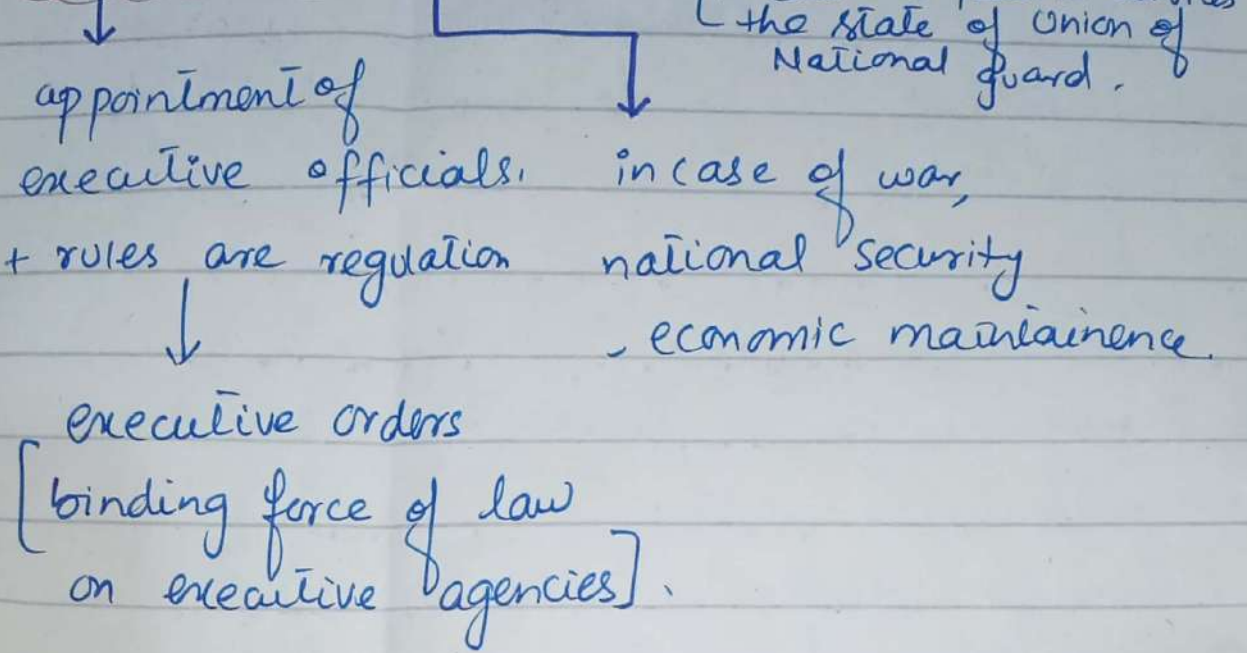


#### 4. Executive Powers.



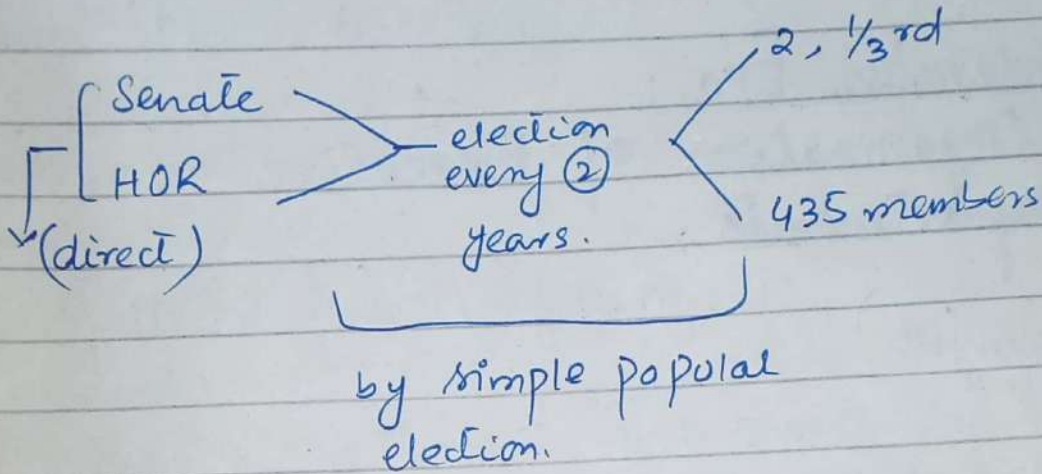
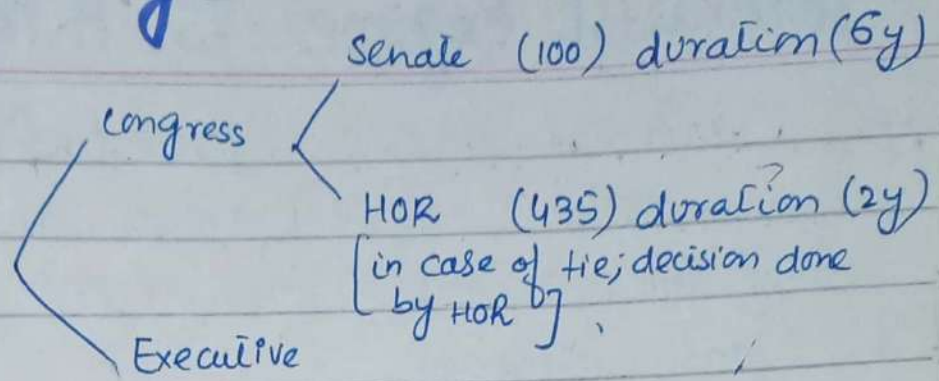
#### 5. Power in Foreign Affairs.

1. Sending + Received ambassadors.
2. Relation with Foreign countries.
3. Participation in Summit Conferences [direct consultation] (woodrow wilson after WWI)

#### Function:

- (i) Chief of Army staff [sent troops to trouble spots]
- (ii) Executive role [faithfuly implementation of rules]
- (iii) legislature role [not directly, but can veto a bill or approve it to be a law]
- (iv) Head of state [welcoming others into white house]
- (vi) Diplomat [Active participation in F.A]

# Mid-term elections are the audit of US presidency -



e.g

Executive — democratic.

Congress — democratic

Bed of Roses for President; NO Opposition  
their; Checks-balance is not as that  
much strict.

midterm.

Congress — Republican.

democratic

Republicans.

[Check & balance  
must be tighter,  
Opposition is present]

[Bed of Thrones]



