Fitzgerald

Establishing the New Nation Started by the Constitution – Four Topics

* Development of Political Parties
* Establishing the Power of the Judicial Branch and Maintaining the Federalist Policy of Powerful National Government
* Establishing National Government’s Power against Domestic Challenges to its Authority
* ***Establishing the Power of the United States in the World – Troubles with Foreign Nations***

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Heading and Questions | Paragraph Main Idea* Detail
* Detail
 | Additions and Corrections(Use red pen!) |
| The French Revolution p. 295, Paragraphs 1 and 2How would the French Revolution effect the U.S.’s relationship with France? | * started in 1789
	+ Americans supported at start
	+ they fighting monarchy like us
* soon lost Federalist support
	+ became more violent
		- by mid-1793 Reign of Terror
		- 17,000 executed by revolutionaries, including the king and queen
	+ Democratic-Republicans say violence was to be expected when the oppressed fight for freedom
 | Guillotine  |
| The French Revolution - p. 295-6, paragraphs 3 - 9 How would the French Revolution and Britain’s war with France effect the U.S.’s relationship with Britain?* Britain's war with France
* Britain's impressment of U.S. sailors
* The Jay Treaty
 | * by 1793 – France and Britain at war
	+ Washington wants to be neutral
	+ neutral – not favor either side
* U.S. wants to trade with both sides
	+ both feel like trade with e=their enemy benefits their enemy
	+ both start stopping American ships and seizing cargo
* British also impress sailors
	+ impressment – seizing sailors and forcing them to serve in British navy
	+ focus on those of British heritage
* Hamilton urges president to stay friendly with Britain
	+ prosperity depends on trade with Britain
		- 75% of U.S. exports to Britain
		- 90% of U.S. imports from Britain
* Washington tries to repair relations
	+ Sends John Jay
	+ Addresses most serious problems
* Jay’s Treaty 1795
	+ U.S. agrees to pay debts owed to British merchants
	+ Britain agrees
		- pay for ships it had seized
		- withdraw troops from NW Territories
		- stop arming Natives
	+ Britain refuses to
		- Recognize ability of U.S. to trade with its enemy France
		- To stop impressment of U.S. settlers
* Support for Treaty split by party
	+ Democratic Republicans – didn’t get enough
	+ Federalists – keeps peace
		- Senate, dominated by Federalists, approves
 |  |
| p. 297,Paragraph 2What advice did Washington give in his Farewell Address concerning involvement in the war between Britain and France?  | * Second major point of Farewell Address –
	+ warns against becoming “entangled” in European disputes and wars
	+ “Why . . . entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition?”
	+ “steer clear of permanent alliances”
 |  |
| Troubles with France, p. 298How was the U.S.’s relationship with France effected by the Jay Treaty? | * Crisis in relationship with France
	+ France angered by neutrality
	+ France had helped us in our Revolution and we should be grateful
* Jay Treaty increases tensions with France
	+ treaty seems to show U.S. is friendly with Britain
	+ France angry –
		- Snubs U.S. diplomat
		- Continues to attack U.S. merchant ships
 |  |
| XYZ Affair p. 298What was the XYZ Affair? | * Adams send a new 3 person mission to France
	+ Agents of France demand two things
		- A bribe of $250,000
		- A “loan” of several million dollars
* Americans refuse to pay
	+ Slogan – “A million in defense, not a sixpence for tribute.”
	+ Meaning – We
		- won’t pay
		- will use the money to build our army and navy and attack you
* Bribe - a public sensation
	+ French agents unnamed - called only X,Y, and Z
	+ So incident known as the XYZ Affair
 | Remember -Federalists * wanted a strong military
* supported the British
 |
| War Fever, p. 299What happens with the U.S.’s relationship with France due to the XYZ Affair? | * outbreak of “War Fever”
	+ caused by bribe
	+ Federalists want to declare war on France
* war fever causes
	+ increase the size of army and navy
	+ Undeclared naval war with France from 1798-1800
* but Adams and others oppose a full-scale war
	+ send another mission to negotiate peace
	+ Napoleon, busy with war in Europe, agrees to stop seizing ships
* Adams avoids war but member of Federalist party angry
	+ Hamilton’s pro-British supporters wanted war
	+ Adams is weakened by lack of support
* Adams is proud of himself
 |  |
| The Nation Looks West p. 314 How did the U.S. settle issues with Spain along its shared Southern border and over the port of New Orleans?* The Pinckney Treaty
 | * 1800 one million settlers live between Appalachian Mountains & Mississippi River.
	+ Western settlers were often farmers who relied on the Mississippi to ship their crops
		- Spain controlled the Mississippi – to prevent them from closing the port Pinckney’s Treaty negotiated (1795)
			* Guaranteed U.S. rights to ship goods down Mississippi R. to New Orleans.
 | Correction – Treaty allowed U.S. farmers/merchants to transfer goods from river vessels (barge) to ocean vessels (ship) |
| Buying Louisiana, p. 315A Surprise Offer, p. 316Jefferson's dilemma, p. 317How did the relationship with Spain concerning New Orleans become a relationship with France?How was the relationship with France over New Orleans settled? | **Buying Louisiana*** 1801 Spain gave New Orleans and rest of Louisiana Territory to France.
* Napoleon trying to conquer Europe
	+ Jefferson concerned about French in America, also blocked westward expansion.

