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American History: Review 13th Ed: Digital textbookLECTURE NOTES 1: Chapter 1-3 Download version of the PDF here: Download the PDF version here: Download the PDF version here: Download the PDF version here: Group 2: Chapter 4-6 Download version of the PDF here Download the PDF version here: Chapter 10-12 Download version of the PDF HereDownload PDF hereUnit 5: Chapter 13-15 Download PDF hereUnit 6: Chapter 16-18 Download PDF HereUnit 7: Chapter 19-21 Class 2012: Chart the Crisis of the 1780s Economic Crisis Origins in the Revolution : the shortage of goods as a result of the British blockade demand for supplies from the army and militias the flow of paper currency as a result of the US dollar inflation against the Spanish dollar Most of the money ended up in the hands of U.S. traders continued to be a supplier of raw materials and importer of industrial products, especially from the UK British merchants began large trade with Americans Resulting in exported goods reduced as a result of the fight against the trade deficit , left the country with a small sliver of coins (currencies) in the appeal Banks insisted on repaying old loans 1784- The country in the deep economic depression The country was already in debt before the depression Lenders owed more than 50 million Congress was not allowed to raise taxes the state taxed residents of the State of Remedies remedies radicals called to regulate the economy of farmers and debtors insisted on the legal laws of the tender will impose the paper currency on the first value of the seven states. Rhode Island lenders To ease troubled 1786 law passed by the Red Currency Act declared paper currency legal tender for all debts If creditors refused to accept the debt, the currency that will be used to pay the debt can be provided judg, which can then declare the debt paid by the state elected high tariff barriers to restrict the import and protection of domestic industries Movement to the new national administration of the Annapolis Convention 1786 Virginia Legislature invited all states to nominate delegates to the convention Twelve delegates from five states decided to decide asking the Confederate Congress to urge all states to send delegates to the national convention that they could make the constitution of the federal government adequate to the union Congress approved the Philadelphia Convention, to be held in May 1787 to revise articles the Confederate conservatives wanted to strengthen the national government of NEW STATIN On May 1787 55 men from 12 states (Rhode Island did not attend) met in the Pennsylvania House PHILADELPHIA A few prominent men were missing (Thomas Jefferson and John Adams) There were land speculators and traders also present No Minorities or Women attended the Constitution was mostly framed by white men who represented America's socioeconomic elite (patriots and Republicans) the Constitutional Convention Washington led the meeting kept secret to ensure the debate James Madison took notes that served as a transcript of the Virginia Plan's meeting. in which the states will be represented according to the population was presented at the congress and set the agenda proposed scrapping the Confederacy in favor of the Consolidated Government with the power of taxation and enforcement of the laws will reduce the states no more than the county representation in the bicameral national legislature will be based on the population of the House of Representatives will be elected by an all-popular vote and senators will be elected by state legislators the Senate will lead , control of foreign affairs and appoint officials With this, the executive (president) and the national judicial system will form the Council Of Review with the state's veto and the federal level Main Opposition Plan Virginia came from the delegates of small states lead to the New Jersey plan proposed to increase the powers of the central government, but retained one chamber of Congress in which the states were equally represented by the New Jersey plan caused a split of votes that lead to the Great Compromise, which proposed representation proportional to the population in the House of Representatives and equal representation in the Senate allowed to create a strong government Part of this agreement was the second fundamental compromise that collected the North and South (trade provision), if the South agreed to count five slaves as the equivalent of three freemen (three-fifths rule) In early September a rough draft of the constitution was handed over to the committee of September 17 , 1787 Document was approved by The Ratifying New Constitution Supporters of the new constitution were known as federalists (nationalists) Anti-Federalists opposed their opponents, that articles of the Confederacy already provided for the federal government balanced power between the states and the Union, and that the Constitution will replace it with the national government Considered that the constitution provides too much power to the central government, which weakened the autonomy of the communities and states Many argued the government could only work for the small countries of Rhode Island claimed that basic property rights will not be protected by Pennsylvania's first state to convene ratification of the convention in November The Convention in favor of the Constitution, supported by artisans and commercial farmers, linked the Constitution to the growth of the massachusetts commercial society 1788 (the most important of the conventions) Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, George and Connecticut voted to ratify the Constitution Oppenents ratification included supporters of the Shais Rebellion (small majority) anti-federalists (John Hancock and Samuel Adams) The February 16 convention voted in favor of the Union with the promise of the Bill of Rights considered by the Constitutional Convention, then rejected initially anti-federalists proposed more than 200 potential amendments with the sole purpose of protecting the rights of the people from the power of the central government 1789 James Madison turned these proposed