

Foner 3/e
Chapter 8
Chapter Outline

- I. Politics in an age of passion; Washington's presidency
 - A. Outset of the Washington administration
 - 1. George Washington as symbol of national unity, virtue
 - 2. Key figures
 - B. Hamilton's program
 - 1. Vision for the republic
 - a. Robust economic development
 - b. Close commercial ties to Europe
 - c. Military power
 - d. Strong national government
 - 2. Program
 - a. Federal assumption of national and state debts
 - b. Creation of new national debt
 - c. Establishment of Bank of the United States
 - d. Whiskey tax
 - e. Government promotion of industrial manufacture
 - i. Tariffs
 - ii. Subsidies
 - f. National army
 - 3. Bases of support
- C. The emergence of opposition; Jeffersonians
 - 1. Vision for the republic
 - a. Westward expansion
 - b. Land for independent farmers
 - c. Free trade
 - 2. Critique of Hamilton program
 - a. Threat to liberty from a standing army
 - b. Favoritism toward speculators at expense of small farmers
 - c. Favoritism toward diversified North at expense of agrarian South
 - 3. Bases of support
- D. The Jefferson-Hamilton Bargain; 1790 compromise
- E. Divisions over foreign affairs
 - 1. The impact of the French Revolution
 - a. Enthusiasm (Jeffersonians)
 - b. Alarm (Washington, Hamilton)
 - 2. Aggravating developments
 - a. War between France and Britain
 - b. Edward Genêt tour of America
 - c. British encroachments on American ships
 - d. Jay Treaty
- F. Political parties
 - 1. The Federalist Party
 - a. Agenda and philosophy
 - i. Hamilton's economic program
 - ii. Close ties with Britain
 - iii. Suppression of popular unrest (Whiskey Rebellion)
 - iv. Fixed social hierarchy
 - b. Bases of support
 - 2. The Republican party
 - a. Agenda and philosophy
 - i. Democratic self-government

- ii. Aversion to social and economic inequality
 - b. Bases of support
 - 3. Intensity of partisan debate
 - G. Expanding the public sphere; public debate
 - 1. Contributing factors
 - a. Partisan divisions
 - b. British radicalism
 - i. Emigrants to America
 - ii. Thomas Paine's *Rights of Man*
 - 2. Manifestations
 - a. Political meetings, pamphlets, newspapers
 - b. Democratic-Republican societies
 - c. Emerging principle of democratic rights
 - 3. Implications for partisan politics
 - a. Federalist alarm
 - b. Republican receptiveness
 - H. The rights of women
 - 1. Expanding participation in public discussion
 - 2. Influential voices
 - a. Mary Wollstonecraft
 - b. Judith Sargent Murray
- II. The Adams presidency
 - A. Election of 1796
 - 1. Washington's retirement and farewell
 - 2. Federalist Adams's victory over Republican Jefferson
 - 3. Sectional division of the vote
 - B. Adams's troubled presidency
 - 1. Embroilment in British-French conflict
 - a. Seizure of American ships by each side
 - b. "XYZ Affair"
 - c. "Quasi-war" with France
 - d. Negotiated peace of 1800
 - 2. Crackdown on political dissent
 - a. Background
 - i. Rural unrest
 - ii. Dissent against Federalists
 - b. Provisions of Alien and Sedition Acts
 - c. Arrest and conviction of Republican opponents
 - d. Forms of protest
 - i. Republican press
 - ii. Virginia and Kentucky resolutions
 - e. Themes of protest
 - i. Free expression as essential to liberty
 - ii. Limits of federal power over the states
 - C. Election of 1800: The "Revolution of 1800"
 - 1. Republican mobilization; "Jefferson and Liberty"
 - 2. Constitutional crisis over election
 - a. Particulars
 - b. Outcome
 - i. Jefferson over Adams
 - ii. Twelfth Amendment
 - 3. Peaceful transfer of power
- III. Slavery and politics
 - A. Debate in first Congress over emancipation
 - B. Passage of fugitive slave law

