

The Evolution of the Presidency

Article II of the
Constitution defines the
Qualifications of the
Presidency

35 years old (at least)

Resided in the U. S. for no fewer than 14 years

Must be “Natural Born” citizens

Should be paid a “compensation” that cannot be increased or decreased during a term.



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The Constitution basically assigned these powers to the President:

- Military
- Diplomatic
- Appointment
- Administrative



First President of the United States

George Washington

Father of the U. S.

1789 - 1797

Home state – Virginia

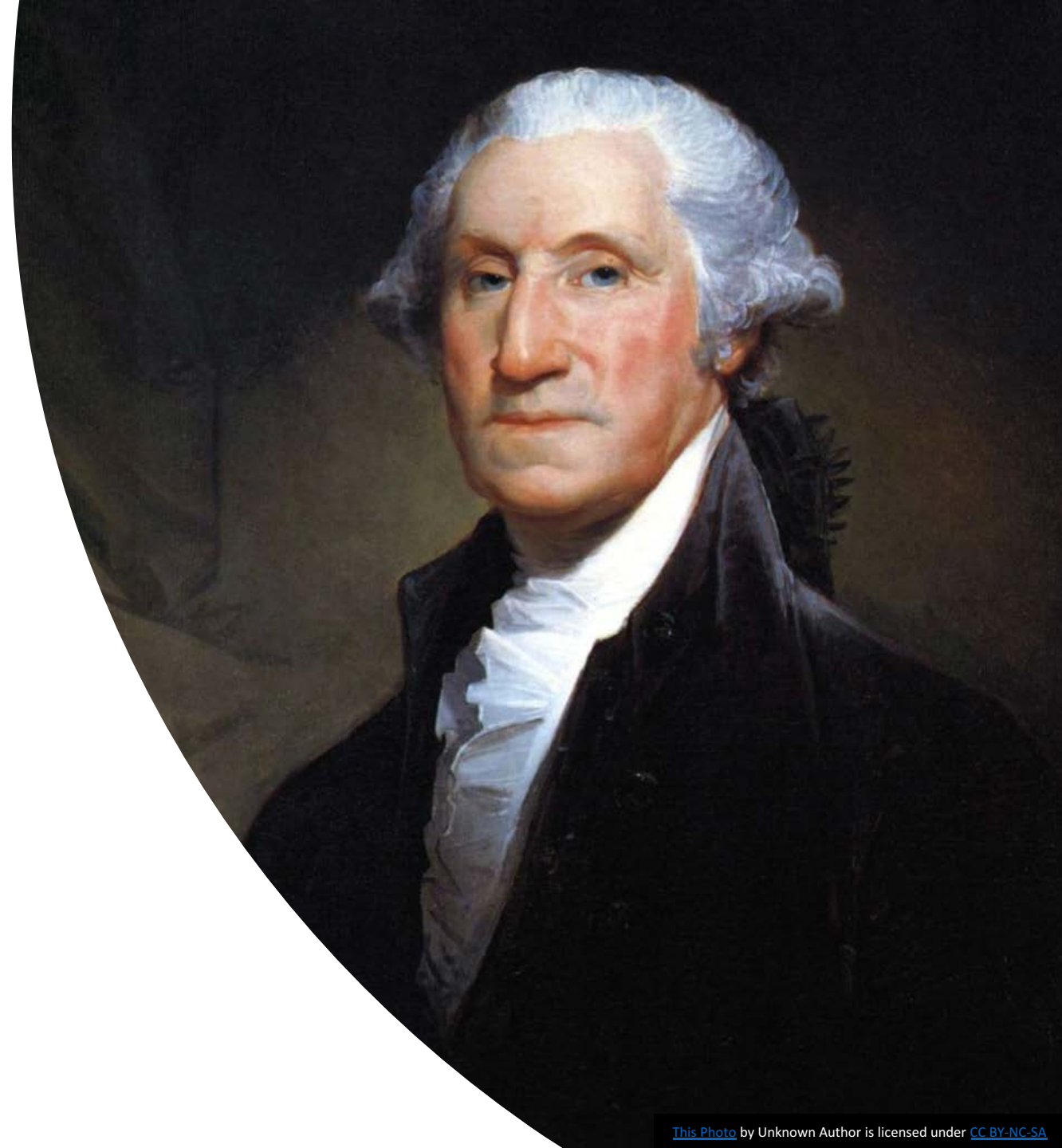
John Adams is V. P.