**A Surprise Offer*** 1802 Spanish governor of Louisiana withdrew Americans right to ship their goods through New Orleans 🡪 Westerners angry, demand war
* Jefferson tries to buy city of New Orleans from French
	+ Sends Monroe & Robert Livingston to France to buy West Florida & New Orleans
		- A Revolution had driven the French from Haiti, w/o Haiti the French would have trouble defending the territory in war.
		- Tension high between GB/France
* French would need $ if they were to fight GB
* France offers to sell entire Louisiana Territory – Livingston and Monroe
* agree to $15 million (4cents/acre) w/o Jefferson’s approval
	+ journey back to U.S. and then back to France would take months
	+ Enormous area
		- Gulf of Mexico to Canada
		- Mississippi to Rockies
* Amazing bargain
	+ Control of Mississippi
	+ Double the size of the country
		- Millions of acres of fertile farmland
		- Many other natural resources
	+ Establishes U.S. as a powerful country

**Jefferson’s Dilemma*** Constitution - president does not have the power to buy land from a foreign country

But * + Jefferson delighted with deal
	+ Will dramatically change the nation
* Called the purchase a treaty
* President did have the power to make treaties
* Senate approved treaty
 | Remember – does not believe in loose construction (Use of necessary and proper claque) |
| Defeating the Barbary States p. 322How would the U.S. deal with attacks by pirates on its ships? | * United States’ economy depended on trade with Europe
	+ Exporting crops (mostly cotton)
	+ Importing manufactured goods (mostly cloth)
* Pirates are attacking our ships
	+ Pirates come from the “Barbary States”
	+ countries along the North coast of Africa – Morocco, Algiers, Tunisia, and Tripoli
* Attacks have three components
	+ Taking cargo
	+ Capturing and imprisoning sailors
	+ Demanding ransom for the return of the sailors
	+ Have only been stopped in by paying the pirates tribute

Tribute – money paid by one country to another in return for “protection”* Jefferson - stopped paying tribute and sent warships to protect our ships
	+ The patrols of these ships went badly at first
		- One warship - *The Philadelphia*, runs aground, is taken , and its crew imprisoned
	+ Sailors led by Stephen Decatur raid the harbor in Tripoli and burn the ship to the waterline, so it can’t be used
* The next year marines march across the Sahara and capture the city of Tripoli
	+ Inspires confidence in military’s ability to deal with foreign threats to security and prosperity
	+ Referred to in Marine Corps anthem
 | PictureBlow map up to see better.Image result for map of Atlantic tradeMap of Atlantic trade – Note how ships must flow right past Barbary StatesMarine Corps Anthem<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SwS6OkgUXKE>  |
| American Neutrality is Challengedp. 323continued challenges to U.S. neutrality | Britain and France are still seriously affecting our overseas trade* Again at war
* United States again neutral