- C. The Haitian Revolution; Impact of Saint-Domingue slave revolt
 - 1. Inspiration among slaves
 - 2. Alarm among whites
 - D. Gabriel's Rebellion
 - 1. Features of the conspiracy
 - a. Artisanal makeup
 - b. Roots in Richmond's black community
 - c. Language of liberty
 - 2. Discovery and defeat
 - 3. Aftereffects
 - a. Awareness of slaves' aspiration for freedom
 - b. Increased control over black population (slave and free) in South
- IV. Jefferson in power
 - A. Goals of new administration
 - 1. Conciliatory tone toward opponents
 - 2. Reduction in expense, size, and power of national government
 - 3. Unrestricted trade
 - 4. Freedom of press and religion
 - 5. Avoidance of "entangling alliances" with foreign powers
 - B. Establishment of judicial review of federal and state laws
 - 1. Chief Justice John Marshall
 - 2. *Marbury v. Madison*
 - 3. *Fletcher v. Peck*
 - C. Louisiana Purchase
 - 1. Napoleon's motivations for selling
 - 2. Jefferson's motivations for buying
 - a. Unimpeded access to port of New Orleans
 - b. "Extending the sphere" of the republic
 - c. Ensuring the future of American agriculture
 - d. Tension between benefits of purchase and principle of limited government
 - 3. Federalist alarm
 - 4. Lewis and Clark expedition
 - a. Objects
 - i. Scientific exploration
 - ii. Trade relations with western Indians
 - iii. Commercial route to Asia
 - b. Outcome
 - i. Abundant information on newly acquired territory
 - ii. Achievement of overland travel to Pacific
 - 5. Incorporation of Louisiana
 - a. Significance of New Orleans area
 - b. Rights of blacks and women under Spanish and French rule
 - c. Declining status of blacks under American rule
- V. Foreign entanglements
 - A. The Barbary wars
 - 1. Barbary states in North Africa
 - 2. Home to pirates; problem for sea-faring nations and world trade
 - 3. U.S. sent naval squadron to protect trade; Battle of Tripoli
 - 4. First U.S. contact with Islam
 - B. Renewed embroilment in British-French conflict
 - 1. Impact of war between Britain and France on America
 - a. Blockade on American shipping by each side
 - b. Impressment of Americans by British navy
 - 2. Jefferson's embargo on American exports

- a. Terms
 - b. Purposes
 - c. Results
 - i. Memories of Intolerable Acts
 - ii. Minimal impact on British and French
 - iii. Devastation of American port economies
 - d. Scaling back of embargo
 - i. Non-Intercourse Act
 - ii. Macon's Bill No. 2
- VI. Recent trends in U.S.-Indian relations
 - A. Varied U.S. policies toward Indians
 - 1. Removal
 - 2. Assimilation
 - B. The Indian response
 - 1. Endorsement of assimilation
 - 2. Call for preservation of autonomy
 - a. Non-confrontational approach
 - b. Militant, pan-Indian approach
 - i. Tenskwatawa at Prophetstown
 - ii. Tecumseh in Mississippi Valley
 - C. Battle of Tippecanoe
- VII. The War of 1812
 - A. Prelude
 - 1. Persisting British attacks on American vessels
 - 2. Reinstatement of embargo by President Madison
 - 3. Emergence of War Hawks
 - a. Leading figures
 - i. Henry Clay
 - ii. John C. Calhoun
 - b. Themes
 - i. National honor
 - ii. Unimpeded foreign trade
 - iii. Expansion of republic
 - 4. Reports of British encouragement of Tecumseh
 - B. Outbreak of war
 - 1. Madison's call for war
 - 2. National divisions over
 - a. Strong opposition in North
 - b. Strong support in South and West
 - C. Course of war
 - 1. Britain's material advantages
 - 2. British successes
 - a. Repulsion of U.S. invasions of Canada
 - b. Destruction by blockade of American commerce
 - c. Invasion of Washington, D.C.
 - 3. American successes
 - a. Battle of Lake Erie
 - b. Repulsion of British assault on Baltimore
 - c. Battle of the Thames (defeat of Tecumseh)
 - d. Battle of Horseshoe Bend (defeat of hostile Creeks)
 - e. Battle of New Orleans
 - D. The war's aftermath
 - 1. Treaty of Ghent
 - 2. Celebration of republic's virtue and resilience
 - 3. Completion of U.S. conquest of eastern land

4. Setbacks to Indian power
 - a. In Old Northwest
 - b. In South
5. Acceleration of white westward settlement
6. The End of the Federalist Party
 - a. Costs of antiwar stance
 - b. Hartford Convention
 - c. Modest size of commercial and financial base
 - d. Elitism