

“The New Nation”

(1789-1828)

U. S. History

Lesson 3



“Give Tribute Where Tribute is Due”

George Washington was one of the two wealthiest American colonists. He had everything to lose and nothing to gain by fighting for America's freedom.

In serving his country, he endured hardships and defeats, never received a cent of pay, and often paid the soldiers out of his own pocket.

He fought for freedom, humbly gave God the glory, and lived a Christian life.

President George Washington

- Revolutionary War Hero.
- By unanimous vote of the Electoral College, Washington the President
- February 4, 1789.
- New government to meet in New York City.
- Placed hand on the Bible to take the oath of president. At the end of his oath he added, “*So help me God.*”

President's Cabinet

- Thomas Jefferson,
Secretary of State (F).
- Alexander Hamilton,
Secretary of Treasury (F).
- Henry Knox,
Secretary of War (AF).
- Edmund Randolph,
Attorney General (AF).
- John Jay,
Chief-Justice, Supreme Court.

John Jay

- First Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
- Devout Evangelical Christian
- President of the American Bible Society in 1821

Interpreting the Constitution

- Amendment 8:

 - “Necessary and proper clause”

 - Called the elastic clause because it can be stretched to include about anything Congress deems fit, subject to possible Supreme Court decisions.

- Amendment 9:

 - “Enumeration clause”

 - Don't take away individual rights just because they are not enumerated (spelled out) in the Constitution.

“Citizen” Genet

- Minister of France (like Secretary Of State).
- Thought of U.S. as part of France.
- Issued commissions to privateers to operate off the U.S. Coast to take British shipping.
- Asked for immediate payment of debt owed by Americans to France (not yet due).
- Advocated U.S. citizens to form democratic clubs and overthrow the president.
- Washington demanded and got France to recall Genet.

The Whiskey Rebellion

- 1794
- Makers of distilled spirits complained about the tax as unfair and rebelled.
- Offenders were taken to court away from their peers.
- Washington dispatched 15,000 militia to restore law and order.

Jay's Treaty

- France and England at war.
- Impressments – British captured ships supplying France and forced crews, including hundreds of Americans, to work on British ships.
- John Jay sent to London to negotiate.
- Britain agreed to pay damages for ships and goods confiscated and surrender fur posts.

Washington's Farewell Address

“Avoid entangling alliances with foreign governments.”

“Virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government.”

“Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports.”

Election of 1796

- John Adams 2nd President, Jefferson VP
- Capable president
- Unselfish politically
- Served in both Continental Congresses
- Nominated Washington Commander in Chief

XYZ Affair (1797)

- France unhappy with Jay Treaty.
- Three U.S. reps sent to negotiate (Marshall, Pinckney, and Gerry).
- French minister Talleyrand asked for a \$250,000. bribe and other monies.
- Americans incensed.
- Congress asked to see the letter.
- Adams substituted XYZ for three French negotiators' names.

French Revolution 1789

- All churches under state control.
- New State Religion called “The Cult of Reason.”
- Calendar changed from starting at the time of Christ to time of revolution.
- Seven-day week changed to ten-day week (*lasted 15 years*).

New Naturalization Act (1798)

- French Revolution drove many to America, including Anarchists.
- 14 years (instead of 5) for admission resulting in citizenship.
- Register all foreign residents.
- President given power to banish, without trial, anyone considered a threat to security or peace.

Alien and Sedition Acts (1798)

- Caused Adams to be defeated for re-election.
- Aliens, though not convicted, could be ordered out of the country or jailed.
- Citizens could be fined or jailed for criticism of the administration.
- Most unpopular act – unconstitutional.

Kentucky and Virginia Nullification Resolutions

- Alien and Sedition Acts - unconstitutional.
- Kentucky said: *"When the general Government assumes un-delegated powers, its acts are un-authoritative, void, and of no force."*

Christian Revivals (1778-1801)

- Pennsylvania to Kentucky.
- Cane Ridge, Kentucky: 20,000-30,000 came from over 100 miles away, staying up to a couple weeks at a time.
- Elkhorn (Kentucky) Association of Baptists reported 29 conversions in 1799 and 3,011 conversions in 1801.
- Bible – main reader for educating young children.

The Louisiana Purchase (1803)

- \$15 million (Madison and Livingston had been authorized \$10 million for less land).
- Doubled land area of the U.S.
- Fertile land (cost 3 cents per acre)
- Control of the Mississippi River.
- Buffer between colonies and Mexico.



Lewis and Clark Expedition

- Meriwether Lewis, 31 yr old former military officer
- William Clark, 34 yr old brother of Revolutionary War Hero George Rogers Clark.
- Purpose of expedition: “Extend commerce; get America into the fur trade, determine the military and political uses for the West, and gain scientific information.



