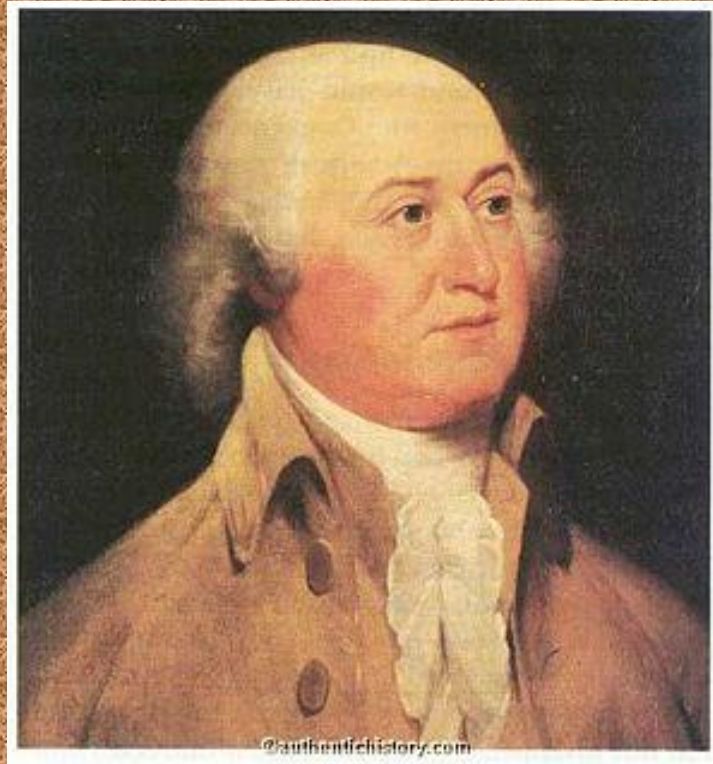
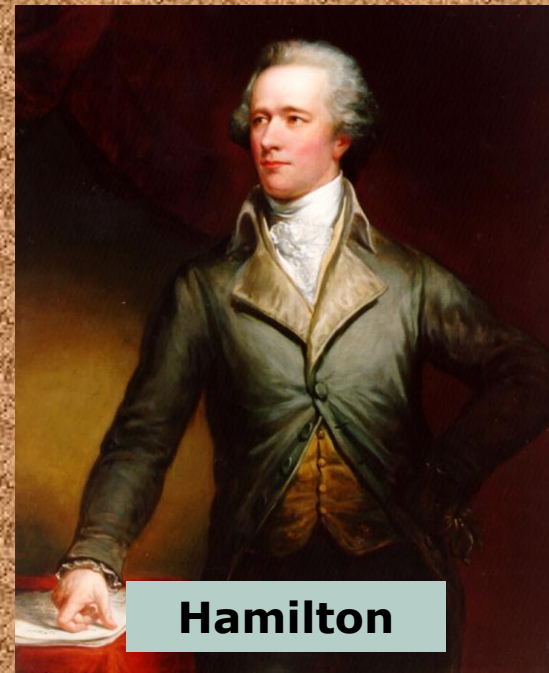
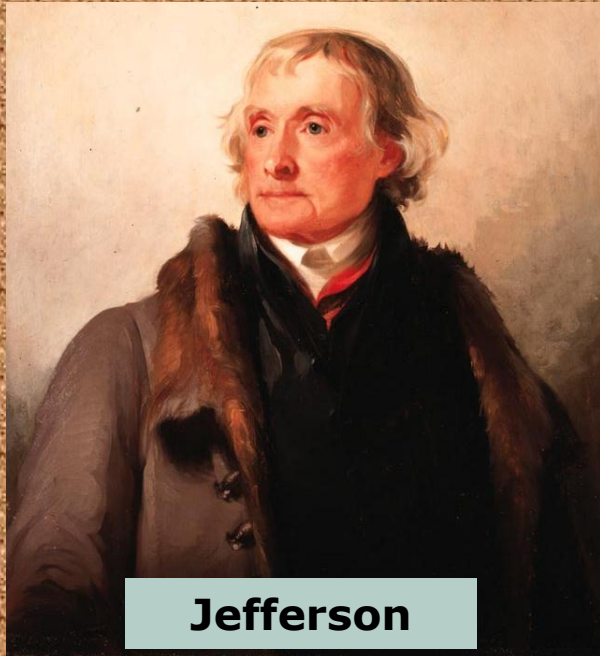


John Adams



The first political parties emerged

- ⊙ During the debate over ratification of the Constitution, two organized groups emerged, the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists.
- ⊙ Washington opposed political parties, but they soon surfaced within his own Cabinet.
- ⊙ Jefferson's supporters became the Democrat-Republicans while Hamilton's became the Federalists.



