

Chapter 1 Notes

Chapter 1-1

MacIntosh led a bunch of men, stormed the estate of Governor **Andrew Oliver**, stamp tax collector, **Boston** Oliver's house was gone, garden torn, house broken open, furniture destroyed, **Oliver resigned** as stamp officer
MacIntosh had only previously fought alongside **British** in **French and Indian War (7 years war)**
British King George III took over **French territory** east of Mississippi. **80%** of colonists worked on **farms**
In south, huge plantations owned by a few wealthy, slaves. North, small family farms supported self
City were bustling too, newspaper printing, iron crafting, cutting and sewing sails for boats
Two house legislature, kinda like Parliament, **Upper Counsel, appoint by Governor, Lower assembly elected**
Free White males who owned land could **vote**, elite was wealthy landowners, merchants, lawyers, dominated
British was in debt, so started taxing colonists, violent reaction in America, especially **Boston**
Sugar Act – tax on sugar imported to America, sugar and rum prices rose, “no tax w/o representation”
Stamp Tax – tax on all printed goods, pay more for newspapers, playing cards, repealed later
Tea Tax – 1773, tax on Tea, **Boston Tea Party**, Boston Harbor was closed, **Gage** as new Governor
Townshend Acts – Boycotted British Goods, Boston created “**committee of correspondence**” in 1772
Samuel Adams dressed in bad clothing to show bond, head of **Sons of Liberty**, destroyed homes of officials
First Continental Congress – 1774, Philadelphia, 12/13 states, halt of trade with Britain
Gage ordered to arrest any “betrayers”, British and militia men clashed, **8 dead at Lexington**, went to **Concord**
People sniped on their way back to Boston, **273 British dead, 88 Americans**
2nd Continental Congress – army of 20,000, asked King George to help, sent more troops to America
Common Sense – Thomas Paine, 120,000 copies in 3 months
3rd Continental Congress - Lawyer Jefferson wrote the Dec of Indep, 27 reasons to break away, adopted 7/4
Washington was commander of army, British tried divide/Conquer, American won amazingly at **Saratoga**
American used small, Guerilla Warfare, won with help of France at **Chesapeake Bay in YorkTown**
1783, John Jay, Ben Franklin, and John Adams went to sign treaty, British recognized US
250,000 fought in war, 1/10th died, everyone got involved, farmed food for army, **fighting done by poor**
Jehu Grant – escaped from Master and joined colonists when “liberty poles and people engaged for freedom”
Anne Emlen –

Chapter 1-2

Patrick Henry, Virginian, opposed the constitution, and didn't “We the People”
Edmund Randolph, Virginian, supported the constitution “he would die to protect the union”
During war, **11/13 states** wrote constitution, Penn - everyone political power, 1 house legislature, no governor
John Adams – wanted **strict order, central government**, but everyone issued own money/country
Articles of Confederation – limited power in 1 house, declare war, foreign policy, postal system, no tax power
Borrowed 60 mil, and no tax power, so printed more money, people no trust, wanted **hard money** (gold, etc)
Daniel Shays – money problems, had to borrow from neighbors, couldn't pay back, so his property seized
If they had no property, went to debtor's prison, **Shays led attack on courthouse in 1786**
Shay was later stopped by militia men, **Sec of War Knox** said that they can't prevent these uprisings
In 1787, delegates in Phila met behind closed doors, debated Constitution, 6 days a week, entire summer
Great Compromise – each state has 2 upper house senators, but House or Reps is on pop (+ 3/5 slaves)
Franklin encouraged all to sign Constitution, all but 3 did on **9/17/87, Rhode Island never showed up**
Major William Jackson, sec of convention, carried Constitution to Confederation Congress meeting in NY
Federalists/Anti-Feds – supports/non supporters, anti's wanted bill of rights, Feds are usually elite. **HenryAF**
First major battle was in MA, led by Samuel Adams, and they agreed only if Bill of Rights were added
When 9 ratified, VA and NY didn't, and those are important. The bill of Rights saved the Constitution
New Hampshire was the 9th state to ratify, Franklin was from Pennsylvania, Continental Army fought war
William Armistead let his slave **James** join army as spy, under commander **Marie Joseph Lafayette**.
Lafayette helped **James** get his freedom, changed his name to **Armistead**, freed by Virginia legislature

Chapter 1-3

Jefferson was first President to be sworn in Washington DC, first president to succeed political enemy

He was VP under Adams, but **Adams led Federalists, Jefferson led Democratic Republicans**

“I walk on untrodden ground” – Washington **Cabinet** – heads of departments, advisors

Jefferson was sec of state, in charge of foreign relations, **Hamilton** of NY as **sec of treasury**

Bonds worth a fraction of their face value in 1790, Hamilton proposed that Congress should pay at full value

Speculators – people who bought bonds in hopes that their value will increase

Other congressmen from south didn't want to pay the North's debt cuz they already paid theirs

Hamilton also proposed **national bank**, **Jefferson said it was unconstitutional**, **Washington sided with Ham**

Proposed Liquor tax, opposition from farmers, tax collector in PA destroyed, **H Lee/Hamilton** moved in – 1794

The army was known as “**Whiskey Boys**” putting down **Whiskey Rebellion**

Hamilton wanted big cities, industry, found support in the North, New England, formed **Federalist Party**

Jefferson wanted small, rural, freedom, support in south and on western frontier, **Democratic Republicans**

At start of French Rev, **Jefferson supported France**, struggle for freedom, remembers French help in Rev War

Hamilton/Adams/Jay thought it showed destructiveness of common people, wanted close ties with Britain

British Navy forced sailors into service, some British abandoners anyways, didn't remove all troops from US

John Jay to sign treaty, British remove troops in 2 years, 1796, US can't ship cotton/sugar to British colonies

Treaty pleased only Feds who wanted good relations, “Death warrant of American Liberty”

1797, John Adams took over, sent 3 men to sign treaty with France, French demanded 240,00, or invasion

The men returned, country braced for war, Signed **Alien Act** – expel non citizens who were “dangerous”

Sedition Act – crime to write, print, utter, or publish false... writing about the President and government

Ten democratic Republican's jailed, including grandson of Ben Franklin, political party in chaos

Demo-Repubs spread idea that **Adams** would name himself **King**, Feds said **Jefferson wanted to burn Bible**

Jefferson won, stopped enforcing Alien/Sedition acts, less military spending, Bank still exists

Judiciary Act of 1801 – added 21 positions to roster of federal judges, **Marshall, Chief Justice**

Adams signed appointments for judges 1 day before **Jeff's** Inauguration, but Jef's **secretary of State**

Madison refused to give appointments, **Marbury**, appealed to the Supreme court, **Marshall** in a jam, said that

Madison violated law by not giving **Marbury** appointment, but law of 1789 forcing him to was unconstitutional

British fired on American frigate at Chesapeake Bay, **isolationist** – allies with none, **Embargo Act**

Little effect on Britain, disaster for US (duh), repealed later, **Madison** won presidency (demo-repub)

Henry Clay – **War Hawk**, “is the rod of British power to be forever suspended over our heads?”

Madison made deal with Hawks – if they support him for re-election, he'll declare war

War of 1812 – Hawks wanted Canada, but Britian invaded, burned/destroyed Washington DC

“**Second War for Idp**” – boosted pride, but not many problems solved, no one really won

Andrew Jackson of TN, beat British near New Orleans, ended US involvement in European conflicts