Lewis & Clark Expedition (1804)

- Both Army officers, budget \$2500.
- 33 persons in the Expedition
- Sacajawea, Shoshone Indian woman.
- Explored the Mississippi to its source, pushed to the Pacific.
- October 1805 – Columbia river to the Pacific.
- 8,000 mile trip, 2.5 years to complete.

Embargo Act (1807)

Restrictions on trade with Europe.

American merchantmen could not sail.

Backwards *“O grab me”*.

Exports fell from \$49 million to \$9 million.



No More Slaves Imported

- On the recommendation of President Thomas Jefferson, Congress passed legislation prohibiting the importation of any more slaves into the U.S. after January 1, 1808.

Population Census of 1810

- 7.2 million Americans
- 1.4 million Blacks
- 186,746 are free blacks (13%)

John Mason Peck (Baptist)

- Age 22, began a 46-year ministry.
- Dr. Staughton, who had commissioned William Carey, now sent Mason Peck to be in charge of Missions in the West.
- In three years started fifty Bible schools in Illinois and Missouri.
- For years he rode thousands of miles from camp to camp delivering gospel, Bibles, & tracts until age 79 (with no salary).
- Harvard gave him honorary Dr. of Divinity.

Tippecanoe November 7, 1811

- The British armed the Indians and told them to attack the Americans.
- Tecumseh organized various tribes.
- General William Henry Harrison was ambushed at night.
- The Indians were defeated at a cost.
- American losses caused anger against the British, making war easier.

Bethel Baptist Church, Jackson, MS

(1st non-Catholic Church West of the Mississippi)

Records of Church disciplines:

June 11, 1810 - Mr. Shields, for untruths

Oct. 12, 1811 - J. Reynolds lodge member

Dec. 12, 1812 - S. McKenzie offering to fight

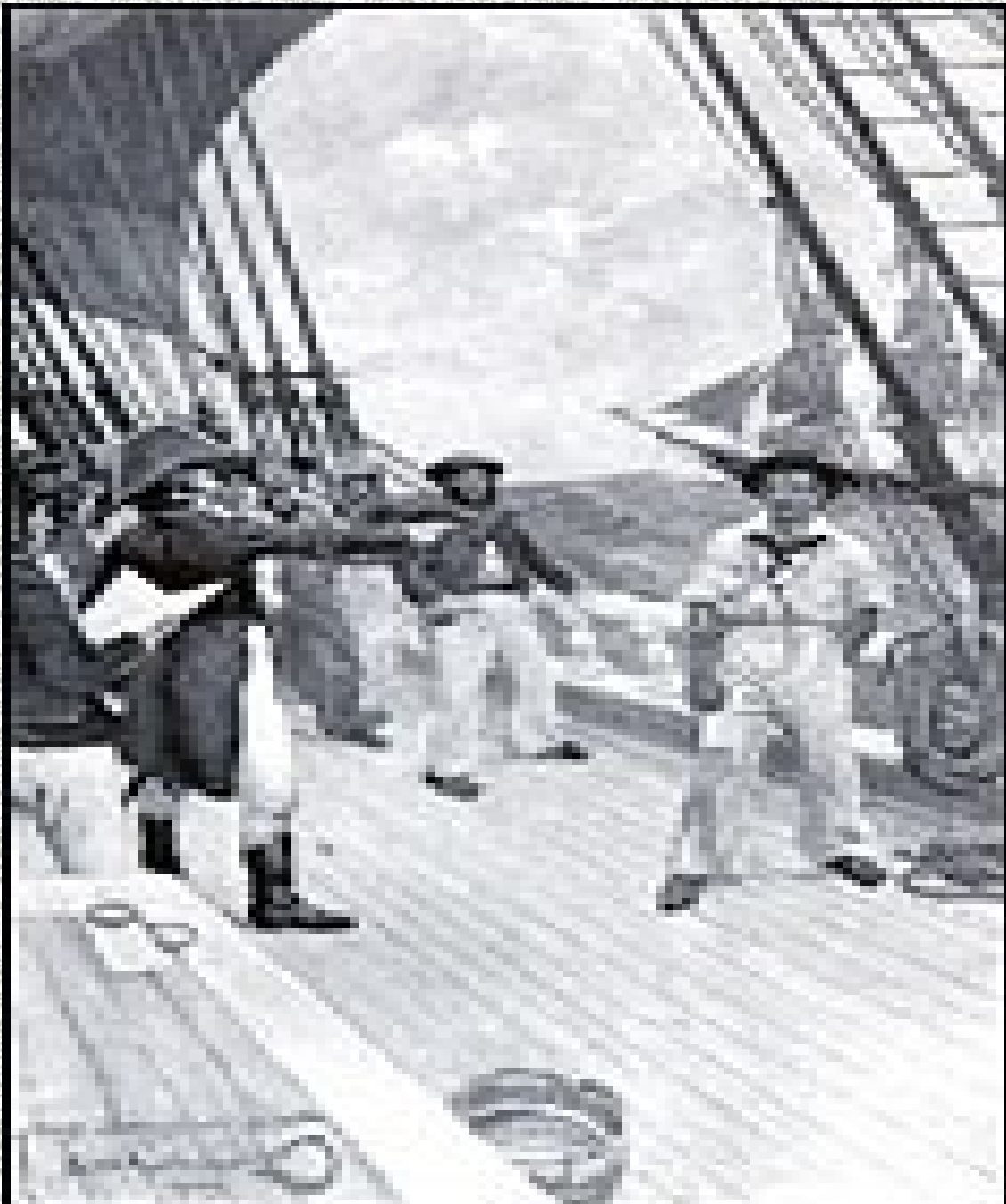
Dec. 15, 1815 - W. Johnson for card playing

