

Chapter 6

HW Notes pg 159-167

Framing A New Government

I. Failure of the Articles of Confederation

A. Weak central government

1. Waffle-like existence by mid-1780s

II Advocates of Centralization

A. Supporters of a Strong, National, government (1780s)

1. Military men who wanted pension (1783 Newburgh Conspir.)
2. Artisans & manufacturers wanted uniform tariffs (central)
3. Merchants wanted to replace 13 commercial policies
4. debtors didn't want states issuing paper

B. Alexander Hamilton & Philadelphia Convention

1. Hamilton + Madison + GW made it credible
2. 1786 w/ shay rebel. & unhappy brought people

III A Divided Convention

A. The founding fathers were intellectuals

1. had thoughts of Revolution (Amer.) in mind
2. Simple majority to decide things (not unanimous)

B. The Virginia Plan by James Madison

1. agreed to 3 branch of Gov (ex, leg, jud)
2. 2 houses; 1 based pop; selected other

C. New Jersey plan after for small states

1. federal gov with same legis more power (tax + commerce)

D. Small states VS Large states? & more questions

1. Slaves count as people?

III Compromise

A. Deadlock continued till "Grand Committee" - 1 del / state

1. Ben F's smooth words kept going

2. If they fail, democracy would be viewed as F.

B. The Great Compromise

1. Slaves worth $\frac{3}{5}$ person (tax + repres)
2. Lower house direct rep; Upper 2/state
3. Cong. couldn't stop slave trade for 20 years (

II The Constitution of 1787

A. James Madison

1. Very creative: question of sovereignty + question of limiting power
2. The Question of Sovereignty

1. federal would be "law of the land" for "necessary & proper"
2. tax, commerce, control currency, rest to states

C. Separation of Powers

1. 3 branches made sure no one got too powerful
2. Madison → Large Republic harder to tyranny (too complex)
3. Protected against tyrannical majority (not direct elect) (

D. 39 delegates signed Sep 17, 1787

VI The Limits of the Constitution

A. Natives were legal, but no power

1. Many wanted them to convert to Anglo life
2. kept being driven west

B. No laws for Blacks - not many cared for rights

1. Many like Jeffers uneasy about this

VII Federalists & Anti-Federalists

A. Const. needed 9/13 yes, for implement

1. No change until begin → Bill of Rights

B. Confederation Cong stepped down to submit to states

1. debates, grew throughout US

C. The Federalist Papers (had frank + GW Bonus)

1. Alex Hamilton, Madison, + John Jay wrote essays
2. Countered anti-fed movement, more organized

D. The Antifederalists didn't want Tyrannical Gov

1. "Where bill of rights" - Anti-feds

2. Const would tax, dest states, dictatorial, favor "well-born"

3. End individual Liberty

E. Debating the Constitution

1. feds scared of Tyranny of majority
2. anti-feds more scared of concentrated power

F. Ratification occurred quickly

1. MA, VA, + NY only agreed due to Bill of Rights

Aditya Patel
APUSH
Period 4
10/01/20

Primary Source: A Pro-Slavery Document

A. Arguments for/against slave trade in Pennsylvania Convention

1. Northern laws disrespected if South continues slavery
2. Tax on Slave Trade
3. The South can't fin. econ. without slaves
4. States' rights also factor in

Class Notes 10/02/2020

Impact of Rev on Homefront - Lucy Knox

- Ideological impact on women's roles
- Managed finances & crops
- Divided fam
- influence by liberty & freedom
- "

Mercy Otis

I am a Woman

Gender

Generation

Geography at Start of War (New Eng)

Class (and economic status) of most of

Ethnicity

A. George Washington's Leadership

1. kinda unwilling but still good
2. stayed with troops even with terrible positions
3. Ended good leader

B. Good at attacking with surprise

1. Attack on Christmas eve (drunk)

C. Battle of Saratoga (vs Victory)

1. Inquis trying to combine & help Brits
2. Turning point in war
3. World is watching (French support increased)
- 4.

D. Valley Forge Winter

1. Many died, hard to bury in cold
2. had foreign generals but still struggled
3. Less food & shortages

E. How did they win?

1. French Support
2. Motivated longer than 6 years
3. Brits pretty weak
 - a. Burgoyne distracted by ladies
 - b. long supply lines
 - c. on verge of collapse

F. Assumptions of Republicanism

1. Civic Virtue importance

- a. Why people mad @ Trump? for crude comments?
- b. doesn't spelled in Constit. Common wealth

2. Persistent Inequality

- a. Can't have laws about this

G. Creation of State Govs

1. Not much popular vote

H. Revising Govs

1. Made stronger executives, elected

I. John Adams Thoughts on Gov

1. Branches of Gov (Balance of Powers)
2. Bicameral
3. Public Virtue
4. Island controlling a continent

J. Pennsylvania State Constitution, 1776

1. unicameral
2. mandatory suffrage

3. during revolution this began to serve as gov.