Major areas of difference	Federalists	Democrat-Republicans
Leaders of the party	Alexander Hamilton, John Adams and John Marshall	Thomas Jefferson, James Madison
Belief about who was most fit to run the country	Rich, educated, "well-born" men of high social position (upper class)	Men of talent, a meritocracy, which is a government ruled by ability (merit) rather than by wealth, race or class
Strongest level of government	Strong federal government	Strong state governments, with limited federal power
Foreign affairs	Favored Britain	Favored France
Geographic areas of support	New England	South and West
Main supporters	Merchants, manufacturers	Farmers, artisans (workers)
Federal bank	In favor, because Congress had power to collect taxes and would stabilize currency	Against, because Constitution did not grant Congress that power, too much federal power
Voting rights	Must own property to vote	Vote open to all adult white males


The Adams Administration


- ❖ **1796 election**
- ❖ **XYZ Affair**
- ❖ **Federalist Party splits**
- ❖ **Alien and Sedition Acts**
- ❖ **Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions**



Election of 1796

 The first election with active political parties.

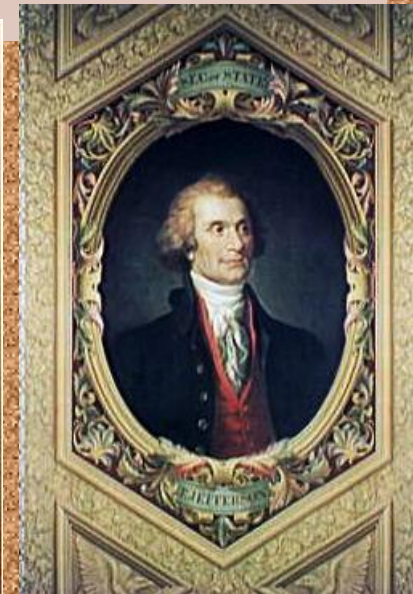
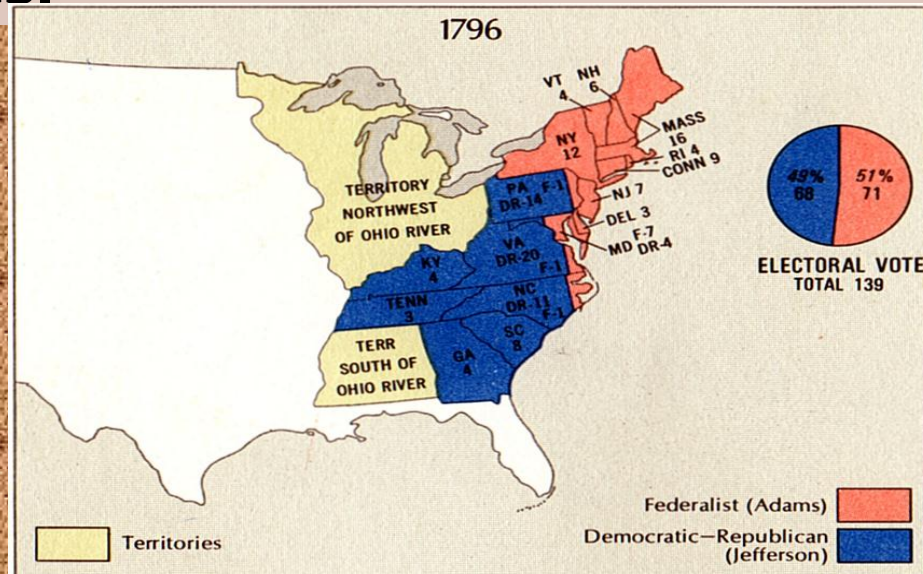
 The Federalist candidate, John Adams, received the most votes in the Electoral College and became president. His vice presidential running mate, Thomas Pinckney, did not get as many votes as the Democrat-Republican candidate Thomas Jefferson, so Jefferson became vice president.

 The 1796 and 1800 elections were the only two in history where the president and vice president were from different parties.



JOHN ADAMS.

President of the United States of America.



Conflicts with France



France was angry over the Jay Treaty between Britain and the U.S.



France, at war with several European nations, began treating the U.S. as an enemy.



French warships began capturing American merchant ships in the West Indies.



President Adams sent diplomats to Paris to try and resolve the conflict.




Three American envoys were sent to Paris to resolve problems the U.S. was having with France

XYZ AFFAIR

 By 1797, France had seized 300 American ships and ended diplomatic relations with the U.S.