July 13, 1816 - Jemima Hall for running off
with another man

June 8, 1822 - Ezekiel Hill for hunting deer
on Sunday

Impressment

- On the high seas, British ships came along other ships and took British subjects “captive” to man British warships.
- Over 9,000 U.S. citizens were forced to man British ships.
- Americans bitterly objected to impressment of U.S. Citizens.



War Declared on England 1812

- Impressment
- Blocking shipping to U.S.
- British encouraging and supporting Indian hostilities.

War of 1812

“The war for commercial independence”

- James Madison, 4th U.S. President, said: “We are committing a just cause into the hands of God.”
- “War Hawks” - Secretary Of State Monroe, Senator Henry Clay, South Carolina’s John Calhoun.
- Initial defeats at Detroit, Niagara, Mackinac.

Victory at Sea

- USS Constitution vs. British Ship, the *Guerriere*.
- Captain Isaac Hull maneuvered until ready for a good broadside shot.
- Poured round after round right on target.
- “Old Ironsides” took the hits but stood.
- *Guerriere* was badly damaged, and surrendered.

Old Ironsides



You Reap What You Sow

- British attacked U.S. merchant ships, took sailors for forced labor.
- U.S. struck back against “privateers”.
- By the end of war, 2500 British ships/boats captured.
- In the Pacific, Admiral Porter destroyed British whalers wholesale.

Little is Much When God Is In It

- Captain Oliver Perry, 27 years old, assigned flotilla commander for all U.S. ships on the Great Lakes.
- The British were undisputed masters.
- Perry took on the lead ships until only 8 of his men were left to fight.
- Took a small boat to another ship and renewed the fight on Lake Erie.

“We have met the enemy and they are ours.”

Attack on Capitol, WA, D.C.

- British set executive mansion, several other buildings on fire.
- An unusually strong rainstorm put out fires.
- Many believe this was the providence of God, as were so many other acts in U.S. History.
- The president's gray stone mansion was painted white to try to cover the black from the fires. Hence the name "The White House"

“The Star-Spangled Banner”

- September 13, British attacked Fort McHenry - Baltimore, MD.
- Francis Scott Key, a lawyer, had come to defend a friend held by the British.
- Key watched the bombardment of the fort from his prison exchange boat.
- The next morning he was thrilled to see the flag was still standing.
- Became our national anthem in 1931.



The British Are Coming

- Europe's greatest General of the day is on his way with 7,000 of the best troops in the world, seasoned veterans of several British victories in Europe.

Who Could Possibly Stand Up Against Such a Powerful Army?

- Washington D.C. sent no help whatsoever
- Andrew Jackson took the initiative to defend New Orleans
- Sent for Tennessee militia, but not sure if they would come.
- Asked French pirate Lafitte to loan his men, took men out of jails, obtained Negro volunteers, amassed Creole population.
- Began frantic training program and built dirt wall for protection for riflemen.

The Battle of New Orleans

- January 8, 1815 (War of 1812?)
- General Pakenham and 12,000 men.
- Andrew Jackson less than 6,000 men.
- Just before the battle, the Tennessee Volunteers arrive.
- A providential fog covers the area where the British will be lining up across from the New Orleans defenders.
- When the fog lifts the British are lined up for one mile right in front of Jackson's marksmen.

Incredible Marksmanship

- As Gibbs' formation came within three hundred yards, Brig. Gen. John Adair, the commander of the Kentuckians, summoned one of his best marksmen. He pointed to an officer on a gray horse in front of Gibbs' men. 'Snuff his candle,' he said. A second later, a bullet tore through Major John Whittaker. He toppled into the mud.