amendments into a number of proposals Congress passed twelve amendments and sent them to the states only ten of them became the Bill of Rights in 1791 FIRST ADMINISTRATION First federal congressional elections and the presidency of George Washington became the first president of the United States on April 30, 1789 He was re-elected without opposition in 1792 and served as the first president of the United States on April 30, 1789. until 1797 His nature was reserved and solemn yet he decided to ride in a generous carriage He wanted to adhere to the Constitution appointed by Thomas Jefferson (Secretary of State) Alexander Hamilton (Treasury) , Henery Knox (Military Department) and Edmund Randolph (Attorney General) He consulted with his cabinet regularly Active Federal Judicial Most Important Act of 1789, which established the Supreme Court and other federal courts Congress established a high court of six judges and established three district courts and thirteen district courts Localists successfully fought To keep changing the law bodies in the states the law gave the federal courts limited jurisdiction the Judicial Review actually gave the federal courts the right to review and determine whether or not the acts passed by Congress or the state legislature were the contitutional Hamilton Controversial Fiscal and Economic Affairs Program pressed on the new government government took power in the virtually bankrupt period Tarriff 1789 was to suggest to increase revenues rather than protect American manufacturers from foreign competition Hamilton planned to solve the Revolutionary war of debt Proposed by the charter of the National Bank (Bank of the United States) The bank will be on the Treasury Congress to approve and the bank was established in 1791 proposed increase tarriff protection His plan will restore the financial health of the U.S. Beginning of the foreign policy of the federalist political coalition tense indifference about the fiscal indifference (Southern farmers and northern capitalists) The French Revolution 1789 Reign of Terror 1793 (hundreds of aristocrats were executed) The execution of King Louis XVI and the war between Great Britain and France divided the American opinion The question of whether will America to help France in the war with Great Britain because of the Franco-American alliance of 1778 caused Washington and cabinet members to agree on neutrality (neutrality) It is highly unlikely France will need help from America during the war nationalists felt in need of accommodation with Britain Democrats wanted more international independence of the United States and the Indian people Americans tried to treat the West Indian tribes, as conquered by the people after the Revolutionary War the Constitution does not include the Indian policy of 1790 Congress passed the Sexual Act through this act of trade and communication can be regulated with the Indians announced public contracts between Indians and the U.S. Only legal means by which their land can be obtained by the government wanted Indian lands in the West They were unsuccessful in controlling settlers around the Ohio River Americans usually in the end fight Indians for their land (Shawnees and Delawares) The Little Turtle (Indian military chief of Miami) badly maud by federal forces killing and injuring several Spanish Florida and British Canada The position of the United States in the West was further complicated by the hostility of Spain and Great Britain, which controlled the surrounding territories of Spain introduced liberal reforms to revive their American empire (which resulted in the economy of New Spain growing) Spain has an anti-American policy, making it impossible to trade, to have a place through the port of New Orleans Internal and international crisis Situations with Spain , Indians and British involvement in the fur trade caused a protest Spain gave bribes to settlers who left the union and moved to Canada or Florida British confiscated the American cargo from ships (causing ruin for merchants) Uprising in the summer 1794 Farmers protested the tax to deliver on the whisky (The rise of the whiskey) The ordering occupation of the Pennsylvania Treaty of Greenville was the result of the American defeat of the Indian Confederacy Twelve Indian countries resisted much of the territory in

the United States Jay and Pinckney treaties of american occupation of the West called on the UK to compromise with the United States so that they could focus on defeating the French Chief Justice John Jay met in London to arrange the settlement Jay signed the agreement, The treaty also restricted American trade with the British Treaty eventually made it public, which sparked a heated debate the Treaty was a symbol of American neutrality during the Jeffersonian war were furious over the Hamilton treaty eventually ratified by Washington's Farwell Address The last months of Washington's term Washington gave a farewell address to the nation federalists and JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICANS Rise of political factions of the federal political factions (the consensus is the consensus) played an important role in the presidential election 1796 Guerrilla organization was strongest in the middle states, while political forces were weak in New England and the south There was no party discipline (the new administration was divided) Adams Presidency Adams tried to follow the example of Washington retained the majority of Washington appointees benefit from tensions between France and the United States French suspended relations with the U.S. after Jay Adams sent an American delegation to France Before any talks could take place the XY' case confirmed the incident and outraged Americans Adam and the Federalists prepared the country for the War Fear of the French Invasion soon abandoned after the British naval victory in the 1798 quasi-war (undeclared naval war) between the United States and France continued Alien and Sedition Acts that severely restricted freedom of speech and press and threatened foreign freedom in the U.S. required for U.S. Citizenship Alien Act and Alien Enemies Act authorized the imprisonment or