K. Mass state function

L Articles of Confederation

1. Power divided confusingly
2. states sovereignty
3. no taxes / commerce
4. laws $\frac{1}{13}$ had to pass

M. Crisis (Loyalists)

1. $\frac{1}{6}$ of whites have lots of guns
2. many emigrate

N. Slavery & slaves crises & Native

1. Many fled with the war

O. Treaty of Paris

1. not with French permission
2. secured large concessions from Brits
 - a. gave lots of Western lands
 - b. made deals about debt

P. DEBTS

1. Farmers, merchants, business, garts
2. Little money, many IOU
3. Lots of losers, not many winners

Western Expansion

I Western expansion Cont. after Revolution

II Land Ordinance 1785

1. Sold land
2. Land companies awarded

III North West Ordinance 1787

1. education & freedom of religion
2. Could become states later

IV Battle of Fallen Timbers

1. Treaty made for land owning, but US don't care
2. lots of land taken
3. Little Turtle defeated
4. Black Heavet hard & iron fist

V Shay's Rebellion 1787

1. depression post-War
2. Taxes common
3. 1200 angry MA
4. guns, Military Attacks
5. stronger govt. needed. Carticles too weak.

Aditya Patel
APUSH
Period 4
10/5/20

Class Notes 10/5/20

Test:

Tuesday: read through 179
Wednesday: read chap 7

Test Instruct:

| - How did 4 groups view American Rev & goals | 12 | 13 |
|--|-----|---------|
| 1. Natives | 25 | 29 |
| 2. African | 40 | 44 |
| 3. Women | 13 | 57 58 |
| 4. Poor colonists | 28 | 72 71 |
| → Ideological & economic | 41 | 88 86 |
| → 4 key terms | 57 | 103 101 |
| | 70 | 116 118 |
| | 84 | 131 133 |
| | 98 | 145 149 |
| | 116 | 161 165 |
| | 165 | 169 |

HW Notes pg 168-179

VIII Completing the Structure

- A. The first Congress cont. Continental Cong.
- B. Completed Bill of Rights & organised executive + jud. branch
 - 1. created cabinet chosen by Pres. Washington
 - 2. federal, appeal, circuit courts created

Federalists & Republicans

I Competing visions

- A. Federalists + Hamilton want big gov, big cities, commercial
- B. Republicans + Jefferson want big state, small cities & agrarian

II Hamilton & the Federalists

- A. Feds had power for 12 years due to Washington support +
- B. Hamilton assumes debt
 - 1. wanted forever debt to make rich tied to country & debt
 - 2. took from states for credit & increase fed power
- C. Ham makes National Bank
 - 1. to fill void of well developed banking system
- D. Ham brings new revenue
 - 1. distillery taxes on backwater residents
 - 2. tariff to boost manufacturing

III Enacting the Federalist Program

- A. Ham passed his goals with debate
 - 1. some wanted to pay original buyers of bonds, not re-buyers
 - 2. took state debts after deal to move capital to south
- B. Bank of the United States created
 - 1. despite not in constitution; Mid + Jeff argued against
- C. Results of Ham's policies
 - 1. Bonds became valuable, manufacturers + rich people support
 - 2. lower class didn't like taxes & federal tax

IV The Republican Opposition

A. Republicans established in response to Federalists

1. Feds became "overbearing majority"
2. Feds created local associations to strengthen themselves
3. "Feds menacing & tyrannical (like Brits)" - Repubs
4. Went even further than Feds (interstate, small, large groups)
5. Created first party system (no one admitted true)
6. led by Jefferson & Madison.

