Making a Nation – 1788-1810

   A. Virginia Plan – large state plan – representation based on population
   B. New Jersey Plan – small state plan – every state receives equal rep
      1. Great Compromise – House + Senate
      2. Slaves = 3/5 of the population for House rep counting purposes
   C. Bill of Rights – citizens’ rights to prevent oppressive government - 1791
   D. Hesitancy to ratify – Anti-Federalists believe states should have more power – Federalists believe strong executive necessary
      1. Federalist Papers convince New York/Virginia – Rhode Island last

II. Finalizing the Executive
   A. Judiciary Act – 1789 – created Supreme Court, federal and district courts
   B. Hamilton’s Plan – if government benefits wealthy, they’ll invest in government
      a. Assume all debt of states – Virginia already paid off debt – get D.C.
      b. Debt good – more people owed, more have stake in success of government
      c. Tariff taxes + duties on whiskey
      d. National Bank – Jefferson wanted states to control $, Hamilton wins
         i. First National Bank – 1791-1811 – Philadelphia
   C. Whiskey Rebellion – proves executive tough – sent in thousands to put down
      a. Virginia/Kentucky Resolutions – states can ignore bad laws – sets states/federal government conflict → states’ rights issue
   E. Strengthening Supreme Court – Marbury v. Madison
      a. Supreme Court can say laws are unconstitutional – gives power

IV. Foreign Policy
   A. Barbary Pirates
      1. Been paying bribes to Tripoli, African Barbary pirates to not steal stuff
      2. sent Navy to Tripoli to fight pirates – finally got peace treaty – America values Navy
   B. Louisiana Purchase – wanted New Orleans, got all of Louisiana Territory
      1. Napoleon couldn’t have American empire – lost in Haiti – Toussaint L’Ouverture
      2. Doubled size, 3 cents per acre
      3. Created Constitutional Conflict – loose/strict interpretation
         a. Says nowhere in Constitution about buying land – Jefferson hypocrite?
      4. Lewis and Clark explore – sets off wave off Westward movement
      5. Increases nationalism – pride for U.S.
      6. Federal govt. power now shifting West – away from New England/Virginia
   C. Monroe Doctrine – follows Washington’s Farewell
      1. US stay out of Europe; Europe stays out of Americas – our sphere of influence

V. American System – Henry Clay’s idea federal government pays for roads, canals, business
   A. Protects American business through high tariffs – 25% - buy US goods vs. better/cheaper European goods

VI. Avoiding conflict – Missouri Compromise – draws slave line – keeps slavery in U.S.