Commander in Chief during the American Revolution.

Known for honesty, leadership and toughness.

Believed the National Government should help the economy.



*As president Washington
set Presidents:*

Washington's Challenges were:

economy

security

treaties

foreign policies

establishing executive branch



What is George Washington's legacy?

Washington set the example for future presidents.

Created the Cabinet.

Started the tradition of Presidents only serving two terms.

What was the “Cabinet”?

- The cabinet is a group of advisors that help the President.
- They are called Secretaries.
- (Ex): Secretary of Defense.



1791





The Whiskey Rebellion in 1794?

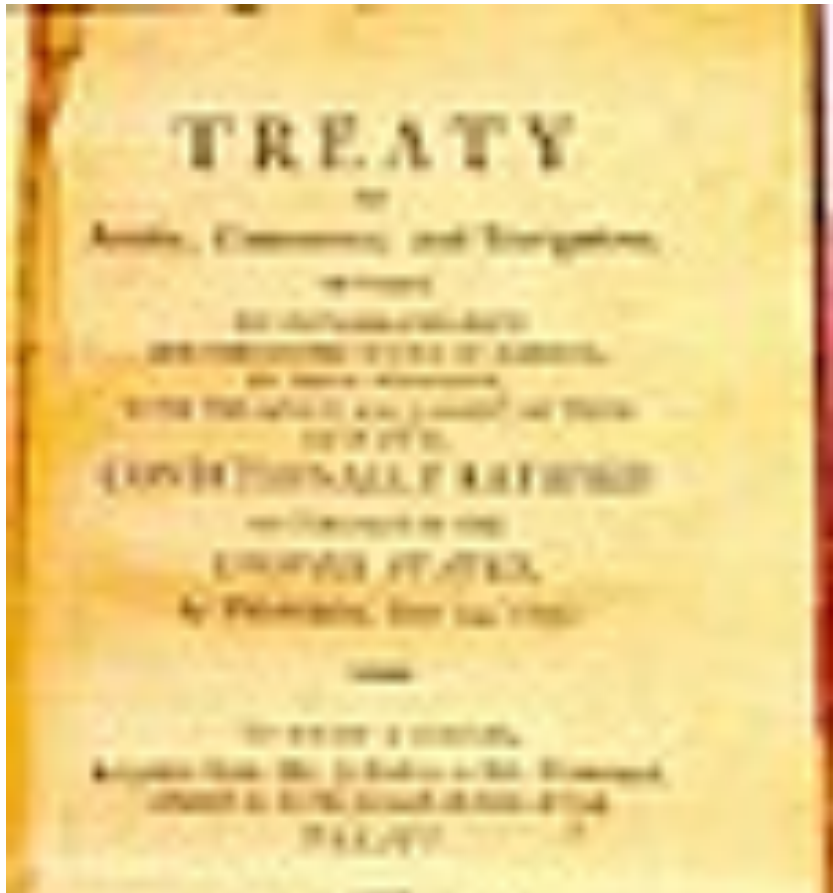
The Judiciary Act of 1789

Established the
Judicial Courts

Amendment 11

11th Amendment

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.



The Jay Treaty 1795

Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and
navigation between His Britanie Majesty
and the United States

Washington's Farwell Address

*"Friends and Fellow
Citizens"*



Warns against:

Political Parties are bad and will fight each other instead of helping America.

Division between North and South – needs to be cohesive

Foreign Relations (entanglements – stay away from European events.)



Moral Virtue (the treatment of all citizens)

“Of all the dispositions
and

habits which leads to
political prosperity,
religion and morality are
indispensable supports.”

John Adams

Home State-Massachusetts

2nd President 1797 - 1801

Date of Death July 4, 1826

Jefferson is V.P.



The
XYZ
Affair?
(Logan Act)



Fries Uprising
Opposition to a
direct federal
property tax!