 President Adams hoped to resume normal relations and sent three American diplomats to Paris to meet with the Charles Maurice de Talleyrand, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

 The American diplomats were initially ignored, then told by three French agents known as "X, Y, and Z" they had to pay a personal bribe of \$250,000 (3.5 million in 2005 dollars) to Talleyrand and loan \$12 million (\$178 million in 2005 dollars) to France before official negotiations could begin. They also demanded a formal apology for remarks made by President Adams about Talleyrand.

 The American diplomats felt those terms were insulting to the U.S. and left France.

1799 cartoon shows the five leaders of the French government as a hydra demanding "Money, Money, Money." The three American diplomats tell him "...we will not give you six pence (pennies)."



British cartoon from the time shows America being robbed by French leaders demanding bribes to open negotiations. In the background "John Bull," symbol for Great Britain, watches from a hill.



America

Bribe money, "diplomatic perquisites"

An unofficial, undeclared naval “Quasi-War” broke out between the U.S. and France, 1798-1800



When news of the XYZ demands were made public, there was an immediate cry for war against France.



“Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute (money demanded by France)” was the slogan heard all over the country.



Despite calls for war, President Adams took a sensible approach and an official, declared war was avoided.



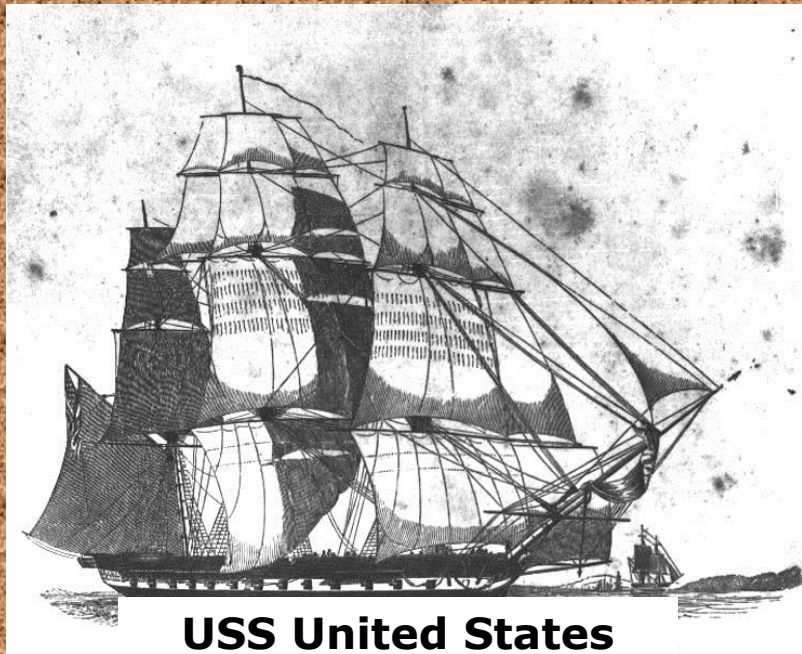
Congress authorized money for new warship construction. These new ships would join the three existing frigates.



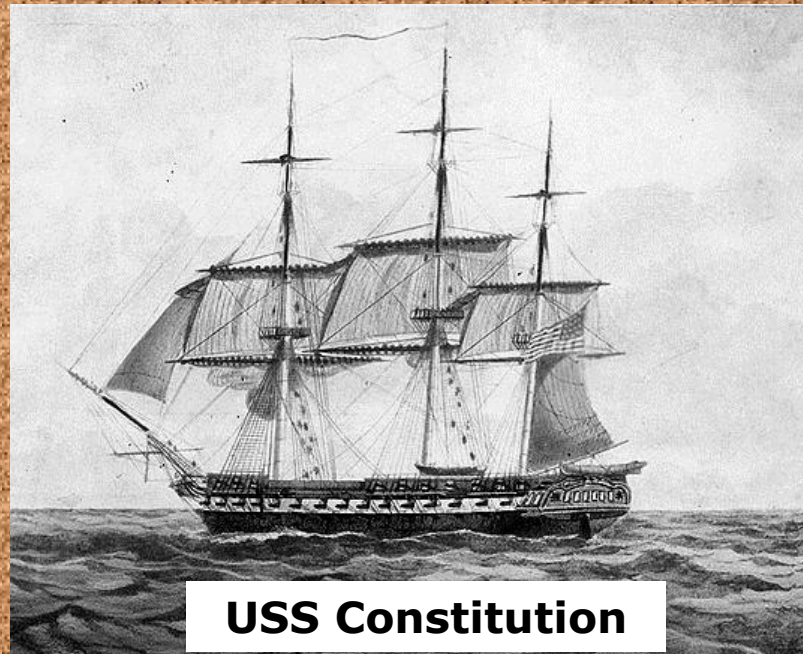
In addition, merchant ships were permitted to carry cannon, and soon there was a fleet of 400 armed merchantmen who were privateers.