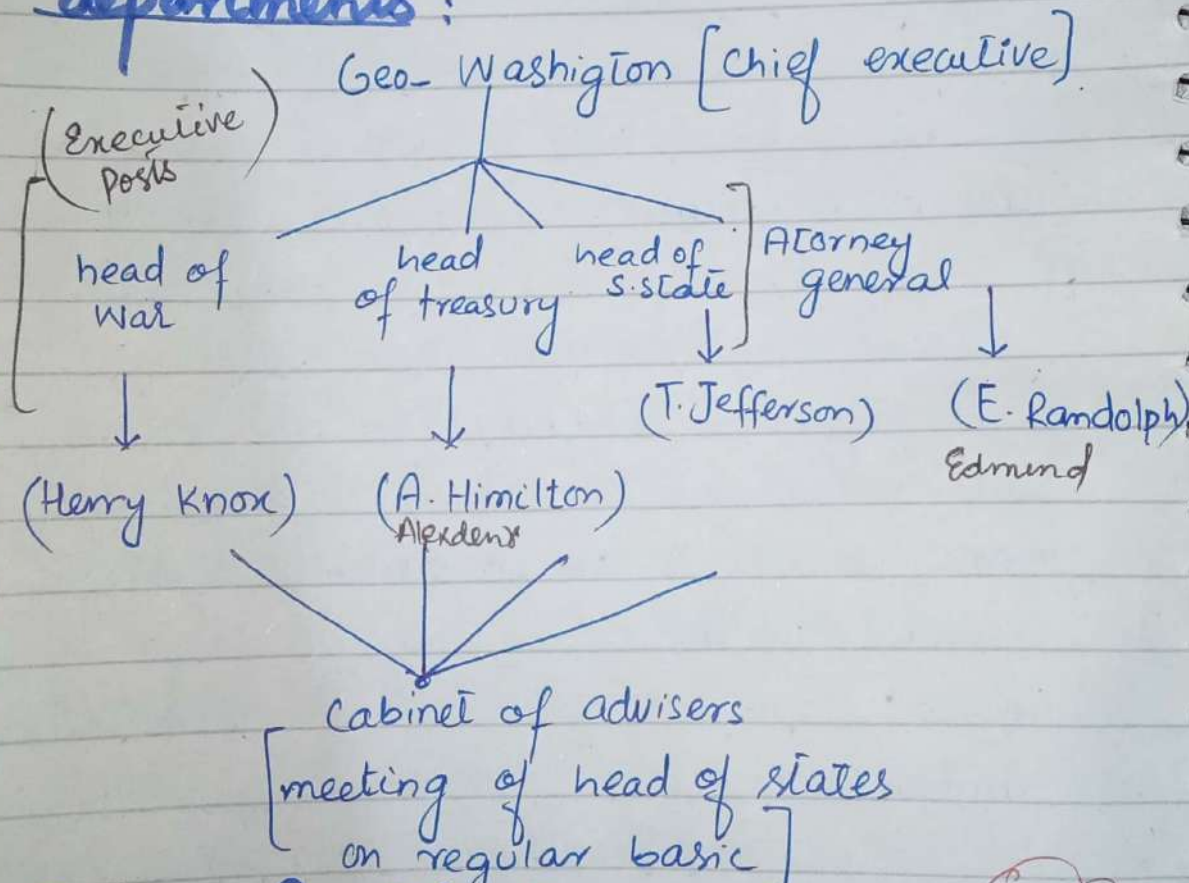
Under George Washington's Era.  
(1789-1801)

# Federalist Regime Vs A. Federalist

Federalist party controlled federal government until 1801; then overwhelmed by Anti-Federalist party led by Thomas Jefferson.

## Federalist Era:

### Organization of Executive departments:



## Federal Court System: (Judiciary Act of 1789)

Const. Federal court = Supreme court

Other federal courts = ↓ power.

• 13 district courts + 3 circuit courts.

1 Chief J.

5 Associate Justices

- 1789-1797 — GW
- 1797-1801 — John Adams. [most peaceful regime conversions without blood, war through vote.]
- 1801-1809 — T. Jefferson.

## Federalist

## Anti-Federalists.

4. Elite Class, North, large, Aristocratic class, [not for common man]

1. Agriculture class, South, small states. [for common man].

### 2. Political ideology:

- Aristocratic point of view (with wealth and property)
- Common man can't run government
- System of government must be; strong central government.

- States must be strong in order to protect their own rights
- Common man can run government
- Opposed to elite group.

### 3. Economic Philosophy:

- supported the idea of providing protection; subsidies, Tariff to support business class.

- in favour the idea of laissez-faire.
- equal distribution of wealth.
- Against to give special privileges to industry, commerce etc.
- Trade policies should be open.



Federalist  
(Alexander  
Hamilton)

A.F.  
(Thomas  
Jefferson)

## 4. System of Government

North: Strong Centre

- Proper Army
- Effective national defence (settlement of inter-state conflicts)

- large peacetime army & navy

South: Strong States

- believe in ability of common man.
- protection of rights of small state
- Strong centre will be high jacked by the elite group.

- Small peacetime army & navy

## 5. Bill of Rights

- They supported; no need of bill of rights

(10 amendments are related to bill of rights) by James Madison (1791)

A.F. voted in favour of bill of rights as it will guarantee the protection from future Tyranny.  
compensation to A.F.

