

# U.S History Webquest

By Kiersten Foster, Eddy Rigaud, Patricia  
Devarez, Ruben Philippe, and Michael  
Decena

# George Washington

## (1787-1796)

1789  
George Washington  
signed "The Judiciary  
Act of 1789."

1793  
George Washington  
issued the  
Proclamation of  
Neutrality

1795  
The Jay and Pinckney  
Treaties were ratified

1787  
George Washington  
became the first  
president of the  
United States.

1790  
Alexander Hamilton  
put his financial and  
economic plan.

1794  
The Whiskey  
Rebellion began  
in July of 1784

1796  
George Washington made  
his farewell address

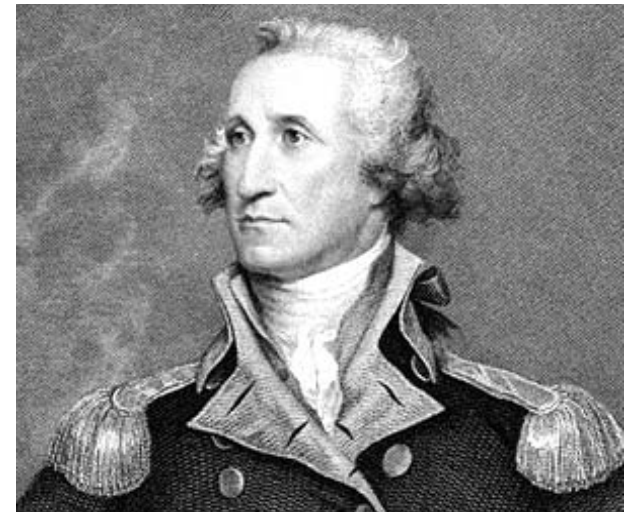
# George Washington



- George Washington was a **Federalist**, born in 1732 in Virginia.
- Was a Military General during the revolution, and the first United States president. In 1787

- **George Washington was not a fan of foreign relations.**

- From an early age Washington was interested in westward expansion and military arts.



# The Judiciary Acts of 1789

- Essentially, the Judiciary Acts established the Judicial Branch of government.
- Oliver Ellsworth and William Patterson wrote the acts which created a Judiciary system including six Supreme Court Justices, thirteen lower appellate courts, and a number district courts. These acts also introduced the role of Attorney General

- Jurisdiction and overall structure were implemented in America's new court system



## Supreme Court

- Highest court in the federal system
- Nine Justices, meeting in Washington, D.C.
- Appeals jurisdiction through *certiorari* process
- Limited original jurisdiction over some cases



## Courts of Appeal

- Intermediate level in the federal system
- 12 regional "circuit" courts, including D.C. Circuit
- No original jurisdiction; strictly appellate



## District Courts

- Lowest level in the federal system
- 94 judicial districts in 50 states & territories
- No appellate jurisdiction
- Original jurisdiction over most cases

# ***Alexander Hamilton's Financial and Economic Plans***

## Alexander Hamilton's Financial Plan

```
graph TD; A[Alexander Hamilton's Financial Plan] --> B[Report of Public Credit]; A --> C[Next, he proposed to create a central bank]; A --> D[The Report on Manufacturers];
```

### *Report of Public Credit :*

*This first step of Hamilton's plan was aimed at paying back the debts accumulated during the American Revolution*

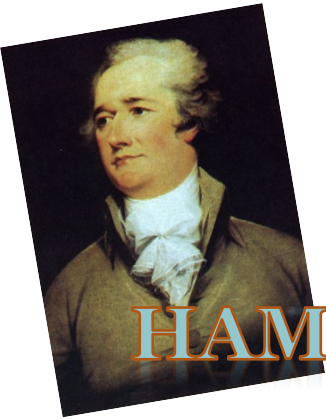
### *Next, he proposed to create a central bank :*

The new Bank of the United States would further strengthen America's new economy with a stable paper currency

### *The Report on Manufacturers :*

This last part of the plan emphasized making America a more self-sufficient industrial nation. Hamilton wanted the nation to adopt Protectionist Policies which included the practice of Mercantilism, tariffs, and subsidies