U.S. trading with both Britain and France* War creates “opportunities” for trade
* American products in demand

Both Britain and France seek to cut-off trade with their enemy* British seizes U.S. ships trading with France
	+ 1,000 ships seized 1803-07
* France seizes U.S. ships trading with Britain
	+ 500 ships seized between 1803-1807

Britain also impressing sailors* Needs to replace lost sailors in order to sail naval vessels
* Thousands of U.S. sailors kidnaped and forced to serve in British navy

Attacks on U.S. ships increase in 1805* Merchants continue to trade
* so risk being seized
 | Neutral- not taking either side in a conflict |
| America Responds with an Embargop. 324How would Jefferson deal with continued challenges to U.S. neutrality despite the Jay Treaty? | Jefferson decides to issue an embargo* Peaceful response
* Embargo – forbids trade with a foreign nation’
* Embargo Act – no ships allowed to sail to any foreign ports
* Goal – pressure other countries into stopping attacks

Instead Embargo hurt U.S. economy* Exports fell from $109 million to $25 million
* Prices farmers could get for crops declined
* Tens of thousands of workers lost their jobs

Americans very upset* Especially bad in New England
* Depends on foreign trade
* Merchants
* Many illegally import anyway

Repeal Embargo Act 1809* Just before Jefferson leaves office
* Could trade with all countries except Britain and France
* Would reopen trade when seizure and impressment stopped
 | D-R do not favor strong military and want a simple economy in which farmers dominate and artisans produce small amounts for local farmers, not for world tradeDemand from Europe cut-off due to Embargo – * demand low and supply high
* so price drops

If farmers make no money, * they cannot spend money,
* if they do not buy products,
* American workers who make those products are laid off

New England region –* Ship building
* Trade
* First factories

To repeal – an act that ends a previously created law |
| Chart The War of 1812, Ch 9 Section 4, pp. 327-31How would the U.S. address Britain's continued disrespect for the U.S. shown by its impressment of U.S. sailors, its occupation of forts in the Northwest Territories, and its support of Native Americas?* The War of 1812
* The Treaty of Ghent
 |
| **Causes*** British are arming Native Americas (trading guns for beaver fur)
	+ Native are attacking American settlements
* British are still impressing American sailor
* Group forms in Congress calling for War - Warhawks – led by westerners Henry Clay from Kentucky and John C. Calhoun form South Carolina
* Feelings of Nationalism – pride in one’s country (Nationalism is a negative feeling. It means pride that drives a nation to war against others.)
	+ British actions are hurting our pride
 | **Effects*** Treaty of Ghent
	+ makes no changes, just ends war
* New Regionalism – West, South, New England
* New England economy hurt -
	+ Can’t trade in a war
	+ Discuss leaving union
* End of threat to American independence –
	+ British walk away
* Pride – From individual successes if not for overall war
	+ U.S.S. Constitution beats a British naval vessel
	+ Battle of Lake Erie
	+ Battle of the Thames
	+ Battle of Horseshoe Bend
	+ Battle of New Orleans
* Native American resistance ended –
	+ Tecumseh dead
	+ Creeks defeated
 |
| **Sparking Event*** Congress declares War –
	+ Majority forms when Westerners and Southerners join to call for War