Alien and Sedition Act – Four laws
passed and signed in 1798

1. Naturalization Act
2. The Alien Act
3. The Alien Enemy Act
4. The Sedation Act

What was John Adam's Legacy?

Bad

Relationship with France was damaged

New Taxes imposed

Party politics became entrenched

Convention of 1800-agreement which freed the US from it alliance with France.

Good

Keeps U.S. out of war, preserves neutrality

Strengthens the Navy

Peaceful transfer of power in 1800



Thomas Jefferson

Home State – Virginia

3rd President 1801 – 1809

Date of Death: July 4, 1826

Aaron Burr V.P.

A grayscale photograph of a hand placing a white ballot into a white ballot box. The background is blurred, showing other people. A dark gray semi-transparent rectangle is overlaid on the lower half of the image, containing the title and subtitle text.

Revolution of 1800

The first peaceful transition of power between two political parties.

12th Amendment

An amendment to the US Constitution, ratified in 1804, providing for election of the president and vice president by the electoral college: should there be no majority vote for one person, the House of Representatives (One vote per state) chooses the president and the Senate the vice president.



| 12th Amendment

Electoral College – Both candidates have to “run for office” – no longer can the two with the most votes be put in office.

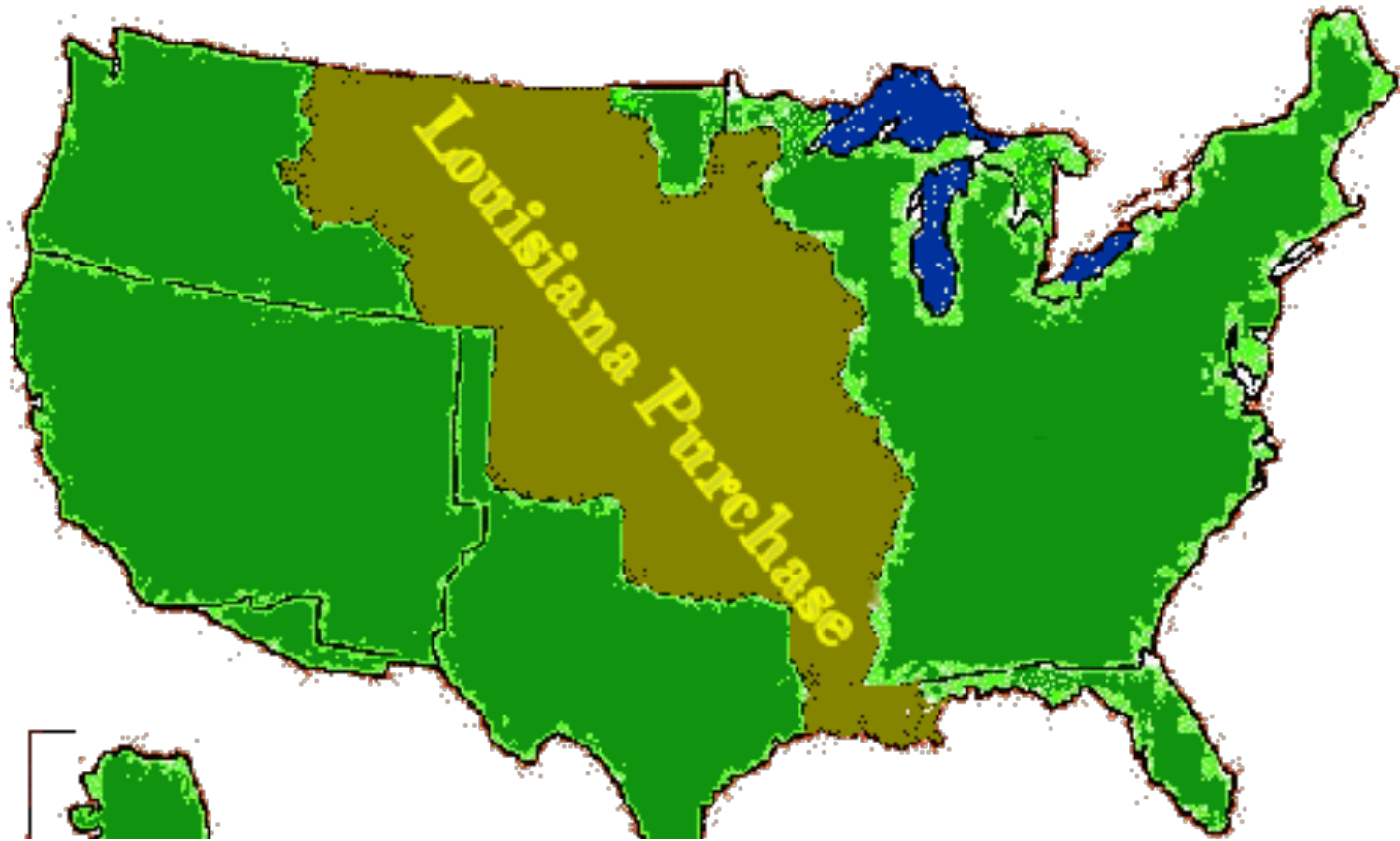
Electoral College

Church and State

Letter to Danbury
Baptists
Jan. 1, 1802



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What was the Louisiana Purchase?

- 828,000 Square miles
- \$15 million dollars
- America doubled in size
- Purchased from France in 1803
- New Orleans Harbor opens trade
- Farmland for farmers