# *Hamiltonians vs. Jeffersonians*



## HAMILTONIANS

- Believed the US Economy should be based on the industry
- Supported the idea of a national bank
- Only the wealthy and educated should be involved in the government
- Wanted a strong central government that balanced power between the masses and the wealthy
- High tariffs
- Federalist Party
- Loose interpretation of the constitution



## JEFFERSONIANS

- Believed that the US economy should be based on agriculture
- We're against the idea of a national bank
- Common people should have the right to vote and also be involved in government
- Argued that a strong state government would keep the central government in check
- Low tariffs
- Anti-Federalist party
- Strict interpretation of the constitution



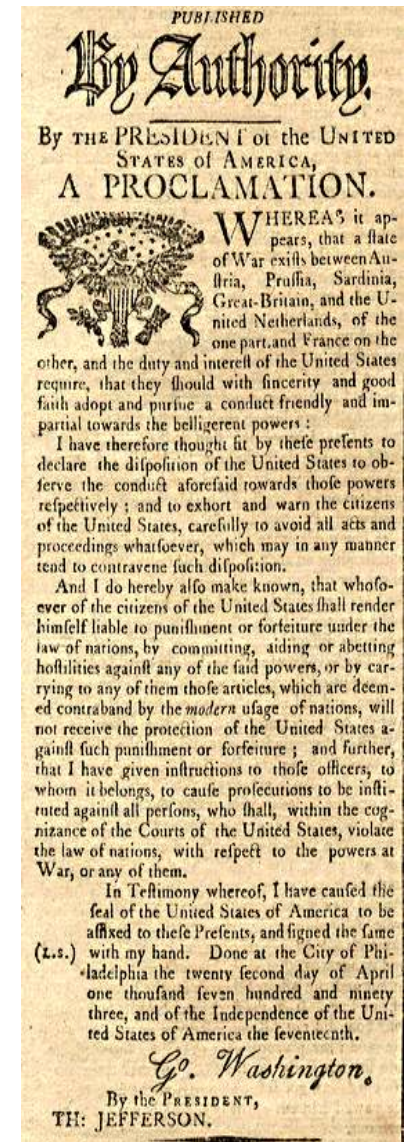
# Proclamation of Neutrality

- On February 1<sup>st</sup> of 1793, France declared war on England. Putting America in a sticky situation.



source: Clatskanie Chief newspaper

- The Proclamation was officially issued on April 22<sup>nd</sup> of 1793, after Washington's cabinet members agreed that the nation was in no place to interfere in international conflicts
- George Washington wanted no part in the war and even threatened to use legal action against any American who provided assistance to either side.