These two groups coming together scares New England because if they act together they beat New England’s population in terms of forming a majority and ruling Congress. | **Ending Event*** Burning of Washington, D.C. symbolic – shows British ability to crush us
	+ Treaty just marks formal agreement
 |
| **1st ½ of War*** British establish a blockade (use navy to block all ships from entering or leaving coastal harbors)
* U.S.S. Constitution beats a British naval vessel (Guerriere) (called Old Ironsides for the reinforced hulls that a cannon ball can’t pierce)
* Invasion of Canada #1 – LOSS!!! At Detroit
* Battle of Lake Erie built ships on the lake
	+ Oliver Hazard Perry He is only 27!
	+ takes control of lake to invade across lake “We have met the enemy and they are ours!”
* Battle of the Thames
	+ William Henry Harrison
	+ Invade Ontario
	+ British retreat
	+ Pursue and defeat British and Native Americans
	+ Kill Tecumseh
* Battle of Horseshoe Bend - Andrew Jackson defeats Native Americans in South (Creeks)
 | **Change**British defeat Napoleon and can concentrate on U.S. | **1st ½ of War*** British establish a blockade (use navy to block all ships from entering or leaving coastal harbors)
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 |
| Relations with Spain How would the new nation establish its place in the world? p. 345How would the U.S. deal with Spain’s lack of control of its territory in Florida and the troubles it caused Georgia’s planters?* Jackson's invasion
* The Transcontinental/

Adams-Onis Treaty | * Only U.S. and Haiti are not under European Control
	+ Spain controlled more land in the Americas than any other European country
	+ Spain's power is weakening S
* Pain weakest in Florida
	+ can't stop runaway slaves from running into Florida
	+ often runaway slaves joining Seminole
	+ Seminoles stage raids across border on U.S. settlements
* Andrew Jackson is sent into Florida to address this problem
	+ he attacks Seminole villages
	+ THEN he goes way beyond his orders!!
		- seizes two Spanish towns
		- forces Spanish governor to flee Florida
* Jackson shows that the U.S. could take Florida over
	+ since Spain couldn't protect it, it gave it up
	+ Adams-Onis Treaty – Spain cedes Florida to U.S.
 | to cede - to give up |
| Spanish Colonies Win Independencep.346 | * by 1810 - opposition to Spanish rule strong
	+ inspired by American and French Revolutions
	+ Spain unable to control growth of revolutionary governments
 |  |
| Mexico Breaks Awayp. 346 | * 1810 - Father Miguel Hidalgo organizes Native Americans who take control of several provinces
	+ Hidalgo is captured and executed
* 1820 another revolution
	+ Spain can't gain control
	+ agrees to Mexico's independence
* Mexico ruled by emperor, but monarchy overthrown in 1823
	+ new constitution patterned on U.S. Constitution
	+ federal republic of 19 states and 4 territories
 |  |
| Independence for South and Central Americapp.346-7 | * South America also wants revolution
	+ best known leader - Simon Bolivar
* Bolivar - called the Liberator - leads independence movements in northern South America
	+ daring march from Venezuela over Andes Mts. to Columbia
	+ defeats Spanish becomes president of Greater Columbia
	+ Greater Columbia - Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama
* 1821 - People of central America declare independence forming United provinces of Central America
	+ today Nicaragua, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala
* 1822 - Brazil declares independence from Portugal
* 1825 - most parts of Latin America are free of Europe
 | See map |
| The Monroe Doctrine p. 347How would the U.S. react to the end of European colonies in the Western Hemisphere as Spain loses control over its colonies?The Monroe Doctrine | * Several European countries indicate that they will help Spain regain these colonies
	+ including France and Russia
	+ future of new countries clouded
* Britain and the U.S. worried about protecting trade with Latin America
	+ Britain suggests issuing a joint statement
	+ determined to protect the freedom of these new nations
* Adams suggests making statement alone
	+ doesn't want to look like Britain's "junior partner"
	+ Monroe agrees
* Monroe Doctrine - issued in a message to Congress on 1823
	+ U.S. would not allow European nations to
		- create foreign colonies
		- interfere in free nations
	+ would consider any attempt to do so "dangerous to our peace and safety."
* U.S. was not really strong enough to block European action at the time
	+ only British navy could have then
	+ but it did boost our influence in the region
	+ and our power grew
 |  |