“David Beats Goliath”

- Jackson ordered his men to shoot the British officers first.
- The British were shocked that the Americans could hit them from such a distant of 300 hundred yards away.
- British lost 2,500 in the 3 hour major battle.
- Jackson lost 13 (70 including all battles).
- Battle fought after U.S. and Britain had signed the Peace Treaty of Ghent, but news had not yet crossed the ocean.

The Hartford Convention

- December 15, 1814.
- Continued in secret session for 3 weeks.
- Recommended 7 amendments to U.S. Constitution.
- Mainly to strengthen Federal Government.
- National uproar, “End of Federalist Party”.

Barbary Coast Pirates

- Off the coast of North Africa pirates harassed and captured U.S. Merchant vessels.
- May 1815 Steven Decatur commands a 10 vessel fleet of ships to stop the Barbary pirates. Decatur and his Marines win three important victories and the Pirates sign a peace treaty in Tripoli.

2nd Great Awakening

- Charles G. Finney, lawyer.
- Studied law, noticing references to Mosaic code of laws.
- Purchased his first Bible, began reading and was converted.
- Declined to go to Bible college as he had seen its effects on others.
- Accused of letting down the dignity of the pulpit.

Charles Finney

- Tens of thousands of converts.
- Businesses closed to have employees hear revival messages.
- Bar rooms turned into prayer rooms.
- Criticized for advertising with handbills.
- Beecher said if he tries to come to Boston, *“We will shoot him.”*
- Later Beecher said: *“This was the greatest of revivals – over 100,000 new church members.”*
- One converted sinner repaid \$30,000 debt.
(The man who got repaid sure does believe in revival).

Finney on Education

“The very distinction between classical and theological study is a curse to the church and to the world.”

(why Brownings Home School)

Lectures on Revival

Charles G. Finney, President

Oberlin College 1850

Marbury vs. Madison

- Congress repealed Judiciary Act.
- Abolished appointments to office by Adams.
- Secretary of State Madison held up William Marbury's appointment.
- Marbury sued, lost.
- The Supreme Court ruling set a new precedent for court to invalidate federal law.

Erie Canal

- Started 1817; finished 1825
- 363 miles long
- From Albany NY to Buffalo on Lake Erie
- Reduced transportation costs by 95%
- Opened up travel to the West

McCulloch vs Maryland 1819

- Chief Justice of the Supreme Court John Marshall (*Official in the American Sunday School Union*).
- The State of Maryland tried to tax Baltimore Branch of the National Bank out of existence.
- Supreme court ruled that the Federal Constitution and laws supercede State Constitutions and laws.

The Missouri Compromise 1820

- Five slaves count as three people, for determining representation in Congress.
- New England Yankees resented this.
- When Missouri applied for statehood, its constitution permitted slavery.
- Henry Clay skillfully worked out a compromise: Missouri to be admitted as a slave state, but no slavery in unorganized territory.
- Clay called “The Great Compromiser.”

‘The Era of Good Feelings’

- President James Monroe made a tour of all 24 of the United States.
- Gave speeches about the Revolutionary War Days.
- Spoke of a day of peace and prosperity.

Missionaries to Hawaii

- In 1820 a group of Missionaries from New England called upon King Kamehameha in Hawaii

Texas Territory

- In 1821, Missouri's Moses Austin received a huge land grant from the government of New Spain and approval to settle over 300 families in what was known as the Texas Territory.
- By 1824 there were several thousand American immigrants in the Texas Territory.

The Monroe Doctrine 1823

- *“We claim America for Americans.”*
- Europe should stay out of the Americas.
- America not to interfere with European colonies in the Americas.
- Simon Bolivar - South American hero requested U.S. help.

Beginnings of the Factory System

- Eli Whitney, of Connecticut - Introduced the system of interchangeable parts (a concept of mass production).
- First pistols.
- Three merchants automated spinning and weaving processes for cloth.

Election of 1824

- 4 candidates (Adams, Clay, Crawford and Andrew Jackson - 'Old Hickory').
- No clear winner, but Jackson won the popular vote, most electoral votes.
- House of Representatives balloted.
- Outcome -
John Quincy Adams President
John C. Calhoun, Vice President.

John Quincy Adams

- President of the United States
- President of the American Bible Society

Political Parties

- National Republicans - Supported Clay, President John Quincy Adams.
- Whigs - For protective tariff and a system of internal improvements (General Harrison).
- Democratic Party - No tariff, states take care of internal improvements (Martin Van Buren).

American Sunday School Union

- Francis Scott Key, author of the Star Spangled Banner.
- Founded The American Sunday School Union in 1824.
- Served as vice president for 18 years.

The Texas Rangers

- Begun in 1820s to defend against hostile indians.
- “The Lone Ranger” is accurate. Over half the Rangers died each year. The average life span of a Ranger was 2 years.
- By 1870s Rangers were primarily after bandits
- Tracked down Bonnie & Clyde in 1934