The U.S. Navy was instructed to begin attacking and capturing French ships and the Quasi-War began.



USS United States



USS Constitution



USS Constellation



**West Indies:
location where the
naval war took
place**

Battles between French and American ships in the West Indies. The U.S. captured 85 French ships compared to one U.S. ship lost during the 2½ years of the Quasi-War with France.



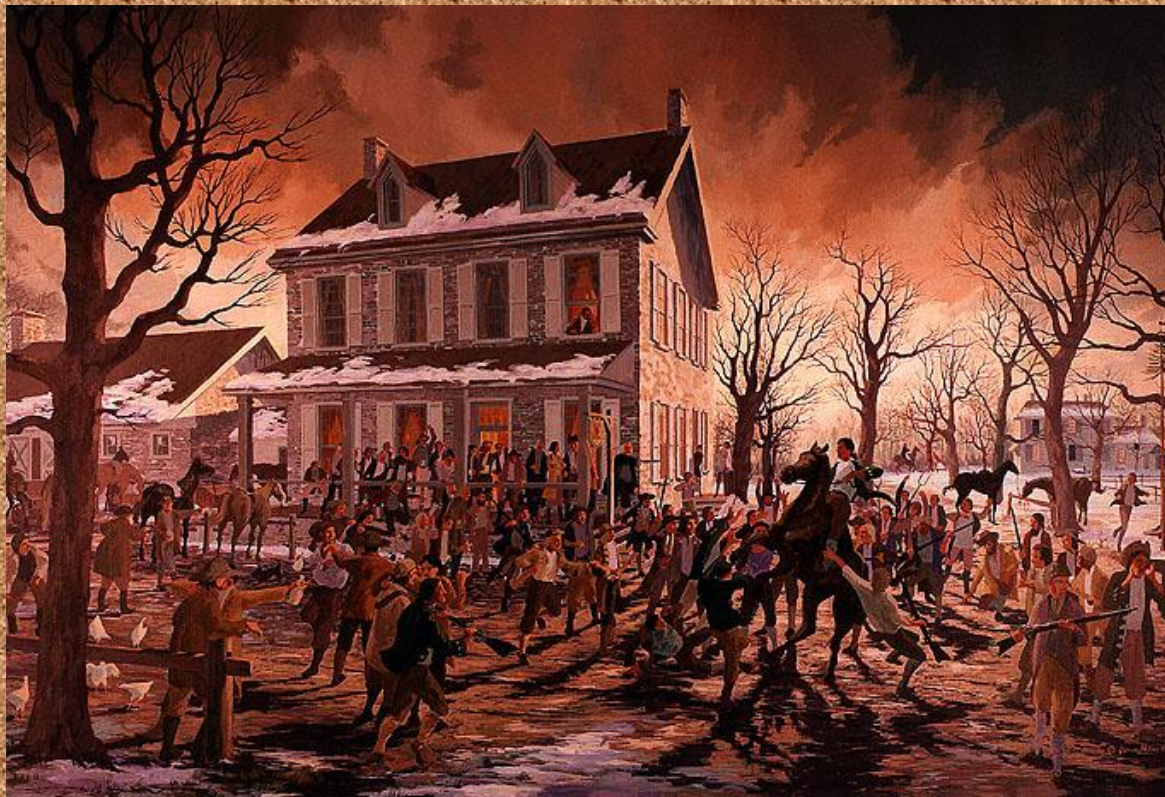
Half-tone plate engraved by F. A. Pett

FIGHT BETWEEN THE "ENTERPRISE" AND THE FRENCH BRIG "FLAMBEAU"
(Summer of 1800)



Fries rebellion

During the unofficial war in 1799, tax protesters led by John Fries in southeastern Pennsylvania rebelled against a war tax passed by Congress to raise money to fight France. The tax protesters attacked assessors and U.S. marshals. The militia crushed the rebellion. John Fries was sentenced to death but later pardoned by President Adams in 1800.



Peace between the U.S. and France

The Quasi-War ended in 1800 when Napoleon became leader of France.

The U.S. and France signed an agreement known as the Convention of 1800.

This agreement cancelled all previous treaties between France and the U.S. and established the right of neutral ships to trade without harassment or seizure.