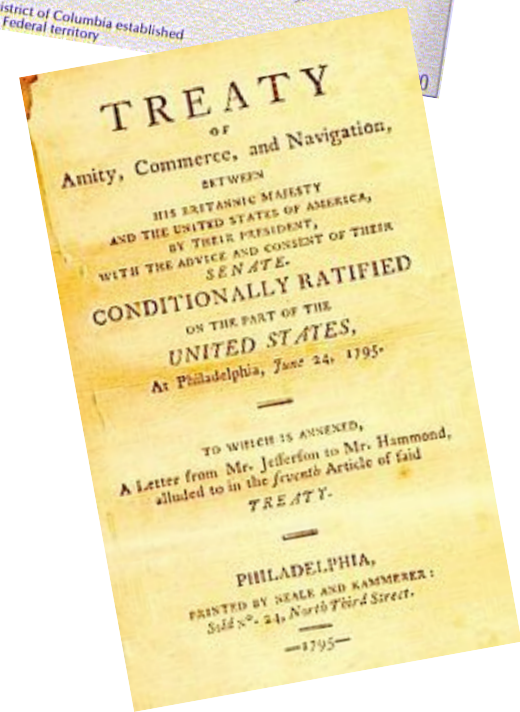
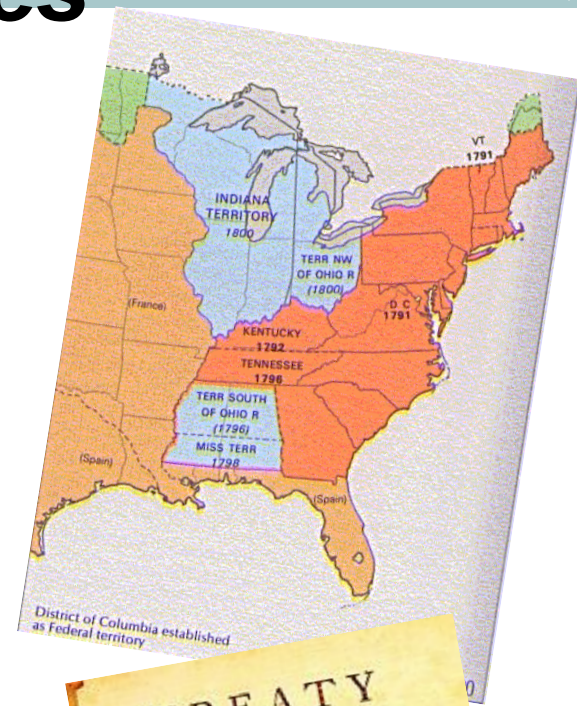
# Whiskey Rebellion

- Hamilton needed to find a source of revenue to create a self-sufficient government, which prompted him to propose a tax excise on whiskey (Wheat, grain, rye, etc). Congress issued it in 1791.
- Farmers from western Pennsylvania, rebelled because they profited from whiskey.
- 1794, the rebellion grew larger and threatened to spread to other states.
- Hamilton wanted to use military force to stop the rebellion but George Washington suggested they send out militias. Hamilton compromised.
- After the militias battled against the rebellion, most of the rebels fled.
- Thomas Jefferson disapproved of Hamilton's choice to utilize militias to destroy the rebellion, and was able to use this to fuel his argument that Alexander Hamilton was a dangerous man.