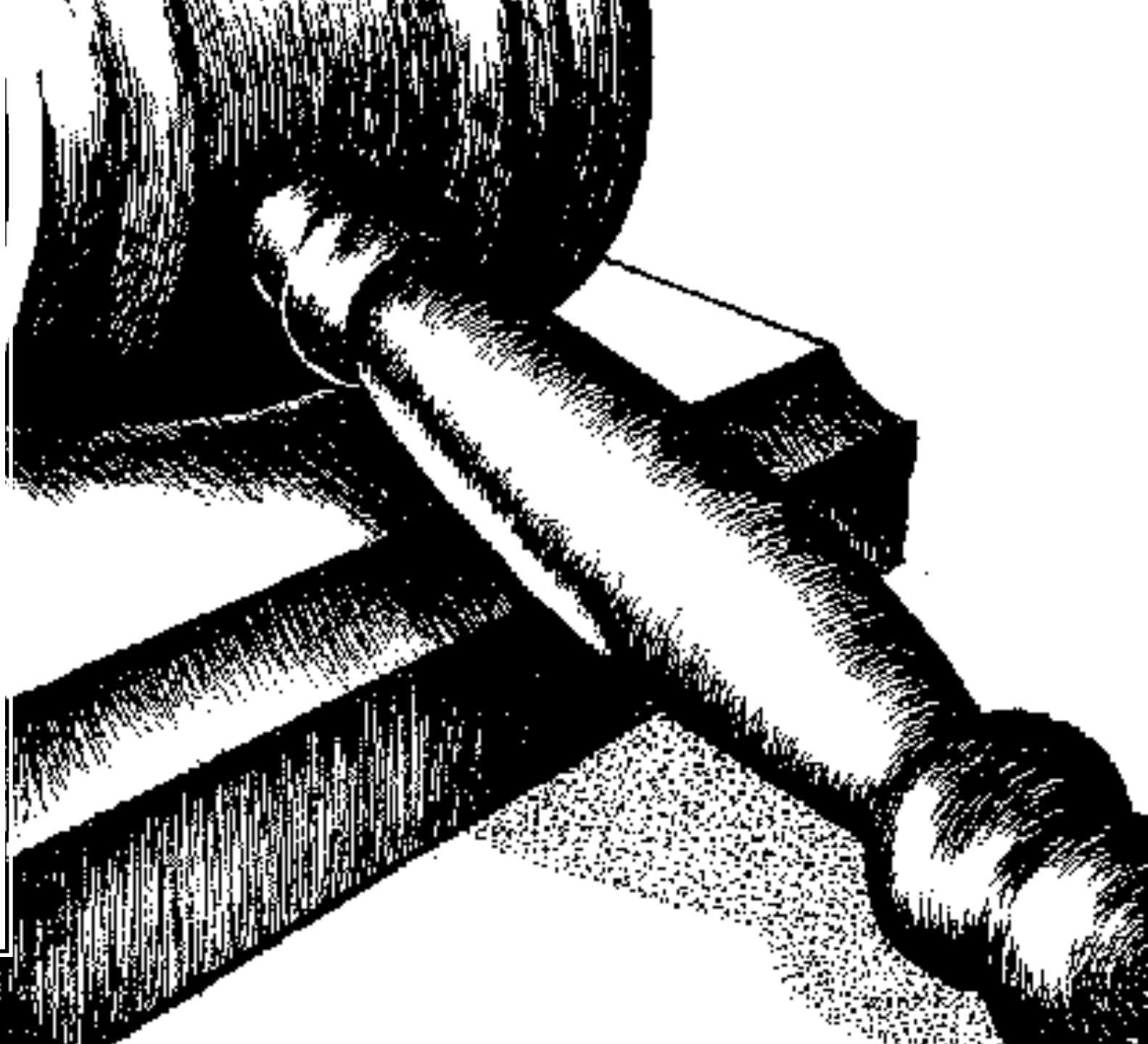
1804 – 1806 Lewis and
Clark Expedition

Sacajawea (Shoshone
Indian Guide)



Marbury v. Madison (1803)

- Chief Justice John Marshall and the Supreme Court gave themselves Judicial Review.
- The Supreme Court can now declare laws unconstitutional.



Embargo Act of 1807

- March 2, 1807 Congress abolishes the African Slave Trade
- Effective Jan. 1, 1808
- March 1801 Jefferson refuses to pay tribute to **Barbary Pirates**





1807

March 2 Congress abolished the African Slave Trade effective Jan. 1st, 1808

What is Thomas Jefferson's legacy?

- Doubled the size of America
- President during America's most important court case
- Promoted smaller government
- Refused to pay tribute to Barbary Pirates



Jefferson

James Madison

- Home State-Virginia
- 1809 – 1812
- V.P. George Clinton
- “Father of the Constitution”
- President during the War of 1812



1809 – Non-Intercourse Act – Fix the Embargo Act



The War of 1812 (1812 – 1814)

