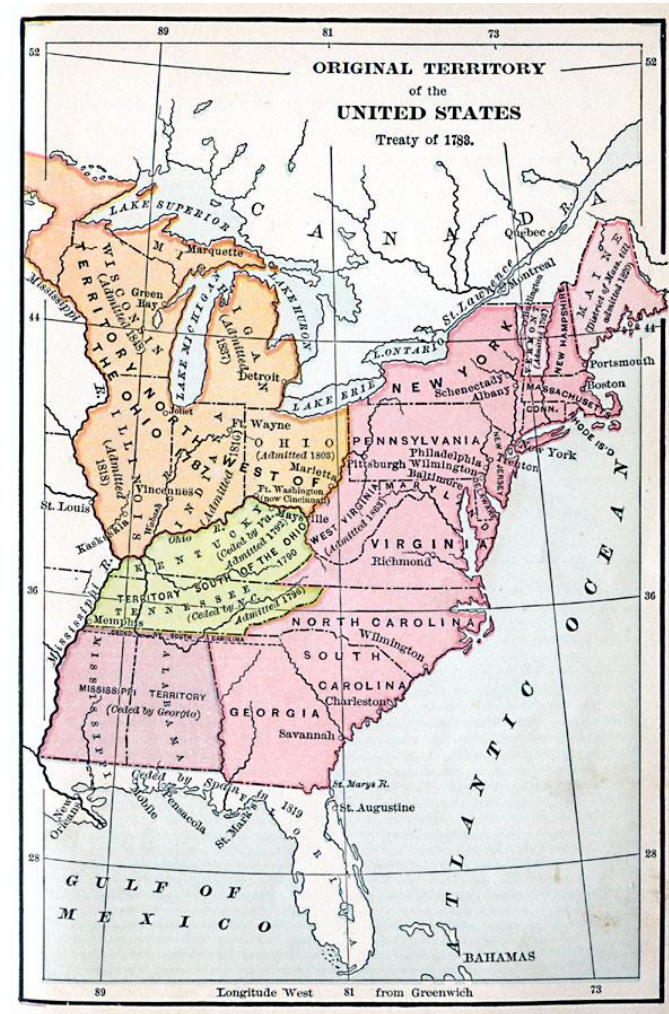


The Early Republic



What did the Early Republic look like?

- Articles of Confederation
- Not a real nation?
- Facing problems over the costs of the war
- Debtors vs. Creditors
- Shays's Rebellion



The Constitution of 1787

The Philadelphia Convention

Called to make government more effective, not less powerful

The Big Issues

The Virginia and New Jersey Plans

The Great Compromise

Negotiations over Slavery

National Authority

The Constitution of 1787

The People Debate Ratification

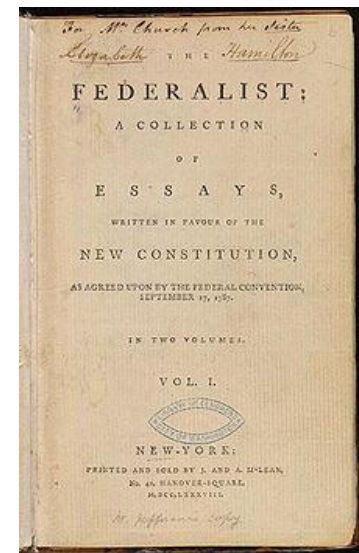
The Antifederalists vs. the Federalists

What is the Antifederalists biggest fear?