## 6. Ratification of Const.

demanding ratification of const. "Federalist papers" for enforcement!

Amendment of Union State



anti federalists - Centre would be limited to defence & interstate trade affairs; rest should be handed over to states

## 7. Domestic Policy

Aid businesses	Favour agriculture
National bank	No National bank
Tariff	Opposed tariff
All these measures to make US currency stable.	import duties, trades/comm- should be regulated by state

### Beliefs

	F	A-F
Federal government	Should be Strong	Weak
State government	Weak	Strong
United States Ally	Pro-British	Pro-French
Con's interpretation	loosely	Strictly

[loose constructionist vs strict constructionist]

## Hamilton Financial Plan

Comprehensive plan for firm and stable foundation of US.   
 could not pass because of high opposition -

① Pay off national debt by federal government

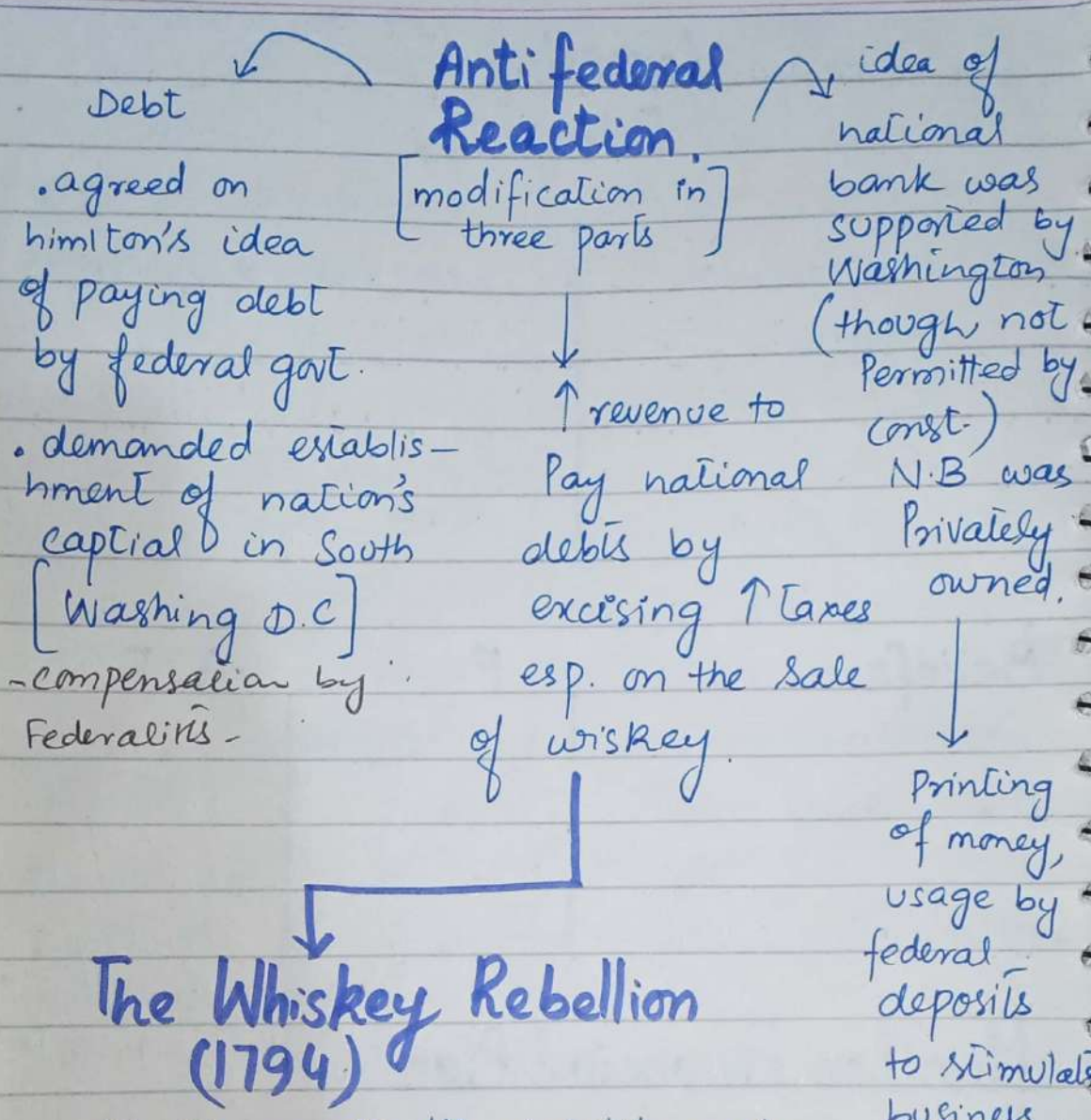
Protection of new industries + adequate revenue  
↑ tariff on imported goods.  
like