B. Differing responses to French Revolution

1. Feds horrified by execution of King/Queen
2. Repubs supported democracy, end of church, anti-monarchy

C. Partisan Geography

1. Feds in North & Southern cities
2. Repubs in West & South
3. Washington favored Feds (but above partisan)

Establishing National Sovereignty

I Securing the Frontier

A. Whiskey Rebellion destroyed by GW

1. rebelled like Stamp Act
2. intimidated by 15k, got allegiance of these people

B. Loyalty of many secured with statehood

1. VT, RI after Bill of Rights, TN in 1796

II Native Americans & the new Nation

A. Natives & the Constitution

1. Cong. will deal with them
2. became legal entities

B. Maintaining Neutrality

1. French tried to gain support during war (Citizen Genet)
2. Brits seized ships trading with French (MAD)

III Jay's Treaty & Pinckney's Treaty

A. Jay's treaty with Brits

1. averted war but no compensation

2. US had rights to Northwest & good commercial with Brits

3. Feds lost support

B. Pinckney's Treaty with Spain (who hated Brit)

1. gave US right to Mississippi & settle Florida land dispute

The Downfall of the Federalists

I Election of 1796

A. Washington's farewell address

1. Partisan politics would dominate after w/o GW

B. Adams became Pres over divided Feds

1. Jefferson VP after electoral fiasco

2. good @ diplo not politic

II Quasi War with France

A. French relations deteriorate after ship captures

B. X, Y, Z Affair

1. made US diplomats pay (bribe) & OUTRAGE

C. Quasi War began after

1. allied w/ Brits & US Navy did well on French

D. War ended 1800 after Bonaparte

III Repression & Protests

A. Alien & Sedition Acts by Fed gain in 1798

1. prosecute all who oppose

2. Adams tried to be fair (still prosecuted journalists)

B. Virginia & Kentucky Resolutions

1. "States could nullify unfair fed laws?"

2. Acts became very divisive (fighting common)

IV The "Revolution" of 1800

A. Messed up Election of 1800

1. Dirty politics before (almost violent)
2. Electoral college messup (2 votes each)
3. Jeff becomes Prez after H.R.

B. Judiciary Act of 1801

1. Last attempt @ power by feds
2. Midnight appointments to make fed judicial system.

Primary Source: Alexander Hamilton & the election of 1800

A. Jefferson should be supported by Feds

1. known in Europe

2. respectable & fair in character (lover of liberty)

3. less evil than Burr

B. Aaron Burr is lookin for personal gain

1. Powerhungry

2. does things for personal benefit (strive for perm. power)

C. Hope for 3 benefits

1. increase Navy

2. continue banking system

3. neutrality in war

Chapter 7

HW Notes 180-190

The Rise of Cultural Nationalism

I Patterns of Education

A. Importance of civic virtue + education

1. Powerful Repubs wanted education all white male
2. didn't happen public till 1815

B. Private schools popular (divided by class)

C. New educational opportunities for women

1. Many states required edu for W due to "republican mother"
2. Most people didn't want higher education for them

D. Indian education through missions but no black education (some north)

E. Higher education for elites

1. wanted for all but tuition & donations

II Medicine & Science

A. Benjamin Rush advocates for bleeding & purging

1. new scientific methods more dangerous

B. Decline of midwifery

1. less jobs for women (word for poor pregnant)

III Cultural Aspirations in the New Nation

A. Establishment of National Culture

1. separate from Euro + "final stage of civil."

B. Noah Webster & American English Dictionary

1. Most common book (changed Brit spelling)

2. Printers preferred English Books still

C. Washington Irving told fables & tales (few writers)

D. History books very popular @ the time

IV Religious Skepticism

- A. fall of US churches (10% members 1790)
- B. Deism becomes common - god made Earth & stepped
- C. End of church, but not strong religious

V The Second Great Awakening

- A. Methodists, Presbyterians, & Cane Ridge
 - 1. Large events to attract new arrivals
 - 2. authoritarian & hierarchical religions
- B. Acceptance of different sects of Christianity
 - 1. Women overwhelmingly joined church (fact. life)
- C. Caused unrest among blacks (Resistance) with ideas
- D. Change in Native Life
 - 1. Christian leaders → farming
 - 2. oppressed traditionalists
- E. Influence of Freethinkers & radicals declined

Stirrings of Industrialism

I Technology in America

- A. Immigrants bring new ideas
 - 1. British fact. designs + skilled immigrants
- B. Eli Whitney's cotton gin
 - 1. revolutionized southern cotton economy
 - 2. Black labour need increased
 - 3. American Cotton became staple of econ
- C. Cotton Gin's impact on North
 - 1. manufacturing preeminence of North developed
 - 2. set stage for 1840 revolution
 - 3. he also helped weapons production in Quasi
 - 4. ↳ weapon parts created individually

II Transportation innovations

A. Rapid growth of American Shipping

1. Cong. helped with laws 1790s

2. second only to Brit; managed most US import/export

B. Robert Fulton's steamboat

1. created steamboat profits in 1810s →

C. Turnpike era

1. private roads from big destinations

2. eventually financed by govt.

