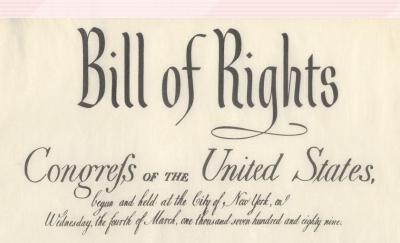


The Early Republic (1789-1800)

"'tis the event which I have long dreaded" -George Washington on his Presidential election By: Shauntel Jones, Joey Tardiff ,Andrez Garcia , James Alty

The Bill of Rights

- Drafted by James Madison
- Relied heavily on Virginia Declaration of Rights (George Mason)
- 10 amendments specifying rights of the people
- Went into effect 1791



T b e Conventions of a number of the States baving, at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added: And as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government, will best insure the beneficient ends of its institution:

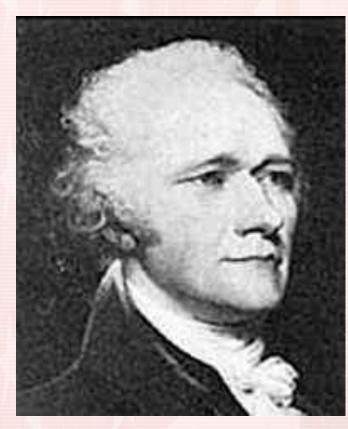
 $R = i \circ 1 = e d$, by the SENATE and HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring. That the following Articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as Amendments to the Constitution of the United States; all, or any of which articles, when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and proposes, as part of the said Constitution, viz.

A r i i c l e s in addition to, and Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress, and ratifies by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth Article of the Original Constitution.

- Article the first After the first enumeration required by the first Article of the Constitution, there shall be one Representative for every thirty thousand, until the number shall amount to one hundred, after which, the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall be not less than one Rupresentatives and the start one bundred Representatives, not less than one Representative for every forty thousand persons, until the number of Representatives shall amount to two bundred, after which, the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall not be less than two hundred Representatives, nor more than one Representative (or every fifty thousand persons. [Not Rail[red]]
- Article the second No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened. [Not Ratified]
- Article the third 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; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Article the fourth A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to heep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed. Article the fifth No Soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed to kaw.

Alexander Hamilton



Alexander Hamilton

 Co-author- The Federalist Papers

- Industrial vision of America's future
- Admired Britain's strong central government and industrial strength
- Ambitious, hardworking
- Appointed first Secretary of the Treasury by GW
- Ordered to solve nation's financial problems

Hamilton's Financial Plan

- 3 Parts:
- .) <u>Report on Public Credit-</u> Federal government assumes all state debts
- Provide the second state of the second stat
- Report on Manufactures- pass a protective tariff to stimulate domestic manufacturing

Opposition to Plan

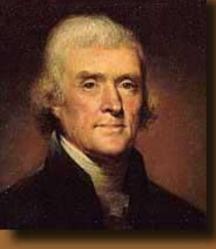
- Southerners felt plan favored Northern states
- Debate over meaning of Constitution
- "strict" vs "loose" interpretation
- Was bank "necessary and proper" for the nation?

James Madison

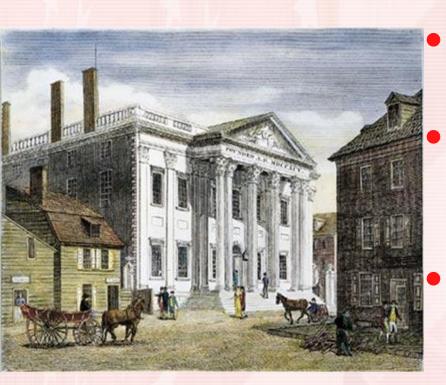


Thomas

Jefferson



Bank of the United States



First Bank of the US-Philadelphia Most controversial part of Hamilton's plan Led to formation of America's modern political parties Federalists (pro-Bank), **Democratic-Republicans** (anti-Bank)

 1791- Washington sides with Hamilton, Bank is created (BUS)

Early Political Parties

Hamilton and Federalists

- Strong central gov't
- Rule by wealthy, educated
- Industrial vision
- loose interpretation
- Pro-England
- Protective tariffs, BUS

Jefferson and the Republicans

- Strong state govts
- Rule by the common man
- Agrarian vision
- strict interpretation
- Pro-France
- Anti- tariffs, BUS

Early Political Parties (con't)

Federalists

- Supported by artisans, merchants, manufacturers, bankers
- North, urban cities
- Basis for modern Republican party

Democratic-Republi cans

- Supported by farmers
- South, western frontier
- Basis for modern Democratic Party

Foreign Policy Under Washington

- Revolution in France divides America
 1793- Washington's Neutrality Proclamation (England vs France)
- Impressments of American ships
- Jay's Treaty (1794)
- Pinckney's Treaty (1795)



Chaos in France

Western Expansion



Battle of Fallen Timbers (1794): American troops vs native confederation

- 1780s-90s: area between Appalachians and Miss. River settled rapidly
- Led to conflicts with Natives (Battle of Fallen Timbers) in Northwest Territory
 Treaty of Greenville (1795)

Think About It...

- Why was the issue of precedent important to Washington during his term as President?
- 2) Why was Hamilton's Financial Plan important to the early success of the nation?
- 3) Why did Washington warn against political parties in his Farewell Address?
- 4) Make predictions: future problems, issues facing the nation?