creation of national bank for fund deposition + print of paper money

Constructionist  
Hamilton - Art. 1 Clause VIII  
- Congress can make any law (Proper to Execute)

- opposed by A-F as they feared that private companies would get tie - government





Debt

- agreed on himilton's idea of paying debt by federal govt.
- demande d establis-hment of nation's captial in South [Washing D.C]
- compensalia n by Federalists -

[modification in three parts]

↑ revenue to  
Pay national debts by excising ↑ Taxes esp. on the sale of whiskey

idea of national bank was supported by Washington (though not Permitted by const.)  
N.B was Privately owned.  
↓  
Printing of money, usage by federal deposits to stimulate business.

## The Whiskey Rebellion (1794)

- Challenge to US viability; under Constitution.
- attack of rebelling farmers on revenue collectors (because of tax on whiskey which they could not pay, they defended their liberties)
- Rebellion was collapsed without blood shedding; Washington sent militia of 15000 there -
- some applauded it by comparing it

with previous government.  
Some condemned it as an unwarranted use of force against common people (Reason of Jefferson's popularity; as a champion of the west farmer).

## Pros and Cons of Presidential System of USA

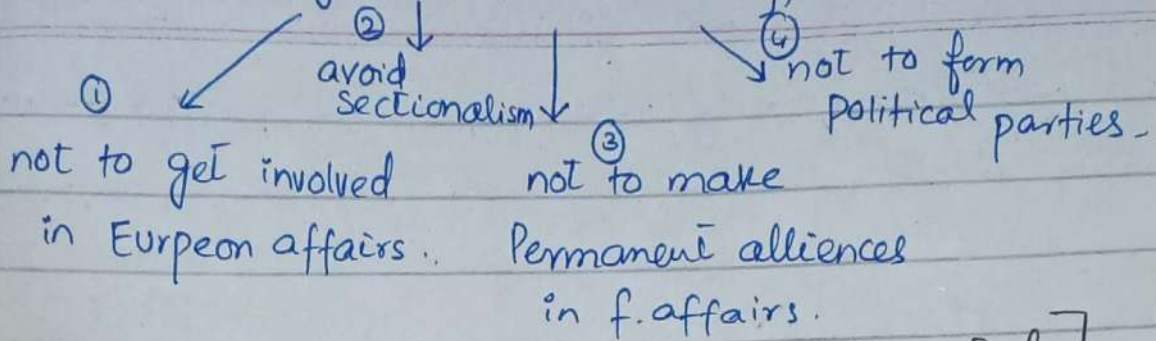
- Whiskey Rebellion only
- Strengthen the power of Washington
- Alexander Clinton's plan
- Strength of Federalist party - (democratic)

Yeh black main jo likha hai wo kuch ar hai



# Washington's Farewell Address

[Assisted by Alexander Hamilton], Published; 1796



(Leading Politician during 1st & 2nd Continental Cong-)

## John Adams Presidency

- nation's 1st vice president under Presidency of Washington

Trouble related to French revolution, 1st Challenging to his Presidency

[1789-1797]