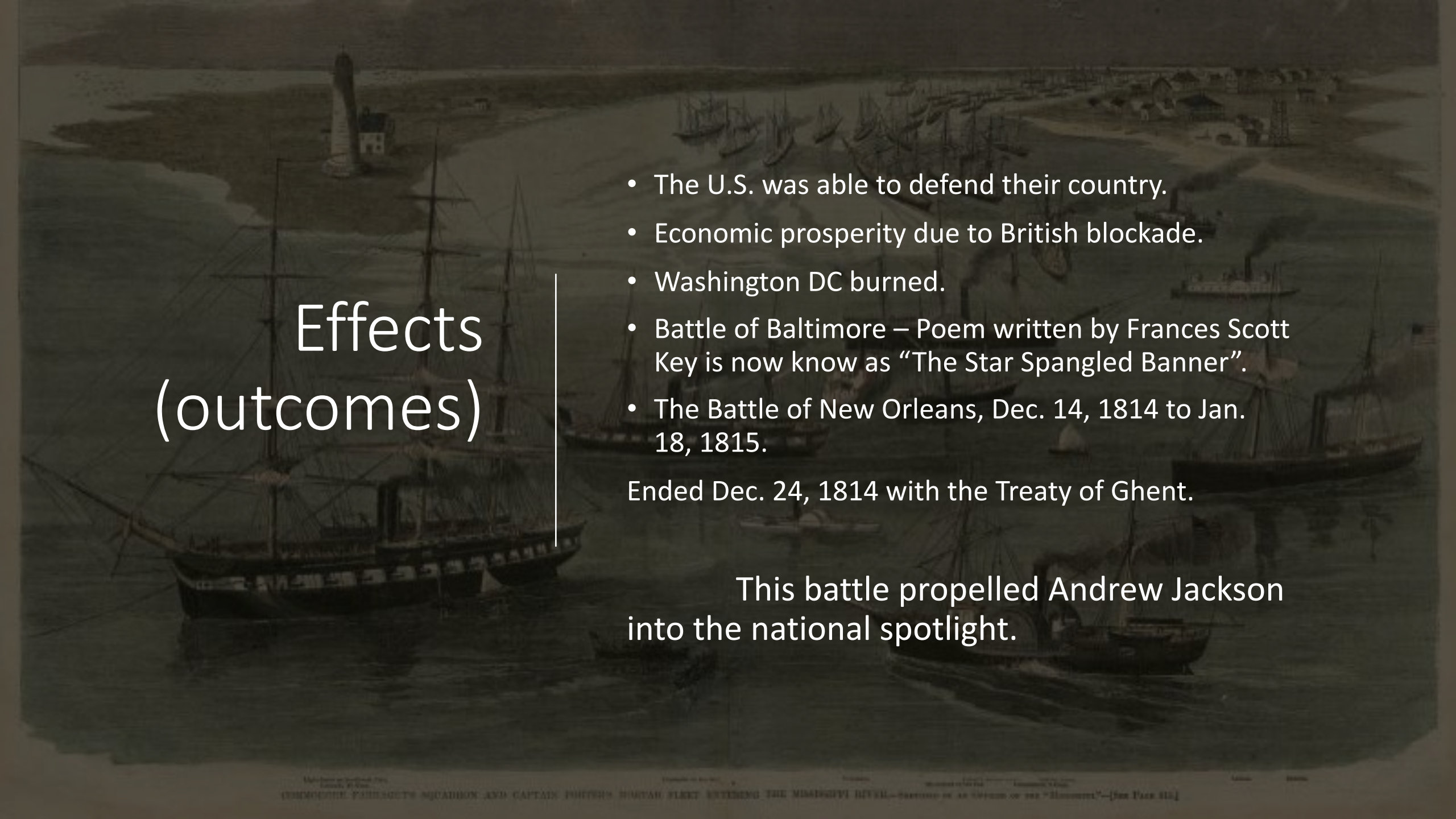
**The second war for
Independence!**



Causes:

- British ships continued to stop American ships and seize (impress) Americans
- Britain violated American sovereignty by encouraging Indians to attack Americans along the Canadian border.
- Economic sanctions were taken as Britain interfered with U.S. Trade





Effects (outcomes)

- The U.S. was able to defend their country.
- Economic prosperity due to British blockade.
- Washington DC burned.
- Battle of Baltimore – Poem written by Frances Scott Key is now known as “The Star Spangled Banner”.
- The Battle of New Orleans, Dec. 14, 1814 to Jan. 18, 1815.

Ended Dec. 24, 1814 with the Treaty of Ghent.

This battle propelled Andrew Jackson into the national spotlight.

Also....

- Federalists as a political party were badly damaged.
- Patriotism / Nationalism.....



Erie Canal construction began the
last year of Madison's presidency.



THE ERA OF GOOD FEELINGS

James Monroe

- 1817 – 1825
- Home state – Virginia
- Daniel D. Tompkins was V. P.
- Rode into the Presidency at the beginning of the Era of Good Feeling (easy election)