deportation of suspected aliens during the wartime Rebellion Act provided large fines and prison sentences for those who speak or write against the government federalists used these acts to defeat Republicans Republicans opposed the acts of the revolution 1800 Alien and Sedition Laws toppled the Presidential term coming to an end The Federalists were divided to settle the dispute with the United States but angered by the federalists with the federalists divided Jeff Republicans took over the governments of Pennsylvania and the New York Presidential Campaign of 1800 was the first since two parties Jeff Republicans advocating for the rights of the state and the freedoms of the federalists were divided between the strong central government and the public order Jefferson and Burr candidacy was an attempt to section the balance of the Democratic Political Culture Custom Celebration Independence Day first held in Philadelphia 1800 fourth July was the most Holiday Country Increase Increase women's suffrage, minorities and some free men were excluded from the ballot Increased competition between federalists and Republicans contributed to the universal white voting rights masculinity caused an increase in in turn in the elections in all states RISE and GLORY AMERICA American artists The first American artist Benjamin West achieved fame in Europe with his paintings of his native Pennsylvania John Singleton Copley (Loyalist) known for his portrait of Samuel Adams Charles Willson and portrait of Washington Freedom of the Press 1775 beginning of the revolution had 37 weekly or semi-weekly newspapers In 13 colonies 1789 the number grew to 92 including 8 dalies There were more newspapers in the U.S. somewhere else in the world 90 percent of the population in New England could read the Federalist Newspaper national newspaper USA Essay on Press Freedom (Freedom of the Press) The birth of American literature In an era most bestsellers were political and content bookstores grew across the country after the Revolution of Life of Washington introduced anedotes (Washington and Cherry Tree) women on the intellectual scene Growing demand for books that appealed to women's literacy rates were lower Than Men's Girls Started School First Feminist in American History- Judith Sargent Murray (Go Her!))))) AP Issues 1.B Rebellion was originally started as a result of class conflict. This has had a huge impact on conservative nationalists dissatisfied with the distribution of power between the states and the national government. 2.E Congress of the Confederacy began to tax the residents of the state in an attempt to increase income and get the nation out of debt, ordinary Americans were afraid of being crushed by the burden of private debt and state taxes. (pg.240) 3.A The Constitution was drafted by white men, who represented America's social and economic elite (pg.242) 4.C Delegates included a provision that limited the federal government from volaving with slave imports for 20 years. (pg.243) 5.D You kinda have to read the chapter alittle it there 6.A Hamilton recommended the government to make commitments accumulated by the states and redeem the national debt (pg.248) 7.E The government initially established an ordinance that said the land could not be taken from the Indians without their consent, but that did not include land north of the Ohio River (contrary you don't!) (pg.250) 8.C Spain has grown anti-American so they have closed the river to American shipping, making it impossible for West American farmers to market crops through the port of New Orleans. (pg.252) 9. B Section on the Presidency of Washington 10.C Rise of Political Partiers (or look at the outline or book pg.255) 11.E Diplomatic incident between the United States and France (definition, book 12.A The growing public interest in politics has been a transformation just as important as a peaceful transition from federalists Jeff Republican to national gov (pg.259) 13.B Second paragraph (pg.260) Jeff Rebupicans was instrumental in establishing the principle of a free press with their opposition to the Alien and Sedition Laws 14.C Conclusion (Read The Chapter LOL) Class 2013 : Mr. Vincent Klass notes: Hamilton wanted a strong government of the Federalists o Connect to the administration of Washington o Believed that was a mess in Democracy - The Rise of the Neck - Whisky Revolt about the Strong Central Government Republicans o Identified the Federalists as... 1796 election about federalist John Adams vs. Republican Thomas Jefferson o Lack of party discipline - If there was discipline, people would vote either all the federalist or all the Republicans John Adams takes washington's old cabinet about these advisers loyal to Alexander Hamilton France is aggravated about Jay's Treaty o Trade deteriorating between France and the U.S. about the French seize of more than 300 American ships and \$20 million in goods Adams sends delegates to France - French delegates say that they need money before they'll sit and say case XY' (they're trying to bribe Americans!) - Congress three times as much army John Adams is now popular about allowing it to pass legislation to crush anti-federalists about the naturalist act - extend the naturalization period from 5 to 14 years - Fewer immigrants vote on the Alien Act The Federalist Government regulates this Jefferson and Madison states say that if the U.S. government says something that the state doesn't like, they can get rid of the legislation, they'll also leave the Union Revolution of 1800 about Jefferson Republicans fighting against federalists and Bash Alien and The Rebellion Laws of Thomas Jefferson ends up winning the presidential election - the Federalists are losing a lot of people in Congress about 1799 - France wants to negotiate with the U.S. without having to pay money John Adams jumps on this opportunity divides between John Adams (wants peace) and Alexander Hamilton (wants war) about the beginning of political loyalty in the United States about the House decided to elect Thomas Jefferson Universal white men can vote on Some places were polling taxes, etc etc.

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