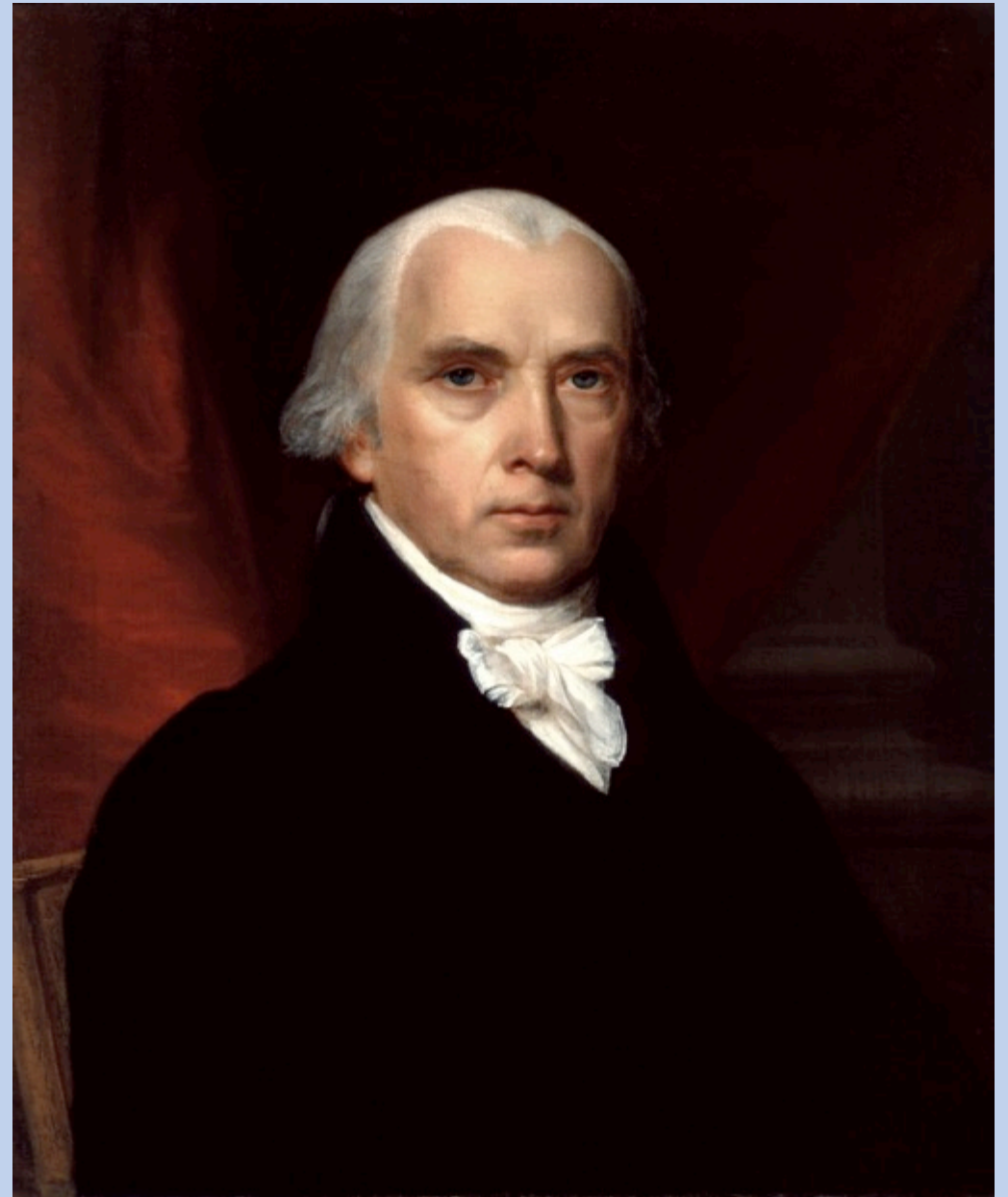


Bill of Rights

- James Madison wrote the **Bill of Rights** (1791)
- **Judiciary Act of 1789** created the federal court system, including the Supreme Court.
 - John Jay became the first Chief Justice.



John Jay



James Madison

Hamilton Battles Jefferson for a Bank

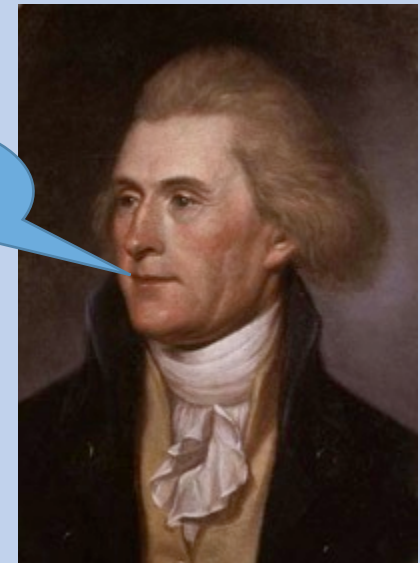
- Alexander Hamilton proposed a **Bank of the United States**
- Thomas Jefferson strongly opposed the Bank stating it was unconstitutional - States rights.
- Hamilton prevailed in 1791



Yes!!!!



No!!!

