

Shaping a New Republic

Theme: America in the World, Politics and Power

Learning Objective 3.K: Explain how and why competition intensified conflicts among peoples and nations from 1754 to 1800.

European Presence in North America

KC-3.3.II.A: The U.S. government forged diplomatic initiatives aimed at dealing with the continued British and Spanish presence in North America, as U.S. settlers migrated beyond the Appalachians and sought free navigation of the Mississippi River.

- British
 - Continued to occupy posts in western frontier
 - _____ negotiated British exit and renewed trading partnership
- Spanish
 - Negotiate _____ to rival Jay's Treaty
 - Opens New Orleans to American trade, grants _____
 - Settles boundary with _____

Diplomacy during European Wars

KC-3.3.II.B: War between France and Britain resulting from the French Revolution presented challenges to the United States over issues of free trade and foreign policy and fostered political disagreement.

- _____ sparks war in Europe
 - French had alliance treaty with US from Revolutionary War
- Britain harassing US ships going to France - interrupting trade
- _____ kept US out of war, US not strong enough to fight
- Jefferson discontent, resigns as Secretary of State

Spanish Missions in California

KC-3.3.I.E: The Spanish, supported by the bonded labor of the local American Indians, expanded their mission settlements into California; these provided opportunities for social mobility among soldiers and led to new cultural blending.

- Spanish in California expanding further North
- _____ connects missions from San Diego to _____
- Intermarriage created a new mixed society of _____ or _____
- After mission period land grants given to Spanish with enslaved California Indians

US Relations with American Indians

KC-3.3.I.D: An ambiguous relationship between the federal government and American Indian tribes contributed to problems regarding treaties and American Indian legal claims relating to the seizure of their lands.

- White settlers encroaching on American Indian Land set off attacks from the _____ led by _____
- British supplying weapons to American Indians
- US Army under Anthony Wayne defeat Confederacy in _____
- _____ opens territory for settlement.

Learning Objective 3.L: Explain how and why political ideas, institutions, and party systems developed and changed in the new republic.

Precedents in the Early Republic

KC-3.2.III.A: During the presidential administrations of George Washington and John Adams, political leaders created institutions and precedents that put the principles of the Constitution into practice.

- Creation of the Cabinet by Washington
 - 4 departments - State, Treasury, War, Attorney General
- Establishing the federal courts through the _____
- Stretching the powers of the Federal Government
 - “ _____ ” clause in Constitution
- Hamilton’s Financial Plan:
 - 1. Assume and pay off State Debts
 - 2. Impose _____ to protect industry
 - 3. Create a _____
- Putting down insurrections - _____
- Creating the Coast Guard
- Organizing western lands (_____) and admitting new states (Vermont, Kentucky, Tennessee)
- _____ tradition for the presidency
- XYZ Affair, 1797
 - France asked for bribes from American diplomats to meet with foreign minister
 - Heightened tensions lead to the _____
- _____
 - Passed to limit dissent and criticism from D-R
- _____
 - Argued that states could nullify federal laws

New Political Parties

KC-3.2.III.B: Political leaders in the 1790s took a variety of positions on issues such as the relationship between the national government and the states, economic policy, foreign policy, and the balance between liberty and order. This led to the formation of political parties—most significantly the Federalists, led by Alexander Hamilton, and the Democratic- Republican Party, led by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison.

- 1796 first election between two parties
 - John Adams (F) v. Thomas Jefferson (D-R)
 - Due to early rules, Jefferson is VP

Issue	Federalists	Democratic-Republicans
Relationship between State and National Government	Worries state governments _____ to deal with national problems	Worries state governments _____ by national government
Economic Policy	Creation of _____, Assumption of Debts, Tariffs on imports	Reduce government interference, take away _____ and tariffs
Foreign Policy	Favors stronger trade relationship with _____, better economic outlook	Favors stronger relationship with _____, better ideological outlook
Liberty and Order	Preferred _____ interpretation of Constitution to maintain order	Preferred _____ interpretation of Constitution to protect liberties

Washington’s Farewell Address

KC-3.3.II.C: George Washington’s Farewell Address encouraged national unity, as he cautioned against political factions and warned about the danger of permanent foreign alliances.

- National Unity
 - Wanted a _____ to bring people across US together
- Political Factions
 - Worried political parties and _____ would hurt country
- Foreign Alliances
 - Warned of _____ alliances, avoid fighting wars in which we are not directly involved

Recap

- Jay Treaty and Pinckney Treaty negotiated to deal with European presence in North America
- US remains neutral in European wars caused by French Revolution
- Spanish continue to expand in California
- American Indians unsuccessful in attempt to stop encroachment
- First ten years under the constitution filled with precedents
- Political Parties begin to dominate government
- Washington's Farewell Address calls for unity and defense in fragile period

Part II

Short Answer Questions

Answer each prompt using at least THREE sentences.

1. Explain how competition intensified conflicts among peoples and nations from 1754 to 1800.

2. Explain how and why political ideas, and party systems developed and changed in the new republic

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3. Explain how and why institutions developed and changed in the new republic.

George Washington’s First Inaugural Address, 1789

Retrieved from: <http://ap.gilderlehrman.org/resource/george-washington%27s-first-inaugural-address-1789?period=3>

As you read, highlight any examples in which Washington makes reference to Enlightenment principles of governing.