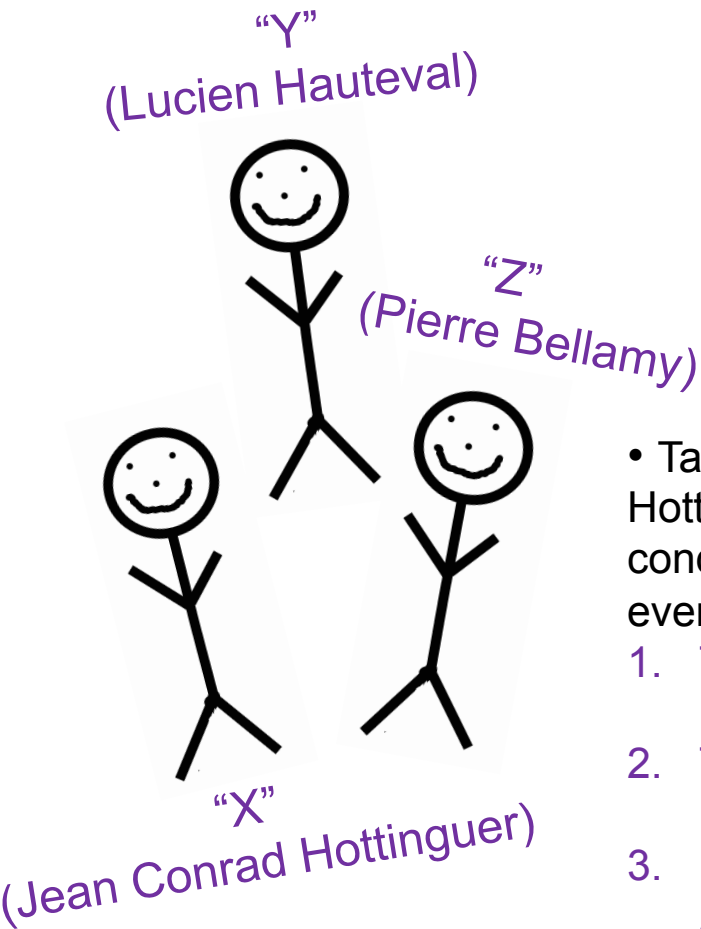


# The Jay and Pinckney Treaties

- Jay's treaty (negotiated in 1794 and ratified in 1795) prohibited America from trading with France
- America had to provide England with the "most favored nation treatment"
- Spain saw this as an opportunity to create a positive relationship with America
- The Pinckney treaty granted America the right to expand their borders to the Mississippi River, and deposit their goods at New Orleans, both of which were Spanish territory.



# XYZ Affair (1797-1798)



- France and the United States began showing signs of a hostile relationship in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. The French eventually seized American ships, prompting George Washington to send Charles Cotesworth Pinckney to France to patch things up. The French, however, chose not to acknowledge Pinckney.

- As the new president, John Adams decided to send John Marshall and Elbridge Gerry to join Pinckney. One of their main goals being to persuade the French to accept the Jay Treaty.

- Talleyrand, France's foreign minister, sends Jean Conrad Hottinguer (X) to meet with the 3 Americans. Hottinguer presents conditions that Talleyrand insists are met before the Americans are even received by the French. These conditions were as follows ;

1. The men needed to refute John Adams' anti-French statements made in his speech to Congress on May 16<sup>th</sup>
2. The men had to pay \$250,000 to Talleyrand BEFORE even being acknowledged by him.
3. France would not be held responsible for damage done when American ships were seized
4. The United States had to give France a very large loan

# XYZ Affair (1797-1798)

- The next day Pierre Bellamy (Y) accompanied Jean Conrad Hottinguer (X) to reiterate the conditions to the Americans.
- To the confusion of Talleyrand, the Americans refused to comply with any of his ridiculous conditions. Talleyrand sent Lucien Hautevel (Z) with Hottinguer (X) to demand that the terms be met and the money be paid to which Pinckney replied, “No, no, not a sixpence.”
- No progress was made in France and eventually an undeclared naval war broke ensued.

- Finally, in 1800, The Treaty Of Morfontaine is signed, which greatly improved relations with France and the United States



# Washington's Farewell Address

## (September, 1796)

- One of George Washington's most famous speeches.
- His speech was published in the Independent Chronicle on September 26<sup>th</sup>, 1796.
- George Washington originally prepared these words first term in 1792, but he abandoned his retirement plans and left the powerful speech for the end of his second, and last term.
- The speech entailed his thoughts, ideas and principles.



# *Dear Friends and Citizens,*

## Some of George Washington's key points

included :

### 1. Unity and Sectionalism

→ Washington believed that the unity of the states was a very important factor in the amount of independence granted to American citizens.

→ Washington warned that sectionalism and political parties could threaten the unity of the nation.

### 2. Washington's views on political parties

George Washington believed firmly that morality and religion were tied closely to politics. Religion provides the basis for our nation's political morals. Education, is also very important because the government can only be as efficient and effective as the people running it are.

### 3. Religion, morality, and education

→ Personal debts can impact the entire economy. Washington urged people to pay their debts as soon as possible.

### 4. Public credit

→ George Washington advised that the United States maintain minimal political interaction with other nations . He warned that foreign relations can offset unnecessary political influence and corruption. Washington believed that as long as we traded fairly with other countries, the nation would be well off.

### 5. Warning against foreign alliances

→ Lastly, Washington advised that the government avoid overpowering military establishments in order to maintain a reasonable amount of liberty and avoid a hostile environment.