Political parties

active

to gain majority in two houses

To lineup for electors

John Adams vs Thomas Jefferson

Federalist

Democratic-Republican

won by ③

became president vice

electoral votes

[According to const. 2nd highest num. of electoral votes will be vice presi-]

method of selecting a vice president was changed in 12th Amendment in 1804

## The XYZ Affair:

[As France & UK were at war which directly / indirect effect US trade -]

Delegation of US Ambassadors

Paris

(French m)

refused US legation

Bribes for entering into negotiation

negotiation [As U.S merchant were being seized by French]

John Adams vs Thomas Jefferson.  
 ← V.P.  
 ← Problem → Alexander Hamilton.  
 ← Previous cabinet →  
 ← US Anti-French Sentiments →

"Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute" → slogan of hour.

Alexander Hamilton → insisted for war

John Adams → resistance for war

↓  
 US Army, Navy was not strong enough to fight a major power.

## The Alien and Sedition Acts:

Public Anger [against France]

↓  
Strengthened Federalists

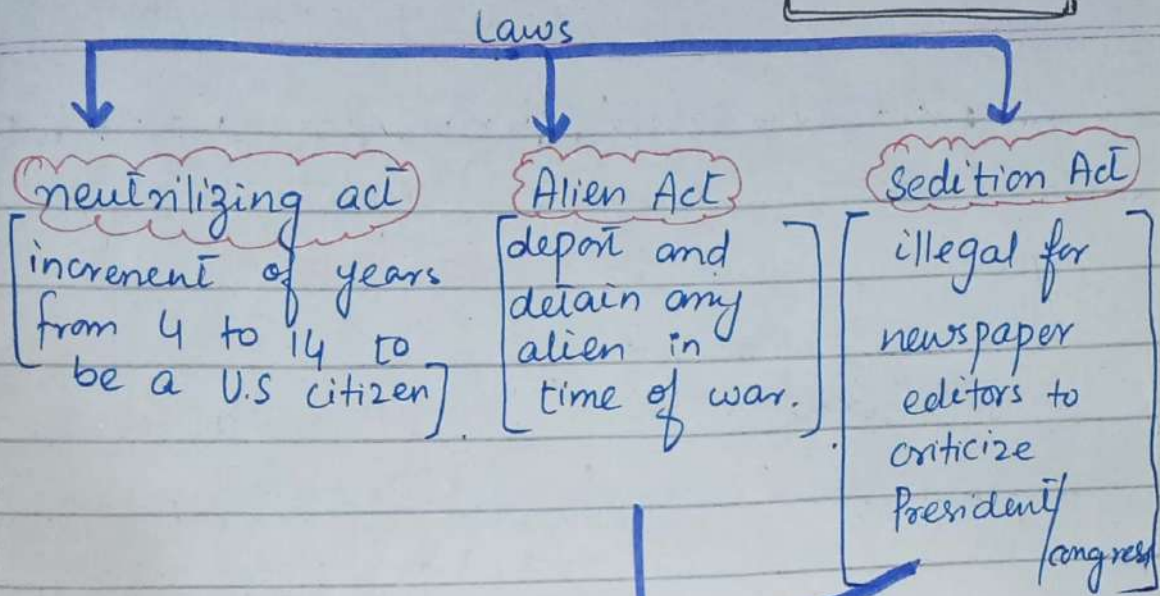
↓  
won majority in both houses.

↓  
 would enact laws to restrict Democratic-Republicans.

↓  
 Three laws.  
 1. Neutrality  
 2. Alien  
 3. Sedition.



liberty cannot be preserved without  
General Knowledge among the People.  
- John Adams



The Kentucky Resolution

Resolution written by Thomas Jefferson.

Virginia resolution.

Resolution written by Madison.

\* would be widely used to nullify controversy in 1830s

declared that state had entered into a 'compact' forming national government

① Election of 1800  
\* Federalist lost its majority.

Faded Alien + Sedition Acts because of

② Supreme Court (John Marshall) asserted its power to decide the law (either its const. or not).