

The American Nation

A History of the United States, 15th Edition

By: Mark C. Carnes • John A. Garraty

FIFTEENTH EDITION
THE AMERICAN NATION
A HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES
MARK C. CARNES & JOHN A. GARRATY
COMBINED VOLUME



Chapter 6

The Federalist Era: Nationalism Triumphant

6.1 A Patchwork Nation (1 of 2)

What problems in the 1780s underscored the inadequacies of the Articles of Confederation?

- The challenges of:
 - Controlling territory
 - Defining new trade relationships
 - Overcoming domestic economic difficulties
- Inadequacies of the Articles of Confederation
 - English and Spanish border challenges
 - English manufacturing supremacy
 - Rhode Island's veto on tariffs

6.1 A Patchwork Nation (2 of 2)

- Daniel Shays's "Little Rebellion"
 - Massachusetts debt and tax hike
 - Deflation and foreclosures
 - Western farmers marched from Springfield
 - Rebels routed by state troops
 - Prominent Americans saw need for stronger central authority



6.2 The Constitution (1 of 3)

What central principles were behind the Constitution?

- The meeting at Annapolis
- Hamilton's proposal for a Philadelphia convention

•The Constitutional Convention

- A federal system with independent states
- Republican government
- Equal rights and protections for minorities
- Secret proceedings

6.2 The Constitution (2 of 3)

- The Key Compromises
 - Federal authority to tax, regulate commerce, raise an army
 - The Great Compromise: Population vs. state representation
 - Three-Fifths Compromise: Slaves' personhood for political uses
 - A powerful president
 - Creating a judiciary: The principle of “checks and balances”

Table 6.1 Issues and Compromises That Produced the Constitution

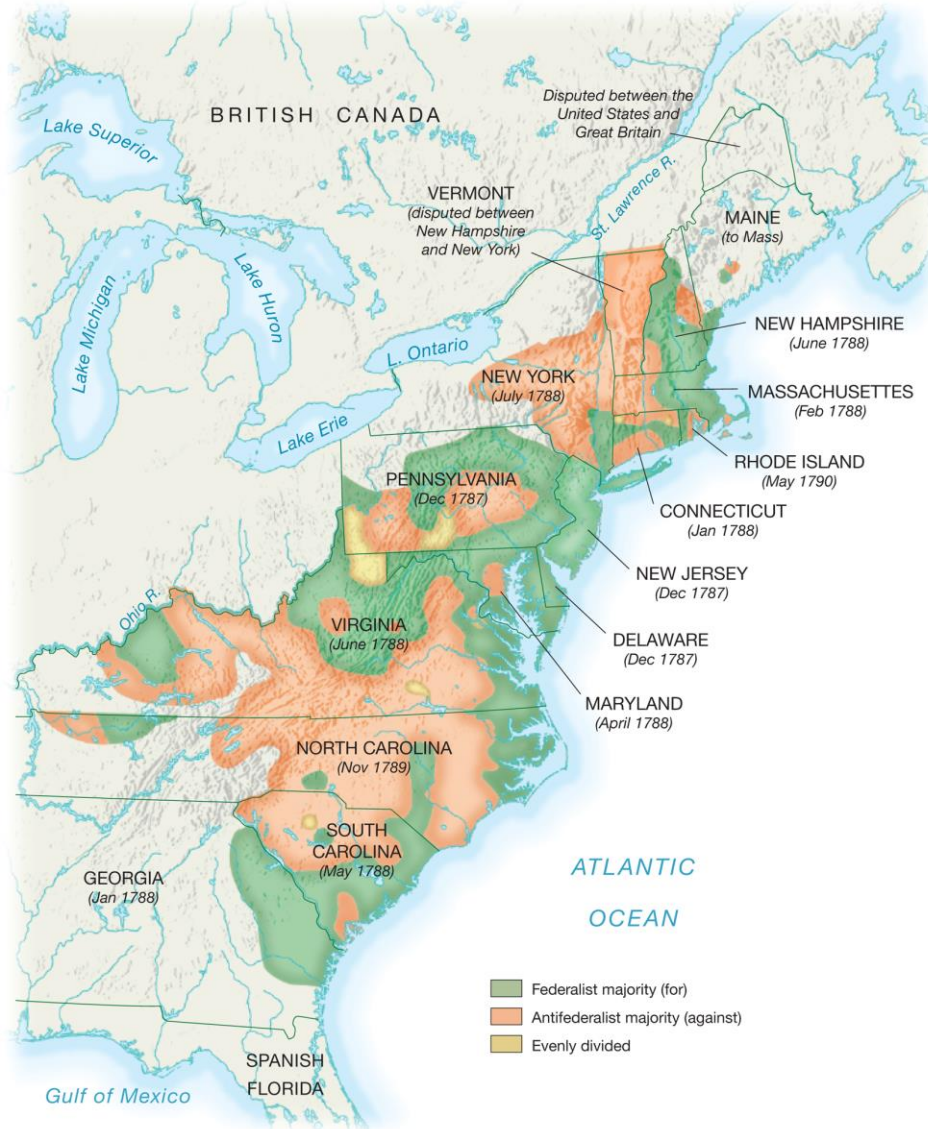
Issue	Yes	No	Compromise
Debate 1785–1787			
Should Articles of Confederation be replaced?	Federalists	Antifederalists	Federalists win: All states but Rhode Island send delegates to constitutional convention at Philadelphia
Constitutional Convention Debates			
Should national government have broad powers?	Federalists	Antifederalists	Federalists win: National government will tax, regulate trade, maintain army, issue money
Should seats in national legislature be unequal, based on a state's population?	Populous states	Small states	Great Compromise: Two-house legislature: Delegates to House of Representatives are apportioned by size of each state's population; Each state gets two senators
Should slaves be counted in determining a state's representation in the House of Representatives?	Southern states	Northern states	Three-Fifths Compromise: Slaves counted as three-fifths of a person toward representation