Primary Source: Robert Fulton praises free trade

A. War & Politics bad for wealth

1. Revolutionary War good for America tho
2. still cost a lot to Eng
3. 150k soldiers coldhere made many canals

B. Englishmen should support free trade

1. leads to peace & \$\$\$

HW Notes pg: 191-200

II The Rising Cities

A. Urban Cities grow

1. 60-70,000 in Philly, NYC

2. centers commerce, edu; gained urban culture

B. Urban life becomes diff

1. develops elegance/complex/affluence/hint of vice

Jefferson The President

I Tried to unite

A. "All are Feds, All are repubs"

B. very bipartisan; good @ Feds work + good @ Repub work

II The Federal City & the "People's President"

A. The new Capital City

1. small pop, not prestigious

2. people only stayed for little

B. Jefferson the politician

1. impressed all

2. various instructions to Repub congress

3. made all offices repub

4. won 1804 overwhelmingly

III Dollars & Ships

A. Reduced size of Fed government

1. cut debt & taxes on people

2. Navy & military decreased (less intimidating to pop)

B. Challenged Barbary Pirates (who demanded protection \$\$\$)

1. rebuilt Navy for confrontation

2. got humiliated & made peace

IV Conflict with the Courts

A. Judicial Review

1. did it have perm. or nah?
2. Feds wanted, but not Repubs

B. Marbury V. Madison

1. Should new Sec. deliver Midnight appointments?
2. Madison didn't deliver, Marbury said "deliver them"
3. Congress told Madison to deliver (Jud Act 1789)
4. Marshall said no to Marbury
5. (Benefited Madison's dislike of midnight appoint)
6. GAVE COURT POWER TO DENY CONGRESS

- C. John Marshall got this power → Jud became equal branch
- D. Impeachment of Samuel Chase for insanity (?)

1. Impeachment became uncommon

Doubling the National Domain

I Jefferson & Napoleon

A. Napoleon's goals for American Empire

1. gained territory West of Missi. from 1800 War Spain

B. Toussaint L'Ouverture's rebellion

1. Made Napoleon realize difficulties of foreign emp.

C. US Policy @ France changes

1. TJ liked French ideas & support settlement.

2. Changed when they stopped US Access to Missi. @ New Orleans

D. Napoleon's Offer

1. Military arms race US increased (US won race)

2. War in Europe diverted resources

3. Sold US entire Louisiana Territory (Jeff asked once)

II The Louisiana Purchase

- A. Livingston + James Monroe sent (diplomats) & considered
 - 1. 15 mill \$ confirmed Apr 30, 1803
- B. Jeff uncertain (''Bargain,'' fed gov)
 - 1. Bought justified with treaty power
- C. Organized into some as NW Territory
 - 1. LA first state 1812

Hdlyo
A PUSIT
Period 4
10/7/20

Primary Source: A Republican form of Government is Best

A. Republics are only good gov

1. miniature of people @ large
2. need fair elections

B. Disadvantages of 1 Assembly

1. grow ambitious (Holland gov for life)
2. no comp for power

C. Executive branch

1. work done by him w/ council advice
2. terms & powers b/ cong.

D. Judicial Branch

1. Men of learning & experience
2. should be for life.

Aditya Patel
APUSH
Period 4
10/07/20

Class Notes 10/7

Federalist - Antifederalist Debate

1. Great Compromise
 2. Bill of Rights
 3. Hamilton's Debt plan
 4. Whiskey Revolution
 5. Alien & Sedition Act
 6. Public education
 7. Second Great Awakening
 8. Stirrings of Industrial Revolution
 9. Louisiana Purchase
 10. War of 1812
- 3 today

I Hamilton & Federalists

- A. Born bastard in poverty to king's college
 1. Went to upperclass, & married into
 2. Elite - working
- B. Feds want strong gov

II TJ & Anti-federalists

- A. Anti big gov (Scared of Tyranny)
- B. TJ still elite

HW Notes pg. 200-213

III Lewis & Clark Explore the West

- A. The 1804 → 06 expedition mapped the west
- B. Zebulon Pike's false memoirs about the West
 - 1. "West of Missi. is desert, uninhabit"

IV The Burr Conspiracy

- A. Essex Junto Feds support northern succession (during TJ pres)
 - 1. no support NJ+NY (Hamilton didn't support)
- B. Hamilton & Burr (supported by Essex Junto)
 - 1. Burr no support after 1800 election
 - 2. duel after Burr loses NY gov elec (Ham dead)
 - 3. Burr exiled to Texas.
- C. Feds accused Burr of trying to create empire in Southwest
 - 1. People willing to undermine US Gov.