### 6. Powerful military establishment



# ***John Adams (1796-1800)***

**1797-1798**

The “XYZ Affair took place in France

**1798**

The Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions are created by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison

**1798**

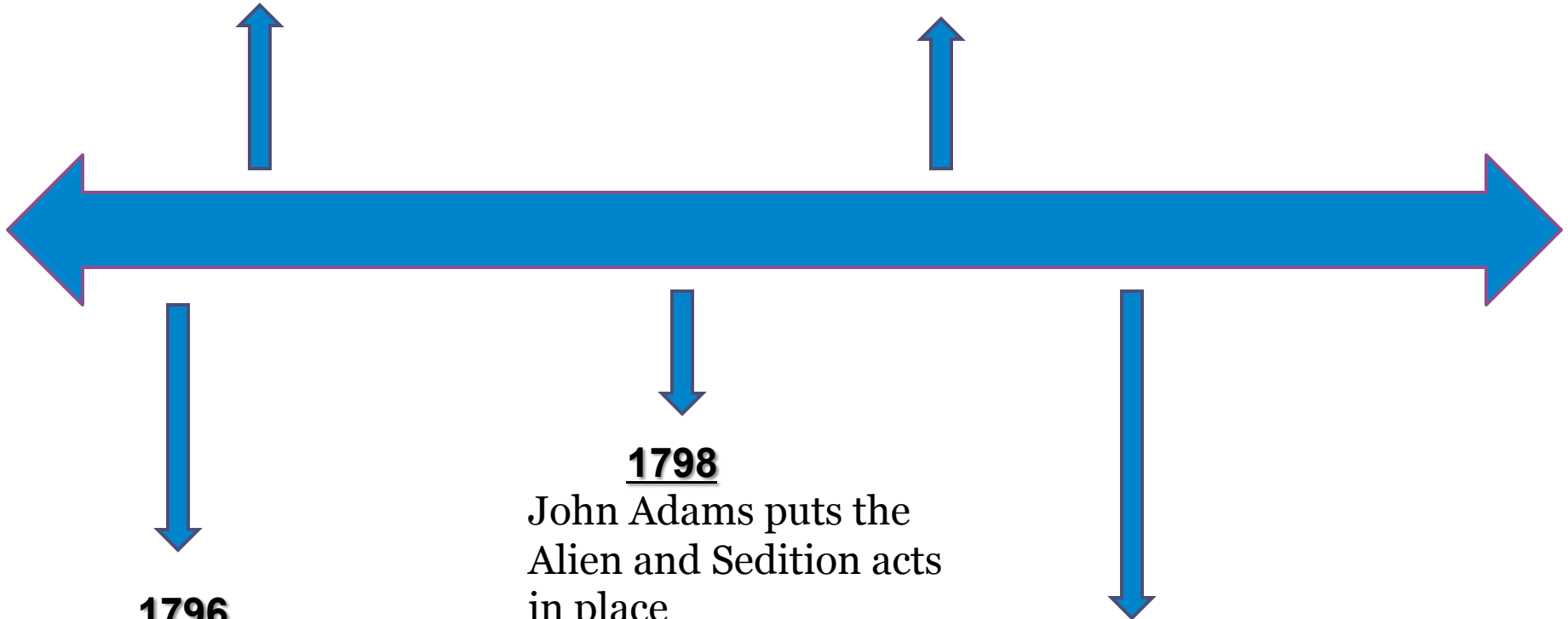
John Adams puts the Alien and Sedition acts in place

**1796**

John Adams became the nation’s second president

**1800**

The Revolution of 1800 took place





# John Adams



- John Adams was a **Federalist** born in Massachusetts Bay in 1735

- Adams was an important factor in the movement toward American Independence

- John Adams was a lawyer, diplomat, vice president, and president.

- John Adams disapproved of war and felt that “the rich, the well-born, and the able” should represent the country