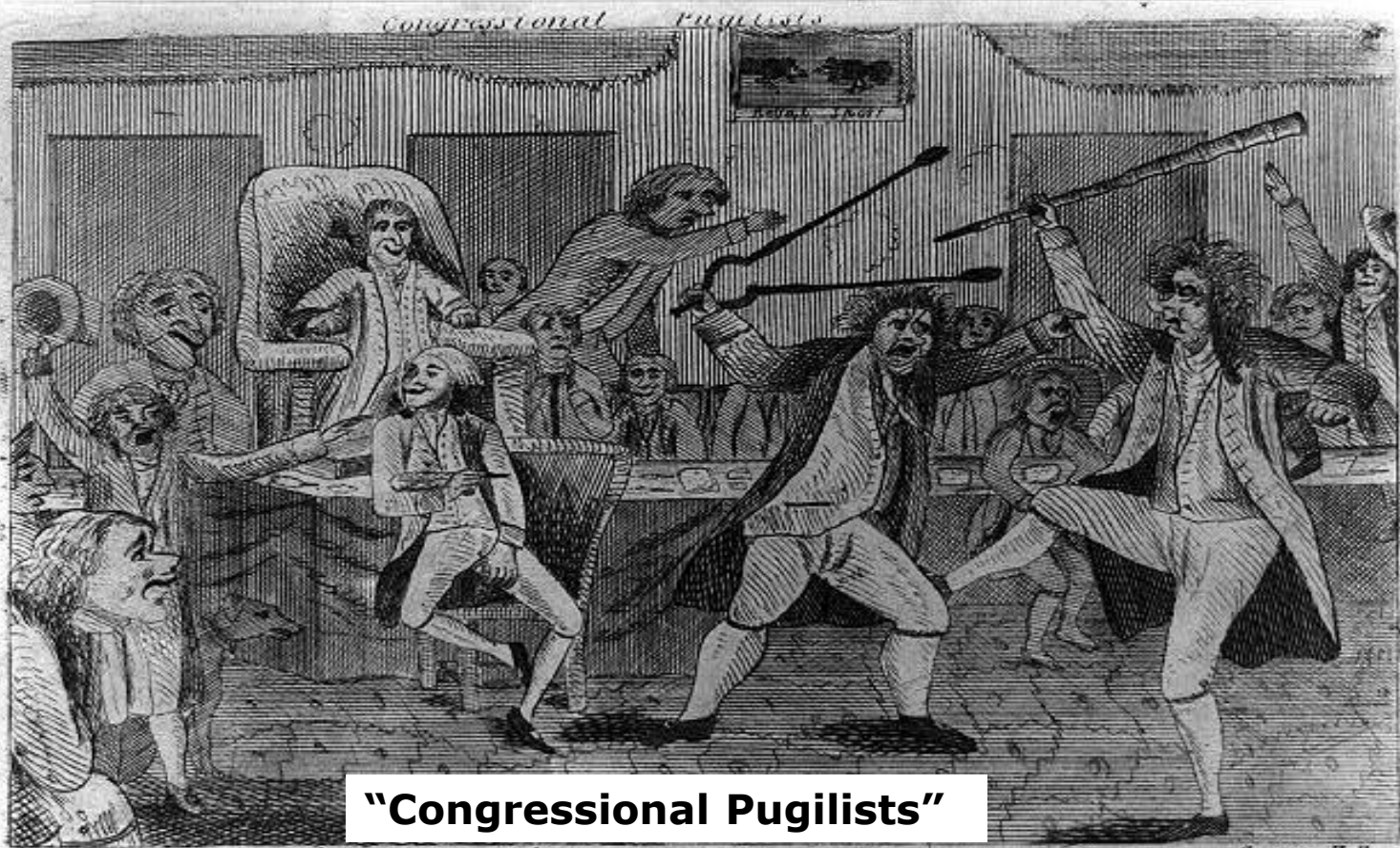


Alien and Sedition Acts

The Federalist Party, which controlled Congress, was nervous at the growing power of the Democratic-Republicans due to their appeal to the masses. The upper class members of the Federalist Party pushed through four laws in 1798 to preserve their power and weaken the Democratic-Republicans:

- 1. The *Alien Enemies Act* authorized the president to imprison (or deport) any alien from an enemy nation.**
- 2. The *Alien Friends Act* authorized the president to deport any alien considered dangerous, in both war and peacetime.**
- 3. The *Naturalization Act* extended the duration of residence required for aliens to become citizens, nearly tripling it from five years to 14.**
- 4. The *Sedition Act* made it a crime to publish "false, scandalous, and malicious writing" against the government or its officials.**

1798 portrayal of a fight on the floor of Congress during the debates on the Alien and Sedition Acts between Representative Matthew Lyon of Vermont and Representative Roger Griswold of Connecticut. The fight started over an insulting reference to Lyon on Griswold's part. Griswold, armed with a cane, kicked Lyon, who grabbed the former's arm and raised a pair of fireplace tongs to strike him. Below are the verses: "He in a trice struck Lyon thrice / Upon his head, enrag'd sir, / Who seiz'd the tongs to ease his wrongs, / And Griswold thus engag'd, sir."



