Test #2 Lecture notes

The Constitution and New Nation

VUS5-6

**State Constitutions**

*Virginia Declaration of Rights*—George Mason

human rights - not violated by governments

*Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom—*Thomas Jefferson

Outlawed established church — “separation of Church and State” —religious freedom

*Bill of Rights—*James Madison

Based on *Virginia Declaration of Rights*  & the *Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom*

**The Articles of Confederation**

Fear of big central government - Great Britain

Articles of Confederation:

Weak national government—power rested with the state

Congress had **NO** power to tax or regulate commerce between states

No common currency

**NO** executive (president) or judicial (supreme court) branch

**Northwest Ordinance (1787)**

Process through which a territory could become a state

Territories north of Ohio River – No slavery

Land set aside for public education

**Factors leading to the
Constitutional Convention**

Articles of Confederation were ineffective

Boundary disputes between states

Poor foreign relations

Unpaid war debts

[Shay’s Rebellion](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZEoeK5MvEdY)

Showed weakness of the Articles

Idea of revision

**Development of the Constitution—The constitutional Convention**

Key leaders

George Washington

President of the Convention

James Madison—”Father of the Constitution”

Led debates

Kept notes

Created “Virginia Plan”— idea of 3 branches

Created Bill of Rights

**Key issues & Principles of the US Constitution**

Federal law - supreme law

Checks & balances (Separation of Powers)—keeps 1 branch from becoming too powerful

3 branches of government—executive, legislative, & judicial

“The Great Compromise” – Connecticut Plan

 Senate

Each state - 2 Senators

House of Representatives

Number of representatives - determined by the state’s population—larger populated states have more representatives

**Key issues and Principles of the US Constitution (Continued)**

3/5 Compromise

Make Southern states happy

Counted slaves as 3/5 of the population when determining representation in the House of Rep.

Amendments – Bill of Rights

9 of the 13 states had to ratify, approve, the Constitution

**Federalists vs. Anti-Federalists**

**Anti-federalists –** Constitution – central government too powerful

Wanted Bill of Rights added before ratification

More conservative

Virginians **Patrick Henry** & **George Mason**

**Federalists –** strong central government to promote economic development

needed to solve national problems

Virginian proponents (in favor of) – **George Washington** & **James Madison**

The *Federalists Papers*

Collection of letters – newspapers - Federalists explain virtues of Constitution

Written by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, & John Jay

Designed to persuade the American people to ratify the Constitution (New York)

**Classifying Quotes – Federalists or Anti-Federalist?**

1) “I do not conceive we can exist as a nation without having…a power which will pervade the whole Union…”

2) “The State Declarations of Rights are not repealed by this Constitution; and being in force are sufficient.”

3) “The laws of the general government being paramount to the laws and constitutions of the several states, the Declaration of Rights in the separate states are no security.”

**Classifying Quotes – Federalists or Anti-Federalist?**

4) “The vigor of government is essential to the security of liberty.”

5) “…State legislatures have no security for the powers now presumed to remain to them, or the People for their Rights.”

6) “There is no Declaration of any kind for preserving the Liberty of the Press, the Trial by Jury…nor against the Danger of standing Armies in time of Peace…”

**Bill of Rights**

Guarantees the rights of individuals and states

Freedom of religion, speech, press, assembly, and petition – 1st Amendment

**Early National Period—Development of competing Political parties**

National Bank Controversy

Hamilton favors National Bank using “implied power” or “necessary and proper” clause

Hamilton wants rich & powerful investing in the Nation – 80% of the stock in the Bank was sold to private investors

Jefferson opposed it

Whiskey Rebellion started over an excise tax – proved Federal government would enforce laws

**Federalists**

John Adams & Alexander Hamilton

Favored Jay’s Treaty – trade agreement with Britain

Want strong national government & industrial economy

Favored undeclared war with France

Supported by bankers & business

**Democratic Republicans**

Thomas Jefferson & James Madison

Weak national government & agricultural economy

Supported by farmers, artisans, & frontier settlers

Opposed

Bank of the United States

Jay’s Treaty

Undeclared war on France

**Presidential Election of 1800**

Won by Thomas Jefferson

Elected by the House of Representatives - tie in Electoral College

 1st presidential election in which power was peacefully transferred from one party to another

**Important Supreme Court Decisions—John Marshall’s Court**

*Marbury v. Madison*

Established power of the federal courts to declare laws unconstitutional: **“judicial review”**

[*McCulloch v. Maryland*](http://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_embedded&v=HiT0K0XfIwg)

Maryland placed taxes on all National Banks

2 important decisions:

