

George Washington	John Adams	Thomas Jefferson	James Madison	James Monroe	John Quincy Adams
<p>1789-1797</p> <p>Challenges: economy, security, treaties, foreign policies, new branch of government, and establishing authority.</p> <p>Sets up the Executive Branch: "Cabinet"</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sec. of State 2. Sec of Treasury 3. Sec. of War 4. Attorney General <p>Division over the 4 part economic plan by Hamilton.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Repay the Debt 2. Create a national bank 3. Whiskey Tax 4. Protective Tax (failed) <p>Leads to Political Parties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federalist (Hamilton supporters) • Democratic-Republicans (Jefferson supporters) <p>Farewell: "Friends and Fellow Citizens"</p> <p>Warns against political parties, division between North and South, foreign relations, and moral virtue (the treatment of all citizens) Frees all of his slaves.</p>	<p>1797-1801</p> <p>The XYZ Affair- The French had been using privateers to attack American ships. Adams sends 3 diplomats to Paris to address the problem. Three French representatives tried to bribe them into paying more than 12 million dollars for them to sign a treaty and stop the attacks. The US diplomats did not agree. Adams reports the meeting to congress and calls the French diplomats XYZ. The American people were angry. "Millions for defense, but not a cent for tribute". Fearing war Adams asks Congress to expand the navy to 30 ships.</p> <p>Alien & Sedition Act: gave the President power to remove from the country anyone involved in plots against the country. It also made it illegal to write, print, utter or publish any false or hostile words against the government's policies.</p>	<p>1801-1809</p> <p>By 1800 there are 16 States, about 5 million people and 1million of those are slaves. A new mixture of cultures is developing into a unique American identity.</p> <p>The First peaceful transition of power sometimes known as the Revolution of 1800.</p> <p>The Louisiana Purchase from France expands the boundaries of the country.</p> <p>Lewis and Clark Expedition charts a path to the Pacific.</p> <p>Marbury v. Madison establishes Supreme Court Judicial Review- The right of the Supreme Court to declare a law unconstitutional.</p> <p>Embargo Act of 1807: British ships stop American ships to search for deserters, sometimes taking Americans to serve on British Ships (impressment [forced military service]) To avoid war he pushed for an Embargo stopping all trade with European nations. Later it only included stopping trade with ships bound for British and French ports.</p>	<p>1809-1817</p> <p>The Erie Canal in New York is built. 360 mile Canal improves trade, transportation, makes products more available.</p> <p>The War of 1812 or "Second War for Independence".</p> <p>Causes-British ships continued to stop American ships and seize (impress) U.S. sailors. British troops encouraged Indians to attack Americans in the Canadian borders. U.S. saw this as an opportunity to seize control of Canada from the British.</p> <p>Outcome- economic prosperity due to British blockade. NE saw a rise in manufacturing to meet the demands. Factories were built. America stands up to GB and is successful. US did not gain Canadian Territories.</p> <p>The "Era of Good Feelings"- Happy to have "won" the war, a time when all Americans belonged to the same "party" (D-R Party). This created a sense of "Nationalism", or pride in the nation. Americans were proud of being Americans!</p>	<p>1817-1825</p> <p>The Purchase of Florida from Spain (1819)</p> <p>McCulloch v. Maryland (1819)- Maryland imposes a Tax on a national bank in Maryland. The Bank refuses to pay the tax. Supreme Court rules that Maryland had no right to interfere with the federal government.</p> <p>Gibbons v. Ogden (1824)- Ogden was granted permission by the state of NY to run a steamboat between NY and NJ. Gibbons was given permission by the Federal gov. to do the same. Ogden wanted the court to stop Gibbons. Outcome: Supreme Court rules that only the federal gov. can regulate interstate commerce (trade) including activities affecting trade.</p> <p>Missouri Compromise (1820)- Henry Clay's compromise for slavery in the Northern territories would be forbidden, but allowed in the Southern States as new states enter the union. The Missouri line 36N30W.</p> <p>The Monroe Doctrine (1823)-The US will oppose any attempt by European countries to take land in North & South America.</p>	<p>1825-1829</p> <p>*Son of John Adams</p> <p>*Was Ambassador to Russia at age 16.</p> <p>The Election of 1824- Andrew Jackson had won the popular vote. The Electoral College was tied. The House of Representative decided the contest and selected John Quincy Adams. When Adams appointed speaker of the House, Henry Clay as Secretary of State, Jackson accused Adams of making a "corrupt bargain" (shady deal). The Democratic - Republicans split into "Democrats" and "Whigs". Jackson was a Democrat and was the hero of the "Common Man". He travels the country the next 3 years convincing people to support him in the next race for President. The beginning of State Conventions to nominate candidates for President.</p>

Use the Chart to do the following:

1. Create a list of domestic issues facing the first 6 Presidents.
2. Create a list of foreign issues facing the first 6 Presidents.
3. List each Supreme Court ruling and how it has affected future decisions.
4. What effect did the Missouri Compromise have on Slavery in the U.S.?
5. Why would the Monroe Doctrine have such a great impact on the U.S. and our neighbors? Why do you think President Monroe made this proclamation?
6. Do you think the Alien and Sedition Acts were constitutional? Why or Why not?
7. Why were so many upset over the XYZ Affair? What does ***“Millions for defense, but not a cent for tribute”*** mean?
8. Why would the British think that their soldiers were deserting to American ships? Do you think they made it up to capture and force impressments? Why?
9. What was the impact of the major territorial purchases? What do you think happens next because of the purchases?
10. Did the Embargo of 1807 work?
11. How did the Erie Canal affect the economy of New York City?
12. What was gained as a result of the War of 1812?
13. Explain Nationalism.
14. What changed as a result of the election of 1824?

