1. **George Washington**
   1. Cabinet (advisors)
      1. Alexander Hamilton
         1. Secretary of Treasury
            1. Economy- get the country economically stable

Tariff (tax on imports)

Excise tax (tax on domestically made goods)

Whiskey- Whiskey Rebellion

National Bank

McCulloch v. Maryland

* + - * 1. Loose interpretationist of the Constitution
    1. Thomas Jefferson
       1. Secretary of State
          1. Represent the US overseas
          2. Strict interpretationist of the Constitution
          3. Favored the middle class
          4. Believed in agriculture (Hamilton believed in industrialization)
    2. Hamilton and Jefferson each had their own supporters.
       1. Hamilton- Federalists
       2. Jefferson- Jeffersonian Republicans
          1. Lead to the first political parties
  1. Whiskey Rebellion
     1. Force the farmers of Pennsylvania to pay the excise tax on whiskey
  2. Farewell Address
     1. Proclamation of Neutrality
        1. US must avoid permanent alliances
     2. Stay out of debt
     3. Avoid disunity in the government
     4. Avoid political parties
     5. Do not build up the military
  3. Precedents
     1. Traditions
        1. Cabinet
        2. Farewell Address
        3. Stepping down after two terms in office

1. **John Adams**
   1. XYZ Affair
      1. France embarrassing the US with foreign trade
      2. Leads to an undeclared war on the high seas
   2. Alien and Sedition Acts
      1. Could not criticize the government; you could be deported
         1. Violates the First Amendment (Freedom of speech)
2. **Thomas Jefferson**
   1. Louisiana Purchase
      1. Purchase Louisiana from Napoleon Bonaparte of France
      2. Doubles size of US
      3. Gain control of Mississippi River and port city of New Orleans
      4. In order to purchase Louisiana, Jefferson had to contradict his strict interpretation
         1. Uses the Elastic Clause (Necessary and Proper clause)
            1. Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18
3. **James Madison**
   1. War of 1812
      1. Mr. Madison’s War or Second War for Independence
         1. US v. England
         2. Battle of New Orleans
            1. Takes place after the war was over
            2. Shows that communication was slow in the US
            3. Andrew Jackson becomes wartime hero
4. **James Monroe**
   1. Monroe Doctrine
      1. European nations could no longer colonize the Western Hemisphere (North America; Central America; South America; Caribbean)
      2. Any threat to a Western Hemisphere country would be viewed as a treat to the US
5. **John Q. Adams**
   1. Corrupt Bargain
      1. In the 1824 election against Jackson, neither candidate got the majority of Electoral votes
      2. House of Represents selected Adams as president.
   2. American System
      1. Improving transportation and communication in the country
         1. Railroad
         2. Canals- Erie Canal in New York
         3. Steam Engine
         4. Cotton Gin
            1. Eli Whitney

Hurts the slaves

1. **Marshall Court**
   1. Supreme Court was led by Chief Justice John Marshall
      1. Overall, Marshall increases the power of the national government over the states
   2. Marbury v. Madison
      1. Dealt with Marbury becoming a midnight justice (people appointed on the last day of Adams presidency)
      2. Its creates the power of the Supreme Court to declare acts unconstitutional (Judicial Review)
   3. McCulloch v. Maryland
      1. Establishing a national bank
      2. US government can create a national bank
         1. Allowed to create bank because of the Elastic Clause
   4. Gibbons v. Ogden
      1. Monopoly rights for trade
      2. Interstate Trade
      3. Supreme Court rules that **inter**state (trading from one state to another state) trade is controlled by the federal government and **intra**state (trading within one state) trade is controlled by the state.