Excerpt

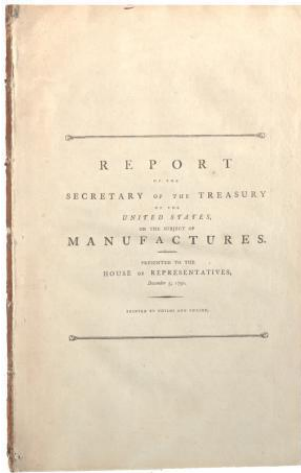
I behold the surest pledges, that as on one side no local prejudices, or attachments—no separate views, no party animosities, will misdirect the comprehensive and equal eye which ought to watch over this great assemblage of communities and interests; so, on the other, that the foundations of our national policy will be laid in the pure and immutable principles of private morality; and the pre-eminence of free government, be exemplified by all the attributes which can win the affections of its citizens, and command the respect of the world—I dwell on this prospect with every satisfaction which an ardent love of my country can inspire. Since there is no truth more thoroughly established, than that there exists in the œconomy and course of nature, an indissoluble union between virtue and happiness; between duty and advantage, between genuine maxims [truths] of an honest and magnanimous policy, and the solid rewards of public prosperity and felicity. Since we ought to be no less persuaded that the propitious [favorable] smiles of heaven, can never be expected on a nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right, which heaven itself has ordained. And since the preservation of the sacred fire of liberty, and the destiny of the republican model of government, are justly considered as *deeply*, perhaps as *finally* staked on the experiment entrusted to the hands of the American people.

1. Provide an Attribution to this document.

2. Provide 2 sentences of analysis from one category of HAPP for this document.

Hamilton's Report on the Subject of Manufactures, 1791

Retrieved from: <http://ap.gilderlehrman.org/resource/hamilton%27s-report-subject-manufactures-1791?period=3>



Title page of Alexander Hamilton's Report . . . on the Subject of Manufactures, December 5, 1791. (Gilder Lehrman Collection)

When George Washington became president in 1789, he appointed Alexander Hamilton as his secretary of the Treasury. Hamilton's vision for the economic foundation of the United States included three main programs: 1) the federal assumption of state debts, 2) the creation of a Bank of the United States, and 3) support for the new nation's emerging industries. After the first two parts of his plan had been accepted, he presented the third part to Congress in his *Report on the Subject of Manufactures* in December 1791. Through high tariffs designed to protect American industry from foreign competition, government bounties and subsidies, and internal improvements and transportation, Hamilton hoped to break Britain's manufacturing hold on the United States.

Excerpts

[p3] It has been maintained that agriculture is, not only, the most productive but the only productive species of industry. The reality of this suggestion, in either respect, has, however, not been verified by any accurate detail of facts and calculations; and the general arguments, which are adduced [cited as evidence] to prove it, are rather subtil [*sic*] and paradoxical, than solid or convincing.

[p31] It is not uncommon to meet with an opinion that though the promoting of manufactures, may be the interest of a part of the union, it is contrary to that of another part. The northern and southern regions are sometimes represented as having adverse interests in this respect. Those are called manufacturing, these agricultural states, and a species of opposition is imagined to subsist between the manufacturing and agricultural interests.

The idea of an opposition between those two interests is the common error of the early periods of every country, but experience gradually dissipates it. Indeed they are perceived so often to succour and to befriend each other, that they come at length to be considered as one: a supposition which has been frequently abused, and is not universally true. Particular encouragements of particular manufactures may be of a nature to sacrifice the interests of landholders to those of manufacturers; but it is nevertheless a maxim well established by experience, and generally acknowledged, where there has been sufficient experience, that the aggregate prosperity of manufactures, and the aggregate prosperity of agriculture are intimately connected. In the course of discussion which has had place, various weighty considerations have been adduced [cited as evidence] operating in support of that maxim. Perhaps the superior steadiness of the demand of a domestic market for the surplus produce of the soil, is alone a convincing argument of its truth.

In proportion as the mind is accustomed to trace the intimate connection of interest, which subsists between all the parts of a society, united under the *same* government; the infinite variety of channels which serve to circulate the prosperity of each to and through the rest, in that proportion will it be little apt to be disturbed by solitudes and apprehensions which originate in local discriminations. It is a truth as important, as it is agreeable, and one to which it is not easy to imagine exceptions, that everything tending to establish *substantial* and *permanent order*, in the affairs of a country, to increase the total mass of industry and opulence, is ultimately beneficial to every part of it. On the credit of this great truth, an acquiescence may safely be accorded, from every quarter, to all institutions, and arrangements, which promise a confirmation of public order, and an augmentation of national resource.

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[p58] In countries where there is great private wealth much may be effected by the voluntary contributions of patriotic individuals; but in a community situated like that of the United States, the public purse must supply the deficiency of private resource. In what can it be so useful as in prompting and improving the efforts of industry?

1. What division in the country is Hamilton giving light to?
2. What is the misconception that Hamilton is arguing against?
3. How does Hamilton believe that agriculture and manufacturing coexist in the new country?
4. What is the role of the federal government, according to Hamilton, in improving manufacturing?
5. Provide an Attribution to this document.
6. Provide 2 sentences of analysis from one category of HAPP for this document.