6.2 The Constitution (3 of 3)

- Ratification by the States
 - State conventions—the people's voice
 - Federalists: More substantial individuals, better organized
 - Antifederalists: farmers, debtors, lacking leadership
 - The *Federalist Papers*
 - Promise of Bill of Rights secured ratification

Map 6.1 Geography of Ratification, 1787–1790



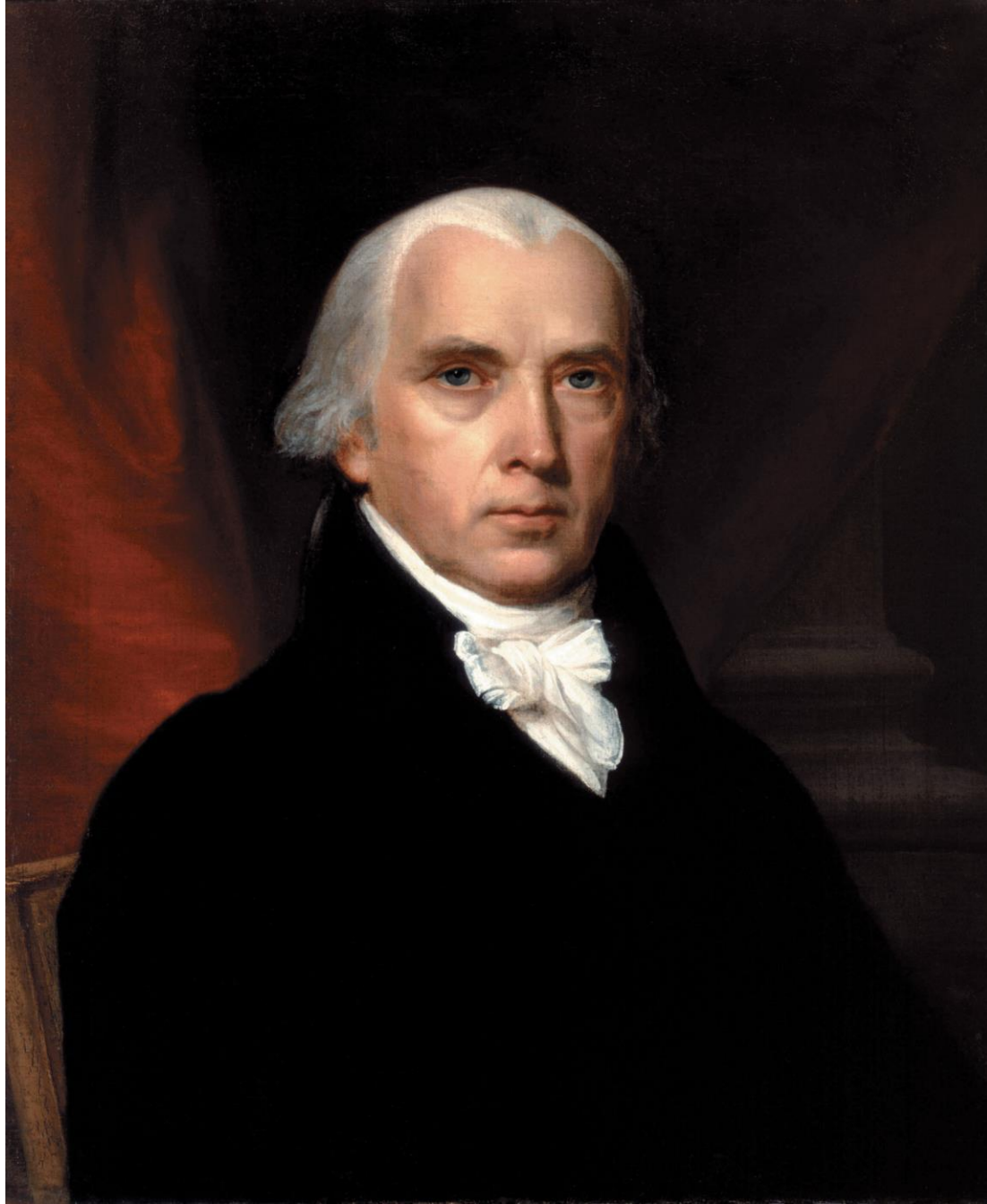
6.3 Washington and the First Congress (1 of 4)