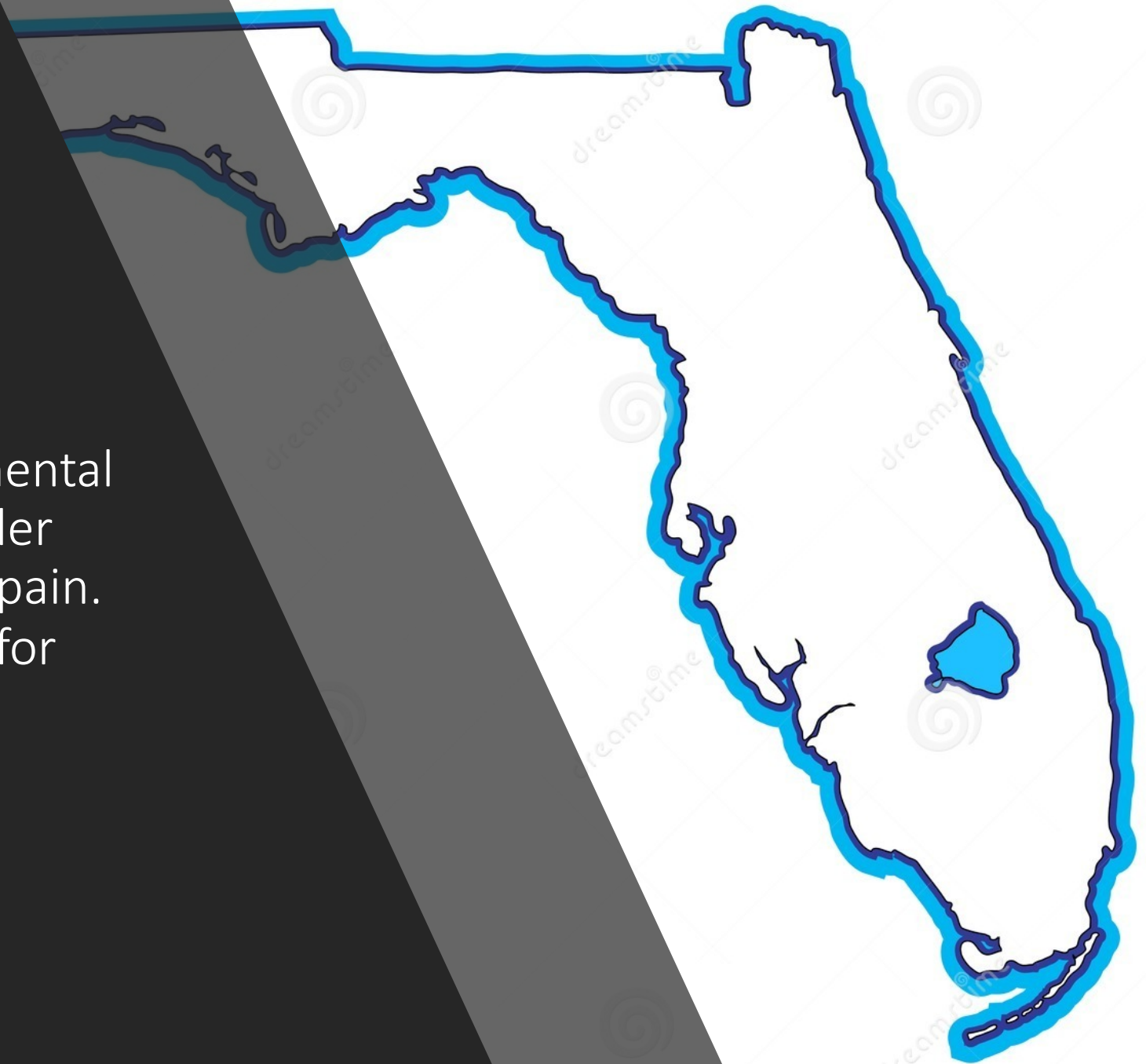




Rush Baget Disarmament

Treaty of 1818 set the 49th
Parallel North as the
boundary
with Canada

Adams-Onís Treaty (Transcontinental Treaty) of 1819 settled the border dispute between the U.S. and Spain. Spain ceded Florida to the U.S. for \$5,000,000.