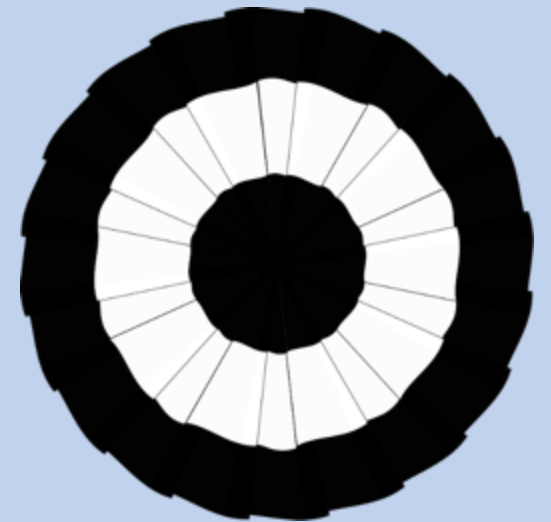


George Washington's Presidency



Emergence of Political Parties

- Political parties had not existed when George Washington took office.
- Jefferson vs Hamilton: Emergence of the two-party system



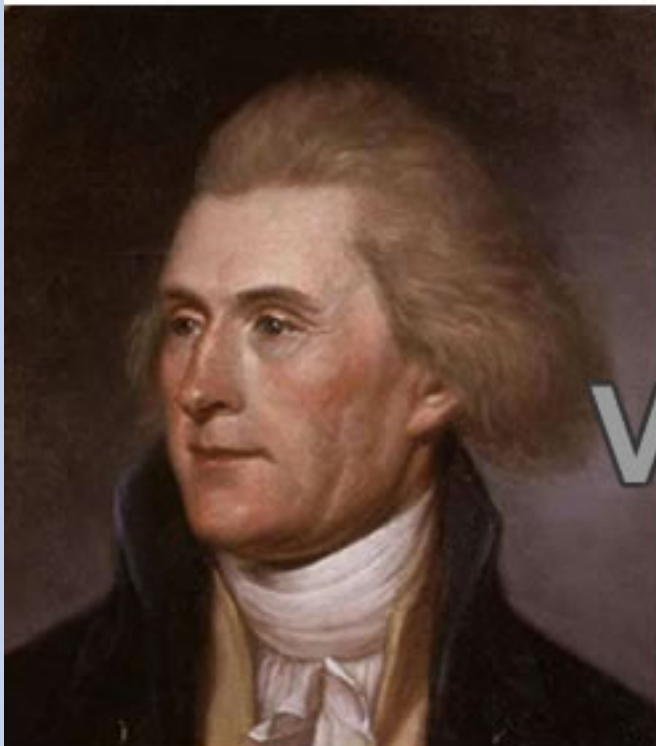
Emergence of Political Parties

- After Washington (1793), two political groups emerged:
 - **Jeffersonian Democratic-Republicans** and **Hamiltonian Federalists**.
- Democratic-Republicans: supported states' rights and a smaller government
- Federalists: supported a powerful federal government



John Adams Becomes President

- John Adams (Washington's Vice President) beat Thomas Jefferson in **1797**.

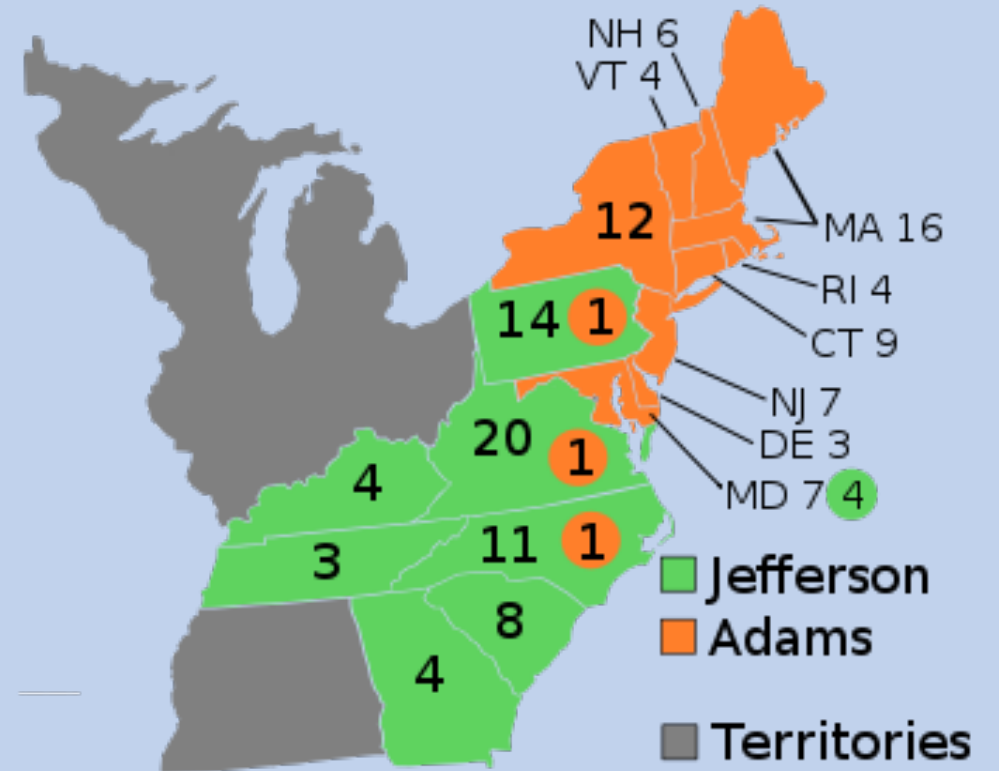


Thomas Jefferson



John Adams

VS



The Federalist Witch Hunt

- Federalist controlled Congress - limit immigrant support for Jefferson
- **Alien Laws** raised residence requirements and allowed deportations.
- **Sedition Act** fined or imprisoned those speaking lies or critiques about the government.



The Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions

- Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions - states could refuse laws created by the federal government.
- Thomas Jefferson wins election of 1800



RESOLUTIONS
OF
VIRGINIA AND KENTUCKY;

PENNED BY
MADISON AND JEFFERSON,

IN RELATION TO THE
ALIEN AND SEDITION LAWS.

Ita lex scripta est.

RICHMOND:
Printed by Shepherd & Pollard.

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1826.