Expansion & War

I Rising Tensions in Europe

- A. Napoleonic Wars. increase tensions Europe
 - 1. Economic interests & threat

II Conflict on the Seas

- A. American merchant fleet controlled 80% of Asia-Euro Trade
- B. America's Predicament @ Napoleonic War
 - 1. Brits forced US ships to travel @ Brit ports (also French)
 - 2. US people mad @ Brits

III Impressionment

- A. British crew was forced to often leave for US ships (Brit Bad conditions)
- B. Chesapeake-Leopard Incident
 - 1. Brits shot @ US ship, took 4 sailors
 - 2. US went Hulk, sent diplomats → London
 - 3. Brits gave money & men back (no denounce impressment)

IV "Peaceable Coercion"

A. THE EMBARGO - no US ships to foreign ports

1. hated by everyone - started depression ↪
2. Madison (Jeff's mate), won election despite

B. Non-intercourse Act by Cong before Mad office

1. Opened trade w/o Brit + Fr. (Fr. repealed their restrictions)
2. Both opened trade, but Brits too late for war

V The "Indian Problem" & the British

A. William Henry Harrison & the movement west

1. Wanted aggressive move west

2. 500k Whites West 1810 outnumbered Natives

B. Jefferson offers assimilation/relocation further west

I thought beneign → Natives didn't think so

C. Natives look @ Brit/US conflict for support

I Team up with Brits?

VI Tecumseh & the Prophet

A. The Prophet's message brings religious tradition revival

I. Common religi: ex. unites many tribes

B. Tecumseh advocates for military alliances

I. Wanted Native Nation with separate land from US

2. Tried appealing to other tribes across West

C. Battle of Tippecanoe by WH + 1000 soldiers

I. Burnt down Prophet's town

2. Hurt many's spirits, some still wanted to fight

D. Whites blamed Brit. Canada for Native resistance

VII Florida & War Fever

A. Settlers wanted Florida

I. Some annexed West Florida (Madison "i")

2. Spain allied with Brits (reason for FL?)

B. War Hawks elected in South + West.

I. Henry Clay + John C. Calhoun elected

2. declared war June 1812

The War of 1812

I Battles with the tribe

A. Early defeats

1. Brit navy counterattacked US effectively

B. Put-in-Bay

1. seized control of Great Lakes

2. led to US Canada invasion

C. Jackson massacre in southwest 1814

II Battles with the British

A. The British invasion

1. Burnt Washington/Chesapeake & turned to Baltimore

2. Baltimore able to defend off (by dawn's early light)

B. Jackson @ Battle of New Orleans

1. defended V. experienced Brits (had motley crew)

III The Revolt of New England

A. Talks of Federalist succession (still minority)

1. due to US failures in war (more often than V.)

2. disliked Slaveholders + backwater

B. The Hartford Convention

1. succession not likely but hoped 7 amendments (POWER)

2. failed due to peace ("bye Federalist traitors" - US)

IV The Peace Settlement (started before war)

A. Treaty of Ghent on Christmas 1814

1. Both sides gave up goals (Native state Ohio, Canada annex...)

B. Rush-Bagot Agreement

1. free trade US-Brit Empire

2. disarmament of Northern Border

3. leave natives with their land (return) → not enforced

Primary Source: They call it a war
for Commerce - NY Evening
Post, Jan 1812

- A. People say this war could benefit commerce
 - 1. War to make Brits to respect US commerce
- B. US exports overwhelmingly to Britain
 - 1. 70-80% go to Brit
 - 2. How will this war benefit ~~our~~ commerce?

Class Notes 10/9

Use War 1812 Primary Source only on question 6 chap 7

"What stronger

- If there exists not a power to check them, what security does a man have for L, L, & P

A. GW's first term (Hamilton; TJ; Knox;

- 1. Hamilton's loose interpretation of Const

a. Bank, debt,

- 2. Bill of Rights

a. to get sign up deal from many states

B. 3/5 plan

- 1. South advantage in representation + Gov in South

- 2. Reason for electoral college

C. National debt plan

- 1. Commercial interests of North vs West

a. High tariffs in North for manufacturing (Federalists)

b. Southerners lost debt with plan

- 2. Slavery is cont. in exchange for Northern comm. interests

- 3. took states' debt. & consolidated

a. issued bonds for wealthy investors

- 4. They wanted permanent national debt (keep people attached)

- 5. Taxes on whiskey

D. GW concerned about foreign powers

- 1. feds like Brits, Repubs like French

E. Alien & Sedition Acts

1. Jay's Treaty
2. Washington's farewell address
3. XYZ affair
4. nullification

-liberty of press isn't license of... publish... without