Did Washington bring the country together, or did his toleration of division within his administration give rise to political factions?

- A unanimous choice, an office built with precedent
- Establishing the Executive
 - Advisors with competence developed into factions

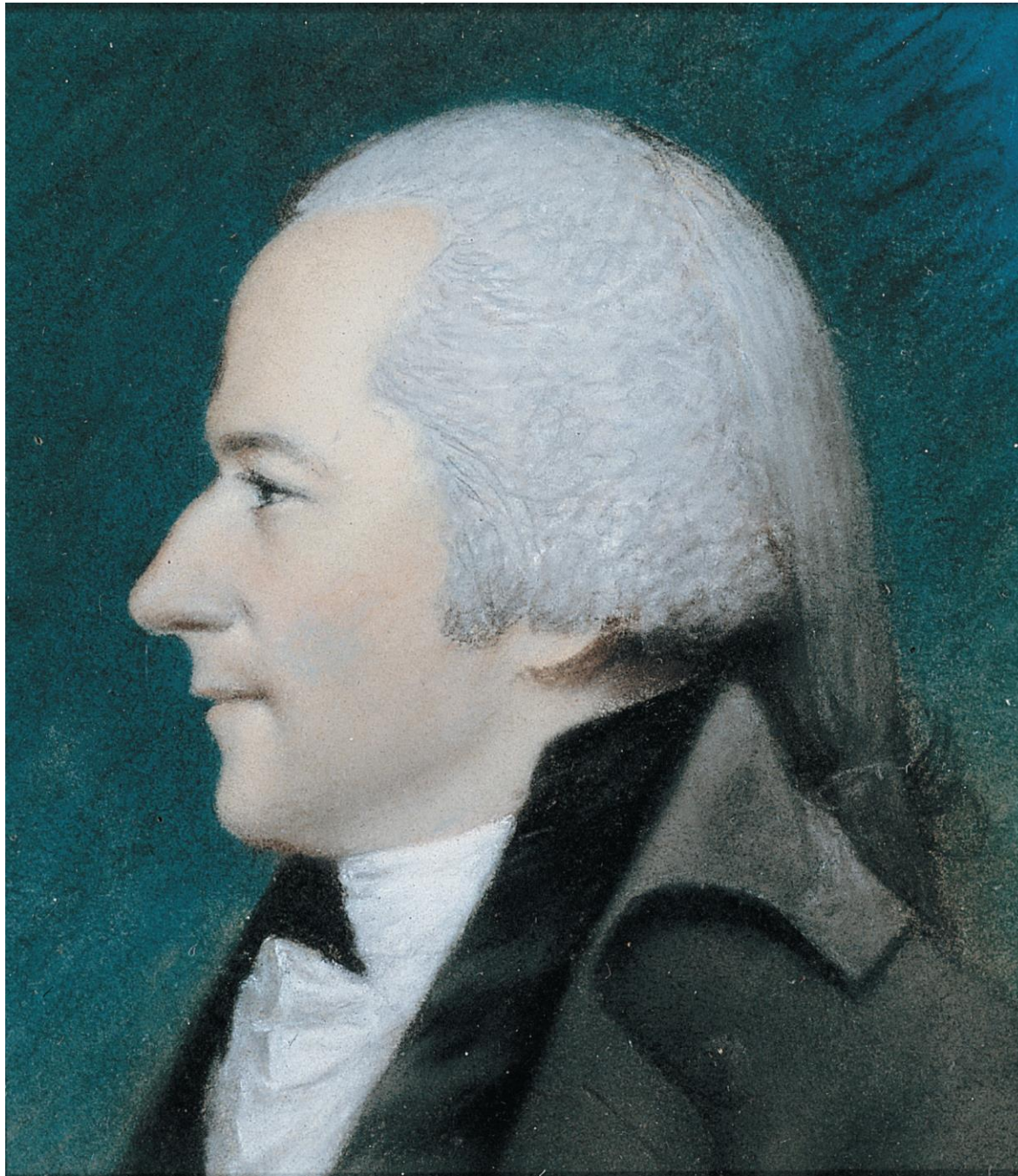
6.3 Washington and the First Congress (2 of 4)