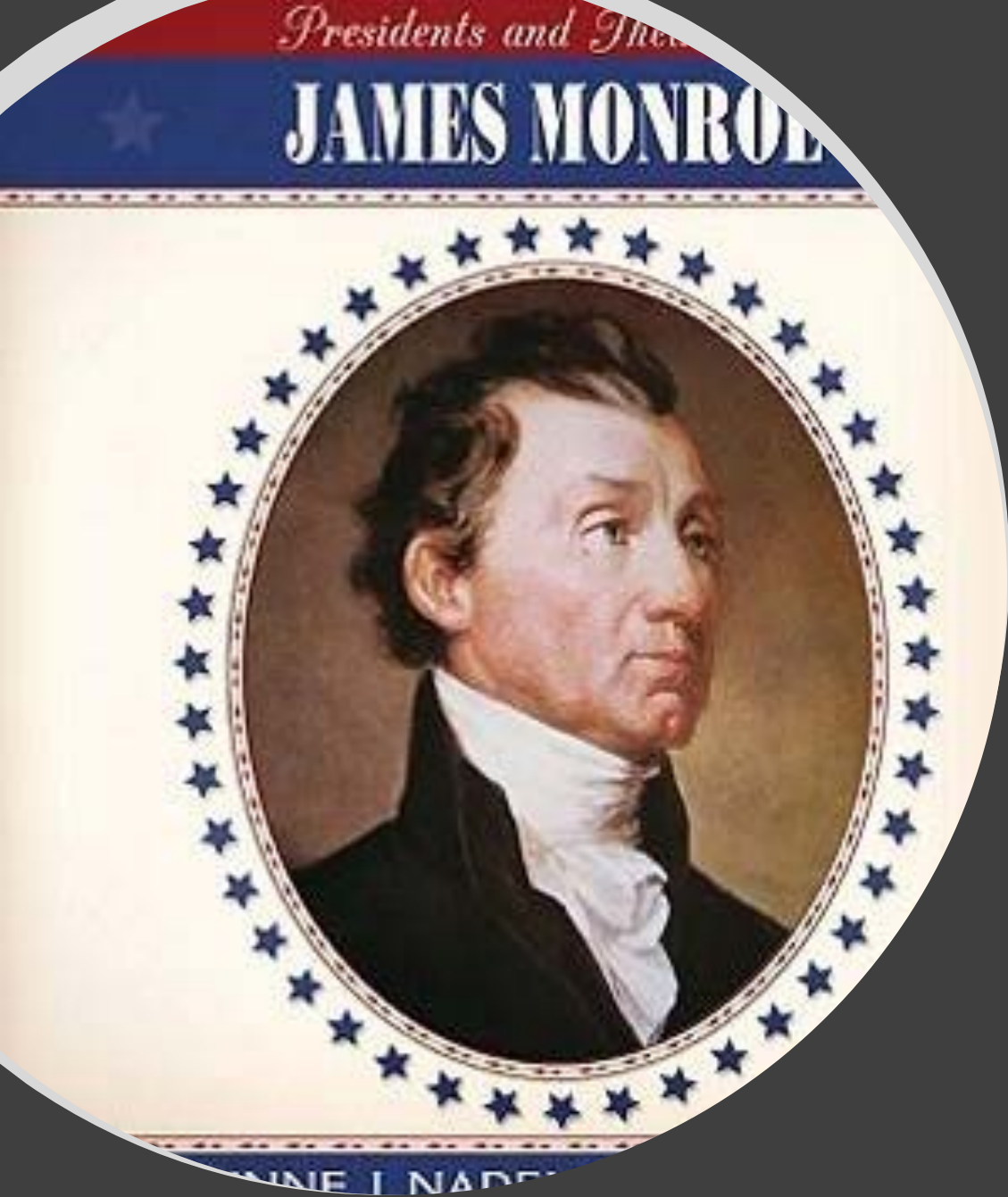
McCulloch vs Maryland – 1819 – Supreme court rules that Maryland had no right to interfere with the Federal Government

Gibbons vs Ogden – 1824 – Supreme Court rules that only the Federal government can regulate interstate commerce.

Missouri Compromise – 1820 -Henry Clay's compromise for slavery.

The Monroe Doctrine – 1823:
The US will oppose any attempt
by European to take land in
North and South America.





James Monroe's Legacy:

Wrote the *Monroe Doctrine* which changed American foreign policy by making it more aggressive/stronger.

Warned European nations that they cannot set up colonies or interfere in Latin American problems anymore.

John Quincy Adams

- Son of the 2nd President (John Adams)
- 1825 - 1829
- Very educated, travelled Europe, learned several languages. Harvard graduate
- Served one term – same as his father





The election of 1824

1. Andrew Jackson
2. The Electoral College
3. Corrupt bargains.
4. The Democratic-Republicans split into the “Democrats” and the “Whigs”.

This election was the first in which the winner of the election lost the popular vote – but the Constitution with the 12th Amendment had established a way to proceed in the Electoral College.



**Thank you for
having me. I
hope you
learned many
new facts!**