"Congressional Pugilists"

*He in a trice struck Lyon thrice
Upon his head, enrag'd sir,*

*Who seiz'd the tongs to ease his wrongs,
And Griswold thus engag'd, sir.*

*Congress Hall,
in Philad^a Feb. 15, 1798.*

Virginia and Kentucky resolutions

Democratic-Republicans considered the Alien and Sedition Acts a violation of the Constitution.

Their anger increased when several Democratic-Republican newspaper editors were jailed for criticizing the president.

Jefferson and Madison led the opposition. They encouraged Kentucky and Virginia to pass legislation that could *nullify* the acts.

Nullification advocates believed that states had the right to cancel a federal law in their states if they disagreed with it.

Whether states had the right to nullify federal law would become a major issue later in U.S. history, especially in the secession of the Southern states that led to the Civil War.

Resolved that the several states composing the U.S. of America ~~are~~ not united on the principle of unlimited submission to their general government; but that by a compact under the style of a Constitution for the U.S. and of Amendments thereto, they constituted a General Government for special purposes, delegated to that government certain definite powers, reserving each state to itself, the residuary mass of right to their own self-government; and that whenever the General Government assumes undelegated powers, its acts are unauthoritative, void, & of no force.

That to this compact each state acceded as a state, and is an integral party, it's co-states forming, as to itself, the other party.

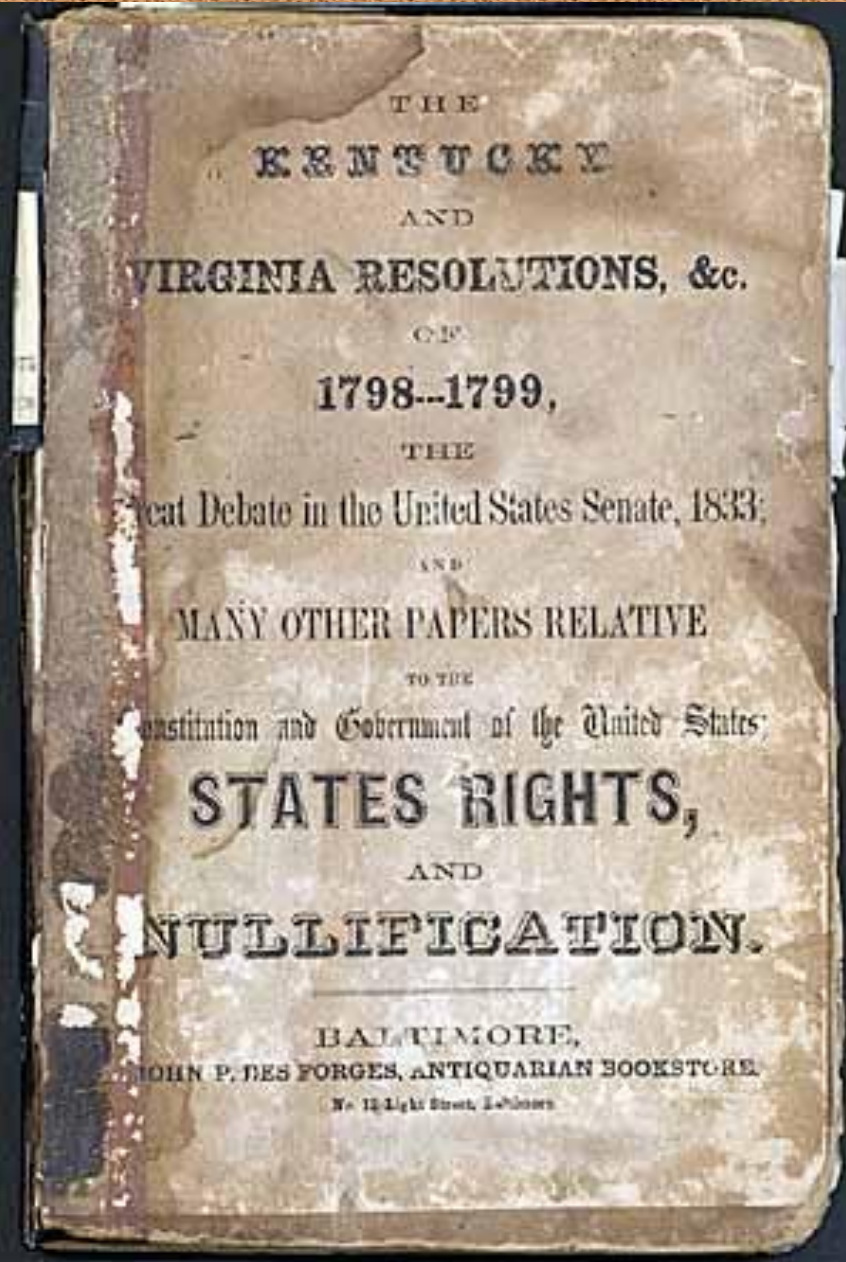
That the government created by this compact was not made the exclusive or final judge of the extent of the powers delegated to itself, since that would have made it's discretion, & not the Constitution, the measure of it's powers: but that, as in all other cases of compact among parties having no common judge, each party had an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infractions, as of the mode & measure of redress.