- Congress and the Bill of Rights
 - First Congress: Federal judiciary and Bill of Rights
 - Freedom of speech, press, and religion
 - Right to trial by jury
 - Right to bear arms
 - Protection against searches, seizures, self-incrimination
 - Due process of law
 - Tenth Amendment: Protection of state powers



6.3 Washington and the First Congress (3 of 4)

- Hamilton's Plans for Economic Growth
 - Tariff
 - National assumption of war debt; agreement on D.C.
 - National Bank and the "implied powers"
 - Hamilton's vision in *Report on Manufactures*
- Tensions on the Frontier
 - British forts and Indians: The Battle of Fallen Timbers
 - The Whiskey Tax: Washington suppressed rebellion



6.3 Washington and the First Congress (4 of 4)

- Federalists and Republicans
 - Deep division between Jefferson and Hamilton led to formation of political parties.

6.4 Washington and Foreign Relations (1 of 2)

Were Washington's foreign policies successful?

- Party politics and the French Revolution
- Washington Pursues Neutrality
 - Proclamation of neutrality despite Alliance of 1778
 - The Genet Affair
- The Seizure of American Shipping
 - Growing American exports, more British attacks, growing anti-British resentment

6.4 Washington and Foreign Relations (2 of 2)

- Two Treaties Open Up the West
 - Limited British concessions; Jay's Treaty unpopular
 - Pinckney's Treaty secured Mississippi shipping and Florida boundary
 - Treaty of Greenville
 - Kentucky and Tennessee statehood; Mississippi and Indiana territories
- Washington's Farewell
 - Warnings against partisan politics and international alliances



Map 6.2 The United States and Its Territories, 1787–1802



6.5 John Adams as President (1 of 3)

Why did tensions between Federalists and Republicans become so heated during John Adams's presidency?

- Adams's victory and the split vote on the vice president
- Adams: honest, able, and caustic
- The XYZ Affair
 - French provocations and corruption
 - Preparations for war

6.5 John Adams as President (2 of 3)

- The Alien and Sedition Acts
 - French Revolution as domestic political litmus test
 - French refugees and fears of subversion
 - Federalist repressive measures:
 - Alien Enemies Act
 - Sedition Act
 - Suppression of Republican press

6.5 John Adams as President (3 of 3)

- The Kentucky and Virginia Resolves
 - Jefferson and Madison: Arguments against the constitutionality of Alien and Sedition Acts
 - Jefferson: The right to nullification
 - French appeasement and the new agreement of 1800

Timeline (1 of 2)

1786 Shays's Rebellion collapses in Springfield, Massachusetts.

1787 Delegates meet at Philadelphia and draft a new constitution.

1787–1788 All states but North Carolina and Rhode Island ratify the Constitution.

1789 President Washington inaugurated.

1791 First Ten Amendments (Bill of Rights) to the Constitution ratified.

Republican and Federalist political parties organize.

Timeline (2 of 2)

- 1794** Washington's militiamen thwart Whiskey Rebellion in Pennsylvania.
- 1795** Senate ratifies humiliating Jay's Treaty.
- 1796** Washington announces his retirement in Farewell Address.
- 1798** French demand bribe during XYZ Affair.
Congress passes Alien and Sedition Acts.