1.) National Bank was Constitutional

2.) Federal power over the states

[*Gibbons v. Ogden, 1824*](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T637rKSgbUo&feature=player_embedded)

Established power of federal govt. to control interstate commerce (interstate waterways)

**Expansion resulting from the Louisiana Purchase**

US wants control of Mississippi River & New Orleans

Negotiates with Napoleon

Pays $15 million for all Louisiana Territory

Doubles size of US

Lewis and Clark - explored territory

 -Sacajawea – Indian guide & translator

**The Louisiana Purchase**

[**War of 1812**](http://www.npr.org/2014/08/21/342184458/breaking-british-burn-washington-2-centuries-ago) **—”Madison’s War”**

Washington’s “Farewell address”—No alliances with foreign nations – Isolationism

Impressment – Great Britain forced American sailors into Royal Navy

Great Britain encourage Indians to fight against American settlers

**War Hawks - Henry Clay & John C. Calhoun**

**Result:** US laid claim to the Oregon Territory & Florida

Adams-Onis Treaty – Spain sells Florida to US for $5 million

[**Monroe Doctrine**](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=miQFk1FMhfQ)

1823 - warns Europe to stay out of the Americas

The American continents should not be considered for future colonization by any European powers

The United States would not interfere in European Affairs

**America’s Industrial Revolution (1789-1824)**

Textiles (cotton cloth)

Francis Cabot Lowell

New spinning and weaving machine run by water

Farmer’s daughters made up a large % of labor

Eli Whitney

Cotton Gin removes seeds

Cotton Gin secured slavery in the south—slave labor needed to pick cotton—Cotton becomes “King” – #1 export in the U.S.

**Tariffs**

Taxes on imported goods

 Protects American Industry from foreign competition

Industrial North favors

Agricultural South opposes, imported goods - more expensive

**Transportation**

Move finished products to market & raw materials to factories

Growth of railroads – steam engine

Canals linked the interior to Atlantic port cities

Better roads – Turnpikes - built by private companies charging tolls use stone & gravel

National Road – 80-foot wide stone road (1811-1852) 600 miles - Maryland to Illinois

**Erie Canal**

Erie Canal: 8 years to dig; 40 feet wide, 4 feet deep, 363 miles long; linked the Great Lakes with New York City

**Westward Expansion & Migration**

[**“Manifest Destiny”**](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YLmUhT9QOlE&feature=player_embedded)

Belief that America should expand to the Pacific – becomes major political issue in the 1840’s

**Westward Expansion & Migration**

[“Trail of Tears”](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WOBpy3XQDoM&feature=player_embedded) - Indian Removal Act – President Jackson

About 4,000 died of small pox, along with starvation and exposure, en route to Oklahoma

Opens ups Indian lands in East to white settlement

**Texas—**[**the Alamo**](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9dxGZhv4u8Y)

1836, Americans in Texas declared independence from Mexico

All 187 men including Jim Bowie & Davy Crockett were killed

1836 – Texas wins asks for admission, opposed by the north

1845 admitted as a slave state

Texas’ annexation leads to the Mexican-American War

**Mexican-American War**

US wants war with Mexico for California & New Mexico

US wins

Gains states of California, New Mexico, parts of Colorado, Nevada, Utah, Arizona – the Mexican Cession

**Oregon Territory**

U.S. wants northern boundary at 54° 40‘

1846, US agrees to split at 49th parallel with Britain

**Jacksonian Era**

[**Election of 1824**](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ako-nzb7pcw&feature=player_embedded)

Candidates

Andrew Jackson

Henry Clay

John Quincy Adams

William Crawford

No candidate has a majority though Jackson had the most popular and electoral votes

Decided by the House of Representatives

Henry Clay supports John Q. Adams – Adams wins

Jackson accused Adams and Clay of a “corrupt bargain”

Supporters of Jackson became Democrats

 “Age of the common man”

Heightened emphasis on equality for adult white males

Increased voter participation

Land is no longer need to vote

**Election of 1828**

Age of the “common man”

Jackson wins over Adams

Personified “democratic spirit”, challenging the economic elite (rich)

 “Spoils System”

Jackson rewards supporters with govt positions

 “Kitchen cabinet” – Jackson’s friends – used over feuding real cabinet

Jackson alone vetoed 12 bills (9 by all previous presidents)

Change in Political Parties

Federalist Party ends

New political parties –

 Whigs – former Federalists & “free soilers”

 Know-Nothings (opposed immigration from Europe)

**Panic of 1837**

Caused by Jackson’s failure to recharter 2nd National Bank

Bank failures

5-year depression