

1 | Ratification

- 9 out of the 13 states need to agree to the American Constitution
- This is where the Federalist and the anti-federalists comes into play
 - Role of the national Government? does the government have too much power?
 - bill of rights? freedom of speech, right to bear arms... if we list rights and forget on then that gives the legal justification to do something bad, but at the same time if we don't protect peoples right's the government can just do what it wants, the compromise is the amendment system

2 | The New Government

- George Washington is the first president
 - Two terms
 - appointed cabinet
 - enforcing law suppression
- first supreme court, with 6 members
- Hamilton's Financial Program
 - Elimination of federal debt
 - First National Bank, divisive
 - * national currency
 - * national bank needs to take on the debt of the states
 - * wanted to grow the country
 - Compromise with Jefferson & Madison to move capital to D.C.
 - * DC in the south, so it is in slave country, easier to continue slavery

3 | Agrarianism

- the American farmer is the backbone of the society
- southern identity
- farmer is the idea of liberty

4 | Impact of the French Revolution and Haitian Revolution

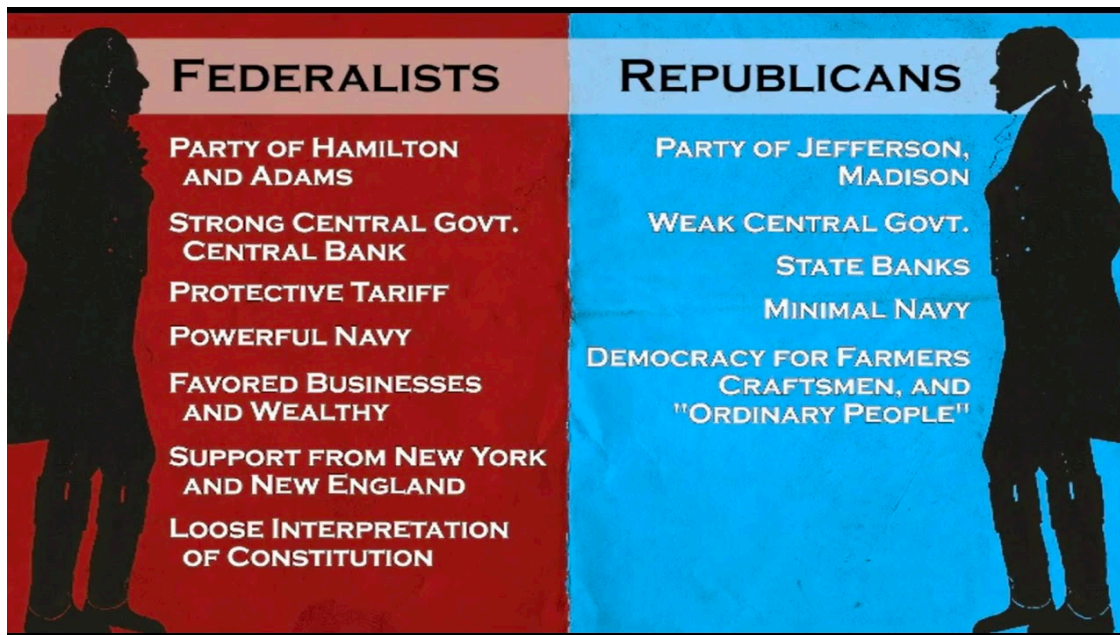
4.1 | French revolution believed in freedom, liberty, justice...(similar to Americans), but they reject religion in order to praise freedom and liberty.

- so there is kind of a debate on this
- allows Jefferson to say that Hamilton is in favor of a monarchy → leads to political separation and the creation of classes

4.2 | Haitian revolution

- spurred French to abolish slavery throughout colonies
- caused fear of slave revolt in the US, US citizens doubled down on slave "oppression"

5 | the rise of political parties



6 | President John Adams

- Federalist
- has a lot of gov experience, but has problem with international problems
- know for the Alien & Sedition Acts - legislation used to favor Federalist over Republican
 - a lot of farmers coming to the US
 - the farmers tend to vote for republican
 - so this act makes it so the the republicans lose a lot of votes

7 | President Thomas Jefferson

- Believed in small government and cutting spending
- Funded the Lewis and Clark Expedition
 - westward expansion
 - not actually "new" land, because it belonged to other European states and Indigenous peoples

- Louisiana Purchase



- Embargo act
 - tried to hurt the British economy, but the US economy is too small

8 | President James Madison

- Brilliant political thinker, but ineffectual president
- Embargo act repealed
- War of 1812
 - US ill prepared and underfunded
 - Battle of Fort McHenry, Baltimore (where the national anthem was written)
 - Battle of New Orleans
 - * Andrew Jackson got his "training"
 - * had to work with pirates and Native Americans
 - Tecumseh & Pan-Indian Movement
- signed a peace treaty
- splintering of Federalist political party

9 | President James Monroe

- the era of good feelings
- the federalist party dissolves
- the Monroe Doctrine
 - America for Americans, Europeans need to stay out
 - used as justification to intervene in not US business
- General Jackson takes Florida
 - without consent of the government
 - Spain was there
- Missouri Compromise
 - foreshadowing to the civil war
 - Missouri wants to join as a slave state
 - needed to add a non-slave-state in order to balance out the power of Missouri, it was Maine