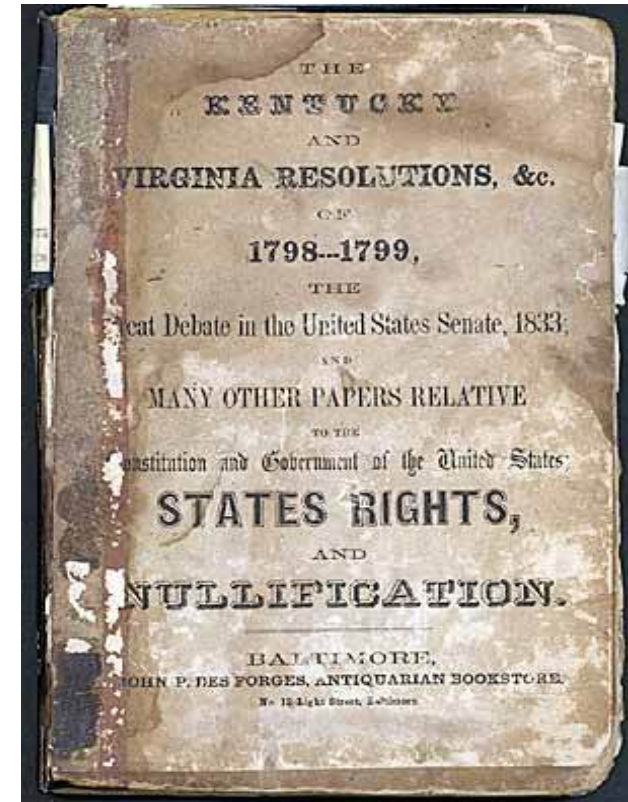
# ***Alien and Sedition Acts***

- The Alien and Sedition Acts were passed by John Adams in 1798. They are four acts that were put in place to contain domestic opposition against French threats as well as weaken the Democratic-Republican party.

1. The first act, the Naturalization Act required citizens to reside in the country for fourteen years, as opposed to five years, in order to vote.
2. The Second Act, the Alien Act, allowed the president to deport “aliens” that he felt were disturbing the peace of the country
3. The Alien Enemies Act permitted the arrest, imprisonment, and deportation of these aliens, should a war break out.
4. Lastly, the Sedition Act made it a crime to express your opposition toward the government in any way

# Kentucky And Virginia Resolutions

- James Madison and Thomas Jefferson created the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions in complete opposition of John Adams' Alien and Sedition Acts.
- The two believed that the Acts violated the first amendment.
- Thomas Jefferson and James Madison argued that the government was originally created as a compact of states, giving the states the right to nullify laws that they believe overstep the boundaries of federal power



**Nullify** is to make legally null and void, or invalidate



# The Revolution of 1800s

The Revolution of 1800s was the transition to a new political party in the United States

The Election: “Jefferson VS. Adams”

Federalists did not benefit the people ☹️

Thomas Jefferson **did** support the people

Jefferson promoted

Agriculture

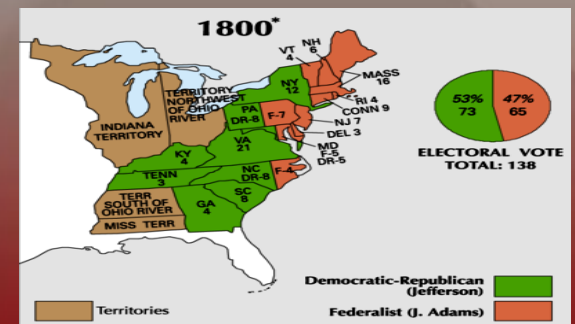
Democratic ideas

Westward Expansion



Democratic  
Republican

Federalist







# Thomas Jefferson

Born in 1743 in Albemarle County, Virginia

Studied at the College of William and Mary

## Jefferson's Presidency

Jefferson was highly influenced by  
Enlightenment ideas and The French Revolution

Fought for State Rights, and Democracy

Purchased Louisiana from the French to  
promote Westward expansion

Second term of Presidency failed as he tried  
to keep the US away from The Napoleonic  
Wars



Jefferson died on July 4th, 1826



# Louisiana Purchase



- France needed money to take over England and to finance the Haitian Revolution

- The states acquired in the Louisiana Purchase include Arkansas, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Wyoming, North Dakota, New Mexico, South Dakota, and Texas

- On April 30<sup>th</sup> of 1803, France its lands West of the Mississippi River to the United States in the Louisiana Purchase.

- President Thomas Jefferson was first interested in the ports of New Orleans along with the Mississippi River because they were up and coming trade hot spots.