Resolved that one of the Amendments to the Constitution, having declared that Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; the Act of the Congress of the U.S. passed on the 10th day of July 1798, intitled an act in addition to the act intitled an act for the punishment of certain crimes against the U.S. which has abridged the freedom of speech of the press, is not law, but is altogether void, & of no force.

Resolved that the Constitution of the U.S. having delegated to Congress a power to punish treason, counterfeiting the securities & current coin of the U.S. piracies & felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations, & no other crimes whatever, and it being true as a general principle, that the powers not delegated to the U.S. by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people; therefore also, the Act passed for Congress on the 10th day of July 1798, and intitled an act in addition to the act intitled an act for the punishment of certain crimes against the U.S. as also the act passed by them on the 10th day of the 1798, intitled an act for the punishment of certain crimes committed on the bank of the U.S. [and all other their resolutions] assume to create, define, or punish crimes other than those so enumerated in the Constitution, are altogether void, & of no force; and that the power to create, define, & punish such other crimes is reserved, and of right appertains solely and exclusively to the respective states, each within it's own territory.

Resolved that it is true, as a general principle, and is also expressly declared by one of the amendments to the constitution, that the powers not delegated to the U.S. by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people; and that no power over the freedom of religion, freedom of speech, or freedom of the press being delegated to the U.S. by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, all lawful powers respecting the same did from the commencement remain to the states or the people. That thus was manifested their determination to retain to themselves the right of judging how far the licentiousness of speech and of the press may be abridged without lessening their useful freedom, and how far those abuses which cannot be separated from their use should be tolerated rather than the use be destroyed; and thus also they guarded against

1603



Resolved that the several states composing the U.S. of America did not enter on the principle of confederated union to their general government; but that by a compact under the title of a Constitution for the U.S. and of Amendments thereto, they constituted a General Government for special purposes, delegated to that government certain definite powers, reserving each state to itself, the residuary mass of right to their own self-government; and that whenever the General Government assumed undelegated powers, its acts are unauthoritative, void of no force.

That to this compact each state acceded as a state, and is an integral party, it's co-states forming, as to itself, the other party.

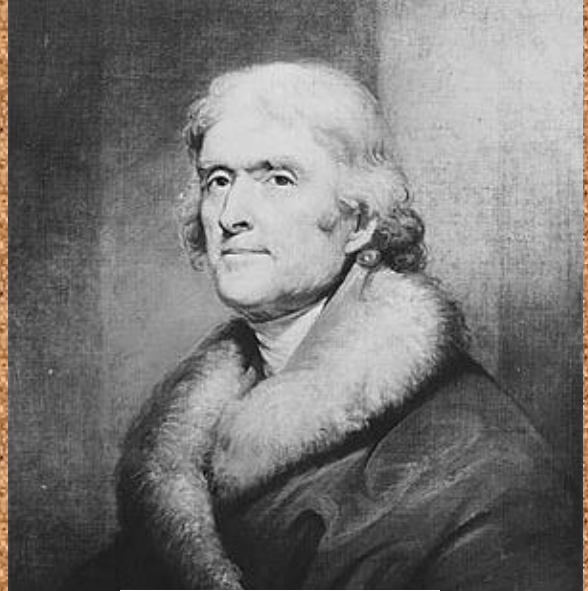
That the government created by this compact was not made the exclusive or final judge of the extent of the powers delegated to itself, since that would have made its discretion, and the constitution the measure of it's powers; but that, as in all other cases of compact among parties having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infractions, as of the mode & measure of redress.