Government would be too powerful

The Federalist Papers

- Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, and James Madison
- Fed 10 – republican form of government and factions
- Fed 39 – Federal and a national government
- Fed 51 – Checks and balances
- Fed 70 – Strong executive



Ratification

	Date	State	Votes		% Approval
			Yea	Nay	
1	December 7, 1787	Delaware	30	0	100%
2	December 12, 1787	Pennsylvania	46	23	67%
3	December 18, 1787	New Jersey	38	0	100%
4	January 2, 1788	Georgia	26	0	100%
5	January 9, 1788	Connecticut	128	40	76%
6	February 6, 1788	Massachusetts	187	168	53%
7	April 28, 1788	Maryland	63	11	85%
8	May 23, 1788	South Carolina	149	73	67%
9	June 21, 1788	New Hampshire	57	47	55%
10	June 25, 1788	Virginia	89	79	53%
11	July 26, 1788	New York	30	27	53%
12	November 21, 1789	North Carolina	194	77	72%
13	May 29, 1790	Rhode Island	34	32	52%
Total:			1071	577	65%



Map 6.8 Ratifying the Constitution of 1787

After Ratification

The New Republic

The Political Crisis of the 1790s

The Federalists Implement the Constitution

Devising the New Government

The Bill of Rights

Bill of Rights

- 1st Amendment: protects freedom of speech, assembly, press, and religion
- 2nd Amendment: did not want a standing army at the disposal of the government
- 3rd Amendment: no quartering troops
- 4th Amendment: no unreasonable searches or seizures
- 5th Amendment : right not to self-incriminate, double-jeopardy, due process, civil trial, property rights
- 6th Amendment –right to a speedy trial and other rights related to trial - (habeas corpus)
- 7th Amendment – right to jury trial
- 8th Amendment- no cruel and unusual punishment and excessive bail
- 9th Amendment – not the only rights... in case we forgot one
- 10th Amendment - all rights not expressly given to the federal government “devolve upon the states”

The Political Crisis of the 1790s

Hamilton's Financial Program - Boring? No, way!!

- **Public Credit: Redemption and Assumption**
- **Creating a National Bank**
- **Raising Revenue through Tariffs**
- **Creating a strong, viable, national government**