Resolved that, one of the Amendments to the Constitution having declared that Congress shall make no law respecting a establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; the act of the Congress of the U.S. passed on the 19th day of July 1798, intitled, 'an act in relation to the office and duties of judges for the punishment of certain crimes against the U.S.' which does abridge the freedom of speech of the press, is not law, but void of no force.

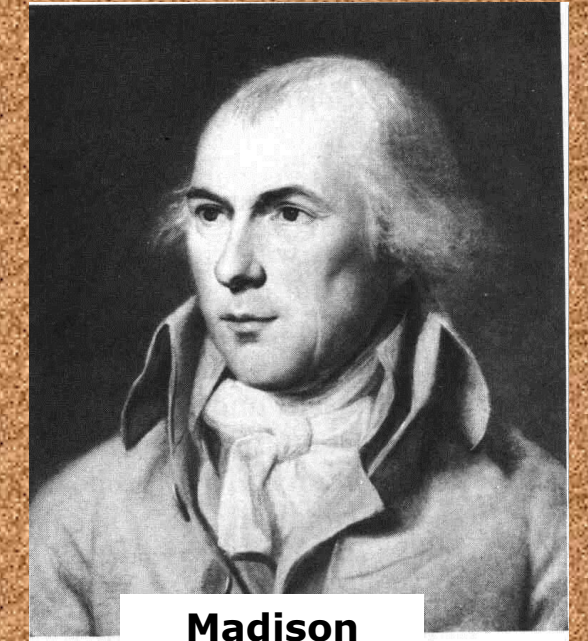
Resolved that the Constitution of the U.S. having delegated to Congress a power to punish treason, counterfeiting the securities & current coin of the U.S. piracy & felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations; & no other crimes whatever; and it being true as a general principle, and one of the Amendments to the constitution having also declared that 'the powers not delegated to the U.S. by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people'; therefore also the act passed last Congress on the 16th day of July 1798, and intitled, 'an act in addition to the act intitled an act for the punishment of certain crimes against the U.S.' as also the act passed by them on the 24th of June 1798, intitled, 'an act against frauds committed on the bank of the U.S.' and all other their acts which purports to create, define, or punish crimes other than those so enumerated in the constitution, are always void and of no force, and that the power to create, define & punish such other crimes is reserved, and it right appertains solely and exclusively to the respective states each within it's own territory.

Resolved that it is true as a general principle, and is also expressly declared by one of the Amendments to the constitution that 'the powers not delegated to the U.S. by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people'; and no power over the freedom of religion, freedom of speech, or freedom of the press being delegated to the U.S. by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, all lawful powers respecting the same did of right remain, & were reserved, to the states or the people; that this was manifested their determination to retain to themselves the right of judging here from the inconstituteness of speech and of the press ought to be abridged in that capacity their useful freedom, and how far those abuses which cannot be separated from their use, should be tolerated rather than the use be destroyed; and this also they guarded against

1800



Jefferson



Madison

Summary of John Adams' presidential years, 1797-1801



XYZ Affair



Quasi-War with France



Fries Rebellion



Alien and Sedition Acts



Logan Act (forbids citizens from negotiating with foreign nations)



Virginia and Kentucky resolutions



Divisive politics between the new parties



Fun Adams Facts



1. Graduated Harvard College (1755).
2. Adams was the great-great-grandson of John and Priscilla Alden, pilgrims who landed at Plymouth Rock in 1620.
3. In 1800 the U.S. capital moved from Philadelphia to Washington, D.C.
4. Adams and Jefferson were the only presidents to sign the Declaration of Independence, and they both died on its 50th anniversary, July 4, 1826.
5. Vice-President under Washington.
6. Oldest President record held for 175 years that any other president at his death, he lived 90 years, 247 days. (Beaten by Reagan and Ford. Ford, 93 years, 165

Adam's Nicknames

- **The Colossus of Independence** - Given to him by Thomas Jefferson for his leadership in Congress in 1776
- **The Duke of Braintree** - A sarcastic reference to his grandiose airs
- **King John the Second**
- **Old Sink or Swim** - For the speech in which he vowed "To sink or swim; to live or die; survive or perish with my country"
- My favorite...
- **His Rotundity**, for being rather overweight and fond of formal titles



Kind of Cool



- The Adam's added this to the fireplace mantel.
- I Pray Heaven to Bestow The Best of Blessing on THIS HOUSE, and on All that shall hereafter Inhabit it. May none but Honest and Wise Men ever rule under This Roof!

Leaving Office

- Adams lost his bid for a second term
Adams was not a gracious loser
 - Left Washington in the middle of the night
 - Most unhappy man in the country
 - Felt disgraced and unappreciated
- Just now historians are appreciating him what good he did do.