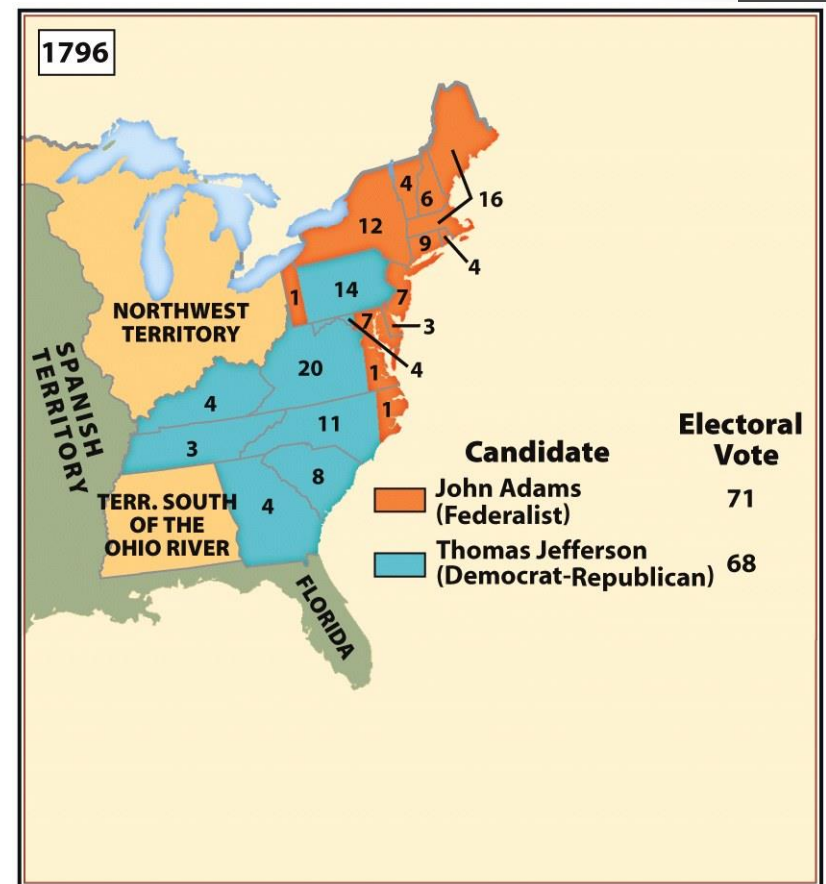
Hamilton's Financial Program

- 1. establish the nation's creditworthiness**
- 2. Create new national debt**
- 3. Create a national Bank of the United States**
- 4. Raise revenue – tax on producers of whiskey**
- 5. Impose a tariff and provide government subsidies to spur industrial development**

The Political Crisis of the 1790s

The Rise of Political Parties

- Public Interest
- The First Party System



Map 7.1 The Presidential Election of 1796

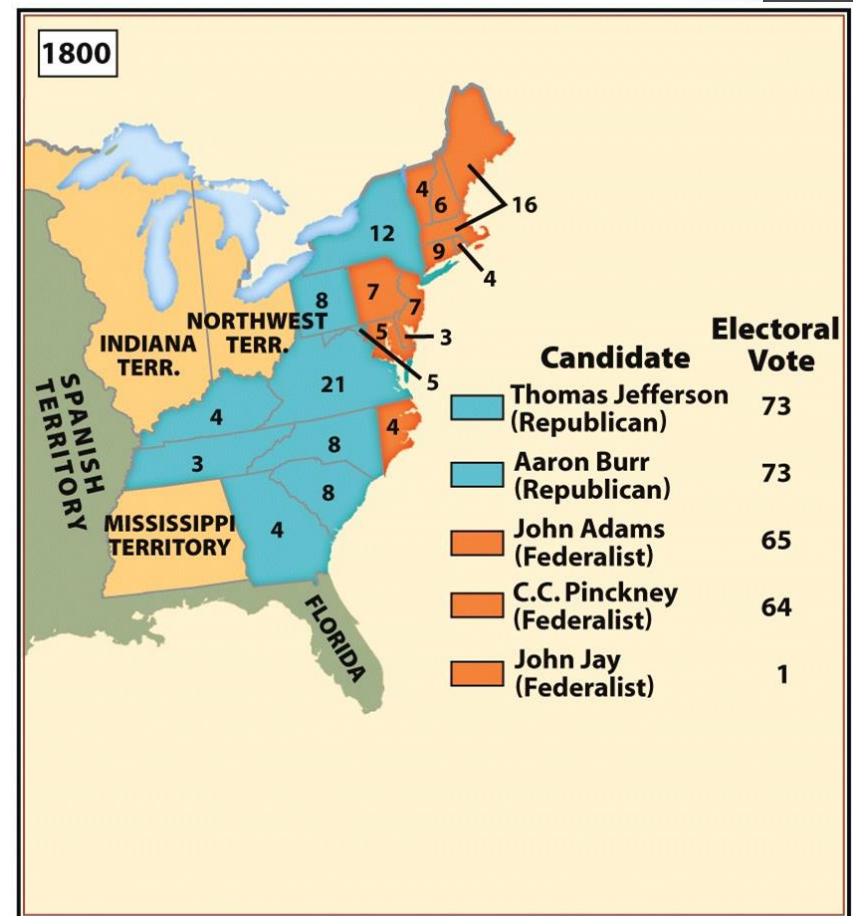
The Political Crisis of the 1790s

Constitutional Crisis and the “Revolution of 1800”

The Election of 1800

- Role of John Adams
- Franco-American Accord
- Adams was competitive

12th Amendment



Map 7.1 The Presidential Election of 1800

The Jeffersonian Revolution

- **Policies**
 - Bloodless Revolution
 - Agrarian Republic
 - New style
 - Smaller government
- **Barbary Pirates**
- **Marbury V. Madison**
- **Louisiana Purchase**
- **Financial Reform**
 - Albert Gallatin